

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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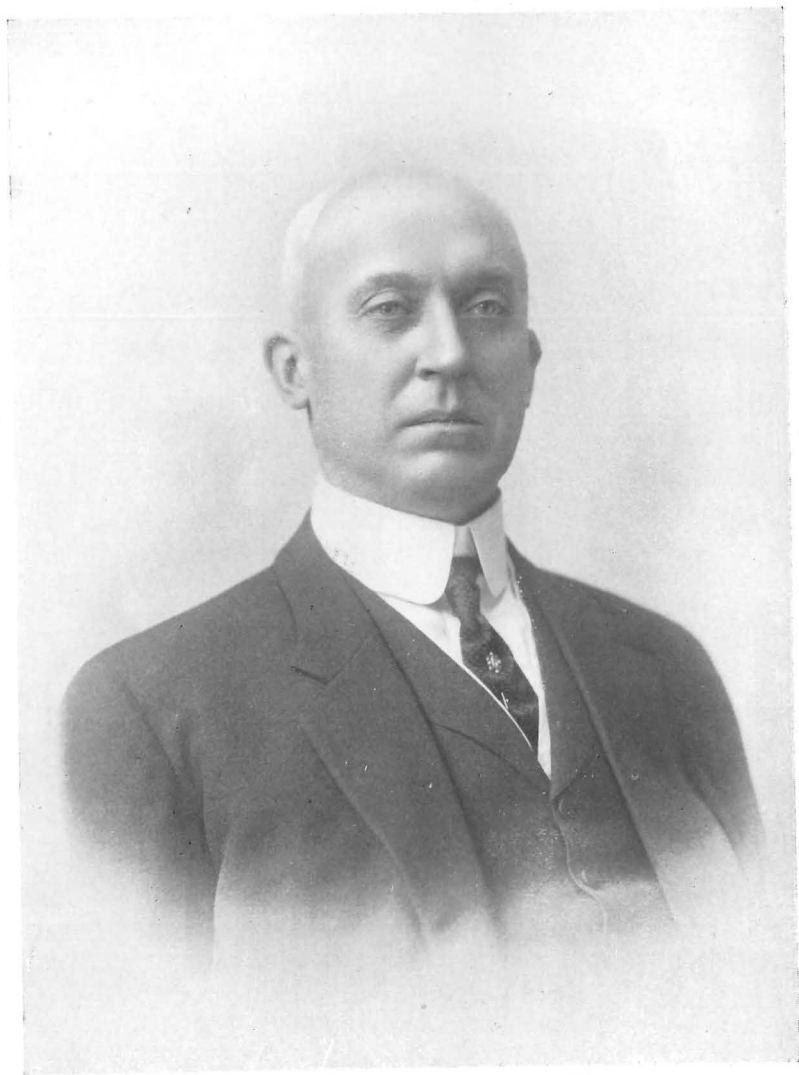
OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1908.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1909



HON. WILLIAM T. COBB, GOVERNOR OF MAINE 1904—1908

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

Industrial and Labor Statistics

FOR THE

STATE OF MAINE

1908.

WATERVILLE
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1908

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF
INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS,
AUGUSTA, December 31, 1908.

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 1908.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS J. LYONS,
Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

Considerable space is given in this report to the consideration of a matter that we deem to be of vital importance to the State. It is presented under the title of "Rural Conditions in Maine." There is nothing contracted or sectional in this investigation, for it is well understood that any movement that will improve industrial or other conditions in our small towns is shared in to a more or less extent by the larger towns and cities. We have taken this question up after some hesitation, from the fact that there is so much importance attached to it and it opens up such a large field for investigation that we had some doubts as to whether we would be able to make it sufficiently clear to be readily comprehended.

In this, as in other investigations made by the Labor Department, our purpose and desire is to do something that will be of some material benefit to the State, and the subjects that we consider of most importance receive our first consideration. We feel justified in taking this stand upon the principle, as we believe, "that a public official is a public servant" and that the business of every state department should be conducted in the interest of all the people and not for some particular section, interest or political division. We also believe and do not hesitate to say that no public office should be created or allowed to exist simply to give some one a job or to provide for some "favorite son."

Every department of the State government has certain special duties assigned to them and the Labor Department is no exception in this particular. Notwithstanding this, we believe that no department should be limited in its duties and usefulness only to the extent of its capacity to perform. In all cases service should be rendered for compensation received. Upon this prin-

ciple we desire to conduct the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

Under the present law the department is not sufficiently provided with funds to permit of its doing all the work assigned to it in a way that will bring about good and satisfactory results. A small amount added to the present appropriation would provide for this deficiency and enable the Bureau to assume additional duties, thereby broadening the scope of its usefulness and justify its right to exist. Other matters entering into the make up of the report will be found useful and instructive in connection with proposed legislation and will be found to be self explanatory.

The contraction in business during the past year affected the industries of Maine probably to about the same extent as that experienced in other states, but it is gratifying to note that all of our industries are making preparations for increased activity with the advent of the new year. In the granite industry especially the outlook is very promising and there is every reason to believe that the season of 1909 will find all interested in the granite business employed at home and additional quarries being opened and added to the industry.

The lumber business was affected to the same extent that building operations were suspended, but there is every reason to believe that this condition has reached its limit and that the demand for lumber will increase with the opening of our rivers in the spring. The limited output of our textile mills was further reduced by the low condition of the rivers, but early in the fall the factories had all resumed their full working schedules.

The strikes in the pulp and paper mills gave the companies an opportunity to dispose of all their surplus stock, and now that production is resumed under normal conditions active operations will be necessary in order to supply the demand.

From our experiences of the past year, which has brought us in contact with actual conditions, we feel warranted in making the following recommendations and respectfully present them to the legislature for consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The passage of an employers' liability law.

The passage of a law limiting the hours of labor of women and minors employed in the textile industry to fifty-eight per week.

The passage of a law requiring employers of labor to report all accidents to the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

The passage of a law making effective the Bureau of Mines and Mining.

The passage of a law applying more generally to protection of life in buildings and providing means for enforcement of the law.

The passage of a more effective truancy law.

The passage of a law making the child labor law apply to mercantile establishments.

The passage of a law fixing an educational test for all children under 16 years of age.

The passage of a law creating a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

When an accident happens on any of our railroads, whereby some person or persons are killed or badly injured, the law requires that an investigation be made and the responsibility placed upon those responsible for the mishap. We read almost daily in the papers harrowing recitations of accidents that occur in our industrial establishments and under other conditions. Many of them are no doubt due to causes over which the employes have no control and should not be allowed to exist.

If these accidents were tabulated annually, showing the cause and direct effect of the accidents, not only upon the injured, but upon the families and other dependents as well as the general public, it is safe to say that laws would be enacted that would provide for better protection for those who necessarily are exposed to danger, and reduce industrial accidents to a minimum. With this object in view, we recommend the enactment of a law requiring a report of all accidents, fatal or otherwise, to employes in any industrial or other establishment where labor may be employed, be made to the Bureau of Industrial and

Labor Statistics, the same to be tabulated and made a part of the annual report of the labor department.

MAINE MINING BUREAU.

Revised Statutes, Chapter 40.

Sec. 59. The land agent, the commissioner of agriculture and the commissioner of industrial and labor statistics are constituted a mining board to be known as the Maine Mining Bureau. They shall organize by electing from their number a president and a secretary.

Sec. 60. Said bureau shall collect reliable information concerning the deposits of all precious and useful minerals and other valuable subterranean productions in the state that are supposed to exist in quantities sufficient to justify the development of such properties.

Sec. 61. It shall establish a metallurgical cabinet of exhibit of the state in such room in the state house, as the superintendent of public buildings may direct, and in such cabinet they shall properly arrange samples and specimens of ores, valuable rocks and metals of the state collected by them, for the safe keeping and preservation of same.

Sec. 62. It shall biennially issue a pamphlet containing such reliable information concerning the mineral resources of the state as it has collected, and shall distribute at least one thousand copies of such pamphlet among the business men and capitalists of other states.

Notwithstanding the fact that this law has been on the statutes for several years, no organization of the bureau has ever been effected. The reason for this is that the statute prescribes duties which necessitate the expenditure of money, but as no appropriation has ever been made to carry out the provisions of the law it is for all practical purposes dead. Inquiries are frequently made to this and other departments for the report of the Mining Bureau and for information relative to the mineral deposits and resources of the State. Much to our regret we are obliged to report that the Maine Mining Bureau exists in name only and that information in regard to our mineral deposits and resources are not available. This important matter

should be given more consideration. We have valuable deposits of granite, slate, limestone, clay, iron and other minerals. Many of these deposits are awaiting development and to aid in this there should be collected and arranged so that they will be available for exhibit and advertising purposes finished samples, and specimens of all obtainable minerals in compliance with the provisions of the law. To do this an appropriation is necessary.

PROTECTION OF LIFE IN BUILDINGS USED FOR PUBLIC
PURPOSES.

Revised Statutes, Chapter 28.

Sec. 38. Every public house where guests are lodged, and every building in which any trade, manufacture or business is carried on, requiring the presence of workmen above the first story, and all rooms used for public assembly or amusement, and all tenement houses three stories in height where only one stairway or means of egress from the upper stories of the building is provided, and all tenement houses of four or more stories in height, intended to be occupied by families, boarders or lodgers, above the third story, 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 sections.

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

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

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

Sec. 41. Any owner or occupant who neglects to comply with such order, within the time so allowed, forfeits fifty dollars, besides five dollars for every day's continuance of such neglect; and the building or part of a building so occupied shall be deemed a common nuisance, without any other evidence than proof of its use; and the keeper shall be punished accordingly. Said officers may forbid the use of such building for any public purpose until their order has been complied with. And if the owner or occupant of said building lets or uses the same in violation of such order, he forfeits not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 42. Whenever the municipal officers or engineers upon inspection, find that proper safeguards and precautions for escape in case of fire, or of alarm, have been provided, they shall give to the occupant of such building a certificate, under their hands, of such fact; which shall be valid for one year only from its date; and a reasonable compensation for such inspection shall be paid by the city or town in which any such building is located, by an order drawn upon its treasurer. Such officers shall return to the clerk's office of their town, monthly, a list of such certificates by them issued, which the clerk shall record in a suitable book.

Sec. 43. Every person receiving such certificate shall keep the same posted in such building. Such annual certificate, so posted, is prima facie evidence of the inspection of such building, and of the presence of such suitable safeguards and precaution. Every occupant of such building who neglects or refuses to procure such certificate, or to post the same as aforesaid, forfeits ten dollars for every week that he so neglects and refuses.

Sec. 44. Every municipal officer or fire engineer who refuses or neglects to perform the duties imposed upon him by the seven preceding sections forfeits fifty dollars.

Sec. 45. All fines and forfeitures imposed by the four preceding sections may be recovered by the town where the building is located, by an action on the case, or by indictment.

The provisions of this law are no doubt ample to provide for all exigencies, but it is evident that, in many particulars, they

are utterly ignored. No treasuries are suffering from a distention caused by the accumulations of funds derived from their enforcement. In too many cases inspection is not made, certificates of inspection are not issued and no returns are made to the clerks as required by section 42.

The duty of seeing that the law is enforced, not in one, but in every particular, should devolve upon some state official, and he should be provided with the means to enable him to successfully and thoroughly perform his duty. If we should have a disaster caused by the neglect of enforcement of the law the responsibility will and should be placed upon those who make the laws but neglect to provide the necessary means for their enforcement. Laws that are not sufficiently supplied with means for enforcement had better not exist as they cast opprobrium upon all laws.

So far we have been very fortunate in escaping such terrible disasters as the burning of the Iroquois theatre at Chicago, Illinois, and the school building at Collingwood, Ohio, where the lives of hundreds of innocent children were sacrificed needlessly, but we must not consider ourselves immune from such terrible afflictions. We have the conditions and if we escape, it will be due more to good luck than to the efficiency of any precautionary measures.

When the wires flashed the news of the school building horror, where nearly two hundred children were burned beyond recognition, a great wave of reform swept over the land and communities were aroused to the necessity of providing against a repetition of any such happening. A hurried examination was made of our school buildings and many existing dangerous defects were remedied, but a compliance with the law requires that the inspection shall be general instead of to any one particular condition.

CHILD LABOR.

The problem of child labor presents so many sides that even the most advanced students of social reform proceed with caution when discussing it. There is no divergence of opinion, however, in arriving at the conclusion that present day methods and conditions as applied to many children's lives are not conducive to health, morals, family associations or good citizenship.

All over this broad magnificent republic, where the symbol of the stars and stripes proclaims universal liberty and a government "of, for and by the people," this question is the engrossing question that overshadows all others, and there will be no cessation of the agitation until there is recognized and established a childhood period during which every child, be it the offspring of rich or humble parents, shall be permitted to enjoy the blessings of childhood and be given the opportunity to prepare itself for the trying and stern realities of twentieth century life and progressive and useful citizenship.

It has been well said that, "the corner stone of our system of public schools is the fact that, though an ignorant people may be governed, only an intelligent people can govern themselves." There is enough material in this quotation to form the ground work of an extended discourse, or write up, but this will not be taken advantage of at the present time.

We point with pride to the care and protection that we bestow upon our natural resources. Our forests, our lakes and rivers, our inland fish and game, our sea and shore fisheries, all have protective laws that permit of their development and future use. These resources are not conserved altogether from a humane standpoint, but because they are assets upon which the State must depend for an income to ensure its maintenance and perpetuity; but the most valuable asset that the State has is its children, its boys and girls. This asset must be safely nurtured and guarded, for upon its development, both in numbers and intelligence, depends the life and existence of the State.

It is an incomprehensible condition, notwithstanding the fact that we impose a tax upon all the property in the State for the purpose of maintaining free schools in order that all children may have an opportunity to secure an education, that we have to make laws to compel them to take advantage of the opportunity. Here again it is not altogether for humane or sentimental reasons that the State imposes this obligation but more in accord with the first law of nature, self preservation. "An ignorant people may be governed but only an intelligent people can govern themselves."

The menace of an illiterate clothed with the right and privilege of citizenship is more to be dreaded and guarded against

than an individual afflicted with a contagious disease, and yet we will not permit a person in this condition to pass beyond the bounds of quarantine for fear that the safety of the community will be endangered; and public safety should demand that no child under 16 years of age be permitted to work in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment during the time that the public schools are in session, unless he has procured at least the rudiments of a common school education.

There are always exceptional and extenuating circumstances in connection with the consideration of this question that deserve and should receive special and immediate consideration, but there is no circumstance or condition that should be considered that calls for or necessitates the abandonment or sacrifice of the child, the State's most valuable asset.

An investigation of conditions in connection with the question of child labor will bring to light many sides of the problem that are not always visible to the general public. It is hard to believe that there are parents who have no regard for the future or present welfare of their children and who will offer them as a sacrifice upon the altar of greed for the few dollars the child may receive for its services, but, we are sorry to say, such cases are quite common. Instances have come to our notice where children are working in a factory under the supposition that the labor is necessary to assist a poor father when, as is sometimes the case, the father expends the earnings of the child for intoxicating liquors with which to satisfy his inhuman appetite.

There are other cases where parents, industrious and frugal, are struggling against adverse circumstances and making sacrifices that are almost beyond human endurance in order that their children may be fitted to occupy a higher plane than was their lot and become useful and respected members of society, but there is a limit beyond which even necessity cannot go without coming within the bounds of the soup house, and the children are necessarily taken from school and they become members of the unnumbered millions struggling for an existence and recognized as the lowest strata of society.

Self dependency should be required only after the period of childhood development has been passed, and the parents who have the moral and christian courage to raise a family of God

tearing and law respecting boys and girls, thereby adding to the State's richest asset, should be assisted if necessary from a "hero fund" provided for the purpose, and not be obliged to depend upon the alms house or other contributions doled out as charity.

An educational qualification would be of great assistance in the enforcement of the child labor law. It is possible to falsify birth certificates, but there is no way to dodge an educational test, and if such a law was in force parents would be more particular about sending their children to school. Maine is lagging in this particular line of progressive legislation, being the only one of the New England States without a law of this kind. This matter deserves the consideration of the legislature.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

A review of happenings in the industrial field, especially during the past year, leads to the belief that there should be a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The services of such boards in other states are considered to be invaluable and indispensable. In a great many cases the parties in dispute are willing to submit to arbitration, but the difficulty is in agreeing upon the arbitrators.

It is true that the services of a state board are not always accepted, but there is this advantage, a state board is always available, and in many industrial disputes their efforts along the line of mediation often result in conciliation and a harmonizing of conflicting interests. Such a board should be composed of men of acknowledged honesty and imbued with a sense of justice that will lead them to consider all cases impartially and give a decision strictly in accord with the merits of each case. Any method that tends toward industrial peace should have the indorsement of the law-making power of the State.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS SURROUNDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

It was the purpose of the Labor Department to make, as part of its work for 1908, an investigation of the industrial conditions surrounding the women and children employed in the textile industry of the State. This investigation would have extended to most of the manufacturing centers, but after some work had been done at Lewiston, Auburn, Biddeford and Saco, it was found that agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the National Government were actively engaged in all of the large mill towns, conducting an investigation along the same lines.

That investigation was ordered by Congress on account of statements and charges made by distinguished members regarding the illegal employment and inhuman treatment of children in different states of the Union. In view of the fact that that investigation will be so minute and complete and the facts obtained so much more far reaching than the work possible for us to do with the resources at our command, it was deemed advisable not to extend our labors beyond the places mentioned.

Miss Eva L. Shorey, our efficient special agent, conducted the work of this investigation on the part of the Labor Bureau, covering the four cities mentioned, the result of which is given in the following pages.

Following Miss Shorey's report of present conditions, for the purpose of comparison we publish a very able and interesting paper on "Early Factory Labor in New England," which was published in the 1882 report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

In order to show the large number of women employed in cotton and woolen manufacture in our country and the import-

ance of the industry in the business world, it may be well to give some statistics from the report of the United States Census Bureau on the subject.

Returns from the Twelfth Census show that the number of women in the United States, at least 16 years of age, reported as textile operatives, was 231,458. In the cotton mills, 97,181 were employed and 27,169 in the woolen mills. The occupation of the textile mill operatives was the leading industry as regards the number of women employed. The cotton mills furnished employment to a greater number of women than any other branch of the textile industry.

Young women predominated among female textile operatives, those from 16 to 24 years of age forming 63.1 per cent, or more than three-fifths of the total number of women so employed. The white female textile mill operatives of native birth and foreign parentage are considerably younger than those of foreign birth. It is probable this difference is due to the recent rapid development of textile manufactures in the South where the great majority of the adult female operatives have been recruited from among the young white women of native parentage. In northern states, the female textile mill operatives are considerably older than in the southern states, since the proportion in that age group, 16 to 24 years, was but 61.7 per cent in the North and West, as compared with 72.1 per cent in the South. Even wider differences are shown for individual states. In Massachusetts, the leading northern state in the industry, where the number of white women of native parentage employed as textile mill operatives is relatively small, the proportion of women under 25 years of age is but 57.1 per cent as compared with 77.1 per cent for North Carolina, the leading southern state.

Textile Workers in Maine.

The following will show the average number of wage workers, of women 16 years old and over, of children under 16 years, and of men, together with the total wages of each class, in both the cotton and woolen mills of Maine in 1905.

Cotton Mills.

Number of establishments.....	15
Average number of women 16 years and over.....	6,469
Total wages of same.....	\$1,892,853
Average number of children under 16 years.....	590
Total wages of same.....	\$93,795
Average number of men.....	5,323
Total wages of same.....	\$2,050,210

Woolen Mills.

Average number of women 16 years and over.....	2,283
Total wages of same.....	\$797,750
Average number of children under 16 years.....	150
Total wages of same.....	\$48,618
Average number of men.....	4,654
Total wages of same.....	\$2,029,697

LEWISTON AND AUBURN.

A person has only to stand in the vicinity of the cotton and woolen mills of Lewiston, or of any city in Maine where there are large textile factories, and watch the thousands of men, women and children who come pouring out of the mill doors when the bells ring at noon or at night, to realize what a large percentage of the working people of our State spend the greater part of their lives behind the brick walls of these towering buildings, the constant crash of the machinery in their ears and the moist, lint-laden air in their lungs from 6.10 in the morning till 6 at night, five and a half days in the week, year in and year out. In this procession, which at certain hours fills the streets with hurrying forms, are men and women, old and middle-aged, young people, boys and girls, the great majority, either themselves or their ancestors, from various parts of the world. Many are conversing in foreign languages, for there are French-Canadians, Germans, Swedes, Poles, Greeks, Armenians, Syrians and Portuguese in the crowd.

How many know anything about the work which is done in the mills by this great number, especially by the women and children?

It is the purpose of this article to give some facts regarding the work of women and children employed in the mill centers of Maine, and the conditions under which the work is performed, to tell of the hours of labor and the average amount of wages received, to mention the different nationalities which have found employment in the textile industries of the State, to give a glimpse of the home life, and to speak of the agencies in the different cities whose purposes are to improve general conditions for present and future wage-earners.

Number and Nationality in Cotton Mills.

In the two cities of Lewiston and Auburn are located more cotton mills than in any other city in the State. There are eight cotton mills in Lewiston, employing 5,173 hands, of whom 2,958 are women and 264 children. There are also 4 woolen mills, with 216 wage-earners, of whom 61 are women. In Auburn, the Barker mill, manufacturing cotton cloth, employs 300, of whom 111 are women. The number in each mill is as follows:

The Bates Manufacturing Company employs 1,960 hands, of whom 1,216 are women, and 132 children. Of the women employed, three-fourths are French-Canadians, and the other fourth is made up of Irish, Americans, Scotch, Poles, Greeks, Russians, etc.

The Androscoggin Mills employ 1,123 hands, of whom 503 are women, and 62 children. Of the women employed, 342 are French-Canadians, 113 Irish, 33 Americans, and 15 Poles.

The Continental Mills employ 900 hands, of whom 575 are women, and 40 children. Of the women employed, three-fourths are French-Canadians, and the other fourth is made up of Irish, Americans, Scotch, Poles, Greeks, Russians and a few others.

The Hill Manufacturing Company employs 590 hands, of whom 365 are women, and 30 children. Of the women employed, 318 are French-Canadians, 25 Irish, 14 Americans, 4 Greeks, 1 Englishman, and 1 German.

The Barker Mill employs 300 hands, of whom 111 are women.

The Avon Spinning Company employs 85 hands, of whom 47 are women. Of the women employed, 95 per cent are French-Canadians, and 5 per cent Irish.

The Avon Manufacturing Company employs 135 hands, of whom 91 are women.

The number of hands employed by Libbey & Dingley is estimated at 80, of whom 50 are women.

Work of the Women and Children.

The mills have different methods of preparing the cotton yarn for the weavers and in the following paragraphs we shall briefly describe the work of the female portion of the operatives as it presents itself to a person visiting the mills from day to day, during a period of two months. Naturally one cannot grasp all the technicalities of such a great industry in so short a time, and no attempt will be made to enter into a detailed account of cotton and woolen manufacture. The intention is to present the principal work of the women and children, with special reference to the cotton mills, as the number employed is larger, in terms which the layman will understand.

Much of the work is piece work and as in any wages reckoned in this way, some earn much more than the average amount and others not as much. There are nearly as many different amounts as there are people who receive them. A great deal depends on the rapidity of the worker. At times of depression in the business it has been deemed necessary by the manufacturers to cut down the wages, and those quoted are under the 10 per cent cut down which was made March 30, 1908. There have been in the past few years several advances in wages, so that even under the present reduction the pay is 5 per cent above normal.

The year of 1908 has not been an especially prosperous one in any business and there have been times when, in some rooms of the cotton and woolen mills, work did not continue all the week. There have been, however, no entire shut downs in any of the large mills of Maine.

Slubbing Machine.

The first process of making cotton into yarn, where women and children are employed, is in the card room, after the raw cotton has been through the different machines of the "picker" room and the drawing frames, where the fleecy fibers have been gathered together in a snake-like strand, the fibres in the

cotton being partially straightened and laid parallel. In some of the mills, it is at the slubbing machine that the women's work begins, where the soft roves of cotton are being drawn out and given the first slight twist. The women tend these machines, removing the full bobbins, putting empty ones in their places and keeping the machinery clean, wiping it with cotton waste.

In some of the mills only men and boys do this work, as it is harder than some of the other processes. The women are paid from \$7.50 to \$9.24 a week, averaging \$8.50.

Intermediate.

From the slubbing machines, the cotton goes to the intermediates, where it is twisted and elongated still more and wound on large bobbins. The work is similar to that on the first machine, but the bobbins are not so heavy. The pay is by the number of hanks roving per pound, from 7 1-3 to 10 1-2 cents a hank.

The following are the highest, medium and lowest wages made in one mill by three workers, which shows the general amounts earned for one week: \$8.22, \$7.57 and \$7.50. In some mills the average is higher than this.

Fly Frames.

The next process toward the fine yarn is on the fly frames where two strands are put on one bobbin. The work is similar to that preceding, but the soft roves are now becoming finer and have more the appearance of coarse, loosely twisted twine. The number of spindles on these frames differ. In one mill there were 152 spindles on a frame, and one woman tending two frames. The duties are removing full bobbins and replacing them with empty ones, cleaning and oiling.

Wages are reckoned by the number of hanks, 9.51 cents a hank being paid. Ten women, working equal time one week, earned the following amounts: 5 earned \$7.73 each; 3, \$7.14 each; 1, \$7.23; and 1, \$6.08; an average of \$7.34 per week.

Boys and girls of various sizes are employed in the card room. They assist in **cleaning and oiling** and also sweep up the cotton which is constantly falling. They push the boxes, on trucks, bringing empty bobbins and taking away the filled ones. They

receive from \$3.50 to the amount earned by the "bosses," which sometimes goes as high as \$6.00 per week.

The women wear loose, black dresses of thin texture, on account of the heat and the physical exertion necessary. Some look neat and tidy while others do not, this matter depending largely, as in any work, on the nature of the person. Some wear caps to cover their hair, and also as a protection when cleaning the machines. Others allow the cotton to catch in their hair and upon their black dresses, giving a strange appearance to the operator. Great care must be taken in wiping the machines, as it is necessary to get under parts of them, and a protruding pompadour or the fashionable "roll," or even loose strands of hair may easily become caught in the swiftly revolving machinery and horrible accidents result. Last spring, in one of the mills, a woman who was cleaning a fly frame became tangled in this way and before her shrieks of agony brought the overseer to her aid, her scalp was completely torn from her head. If the machinery is stopped, their time is shortened, thus they take these awful risks. The children sometimes get their hands or fingers caught in the machinery when cleaning it, as doing it so frequently causes them to become careless. Some of the small boys employed in different parts of the mills have maimed hands or bodies on this account.

The ventilation in the card room is usually good and the soft whirring of the machines not oppressive, at least in comparison with that in some of the other rooms. There is opportunity for the women to sit when the work is running well.

If finer yarn is being made, jack frames and other machines are used to produce the desired number.

Ring Spinning.

Women, boys and girls work at different parts of ring spinning, the mule spinning being done by men, with the aid of boy doffers or back boys. In the larger mills, the ring spinning is done in long rooms, the "sides," or spinning frames, being placed in rows with an aisle between. An expert can tend as many as a thousand bobbins, or ten sides. The swiftly moving spindles make a whirring noise like the spinning wheels of old, and the air is full of fine bits of cotton. The woman or girl operator sees that the machines are running properly, replaces

a full bobbin with an empty one, and the small boys and girls sweep, bring a supply of empty bobbins and carry away the full ones. The girls also "doff," take the full spools off and put empty ones in their places. A great deal depends on the quickness of the worker and some tend more sides than others. The little doffer girl learns to tend the spinning sides, with the expectation of some day having in charge from 8 to 10. The number of spindles in a side differs according to the fineness of the work being done, or sometimes, the size of the room. Some one has referred to this pacing up and down the aisles, which the operator must do, as the "monotonous beat" of the spinner. There are intervals when she may sit while the bobbins are being filled. In some mills, and at certain times, only a limited amount of work is done, and when this is completed the employe is at liberty to go home, although not earning as much as she would on full time. The little doffers have time off at intervals, and in some places in the summer, may be seen walking around the grounds, or seated in groups, waiting for the bobbins to fill.

To give an idea of amounts made by different workers, we quote from a payroll for a room in one mill where there were 13 spinners who made, an average week, \$7.02; 2, \$6.00, and 1, \$4.80. This will show the variation on account of the number of sides run.

The spinning room is where the largest number of boys and girls work. The girls assist in removing the full bobbins and replacing them with empty ones. Both boys and girls sweep and push the carts with a fresh supply of bobbins. The boys also oil and clean the machinery. The pay is from \$3.46 to \$5.04 a week, averaging \$4.50.

The mule doffers and back boys make from \$4.50 to \$6.96 a week; oilers, cleaners and sweepers, from \$4.20 to \$6.00. Boys who make bands for the spinning frames, \$4.72 a week.

Spooling.

The cotton yarn, after being spun, is wound on large spools. The frames somewhat resemble the ring spinning sides. Constant attention must be given to this work, as the threads from fresh bobbins must be fastened and the broken ones tied together, so there will be no breaks on the big spools. To

expedite matters, and enable the worker to tie knots quickly and firmly, a patent device is used, which is strapped on the left hand. The two ends are passed through this and knotted instantly. Formerly this was done by hand which took more time. It was interesting to learn that these apparently simple little knotters sell at \$30.00 each, one corporation using 100. This work necessitates walking up and down between the sides and keeping close watch of the revolving spools. Women of all ages, and small girls whose heads do not come up very far on the frames, do this work. It was a little strange in one woolen mill to observe that some of the girls had discarded shoes and stockings while pacing back and forth in front of the spindles.

Spoolers are paid by the number of boxes of spools, depending somewhat on the fineness of the yarn. For some numbers 7 3-4 cents a box is paid; 8 cents for others.

The following gives the amounts earned by six women an average week: 2 earned \$4.47 each; 1, \$4.85; 1, \$5.20; 1, \$4.80, and 1, \$5.05; an average of \$4.81 per week.

Warping.

When the yarn has been put on large spools, a number are arranged on a rack, and thread by thread wound on large beams, to form the warp. The manner in which the threads extend from the racks to the beams resembles a huge cobweb, as one looks down the large room at the machines which revolve rapidly. This work is done by older women, for the most part, though in one of the mills chain warping machines are tended by young women. One operative runs three machines. If a thread breaks the machine stops instantly, which is a signal for the operator to connect the thread. When the machines run well the worker has time to sit, read or sew. Of three women employed at these machines in one mill, 2 made \$8.52 an average week; the other, \$6.90.

Colored Goods.

In the Bates mill, which is the only cotton establishment in Lewiston manufacturing colored goods, there are various processes after the yarn is dyed. In the basement, not far from the large dye room, several women inspect the yarn. In another

larger room, there are women who do what is termed reeling. The latter work on the red yarn for the damask table cloths, etc. Some wear caps, as the particles of red lint are constantly in the air. "It makes us red headed," said one woman who had been on this work twenty years, ever since she was thirteen. The operatives here stand all day. Some cannot do this work because the dye poisons them. It stains the hands, and on account of the heat and consequent perspiration, one unconsciously rubs the face with hands.

There is also winding, quilling and long chain quilling, before the colored and white yarn is wound on the large beams, which, after being put through the starch and dried, goes to the web-drawers where it is prepared for the weaver. The manner in which the colored threads and the white threads are arranged on the beam to make the proper plaid and pattern is most interesting, and to look across the rooms where colored work is being done, one sees a touch of red, blue, pink, etc., which is quite in contrast to the rooms where only "gray" cloth is made.

Web Drawing.

When the warp has been through the "slasher," or when the dressing or sizing has been put on, it is given to the web-drawers, who sit with their backs to the windows and with a steel needle, resembling a crochet hook, pull the warp, thread by thread, through the loops of a frame called the harness. Day after day, hundreds of women and girls do this work, which is of necessity trying to the eyes, as in many cases the threads are fine.

There are so few visitors to the mills that a person who pauses before a frame to watch, is considered to be a worker in this line, and becomes quite accustomed to the question: "Are you a mill girl?" or "are you a web-drawer?" This query was made by a middle-aged American woman, in the fifth story of one of the large mills, where she was the only English speaking woman on the work. She said she had been employed there seven years and added regretfully: "I'm very slow. I only make about \$5.00 a week, but there's a woman on the other side who makes \$9.00." This is tidy work and the operator sits all the time. A woman was noticed in one of the mills who had every appearance of being in the "65 and over" age classifica-

tion. For the greater part, however, they are young and middle-aged.

Two machines have recently been purchased by the Andros-coggin mill which attaches a warp to threads left in the harness by the weaver, tying knots so rapidly that in half an hour it accomplishes the work which formerly required an entire day. It is necessary, however, for the threads to be drawn through by hand in the first instance, after which many warps can be attached by the machine. On account of the use of this machinery, there are not as many women employed at this work in the mill mentioned as in other factories.

There are different rules governing the manner in which the warp is drawn through the harnesses and reeds. Some require a special pattern which is on a diagram before the worker, and takes more careful attention and more time. For the Draper loom, which is so arranged that it changes the shuttle automatically, the threads must be drawn differently. Wages are gauged accordingly. A woman who worked 8 days and received \$9.50, "drew in" the following number of warps, at the prices given: 1 warp at 84 cents, 4 warps at 38 cents, 4 warps at 36 cents, 19 warps at 30 cents. Others, in the same time, earned \$7.10, \$5.95, \$9.40 and \$8.45. The general average is \$6.82 per week.

Weaving.

As you open the door to the weave room in a large mill, a great wave of hot, moist air comes out to you, and a medley of sound as of innumerable railway trains greets your ears, while the floor appears to be swaying and trembling as if the "train" were rounding a curve. Yet those who are employed there say that after a little while you will not notice it at all. It is one of the things in the workaday world to which one becomes accustomed. This department is the goal toward which many an employe in other parts of the factory is aiming, as weaving is skilled labor and an expert can make more running six or eight looms than at any other work in the mill. Girls as young as fifteen are sometimes seen at the looms, but for the greater part the wage-earners are older men and women, and many of them have spent a life time at the work which seems so hard and nerve-racking to the occasional visitor. "I love to weave," said a woman who had spent over forty years at this business.

"My set of looms seems like old friends." Another said, in reply to the remark that it was interesting to watch the work, that it might be interesting to watch, but it got pretty tiresome when you had to do it.

It is difficult to describe the actual work of the woman at the loom to give a correct idea of what she has to do, as there are so many duties in tending from four to six machines. There is a loom fixer, a man, who attends to the machinery when it "gets sick;" the part of the weaver being to see that the warp is in proper condition, to keep the shuttle filled, so there may be a good weave, to mend the threads as they break or become tangled, and to watch the cloth to note any imperfections or roughness. Sometimes, while attending to one "bad place" some difficulty will happen to another of the six looms which will necessitate spending several minutes, or possibly a longer time, in taking out the threads and starting again. During that interval, there is no cloth being woven on that loom, and therefore, no pay. A habit which cannot fail to be harmful is that of threading the shuttle, by placing it in the mouth and drawing the thread through by the suction of the breath. There is much stretching of the arms, and consequent straining, in adjusting a broken thread. When the "cut" is completed, the operator sews a ticket on the end and carries it to some central point. Some of the cuts of cloth are quite heavy. The woman has a chair in which she may sit and watch the machines, and when conditions are favorable she gets some time to herself. There is little chance for sociability, however, the uproar created by the machinery rendering the only conversation possible that which is shouted at the top of the lungs. Operators do not become acquainted easily and often do not know their next door neighbor. This is partly due to the fact that a woman speaking only French, or some other foreign language, and one conversing only in English, is often side by side; and further, because there is a certain social grading in the mill, as in general society. This is not strange when observing the various types of humanity gathered under one immense roof. The few old and original mill operatives, from good New England stock; the man or woman who once worked in the great mills of Manchester, England; the Scotch, the German-Americans, the Irish-Americans, the higher class of French-Canadians, all these

are in a separate and distinct class from those who figure in some of the crowds one sometimes encounters in a city where the mill population is large and varied.

To a visitor in the weave room the air, particularly in the winter and spring, seems very oppressive. When the double windows are removed and the windows opened, the cool breezes from the canal make a great difference in the atmosphere. But there is difficulty in this respect, as the workers near the windows stand in a draft, while those in the center of the room obtain but little benefit. It is claimed that the "humidifiers," which render the warp moist and pliable, and other devices, are a benefit in improving ventilation, but the sallow, tired faces of some of the weavers show that the air they breathe is not as invigorating as it should be. Often at noon, or at night, they come out with garments damp from perspiration.

The pay is by the cut, a certain number of yards to a cut. To show the wide difference in amounts made, depending on the number of looms run, the following is given for thirteen weavers on sheeting taken from a pay roll for one week's work. The weavers of seersuckers and "dobby," or fancy ginghams, etc., make higher wages than those on plain goods. Four earned \$5.47 each; 3, \$6.50 each; 1, \$7.42; 2, \$8.65 each; 1, \$9.87; and 2, \$11.42 each. This is an average of \$7.60 a week. The general average on higher class goods is \$8.10 for four narrow looms, and \$10.20 for six looms. Average wages on broad looms, for quilts, etc., are from \$8.40 to \$10.11. Some women weavers average \$9.00 and \$10.00 every week, and sometimes make as high as \$13.00 a week.

Cloth Hall.

If the cloth is to be bleached—for it is all woven "in the gray"—it is next taken to the bleachery. Some establishments have one in connection with the mill, while other companies send their goods to the large city bleachery or elsewhere. Gingham, towels, bedspreads, red damask table cloths and napkins, coarse bags for meal or flour, and the like, go to the cloth hall from the weavers. This room has the appearance of a dry goods store, and a good many young women are employed here. The goods are put through a machine which clips any loose threads, then those requiring it are taken to the yarding

machine, after which they are given to the different inspectors, women, as a general rule. The various articles go through many hands and any imperfections noted cause them to be placed as first or second grades. Each article bears the mark of the weaver, and there is a system of fines for imperfect work. Some workers have the entire amount due for weaving the article taken from their pay, others only a portion. The fine most dreaded is the one attached to finding a needle in the cloth. Each weaver has a needle for working in ends of loose threads, and if, in a moment of forgetfulness, the needle is allowed to remain in the cloth, the penalty in some mills is a fine of \$1.00 and being served "with a bill," which in mill parlance is the expression for immediate dismissal. While this seems hard and in some cases undoubtedly brings great hardship, still the damage to the expensive machinery is liable to be great when anything of the kind occurs. The subject of the justice or injustice of fines is one much discussed, especially by the employes.

In the cloth hall there are clerks and girls who stitch the hems of quilts, etc., put on tickets, bands and labels, and wrap the articles ready for shipment. In one mill in particular were noticed quite a number of young women pasting samples of ginghams and other cloth on cards. Work in this part of the mill is tidy, the light good, and no noisy machinery, which fact is appreciated when coming directly from the weave room. The amount earned, however, is not as large. Some of the women work very rapidly. Many of the inspectors are on their feet all day, which renders the work tedious, and constant application is necessary. In some rooms women were seen carrying the heavy pieces of cloth to their tables, which strain seems unnecessary, as there are so many mechanical devices now in use to save labor of this kind.

Some of the head inspectors receive \$1.25 a day; the clerks, \$1.00. The average wages are 90 cents a day.

Wages of Women and Children.

The following shows the range of wages of women and children, also the general average per week, in the different departments of the cotton mills since the 10 per cent cut down, March 30, 1908:

Slubbing machine tenders, from \$7.50 to \$9.24, a general average of \$8.50.

Intermediate tenders, from \$7.50 to \$8.22, averaging \$7.78.

Fly frame tenders, from \$6.08 to \$8.66, averaging \$7.34.

Ring spinners, from \$4.80 to \$7.02, averaging \$5.70.

Ring spinning doffers, boys and girls, from \$3.46 to \$5.04, averaging \$4.50; mule doffers and back boys, from \$4.50 to \$6.96; roving boys, \$4.72; oilers, cleaners and sweepers, from \$4.20 to \$6.00; band boys, \$4.72.

Spoolers, from \$4.47 to \$6.90, averaging \$5.68.

Warpers, from \$6.90 to \$8.52, averaging \$7.98.

Inspectors of yarn, average, \$6.36; reelers, from \$6.60 to \$7.80, averaging \$7.38; winders, from \$8.14 to \$9.17, averaging \$8.61; quillers, average, \$6.75; long chain quillers, from \$8.37 to \$10.25, averaging \$9.45.

Beamers, from \$7.87 to \$11.10, averaging \$10.02.

Web-drawers, from \$4.44 to \$7.08, averaging \$6.82.

Weavers, plain, from \$5.47 to \$11.42, averaging \$7.60; 4 looms, from \$8.82 to \$9.50, averaging \$8.10; 6 looms, from \$9.42 to \$12.60, averaging \$11.20; broad looms, quilts, crochets, from \$7.63 to \$9.43, averaging \$8.40; marcelle, from \$9.76 to \$12.34, averaging \$10.11; satins, from \$9.41 to \$12.00, averaging \$10.08; damasks, from \$8.71 to \$10.45, averaging \$8.35.

Room girls, from \$8.82 to \$9.13; interpreters, average, \$7.50; clerks, from \$6.00 to \$9.42.

Cloth hall, inspectors, from \$5.40 to \$6.93; trimmers, from \$4.92 to \$5.04; quilt burlers, average, \$6.30; banders, \$6.61; quilt stitchers, \$6.60; fringers, \$8.58; folders, \$7.56; bundlers, \$6.96.

Scrub women, from \$1.50 to \$3.00, averaging 10 cents per hour.

Woolen Mills.

The woolen mills of Lewiston are not as large as those manufacturing cotton goods, and consequently do not employ as many women. There is very little work which children can do, though a few boys, evidently of legal age, are seen in the different mills.

The principal woolen mills, with number employed, are as follows: The Cowan mill employs 115 hands, of whom 31 are women; the Columbia employs 104 hands, of whom 30 are

women; the Cumberland and Lincoln mills, owned by the Libbey and Dingley Company, not being in operation in June, 1908.

Women are seen at work spooling, web-drawing, weaving, and as inspectors in the cloth hall. The average wages per day are, spooling, \$1.30; web-drawing, \$1.75; weaving, \$1.75; inspectors, 85 cents. Woolen dress goods and suitings, blankets, etc., are manufactured.

Child Labor.

A condition was found the past year in some of the Lewiston cotton mills by the factory inspector, where false certificates had been issued to children under fourteen, alleging their ages to be fourteen and over. This matter will doubtless be discussed by the inspector in his report.

In conversing with people who have watched the effect of the recently enacted child labor law upon the number of small children employed in the mills of Lewiston and Auburn, the general opinion expressed is that while conditions are better than before the law of 1907 was passed, that children under the legal age become employes unless almost daily attention is given to the matter.

The agents of the mills express themselves as desirous of complying with the child labor law and state that their overseers have instructions not to hire boys and girls under the legal age.

There is no doubt that there is a strong sentiment, in some quarters, against employing children under fourteen, and that the labor organizations, particularly, are prominent in calling the attention of the authorities to violations of the law.

From observation, it is evident that there are a large number of boys and girls employed in the mills, and some of the children seen at work, particularly in the spinning rooms of most of the cotton mills, appear to be under fourteen. Their slight frames and pale faces show that they are too young to be at work, whatever their certificates say. During the months of May and June, in the Barker mill at Auburn, were seen very few small children upon whom to look with suspicion as to their age. When the mills are running on short time and there is

plenty of help, as during the past season, not as many children are employed. It is difficult to speak with absolute authority as to this matter of employment of small children, as conditions change from time to time, and the situation, as referred to, has been found to exist by the inspector in the mills visited.

Some of the difficulties in ascertaining the correct age are illustrated by the following incident: "How old are you?" was asked a slender boy at work. "I'm sixteen," he replied promptly. "You are about thirteen, my lad," said the one propounding the question, greatly to the amusement of the "sixteen year old" and several of his companions, who had been attentive listeners. The children have been told to say they are "over fourteen" quite often by their parents. When a stranger goes through the mills, and looks inquiringly at small boys or girls, some of them will hasten to get behind boxes or scatter in all directions. Occasionally a child of small stature, who is really "over fourteen," will take occasion to make himself conspicuous, in order to create a little excitement.

Another difficulty in finding the correct age of a child is that many of the parents actually do not know the ages of their offsprings. A teacher tells of endeavoring to ascertain the age of a new pupil. The child did not know, and so she went to the mother. After a good deal of talk she succeeded in getting the statement: "Jacques will be somewheres around seven when the cherries are ripe."

In 1907 there were 269 children whose ages ranged, according to their certificates, from fourteen to sixteen, in the mills of Lewiston. Some of the children who work are not on the payrolls, but are paid by the man whom they assist.

Just before the close of the school year, the teachers say that some of the boys and girls under fourteen leave the grades to work at doffing, quilling, sweeping and other light tasks in the mills. One little girl of thirteen the summer of 1907 earned \$30.00 during vacation, which amount was "quite a help," as her father expressed it. There were six in the family and the father was the only wage-earner, making about \$15.00 a week which, during the partial shut down of the work upon which he was employed, lasting six months and over, was cut exactly in half, being that amount for two weeks, instead of one.

To witness the morning procession to the mills between 5.30 and 6, and to see the children, when so many other boys and girls of like age are still slumbering; to note the slight forms, or perhaps the chubby figures in the workaday garb of their elders, some of the boys with cigarettes, following the custom of their older brothers or their fathers in a morning smoke, sets one thinking of the long and hard road upon which these little feet have started so early in their existence.

In trying to discover the reason why some children go into the mill when they are so young, we find that many blame the parents for allowing, encouraging and sometimes even forcing the children to work, while others blame the children themselves for wishing to escape the restraint of school and become "independent," with a little money in their pockets, like their older brothers and sisters. Others suggest, in many instances, if the wages paid were higher, the parents would not feel the necessity for the older children to earn money.

It is said that American parents work for their children, but the foreigner makes his children work for him.

The school superintendent of Lewiston the past year issued about fifteen permits for children to leave school and go to work before reaching the age of fifteen.

In the families where it is absolutely necessary for the older children to work, it seems only justice for future generations that, together with the law prohibiting child labor, there should be made provision of some kind which is not charity to assist the man or woman whose wages are not sufficient, and who is straining every nerve to bring about an apparent impossibility, that the children may complete some practical education. No one can go among the many families where there are from six to ten children and the father and mother hard working people, and not realize that the law, excellent as it is, is not always practical in its workings, unless some provision is made for worthy cases.

Lewiston presents an excellent field for technical or industrial education in the grammar and high school courses, to supplement the manual training and business courses, which shall be of a nature to hold the interest of the children and prepare them for work. With such a large percentage of children who

will go into business or become wage-earners in other lines, it would seem that something of the kind is due the parents who wish to give their boys and girls an equal chance with others from more prosperous homes to earn a livelihood in a manner which shall be both agreeable and profitable. That this is due the children, also, is expressed by a writer, who says they should be taught to "work" so they will not be "simply worked."

Labor Unions.

Two hundred women belong to the Weavers' Union of Lewiston, Auburn and District, which was organized May 13, 1907. Meetings are held every alternate Tuesday evening. Upon the payment of 10 cents a week, the members are entitled to benefits in case of strikes, or when out of work for sufficient reasons. In case of death, if twenty-six payments have been made, and upon application by the next of kin, \$50.00 is paid toward the expense of burial. The women do not take as active a part in the meetings as the men, but feel that they reap some of the benefits which come from organized labor. There have been protests against night work, which have resulted favorably to the members. A general secretary is employed by several of the labor organizations connected with the textile industry, to whom complaints are brought by the members in case of differences, who investigates and presents the employe's side to the employer. In several of these cases, favorable action has been taken for the workers.

General Conditions.

The rooms in which women and children perform their labors in the mills are for the most part large, well lighted and modern in many ways. In some it is necessary to do portions of the work by electric light, which is trying to the eyes. Fire escapes are noticed on nearly all, and where there are none visible, there are stairways so arranged as to make quick exits possible, and there are fire extinguishers, hose, etc., for protection of life in case of a conflagration. In the Bates mill there is a fire department composed of employes who are paid extra for this duty.

The ventilation in some of the rooms, particularly the weave rooms referred to, does not seem to be sufficient. It is claimed

it is necessary to keep the temperature at a certain degree in order for the work to be successful, but going in from the other rooms, it seems very oppressive, especially in the winter and spring. New methods have been adopted in some of the mills, the humidifier referred to, electric fans and other devices to improve conditions. The situation of the mills, with the river on one side and the canal on the other, renders a cool breeze possible in parts of the rooms when the windows are opened.

The toilet rooms in some of the mills are in the towers, or corridors, but in others they are in the work room where the air at best is difficult to breathe. In a weave room in one of the largest mills, where there are about ninety people, there are three closets built close together at the side of the room, not far from the looms. Two are labelled "Ladies," and one "Men." They are provided with the flush closet, enclosed nearly to the ceiling, but have no covering over the top. It is, of course, a difficult thing to keep conditions of this kind ideal, in a place where so many are employed, but several of the workers in this room say that at times, when the steam is at high pressure, causing the air to be particularly enervating, the conditions of these closets makes matters very much worse. They also speak of the bad condition noticed when coming into the room in the morning. Closets could and should be arranged to give a greater degree of privacy. "Why don't you complain to the overseer?" was asked of several. "It will do no good, and we are afraid of losing our jobs if we find fault."

The women do not all wear their street dresses while at work, but change them for gowns of thinner material. In some rooms there are individual wardrobes or lockers, as in some of the cloth halls and other places. Boxes are provided for the weavers to keep their wraps and other clothing in, placed beside the machines. It is necessary to fold the garments, as the boxes are not constructed in such a way as to allow of their being suspended. Others hang their wraps on a convenient post, covering them with a piece of the cotton cloth they have assisted in weaving. There are wash rooms in some of the mills, but there appear to be no general robing and disrobing places for the women. As observed in one weave room, when time for the noon hour comes, the women take a wooden pail

which they keep beside their machines, fill it with water at the sink, and bring it back again. They have soap, cloth and towel, and perform their toilet while watching their machines, even to taking down curl papers, combing their hair, changing shoes or waist if they wish, donning skirt, hat and coat, while work is going on, the only privacy being the shelter of the machinery. The power is shut off at 12 and at 6, and there is little time lost by the operatives in reaching the outer world.

In going through the mills, one cannot fail to notice the frequent violations of the posted rules: "Do not spit on the floor." The tiny bits of cotton which continually fill the air and are inhaled, irritating the throat, is one reason for this continually "spitting." Tobacco chewing among men is unfortunately so common as to escape comment, but to hear that the expectorating of some of the women is caused by the "dipping" of snuff, causes surprise even in this day of strange and unnatural doings. The people who keep the tiny shops in the vicinity of the mills, and in the larger ones, also, say they have quite a sale among some of the foreign population for the five cent boxes of brown, tobacco-like powder. As explained by one who has observed the process, a small particle of Castile soap is put into the mouth, then a piece of paper or cotton waste is "dipped" into the snuff, which is rubbed back and forth against the teeth. This is also called "scouring." Others roll the snuff in the mouth with the tongue. It is said to have a soothing effect on the nerves. When the work in the mill "runs well" is a convenient time for snuff taking. It is believed that both the practice of tobacco chewing and snuff taking is looked upon with disfavor by the overseers, as is shown by notices in French and English, requesting those who "chew" not "to spit on the floor."

It is sometimes noticed, in going through a mill, or from the outside at the windows, that the operatives get drowsy when they find time to sit, and several girls in a room will have their heads on their arms, resting in a listless manner. The mechanism is so arranged that when a thread breaks, the machine stops, which arouses the worker. The soft whirring noise made by the spindles, the long hours, the rather quiet condition of some of the rooms, the lack of vitality in the air and the fact that

some may not have had sleep enough the night before, renders it difficult to keep from nodding.

At the noon hour many small children are seen carrying dinner to some member of the family. Quite a good many eat their midday meal in the mills, getting a little rest or time to do some extra work. The machinery is not in motion during the noon hour.

Home Life and Different Nationalities.

Just across the street from the great four, five and six story brick mills, where the employes spend sixty hours a week, are other brick buildings similar in architecture. Four of the largest companies have erected, opposite their factories, these corporation blocks which are rented to the employes. They are large, three-story buildings, extending the length of the tree-shaded streets, built close to the pavements, with the canal just beyond. When the water is in the canals this feature is pleasant, but sometimes on Sundays, when the water is drawn off it is not as agreeable. Some of the houses have fences around a small grass plot where there are flowers, but the greensward has long since been trampled out of existence in front of most of them. There are long benches beside the doors, where men, women and children congregate on warm evenings. Some are kept as lodging houses, others for meals only, a few for both lodgings and meals, and some are rents. When observing the faces at some of the windows, it is not necessary to note the frequent sign: "Maison de Pension," for the French-Canadians are very numerous. These houses are well built, the living conditions depending largely on the idea of housekeeping, and also on the amount of time of the person in charge. As one writer says: "Some of the foreign-born are blissfully ignorant of the methods of New England housekeeping." A difference is noticed in the corporation blocks, some of the companies keeping their buildings in better repair than others. The rooms, in the winter and spring, are heated by stoves.

Usually there is some connection between the landlady and the mills. She either worked in them years ago or has some relatives who do at present. One Scotch woman, whose tidy, front chamber, "for rent," was clean and comfortable, lets

seven rooms, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$1.50 a week. Her daughters are employed in the mill. Near by is a place where fifty people take their meals, and the price of board is from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a week. The others boarding in the place mentioned are all English speaking. There are various places where similar accommodations may be had for the foreign employes. The price of rents varies in different corporations from \$2.00 a month for a tiny rent, to \$11.50 for ten rooms. These corporation boarding houses accommodate many who do not wish household cares in the limited time they can call their own, from six at night until six in the morning, an hour every noon, Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

There are other boarding houses of all grades in different parts of the city, where many of the employes live, run by private individuals.

In addition to the blocks, the mill companies own houses on various streets, which are let to their employes, the amount of the rent being deducted from the fortnightly pay. Several families often live in one house, the rent being from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month.

Others live in rented houses in the vicinity of the mills, owned by other people than the corporations, some of the French-Canadian business men being landlords, and erecting several of the bare, lofty tenements. Rents have increased in price within the past two years.

In addition to those mentioned, some of the older employes own their homes, or have bought a small house on the line of the electric in the suburbs. Others reside in the upper part of the city, where living conditions are much better. This refers to the more permanent population, the people who intend to make their homes in the city. There is a large number of foreigners who come for the purpose of earning enough money to enable them to later on return to their native land. The Canadian government offers inducements, in the way of land, to her children who will come back and settle there.

The Greeks, who have within the past few years invaded Lewiston to the number of several hundred, do not bring their families and evidently do not intend to make Maine their permanent place of abode. There are very few Greek women

in the city. Many of these Greeks are young men who keep "bachelor's hall," and have "club houses" where they may be seen in the evening, enjoying themselves in a Bohemian fashion. Club life, in all grades of society, seems a well developed feature of Lewiston social life. Men of the Greek nationality do all kinds of work from general utility, like scrubbing, lifting, etc., to weaving. It is only necessary to teach one, and he will very quickly explain matters to all his countrymen. They do not live very peaceably but are constantly getting up excitement and making business for the courts.

The Poles, who are more quietly disposed, have a little colony in one part of the city, where numerous families of this nationality reside.

There are various others of the foreign element in the city, usually living in groups or along the same streets.

A writer on this subject says: "French and kindred nationalities represent already a laboring aristocracy, and the truly 'lower classes' are formed by Armenians, Portuguese, Greeks, Poles, Russians and other such Slavs as 'herd together like animals.'"

French-Canadians.

The great majority, however, of the mill employes are French-Canadians, some of whom have lived in New England so long that they speak both English and their French-Canadian patois, or "old French," as some call it, with equal rapidity. They have intermarried with the American population to quite an extent. Some are prominent citizens of the two cities, holding important official positions in the city and county government. Some of these families have homes of their own, some keep "Maison de Pensions" in the corporation blocks or elsewhere, others live in houses rented from the men of their own nationality who have acquired property, and still others occupy the four or five story tenement blocks, which are very numerous in certain sections of the city. These buildings are of a box-like style of architecture, built close together, with verandas at the front or rear, which in some instances appear to be convenient storehouses for wash tubs, tin dishes, and various articles of wearing apparel, not at the time in use. They correspond to the backyards of some houses. A passerby can appre-

ciate some of the joys of tenement house life, when observing the verandas of a five-story tenement, filled to overflowing with crowds of excited children, in various stages of apparel and non-apparel, their shrill voices raised in shouts or other exclamations, while the older people are at the windows, conversing with their neighbors across the street.

It is said there are 800 families residing in an area not over one-quarter of a mile square, in which are 4,000 people and 2,000 of them, at least, children. No person can walk through these treeless streets, where the sun beats mercilessly down on the dust and dirt, or go through the narrow, dark alleys, where little sunlight comes, and observe the swarms of half-clad children, whose hard-working mothers have no time to keep them tidy, without feeling that somewhere in our social life a great wrong is being done these helpless bits of humanity, reared in squalor and poverty.

One thing which is greatly to be deplored in this connection is the fact that numerous little ones are left to the care of the older sisters, the "little mothers" of eight or ten years, or perhaps to some accommodating neighbor who "keeps her eye" on them as they play about the streets and railroad tracks, while the mother is at work. In the early morning hours, fathers or mothers may be seen carrying the half-asleep babies in their arms to a neighboring tenement, to be cared for during the day by some one who has several of these charges. Some fathers and mothers, however, prefer to live on the amount the father can earn, small though it may be, so that the mother may care for the home and little ones.

A red-cheeked little girl of five years, who was playing about a boarding house, practically deserted during working hours, said: "Mamma works in the mill, but papa isn't busy all day, so he looks out for me when he is at home." A condition similar to this is often found, where "father's job" doesn't keep him busy all the time, while mother is working the full sixty hours a week. Yet it should be said that many of the women greatly prefer the factory to house work, or to doing scrubbing and washing part of the time. The difference between the size of the family and the size of the income often renders the fact that mother must earn something somewhere a matter of

course. Most of the women have spent so much time at the machines, where the work becomes largely mechanical, that the numerous home duties, or work along domestic lines, is irksome to them. "Why," said one woman, "I wouldn't do dress-making for anything. I'd much rather tend my looms."

The Alleys and Patches.

There are numerous alleys and "patches" in Lewiston, where some of the employes find rents, or in some instances own homes. These places, with more active supervision by the city authorities, might be made much more inhabitable. Some of the conditions in these narrow alleys, where the houses are cheaply constructed and crowded into too small an area, should be improved by the city for the benefit of general health and morals. There is an excellent opportunity along the river front to extend some inexpensive part of the park system, for the residents of this section, begun in the large, tree-shaded square not far distant, and also kept up by the mill corporations in the grounds surrounding their factories. From an economic standpoint alone, it would be money well invested by both the city and the corporations to improve these localities. Small houses, with a plot of ground for grass, flowers or vegetables, as some of these have, are infinitely better than the tenements, where there can be no real family life. The southern mill owners, with their cottage system of rents for employes, have realized this fact.

Rents in the tenement district average from \$4.00 to \$12.00 per month, according to locality and location of rooms. This includes city water, and usually a flush closet on each floor or in the basement. There are usually three rooms in the smaller rents, the kitchen being large and serving for various purposes, sometimes, not only for cooking and eating, but for sleeping, as well. Often these small apartments accommodate a surprisingly large number of people and there is sometimes room for boarders to help out when rent day comes around. There are wooden fire escapes on some of the high buildings. In one of the larger five-story houses there are twenty rents of from four to eight rooms, renting from \$7.00 to \$11.00 per month.

Has Worked at Weaving Forty-Three Years.

That there is at the present time an occasional female mill employe of the old New England stock, still in the factories, is shown by the fact that today, in a mill started in Lewiston in 1860, is a woman at work in one of the weave rooms, who has been there forty-three years, coming to the city in July of 1865. She is now sixty-one years of age, and barring a slight deafness, which is noticeable in many weavers, appears to be reaping the benefit of a strong New England constitution which has stood the test of a lifetime of hard work.

In comparing conditions when she first came to work with those of the present time, she said that formerly only women were weavers, but within the past twenty years, since the foreign element came, that men had been employed at this work. She stated that now the hours were shorter, but there was more work required. Formerly she ran two looms, now she tends four. Then they were paid by the month, and she averaged \$32.00 a pay day. Before the cutdown, she could earn, every two weeks, \$18.30. Since March 30, she has received \$17.20 for two weeks' work. At the present time, with the 10 per cent cut, it makes her pay only about 60 cents more per week than years ago, and she runs more looms. She hopes, however, they will soon be able to give them the 10 per cent back again.

When all the girls were from Maine homes there was much sociability and they used to visit from one boarding house to another and have jolly times. Now, the woman working next to her is French and their only communication is by nods and motions. This is typical of life outside the mill. She boards in a corporation boarding house where the people are all Americans, but the greater part in the others are French-Canadians or foreigners of some kind. Most of her former acquaintances have left from time to time, to attend school, become teachers or enter some other business, some have married, others died. As far as she knew, only one woman is in the weave room who was there when she came. She referred to the first woman graduate of Bates College as having earned money for her education by weaving in one of the mills.

Years ago they had Chautauqua clubs for reading and general mental and social improvement. The minister belonged

and others outside the mill. They met at different houses and received great good from the evenings thus spent. She had always been fond of reading and takes books frequently from the public library. Her grandfather was a Congregational minister and a graduate of Harvard University. One of her nieces has recently graduated from college. She gets much enjoyment from Mark Twain's writings, reads many poems of Longfellow, Whittier and others. Just now she is reading Holman Day's latest book. She said years ago the family doctor told her she had consumption. She thought she was an example of the saying: "All you have to do to live to a good old age is to have an incurable disease and take care of it." She added she had taken care of herself. That she went to bed early, because she was obliged to get up at half past four, didn't drink tea or coffee, and took life as easily as possible. She had faith that when business was good, their pay would be put back on the same schedule as before.

"Very few American girls go into the mills now," she continued. "Most of them rather do something else. The foreigners are filling all the places now."

She spoke very kindly of the different overseers under whom she had worked, and said that one of her former overseers was at present agent of the mill. At the last director's meeting he had introduced some of the gentlemen to her, as being one of the oldest employes.

In contrast to the foregoing, another American woman was visited who started work at about the same time, but whose constitution would not stand the long hours, the confinement and the duties involved. Her health broke down and after varied experiences she is now living in two scantily furnished rooms, her hands so twisted out of shape by rheumatism that she is able to care for herself but partially and depends largely on the assistance of her neighbors. She talks of her days in the mill and of her "chum," who is still employed.

The two women, called upon because they were among the early mill girls, the one robust, healthy and happy, after years spent at the looms, the other broken by disease, without the comforts of home, represent the varied phases of light and shadow one finds among so large a number of women mill employes.

The Trustee Law and Proposed 58 Hour Law.

It is impossible to spend any time among workers in the mill without hearing two questions prominently discussed, the injustice of the trustee law in its workings, and the proposed 58 hour law for women and minors. Both matters will undoubtedly be brought before the next legislature.

As far as the matter came under the notice of the special agent, mill officials whose opinion was asked and all operatives agree on the injustice of the trustee law in many instances. Cases were cited where a bill which was small in the beginning, became so increased by fees that the original amount was quite submerged, and the entire earnings of a man or woman were absorbed, leaving nothing for them on which to live from week to week.

The 58 hour law is advocated by many who believe that the machinery of the mills is now at such a high speed that it would not be possible to exact more labor in a shorter time, while others hold that shortening the hours of labor will only mean a harder working day for the employes. Any measure, which, in its effect, will make an easier day for the thousands of hard working women and the many children now employed in our mills, should have the support of our law makers.

Agencies for Improving Condition of Present and Future Wage-Earners.

The population of Lewiston for 1900 was 23,761. It is estimated that for 1908 it is between 24,000 and 26,000. To show the different nationalities, and give an idea as to the number between the ages of five and twenty-one, the following figures of the school census for 1907 are shown, as these statistics appear to be the only ones available upon this point:

American, 1,640; Irish-American, 1,123; French, 4,794; English, 191; Scotch, 75; German, 101; Colored, 8; Jewish, 107; Italian, 20; Polish, 40; Greek, 14; Armenian, 3; Belgian, 1; Russian, 1; Spanish, 1; Swedish, 2; a total of 8,121.

This will show that the foreign element is much larger than the American. Naturally, the adherents of the Roman Catholic church outnumber the Protestant followers. This fact renders any united social improvement work difficult of accomplishing

good results, and while in some organizations an attempt has been made to have the two religious branches work together, it has not proved a success. It will therefore be necessary to make separate mention of the Roman Catholic and Protestant lines of work for the education and betterment of all classes of society. Lewiston will be mentioned more prominently than Auburn, because the former presents a larger and more varied field. As there is no special distinction in this respect between those employed in the mills and other industries, the matter will be taken as a whole. It would be impossible to find any of these agencies for education and improvement which did not include a large number of the present or future wage-earners in the more prominent industries of the two cities.

Parochial Schools.

There are two school systems in Lewiston, which are separate and distinct. These are the public schools, under the management of the city, and the parochial schools, entirely controlled by representatives of the Roman Catholic church. The latter are divided into the French-Canadian and Irish-American schools, under the two parishes. The teachers are the Sisters of the different orders. There is a boarding school, in connection with the convent, the pupils attending the regular classes. In 1908, the number of pupils reported for the parochial schools was 2,542. Religious instruction is made a prominent feature of the education of these pupils, the desire being to properly prepare them for their first communion, which usually occurs during their eleventh year. In the French parochial schools, that language is spoken in the classes half the day and English the remainder. The courses are from the first to the ninth grades. If the students desire to go higher, they attend the public schools. A tuition is charged of fifty cents a month, or where there are several in the family, a reduction is made. The Sisters say that in the past they have had quite a good deal of trouble in the matter of boys and girls who leave before they have reached the legal age, to go to work in the mills or other places. They are reported to the truant officer, who looks after them to the best of his ability.

Public Schools.

The public schools of Lewiston have incorporated many of the best modern methods in their courses. The system of kindergartens has been changed within the past few years. There are several regular schools of this kind and the work is also included in some of the first grade rooms. Many of the small children of the foreign population begin their first school days here and it is interesting to note the struggle in the little dark faces as they hear the teachers using words so different from those heard at home. One of the older children often acts as interpreter, for there are representatives of many nations among the small people who occupy the little chairs, sing the songs about nature, and begin the foundation of education in the games they enjoy so heartily.

Two rooms which have been made necessary on account of the number of children who change from the parochial to the city schools, where the courses of study are different, are the ungraded classes, ranging from the third to the fifth grades. In these rooms are boys and girls from the "foreign" homes, between the ages of nine and fifteen. Many of them cannot speak English at all when they first come into the class. In one room, where there are forty children, the teacher speaks both English and French, which enables her to more efficiently teach the bewildered pupils, who think in one language and wish to speak in another. The parents learn English from their children and are coming to understand that a better education means a better "job." It is the ambition of many to learn enough arithmetic to figure their pay, so "the boss won't cheat them." Out of a class of thirty-five, only two could speak or understand English at the beginning of the term. As French is spoken in the recitations of the French parochial schools half of the time, many of the parents are anxious for their children to learn more English. In so cosmopolitan a city as Lewiston it would seem to be advantageous for the French and English languages, at least, to be understood by children of American or foreign parentage. These rooms mentioned have a changing personnel. The children disappear from time to time. Some say they are going back to the parochial schools, which they do for a short time, later finding their way to the mills, where they

have been employed during vacation time. The reverse is also true. The truant officer is kept busy trying to keep track of these children. It is impossible, however, to estimate the good even the brief time some of the children continue their education, as they take their English books and New England customs into the home life.

Manual Training, Etc.

The boys of the grammar grades have instruction in manual training, doing wood work from models which range from a ruler and a key tag to a wall bracket and diploma frame. They also make taborets, tables, etc. Both boys and girls have instruction in sewing, drawing and music. There is a commercial course in the high school and a normal training school for the pupils who wish to become teachers. In some of the mill offices are young women who have graduated from the commercial course in the high school.

There are two evening schools, one for men and one for women, which are in session four nights a week for twenty weeks, from October to February. In the men's school, 240 were registered, the average attendance being 159. In the women's school, 87 were registered, with an average attendance of 72. Some of these pupils worked in the mills during the day time. The studies taught are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. On account of the large percentage of foreigners, a non-English speaking book is used in some classes. This gives an opportunity for those employed during the day to gain some education at night.

In comparison with the large number of women and children who are at work, the average attendance of the evening schools does not seem large enough, and it is unfortunate more do not take advantage of the opportunity offered. When meeting people at work who do not know how to read and write, it would seem that the matter of attending these schools should be brought before them in such a manner as to prove to them the practical benefits to be obtained.

The different courses outlined give an opportunity for meeting many of the conditions which exist on account of the different industries in the two cities, yet the president of the school

board, in a recent report, says that but a very small per cent of the youth of the community ever avails itself of the privileges offered and completes the courses of the high school.

The following statistics show the number of pupils in the different graduating classes:

For the fall term of 1908, 7 pupils entered the Lewiston high school from the parochial schools. The class graduating from the Lewiston high school in June, 1908, numbered 37, of an entering class four years previous of 93. From the grammar schools, 111 graduated and 106 entered the high school.

Mention will be made briefly of the principal organizations of Lewiston, which have been the outgrowth of existing conditions. These are exclusive of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, which have various guilds and aids connected with them, and which number many of the working population among their members or congregation.

Healy Asylum.

The Healy Asylum is a Roman Catholic institution, giving a home and school privileges to boys who are orphans, to those whose parents cannot support them, and for a few whose parents pay a little toward their support. There are at present 175 boys in the Asylum, 100 of whom are from Lewiston and Auburn, and the remainder from different parts of Maine. Some have been found abandoned, some sent to the home by interested people, and others brought by the parents who come to see them at certain times. The ages range from 3 to 13 years. The nationalities are French, Irish and German. Some are from Protestant families. In the school, the boys are taught by French and English teachers and the courses are through the grammar grades. This institution receives assistance from the State. A great deal of care is taken in placing the boys in suitable homes, or finding them places to work which shall give them an opportunity to improve their condition as time goes on.

Sisters of Charity Orphanage.

Connected with the Sisters of Charity Hospital is an orphanage for girls. In 1907, there were 112 girls; in the summer of 1908, 100, whose ages range from infants to those of 18

years, some of the latter being trained as nurses and assistants. There is a school for the children and they are also taught domestic duties. The situation of the orphanage is well adapted for out-of-door life and the little ones are frequently seen enjoying themselves in the playground beside the house. Homes are found for these girls who come from all parts of Maine. The State has granted assistance to the Sisters of Charity Hospital.

Young Women's Christian Association.

The Hayes Home for Young Women, under the auspices of the above society, provides a lodging house, reading room, employment bureau, and a place for religious and social meetings. There are also classes in various subjects, which meet during the week. A series of Saturday night suppers and social evenings have been successful in attracting many young women employed in the stores, offices and other places. It has several auxiliaries, to which a few of the younger women employed in the mills belong, and the general secretary has some acquaintance among this number. It is the intention to take up some form of factory extension work, for which there appears to be an opportunity. It is the purpose of the leaders in this association to extend the work in other lines, as well.

Many of the mothers of boys expressed themselves as very sorry that the Young Men's Christian Association work had been discontinued, stating that it had been a factor for good among their sons.

Social Settlement.

There is a social settlement organization in Lewiston, which has a house on one of the streets where there is an excellent field for work of this kind. Classes in cooking and various kinds of domestic and industrial work are held, there being a large number of children connected with it. A feature of the settlement which has proven successful the past year has been a mothers' club, composed of women in different lines of work. This is conducted after the same parliamentary rules in force in the other clubs of the city. The reading of current events, to encourage interest in the happenings of the day, is made a prominent feature. It is the purpose to extend the member-

ship of the club and to encourage the busy mothers to spend a social and profitable evening in this way. During a portion of the past year there has been no regular resident worker at the settlement, which has broken into the usual classes and other work. There are some enthusiastic members and there is no doubt but the work will be carried on in some form. Several of the mill agents have been subscribers to this work.

Women's Clubs.

Many of the women of Lewiston and Auburn are much interested in literary and social clubs. There is a literary union, including the clubs of the county, whose members are interested in many forms of beneficial work. Mention here will only be made of the establishment the past summer of children's playgrounds, through the cooperation of the school authorities and the literary union. Lewiston, particularly, with its large numbers of crowded tenements, presents abundant opportunity for this feature of social improvement, and to witness the happy-faced little ones, enjoying the games and different apparatus, under the leadership of trained workers, is abundant proof that it is money and effort well invested. Formerly the methods for enjoyment of the children who gather in the playgrounds were found in the streets or along railroad tracks, their playthings battered tin cans or refuse from the alleys, subject to all the dangers, moral and physical, of these districts. With systematized play and the association of educated and refined leaders, methods and ideas will be inculcated into these active brains which will never be forgotten. The theories of Jacob Riis and other leaders in social reform, which advocate more money spent in this way and less in court houses and prisons, are beginning to bear fruit more and more as time goes on.

Many of the children whose mothers are employed in the mills are among the crowd of frolicing little people, digging in the sand or "letting the old cat die" in the various swings.

Children's Home.

A number of years ago a day nursery was started in Lewiston, for the purpose of taking care, during the day, of the children whose mothers were employed in the factories or at other

work which took them from home. For a time it proved successful, then for one reason and another it developed more into a home than the purpose for which it was started so it was discontinued. There is now a children's home, which provides for a number of little ones, left without care or whose parents are unable to make a home for them. The home is not a large one at the present time, but it is modern and well managed and will doubtless grow as necessity demands.

In both Lewiston and Auburn there is a police matron, who attends court in the interest of women and children, so unfortunate as to come before it. The duties also include visiting the homes of applicants for assistance by the city, providing clothing and other necessities, and ministering, as far as possible, to the needs of the dependent. Many sad and pitiful cases come under the eye of the police matron.

There has been some work done in the two cities along the line of sending children into the country, who would otherwise stay in the tenements. This is for a part or the whole of the summer. This "fresh air work" benefits many working mothers, who are thus given a rest, as well as feeling that their children are receiving pleasure and storing up health and strength for coming years. There is great opportunity for doing good in this way for any woman, living in the country, or desiring to contribute to the work.

A fine old estate just out of Lewiston was opened the past summer as a vacation house, more especially for mothers and children from Boston and the larger cities, but some of the deserving ones of the two cities spent happy days or weeks there.

At the Central Maine General Hospital and the Sisters of Charity Hospital in Lewiston the Bates Mill Corporation has established a free bed in case of accident or sickness of its employes. The Hill Manufacturing Company also makes provisions for matters of this kind, and the other large companies extend help at such unfortunate times. There are also free beds for others at the two hospitals. Among other excellent institutions in Lewiston is an old ladies' home.

The only public baths in Lewiston are the mill canals, which are quite generally patronized by the small boys at all hours of the day and evening.

Miscellaneous Notes.

That there are good paying positions for men in the mills is, of course, well known. This article has more to do with the rank and file. The boy doffer often becomes the overseer, expert spinner or weaver. It is interesting and often pathetic to hear from men and women of fifty years that they went to work when they were eleven years of age, and have learned to read and write from their children who are attending school. It is also gratifying to note their determination, which often means great sacrifice, to give the little ones the opportunity which they never had, to acquire a practical education.

Again there are homes where the mother and other members of the family are at work the entire day in the mill, and the husband either at some line of industry, or himself in the mill, where there is every evidence of a comfortable home life.

There are also many young, middle-aged and elderly women, with no family cares, some unmarried, others widows, who live at their father's home, or in the boarding houses, practically dependent upon their own efforts for support and often supporting others. Their weekly wages are not sufficient for them to provide to any great extent for the future and when sickness or shut downs come, the outlook is sometimes tragic in the extreme. Too often their observation of family life has not been such as to call to them enticingly enough, when they have so frequently seen the burden of support later on falling heavily on the mother, the father being unable and sometimes even unwilling to give the little ones proper care.

Sometimes a woman is found who is providing from her earnings for a home in the country, as was the case with two women who had worked in the mills for many years and who the past spring bought a small farm on the line of the electrics, with the intention of supplying the nearby cottagers during the summer season with farm produce. What a change this out-of-door life will make in the lives of these women who have spent so many days and years beside the noisy looms! There are others who are planning along certain lines for the future, and from small amounts, are saving the pennies which later on become dollars. The cashier of one of the savings banks

in Lewiston stated that many of the mill employes have bank accounts to which they add every pay day.

In some of the families a number are employed in the mill, often the entire family. Their weekly income is quite large and if properly managed would tide them over many hard times. "How can we teach them thrift?" said one of the mill officials.

A writer in an article on "Early Factory Life" says:

"It is refreshing to remember the simplicity of dress of the early mill girls; they wore no ruffles and very few ornaments. It is true that some of them had gold watches and gold pencils, but they were worn only on grand occasions." To witness the Saturday night parade on Lisbon street in Lewiston leads one to believe that times, in this respect, have changed. "A gold pencil" would hardly appeal to the type of operative one sees at such times. Yet can we wonder that there must be pleasure of some kind in the lives of these young women. In this connection a leading magazine recently published the following:

"A girl who has been working all day in a factory or store comes home at night worn out, only to find more work in assisting her mother in taking care of the little ones; her home is in the dismal regions of the city where the streets are very dirty, the air foul and all the surroundings unattractive. She wants some of the happiness and brightness, the joy that is the birth-right of every young girl and she goes out in search of it. If the settlements are near, she will go to them and find in the classes and the clubs the music and the dance a happiness that she seeks. If the municipalities provide recreation centers, such as are afforded in the South Park system of Chicago, she will be attracted there, and under decent atmosphere, she will find in the gymnasium, or the library, or the club room, or the dance, the opportunity that she seeks.

"But if these things be not given, then, as she wanders along the streets, she will be attracted where the lights are brightest and the sounds are gayest; to her untrained eye and ear brilliancy spells beauty, she seeks the companionship of the opposite sex; the saloon dance provides not only this, but also the dance that she craves. Society owes it to these young women to see that they are paid a living wage, given a real preparation for life, including an industrial education and knowledge of themselves, and a proper place for healthy recreation."

There is a sad side of family life which is quite in evidence when one visits the homes, where, through the sickness, death or lack of moral responsibility of the husband, the care of the children has fallen on the mother. The children are usually many, and to hear the story of the struggles and sacrifices which it has been necessary for the mother to undergo to bring them to young manhood and womanhood, is pitiful indeed. If she works in the mill, she must rise very early to do a little housework before the six o'clock bell rings; she must rush home at noon to eat a hurried dinner, prepared by the older boys or girls, and after returning at night, the washing, ironing, cooking, and various duties are waiting to be performed. "Many a night," said one woman, whose eight children had been cared for by her efforts, "I'm washing my floor when the clock strikes twelve." The children are without proper care during the time she is in the mill, and subject to the various temptations of a neighborhood where there are many questionable people, and from necessity they usually follow in her footsteps, taking up the lighter tasks in the factories without sufficient education to fit them for other lines of work. This is the story of many a woman now employed in the mills.

There were families during the past spring, when there was only a few days work in some parts of the mills, and where several members of the family were on "short time," where affairs became very pressing. In some cases it was necessary to call upon the city for help. "We always notice that calls come more frequently when the mills are not running on full time," said a member of the board of overseers of the poor. The prices for every necessity were such as to make many things looked upon as essential entirely out of the question. Mothers who had previously stayed at home, found it absolutely necessary to find house cleaning, washing and other things to do, leaving the little ones with a neighbor, or at play in the streets, while the sign: "Room to Let" appeared in some strange looking quarters. A number of men and women were discharged because of insufficient work. Some, who were on "short time," got other work, as they could not earn enough to support their families.

After a cut down, which always renders a hard situation still harder, always follows constant rumors of a shut-down, and to

hear the matter discussed by those vitally interested and to understand how much depends on the receipt of the fortnightly pay envelope, which in case of the majority, just about tides them over until the next one arrives, one realizes something of the life-crushing problem so many must face.

It must be remembered that the mill managers, with a large and expensive plant in their keeping, also have a problem to face in such times of financial depression through which the country has passed, which has affected every line of industry.

That organized labor is working in a fair-minded way along proper lines, is shown by an extract from the address of the very able president of the Maine Federation of Labor, at the last annual meeting:

"The trade unionist should be given much credit, as during the recent depression, although there has been a steady increase in the price of the necessities of life, he has in most every instance remained content that he should get enough to keep his family from actual want and in some instances he has bowed to a reduction of wages without a murmur. The most of you delegates do not know what this means to a man living in a textile center where rents and all commodities are high. A curtailment of hours was bad enough but put a 10 per cent reduction of wages on top of that and it means that all luxuries and some of the necessities of life must be done without. But in the face of this these men are not crying out or shirking, but are working every day to build up their organizations and are waiting until the day of prosperity comes, which means a shorter day and a fair return for their labors."

BIDDEFORD AND SACO.

The second twin cities of Maine, where the manufacture of cotton goods is the principal industry, to be visited by the special agent, were Biddeford and Saco. In Biddeford there is a large machine shop, giving work to men, but the textile factories are the only places in either city where women and children are numerously employed.

The two cities are situated similarly to Lewiston and Auburn, with the Saco river as a dividing line. Saco corresponds to Auburn, in that it is more of a residential city, while Lewiston

and Biddeford have a larger population of those employed in the mills.

The factories of the two places present a marked contrast in their exterior, to those of the "Spindle City." There are three large mills, two in Biddeford, built side by side, and one in Saco, situated on Factory island in the Saco river. They do not have the symmetrical form of construction of those in Lewiston, but are a number of large three, four and five story brick buildings, connected by bridges and covered corridors. They also appear to be guarding against intrusion or attack, as they have high fences protected in some places by barbed wire. A watchman is stationed at each locked gate. Whenever a dray or team brings supplies, the gates are opened long enough for it to pass and quickly locked again. At the noon hour, crowds of small children with dinner pails are seen on the outside of the gates waiting for the stroke of twelve, when the watchman unlocks the barriers and the employes come pouring out glad of a respite from their labors, and the little ones go in with the dinners for their fathers or mothers who spend the time resting or cleaning the machinery, rather than hurrying home and back again in the short "nooning," or having the time spent in cleaning taken out of working hours.

Biddeford Cotton Mills.

There are two large cotton mills in Biddeford, the Pepperell and the Laconia, under one management. These factories give employment to 4,000 people.

The agent of these mills was the only one, among the many of whom a similar request was made, who would not allow the special agent of the Labor Bureau to go through the factories. In Lewiston, Auburn and Saco, the officials offered not the slightest objection, and were most courteous in answering the numerous questions it was necessary to ask. Their attitude was in accord with that of an official in one of the Lewiston mills, who said: "We have nothing to conceal and you are at liberty to go in at any time."

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company has been very successful, as far as its stockholders are concerned. According to a published statement of Turner & Company of Boston, it

has averaged for the past eight years a dividend of 19.95 per cent.

In calling at the homes of different workers in these mills, it was found that the majority live in detached houses, and that there are few large tenements with the exception of the corporation blocks. In watching the employes come out of the mills, one is interested to note that the greater number go to the higher and more healthy parts of the city. Many own the houses in which they live.

General Conditions.

In discussing general conditions in the mills with the women, the need of dressing rooms in some places; the excessive heat and lack of ventilation in certain departments, especially in winter; the arrangement of the toilets in parts of the factories, with no covering over the top; an elevator in almost constant motion; the fact that ground glass was placed in the windows so that the attention of the workers would not be "distracted;" the use of snuff by some of the women of the foreign population, and other matters were mentioned.

For the first time, women were interviewed who were running twelve and sixteen Draper looms. These machines are practically a recent addition, and are so arranged that the filling in the shuttle is changed automatically, thus enabling them to go at a greater rate of speed and with less interruption. The women are not expected to clean, oil or sweep. This matter was quite fully discussed and the complaint made that the work was too hard, but that they tried to do it, as they were dependent upon their positions and they knew there were plenty of foreign men waiting for their places. Where a woman has been accustomed to tend a six loom set, with the Drapers she is given from twelve to sixteen which extend over quite an area. There is no time for sitting during the day, as when employed on the other looms. One woman said she could not sleep at night after running these fast machines, and many have had to give up their places and find other work.

This marks another evolution in the machinery world. Years ago, a woman tended two slowly running looms. Later, as the hours of work grew less, the number of looms was increased

to four and six, and now, with the Drapers, an operative is expected to look out for twelve or sixteen. The tendency in this matter appears to be to have the weaving done by men, and by men of the foreign population at that.

The web drawers have also been affected by the introduction of machinery. Where formerly the work was done entirely by hand, knot-tying machines have been produced which, after the threads of the warp have been drawn through the harnesses by hand, can connect subsequent warps to the ends left by the weavers.

It is interesting to trace the workers in the different branches where improved machinery has thrown them out of work. Some go into different parts of the mills of the two cities, some to other mill centers, while others are obliged to return to their homes in Canada or across the water.

Corporation Blocks.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company owns several three-story brick blocks near the mills. These are occupied by the operatives, the price of rent being a little lower than that in houses owned by private individuals.

The Laconia blocks are built in rows facing each other, with no grounds, but with the stone paving of the street or alley close to the buildings. There are trees at one side of the city street, but no opportunity, other than the pavements, for the out-of-door life of the men, women and children who have spent the entire day behind the brick walls and ground glass windows of the mills. Many of the families employed come from rural parts of Canada, where they are accustomed to the green grass and the meadows of the small towns of that country. Transplanted to the unattractive life of the blocks, with no opportunity for the enjoyment of the out-of-doors in their immediate vicinity, with a strange language and strange customs, is it any wonder that many sigh for their native land and spend homesick hours in the noisy rooms of the great mills, which are so different from the life they have left?

There are many children who, in summer, wander aimlessly around, sometimes digging in the dirt of the nearby street, or climbing over the piles of lumber which have been left for

repairs on the mills. They do not present a happy, rollicking phase of child life. One day last summer, a pile of sand was dumped beside the electric railroad track which runs near this quarter. It was for the use of the workmen of the road in making repairs. Before the last shovelful had been taken from the cart, word had passed from child to child, and they came in bunches of ten, with tin cans and sticks, to dig in the sand. Passengers on the electric cars were horrified to note the eagerness with which these little, half-clad children sat down on the car track, oblivious of danger, so pleased were they to find a new play ground. Of course, they were promptly driven away by the motormen and policemen, but the spectacle was enough to show how utterly devoid of attractive and safe plots of ground is this section where hundreds of little children live, their parents too busy to give them proper attention. A small enclosure, a pile of sand, some simple apparatus for the enjoyment of children, a little expenditure for the comfort and pleasure of the mill operative and his family by the corporation which has attracted them to the city, would be like "casting bread upon the water," and such a wealthy company as the Pepperell could well afford to think a little of these things.

Boarding Houses.

Some of the tenements of the Laconia blocks are occupied by families, the rent being \$9.00 and \$8.00 a month for six rooms.

There are also three boarding houses where the corporation gives the rent free to the housekeepers, so that their employes may be provided with a comfortable place to live at a small sum, \$2.25 a week being charged women for room and board, or \$2.00 for meals only, while men are charged \$3.50, or \$2.75 for meals. The women boarders are expected to care for their rooms.

A tour of these boarding houses was made one afternoon. In one, the landlady very kindly conducted the agent through the different rooms, and while in some places the need of repairs was apparent, the general appearance of the house was neat and tidy. City water is supplied in the kitchen. There are outside vaults a short distance from the house, which, in winter or

rainy weather, are not convenient. There are **twenty-two** rooms, or four tenements in this house. A very wholesome breakfast was eaten at 5.30 one morning in this place, by invitation of the landlady. In another boarding house, where the rent is also free, the price of board and meals is \$2.00 a week, and \$1.75 for meals only.

If there is not a sufficient number of employes to fill the rooms the housekeeper is at liberty to take other boarders. One difficulty which arises, especially in times when the mill is running on short time and a cut down, is that occasionally the amount due for board accumulates faster than the employe is able to pay it, and others sometimes leave suddenly, which causes a loss on the part of the landlady. This frequently is a hardship, when the price of board charged is so small. The corporation usually deducts the rent of their buildings from the employes' wages, but no provision is made in regard to board.

Pepperell Blocks.

The Pepperell blocks, situated a short distance from the others, are more attractive to the passerby than the Laconia, because they have more green grass, vines and other surroundings. These are largely boarding houses, and there are some similar to those referred to on the Laconia blocks. In one, only women boarders are taken. There are no bath rooms or flush closets in these corporation blocks.

It is said the trend of the older employes is away from the mill blocks to other parts of the city, some buying or renting houses in Saco, or on some quiet street on the higher ground of Biddeford, where there are piazzas, "yards" and lawns, for the enjoyment of out-of-door life during the hot, sultry weather, without being in the street. Quite a good many have invested in farms, and some of the older people have milk routes or bring other supplies to the dwellers in the city, while the younger generation come into the mills in the morning and return at night.

There are not as yet many tenement blocks in Biddeford owned by private individuals, but some three and four story wooden buildings have been erected within the past few years. While these have some better sanitary arrangements than the

smaller houses along the river and are more modern in other ways, the detached house offers many advantages over the tenement. The members of the board of health say they have considerable complaint from the unsanitary condition of some places, which they endeavor to remedy as much as possible, and they hope before long that the sewerage system of the city may be extended in such a manner as to do away with some of the unhealthy places. They have some trouble in teaching American ways to the foreign element, as so many come direct from homes in European cities where customs are quite different from those existing in Maine towns.

Saco Cotton Mill—The York.

The York mill in Saco employs 2,200 people. This mill manufactures gingham of high grade. The usual sixty-hour schedule is in force here, but in common with other textile industries in the State there was a curtailment of time during the spring and summer, the factory being in operation forty hours, from 7 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, five days in the week. An attempt was made by the operatives to have the schedule so arranged that it would give them two days in the week for some other work, but for various reasons it was unsuccessful.

The agent did not make a cut down of any regular amount on wages of the whole number of operatives, but graded it according to the amount received, or because of the fact that the worker had a family to support. Some were not cut at all, while in other departments there was a reduction of 20 per cent.

There are more English-speaking young women—American, Scotch and Irish—in the York than in the Biddeford mills. The work is higher grade and as an overseer said proudly: "A woman who has worked successfully for the York can get a job anywhere."

In going through this mill, where the overseers were very kind in answering all questions, the work of the women and children, as observed, was much the same as in other factories where colored work is done. The general neat appearance of the rooms was noted. In several places cards were posted, stating that the York was a subscriber to the reading room in

Saco and that employes were at liberty to read the papers and magazines to be found there.

Draper looms have been installed in some of the weave rooms and the question of women working on these was asked. The overseer in one room stated that any woman who desired it was given a place on these looms, but that they were mostly run by men. He said that some women could stand the work, while others could not. Wherever it was possible, a woman, who found it too hard, was given a place in some other department.

Corporation Blocks.

The York corporation has a row of brick blocks not far from the mill. Several formerly owned have been torn down to make room for additions to the factory. The location of these buildings is near the tracks of the railroad on one side, and on the other is an immense heap of coal which sifts into all parts of the house, particularly when it is disturbed by shovels or a breeze is blowing.

It was interesting to find one of these corporation boarding houses kept by a woman whose mother, now ninety years of age, was formerly landlady. The mother still lives at the house and is a bright, energetic woman, who said she was never as happy as when she had a house full of boarders. "I always liked to have about fifty," she remarked. Her daughter has forty, the majority coming for their meals. The price of board and room is \$2.50 a week.

The afternoon the special agent called at this boarding house there were several women present, most of whom had worked in the mill at one time or another. They spoke of the different hours which they had worked, some referring to the fourteen hour day when they went into the mill at about four, came out for breakfast, back again until 12, and worked all the afternoon and part of the evening. Others recalled the eleven hour schedule. They spoke of the greater speed of the machinery and of the fact that, while formerly women were the only weavers, with the Draper looms the tendency seemed toward only men doing this work.

One woman, who had been in the employ of the corporation for about thirty-five years as a weaver, is now in the cloth hall.

This operative said that years ago she lived in a small country town. Her older sisters had gone to work in the York mill and when they came home for a vacation, brought many pretty things in the way of new dresses and jewelry, as well as entertaining stories of life in the city and their pleasant acquaintances. It all sounded so attractive to her that she persuaded her mother to allow her to return with her sisters. She was only about twelve years old at the time. She described the pleasure of coming to what was to her a great city, the subsequent distaste for the work and her homesickness for the simple life on the farm. But ever since that time she has been at work for the same corporation to which she came as a young girl from the country.

Aside from those who board in the blocks, many of the young American girls live at home. In Saco, there are several from other towns who board together and, in a measure, have something the style of life of the early employes. They are connected with the churches of the city and are active in many of the societies. They are employed in the cloth hall or as clerks in the different offices. Some are earning money to study some other line of work. One was referred to as doing this work through the summer, with the expectation of attending college in the fall. There are many who are graduates of the academy or high school of Saco, Biddeford or of some other town.

In watching the employes come out of the York mill, one sees that a very large number go across the bridge to their homes in Biddeford.

Agent Page's Practical Textile School.

Mr. Elmer E. Page, agent of the York mill, has inaugurated a plan whereby young men and boys may enter his employ and be given an opportunity to learn all branches of cotton manufacture, with the ultimate object of becoming foremen, second hands or overseers, or of attaining to other responsible positions which require a special training and practical knowledge of the business, and all commanding good salaries. The plan is for the apprentice to work a sufficient length of time in each department to acquire a practical knowledge of the details of the work and at the same time receive an adequate compensation for his

services. The only qualifications required are that the applicant shall have a recommendation from the superintendent of schools showing that he has completed at least the course of studies taught in the grammar schools and is otherwise intelligently and physically qualified to undertake the work.

This seems to offer a good opportunity for young men with a desire and ambition to rise above the level of ordinary work and pay. Of course there is hard work involved in the training, but success that is attained by hard work and individual effort is generally the most permanent and satisfactory. The method adopted is in line with the textile schools of some cities, but is more practical, especially for boys who could not afford to remain longer in school. It seems strange that the proposition is not more favorably received and accepted by the young men of Biddeford and Saco, for while it had been offered for some months, at the time of the agent's visit but four had made a start and only two of those remained.

A great many of the overseers both in the cotton and woolen mills learned the business in foreign mills and when they become incapacitated it is a serious problem as to who can take their places as none are being developed among the present help. When the question was asked if, among the hundreds employed there were not some who aspired to rise above their present positions, the answer was that most of the help had no such aspirations and very few of them any qualifications for anything different from what they were doing. This of course applies practically to men. This is a plain and effective illustration of the bad effects of allowing children to enter our factories and workshops before they have obtained at least a common school education.

Strike of the Quillers at York Mill.

The only strike in any cotton mill in Maine for the past year, so far as known, in which women were concerned, occurred in the York mill of Saco the 6th of April. This was by the quillers and their work was such an important part of the process that the whole factory was shut down for a week.

The cause of the strike was that a 20 per cent cut was made in the wages of the women employed in this department, who

believed that a wrong was done them in making the reduction so large when other cuts in different parts of the factory averaged but 7 per cent. No notice was posted in regard to this action and the first intimation as to the size of the cut was when the cards were distributed the morning of the strike. Sixty young women are employed on this work which requires much training and skill.

This particular part of cotton manufacture is necessary where colored gingham are woven, but is not required in mills making only white goods. After the yarn has been spun, if it is to be dyed or used for filling, it is wound in long strips or chains on a beam, the process being known as chain warping. When the chains have been through the different processes in the dye house, or bleachery, they are given, in lengths of 7,680 yards, to the quillers who tend the machines which wind the different threads on quills for the shuttle of the loom. There are 378 quills on a frame, and the work necessitates standing all day with one foot on the pedal of the machine, and giving constant attention to the yarn to see that there are no breaks or bad places to injure the cloth that is woven later on. There are many difficulties in quilling poor yarn and, as the pay is by the chain, any time spent in correcting imperfections requires so much longer in winding it off. Every two months the machines are thoroughly oiled and it requires about a day to properly wipe and clean after oiling. The oiling is done by another, but the women do the cleaning. This time is not paid for and as no work can be performed while cleaning, the wages are reduced that amount. The operatives also doff, remove the quills when full. This work is done in the fifth story in the new mill, where the stairs are winding and the building, which has been occupied over a year, has not yet been properly equipped with fire escapes.

Prior to March 23, for quilling a chain of 7,680 yards the wages paid were \$1.50 for white and \$1.73 for colored yarn. If the work runs well, a chain and a half can be worked off in a day. As so many matters arise to prevent the work going smoothly and without breaking into the time it would naturally take if everything was favorable, it is impossible for an operative to know what she will be able to make in two weeks.

For this reason, as in any piece work, the wages vary greatly. Those employed state that \$25.00 for two weeks was considered extra good by the most expert workers. Others, who were not so quick, did not receive as good chains, or for various reasons were not able to do as well, made, for two weeks, \$18.00 and \$17.00, while some received even less than these amounts.

The claim was made by the corporation that the women of this department were receiving larger wages than were those employed in other parts of the mill, that much dissatisfaction had arisen because of this among the other women operatives, and that the cut down was made to give more uniform wages. To prove this assertion, a pay roll was published by one of the daily papers of Biddeford, in an interview with the officials of the mill. The employes in this part of the factory say that this pay roll was an unusually high one, in fact, that they could not remember when matters had gone along so smoothly as the two weeks preceding the reduction, thus enabling them to earn much higher wages than was customary and, consequently, make a better showing on the books.

There were 60 women employed and the 30 making the highest wages were quoted. On this pay roll, they received amounts ranging from \$30.41 to \$23.66 for 117 hours, of a usual 120-hour period, or what was to them two weeks' work. This was given in detail, and averaged, for the 30 highest paid, \$26.66 for two weeks' work, or \$13.33 a week. It was further stated that, according to the pay roll, the remaining 30 quillers were earning nearly as much as those quoted.

The operatives' side was given briefly, which in substance was that the cause of the strike was the injustice of so large a cut, and that the pay roll quoted was not a fair one, the average wages being \$10.00 and below, rather than \$15.00 or \$12.00, as claimed by the corporation.

After staying out a week, and being unable to make any better arrangement with the mill management, the quillers decided to return and accept the cut down.

A labor union was formed, called the Quillers and Beamers Union, which is a part of the United Textile Workers of America. Forty-two of the 60 quillers, and 30 beamers, belong. Meetings are held twice a month. Having an association of

this kind, connected with a national organization, cannot fail to be of benefit to the members in the future.

The women employed on this work board at home for the greater part, though about 15 board elsewhere. There are two French-Canadian women, one of whom is a widow with two children to support. The remainder are of American, Irish and Scotch parentage, and are young women of intelligence, refinement and of good education, some of them graduates of the high school or academy. Because there are no other industries in their vicinity, and because they prefer to remain at home, they have gone to work in the mills. Some of them have been weavers in other mills. One was obliged to give up that work because of the fact that she was given twelve Draper looms to run and her strength and health made it impossible for her to work so hard. She contracted a throat and ear trouble, which necessitated medical treatment. This was brought on by the dampness and noise of the weave room. Another was a weaver, running four broad looms, and left because the work was so hard, especially lifting the heavy cuts of cloth. Others had been employed as harness makers, web drawers, in different departments of the cloth hall, and in various parts of the mills. One woman left the cloth hall because the constant lifting of heavy cloth was injurious to her.

These women learned quilling, and were making good wages before the cut down and curtailment of time. The work of quilling is very tiresome, on account of standing on one foot all day and extremely trying to the nerves and eyes. There is much straining and stretching necessary in performing the duties required. The cut of 20 per cent, added to the short hours, 80, out of a usual 120 for two weeks' time, has brought the wages to an average of from \$7.50 to \$5.00 a week.

To show the possibility of having poor work for several weeks, or some times months, and the consequent lowering of wages, a period was quoted by some of the workers when several years ago, from October to April, it was impossible for the best workers to make more than \$6.00 a week. This was on account of bad yarn. One woman made \$3.00 in one week, for which time she had been accustomed to receiving about \$9.00. During the past summer, a worker received a chain which was

extremely difficult to work, and for the half day could only make 10 cents on it, when ordinarily she would have made 60 cents.

This will show that it is not fair to take a single pay roll, as there is a great difference in the amount it is possible to earn from week to week.

The effect which this action on the part of the mill corporation has had is to take the ambition, the desire to advance, and the interest in their tasks away from these girls, until the tendency is to work like machines. It is quite unusual to find so many English speaking women in any department of work in the mills, except in the cloth hall where the pay averages about \$1.00 a day, and this is doubtless one explanation for it, that let them do their best work and arrive at a point when they are making good wages, in short, have the reasons for ambition which women in other lines of gainful occupations have, and some action of the mill management will show them that it is against the policy of the company to go beyond a certain fixed wage limit.

Nationalities.

Within the past five years there have been many changes in the nationalities employed in the mills of Biddeford and Saco. When the factories were first started, the Pepperell in 1841, and the others a little later, the operatives were nearly all Americans, many young men and women from country homes, or from the best families of the two cities. For the reason that there are no other industries employing women to any extent, nearly all of the female workers in the cloth hall, and many in other departments of the mills at present, are Americans or English speaking. There were some English, Irish, Scotch and Germans among the early employes, as there are at present. This is especially true of the York mill of Saco.

The first members of a foreign speaking race to seek employment in large numbers were the French-Canadians who began to come from nearby Canadian towns about twenty-five years ago. Some have been coming, and some returning, ever since. A few stay long enough to save money to buy a farm or home in their native land, while others settle in Maine and become substantial landholders and good American citizens. The

younger generation does not take as kindly to mill employment as did their elders and some have chosen other lines of work. In both Lewiston and Biddeford may be found native born men and women of French-Canadian parentage, who are physicians, owners of houses, merchants, teachers in the public schools, nurses, stenographers, clerks in the stores, and in all lines of industry. Many, of course, go in the mills.

The estimated population of Biddeford for 1908 is 18,000, and there are about 11,000 French-Canadians.

The tide of immigration to America, which has increased so rapidly within the past few years, but which now seems to be decreasing, has brought representatives of the various nations of the earth to the mill centers of our State. Some nationalities arrive very quietly and proceed on their way without attracting a great deal of attention to themselves or their mode of life, while others are quite the reverse. Walking along the streets of Biddeford in the early evening, one sees many foreign-looking faces and hears words in many tongues. There are several restaurants and club houses along Main street, with signs in Greek letters over the door. Inside, seated at the small tables, may be seen dark-faced men and boys, playing cards, smoking, or eating and drinking. This invasion is not looked upon with favor by the older employes. They feel that the foreigners are usurping their domain.

It has been quite the custom to call all the foreign-faced men Greeks, but when we attempt to classify the members of this population we find there are several subdivisions. According to their interpreter and agent, a man of education and business ability who came to Maine five years ago from Greece, there are now in Biddeford and Saco 140 Greeks, of which number 40 are women, about 20 boys and 10 girls under sixteen. The men are quite generally employed in the mills, as well as some of the women. The Greek families live in Saco, while the unmarried men eat in the numerous restaurants and sleep in lodging houses. The Greeks learn very quickly, attend evening school and are desirous of doing the higher class and better paid work in the mills.

The women of the foreign population, who come first into a small New England community, lead a very lonely life for the

first few years. They come to a country of strange customs and language, where there are few of their nationality with the exception of those in the large centers. Their husbands get work in the mill or in other places and, associating with English-speaking people, soon learn enough words to make themselves understood. But the women at home do not have this advantage and quite often, from sheer loneliness, go to work in the factory where the rapidly revolving machinery, the long hours, the confinement and the discipline of the "boss," are all strange and unintelligible parts of the new country. It is not customary for Greek women to work outside of the home. They are supported by the men of the family. Mill life is an innovation in their history.

A visit to the Greek homes in Saco, which are in the small tenement houses, shows evidence of neatness and an attempt to make things comfortable and homelike. Some of the houses rented to these people by Saco landlords are not in good localities as regards sanitation and general surroundings. In one home visited, where a young mother and newly arrived child were enduring the terrific heat of a midsummer day, the breezes wafted from the adjacent stables and outhouses were laden with odors far from pleasant. This house was scantily furnished, but the bare floors were swept clean. Some of the other houses compare favorably with those of our own people in like circumstances.

There are two classes of Albanians in the two cities, the Albanian Christians and the Albanian Mohammedans, or Turks. Of the former, there are about 200, and 600 of the latter. They are nearly all men and boys, and a large number find employment in the mills. The Albanians are found to be more satisfactory laborers than the Greeks by some of the men engaged in other business than the textile factories. Some of the Greeks become weavers and do the high class work in the mill.

The Turks, being mostly men, with no women to take care of their homes, live in a way that is strange to Americans, and complaint is often made against them to the authorities on account of some of their habits. Some of the small houses in Biddeford, and also in Saco, built over the water and in a generally abandoned condition, are the living places of a large

number of these men. The furnishings consist of a rusty stove, some old chairs and a table, while the sleeping quarters are crowded and resemble an Italian quarter in our large cities.

Conditions similar to those which exist in some of these houses should not be permitted in a Maine city where there is plenty of room. Even though it is their natural tendency, people should not be allowed to "herd together," nor should landlords be permitted to rent houses which ought to have been torn down long ago, or put in repair.

Of the other nationalities employed in the mills, both men and women, there are some Poles, Italians, Portuguese, Syrians, Romanians, and various other representatives of the people who are attracted to America by the stories of large pay and better living conditions than in their native land, brought to them by returning relatives. Many send money home to their people to pay for passage across the water. Most of them live very cheaply. Bread, milk and a little meat constitutes the menu of some of the nationalities. An agent who deals in express money orders stated that in less than a year the Turks, of whom there are 600 in the two cities, had sent \$15,000 to their people across the water.

Labor Unions.

Beside the 72 women who belong to the Quillers and Beamers' Union referred to, there are 175 women who are members of the Weavers' Union of Biddeford and Saco. Meetings are held at stated times and the members feel that many benefits come to them from being thus banded together. Some of the fines previously imposed have been reduced and several other matters adjusted through conference with the mill management. These unions are connected with the United Textile Workers of America, an organization which includes those in other states.

Agencies to Assist Present and Future Wage-Earners in Biddeford.

In speaking of the various agencies for improving general conditions, both for the present and future, it will be quite evident that there are no special societies for any one phase of

social or industrial life, but that they are for the members of the community in general.

As work with the children is the foundation for making good citizens and helpful members of society for the future, the schools of a city are the first agencies to which one would look as to methods adopted for the advancement of this purpose.

It is the intention to speak also of the representative organizations, other than those connected with the churches, which deal with the problems presented in cities where the manufacturing interests are large and attract different nationalities.

Schools, Public and Parochial.

In this city, as in Lewiston, are two school systems, the public and the parochial, the latter being subdivided into the English speaking and the French-Canadian parishes.

Statistics published by the state superintendent of schools for 1907, give the following in regard to Biddeford:

Number of children from 5 to 21 years old.....	5,951
Number of different pupils registered.....	1,507
Percentage of average attendance.....	17

In the parochial schools for 1908, there were:

French-Canadian, Saint Andre's parish, 393 girls, 387 boys.

French-Canadian, Saint Joseph's parish, 540 girls, 468 boys.

English speaking, Saint Mary's parish, 173 girls, 177 boys.

A total of 1,106 girls and 1,032 boys, aggregating 2,138.

The French-Canadian parochial schools charge a tuition of 30 cents a month. The English speaking parochial school is free.

The courses in the parochial schools are through the grammar grades. In the French-Canadian classes, that language is spoken half the day and English the other half. In reply to the question of adequate accommodations, both Fathers in charge of the different parishes said that their schools were ample at present and if more pupils came they would be provided for. In the French-Canadian parish there is a military organization among the boys, which includes a band. This has proved of great interest to the members. Music and sewing are made parts of the course in both schools.

Beside the kindergarten, regular grades and high school, the public school system includes a commercial course of two years between the grammar and high school. This is the first year in which a class has completed the course, thirty-five graduating in June. It is hoped by the school authorities that this will prove sufficient to hold the pupils who would otherwise leave at the end of the ninth or grammar grade. Music and drawing are taught in the schools. Thirty-six pupils completed the high school course the past year, out of an entering class of 45. About 10 per cent drop out during the grammar grades.

There is an evening school with an attendance between 200 and 225. This has been of great assistance, particularly in teaching the foreign element to read, write and speak English. The Greek class has been quite large for the reason that one of the educated men from that country has taken a great interest in the matter and has not only taught them, but has done missionary work in urging them to come to the school.

The superintendent states that he has excused very few to go to work and that he feels the labor law has had good effect in keeping the children under fourteen in school. From eight to twelve go from the parochial to the high school each year.

Women's Clubs.

Members of the Thursday Club of Biddeford have taken a great interest in having a children's playground established in the city and, through the cooperation of the present mayor, the location for one has been selected and apparatus will be added as soon as possible. The past summer the place was used quite generally by the children, as was also a small park, where swings and other methods for enjoyment were furnished.

There is ample opportunity for playgrounds in various parts of the city, particularly in the vicinity of the mills, where there are many children whose only place for enjoyment is the much traveled streets.

The women of this club took an active and effective interest in the passage of the child labor law before the legislature of 1907. Living in a mill center and realizing the need of such action, they were especially well fitted to present the evils of the matter in all its phases of dwarfing the body and intellect

of the little ones who were then at work in the factories, or who might be in the future.

Among other things which this club has accomplished is obtaining a city ordinance against expectorating on the sidewalks, thus preventing the spread of disease.

Public Library.

An agency in Biddeford which has done much to benefit the community in general, and has been so arranged as to be of help to those employed in the mills who desire to improve the opportunity offered, is the McArthur Public Library. Funds for the purchase of this building were given largely by the agent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. Especial reference has been given to the children's room and here, particularly in the winter, may be found many of the younger boys and girls. Through the subscription of the agent, this room is kept open the whole year. The collection of French books is large and varied. The providing of a room where the boys and girls may come cannot fail to be of benefit to them and to the community in many ways.

City Mission.

The City Mission of Biddeford is incorporated under the laws of Maine and has a president, board of directors and secretary. The city missionary has general charge of the work, the rooms being located in a central part of the city. The people have become much interested in the mission. The employes of the mills give a yearly subscription and many attend the meetings and have a part in the different forms of work. The mill agent and the corporation give an annual amount to aid in carrying on the different lines for improvement of conditions.

Gospel services are held five times during the week in the mission hall and through the summer there are outdoor services in the squares of the city. From 200 to 300 attend the indoor meetings. There is a Sunday school for children of all denominations, which is attended by an average of 45. During the summer, a fresh air excursion is given to the little ones who would otherwise have no outing.

A children's sewing class meets at the mission where the members learn to cut and make garments for their own use or some one of the family. There are about 40 who come to these classes. At the mission is a public bath which is used by the

men and boys. As there are no bath rooms in the tenement houses or in the corporation blocks, this feature is a most excellent one. This is free unless it is desired to pay a small sum.

The needy of the city who do not apply for aid are called upon and helped in various ways, both by obtaining work, furnishing clothing, or in tiding them over a hard time, so they will not be obliged to become city charges. There is a small fund which was left for this purpose, which is expended by the city missionary. Whenever sick ones are found who have not the means to go to the hospital, they are given the free beds in the Webber hospital, kept for this purpose. During the winter there are more calls, and wood and coal are supplied. The firm of Deering & Proctor donates wood for distribution to the deserving poor, by advice of the missionary.

Through this agency an interest has been taken in the foreign element of the city. The homes and living quarters are visited by the city missionary, the new comers urged to attend evening school and become naturalized as soon as possible. Several cases have been found where it was thought best to send people back to their own country, which has been done through the proper authorities.

Children have been found in neglected condition or in improper surroundings. They have been sent to homes in various parts of the State, where they will receive better training. The city missionary also acts in the capacity of probation officer, and there is ample opportunity for the appointment of such an official in Biddeford. He attends court in the interest of any who may be arrested for the first time or who may be in need of assistance in any way.

The City Mission corporation is doing a great deal of good in the city and should have the strong support of all the people as there is great need for work of this kind.

Schools and Other Agencies in Saco.

The statistics for the schools of Saco, for 1907, were:

Number of children from 5 to 21 years old.....	1,925
Total registration in Saco schools.....	947
Pupils attending parochial schools in Biddeford..	80
Attending private schools.....	137
<hr/>	
A total of.....	1,164

Average attendance in public schools.....	792
Per cent of attendance.....	88

Through the efforts of a woman's club, called the Educational and Industrial Union, and the cooperation of the city, manual training is provided for the boys of the Saco schools, from the sixth through the ninth grades. At the same time the girls are taught sewing and advanced drawing. The room where the manual training classes meet is furnished by the city, in the city hall, the members of the union referred to paying the salary of the teacher who is a woman.

The union was also influential in having the kindergarten incorporated into the schools, engaging a teacher and paying her salary until the matter was taken up by the city.

There is a commercial course, music, writing and drawing in the schools.

Pupils graduating from the grades attend Thornton academy, the city paying tuitions instead of supporting a high school. The superintendent states in his report for 1907 that fewer pupils avail themselves of the privileges of Thornton academy than ten years ago by about twenty-five per cent.

Teachers in the grades say they have less trouble since the passage of the child labor law of 1907, than in former years, in the matter of children leaving to go to work.

The city of Saco has been the beneficiary of several bequests from wealthy citizens, which has made possible a number of agencies for assisting any who may be temporarily in need, or for establishing organizations for improvement of social conditions.

Among these will be mentioned the employment of a city missionary who visits among the homes and assists in various ways, also investigates for the city when calls are made upon it. There is a provident association with twenty women visitors, each having supervision of certain parts of the city, and a Sunday school for children who do not attend any church. In this, there are between 50 and 75 scholars. This is an excellent thing and many attend who would otherwise be without religious instruction and care.

When funds now invested accumulate to a sufficient sum, a children's home will be built in Saco.

A beautiful park, which is enjoyed by young and old, is the gift of this same benefactor who has left so much for those who come after him to enjoy. Often in summer, groups of children may be seen at play in this spot which has been made so attractive. In the evening, many who have been in the mills all day frequent the place, and are thus given an opportunity of enjoying nature in a restful spot far from the factory environment.

The Society for the Protection of Children has an agent in Saco, who has had some occasion to place young girls in better and more moral surroundings.

The experiment was tried last summer by some of the women of Saco to furnish plots of ground for men who were not employed all day. About seven applied for gardens and had success in raising vegetables for winter use. It is hoped this may be extended in the future.

There is a public reading room near the post office, in which there are magazines, also papers in various languages, making a comfortable place for people to spend the evening. The York mill corporation is interested in this and the employes get much pleasure from the use of the room.

A fund which provides for an entertainment course through the winter is a most excellent arrangement and one which other cities might well adopt. High grade lecturers and talented people in various lines are secured, a small sum being charged for admission. There are also a few free tickets which are distributed at the discretion of the managers.

Among other agencies which may be mentioned are free beds in the hospitals of Biddeford and an old ladies' home.

Saco has been comparatively free from the many questions which arise from a varied population, but within the past few years the personnel has changed somewhat. A number of houses have been rented or purchased by French-Canadians of the type who make good citizens. There is now quite a colony of Greeks in some parts of the city. This fact will doubtless bring different and perhaps more complex problems for the future. At present, the city appears to be well equipped to care for its own.

EARLY FACTORY LABOR IN NEW ENGLAND.

The life of a people or of a class is best illustrated by its domestic scenes, or by character sketches of the men and women who form a part of it. The historian is a species of mental photographer; he can present only views of the life and times he attempts to portray. He can no more give the whole history of events than the artist or photographer can in detail bring a whole city into his picture. And so, in this brief record of a life that is past, I can give you but a few views of that long-ago faded landscape,—taken on the spot.

When I look back into the factory life of forty or forty-five years ago, I do not see what is called “a class” of young men and women going to and from their daily work, like so many ants that cannot be distinguished one from another,—I see them as individuals, with personalities of their own. This one has about her the atmosphere of her early home. That one is impelled by a strong and noble purpose. The other,—what she is, has been an influence for good to me and to all womankind.

Yet they were a class of factory operatives, and were spoken of (as the same class is spoken of now) as a set of persons who earned their daily bread, whose condition was fixed, and who must continue to spin and to weave to the end of their natural existence. Nothing but this was expected of them, and they were not supposed to be capable of social or mental improvement. That they could be educated and developed into something more than mere work-people, was an idea that had not yet entered the public mind. So little does one class of persons really know about the thoughts and aspirations of another. It was the good fortune of these early mill-girls to teach the people that this sort of labor is not degrading; that the operative is not only “capable of virtue,” but also capable of self-cultivation.

In what follows, I shall confine myself to a description of factory life in Lowell, Massachusetts, from 1832 to 1848, since, with that phase of early factory labor in New England, I am the most familiar.—because I was a part of it.

In 1832, Lowell was little more than a factory village. Five “corporations” were started, and the cotton mills belonging to them were building. Help was in great demand and stories were told all over the country of the new factory place, and the

high wages that were offered to all classes of work-people; stories that reached the ears of mechanics' and farmers' sons and gave new life to lonely and dependent women in distant towns and farm-houses. Into this Yankee El Dorado these needy people began to pour by the various modes of travel known to those slow old days. The stage-coach and the canal-boat came every day, always filled with new recruits for the army of useful people. The mechanic and machinist came, each with his home-made chest of tools and his wife and little ones. The widow came with her little flock and her scanty housekeeping goods to open a boarding-house or variety store, and so provide a home for her fatherless children. Troops of young girls came from different parts of New England, and from Canada, and men were employed to collect them at so much a head, and deliver them at the factories.

Some of these were daughters of professional men or teachers, whose mothers, left widows, were struggling to maintain the younger children. A few were the daughters of persons in reduced circumstances, who had left home "on a visit" to send their wages surreptitiously in aid of the family purse. And some were the granddaughters of patriots who had fought at Bunker Hill, and had lost the family means in the war for independence. There were others who seemed to have mysterious antecedents, and to be hiding from something; and strange and distinguished looking men and women sometimes came to call upon them. Many farmers' daughters came to earn money to complete their wedding outfit, or buy the bride's share of housekeeping articles.

A very curious sight these country girls presented to young eyes accustomed to a more modern style of things. When the large covered baggage wagon arrived in front of a "block on the corporation" they would descend from it, dressed in various and outlandish fashions (some of the dresses, perhaps, having served for *best* during two generations) and with their arms brimful of handboxes containing all their worldly goods. These country girls, as they were called, had queer names, which added to the singularity of their appearance. Samantha, Triphena, Plumy, Kezia, Aseneth, Elgardy, Leafy, Ruhamah, Lovey and Florilla were among them. They soon learned the ways of the new place to which they had come, and after paying for their

transportation they used their earnings to re-dress themselves, and in a little while they were as stylish as the rest. Many of them were of good New England blood, and blood tells even in factory people.

At the time the Lowell cotton mills were started the caste of the factory girl was the lowest among the employments of women. In England and in France, particularly, great injustice had been done to her real character. She was represented as subjected to influences that must destroy her purity and self-respect. In the eyes of her overseer she was but a brute, a slave, to be beaten, pinched and pushed about. It was to overcome this prejudice that such high wages had been offered to women that they might be induced to become mill-girls, in spite of the opprobrium that still clung to this degrading occupation. At first only a few came; others followed, and in a short time the prejudice against factory labor wore away, and the Lowell mills became filled with blooming and energetic New England women. They were naturally intelligent, had mother wit, and they fell easily into the ways of their new life. They soon began to associate with those who formed the community in which they had come to live, and were invited to their houses. They went to the same church, and sometimes, perhaps, married into some of the best families. Or, if they returned to their secluded homes again, instead of being looked down upon as "factory girls," by the squire or the lawyer's family, they were more often welcomed, coming from the metropolis, bringing new fashions, new books and new ideas with them.

The early mill-girls were of different ages. Some were not over ten years old; a few were in middle life, but the majority were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. The very young girls were called "doffers." They "doffed," or took off, the full bobbins from the spinning-frames, and replaced them with empty ones. These mites worked about fifteen minutes every hour and the rest of the time was their own. When the overseer was kind they were allowed to read, knit, or go outside the mill-yard to play. They were paid two dollars a week. The working hours of all the girls extended from five o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening, with one half-hour each, for breakfast and dinner. Even the doffers were forced to be on duty nearly fourteen hours a day. This was the greatest

hardship in the lives of these children. Several years later a ten-hour law was passed, but not until long after some of these little doffers were old enough to appear before the legislative committee on the subject, and plead, by their presence, for a reduction of the hours of labor.

In 1847, or about that date, on invitation of William Schouler, a member of the legislature from Lowell, several mill-girls went before the Legislative Committee on the Hours of Labor, then sitting at the State House, to represent the interests of the Lowell operatives on this question.

Those of the mill-girls who had homes generally worked from eight to ten months in the year; the rest of the time was spent with parents or friends. A few taught school during the summer months. Their life in the factory was made pleasant to them. In those days there was no need of advocating the doctrine of the proper relation between employer and employed. *Help was too valuable to be ill-treated.* If these early agents, or overseers, had been disposed to exercise undue authority, the moral strength of the operatives, and the fact that so many of them were women, would have prevented it. A certain agent of one of the first corporations in Lowell (an old sea captain), said to one of his boarding-house keepers: "I should like to rule my help as I used to rule my sailors, but so many of them are women I do not dare to do it."

Except in rare instances, the rights of the mill-girls were secure. They were subject to no extortion, and if they did extra work they were always paid in full. Their own account of labor done by the piece was always accepted. They kept the figures, and were paid accordingly. Though their hours of labor were long, yet they were not overworked. They were obliged to tend no more looms and frames than they could easily take care of, and they had plenty of time to sit and rest. I have known a girl to sit twenty or thirty minutes at a time. They were not driven. They took their work-a-day life easy. They were treated with consideration by their employers, and there was a feeling of respectful equality between them. The most favored of the girls were sometimes invited to the houses of the dignitaries of the mills, and thus the line of social division was not rigidly maintained.

The agents and overseers were usually married men, with families of growing sons and daughters. They were members, and, sometimes, deacons of the church, and teachers in the same Sunday school with the girls employed under them. They were generally men of moral and temperate habits, and exercised a good influence over the help. The feeling that the agents and overseers took an interest in their welfare caused the girls, in turn, to feel an interest in the work for which their employers were responsible. The conscientious among them took as much pride in spinning a smooth thread, drawing in a perfect web, or in making good cloth, as they would have done if the material had been for their own wearing. And thus was practised, long before it was preached, that principle of true political economy,—the just relation, the mutual interest that ought to exist between employers and employed.

At first the mill-girls had but small chance to acquire book learning. But evening schools were soon established, and they were well filled with those who desired to continue their scant education, or supplement what they had learned in the village school or academy. Here might often be seen a little girl of ten puzzling over her sums in Colburn's Arithmetic, and at her side another "girl" of fifty poring over her lesson in Pierpont's National Reader. In 1836 or thereabouts, a law was made by several corporations which compelled every child under fourteen years of age, to go to school three months in the year. And then the little doffers (and I was one of them) had another chance to nibble at the root of knowledge.

Some of these evening schools were devoted entirely to one particular study. There was a geography school in which the lessons were repeated in unison in a monotonous, sing-song tone. There was also a school where those who fancied they had thoughts were taught by Newman's Rhetoric to express them in writing. In this school the relative position of the subject and predicate in a sentence was not always well taught by the master; but never to mix a metaphor or to confuse a simile was a lesson he firmly fixed in the minds of his pupils.

Life in the boarding-houses was very agreeable. These houses belonged to the corporation, and were usually kept by widows (mothers of some of the mill-girls), who were often the friends and advisers of their boarders. Each house was a

village or community of itself. There fifty or sixty young women from different parts of New England met and lived together. When not at their work, by natural selection they sat in groups in their chambers, or in a corner of the large dining-room, busy at some agreeable employment. They wrote letters, read, studied, or sewed, for, as a rule, they were their own seamstresses and dressmakers.

These boarding-houses were considered so attractive that strangers, by invitation, often came to look in upon them, and see for themselves how the mill-girls lived. Dickens, in his *American Notes*, speaks with surprise of their home-life. He says, "There is a piano in a great many of the boarding-houses, and nearly all the young ladies subscribe to circulating libraries." There was a certain class feeling among these households; any advantage secured to one of the number was usually shared by others belonging to her set or group. Books were exchanged; letters from home were read, and "pieces," intended for the Improvement Circle were presented for friendly criticism. They stood by each other in the mills. When one wanted to be absent half a day, two or three others would tend an extra loom or frame apiece, so that the absent one might not lose her pay. At this time the mule and spinning-jenny had not been introduced, and two or three looms, or spinning-frames, were as much as one girl was required to tend. More than that was considered "double work."

The society of one another was of great advantage to these girls. They discussed the books they read; debated religious and social questions; compared their thoughts and experiences, and advised and helped one another. And so their mental growth went on and they soon became educated far beyond what their mothers or their grandmothers could have been. It may be well to mention here that there were a few of the mill-girls, who came to Lowell solely on account of the social or literary advantages to be found there. They lived in secluded parts of New England, where books were scarce, and there was no intelligent society. They had comfortable homes, and did not, perhaps, need the *money* they would earn, but they longed to see

"This wonderful city of spindles and looms,
And thousands of factory folks."

And the fame of the circulating libraries that were soon opened drew them and kept them there, when no other inducement would have been sufficient. I knew one who spent her winters in Lowell for this very purpose. She was addicted to novel-reading, and read from two to four volumes a week. While she was at her work in the mill, the children of the family where she boarded were allowed to read the books. It was as good as a fortune to them. For six and a quarter cents a week the novels of Richardson, Madame D'Arblay, Fielding and Smollett could be devoured by four hungry readers.

The early mill-girls were omnivorous readers of the few magazines and newspapers. From an article on this phase of the subject in the *Offering*—"Our Household," I am able to quote a sketch of one factory boarding-house interior. The author said,—“In our house there are eleven boarders, and in all thirteen members of the family. I will class them according to their religious tenets as follows: Calvinist Baptist, Unitarian, Congregational, Catholic, Episcopalian, and Mormonite, one each; Universalist and Methodist, two each; Christian Baptist, three. Their reading is from the following sources:—They receive regularly fifteen newspapers and periodicals. These are, the *Boston Daily Times*, the *Herald of Freedom*, the *Signs of the Times* and the *Christian Herald*, two copies each; the *Christian Register*, *Vox Populi*, *Literary Souvenir*, *Boston Pilot*, *Young Catholic's Friend*, *Star of Bethlehem* and the *Lowell Offering*, three copies each. A magazine (perhaps the *Dial*) one copy. We also borrow regularly the *Non-Resistant*, the *Liberator*, the *Ladies' Book*, the *Ladies' Pearl* and the *Ladies' Companion*. We have also in the house what perhaps cannot be found anywhere else in the city of Lowell,—a Mormon Bible.”

It is well to consider, for a moment, some of the characteristics of the early mill-girls. We have seen that they were necessarily industrious. They were also frugal and saving. It was their custom the first of every month, after paying their board bill (\$1.25 a week), to put their wages in the savings bank. There the money stayed, on interest, until they withdrew it, to carry home or to use for a special purpose. In 1843 over one-half of the depositors in the Lowell Institution for Savings were mill-girls, and over one-third of the whole sum deposited

belonged to them,—in round numbers, \$101,992. It is easy to see how much good such a sum as this would do in a rural community where money, as a means of exchange, had been scarce. Into the barren homes many of them had left, it went like a quiet stream, carrying with it beauty and refreshment. The mortgage was lifted from the homestead; the farmhouse was painted; the barn rebuilt; modern improvements were introduced into the mother's kitchen, and books and newspapers began to ornament the sitting-room table.

Young men and women who had spent their two or three years of probation in the Lowell Mills, often returned to the old place, bought land, built their modest houses, and became new and prosperous heads of families. Some of the mill-girls helped maintain widowed mothers, or drunken, incompetent, or invalid fathers. Many of them educated the younger children of the family and young men were sent to college with the money furnished by the untiring industry of their women relatives.

The most prevailing incentive to labor was to secure the means of education for some *male* members of the family. To make a gentleman of a brother or a son, to give him a college education, was the dominant thought in the minds of a great many of the better class of mill-girls. I have known more than one to give every cent of her wages, month after month, to her brother, that he might get the education necessary to enter some profession. I have known a mother to work years in this way for her boy. I have known women to educate young men by their earnings, who were not sons or relatives. There are many men now living who were helped to an education by the wages of the early mill-girls.

It is well to digress here a little, and speak of the influence the possession of money had on the characters of some of these women. We can hardly realize what a change the cotton factory made in the status of the working women. Hitherto woman had always been a money saving rather than a money earning, member of the community. Her labor could command but small return. If she worked out as servant, or "help," her wages were from 50 cents to \$1.00 a week; or, if she went from house to house by the day to spin and weave, or do tailoress work, she could get but 75 cents a week and her meals. As

teacher; her services were not in demand, and the arts, the professions, and even the trades and industries, were nearly all closed to her.

As late as 1840 there were only seven vocations outside the home into which the women of New England had entered.* At this time woman had no property rights. A widow could be left without her share of her husband's (or the family) property, an "incumbrance" to his estate. A father could make his will without reference to his daughter's share of the inheritance. He usually left her a home on the farm as long as she remained single. A woman was not supposed to be capable of spending her own, or of using other people's money. In Massachusetts, before 1840, a woman could not, legally, be treasurer of her own sewing society, unless some man were responsible for her.

The law took no cognizance of woman as a money-spender. She was a ward, an appendage, a relict. Thus it happened, that if a woman did not choose to marry, or, when left a widow, to re-marry, she had no choice but to enter one of the few employments open to her, or to become a burden on the charity of some relative.

In almost every New England home could be found one or more of these women sitting "solitary" in the family; sometimes welcome, more often unwelcome; leading joyless and, in many instances, unsatisfactory lives. The cotton factory was a great opening to these lonely and dependent women. From a condition of almost pauperism they were placed at once above want. They could earn money and spend it as they pleased. They could gratify their tastes and desires without restraint and without rendering an account to anybody.

At last they had found a place in the universe, and were no longer obliged to finish out their faded lives a burden to their male relatives. Even the *time* of these women was their own, on Sundays, and in the evening, after the day's work was done. For the first time in this country the labor of woman, as a class, had a money value. She had become not only an earner and

* According to the Census of 1880 the women of Massachusetts are now employed in 284 branches of industry, including the arts and professions.

producer, but also a spender of money; a recognized factor in the political economy of her time.

The history of Lowell gives a good illustration of the influence of women, as an independent class, upon the growth of a town or a community.

As early as 1836, ten years after its incorporation, Lowell began to show what the early mill-girls and boys could do towards the material prosperity of a great city. It numbered over 17,000 inhabitants,—an increase of over 15,000 during that time.

The old Middlesex Canal, opened in 1797, had long since ceased to accommodate the growing traffic. The stage-coach could not fetch and carry fast enough, and, in 1835, the Boston and Lowell Railroad, the first enterprise of the kind in the United States, went into operation. Churches and schoolhouses were building, and the new-made city showed unmistakable signs of becoming, what it has since been called, the "Manchester of America." But the money of the operatives alone could not have so increased the growth and social importance of a city or a locality. It was the result, as well, of the successful operation of the early factory system, managed by men who were wise enough to consider the physical, moral, and mental needs of those who were the source of their wealth.

The early mill-girls were religious by nature and by Puritan inheritance. On entering the mill, each one was obliged to sign a "regulation paper," which required her to attend regularly some place of public worship. They were of many creeds and beliefs. In one boarding-house, that I knew, there were girls belonging to eight different religious sects.

In 1843, there were in Lowell, fourteen regularly organized religious societies. Ten of these constituted a Sabbath School Union, which consisted of over five thousand scholars and teachers; three-fourths of the scholars, and a proportion of the teachers, were mill-girls. Once a year, every fourth of July, this Sabbath School Union, each section, or division, under its own sectarian banner, marched in procession to the grove on Chapel Hill, where a picnic was held, with lemonade, and long speeches by the ministers of the different churches. The mill-girls went regularly to meeting and Sabbath School, and every Sunday the streets of Lowell were alive with neatly-dressed

young women, going or returning therefrom. Their fine appearance on the Sabbath was often spoken of by strangers visiting Lowell.

Dr. Scoresby, in his *American Factories and their Operatives*, holds up the Lowell mill-girls as an example of neatness and good behavior to their sister operatives of Bradford, England. Indeed, it was a pretty sight to see so many wideawake young girls, in the bloom of life, clad in their holiday dresses.

It is refreshing to remember their simplicity of dress; they wore no ruffles and very few ornaments. It is true that some of them had gold watches and gold pencils, but they were worn only on grand occasions. As a rule the early mill-girls were not of that class that is said to be "always suffering for a breast-pin." Though their dress was so simple and so plain, yet it was so fitting that they were often accused of looking like ladies. And the complaint was sometimes made that no one could tell the difference in *church*, between the factory girls and the daughters of some of the first families in the city.

The morals of the early mill-girls were uniformly good. The regulation paper, before spoken of, required each one to be of good moral character, and if any one prove to be disreputable, she was at once turned out of the mill. Their standard of behavior was high, and the majority kept aloof from those who were suspected of wrong-doing. They had, perhaps, less temptation than the working-girls of today. They were not required to dress beyond their means; and comfortable homes were provided by their employers, where they could board cheaply. Their surroundings were pure, and the whole atmosphere of their boarding-houses was as refined as that of their own homes. They expected men to treat them with courtesy; they looked forward to becoming the wives of good men. Their attitude toward the other sex was that of the German *fräulein*, who said, "Treat every maiden with respect, for you do not know whose *wife* she will be."

The health of the early mill-girls was good. The regularity and simplicity of their lives and the plain and substantial food provided for them kept them free from illness. From their Puritan ancestry they had inherited sound bodies and a fair share of endurance. Fevers and similar diseases were rare among them, and they had no time to pet small ailments. The

boarding-house mother was often both nurse and doctor, and so the physician's fee was saved. There was, at that time, but one *pathy* to be supported by the many diseases "that flesh is heir to."

Their reformatory spirit is worthy of mention. They were subscribers to the newspapers, and it was their habit, after reading their copies, to send them by mail to their widely scattered homes, where they were read all over a village or a neighborhood.

By reading the weekly newspapers the girls became interested in public events. They knew all about the Mexican war, and the anti-slavery cause had its adherents among them. Lectures on the doctrine of Fourier were read, or listened to, and some of them were familiar with, and discussed the Brook Farm experiment.

Mrs. Bloomer, that pioneer of the modern dress reform, found followers in Lowell; and parlor meetings were held at some of the boarding-houses to discuss the feasibility of this great revolution in the style of woman's dress.

One of the first strikes that ever took place in this country was in Lowell in 1836. When it was announced that the wages were to be cut down, great indignation was felt, and it was decided to strike or "turn out" *en masse*. This was done. The mills were shut down, and the girls went from their several corporations in procession to the grove on Chapel Hill, and listened to incendiary speeches from some early labor reformers.

One of the girls stood on a pump and gave vent to the feelings of her companions in a neat speech, declaring that it was their duty to resist all attempts at cutting down the wages. This was the first time a woman had spoken in public in Lowell, and the event caused surprise and consternation among her audience. One of the number, a little girl eleven years old, had led the turn-out from the room in which she worked. She was a "little doffer," and they called her a ring-leader.

It is hardly necessary to say that, so far as practical results are concerned, this strike did no good.

The corporations would not come to terms. The girls were soon tired of holding out, and they went back to their work at the reduced rate of wages. The ill-success of this early attempt

at resistance on the part of the wage element seems to have made a precedent for the issue of many succeeding strikes.

It seems to have been the fashion of the early mill-girls to appear in procession on all public occasions. Mr. Cowley, in his *History of Lowell*, speaks of President Jackson's visit to that city in 1833.

He says: "On the day the president came, all the lady operatives turned out to meet him. They walked in procession, like troops of liveried angels clothed in white (with pink parasols), with cannons booming, drums beating, banners flying, handkerchiefs waving, etc. The old hero was not more moved by the bullets that whistled round him in the battle of New Orleans than by the exhilarating spectacle here presented."

This is but the brief story of the life of a class of common every-day work people; such as it was then, such as it might be today. The Lowell mill-girls were but a simple folk, living in Arcadian simplicity as was the fashion of the times. They earned their own bread, and often that of others. They eked out their scant education by their own efforts, and read such books as were found in the circulating libraries of the day. They sought to help one another. They tried to be good, and to improve their minds. They were wholly untroubled by conventionalities or thoughts of class distinctions, dressing simply, since they had no time to waste on the entanglements of dress. Such were their lives. Undoubtedly there must have been another side of this picture, but I give the side I knew best—the bright side!

It now remains for me to speak of the intellectual tendencies of a portion of the early mill-girls. Their desire for self-improvement had been to a certain extent gratified, and they began to feel the benefit of the educational advantages which had been opened to them. They had attended lyceum lectures, learned what they could at the evening schools, and continued their studies during their yearly vacations, or while at their work in the mill. I have known one girl to study Greek and Latin, and another algebra, while tending her work. Their labor was monotonous and done almost mechanically, but their thoughts were free, and they had ample time to digest what they learned, or think over what they had read. Some of these studious ones kept note-books, with abstracts of their reading

and studies, or jotted down what they were pleased to call their "thoughts." Many of the pieces that were printed in the *Lowell Offering* were thought out amid the hum of the wheels, while the skilful fingers and well-trained eyes of the writers tended the loom or the frame. It was natural that such a studious life as this should bear some fruit, and this leads me to speak of the *Lowell Offering* just mentioned, a publication that may be called the natural out-growth of the mental habit of the early mill-girls. The first number of this unique magazine was issued in October, 1840, the last in December, 1849. There are seven volumes in all. The story of its publication is as follows: The Rev. Abel C. Thomas and the Rev. Thomas B. Thayer, pastors of the first and second Universalist Churches in Lowell, had established improvement circles composed of the young people belonging to their respective parishes. These meetings were largely made up of young men and women who worked in the mill. They were often asked to speak, but as they persistently declined, they were invited to write what they desired to say, and send it, to be read anonymously at the next meeting. Many of the young women complied with this request, but it is recorded that the young men were of "no great assistance." These written communications were so numerous that they very soon became the sole entertainment of what Mr. Thomas called "these intellectual banquets."

It may be said, that these improvement circles were not the first formed among the early mill-girls. In 1836 there was one composed entirely of young girls who worked on the Lawrence corporation, who thus, according to their constitution, "desired to improve the talents God had given" them. This may, perhaps, be called the first woman's club on record. In 1843 there were at least five of these improvement circles, composed entirely of mill-girls.

A selection from the budget of articles read at their circles, was soon published by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Thayer in pamphlet form and called the *Lowell Offering*. These gentlemen conducted the *Offering* two years, and then it passed into the hands of Miss Harriet Farley and Miss Harriot F. Curtis, both operatives in the Lowell mills. Under their joint editorship it lasted until it was discontinued for want of means, and perhaps new contributors. All the articles in the *Offering* were written by

mill-girls. In speaking of this matter, its first editor, Mr. Thomas, says: "Communications much amended, in process of training the writers, were rigidly excluded from print, and such articles only were published as had been written by females employed in the mills." He continues, "and thus was published not only the first work written by factory girls, but also the first magazine or journal written exclusively by women in all the world."

The *Offering* was a small, thin magazine, with one column to the page. On the outside cover, in 1845, it had for a vignette, a young girl simply dressed, with feet visible and sleeves rolled up. She had a book in one hand and her shawl and bonnet were thrown over her arm. She was represented as standing in a very sentimental attitude, contemplating a beehive at her right hand. In the back-ground, as if to shut them from her thoughts, was a row of factories. At first the motto was:

"The worm on the earth
May look up to the star."

This was rather an abject motto, and was not suited to the independent spirit of most of the contributors, and a better one was soon adopted, from Gray,—the verse beginning:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene."

It finally died under the motto:

"Is Saul also among the prophets?"

The *Lowell Offering* was welcomed with pleased surprise. It found subscribers all over the country. The *North American Review*, whose literary *dictum* was more autocratic than it is today, endorsed it, and expressed a fair opinion of its literary merit. It said:

"Many of the articles are such as to satisfy the reader at once, that if he has only taken up the *Offering* as a phenomenon, and not as what may bear criticism and reward perusal, he has but to own his error, and dismiss his condescension as soon as may be."

Other leading magazines and journals spoke favorably of its contributions. It made its way into lonely villages and farm-houses and set the women to thinking, and thus added its little leaven of progressive thought to the times in which it lived.

It found subscribers in England. Dickens read it and praised its writers.* Harriet Martineau prompted a fine review of it in the *London Athenaeum*, and a selection from its pages was published, under her direction, called *Mind Among the Spindles*.

It is not necessary to speak here of the literary merits of the articles in the *Lowell Offering*. They are the crude attempts of those who were but children in literature, and the wonder is that what they wrote is half so good as it is.

These factory-girl writers did not confine their talents within the pages of their own publication. Many of them wrote for the literary newspapers and magazines. One sometimes filled the poet's corner in *Zion's Herald*; another took that envied place in the *Ladies' Casket*; a third sent poetic effusions to the *Lowell Courier and Journal*.†

In 1848, eight books had been published, written by contributors to the *Lowell Offering*.

Though the literary character of these writings may not rise to the present standard of such productions, yet still at that season of intellectual dearth they must have had a certain influence on the literature of the land. And, without claiming too much credit for the authors, it is but fair that some attempt should be made, as another has said, "to reveal the halo which should extend to us from this representative body of New England women."

* When Dickens visited this country, in 1842, he went into the Lowell factories and a copy of the *Offering* was presented to him. He speaks of it as follows:—"They have got up among themselves a periodical, called the *Lowell Offering*, whereof I brought away from Lowell four hundred good solid pages, which I have read from beginning to end. Of the merits of the *Lowell Offering*, as a literary production, I will only observe—putting out of sight the fact of the articles having been written by these girls after the arduous hours of the day—that it will compare advantageously with a great many English annuals."

† William Schouler, of the *Lowell Journal*, published the *Offering* in 1845, and his young sub-editor, William S. Robinson, afterwards well known by his *non de plume* of "Warrington," wrote favorable notices of the magazine, and when he could do so without letting "the editor step aside to make way for the friend," sometimes admitted its writers into the columns of that leading Whig newspaper. It may be added here, that this gentleman, in his zeal for the writers of the *Lowell Offering*, went so far as to take one of the least known among them as his companion for life.

These authors represent what may be called the poetic element of factory life. They were the ideal mill-girls; full of hopes, desires, aspirations; poets of the loom, spinners of verse, artists of factory life.

The names of the *Lowell Offering* writers, so far as I have been able to recall them, are as follows: Harriot F. Curtis and Harriet Farley (the editors from 1842 to 1849), Harriet Lees, Lucy Larcom and Emeline Larcom (sisters), Lura, Louisa and Maria Currier (sisters), Margaret Foley, Lydia S. Hall, Sarah E. Martin, J. L. Baker, Abba Goddard, Harriet Jane Hanson, M. Bryant, Laura Tay, Jane S. Welch, Sarah Shedd, M. R. Green, Mary A. Leonard, Ellen M. Smith, M. A. Dodge, Caroline Whitney, E. W. Jennings, Betsey Chamberlain, Eliza J. Cate, A. H. Winship, Hannah Johnson, Mrs. Kimball, Adeline Bradley, L. A. Choate, A. E. Wilson, Sarah Bagley, Alice A. Carter, J. B. Hamilton, E. E. Turner, A. D. Turner (sisters), and Kate Clapp. Many of the writers signed fictitious names,—such as Ella, Adelaide, Dorcas, Aramantha, Stella, Kate, Oriana, Ruth Rover, Ione, and Annaline. Lucy Larcom, M. Bryant, Harriet Farley, Margaret Foley, and Lydia S. Hall were the poets of the magazine. Lucy Larcom published her first poem in the *Offering*, in 1842. It was called *The River*. It is almost superfluous to say that Miss Larcom and Miss Foley long since became celebrated: one as a poet, and the other as a sculptor of rare merit.

In her poem, *An Idyl of Work*, Miss Larcom, in her most graceful and popular style, tells the story of her life as a Lowell factory girl. Harriot F. Curtis was a prolific writer for newspapers and magazines under the pseudonym of "Minnie Myrtle" (a *nom de plume* afterwards appropriated by a Mrs. Anna C. Johnson, for which see Wheeler's *Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction*). Miss Curtis published a book called *S. S. Philosophy*, and two popular novels,—*Kate in Search of a Husband*, and *Jessie's Flirtations*. This last still holds its original place in the advertising list of Harper's Select Library of Novels, and in 1882 was republished. Harriet Farley wrote and published several books. Harriet J. Hanson Robinson published in 1877, *Warrington Pen Portraits* and in 1881, *Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement*.

But there were representative women among the mill-girls who were not writers for the *Offering*. This was but one phase of their development. Many of them have exerted a wide-spread influence in other directions. They went forth from their *Alma Mater*, the Lowell Factory, carrying with them the independence, the self-reliance taught in that hard school, and they have done their little part towards performing the useful labor of life. Into whatever vocation they entered they made practical use of the habits of industry and perseverance learned during those early years.

Skilled labor teaches something not to be found in books or in colleges. Their early experience developed their characters, and, like good blood, told in them, and helped them to fight well the battle of life.

In order to show how far the influence of individuals belonging to such a class of work-people may extend, it will be well to mention the after-fate of some of the early mill-girls. One became an artist of note, another a poet of more than local fame, a third an inventor, a fourth one of the foremost advocates of woman's rights; a fifth, the founder of a free public library in her native town.* A sixth went to Mexico as wife of a major-general in the army of that republic. It is said that this officer was at one time acting president of the republic, and that his factory-girl wife revelled for a space "in the halls of the Montezumas." A few became teachers, authors, and missionaries. A great many married into the trades and professions. Some went West with their husbands, took up land, and did their part towards settling that vast region. A limited number married those who were afterwards doctors of divinity and members of congress. It may be said here that at one time the fame of the *Lowell Offering* caused the mill-girls to be considered very desirable for wives; and young men came from near and far to pick and choose for themselves, and generally with good success.

These women were all self-made in the truest sense, and it is well to mention their success in life, that others, who now earn their living at what is called "ungenteel" employments, may see that what one does is not of so much importance as what one

* Sarah Shedd, of Washington, N. H.

is. I don't know why it should not be just as commendable for a woman who has risen to higher employments, to have been once a factory-girl, as it is for an ex-governor and major-general to have been a "bobbin-boy." A woman ought to be as proud of being self-made as a man,—not proud, in a boasting way, but proud enough to assert the fact in her life and in her works.

In this brief sketch of early factory life I have tried to show that it was the means of education to a large class of men and women, who, without the opportunity thus afforded, could not have become developed, and their influence on modern civilization would have been lost. In short, that New England itself, and perhaps the whole country, would not have been what it is today, but for the influence of these early cotton mills, managed as they were by an enlightened factory system. Thousands of unknown men and women who once earned their living in this way, have settled in different sections of the country. These old factory girls and old factory boys are to be found everywhere, in all classes and in all vocations, and they ought to be as proud of their dear old *Alma Mater* as the Harvard graduates are of their college.

It is often said that the life described cannot be repeated, and that the modern factory operative is not capable of such development. If this is a fact, may there not be a reason for it? The factory of today ought to be as much of a school to those who work there as it was to the operative of forty years ago. The class may be different, but the chances of education should correspond to its needs. The same results, perhaps, cannot be reached, because the children of New England ancestry had in them some germs of intellectual life. But is it not also possible that the children of the land of Thomas Moore, of Racine and of Goethe may be something more than mere clods? I do not despair of any class of artisans or operatives. There is among all some germ of mental vigor, some higher idea of living, waiting for a chance to grow. The same encouragement on the part of employers, the same desire to lift them to a higher level, would soon show of what the present class of operatives is capable.

Last winter, 1881, I was invited to speak to a company of the Lowell mill-girls, and tell them something about my early life

as a member of the guild. I was the more willing to do this, as I was desirous of forming some estimate with regard to the status of the successors of the early mill-girls.

About two hundred of them assembled in the pleasant parlors of the People's Club, and listened attentively to my story. When it was over, a few of them gathered around and asked me many questions. In turn I questioned them; about their work; their hours of labor; their wages, and their means of improvement. When I urged them to occupy their spare time in reading and study, they seemed to understand the necessity of it, but answered sadly: "We will try; but we work so hard, we tend so much machinery, and we are so tired." It was plainly to be seen that these operatives did not go to their labor with the jubilant feeling that the old mill-girls used to have, that their work was drudgery, done without aim and purpose, that they took no interest in it beyond the thought that it was the means of earning their daily bread. There was a tired hopelessness about them that I am sure was not often seen among the early mill-girls.

The wages of these operatives are much lower, accordingly, than of old, and though the hours of labor are less, they are obliged to do a far greater amount of work in a given time. They tend so many looms and frames that they have no time to think. They are always on the jump. They have no time to improve themselves, nor to spend in helping others. They are too weary to read good books, and too overworked to digest what they have read. The souls of these mill-girls seemed starved, and looked from their hungry eyes, as if searching for mental food.

Why are they not fed? The means of education are not wanting. Public libraries are provided, but *good* books remain unopened, and are not read by them. They have more leisure than the mill-girls of forty years ago, but they do not know how to improve it. Their leisure only gives them the more time to be idle in; more time to waste in the streets, or in reading cheap novels and stories. They are almost worse off than if they worked more hours or did not know how to read, since they can use to advantage neither their extra time nor the means of education provided for them. Let it not be understood that I would take from the operative or the artisan, one of the chances of education. But I would have them taught how to use wisely

those privileges, forced, we might almost say, on them and on their children. I would also have them taught how to inwardly digest what they are made to learn.

The factory population of New England is made up largely of American-born children of foreign parentage. As a rule, they are not under the control of the church of their parents, and they adopt the vices and follies, rather than the good habits of our people. It is vital to the interests of the whole community, that this class should be kept under good moral influences; that it should have the sympathy, the help of employers. This class needs better homes than it finds in too many of our factory towns and cities. It needs a better social atmosphere. It needs to be lifted out of its mental squalor into a higher state of thought and feeling.

"Labor is worship," says the poet. Labor is education, is the teaching of the wise political economist.

If factory labor is not a means of education to the operative of today, it is because the employer does not do his duty. It is because he treats his work-people like machines, and forgets that they are struggling, hoping, despairing human beings. It is because, as he becomes rich, he cares less and less for the wellbeing of his poor, and beyond paying them their weekly wages, has no thought of their wants or their needs.

The manufacturing corporation, except in comparatively few instances, no longer represents a protecting care, a parental influence over its operatives. It is too often a soulless organization, and its members forget that they are morally responsible for the souls and bodies, as well as the wages of those whose labor is the source of their wealth. Is it not time that more of these Christian men and women, who gather their riches from the factories of the country, should begin to reflect that they do not discharge their whole duty to the operatives when they see that the monthly wages are paid; and that they are also responsible for their unlovely surroundings, for their barren and hopeless lives, and for the moral and physical destruction of their children?

Would it not be wise for more employers to consider, seriously, whether it is better to degrade this class of people to a level with the same class in foreign countries, or to mix a little conscience with their capital, and so try to bring the "lost Eden" I have tried to describe, back into the life of the factory operative of today?

RURAL CONDITIONS IN MAINE.

At the twenty-third annual convention of the association of officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, held at Norfolk, Virginia, July 22-27, 1907, Hon. T. V. Powderly of Washington, D. C., chief of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States, being introduced addressed the convention as follows:

“Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—First, let me thank you for the consideration you have shown me in the arrangement you have just made to give me a hearing. I came here by direction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, for the purpose of seeking your cooperation in the work in which I am now engaged.

“At the last session of Congress, provision was made for the establishment of a Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration. On the first of this month, the Division was organized and I was honored in being called to its head as its chief. It is the duty of that Division to collect information from all sources bearing on the physical characteristics of the various states and territories, the demand for labor of all kinds, the rates of wages paid, conditions existing in localities where labor is in demand and, in fact, every other item of information calculated to be of aid to an alien admitted to this country. This data will be digested by the Division of Information, translated into foreign languages and given to aliens on landing on our shores.

“At present all, or nearly all, who come to us are destined to some friend, relative or locality. The greater part of the vast tide of immigration now flowing in is induced by friends in this country who write home about the advantages of industrial life in the United States. It is doubtful if many aliens can be

induced to change their destination on advice given by the Division of Information. In a short time after arrival, however, many aliens will find that conditions are not to their liking; their welcome may have worn out, their money may be gone, and they will be in a frame of mind to appreciate the information which we will be enabled to lay before them.

"It is my belief that the scope of the Division of Information should be broadened so as to admit of the establishment of agencies of the Division in our large industrial centers, where the man of whom I spoke a moment ago may apply for information as to where he may find work. To establish such agencies and make them useful, full and accurate information, up-to-date in character, should be in the possession of our agents. In our large industrial centers, where labor is congested, officials of labor organizations, being in close touch with the situation and knowing the number of idle men, could cooperate with our Division in notifying these agencies of the number of men who are seeking employment, and with good, active men conducting these branches, it would be their duty to ascertain just how many men and of what trades, were seeking work. Maps and exhibits of various kinds could be shown in these agencies, and when brought in touch with persons out of employment, could provide them with the information through which employment might be obtained. Four weeks after an alien lands in our country, he will be more in need of advice from the Division of Information than when admitted, and through the establishment of these branches, these men and women could be reached when they are most in need of us and at a time when they will better appreciate our efforts in their behalf.

"I can think of no better assistants to the Division of Information than the Bureaus of Labor Statistics represented by the gentlemen here assembled, and it is to secure your active aid and cooperation that I am here. With a branch of the Division in each city where your headquarters are located, the information which you receive, and which must always be reliable, would be given to our officials, and, through your sympathetic cooperation, I am satisfied that the work would be successful from the start. It is too early yet to outline a plan whereby this cooperation may be brought about, but on learning that you were to assemble here, I deemed it wise to come to you with

a view to getting in touch with you and making known the purposes of the Division of Information, so that, as the field of its operations broadened, your various offices and ours may be in close relationship, and cooperating for the interests of the alien and country alike.

“One of the things to be kept in mind is the fact that an alien, or any one else for that matter, desirous of securing employment, should know something of its permanency. Some of the states which have already responded to our letters of inquiry state that they need farm labor, but they do not say how long they will need it, and it would be hardly fair to the alien to send him to a place where he would secure employment for but one or two months, or three, at the farthest, and then be thrown upon his own resources. What the Division of Information most needs is exact data as to where permanent situations for those who come to us may be had, and I would ask you who represent the various states to take into consideration the gathering of statistics which will show where workers are needed, the trades or callings required, the wages paid, the cost of house rent, fuel, and, in a general way, the expenses of living, so that this information may be utilized by the new Division of Information in a practical way. This is as far as I feel warranted in going at the present time, for the Division up to now—and it is but three weeks old—has been groping its way.

“I wish to say, in conclusion, as one who had something to do with the establishment of Labor Bureaus in the various states, that I know of no more painstaking or efficient public service than that in which our Commissioners of Labor are engaged, and I shall feel it an honor to know that, in this new work, I shall have your aid, sympathy and cooperation. I thank you for the kind attention which you have given to me and leave the matter in your hands for consideration.”

The members of the convention were very much interested in the proposition submitted by Mr. Powderly as they all have to do more or less with the problem of immigration, especially when applied to the question of farm and other labor, and several of those present promised the cooperation of their departments with the work contemplated by the United States Commissioner. The Department of Labor of Maine was not represented at the convention, but upon receiving an official copy of

the report of the proceedings we immediately took the matter up with the Immigration Bureau, feeling that great benefit might be derived from an investigation along the lines proposed. In accordance with this plan, we sent to the clerk of each city and town a circular which reads as follows:

STATE OF MAINE.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS.

AUGUSTA, February , 1908.

Town Clerk of.....

Dear Sir:—

The Department of Labor will this year make an investigation of conditions in connection with the agricultural interests of the State. To aid us in this work we ask you to kindly send us the name and address of six (6) persons whom you consider to be representative farmers of your community.

Our purpose in getting these addresses is that we may have several persons in each town with whom we can carry on intelligent correspondence.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt answer to our request, I am.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS J. LYONS, *Commissioner.*

In response to the request made, a list of names was secured that are, without doubt, representative of the agricultural interests and communities of our State. To the addresses thus obtained the following blank was sent:

STATE OF MAINE.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 27, 1908.

.....

.....

Dear Sir:

Repeated inquiries are being made to this department by people residing in other states regarding opportunities that may

exist in the several towns of Maine for persons seeking a place at which they can purchase a farm or secure temporary or permanent employment with a view of establishing a home for themselves and families and becoming residents and citizens of the State.

During the past year the National Government has taken up a somewhat similar matter and, through the Bureau of Immigration of the United States, has solicited the aid and cooperation of the departments of labor of the several states, the purpose being to aid immigrants from other countries to locate where there may be a demand for their labor and where they may be of benefit in assisting to develop the natural resources of the State.

In order to put this department in possession of the facts as to the needs and opportunities of the several towns, for immigrants from other states or countries, so that we may be able to answer these numerous inquiries, this investigation is undertaken, and we feel confident that good results will come from it. To obtain any definite and satisfactory results from this or any other investigation the assistance and cooperation of the intelligent citizens of the State must be had.

Our plan in this particular instance is to correspond with representative and responsible citizens in each town, being satisfied that the best results will be obtained in this manner.

We are sending out the circulars at a time when those engaged at agricultural pursuits are supposed not to be busily engaged at their work and we sincerely hope that you may receive this at a time when you have a little leisure so that you may give the matter your candid consideration.

Please answer the questions as fully as possible and in addition we will thank you for your personal views upon the questions under consideration.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance, and soliciting a reply at your earliest convenience, I am,

Yours respectfully,

THOS. J. LYONS, *Commissioner.*

1. To your knowledge are there farms with buildings for sale in your town?.....
2. If so, give range of acreage.....

3. Range of prices at which they could be purchased.....
4. Are there farm lands, without buildings, for sale?.....
5. If so, give range of prices per acre.....
6. Range of distances of such farms and farm lands from a railroad station or center of village.....
7. Estimated number of additional farm laborers who could obtain continuous employment in your town.....
8. Estimated number who could find temporary employment in the busy season.....
9. For how many months would temporary help naturally be employed
10. What wages, in addition to board, are paid to farm laborers by the month when employed through the year?
11. How much by the month when employed only part of the year?
12. How much is paid by the day when employed for only brief periods?
13. Are there opportunities in town where those temporarily employed on farms could find other employment for part of the year?.....
14. At what kind of work.....
15. At about what wages, without board.....
16. Is there a demand for additional female help in your town?
17. Estimated number who could find permanent employment at domestic service.....
18. What wages are paid, including board.....
19. Is there a demand for female help at other occupations....
20. What kind of work.....
21. At about what wages.....
22. Is there a demand for additional mechanics?.....
23. If so, at what trades.....
24. Wages paid in the different mechanical trades: carpenters,painters,masons, laborers other than farm laborers.....
25. How many hours constitute a full day's work for the different trades: carpenters,.....painters,..... masons,.....laborers other than farm laborers.....
26. Are rents available for additional workmen?.....

27. At about what monthly rental?.....
28. Rate of taxation in your town for 1907?.....
29. In case immigrants from other countries were coming to your town to become permanent residents, what nationalities would you prefer?.....
30. What trades or occupations most need such help?.....

We will thank you for your personal views upon the questions under consideration.

A large number of the representative farmers, to whom the above blank was sent, promptly responded. The information thus gathered has been carefully written up and appears later on in this article.

It should be borne in mind that in conducting this investigation the Labor Department has not resolved itself into an immigration bureau, free employment agency or anything of the kind, the purpose being to ascertain certain facts in connection with conditions known to exist, with the hope that beneficial results might be the outcome.

In 1890, according to the results obtained from an investigation made by this department, there were in the State 3,398 abandoned farms, farms upon which cultivation was abandoned and the buildings, if any, unoccupied and permitted to fall into decay. In some cases the grass was still cut on these farms, but nothing was done in the way of enrichment of the soil and the land was practically unproductive and left to run wild. It is possible that the number of farms given is too large, as the Commissioner's report says that in some instances assessors seem to have misapprehended the term "abandoned farms," as defined in our letter of instructions, and have reported, as "abandoned," farms that have been purchased by adjoining owners and which are now parts of other farms. This may account for the large number of abandoned farms reported from several towns. Notwithstanding this, the conditions were bad enough and no doubt exist to a great extent at the present time.

At the time that this investigation was made, 1890, similar conditions existed in all of the New England states and the matter had become so serious that in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, legislative action was taken which in every case has resulted in substantial benefit, both to the

towns and the State. What is being done in New Hampshire is best shown by quoting from the reports of the State Board of Agriculture for 1903-4 and 1905-6, as follows:

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE—1903-4.

"In 1889 the Board of Agriculture was authorized by law to inaugurate and put into effect methods for calling attention to the opportunities for people to locate in the rural sections of the State, generally known as the 'abandoned farm' movement. So far as we know, this was the first attempt in the eastern part of the country to advertise cheap lands at the expense of a state. This movement was looked upon with suspicion by many people at that time because it called widespread attention to what was considered a recognition of retrograde in agricultural communities. There were thousands of vacant farm houses, scores in some towns, by the exodus of young people to centers of wealth and population from various causes of discontent. Many of these were commodious structures in fair state of preservation, located upon farms of good natural resources. The evolution through which agriculture was then passing, and the discontent above referred to, were responsible for this condition of affairs. It was a condition that had to be recognized, and even publicized, before any adequate remedy could be applied, and the story of abandoned farms was heralded far and wide.

"We have no specific data from which to compile a report of the actual results of this effort, but from the information at hand we are justified in stating that three-fourths of those vacant houses have become the homes of people during the entire year or during the summer months. As a result of this movement more than 2,000 summer homes have been established in the State, and more than \$5,000,000 have been invested in improvement of abandoned farms and in the erection of new summer homes. Over 20,000 people annually spend a portion of, or all, the summer months in those homes, contributing immensely to the activity and prosperity of the State. Those people include some of the most famous authors, statesmen, diplomats, jurists, financiers, sculptors, and philanthropists that the country contains. Those purchasing and occupying these places for farming purposes include successful orchardists,

dairymen, poultry keepers, stock breeders, and scientific farmers adopting progressive methods and reaping satisfactory rewards. No movement inaugurated in recent years for the advancement of the interests of rural sections has produced more gratifying results than this abandoned farm movement in New Hampshire. This has been accomplished through judicious advertising of the resources of the State and their adaptability to a life of health, pleasure and profit.

“The end is not yet, for with vigorous and well directed effort along similar lines in the future, marvelous development can still be made in the same direction, adding immeasurably to the social condition and financial prosperity of rural New Hampshire, and to the general welfare of the State at large. This subject will claim the prominent attention of the board in the future as it offers greater possibilities than any other subject for the development of New Hampshire. Its promotion will contribute much to agricultural prosperity by attracting capital for the development of farming lands and by improving the market for farm products through the increased local demand created by the presence of summer people.”

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE—1905-6.

“A part of the work of the State Board of Agriculture and its secretary, which has steadily increased in amount and in importance from year to year for almost two decades, is that which may be called the department of immigration.

“In 1889 the legislature established the office of Commissioner of Immigration and the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture was chosen to fill it. Later the office and its duties were merged by statute with those of this board and its secretary.

“When the work was begun the problem of the abandoned farms of New Hampshire seemed a serious one. There were many of them and almost every day that passed added to their number. The official doctor placed in charge of the case first made and published a diagnosis which showed that there were no symptoms threatening the prosperity and well-being of the State as a whole; that the existing condition, which seemed much worse to the casual eye than it really was, resulted from natural and to a certain extent local causes.

"Then he set himself to remedy these causes, so far as he might with the means at his command.

"The rapid increase in the price of timber-land has aided him, in that it has shown thousands of New Hampshire acres to be more valuable to their owners and to the community when 'abandoned' than when occupied; when left to grow up to forest, that is, than when otherwise used.

"The better appreciation of the possibilities in New Hampshire for dairy farming, for fruit growing, for market gardening, for specialized agriculture was another factor in speedily reducing the hue and cry that agriculture in New Hampshire was going to the dogs.

"But the office that has been created was styled the Commissioner of Immigration, it being the evident intent of the legislature to secure the re-peopling of the State's rural districts. To some extent this has been accomplished, as noted above, by making known the possibilities of profitable all-the-year-round occupancy of the 'abandoned' farms.

"The best string in the official bow, however, when shooting at immigration prospects, has proved to be one labelled 'summer homes.'

"New Hampshire is unique among the states of the Union in her scenic attractions as compared with her total area. Well worthy of the title, 'Switzerland of America,' she has the advantage over the European country of a brief, but brilliant, sea-coast.

"Lofty mountains and great hills, rich in magnificent outlooks; nestling among them, gems in God's setting, the hundred lakes, large and small; the rivers running to the sea through fertile valleys; all these and many other beauties of the Granite State appeal irresistibly to those who love nature and the open air.

"There have been 'summer visitors' to New Hampshire for the best part of a century, but only within a decade have its possibilities as a 'summer state' become fully evident.

"The great hotels grow greater each season and the smaller ones and the summer boarding-houses increase in number and in prosperity each year.

"These enterprises add much to the wealth of New Hampshire, not only in the direct investments of capital, but in the market afforded for the products of surrounding farms.

"Guests coming to these hotels and boarding-houses, also, enjoy the air, the scenery, the surroundings so much that they desire to become in a way a part of it. They scour the country for what they want in the way of a summer home. If they find it they lease it or buy it. If they do not find it, they generally build what they do want, and often after buying an old place they rebuild it and improve it at a cost equal to that of a new structure.

"When once fairly located in their summer home it is one hundred chances to one that they will grow more and more enthusiastic over it; and will sing its praises to their friends until the friends, too, become imbued with the desire for a country place in New Hampshire. Gradually the movement spreads and in a few years we have a full-fledged summer colony like 'Little New York' at Cornish; the Washington folks at Springfield; the Montclair, N. J. colony at Littleton; the St. Louis folks in Cheshire county; and so on.

"This department has conceived it to be within its province to aid this country-ward movement by all proper means within its power; and of these means it has discovered quite a diversity.

"The secretary has not been sparing of personal interviews, investigation and inquiry, and has rejoiced at the voluminous correspondence that has followed, coming from every state in the Union and even from foreign countries. Two series of letters from his pen, bearing upon New Hampshire as a summer state, were published in metropolitan newspapers having in the aggregate a circulation of millions and direct results from this form of work could be traced immediately and have continued up to the present time.

"All such means of desirable publicity have been sought out and made the most of, the secretary being not only willing but anxious to justify the title which New Hampshire and Boston papers have given him, of 'New Hampshire's press agent.'

"The instrument which has proved the most efficacious in accomplishing the desires of the board in its 'summer business' work has been the annual publication of a book, 'New Hampshire Farms for Summer Homes,' made as beautiful in illustrations and as interesting in text as is possible from the brains and cash at command. Four thousand copies a year are issued

and distributed where it is believed they will do the most good.

"Press and public have been very kind in their reception and appreciation of this publication and many letters are in the possession of the secretary, showing where it has accomplished its purpose and sold New Hampshire farms.

"Among the prominent summer residents of the State who have set their seal of approval on the plan by contributing to the book autograph letters upon New Hampshire's charms or views of their summer homes, or both, are ex-President Grover Cleveland, Tamworth; the late John Hay, secretary of state, Sunapee; Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, Dublin; United States Senator John C. Spooner and United States Judge Edgar Aldrich, Pittsburg; ex-Governor Frank Black of New York, Freedom; Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, U. S. N., Wilton; Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mark Twain, Albert Bushnell Hart and Abbott Thayer, Dublin; Edmund Clarence Stedman and Frank W. Benson, Newcastle; Winston Churchill and Augustus St. Gaudens, Cornish; Count von Sternburg, the German ambassador, Governor's Island; George P. Rowell, Lancaster; Anne Whitney, Shelburne; the late Horace E. Scudder, Prof. Charles E. Fay, Chocorua; Rev. F. N. Peloubet, Waterville; Rev. William Byron Forbush, Canaan; Rev. Louis Albert Banks, Grafton; Prof. John D. Quachenbos, New London; James Richard Carter, Jefferson; the late Theodore Thomas and J. J. Glessner, Bethlehem; Katherine P. Wormley, Jackson; H. A. Dumaresq, Moultonborough; Dr. William B. Morgan, Springfield, and a hundred others.

"A town cannot be found in New Hampshire that has not felt the quickening influence in all kinds of business represented in the town from the advent of summer people through the establishment of summer homes. Farm buildings are repaired, roads improved, churches and libraries erected and supported, and a great variety of public improvements made from the money left in town by summer residents, and hardly a farmer can be found who has experienced financial or other loss from the business.

"There may be an occasional instance where a farm has been taken from the producing class without the expenditure of

much money following, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

"More than \$50,000,000 have been added to the property in rural New Hampshire through the summer home and summer boarding business, and more than a fourth of our rural population have received some financial benefit from its expenditure.

"I can cite hundreds of farms utilized as summer homes, upon which the purchasers expend more money every year than the purchase price and more than the cash value of all the crops produced upon any three farms in the vicinity. I can cite towns in which the assessed value of all the property in the town has more than doubled in ten years on account of the summer business. I can refer to hundreds of farmers who have been able to pay off mortgages and accumulate property by reason of the establishment of a market in their town for three months in the year, better than the Boston market for everything that their farms could produce.

"In bringing about this result we believe the immigration department of the State Board of Agriculture has had no small share."

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In 1889 the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts collected some interesting statistics concerning abandoned farms in that State. As a result of the information obtained by this investigation the State Board of Agriculture in 1891 petitioned the legislature for "such legislation as would provide for ascertaining the number, location, value and other facts pertaining to the abandoned farms and farm lands in the State; also the most effective method of securing their occupancy." This led to the enactment of a law "which authorized the State Board of Agriculture to collect and circulate information relating to abandoned farms." This law remained in force until 1900 when the legislature, realizing the value and importance of the work that was being carried on, passed the following resolve:

"That the State Board of Agriculture is hereby authorized to collect information as to developing the agricultural resources of the Commonwealth by the repopulating of partly abandoned farms and lands now unremunerative, and to cause the facts thus obtained and a statement of the advantages thus dis-

closed to be circulated where and in such manner as the board may deem best."

One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry out the provisions of the resolve. From 1891 to 1900, Massachusetts appropriated \$5,000 for carrying on this work, \$3,769.05 being expended. During that time 15,000 catalogues containing information relating to these farms and lands, published in seven editions, were distributed. The demand was so great that in 1900 an eighth edition of 2,500 copies was printed. As might be supposed, the people attracted to the farms of Massachusetts as the result of this advertising on the part of the State are not newly arrived immigrants, but chiefly people of American birth, former residents of other states, the greater number desiring the farms for permanent homes and farming purposes.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN VERMONT.

The movement in Vermont was begun in 1888 as shown by the following laws taken from the report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1888:

"No. 110.—An act providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State and devise means to develop the same.

"Section 1. The governor of the State is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a commissioner to collect authentic statistical information, as full as may be possible, covering a convenient series of years, in regard to the agricultural interests and productions of the State, its live stock interests and the prices of farm property and farm labor, also in regard to the manufacturing interests of the State, and especially of its undeveloped manufacturing and agricultural resources, and report the same to the next biennial session of the legislature.

"Sec. 2. Said commissioner shall, as he proceeds with the work above specified, which shall also include a comparison of said statistics with those of other states, territories and countries so far as conveniently obtainable, and an investigation of the legislative means employed by other states, territories and countries to advance their agricultural and manufacturing interests, take such experimental action as shall seem to them best calculated to bring the agricultural and manufacturing

advantages of the State to the knowledge of the people of other states or countries and induce them to purchase, lease or labor upon unoccupied or abandoned or other lands or farms for the purpose of cultivating such lands or farms, and to occupy and improve the manufacturing facilities of the State, and for the prosecution of such experimental work in addition to the expenses of such (commissioner) hereinafter provided for, two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be used in whole or in part by said (commissioner) in his discretion for such purpose and paid out of the state treasury upon the order of the auditor of accounts to whom the (commissioner) shall present all bills of expense incurred in pursuance of this section, and a detailed report of such experimental work with the results thereof so far as ascertainable shall be included in said commissioner's report.

"Sec. 3. Said (commissioner) shall also report a bill to the next legislature, should he conclude further legislative action advisable, embodying the result of his conclusions as to the permanent establishment of a bureau or commissioner of immigration, specifying the duties of such bureau or commissioner, salaries or salary of the same and appropriations for expenses connected therewith, or as to the use of such other agencies as may seem best calculated to develop such agricultural and manufacturing interests as indicated in the preceding section, specifying the necessary appropriations to maintain the same.

"Sec. 4. Said (commissioner) shall be paid his actual expenses and five dollars per day for the time actually spent in performing the services specified in this act, which shall be audited by the auditor of accounts and paid upon his order out of the state treasury.

"Approved November 27, 1888."

This Act was repealed in 1890 but was again taken up in 1892, at which time a law was passed defining the duties of the State Board of Agriculture, section 6 of which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the board to collect authentic statistical information, as full as possible, relating to agriculture and agricultural products, farms and farm property, the manufacturing and mining industries of the State, which, under a separate head, shall form a part of its annual reports; and such

information shall be complete as to unoccupied farms. The board shall also publish such information in separate form, showing by description and illustration, the resources and attractions of Vermont; also the advantages the State offers and invitations it extends to capitalists, tourists, and farmers; such form of printed matter the board shall place where, in its judgment, it will do the most good in developing the resources and advertising the advantages of the State.

“Approved November 22, 1892.”

ADVERTISING IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES.

The work inaugurated in New England was promptly taken up by many of the other states, and at the present time some of our most populous and prosperous states consider it advantageous to publish and scatter broadcast voluminous and attractive publications setting forth the advantages, possibilities and opportunities offered to new settlers, and some of the southern states are expending annually thousands of dollars in an endeavor to attract and induce a desirable class of immigrants to become residents of their several states.

Canada is wide awake to the advantages of this movement and is offering all kinds of inducements to new settlers and those of her own people who will return to their native land. As a result, thousands are emigrating from our northwestern states and locating in Canada, many of them being Americans.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

In October, 1907, the Province of Nova Scotia established a Bureau of Industries and Immigration. This department is not only busily engaged in trying to induce their own people to settle on the land, but they are using American papers for advertising and have had lecturers going through the New England states giving illustrated lectures on the “beauties of Nova Scotia and its delights as a summer resort.”

In regard to immigration the Province has the cooperation and assistance of the Federal government at Ottawa. In this direction their efforts are confined chiefly to the British Isles where they have three farmer delegates whose business, under the direction of the assistant superintendent of emigration at

London, is to deliver lectures setting forth the advantages of the Province of Nova Scotia for certain classes of settlers, and to have personal interviews with those desiring to emigrate. This department is also a bureau for farm labor. The problem of securing experienced and desirable farm help is just as acute in Nova Scotia as in Maine. Good results are expected from this bureau as it will be a reliable source of information both for the farmer needing help and the laborer seeking employment.

Reports show that in Nova Scotia the current wages paid for male farm help run from \$10.00 per month with board, for inexperienced help, to \$20.00, and in some sections to \$25.00 and more, for experienced help per month with board.

Nova Scotia, with all her attractions, has the vacant farm condition to contend with, the old settlers, attracted by the lure of the Northwest, are emigrating with the same enthusiasm that characterized the thousands of farmers of Maine who have flocked to the great West, and the Provincial government is making a special effort to repeople these unoccupied farms.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN MAINE.

In the midst of all this activity for educational, financial and social betterment, both at home and abroad, what are we doing in Maine to improve conditions, especially as they relate to unoccupied farms and lands, farm help, agricultural interests and rural communities?

Many of our cities and towns, through their local boards of trade, are deriving great benefit in the way of financial returns by their activity in calling the attention of the general public to the exceptional advantages and opportunities offered by their respective localities. The proprietors of our numerous popular summer resorts at the sea shore, mountain and lake sides, advertise extensively along the same line, and the railroad and steamboat companies improve every opportunity to make known the attractive features of the routes and localities covered by their respective lines. Through the medium of farm agencies hundreds of farms are being sold and people are attracted to our State. Through these sources, beneficial and commendable work is being done in developing the boundless natural resources of Maine. Up to the present time no direct action has ever been taken by the State legislature, and no department of the

State government has considered it its business or duty to officially take the matter up.

After investigating and ascertaining the beneficial results obtained by other states through this movement, and realizing the necessity of something being done at home and the great good that might be accomplished, the Department of Labor makes the innovation at this time, feeling justified in introducing and agitating any proposition that has for its object the development of our natural resources and its consequent benefit to the working people and the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State.

Movement by the State Board of Trade.

The State Board of Trade at its annual meeting at Hallowell, March 26, 1908, had this matter up for discussion. Appreciating the importance and necessity of something being done along this line, a committee was appointed with instructions to outline suitable legislation which would be recommended to the next legislature for its consideration, but upon learning that the Department of Labor was making an investigation of matters pertaining to the same subject, action was deferred until such time as the department had completed its work.

At the next meeting of the board, held in Augusta, September 22, 1908, the labor commissioner filed with the president a written report of his investigation, and after the matter was fully discussed it was voted to commend the work of the commissioner and that the legislative committee of the board cooperate with the Department of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

Should Maine Advertise Its Agricultural Resources?

The question will no doubt be asked, Does Maine need to be advertised? When we consider that within the past ten years our State valuation has increased nearly \$73,000,000, and that we have coming within our borders as tourists and summer residents each year some 450,000 people, estimated to expend annually \$20,000,000, the evidence seems to be conclusive that Maine is not an undiscovered country; but instead of being satisfied and content with these results it should stimulate our desire for greater development.

The progress that we have made clearly illustrates our possibilities. We have a sea coast shore line of three thousand miles. We have one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight lakes. We have fourteen river systems, and our lakes and rivers receive the waters from five thousand one hundred and fifty-one streams. Upon our sea coast, and the shores of our lakes, rivers and streams, we have accommodations for a large part of our entire national population and our hospitality is so open and generous that we would like to have them all come and stay with us at least through the vacation season.

In reciting the glories of Maine and the wonderful progress that we are making, we must not lose sight of the fact that, at the present time, our twenty cities contain one-third of our population and, approximately, forty-five per cent of the taxable property of the State. In view of this fact it may be well to consider whether this is a desirable condition and whether in our exuberance over our urban expansion and prosperity, both in population and wealth, we are not overlooking the needs and necessities of our agricultural communities which are the real source of all of our development and prosperity.

Maine is an agricultural state, but statistics show that we are retrograding instead of advancing in this particular. According to the United States Census, in 1880 we had 64,309 farms containing 6,552,578 acres. In 1900 we had 59,299 farms with 6,299,946 acres, a decrease in twenty years of 5,010 farms and 252,632 acres. In 1880 the per cent of farm lands improved was 53.2; in 1900 it had decreased to 37.9 per cent or 1,098,019 less acres improved in 1900 than there were in 1880. The total valuation of all farm lands with improvements including buildings, in 1880, was \$102,357,615. In 1900 it was but \$96,502,150, a decrease of \$5,855,465. In 1900 the average size of all farms was 106.2 acres, and the average value was \$1,627.

Comparisons are always interesting, so for illustration we will take three of our neighboring states that have been having a like experience with Maine. In 1880 Massachusetts had 38,406 farms containing 3,359,079 acres and valued at \$146,197,415. In 1890 it had 34,374 farms valued at \$127,538,284. In 1900 it had 37,715 farms valued at \$158,019,290. The average of all farms in 1900 was 83.4 acres and the average value was \$4,243.

Vermont in 1880 had 35,522 farms containing 4,882,588 acres and valued at \$109,346,010. In 1890 it had 32,573 farms containing 4,395,646 acres and valued at \$80,427,490. In 1900 it had 33,104 farms valued at \$83,071,620. The average size of the Vermont farms in 1900 was 142.7 acres, and the average value was \$2,509.

In 1880 New Hampshire had 32,181 farms containing 3,721,173 acres and valued at \$75,834,389. In 1890 it had 29,151 farms containing 3,459,018 acres and valued at \$66,162,600. In 1900 it had 29,324 farms containing 3,609,864 acres and valued at \$70,124,360. The average size of the New Hampshire farms in 1900 was 123.1 acres, and the average valuation was \$2,390. The decrease in value of farm lands in New Hampshire from 1880 to 1890 was \$9,671,789 while the increase from 1890 to 1900 was \$3,961,760, and reports from New Hampshire show that during the past ten years more than \$5,000,000 have been expended in improvements upon what were known as abandoned farms.

The good results secured by these states, brought about by the realization of the necessity of something being done on the part of the state governments to counteract the bad effects of the depopulation of the country towns, should be an incentive for the law makers of Maine to authorize a similar work. The increase of population in our cities and industrial centers and in the value of the taxable property of the State are both desirable, especially when viewed from a business and financial standpoint, but the real wealth of a state should not be measured or judged by an accumulation of dollars, business activity or industrial opportunities, but by the general prosperity, happiness and intelligence of its people. This applies especially to our farming population, and if we are to maintain the proud position we now hold in the motherhood of states and continue to produce sons and daughters of character, intelligence and ability, worthy to bear the proud motto of their State, "Dirigo," "I lead," we must see to it that the population of our agricultural districts is maintained and increased where necessary. The farmers of our State represent the pioneers who have blazed the paths of territorial expansion, the outposts on the firing line of advancing civilization, and it is the duty of the State to see that they are enjoying all of the opportunities and advantages accorded to the main army of the population.

The Importance of Agriculture.

President Roosevelt in a speech recently delivered gave voice to the following sentiments:

"There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage worker who does manual labor, and that is the tiller of the soil, the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the wellbeing of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests. The farm grows the raw material for the food and clothing of all our citizens; it supports directly almost half of them; and nearly half the children of the United States are born and brought up on farms. How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance not only to the farmer but to the State and nation."

Abandoned Farms—Some Causes For.

In the great majority of the towns of our State there are farms that are unoccupied and, for all general purposes, abandoned. The causes that have brought this about are not hard to understand. Abandonment of land for farming purposes may be the result of one of several causes. The land may be in itself capable of affording a living to its occupants but there may not be enough occupants to cultivate it. This had been the case in Maine as well as in other portions of New England.

The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Rhode Island, in his report to the United States Industrial Commission, says that neglected or untilled farms are found in every county in that State; that these nonproductive farms are now succumbing to the encroaching forests without yielding anything to the welfare of the Commonwealth. "Some of these farms" he states, "left to decay and weeds, were once the pretentious

homes of happy and contented households. They were not deserted because they were nonproductive. Death, in many cases, was the sole cause. After the death of parents, the children, who were already settled and otherwise employed elsewhere, permitted the old home to become the abode of strangers, or worse, to decay. Most of these farms, if not every one, will yield a better living than thousands in cities are compelled to accept, and a living, bare and scant as it may be on a farm, is better than a similarly contracted life in the city." This statement applies with equal force to Maine as to Rhode Island.

"There are other certain special influences which have caused rural exodus, such as the absence of families of wealth and social standing in the community, the reasonable demand for labor in contrast with all-year-round employment elsewhere, the absence of schools for children in the country of a grade and extent to compare with those in the cities and larger towns, longer hours of work, absence of ready money for personal expenditures, and lack of amusement, of religious advantages, and of convenient means of communication. The opening of opportunities for employment of girls and boys in factories and mercantile establishments has greatly added to this urban access of population."

In discussing remedial measures, the first to consider is the State's policy of the application of its resources to strengthen the weaker communities of the Commonwealth. Massachusetts, for example, takes care to maintain the excellent character of its hill country schools to prevent deterioration by desertion of population, while on the contrary, we read that in some other states the rural exodus to cities and towns has been stimulated by the none too liberal policy of the state legislatures toward the rural schools. If cities gave no better educational advantages to children than many country children have to put up with, families would fly from such a city as they would from the plague.

Objections that city representatives in the state legislatures make to a more liberal use of the state funds on country schools, good roads and other public improvements is shortsighted for if the poorer portions of the state are allowed to struggle along until only the old and impotent are left, the cities which force such a result will have to deal with a surplus population dis-

placed from its natural employment by sheer intellectual starvation, only to swell the ranks of the unemployed and to make the struggle for life in the city all the more severe and sadder. "It is well known that the education given in some of our rural towns is quite elementary and any boy or girl desiring to secure a fair education must go into some town, where the educational opportunities and attractions of the surroundings effectually wean him from any desire to return to the country home. This, without doubt, is one reason for the depopulating of our rural towns.

Under the district system of conducting our common schools, the responsibility of erecting and maintaining school buildings was placed upon the several districts, and the wealthier and more densely populated districts were able to furnish suitable school accommodations, employ competent teachers, continue the schools a sufficient length of time, and all at a comparatively small tax rate; while the poorer districts, doing the best they could under the circumstances, were heavily burdened to furnish the crudest kind of buildings, with furniture to match, and be satisfied with home made teachers employed at the minimum rate of wages for the few weeks that it was possible to maintain the schools.

In 1893 our legislature passed a law abolishing the district method, and establishing the town system. The purposes of this act were to secure equality of school privileges and school burdens, efficiency of instruction, better school houses, better furniture, more responsible and efficient supervision, and greater economy in school expenditures.

It is to be regretted that our law makers at that time did not realize the necessity and importance of passing a state school law instead of one that extends only to the boundary limits of towns, for while the law has unquestionably resulted in incalculable good and is a great reform, yet today under this law our towns stand in the same relation to each other as the districts did under the old system. Equality of school privileges and opportunities are measured and determined by the resources of each individual town. In the more wealthy and densely populated towns the public schools are maintained from thirty to thirty-six weeks of each year, competent teachers are employed and every facility is furnished for the comfort and

advancement of the pupils. In many of our rural towns but twenty weeks of schooling are provided and even this not under the best of conditions. Poor buildings is the rule, and those employed to teach in many instances measure in intellectual ability and efficiency hardly up to the wages they receive. Equality of school privileges and educational opportunities sounds well when heralded from the housetops of the favored localities but there is no resounding echo from the children in our rural communities whose educational opportunities are limited to twenty weeks annually.

The fact that we have cheap farms and lands is not sufficient inducement for people looking for favorable opportunities to establish homes in our rural towns. They want to know the condition of the roads and schools and what the opportunities are for their children to acquire an education; and where the conditions prevail as they do in many of the country towns there is not much danger of the quiet of the neighborhood being disturbed by an influx of new settlers, especially those of American origin. No one can study this question with a desire to learn what the facts are without realizing that it is one of those cases where, if one is desirous of a large return, he must be willing to make a liberal investment.

"Equality of opportunity" to secure at least a common school education should be the birthright of every child regardless of whether it is born in our largest city or smallest town. The child should not be handicapped to the extent that some are, simply because he was born under conditions over which he has no control. If we were fully alive to the importance of this question the National Census of 1900 would not have had occasion to credit Maine with 29,060 illiterates, persons ten years of age and upward who could neither read nor write in any language, 11,334 being natives.

This is not a desirable or healthy condition, especially when we consider that we are expending for common school purposes approximately \$1,650,000 annually, and that every attention in the way of general supervision and superintendence is given to all of our schools. The condition exists and must be remedied or the depopulating and consequent deterioration of these rural towns will continue. Place the burden upon the State and the State will reap the reward, for whatever adds to the general

intelligence adds to the general prosperity and in this particular it is well to remember that our whole thoughts and efforts should not be altogether for the present. In a few years at best the care and management of our institutions, the administration of the affairs of our republican form of government, must inevitably be transferred to the keeping of those who today are our boys and girls, and as they are given opportunity to develop and mature in intellect, character and patriotism, to the same extent will the standing and perpetuity of our government be guaranteed.

Some Remedies Suggested.

A distinguished citizen and lawyer of our State, in a public address recently delivered, said: "Today the towns bear too much, the State too little. Put your schools, your roads, your bridges, your poor, your insane, your courts, your criminals, on the State and your small towns will flourish and the wild lands bear their just and equal share. Prosperity in the towns upon the hills means prosperity in the cities by the sea and on the river banks." These matters deserve candid thought. Rural development both in population and prosperity should be our first consideration. With this accomplished our rural communities will resume their pristine influence and the State will be the better for it.

We believe that, wherever there are a sufficient number of scholars to justify the establishing of a public school, the school should be maintained for not less than thirty weeks of each year, and that no person should be employed or allowed to teach unless she holds a certificate showing that she has qualified before a competent educational board. No person so employed should be paid less than twelve dollars per week. A system of this kind would be an incentive for our girls to fit themselves for this important and responsible work, and only those with a love for the profession would be likely to so qualify. It would also have the effect of bringing back to their homes and State hundreds of teachers, the product of our own educational institutions, now residing in other states, who, on account of our parsimonious methods and their own needs, were obliged to go where their services and attainments are more valued and appreciated.

In considering teachers' wages we do not hesitate to say that there is no financial consideration that will adequately compensate a woman who possesses the proper education, disposition, character and other attainments, and who will devote her life to the teaching and training of our children, moulding their minds and characters into noble examples of American citizenship.

Taxation for the support of public schools should bear equally upon all property, that is, a certain per cent of taxation should be levied upon all taxable property for school purposes, and all deficiencies created under the above plan be made up by the State. The objection generally raised to any proposed improvement, educational or otherwise, is on the score of taxation, but better far that all of the financial resources of the State should be exhausted than that any number of our children should be deprived of the fullest opportunity to secure an education. It is the duty of the State to see that every child has a fair start in the battle of life. When it has done this its responsibility in this particular ceases, and every individual must make the best of the opportunities that has been given him.

Benefits Derived from Summer Residents.

The total valuation of the cities, towns and plantations, as given in the report of the State Assessors for 1907, is \$354,516,848. Of this amount \$66,493,423, approximately 19 per cent, is owned by non-residents, and without doubt \$25,000,000, at least, is invested in summer homes by people residing outside of the State. Every town on our sea coast, from Kittery to Eastport, are experiencing to a more or less degree the vivifying effects of this infusion of outside wealth. The results are most noticeable in the small towns as we will show by statistics covering a few places scattered along the coast.

The town of Islesboro is situated in Penobscot bay, Waldo county. It has an area of 6,000 acres and, in 1900, a population of 923. In 1880 the valuation was \$158,033. About that time the beauties and attractions of the island and surroundings were discovered by visitors from other states and they commenced to buy some of the old farms, remodeling buildings, erecting new and costly cottages and improving grounds. As a result, in 1890 the town valuation had increased to \$266,721; in 1900,

to \$496,199; and in 1907 it was \$872,080, an increase in 17 years of \$605,359. Islesboro is now the wealthiest town in Waldo county and all through the coming of the summer visitor. The improvements brought about by the increase in the town's resources are plainly visible, good roads, a high school with three teachers for thirty-six pupils, common schools maintained for thirty weeks of each year, school teachers receiving the highest pay of any in the county and \$1.05 per week more than the average wages paid to female teachers in the State, liberal expenditures for school superintendence, a free public library and a low tax rate, it being but \$13.00 on each \$1,000 of valuation. In addition to all of this, land values have increased so that there is no farm in town valued at less than \$5,000.

The town of Isle au Haut is situated at the eastern entrance of Penobscot bay. It is made up of several islands, with a total population in 1900 of 182. During the last twenty years the taxable property has increased about \$50,000. This property is all owned by people who reside outside of the State, who come here to spend the summer season. One of those visitors has had erected an elegant and substantial stone building which has been presented to the town. It contains a hall for town purposes and accommodations for a public library. With the aid of these summer residents the people of this small community are enabled to give their children twenty-eight weeks of school and, notwithstanding there are only 36 scholars registered, two teachers are employed, and \$100 is expended annually in providing suitable superintendence.

The town of Vinalhaven is another island town. It is situated at the entrance of Penobscot bay. Dividing this town from the town of North Haven is a thoroughfare through which steamers and vessels pass. Along the shores of this waterway are several large and beautiful cottages built and owned exclusively by people residing in Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and other places outside of the State. This non-resident property in Vinalhaven is assessed for nearly \$90,000, returning in taxes about \$2,300. The most interesting feature of this condition is the fact that the cottages are located about twelve miles from the village, and completely separated from nine-tenths of the population. The occupants do not even get their mail through the Vinalhaven post office, it being more con-

venient at North Haven. In fact the taxes paid by these summer visitors are a direct asset for the town without any expenditure whatever except occasionally the expense of building a short piece of road.

North Haven has about the same amount of nonresident taxable property and derives a more direct benefit from the cottagers as the residences are located directly in the village and the merchants furnish most of the supplies, not only for the summer homes but also for the numerous yachts that visit here.

This description could be extended to towns east and west along the coast and include Eden (Bar Harbor), with \$3,400,000 of taxable nonresident property; Sorrento, with \$230,000; Mount Desert, with more than \$1,000,000; Kennebunkport, with \$800,000; Wells, with \$275,000; Bristol, with \$200,000; Southport, with \$200,000; Harpswell, with \$300,000; Scarborough, with \$450,000, etc. These few places, selected from among the many along the coast, have no factories, mills or other manufacturing establishments, so that it is reasonable to suppose that the nonresident property reported is chiefly summer homes owned by people residing outside of the State.

The direct benefits received by the towns in taxes is but one of the many derived from this source. Farmers living in the vicinity of these summer residents find a ready and remunerative market for all farm products. A great many of our fishermen find employment as captains of yachts and power boats and in many cases their own boats are chartered, including their personal services, and always at a compensation that makes the employment more preferable than their regular business. Many of the old residents find work about the estates during the summer and as care takers when the cottages are not occupied by their owners, so that all of the population of these towns are benefited in a more or less degree by the annual increase in our population occasioned by the coming of the summer residents, tourists and visitors.

The prosperity that is enjoyed by our coast towns is shared in, though to a lesser degree, by our inland towns. We have mountain and lake resorts that are as popular as any at the seaside, among which are Poland Springs, Rangeley, and Kineo at Moosehead Lake, but there is no reason why there should not be hundreds of others attaining a like degree of popularity and

prosperity. There is not a rural town in the State but what should contain a colony of these summer residents. Every cottage erected will add to the resources of the town. Increased valuation means enlarged opportunities, better schools, better roads, and other improvements which go toward making life worth living. This is no Utopian dream but simply an illustration of what may be accomplished by a systematic effort on the part of the people of the State.

A great part of the prosperity and wealth that is coming to us through the channel of our summer resort business is due to no extraordinary or enthusiastic effort upon the part of the communities directly benefited, and certainly to no movement inaugurated or supported by the legislature or any department of the State government. This being the case we cannot but expect and receive good results from a movement authorized and encouraged by the State government.

What has any of our sister states to offer in the way of attraction or opportunity that Maine does not possess? We have mountains, hills, valleys, woodlands and plains. A characteristic feature of Maine is its hilliness. "We have 2,200 square miles of lake surface, and there is hardly a school district but what contains a pond of some description. The whole surface of the State is threaded with a network of brooks and rivulets so that all parts of it seem alive and in motion with running water." We have a climate suited to all tastes, in fact there is not a hilltop or hillside but what is a suitable and desirable location for the seeker of health, rest, or recreation, and the most attractive feature of the whole proposition is that these locations and opportunities are to be had almost for the asking.

Opportunities for Farming.

Hundreds of people are coming to Maine from all parts of the country to take advantage of the extraordinary opportunities offered to purchase farms and engage in agriculture, and it is safe to say that in no other state of the Union do such opportunities exist, but notwithstanding the additions that we are having to our population and the fact that so many of our farmers are prosperous, we cannot disguise the fact, deplorable as it is, that our rural towns are becoming slowly but surely depopulated and hundreds of farms, that should be the homes

of happy and contented parents with families of children, are practically producing no wealth either in farm products or sturdy sons and daughters. This condition can and should be improved upon by inaugurating an energetic and systematic movement to induce people to go into the country and locate upon these farms that offer such splendid opportunities for homemaking. Is the object to be attained not deserving of an effort?

Farm Labor and Immigration.

The question of farm labor is the one important problem with which the farmers of Maine are contending. The fact that at times a sufficient quantity of help may be obtainable is not a solution of the problem. What is wanted is not altogether quantity, but help that is reliable, honest and efficient. This class of help will be much more valuable if it is permanently located and thereby readily obtainable. To bring this condition about there must be an increase in the population of the agricultural districts. Whether this is to be brought about by the addition of families from other parts of our own country, or from foreign countries, is part of the problem that is to be determined before a solution is arrived at.

From the reports given out by the farm agencies it is evident that there is a decided movement toward Maine by people who were former residents of other states, many of them coming from the western part of the country. This class of immigrants are very welcome as they make desirable residents and neighbors, but in many cases they are people advanced in years, seeking a desirable location in which to pass their declining lives and are unaccompanied by children. The great need of the State is for young blood, people who will increase the population by rearing families that will have a love and desire for agricultural pursuits. This is the kind of people that will solve the question of abandoned farms and decrease in population.

To a certain extent there exists an aversion to anything that savors of alienism. This feeling is no doubt justifiable in some instances, but it should be remembered that aliens, like the native population, are not all of the same class. There are desirable and undesirable ones, and when inviting or encouraging those from other states and countries to become a part of

our communities the movement should be in but one direction and that for the very best obtainable. When we apply our prejudice and dislike to everyone born outside of the United States it is also well to remember that the people who discovered Maine and the rest of the Western Hemisphere were foreigners and that the first settlement in Maine by a civilized people dates back only about three hundred years.

Exclusiveness is not a desirable condition where expansion is necessary. The original settlers, the Indians, desired exclusiveness and were decidedly averse to mixing with foreigners, and if their wishes had been respected there would be more of the territory of Maine uninhabited than there is at the present time. Ever since the time when the white man first landed upon this continent the country has been experimenting with immigration and it is safe to say that the results obtained, as shown by our development in population and civilization, are in the main quite satisfactory. In our own State we have communities made up of people from foreign countries and their presence is certainly not detrimental to the development and prosperity of the Commonwealth. The most recent addition we have of those alien settlers is the Finnish colonies at West Paris and South Thomaston, a history of which is given in the following pages. These sketches are given, not to extol the Finns above other foreigners for no doubt other nationalities could do as well under like conditions, but to show that our deserted farms, if intelligently worked, are capable of supporting thousands of families in comfort and plenty.

President Roosevelt says that in determining our preference for immigrants it should not be a question of nationality or creed, but what we should endeavor to ascertain is "the individual qualities of the individual man;" so in summing up our conclusions this principle predominates. No matter what the nationality of the parents may be or their religious preference, their children, born under the protection of the American flag and educated in our American schools and under the influence of American institutions, will be Americans both in language and devotion to home, state and nation.

A whole volume could be written on the good results that may be expected from advertising our resources and the importance and value that other states place upon the movement, but we

think that enough has been said to intelligently explain our proposition and to show what we are desirous of seeing accomplished. We are not satisfied to remain inactive while other states are making the best of their opportunities.

The fear will no doubt be expressed that the encouraging of a work of this kind will necessitate the creation of another department. Nothing of the kind is contemplated or necessary, neither will it require the expenditure of a large sum of money. In some states this particular line of investigation and development is made part of the work of the Labor Bureau. In others it is incorporated in the duties of the State Board of Agriculture. We are not planning additional work for some other department, but it is obviously the duty of every public official to give his best thought and effort to forward the interests of the State regardless of whether the work is strictly in line with his idea of official duty or not. If the responsibility is placed upon the Labor Bureau, the best efforts of the department will be given to the work in order that good and satisfactory results may be obtained.

For the consideration of the legislature we present the following bill believing that its provisions or something along the same line are ample to develop the preliminary stage of the work.

An Act to Facilitate the Development of Maine's Resources.

Section 1. The governor with the advice and consent of the council is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a commissioner, who may be the head of some other state department, whose duty it shall be to collect authentic statistical information in regard to the resources and attractions of Maine; also the advantages the State offers to capitalists, summer residents, tourists, farmers, and those seeking employment as farm laborers; and the said commissioner shall arrange such information and cause the same to be illustrated and printed and placed where, in his best judgment, it will do the most good in developing the resources and advertising the advantages of the State.

Section 2. Said commissioner shall also take such action as shall seem to him best calculated to bring the agricultural and manufacturing advantages of the State to the knowledge of the people of other states or countries and induce them to purchase,

lease or labor upon unoccupied or abandoned or other lands or farms for the purpose of cultivating such lands or farms, and to occupy and improve the manufacturing facilities of the State; and for the prosecution of such work one thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated to be used in whole or in part by said commissioner, in his discretion, for such purpose, and be paid out of the state treasury upon the order of the auditor of accounts to whom the commissioner shall present all bills of expense incurred in pursuance of this act; and a detailed report of such work with the results thereof so far as ascertainable shall be included in said commissioner's annual report.

THE FINN COLONY NEAR WEST PARIS.

The settlement of Finns near West Paris commenced about ten years ago when Jacob McKeen, now deceased, purchased an old worn-out farm, grown to brambles and bushes. This farm had an old apple orchard of 200 or more trees, only 20 of which were of grafted fruit. At the present time the trees are all grafted and 200 more have been set. The fields have been cleared of bushes, the smaller ones laid in the furrow and plowed under as the field was being broken up. Many acres have been cleared of rocks the larger ones being sunk in the ground.

In recent years about 10 cows besides young stock and a team of horses have been kept on the farm, and about six acres of sweet corn raised annually, but since the death of Mr. McKeen only three acres have been planted.

The colony at first increased very slowly. Through the influence of Mr. McKeen several of his countrymen were induced to come to West Paris, and one after another they purchased abandoned farms wherever they might be located in that section of country, but for the most part these purchases have been made within from one to three years. In a few cases Finns own adjoining farms but generally they are scattered here and there among the American farmers. With the exception of two farms near South Paris, these purchases have been made in the northern part of the town of Paris and in the southern extremities of Woodstock, and Greenwood. Two are owned in Woodstock, four in Greenwood and 17 in Paris, and they are situated all the way from one to six miles from a railroad station.

With one or two exceptions these farms are on the mountain tops and from nearly all there are extensive views of the surrounding country. There are hard hills to climb to reach these places but the soil is naturally good, but in nearly all cases they were completely run out, cutting very little hay, and had been abandoned as places of residence before being purchased by the Finns. These Finns are mostly young men who come here without means and have to buy their farms on credit. They make annual payments of perhaps \$50 or more and keep the interest paid up.

It is surprising how quickly one of these men with his young wife will get underway at farming. About the first move is to contract with the canners to raise several acres of sweet corn, the fertilizer and seed being furnished, and pay for same deducted when settlement is made in the fall. Then on the recommendation of some older member of the colony they may be able to secure a few cows on credit, paying for them in monthly installments. The cream is gathered by someone in the neighborhood and hauled to West Paris station and shipped to Portland. Forage has to be had for the cows for the winter, and the few tons of hay these old farms afford are supplemented by the sweet corn fodder, oats cut green and finally birch twigs, tons of which are gathered, tied in bundles and stored for winter feed. These men, some of whom in times of almost famine in their own country have scraped the inner bark of trees and, after thorough drying, pulverized it into flour to mix with their scanty rye meal of which their bread was made, can be trusted to furnish fodder for their cattle. Nothing goes to waste. Many scrape the decayed leaves from the forest land and haul large quantities to the barn to be used as bedding for their cows and it is an absorbent as well for the liquid excrement and thus they nearly double the value of their home made fertilizer.

In addition to sweet corn and cream which are the leading cash products of the farms, all raise a good crop of potatoes and most of them have from 50 to 100 bushels to sell. All keep a flock of hens, some from 100 to 150, and they sell many eggs. Beans sufficient for family use and a good vegetable garden complete the list of crops usually raised with the exception of apples, the amount produced varying greatly with the different

conditions and age of the trees. Wild berries are plentiful yet some have nice patches in their gardens.

The men are honest, industrious and frugal and the women no less so, many of them working in the field while perhaps the husband is at work for his neighbor. A team owned by these people is never idle. If there is no work for the team at home for a few days and hand work is pressing, the man finds work with his team for some neighbor at farm work or teaming of some kind and he hires a hand to take his place in his own field. They plan their work well so as to lose no time and hire more or less help. There is considerable poplar growing on these old farms and some of this is peeled in summer and prepared for hauling in winter.

After purchasing a farm on credit the one aim seems to be to get it paid for in the quickest possible time and every energy is bent in that direction. As has been stated, the leading products are sweet corn and cream for the reason that these articles always bring cash, and cash must be had to meet these payments. The houses are rather scantily furnished, much of the furniture being second hand which can be bought cheaply and perhaps paid for in work. Many tin cases in which goods are bought such as coffee cans, lard pails, etc., of various sizes, are utilized as kitchen utensils, and many conveniences about the house are arranged at a minimum cost. Farming tools are kept in repair in the same economical way, a discarded strip of iron made to serve in place of a broken casting. Some farm machinery has been purchased by those who have made considerable financial progress, but such is made to serve on several farms by exchange of work. In Finland rye is the principal bread and considerable is used in this colony but none is raised by them, but is purchased of their American neighbors or at the stores. The reason is that more money can be realized from other crops, and the sentiment is that the raising of rye must be deferred until the farm is paid for.

The farms usually contain from 75 to 125 acres with buildings considerably out of repair. The prices paid vary from \$400 to \$2,200, not more than two costing so high as \$1,000, and when the higher priced farms are bought it is done by two or three men clubbing together. On the twenty-three farms already purchased there are at least forty families interested

in their ownership. Four or five of those making the earlier purchases have their payments all made, but the larger number have bought quite recently and are still in debt, but so far none have failed to meet their payments when due. In a few cases the canning company has advanced the money to pay for the farm and are taking their pay in annual crops of sweet corn.

Some of these Finns are getting ahead faster than others as would be the case with any other people but all are prosperous. Two of them already are connected by telephone. They have to commence in a small way with one or two cows and raise a small amount of sweet corn but increase from year to year. Now a field of from four to eight acres of corn and a herd of from eight to ten cows can be found on several of the farms. They are good and intelligent workers not only for themselves but for their employers when working out. They are a hospitable people. It is common for the women to offer hot coffee with cake to persons calling between meals and they are quiet, peaceable neighbors.

The wives of the men in this colony are all Finns, many girls as well as men coming to this country. Most of the children are yet small, but there are some attending school and according to the testimony of their American neighbors they do not take second rank with the children of native parentage. They take readily to English, but few of the Finns except the children have yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of our language to dispense with an interpreter.

In addition to those settled on farms, there are at least 150 Finnish young men who make their headquarters with this colony. They hire here for woods work in the fall for operations in Maine, northern New Hampshire and Vermont, and when they come out in the spring they scatter among their countrymen here for a few days or weeks board, from which places they hire for the summer for farm work or bark peeling, some working for the Finn farmers but more among Americans, and when one of these young men sees a chance to buy an abandoned farm cheap he makes the purchase, marries and goes to farming on his own account.

These new settlers, coming from Finland in the northern part of the Russian Empire where the winter's sun shines only two hours out of the twenty-four, can see in these abandoned farms

opportunities for a living far beyond what is possible to find in their own country, and for a home of their own in free America. These farms, which, in the early settlement of the State, were the abodes of prosperous families have been cast aside as almost worthless by their descendants. The new owners are gradually restoring their fertility, making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, trimming and grafting the neglected orchards, improving the meadows and extending the pastures, gradually repairing the dilapidated buildings and making happy homes where for years desolation had reigned. On account of their children more school money comes into these towns and the schools are correspondingly improved; taxable property is increased and this means better roads and better conditions generally.

As far as the influence of this colony goes it is solving, in a practical way, both the abandoned farm and farm help questions, for they stand ready to buy any farm in the vicinity that is offered within their prospective means and they are furnishing a class of farm laborers with whom their American neighbors are well satisfied. They stand well as citizens and those that do business with them declare, as far as their experience goes, that the word of a Finn is as good as his bond.

FINN COLONY IN SOUTH THOMASTON.

The Finn colony in South Thomaston differs somewhat from that at West Paris. While the members of the Paris colony are nearly all young men having very little or nothing with which to make a first payment on the farms they purchase, those in South Thomaston are mostly past middle life and had been in this country several years and had accumulated considerable money before buying their farms. The former are securing, for the most part, only low priced farms, while those at South Thomaston are getting possession of farms of much higher value. Most of them live in the western part of the town on the road leading from Thomaston to Saint George, bordering on the Georges river.

John Hall was the first Finn to purchase a farm in South Thomaston. This was twelve years ago. He is somewhat along in years and his son John is married and lives with him. They have a good farm and keep a good team of horses, eight

cows, young stock, hogs and hens. The house is of brick and in good repair. They have a large barn which is usually filled with hay, but the present season the hay crop has been short. After Mr. Hall made his purchase, one after another of his countrymen bought places in the neighborhood until now there are thirteen farms in town owned by Finns. Several of these farms had been abandoned as places of residence but a majority of them were occupied and worked somewhat by their owners, but under the more energetic management of their new owners they have been improved so they now average well up with other farms in town.

Most of the farms on the road mentioned above, within the limits of the town, are owned by Finns, in fact, as far as South Thomaston is concerned, they practically all live in one neighborhood. Here is a lodge of Good Templars, the members of which are all Finns, and they have built a good sized hall where their meetings are held. The farms vary in size from 50 to 325 acres, and the prices paid range from \$1,000 to \$5,600. Nearly all had money to make part payments at the time of purchase, one paid all cash down and three others have made all their payments, while the other nine are yet under mortgage, but in nearly every case payments have been promptly met.

For the most part these men were granite workers, either quarrymen, paving cutters or tool sharpeners, and while paying for their farms most of them work at their trade part of the year. At the present time about one-half do some granite work while the rest are sticking closely to farming. They all have teams and keep from three to twenty cows. One man runs a milk route into Rockland. They generally keep from 75 to 100 hens to a farm and are very successful in the production of eggs.

Besides hay, the main farm crops are potatoes, oats and barley. Many of the potatoes are retailed among the granite and lime workers in this and surrounding towns and some are sold in Rockland, but the grain is mostly fed on the farms. They buy more or less feed for their stock, but are striving to raise all the grain possible. Considerable Hungarian grass is grown, as well as oats, for green fodder. Very little corn is raised. In the matter of vegetable gardens they are rather ahead of their American neighbors, their gardens being larger and generally of greater variety. They give their lands thorough cultivation,

fertilize freely and produce excellent crops. They are good managers and persistent workers, the effects of which can readily be seen as one passes through their settlement.

In farm improvement the Finns are progressive. Three have already built new houses and others have made extensive improvements on both houses and barns. Much is being done in the way of clearing and draining swamp lands which, when reclaimed, make the most valuable mowing fields. One man has a block of about six acres of such land which he is now clearing and draining, the ditching being done in the winter season, besides several acres into grass. All are increasing their forage product and some cut as high as forty tons of hay in an average year.

In the matter of farm machinery the Finns keep abreast of their neighbors. All have mowing machines and horse rakes, one owns a hay tedder, another a reaper and binder, and many use horse forks. Their plows and harrows are well up to date, and other convenient implements are to be seen among these progressive farmers. Most of the families have sewing machines and the houses are fairly well furnished.

There are forty-seven Finn children on these thirteen farms and they add materially to the schools of the town both in scholarship and in the additional amount of money their presence secures from the State. The town supports three terms of school a year and these children are making the most of their opportunities. One young man in this colony was a member of the Rockland company in the National Guard of Maine for about five years until the company was disbanded, and, though living four miles from Rockland, he was very constant at the weekly evening drills and attended all the State musters and other service in which the company participated.

Among the second generation the disposition is strong to purchase farms and remain permanent tillers of the soil, though some of the young men follow other occupations. There are many Finns in this section of the State, the majority of whom are engaged in stone work, but they naturally take to farming as soon as they can see their way clear to pay for a farm, as most of them work on the land in their own country where the opportunity for owning a farm is small indeed for a poor man.

Unlike the men of some nationalities who, on account of the higher wages, come to America for a few year's work and then return, taking their wages with them, these Finns have turned their backs on their native land, bringing their wives and children, to make a home in a land where there is every prospect of bettering their condition. Their every interest is here. They come with a hardy constitution and a capacity for labor which has been developed in a country of meager resources, where every day must count in providing the means of a livelihood. They have all been naturalized and are taking an interest in public affairs, in short, they are thoroughly Americanized. The older members of the colony have acquired a sufficient knowledge of our language for ordinary conversation and those of the second generation equal the native children in their fluency of English.

Friendship, Waldoboro and Warren.

About four years ago another colony of Finns was started in the vicinity of South Waldoboro near the Friendship town line, where already ten farms have been purchased in the two towns, and more recently four farms have been bought in the adjoining town of Warren, two of the latter purchasers being sons of those living in South Thomaston. Considering the brief time these farms have been worked by their new owners, the conditions are similar to those in the older colony. There is every reason to believe that these settlements will be extended by the purchase of other farms, to the advantage of both the Finns and the towns in which they locate.

GENERAL FARM STATISTICS.

The following general farm statistics have been compiled from the returns made to this office by representative farmers throughout the State, upon the blank sent out February 27, 1908, a copy of which may be found on previous pages of this article. These statistics are arranged by counties and towns in alphabetical order. In case of missing towns in the several counties, it will be understood that either the town clerk failed to reply to the circular asking for a list of representative farmers, or the farmers themselves neglected to fill and return the blanks.

As this information was obtained in early spring, before the actual conditions as to farm help and other employment as they have existed throughout the past season had fully developed, it is evident that the statements reflect the conditions as they had existed for several years up to the close of the season of 1907 rather than those of 1908. Subsequent information from various sections of Maine indicate that farm help has been more easily obtained than in former years.

Androscoggin County.

East Livermore.

In East Livermore there are farms with buildings for sale but no prices are quoted. Farm hands are in demand and probably 50 could find permanent jobs and 100 are needed for about 3 months in the summer season. Permanent hands are paid on the average about \$26.00 per month and on temporary jobs wages are higher. The pulp and other mills furnish employment to many men.

About 25 additional girls are needed for house work where wages average about \$3.00 per week, and there is an occasional opportunity for employment in a steam laundry and printing office. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Rents are from \$6.00 to \$20.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Greene.

In Greene, farms of from 50 to 100 acres, including buildings, can be bought at prices from \$500 to \$3,000, the distance to the railroad station being from 1 to 3 miles. Wages of farm laborers by the year are from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month; and by the season of 6 months, from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. For about a month in haying, wages are \$2.00 per day, and for about the same length of time in harvest from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day and board. Summer help on farms can usually find woods work in winter.

Five or 6 house girls would supply the demand for permanent jobs, wages being from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Among foreign nationalities, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Leeds.

In Leeds several farms with buildings are for sale all within a convenient distance of a railroad station. These farms range from 20 to 200 acres in size and can be bought at from \$300 to \$4,000. Farm lands are also in the market which can be bought at prices varying from \$2.00 to \$50.00 per acre. There is not much call for farm help by the year, but 25 hands are needed for summer work lasting from 1 to 6 months with wages from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month, or by the day, from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Work at other seasons of the year can be found at cutting lumber and wood, with wages varying from \$1.25 to \$2.00 without board.

About 20 additional girls are needed for continuous house work, the wages being from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are available at from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.80 per \$1,000 valuation.

Livermore.

Farms in Livermore, situated from 1 to 5 miles from a railroad station and containing from 50 to 300 acres, are in the market at prices varying from \$500 to \$5,000. There is a demand for about 25 additional farm hands for continuous employment with wages running from \$20.00 to \$30.00, and for 150 for summer jobs lasting from 2 to 3 months with wages averaging about \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages are from \$1.50 to \$2.00. This town does not furnish many opportunities for temporary farm hands to find permanent work at other callings.

The present spring there is a little more available farm help than usual owing to hard times in cities and villages, but female help for domestic service is very scarce and impossible to get at any price, and 50 could no doubt find permanent employment at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week and board. Local mechanics are handling all work in their several lines. Rents are available at from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per month. Outside of Americans, Swedes would be preferred as home makers or laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Mechanic Falls.

In Mechanic Falls, farms with buildings can be purchased anywhere from \$300 to \$1,000, and farm lands from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre. They are from 1 to 5 miles from the railroad station, and the farms contain from 50 to 100 acres. Farm hands are in demand both for continuous work and temporary jobs through the summer season, with wages varying from \$15.00 to \$26.00 per month and board, and for briefer jobs, at from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day. There is a demand for woodsmen when the farm season's work is through, also some call for mill help. The experience of the farmers in this town in recent years with transient help has been far from satisfactory, many proving thoroughly unreliable, either suddenly leaving when most needed or simply looking for sunset and wage, demanding "the sugar end of the table," quick to take offense and as quick to take revenge; and many have become cautious and prefer to do without help rather than take chances with strangers.

Female help is in demand and 50 additional house girls could find employment at from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per week. Mills and factories furnish employment for many more where from \$6.00 to \$12.00 without board is made. There is a call for mechanics in all the ordinary trades. Carpenters work 9 hours, painters and masons, 9; and laborers at odd jobs, 10. Carpenters receive \$2.50 per day; painters, \$3.00; masons, from \$2.00 to \$3.00; and laborers, other than on farm work, \$1.50. Rents are available at from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per month. In case foreigners were to settle in town, Irish would be preferred. They are most needed as agricultural laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Poland.

Our correspondent from Poland states that no farms or farm lands are for sale in that town, but there is a call for 8 or 10 farm hands with wages of from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board, or \$1.25 by the day. There is a demand for woodsmen in fall and winter, but no demand for additional female help or for mechanics of any kind, neither are there any rents available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.40 per \$1,000 valuation.

Wales.

Farms, with buildings, from 1 to 6 miles from a railroad station and containing from 50 to 200 acres, are in the market at prices varying from \$500 to \$6,000 but there are no farm lands in town for sale. A very few farm hands might get continuous work at from \$15.00 to \$30.00, and from 12 to 15 are wanted from 6 to 8 months with wages from \$15.00 to \$38.00 and board, according to the efficiency of the man and the class of work to be performed. Wages by the day are from \$1.00 to \$2.00. A limited number of hands could find employment at chopping and sawing wood.

There is very little demand for house girls, wages being from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed, and no rents are available. Swedes would be preferred in case of foreigners settling in town. They are most needed as farm hands. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Webster.

A few farms with buildings in Webster are in the market at prices varying from \$400 to \$3,000, but no farm lands are for sale. These farms contain from 30 to 200 acres, and are from 2 to 4 miles from a railroad station. But few if any farm hands are employed by the year but from 20 to 30 are needed for about 6 months in the summer season, with wages at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Wages by the day are about \$2.00 in haying and \$1.00 at other times. There are two woolen mills in town which employ many hands.

About 10 additional house girls would supply the demand for permanent help. Wages are about \$3.00 per week. Local mechanics can meet all calls in their several trades. There are some rents available but no prices are quoted. In case foreigners were to settle in town those from Scandinavia and the British Isles would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Aroostook County.

Bancroft.

In Bancroft there are farms offered at prices ranging from \$300 to \$3,500, but no farm lands except wild lands which are

assessed at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. The farms contain from 25 to 350 acres and are from near by to 6 miles from the railroad station. Not many farmers hire by the year, but from 25 to 50 might find employment for about 6 months in the summer season with wages at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, or by the day at from \$1.00 to \$2.00. In the fall there is always a demand for woodsmen at from \$28.00 to \$35.00 per month and board.

There is no call for permanent house girls but such as work for short periods receive about \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics of any kind. If foreign immigrants were to settle in town, English speaking people from Canada or Great Britain would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent says: "There are always splendid openings for immigrants who possess plenty of cash capital and push to buy and properly develop the farm lands of eastern Maine. We found it hard to secure needed help during the last harvest season at fair wages. Lumbering is slowly and surely getting to be a thing of the past and the future prosperity of this State will have to rest on some basis, perhaps farming, and to that end railroads and immigrants are both needed. I doubt if the people of eastern Maine would care for any large number of Russian or Polish immigrants."

Benedicta.

Only one farm is reported for sale in this town. It is situated about 8 miles from a railroad station, contains 150 acres and is offered at \$1,500. No farm lands are in the market. The demand for farm laborers is only for about 6 months in the summer season, and they work in the woods winters. Wages on farms are from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month and board and about 25 hands are needed.

A half dozen house girls would supply the demand, wages being about \$3.00 per week. The only mechanics needed are a few carpenters. Their work day is 10 hours and wages, \$2.50 per day. No preference is given as to immigrants except such as will make good citizens. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Bridgewater.

Our correspondent at Bridgewater informs us that in that town two farms are for sale, one of 350 acres at \$15,000, being one mile from the railroad station; the other of 160 acres at \$7,000, being 3 miles from the station. There is also some uncleared land that can be bought for about \$10.00 per acre. There is a demand for about 50 farm hands for about 6 months in the summer season with wages at from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month, or by the day at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 and board. For the rest of the year the demand is good for woodsmen and for help in the tannery and mills. There is some call for house girls but no wages are quoted. The tax rate for 1907 was \$29.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Caribou.

In Caribou there are farms with buildings, containing from 40 to 200 acres and situated from 1 to 5 miles from the railroad station, that can be bought at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$20,000. The demand for additional farm hands is large. It is estimated that 100 could find permanent employment and from 600 to 800 for periods of from 1 to 6 months, with wages from \$26.00 to \$40.00 per month, or \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day and board. Woodsmen, for whom the demand is always good for a fall or winter job, are receiving from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month and board.

Additional girls for house work are needed and it would take 100 to fill the present demand for continuous employment. Wages are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. There is very little call for other female help. Most of the mechanical trades are well supplied with help, yet a few blacksmiths and carriage builders might find employment. Carpenters are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; painters, \$2.00 to \$3.00; masons, \$2.00 to \$4.00, and laborers, other than on farms, \$1.50 to \$2.00. The work day is 10 hours. Rents are scarce and command from \$6.00 to \$15.00 per month. Swedes, Danes, English or Scotch would be preferred in case foreign immigrants were to settle in town. No doubt many could be utilized as farm laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Crystal.

In Crystal there are several farms that can be bought at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$6,000. They range in size from 40 to 200 acres and are from 1 to 5 miles from the railroad station. Uncleared land is held at about \$6.00 and improved land for from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre. There is a demand for about 25 permanent farm hands and 100 could find work for from 3 to 8 months in the summer season. From \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month are paid permanent help, and from \$26.00 to \$35.00 for temporary or \$1.00 to \$2.50 by the day, always with board. In fall and winter the lumber operations absorb all surplus help and it is usually hard to get all that are needed, although many foreigners are employed. Wages are from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month and board.

From 20 to 25 house girls are needed, wages being from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per month. Foreigners preferred are those from Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick, but Swedes, Scotch, Polanders and Russians could be utilized as farm laborers and woodsmen. The tax rate for 1907 was \$33.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Dyer Brook.

Dyer Brook is a small agricultural town with no manufacturing industry within its limits. There are no farms for sale. The larger part of the township is held as timber land. The call for farm laborers is limited, none are required by the year, and about 15 for an average period of 1 month in the busy season would probably satisfy the demand. Wages for these brief periods are from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month, or \$2.00 by the day and board. Woodsmen are always wanted for a winter's work.

There is no demand for female help except for brief periods at house work, the town has no use for mechanics, and Americans are good enough for farm laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$32.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Easton.

There are farms with buildings in Easton, from 1 to 10 miles from a railroad station and containing from 40 to 200 acres, that can be purchased at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$3,500. Farm lands are held at from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per acre. A large number of farm hands, both for permanent and temporary work, could find employment in this town, and in the potato harvest boys from 14 years old and upwards are in great demand at picking potatoes. The help problem is a serious one. Wages by the month run from \$26.00 to \$30.00 and board, or \$1.50 by the day.

It is estimated that 25 or more house girls could find steady employment at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per week. There is some shortage of carpenters, masons and blacksmiths. Carpenters receive \$2.50 per day, and masons, \$3.00. The work day is 10 hours. Irish, Norwegians and Swedes would be preferred as foreigners. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Fort Fairfield.

In Fort Fairfield farms with buildings, situated from 1 to 8 miles from the railroad station and varying in size from 80 to 200 acres, are for sale at from \$2,000 to \$20,000 each, and farm lands are held at from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre. The demand for additional farm labor is large on account of the extensive cultivation of potatoes. We have three returns from this town and the smallest estimate is for 150 permanent hands and 300 for from 2 to 6 months in the busy season. Wages for permanent help are from \$26.00 to \$32.00 per month and board and for short jobs from \$30.00 to \$35.00, or from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day. There is always some help wanted in sorting and loading potatoes through the winter at about \$1.50 per day.

The lowest estimate for house girls needed is from 30 to 50, their wages varying from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week; otherwise there is little call for female help. There is a small demand for mechanics in the building trades. The work day is generally 10 hours. Carpenters are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.00; painters, \$2.00 to \$3.00; and masons a little higher. Most rents run from \$4.00 to \$10.00, and occasionally as high as \$15.00. For foreign laborers or settlers, Swedes, Danes, French, Irish or

Scotch would be preferred. They are most needed as farm laborers or woodsmen. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Grand Isle.

There are farms with buildings in this town, ranging in size from 80 to 200 acres, that can be bought at prices varying from \$2,000 to \$6,000. Perhaps 10 or more farm hands could find jobs by the year, and from 50 to 100 are needed for 2 or 3 months in haying and harvesting, with wages from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month, or from \$1.00 to \$1.50 by the day. Woodsmen are in demand in the fall and winter and river drivers in the spring.

The wages of house girls are about \$3.00 per week but the demand is limited. There is not much call for mechanics. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per month. In the matter of foreign immigrants, Swedes and Italians would be preferred. They are most needed as farm hands, woodsmen and river drivers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Haynesville.

There are several farms with buildings in Haynesville, containing about 100 acres each and about 14 miles from a railroad, that can be bought at prices varying from \$500 to \$700. There is some demand for temporary farm help at from \$30.00 to \$33.00 per month, or \$2.50 per day in haying. A winter's job in the woods is generally open.

A few house girls could find work at about \$3.00 per week. There is very little doing in the building trades. The work day is 10 hours. A few rents could be had at about \$2.00 per month. For new foreign settlers Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$16.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Hodgdon.

Our correspondent writes that Hodgdon is almost exclusively a farming town. Two saw mills that cut out boards, shingles and lathes run only part of the year and do not cut much of a figure in giving work to laborers. As to farms for sale there are very few farmers who would not sell out if they could get their price; and on the other hand I know of only one farm

that is actually in the market. This farm is 6 miles from a railroad, contains 100 acres with good buildings and can be bought for about \$8,000. A few farms sold in recent years have brought from \$5,000 to \$7,000. Wild land cannot be bought at any reasonable price. Farms and farm lands are high in Aroostook county.

There are no calls for farm laborers by the year but probably 50 could get work in the busy season for an average of 3 months at from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month and board, or from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. From 10 to 20 girls could find employment at house work at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

In regard to the immigrant question, I am not much in favor of foreign immigrants except those from English speaking countries. The Swedes have done well but have they done any better or as well as the same number of our own people would have done had they been given the same chance. I believe in encouraging our own people to settle on our land and keep up the old stock. Canadians are good settlers and we have many of them here.

Another correspondent states that if they could have a larger number of farm laborers in this section who would give fair and intelligent service at almost any reasonable price it would be most agreeable to the community.

Houlton.

Farms with buildings in Houlton, which contain from 80 to 160 acres and are from 1 to 4 miles from the railroad station, can be bought at from \$5,000 to \$8,000, but no farm lands are in the market. About this town are quite a lot of men looking for big pay and little work, yet there is a demand for at least 100 men for permanent employment on farms provided they are willing and know how to work, and 100 more will be wanted for about 6 months. Wages run as high as \$35.00 and board by the month for good men, and by the day, from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

It is estimated that 50 additional girls are needed to supply the demand for house work, wages being from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. Local mechanics are caring for all work in the

building trades. Wages of carpenters and painters are about \$3.00 per day, and masons, \$4.00. The work day is 9 hours. Rents are not plenty and command from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per month. The nationality of immigrants is of minor importance so long as they are competent and willing to do a fair day's work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Mars Hill.

There are farms with buildings in this town, from 1 to 5 miles from a railroad station and containing from 50 to 400 acres, which are in the market for from \$2,000 upwards. As to the number of additional farm hands needed our correspondent does not attempt to give any definite estimate, but states that last year not half the number needed were available and that 1,000 acres of potatoes were frozen in the ground for the lack of help. This indicates the loss of nearly a quarter of a million bushels in Mars Hill alone. The season for temporary help is about 2 months. Wages for permanent help are from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and at woods work, for which the demand is good in the fall, the wages are about the same.

Female help is very scarce and commands from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. There is some call for mechanics in the building trades and the work day is 10 hours. In case foreigners were to settle in town for permanent residents, Swedes would be preferred. They are most needed as farm hands. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Monticello.

In Monticello, farms of 100 acres or a little more, including buildings, can be purchased at from \$3,000 to \$6,000, and farm lands at from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Probably 20 farm hands could find work through the year and considerably more for several months, and for about a month in the potato harvest at least 400 additional hands will be needed. Permanent hands receive from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month, and for short periods, from \$26.00 to \$38.00 per month and board, or from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day when work is pressing. As a rule farm help is scarce and in the potato harvest particularly so. Woodsmen are in demand.

Wages of house girls run from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week and this class of help is hard to obtain. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents vary from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

New Sweden.

There are farms with buildings in this town for sale at prices varying from \$2,000 to \$10,000. They contain from 50 to 160 acres and are from 4 to 8 miles from the railroad station. Farm lands similarly located can be bought for about \$5.00 per acre. About 25 additional farm hands could find work by the season and 150 for about a month in harvest. Wages are from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, or from \$1.00 to \$2.00 by the day. In winter woodsmen are wanted.

House girls receive from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week and a shortage of about 25 is reported. There seems at the present time to be a shortage of carpenters and blacksmiths. Carpenters and painters receive from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; masons, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, and laborers, other than on farms, from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month. Rents are from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month. A preference is indicated for Swedes and Province people as farm laborers or residents, in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$31.20 per \$1,000 valuation.

Oakfield.

Farms with buildings in Oakfield can be bought at prices ranging from \$500 to \$5,000, and farm lands from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre. The farms vary in size from 50 to 200 acres and are from 4 to 6 miles from the railroad station. Very few farmers hire help by the year, the wages for such being from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board but 100 or more are needed in the summer season and harvest, when from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month have been the going wages, or by the day from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Those working on farms in summer can usually get work in the woods winters.

House girls command from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, but little else offers any opportunity for female labor. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month. For foreign settlers or laborers, Irish would be pre-

ferred. They are most needed as farm laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$32.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Orient.

Farms with buildings in Orient, containing from 80 to 150 acres and about 12 miles from a railroad, are offered for sale at from \$800 to \$2,000. A dozen farm hands would supply the local demand and they would be needed only about 3 months, but lumbering and river driving would furnish work most of the remaining time. Wages of farm hands are about \$26.00 per month, or \$1.50 per day when employed on brief jobs.

There is a demand for 8 or 10 girls at about \$2.00 per week. There is no call for mechanics of any kind. Rents are from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month. Outside of Americans, Swedes and Irish would be preferred as farm laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$32.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Perham.

In Perham there are farms with buildings in the market at from \$500 to \$10,000. They vary in size from 40 to 160 acres and are from 8 to 15 miles from a railroad. Probably 10 or more farm hands could find work by the year and from 50 to 75 for short periods, particularly in the potato harvest. Monthly wages are from \$26.00 to \$28.00 and board for good men, or from \$1.25 to \$2.50 by the day according to the efficiency of the man and kind of work performed. Farming and lumbering furnish most of the employment but there are some short jobs in the starch factory in the fall.

Girls at house work receive from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, and 10 or more are needed to supply the call. Two returns from Perham indicate that at the present time there is a good opening for a blacksmith, but no other additional mechanics are needed. Rents are scarce but occasionally one can be secured at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per month. Immigrants from northern Europe and Canada make satisfactory farm help. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Presque Isle.

Farms with buildings in Presque Isle are for sale at from \$2,000 to \$10,000. They are from 1 to 10 miles from a railroad

station and vary in size from 50 to 150 acres. Presque Isle is large in area, containing two full townships, and is one of the most important potato growing towns in Maine. Our correspondent estimates that 60 or more additional farm hands could obtain work by the year and in the busy season 1,000 would be needed. Wages for permanent help has been about \$26.00 per month, and for temporary, \$30.00, or for brief periods on rush work, about \$2.00 per day, always with board.

Wages for nursery and house girls vary from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per week, and it is estimated that 25 are needed to fill the present demand. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$20.00 per month. In case foreigners were to settle in town the preference would be for English. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Saint Agatha.

In this town farms with buildings, containing 100 acres or more and from 4 to 7 miles to a railroad station, are for sale at prices ranging from \$3,000 to \$4,000. But few men are hired on farms. Wages average about \$26.00 by the month and about \$1.50 by the day and board. Woodsmen are in demand in the fall and winter. There is no special demand for female labor or for mechanics. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Sherman.

Farms with buildings in Sherman, containing from 100 to 220 acres, are for sale at prices varying from \$2,500 to \$15,000. There is no demand for farm laborers by the year but in the busy farming season it is claimed that 100 could find work from 2 to 6 months. Monthly wages are about \$28.00 and board, and by the day from \$1.50 to \$2.50. In the lumbering and driving seasons good men are always in demand. Wages for woodsmen in recent years have averaged about \$30.00 per month, and for river drivers from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day and board.

Probably 10 girls for house work would satisfy the present demand. Their wages run from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week for efficient help. There is no call for mechanics. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation, but it is claimed that the local valuation is very low.

Smyrna.

Farms with buildings in this town, containing from 30 to 160 acres and from 1 to 3 miles from the railroad station, are for sale at from \$1,200 to \$5,000. Local help can probably fill the call for permanent farm laborers but it is estimated that 63 additional hands will be needed for short periods, mostly in the potato harvest. Wages for such are quoted at from \$26.00 to \$28.00 per month and board. Lumber operations furnish work for late fall and winter.

There is but little call for female help. Girls at house work are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. A few extra carpenters have been employed during the past year, but the demand is small. They work 10 hours per day at \$2.50. There are no available rents. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation. In case foreigners were to settle in town it is suggested that English speaking Canadians would be preferred, as they have a language and religion in common with our own, but our correspondent doubts the expediency of encouraging the immigration even of this class on account of their unfriendliness to American institutions.

Washburn.

In Washburn farms with buildings are offered for sale but prices are not quoted. They contain from 40 to 160 acres and are from 10 to 12 miles from a railroad station. Some parcels of farm lands are also in the market at from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre. There is no demand for farm hands by the year, but at least 100 additional men could get work for a month in the potato harvest, when wages are about \$30.00 per month and board, or from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day; otherwise the opportunities for getting work in town are very limited. There is a demand for about 10 house girls, with wages at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. Rents are not plenty and command from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per month. For foreign settlers Swedes are preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$33.20 per \$1,000 valuation.

Westfield.

Farms with buildings in Westfield which are in the market are held at from \$2,000 to \$10,000. They contain from 50 to

150 acres. Farm lands are offered at from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are from 1-2 mile to 5 miles from the railroad station. There is some call for farm hands through the year at about \$30.00 per month and board for good men, and probably 60 could get about 6 weeks' work at from \$30.00 to \$35.00, or by the day at from \$1.00 to \$2.50. Lumbering and farming are the principal branches of business which furnish employment to labor. Woods wages have been running from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month.

Ten or 12 girls for house work are needed, wages being from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. We are informed that there is some demand for carpenters and a blacksmith. No rents are available but our correspondent states that if men with families could be hired, houses would be built for them to live in. If foreigners were to settle in town Irish, Swedes or Danes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$33.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Weston.

A correspondent in Weston writes: "This is wholly a farming town, the farms as a rule containing 100 or 125 acres. I do not know of any vacant farms but of course farms frequently change hands. As for employment, the most of us hire one or two hands for perhaps two or three months in the summer. Generally help is easily obtained on the farm. Female help is usually scarce, the wages paid being from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week and board. I would not advise sending immigrants here. Perhaps a small number might find homes and employment."

From another correspondent we learn that wages paid temporary farm hands are from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, or from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. There is the usual call for woodsmen as is found all through eastern Maine. There is no demand for additional mechanics. A few rents could be had at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$43.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Woodland.

In Woodland there are farms with buildings, ranging in size from 40 to 300 acres and from 2 to 8 miles from a railroad station, that are offered for sale at from \$1,500 to \$12,000. The greatest need of help is in the harvesting of hay, grain and pota-

toes. The larger farm operators employ one or two men for the season from 3 to 6 months, paying good men from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and through the potato digging season, which commences about the first of September and lasts about six weeks, a large number, probably 150, can find employment at good wages.

Girls at house work receive from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week and it is estimated that 25 additional girls are needed. There is some demand for carpenters. The wages are \$2.50 and the work day, 10 hours. Rents vary from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month. Swedes would be preferred among foreigners as settlers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$29.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Caswell Plantation.

We are informed that in this plantation there are farms with buildings in the market at prices ranging from \$1,500 to \$8,500. They vary in size from 45 to 320 acres and from 3 to 8 miles from a railroad station. Farm lands are offered at about \$10.00 per acre. The call for farm laborers is generally for from 2 to 3 months in harvest when wages are quoted from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month and board. There is also a demand for woodsmen in the proper season.

House girls are paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, but only a few are needed. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Rents can be had at from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$31.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

E. Plantation.

Although this plantation is still largely wild lands yet there are several farms with buildings in the market at prices ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. They contain from 50 to 200 acres and are from 5 to 8 miles from a railroad station. Uncleared lands are held at from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per acre. The population of the plantation is small and there is very little demand for farm laborers, but woodsmen are wanted in fall and winter. Next to Americans a preference is indicated for Swedes as settlers.

Hammond Plantation.

In this plantation there are several farms with buildings for sale, containing from 80 to 160 acres and situated from 6 to 10

miles from a railroad station. The call for farm help is not large, perhaps a dozen men might get work for a few months in haying and harvest, wages being from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, or \$1.50 to \$2.00 by the day. Woodsmen are needed in the lumbering season.

There is no demand for additional female help and but little call for mechanics. Carpenters are paid \$2.00 per day; painters and masons, \$2.50, the work day being 10 hours. No preference is indicated as to nationality in case of foreign immigrants but good, honest workers would be welcome. The tax rate for 1907 was \$10.90 per \$1,000 valuation.

Moro Plantation.

In Moro plantation farms with buildings are offered at from \$800 to \$4,000. They are from 9 to 10 miles from a railroad station and vary in size from 160 to 600 acres. A few additional farm hands are needed mostly for a period of about 5 months. Wages are from \$24.00 to \$30.00 per month, or from \$1.50 to \$2.00 by the day. There is always a call for woodsmen in fall and winter.

From 12 to 15 house girls could find work at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. There is some call for carpenters at \$2.50 per day of 10 hours. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per month. Swedes, French or Irish would be acceptable in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$34.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Reed Plantation.

From \$300 to \$4,000 are the prices asked for farms with buildings in this plantation. They are within a mile of the railroad station and vary in size from 30 to 225 acres. There is only a moderate demand for laborers, with wages about \$20.00 per month and board by the year, and \$26.00 for the summer season, or \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day on brief jobs. Other opportunities for employment are mill and woods work.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Rents are about \$4.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Saint Francis Plantation.

There are farms and farm land for sale but no acreage or prices are quoted. Farm wages are about \$26.00 per month and a limited number would satisfy the demand. Woodsmen are in demand for a winter's work and river drivers in the spring. There is some call for house girls, wages being from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, always with board. Rents run from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per month. Next to Americans, English or persons of English descent would be preferred as settlers.

Stockholm Plantation.

Farms of from 50 to 100 acres including buildings and from 2 to 3 miles from a railroad station are offered for sale in this plantation at prices varying from \$2,000 to \$8,000. From 25 to 50 farm hands are generally needed for about 4 months in the busy farming season. Monthly farm wages in recent years have run from \$18.00 to \$45.00, according to length of contract or particular kind of work on short jobs.

Only a few additional girls are needed at house work, wages being from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. The work day for mechanics is 10 hours. Carpenters and masons receive from \$2.00 to \$3.00 but the demand is not large. Swedes are preferred as settlers for all kinds of work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$35.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Westmanland Plantation.

This plantation seems to be one of the very few places in Maine where there are no farms for sale. Farm wages are from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and not many men are needed. There is no special demand for any other class of workmen and no rents are available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Winterville Plantation.

Winterville plantation has no farms in the market but uncleared farm lands can be bought at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre. These lands are from 1 to 3 miles from a railroad station. There is no call for farm hands but woodsmen are in demand in the lumbering season with wages from \$26.00 to \$33.00 per month. No mechanics or female help is needed and no rents

are available. In case foreigners were to settle in town, Irish or any good class of farmers would be acceptable. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Cumberland County.

Baldwin.

Farms with buildings that are for sale in Baldwin contain from 25 to 100 acres. They are valued at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre. Lands without buildings suitable for farming purposes are valued at from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated 3 to 4 miles from the railroad station. About 25 additional farm laborers are required for 6 months of the farming season. Wages are \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Those employed permanently are paid from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages are \$1.50. Lumbering and milling offer an opportunity for employment when there is no agricultural work. Wages are \$1.50 per day.

A few females can find permanent employment at domestic service, wages being \$3.00 per week. During the summer months several women find employment at the hotels at good wages. There is no employment for additional mechanics. Carpenters and painters are paid \$2.00 per day; masons, \$3.00; laborers, \$1.50. Ten hours constitute a day's work for all trades. There are a few rents available at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$18.50 per \$1,000. If immigrants were coming here to become permanent residents, our correspondent is of the opinion that the preference would be for those from Denmark, the greatest need being for farmers and domestic help.

Bridgton.

Farms with buildings that are for sale vary in size from 10 to 400 acres. They can be bought at prices ranging from \$600 to \$8,000. Farm lands without buildings are valued at from \$10.00 to \$100 per acre according to location and conditions. These farms and lands are situated from 1-2 mile to 4 miles from railroad station. There are not a great many additional farm hands wanted for continuous employment and a small number will supply the demand for temporary employes. Wages for those employed through the year are from \$10.00 to

\$30.00 per month and board. For temporary employment wages are from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per month and board. When employment is only for brief periods the wages are \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day. When business is good there are opportunities for those temporarily employed on farms to work in manufacturing industries at good wages.

A number of women can find employment at domestic service at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. Women's wages in hotels, stores and woolen mills are from \$0.75 to \$1.25 per day. There is generally a demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters and painters are paid from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day; laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day. Nine hours are a day's work for all trades. There are a few rents available at from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000. No preference is expressed for immigrants from any particular country so long as the people are temperate, honest and industrious and have intelligence enough to take advantage of their opportunities and appreciate the benefits of American institutions and citizenship.

Brunswick.

In the town of Brunswick there is reported to be some 40 farms with buildings that are for sale at prices of from \$700 to \$7,000. They range in acreage from 10 to 250 acres and are situated 1 to 6 miles from the railroad station. It is estimated that about 40 additional farm laborers can find continuous employment at from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and that an additional number can find employment during the farming season at the same wages. Day wages are from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Among the industries of Brunswick are a cotton mill, paper mill and paper box factory. These industries generally furnish an opportunity for employment during the dull times on the farms.

Capable women are in demand for domestic service at from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per week. The manufacturing industries employ females and wages earned are from \$0.75 to \$1.50 per day. At times there is a demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters' wages are \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day; painters', \$2.00; masons', \$3.50; laborers', \$1.50 to \$1.75. Masons work 8 hours per day, all other trades, 9 hours per day. There are some tene-

ments available at from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$18.00 per \$1,000. Reliable and efficient farm help is very hard to get. If immigrants from other countries were coming here to engage as farm laborers or to become permanent residents, our correspondent would prefer those from Sweden, Norway or Germany, believing that they are industrious and desirable and make good citizens.

Cape Elizabeth.

There are very few farms with buildings offered for sale, but there are farms that can be bought for from \$800 to \$6,000 each. These farms contain from 10 to 100 acres and are situated about 6 miles from the city of Portland, ensuring a good market for all farm products. Market gardening is carried on to quite an extent and several men who are familiar with this class of work can find constant employment at \$18.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. During the haying season and the gathering of the crops, a number of men are required and are paid from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and when hired by the day the wages are from \$1.25 to \$2.50. There is no manufacturing and very few opportunities to secure work except at agricultural pursuits.

There is a regular demand for women for household service. Wages paid are from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Any wants for mechanics are readily supplied by the neighboring cities of South Portland and Portland. Carpenters' wages are from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day; painters', \$2.50; bricklayers and masons', \$4.00. There are a few rents to be had at about \$5.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$14.60 per \$1,000 valuation. Upon the question of immigrants coming to the town as farm laborers, or to become permanent residents, one correspondent expresses a preference for Swedes, Danes, and Irish, while another would prefer those from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island or Germany, experience having proved that any of those nationalities make good farmers and desirable citizens.

Casco.

Twelve miles from the railroad station there are farms with buildings of from 1 to 100 acres that can be bought for from

\$500 to \$2,000 each. No additional farm laborers are wanted for continuous work, and the home supply is considered sufficient for all other farm purposes. Twenty-five dollars per month and board are the wages paid those employed throughout the year, and \$1.50 is the day wage. No mechanics are wanted. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$18.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Natives of Sweden are looked upon as being best adapted for farm work and desirable as residents and citizens.

Cumberland.

From our correspondent, we learn that there are no farms or farm lands for sale in Cumberland. Twenty or 25 good farm hands can find continuous employment and receive from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board for their services. In addition to these it is estimated that 40 more can find employment for about 8 months of the year at the same wages. Day wages for odd jobs about the farms are \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

Twelve to 15 females are wanted for house work at about \$4.00 per week. No more mechanics are wanted. Wages in the different trades are: carpenters', \$2.50 per day; painters', \$2.50; masons and bricklayers' \$4.00; laborers, \$1.75. All trades work on the 8-hour basis. There are no rents available. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$13.50 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants were coming here to reside or as farm laborers, a preference would be given to those from Nova Scotia and from Sweden.

Falmouth.

In this town there are farms with buildings for sale that offer a good chance for investment. They range in size from 25 to 125 acres and can be bought for from \$1,500 to \$6,000 each. They are situated from 1 to 6 miles from railroad and 5 to 10 miles from the city of Portland. Farm lands that are without buildings are valued at from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per acre. The demand for farm laborers is not so great here as in the towns that are situated inland away from the centers of population. Capable help is scarce and can always find desirable employment at good wages. The regular farm hands engaged permanently are paid from \$16.00 to \$26.00 per month and board. Temporary help is hired as wanted and commands

about \$26.00 per month and board and from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day.

There is a demand for females for domestic service, wages paid being from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. There are no other opportunities for women to secure work. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters receive \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.50; masons, \$3.50. Nine hours is a day's work for all the trades. There are some tenements available at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$11.00 per \$1,000 valuation. The great need of the town is for farmers and farm laborers to develop the natural resources and for this purpose, as it is evident, immigrants will have to be depended upon. Swedes, Germans and Danes are considered to be the most desirable.

Freeport.

There are farms here that are for sale. They range in size from 10 to 200 acres. These farms are well supplied with buildings and are considered good value for the prices asked, \$500 to \$4,000 each. Farm lands without buildings are valued at \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre. The problem of securing competent help for farm work is just as complex here as in other parts of the State and the demand always exceeds the supply. Probably 30 or 40 good men can find continuous employment at from \$16.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Those employed for only part of the year are paid from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages are \$1.50 per day. There are two shoe factories and other industries that employ a large number of hands and there is usually a chance to secure employment in some of these when work is slack about the farms.

Female help to assist at house work is also scarce and a number of women can find good positions at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. Many females are employed in the shoe shops and prefer this kind of employment to domestic service. There is no demand for additional mechanics but an extra carpenter or painter can usually find something to do. Carpenters' wages are \$2.00 to \$2.50; painters' the same; masons', \$3.00. The hours of labor in the trades are 9 per day. Rents are not very plenty. In the village they are from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per month and a lesser price outside the village. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$18.50 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondents at

Freeport are practically agreed upon the immigration question and express a preference for Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and Germans, the greatest need being for farmers and farm laborers.

Harpwell.

This town being located on the coast and a favorite summer resort, land is held for good prices. There are a few farms reported for sale the best one being valued at \$4,000. These farms contain from 5 to 100 acres each and are situated from 3 to 10 miles from railroad station. Additional help is not required for the ordinary farm work but during the busy season, especially through haying, some 40 additional men can find work for from 1 to 3 months at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day. Wages paid to permanent farm hands are from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. There is no manufacturing and the opportunities for employment outside of farm work are very few.

There is not much demand for females for permanent service as domestics, but during the summer vacation season quite a number find employment in the hotels and boarding houses at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters are paid \$2.00 per day; painters, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Both trades work 9 hours per day. The tax rate for 1907 was \$16.00 per \$1,000. Our correspondent is of the opinion that the Swedes, Germans and Norwegians are the most desirable of the foreign immigrants, especially for farmers or farm laborers.

New Gloucester.

In this town there are farms with buildings for sale that contain from 10 to 150 acres the purchase price of these farms being from \$450 to \$4,000 each. Farm lands without buildings can be bought for from \$8.00 to \$30.00 per acre, the price being determined by location, amount of timber, etc. These farms and lands are situated from 1-2 mile to 10 miles from railroad station. It is estimated that 10 or more farm laborers can find steady employment and that during the busy season about 50 additional laborers are required. Wages paid when employment is continuous are from \$20.00 to \$28.00 per month and board. When employment is for only part of the year, wages are \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages for

short periods are from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. The cutting and sawing of lumber furnishes other means of employment, the wages paid being \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

There is a demand for females for house work and several can find employment at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week. During the summer season there is some demand for a few additional carpenters and masons. Wages in the different trades are: carpenters', \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day; painters', \$2.00 to \$2.50; masons', \$2.50 to \$3.50; laborers', \$1.50 to \$2.00. Masons work 8 hours per day. Other branches of trade work 9 hours. Rents can be had for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$11.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Swedes and Finns are considered to be the most desirable for farmers and farm laborers. Our correspondent adds that the question of farm help is a very important one considered from the conditions that surround the average farmer. The number of laborers that can find employment does not indicate the number that could be used provided they could be hired at a lower wage rate. There are many farmers who are willing to pay \$20.00 per month and board for about six months of the year, but when they have to go beyond this they manage as best they can without help and as a consequence many of the farms are only partially worked and the output is correspondingly reduced. If the introduction of desirable foreign immigrants will aid the farmers in this particular, their coming should be considered a benefit and not an interference with any established order of things.

Otisfield.

Farms with buildings that are for sale in Otisfield are situated 5 to 9 miles from railroad station. They are valued at from \$200 to \$3,000 and contain from 10 to 300 acres each. Lands without buildings are valued in accordance with amount of lumber on same. Farm help is scarce both for permanent and temporary employment. When work is furnished continuously wages are about \$23.00 per month and board. Temporary help is more in demand and commands from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages are from \$1.00 to \$2.00. There are also opportunities for employment in saw mills, lumbering, and canning factory. The compensation in these industries is about \$1.50 per day.

Females employed with families are paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. Business is quite dull in the building trades and there is no demand for non-resident help. Local wages are for carpenters, \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.00; laborers, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Nine hours constitute a full day's work. A few rents that are available can be had at from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$25.50 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondents are of the opinion that the Swedes and Finns are the most desirable for farmers and farm laborers.

Pownal.

In this agricultural town there are farms with buildings conveniently located near railroad and village that can be bought for from \$500 to \$5,000 each. In area they range from 10 to 200 acres. There is always an opportunity for a few good men to find a steady job on farms. Wages are from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month and board and efficient help can readily command the maximum price. For 3 or 4 months of the farming season some 25 additional men are required. Wages are generally about \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages at farm work are from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. There are no opportunities for employment outside of farm work.

Some women are needed for domestic service, in fact there is always a demand for competent help for this purpose. The regular rate of wages is about \$3.00 per week. There is no employment for females outside of the homes. No additional mechanics are wanted. The prevailing wages are, for carpenters, \$2.25 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.00; laborers, \$1.50. Nine hours is the work day for all trades. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants were coming here the preference would be for those of the English speaking races.

Raymond.

There are farms with buildings of various sizes that can be bought for from \$25.00 to \$100 per acre. There is some land without buildings valued at from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated about 12 miles from railroad and from 2 to 5 miles from the village. Farming and lumbering are the principal industries of this town and there is generally

a shortage of help in both industries. About 6 good farm hands can find a steady job at from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board. During the busy season about 25 additional laborers are required to assist in haying and harvesting the crops, for this service \$28.00 per month and board are paid to competent help. When employment is only for brief periods, wages are \$1.25 per day. There are no idle periods here for when farm work is not to be had employment can be found at lumbering, and at good wages. This makes an exceptionally good opportunity for a man who is endeavoring to establish a home, as he can find work at good wages when not busily engaged on his own farm and thereby procure means to liquidate any indebtedness he may have incurred.

Women employed permanently as domestics in private families are paid from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week, and there is always an opportunity to secure employment at these prices. Women and girls find employment in the corn factory at about \$1.00 per day. With the exception of a little carpenter work there is very little activity in the mechanical trades. Carpenters are paid \$2.00 per day; painters, \$1.50 to \$2.00; masons, \$4.00; laborers, aside from farm laborers, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Masons work 8 hours; all other branches of trade, 9 hours per day. A few rents are available at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation. No preference is expressed for any particular class of immigrants. The farmers and lumbering interest need more help and it is not so much a question of what country a man comes from or what language he speaks so long as he is temperate, honest and industrious and is willing to render honest service for compensation received. If he has these qualifications, he will soon become Americanized and make a desirable addition to our population.

Scarboro.

Three to 5 miles from railroad station there are farms with buildings that contain from 25 to 150 acres that can be bought for from \$500 to \$4,000 each. Wages for farm hands employed permanently are \$20.00 per month and board. Those hired for the busy season are paid \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages are from \$1.50 to \$1.80. Employment that is to be had continues for about 5 months. Very few farmers employ help

throughout the year. Good wages are made digging clams, and this business can be engaged in at all seasons of the year.

There is a continuous demand for female help for permanent domestic service. The wages paid are from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. During the summer vacation season when the hotels are catering to the wants of the rusticators, a large number of young women are employed waiting on tables and at other work. This service generally pays from \$3.50 to \$6.00 per week. There are resident mechanics enough to supply all demands in this particular. Wages paid in the mechanical trades are: Carpenters, \$3.00 per day; painters, \$2.50; masons, \$4.00; laborers, \$1.75. Nine hours constitute a full day's work for all trades with the exception of masons who work but 8 hours per day. There are no rents available. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$19.20 per \$1,000. The opinion expressed by our correspondent is that natives of Norway are among the best and most desirable immigrants that are seeking homes and opportunities in this State, and they would be given a decided preference if applying for work as farm laborers in this town.

Sebago.

There are several farms with buildings for sale. These farms contain from 50 to 125 acres. They can be purchased at from \$800 to \$2,000 each. There are also farm lands without buildings, and also timber lands valued at from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated 1 to 3 miles from the post office and about 6 miles to a railroad station. Farm laborers are paid from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board, and from 5 to 10 temperate and industrious men can find employment at any time. Day wages for brief periods are \$1.00 to \$1.25. Working in the woods at lumbering furnishes a means of employment in the winter season.

Women permanently employed at domestic service are paid from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Sebago is a very popular summer resort and during the summer season a great many women and girls are employed at the hotels as cooks, waitresses, etc., at good wages. Cooks command from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week. No additional mechanics are wanted. Carpenters are paid \$2.00 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$2.50. Ten hours is reported to be a day's work for the different trades. There

are some tenements to be had at a very moderate price. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000. Swedes, Norwegians and Germans are mentioned as being desirable immigrants and if coming here for any purpose would be given a preference over all other foreigners.

South Portland.

No information has been received as to whether there are any farms for sale or not. Our return received contains the information that 25 extra farm laborers can find permanent employment at about \$20.00 per month and board and that 40 additional will be required during the busy season which continues for about 6 months. Wages at this time are from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. For short jobs wages are \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

There are several vacancies for women looking for a chance to work at domestic service, wages being \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. There are a few rents to be had at from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$23.80 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants were coming here to become permanent residents or as farm laborers, the preference as expressed by our correspondent is for those coming from Sweden, as they have proven themselves to be reliable and industrious and make good citizens.

Windham.

Farms with buildings containing from 10 to 100 acres can be bought for \$500 to \$2,000 each. They are situated 1 to 7 miles from the railroad station. There is but very little farm land without buildings for sale. Our correspondent estimates that 25 additional farm laborers can find permanent employment at \$20.00 per month and board. During haying and harvesting 50 more men are required at which time \$24.00 per month and board is paid. Day wages for brief periods are \$1.50. There are pulp mills and a woolen mill at which it is generally possible to obtain employment when work is scarce on the farms.

A considerable number of capable women or girls can find permanent employment assisting at household work, wages being \$3.00 per week and more if capability is included in the service. In the woolen mill women's wages average from \$0.75

to \$1.00 per day. No additional mechanics are required for present needs. Painters are paid \$2.25 per day; carpenters, \$2.50; masons, \$3.00 and work 8 hours. Other trades work 9 hours per day. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per month with a very few available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$15.80 per \$1,000 valuation. There are people of various nationalities employed in the manufacturing industries, but for farming purposes a decided preference is given for those coming from Sweden and Norway.

Yarmouth.

There are some farms here that are for sale. They are well supplied with buildings and contain from 6 to 100 acres each. The purchase price is from \$1,200 to \$3,000. These farms are situated within a short distance of railroad station. It is estimated that 25 men who are acquainted with farm work can find steady employment on farms at from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and that about 50 additional laborers are required during the busy season at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages for brief periods at agricultural work are from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. When business is good there is at times an opportunity to secure work in the pulp mill and cotton mill.

There is a regular demand for women for house work. Wages paid are \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. The mechanical trades are well supplied with help most of the time. Carpenters command \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day; painters the same; masons, \$3.00 per day. Nine hours constitute a full day's work for the building trades. Rents are from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Swedes, Danes, Germans and Scotch immigrants are considered to be a desirable addition to the population. There are several families of Swedes and Danes located here and they are liked very much.

Franklin County.

Avon.

Situated from 1 to 10 miles from a railroad station there are farms with buildings for sale that can be bought for from \$1,000 to \$5,000. These farms contain from 75 to 300 acres each. There are also farm lands without buildings that are

valued at from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Twenty-five dollars to \$30.00 per month and board are the wages paid permanent farm hands and a few good men can find employment at these figures. It is estimated that about 25 additional men can find employment for about 6 months of the farming season, at from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month. Day wages for short periods of employment are from \$1.25 to \$2.75 per day.

There is some demand for females for domestic service, wages paid being from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. This is the only employment offered to women. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters and painters are paid from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day; masons, \$2.00 to \$2.50; laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.50. All trades work 10 hours per day. There are no rents available. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation. From among the immigrants that are coming to our shores, our correspondent would choose the Danes, Swedes and those from the Canadian Provinces as being the most desirable.

Farmington.

Farms with buildings, situated from 2 to 3 miles from the railroad station and containing from 65 to 200 acres, are offered for sale at from \$3,500 to \$5,000, and farm lands at from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Our correspondent estimates that 20 additional farm hands could find permanent work at from \$16.00 to \$20.00 per month and board, and 50 for an average of 4 months in summer at from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month. Day wages run from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Temporary farm hands are in demand as woodsmen in fall and winter.

It is also estimated that 20 or more additional girls could find permanent employment at domestic work, wages being from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week. The local supply of mechanics is sufficient for all demands. Rents are from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month. A preference is indicated for Norwegians among foreigners. They are most needed as farm laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$14.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Kingfield.

Farms with buildings in Kingfield are offered at prices varying from \$500 to \$4,500. They contain from 50 to 400 acres and are from 2 to 5 miles from the railroad station. Farm

hands are employed mostly for a few months in summer when from 25 to 40 are employed at good wages. There is some local work in lumber and novelty mills and woodsmen are always wanted for fall and winter work.

House girls are paid from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week and there is a shortage of from 10 to 20 of this class of help. Females are also employed in the novelty mill where they make from \$1.00 to \$1.25 without board. A few additional carpenters are needed, their wages being about \$2.25 for a 10-hour day. Rents run from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per month. No preference is indicated among foreign nationalities provided they possess the elements of good citizenship. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Madrid.

But little farm land is in the market but there are farms with buildings, situated from 1-2 mile to 2 1-2 miles from the railroad station and containing from 80 to 240 acres, which are offered for from \$800 to \$2,000. Most of these farms contain considerable standing timber. For periods of from 4 to 6 months in the summer season about 25 farm hands could find employment at about \$26.00 per month and board. Wages by the day are from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and board except in haying, when \$2.00 are paid. Those working on farms in summer can find work in the woods in fall and winter.

House girls are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week and a small additional number could find work. The town contains all needed mechanics. Rents are from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

New Sharon.

In this town farms containing from 40 to 250 acres with buildings are for sale at various prices up to \$4,000. They are from 6 to 12 miles from a railroad station. Not more than half a dozen farmers hire by the year, wages being from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month, and about 20 farm hands could get work from a few days in haying to a season of 6 months. About \$2.00 per day are paid in haying and from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month by the season.

There is little or no call for house girls or for mechanics. Germans and Swedes would be preferred in case foreign immi-

grants were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

New Vineyard.

Farms with buildings, situated 5 miles or more from a railroad station and containing from 50 to 150 acres, are for sale at prices varying from \$500 to \$2,000. There are also farm lands in the market but no prices are quoted. It is estimated that 50 farm hands will be needed for about 4 months at from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, with an opportunity for a winter's work in the woods.

House girls are paid about \$3.00 per week but not a large number are needed. There is also work for females in the novelty mill. Carpenters and painters are paid \$2.00 per day and masons, \$3.00. The work day is 10 hours. Among foreign nationalities, Swedes would be preferred as settlers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Phillips.

There are several farms with buildings in Phillips which are offered for sale at prices ranging from \$400 to \$4,000. They contain from 100 to 300 acres and are from 2 to 7 miles from the railroad station. There is very little demand for farm hands by the year, not more than half a dozen, wages being from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, but probably 25 additional hands could get work from 4 to 6 months in the busy summer season at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month, while mill and woods work furnish employment the rest of the year.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week and a few more are needed. There is an occasional call for female help in the mill or printing office. It is claimed that a few more carpenters are needed. They are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; painters, \$2.50; masons, \$3.00, the work day being 9 hours. Rents are very scarce and command from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Salem.

In this town there are farm lands for sale at from \$6.00 to \$25.00 per acre and farms with buildings containing from 100 to 400 acres at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$3,000. These farms and farm lands are from 1-2 mile to 2 miles from the

railroad station. Our correspondent estimates that 15 additional farm hands could get continuous work and that 30 more are needed for the season of about 8 months. Wages paid permanent help average about \$22.00 and board, and by the season from \$24.00 to \$28.00. Day wages average about \$1.50. Woodsmen are in demand in fall and winter, also wood choppers.

Capable house girls are paid about \$3.50 per week and probably 10 more could find permanent employment. There is no great demand for mechanics. Rents are scarce and command from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month. In case foreign immigrants were to settle in town, Norwegians and Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Weld.

Farms with buildings from 12 to 16 miles from a railroad station and containing from 10 to 200 acres are in the market at prices varying from \$500 to \$3,000. Business has been good here for several years, plenty of work and wages high, so high that farmers could not make it pay to hire much help except a short time in haying. The few that have hired by the season have had to pay about \$30.00 per month and board. A job in the woods always awaits those who may work on farms in summer.

No additional female help is needed in town and the same is true of mechanics. No foreigners are wanted. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Wilton.

There are farms with buildings offered for sale in this town at prices ranging from \$1,800 to \$6,500. They contain from 50 to 200 acres and are from 1-2 mile to 3 miles from the railroad station. Our correspondent states that from 30 to 40 men ought to get work on farms by the year and 100 or more for about 3 months. Those employed by the year are paid from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and those by the season about \$35.00. There are usually opportunities for employment in the woods or in local manufacturing plants after the farming season is over.

There is a large demand for house girls with wages from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. There are other demands for female

labor in mills and shops and for short jobs in canning factories. We are also informed that there is a shortage of painters, masons, blacksmiths and plumbers. The work day for mechanics is 8 to 9 hours, and wages from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day. Rents run from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month. Among foreign nationalities, Scotch and English would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Coplin Plantation.

This plantation has a very small area devoted to agriculture. In the harvest time there is a demand for labor at good wages. In the fall and winter there is a good call for labor in the lumber business. Men, single or with families, can always find employment.

Hancock County.

Bluehill.

Most of the seashore farms in this town have been bought up for summer homes or cottage lots, and but very few of those further inland are for sale. One of 125 acres is offered at \$1,200 and another of 150 acres at \$5,000, but there are no farm lands in the market. A few farmers hire by the season at about \$30.00 per month and board covering about 3 months, but the greater demand is for hands by the day for short periods such as haying and harvest, wages running from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

There is quite a demand for house girls, wages being from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week, but there is little other opportunity for female employment. A few additional carpenters and painters could find work on cottages. The work day is 9 hours and wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. In case of foreigners settling in town, Scotch would be preferred and they are needed only on granite work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Brooklin.

One farm with buildings, containing 60 acres, is mentioned as being for sale at \$2,000, and no doubt some small parcels of farm land could be bought but no prices are quoted. It is estimated that from 10 to 15 farm hands could get work for about 2 months in the busy summer season at from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month and board, or for a short time in haying at

about \$2.00 per day. A few at other times are employed at road work, grading, etc.

The call for female help is in the sardine and clam factories where from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per week without board is the usual range of earnings by the piece, depending on the class of work, the dexterity of the worker and the supply of fish. Just at present the town needs a blacksmith and a few carpenters. The work day is 9 hours and painters are paid \$2.00 per day; carpenters, \$2.50, and masons, \$3.00. Rents average about \$4.00 per month. There is no desire for foreigners in this town as Americans are generally available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Brooksville.

Brooksville is nearly surrounded by water and farms with shore privileges are considered much more valuable than those in the interior of the town. Interior farms can be bought at very reasonable prices. There are no railroads in this vicinity but transportation by water is convenient. The business of farming does not seem to be very vigorously pushed and farmers usually hire only a short time in haying. Fishing is followed by many and is engaged in both summer and winter, and granite quarries are worked when the business is good.

House girls are paid from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week and good cooks are in demand in summer at good wages. The prices of rents run from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per month. "Immigrants would not be welcomed." The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Bucksport.

Situated from 3 to 10 miles from the railroad station and containing from 50 to 125 acres are farms with buildings which are offered for sale at prices ranging from \$500 to \$3,000, also farms lands which can be bought at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. The demand for farm help is large in this town. Our correspondent estimated that 150 additional hands could find permanent employment and that 200 will be needed for about 6 months, in the busy summer season. Wages for permanent help run from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month and board and for work by the season, from \$25.00 to \$30.00, and from \$1.25 to

\$1.50 by the day. There is also a demand for woodsmen in winter.

Fifty additional girls are needed for house work, wages being from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per week. Carpenters, painters and plumbers are in demand. The work day is 9 hours and wages are from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Rents vary from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per month. French and Irish would be preferred in case foreign immigrants were to make permanent homes in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Cranberry Isles.

Land is too high in this town to purchase for general farming purposes. It is fast becoming a summer resort, and lands are held at from \$100 to \$400 per acre, and 100-acre farms with buildings situated 3 miles from a steamboat landing are quoted at from \$4,000 to \$10,000. Not many farm hands are employed except in market gardening, the summer cottages creating a good demand for fresh garden products. Road building, grading lots, etc., furnish quite a number of men with employment, but fishing is the leading industry.

More girls are needed at house work, wages being from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week; also hotel work in summer where wages are a little higher. Carpenters and painters find considerable work. Wages are about \$2.50 per day of 9 hours. Rents run from \$4.00 to \$12.00 per month. There is generally a shortage of help in all branches of work. Swedes, Irish and English would be preferred among the foreign immigrants. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.20 per \$1,000 valuation.

Dedham.

Farms with buildings, situated from 2 to 6 miles from a railroad station and containing from 20 to 30 acres of tillage and from 50 to 100 acres of pasture and woodland, are offered at from \$1,000 to \$2,000, but there is very little of farm lands without buildings in the market. There is no demand for outside help on farms by the year and but very little by the season. The going wages for permanent help are from \$20.00 to \$24.00 per month and board, and by the season, from \$25.00 to \$30.00.

Day wages on farms run from \$1.25 to \$1.75. The cutting of lumber and cord wood furnish employment in fall and winter.

There is no local opportunities for female employment except a few at domestic service and school teaching, such as are found in every town and the local supply seems to be ample. There is no demand for mechanics of any kind. Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners were to settle in town, but our correspondent says: "We do not need more men for work as much as a disposition on the part of those already here to work more steadily." The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Deer Isle.

There are a few farms for sale in this town, one with a good set of buildings being offered at \$2,500. This is an island town and fishing and farming are the leading industries and it is coming into notice as a summer resort. The number employed on farms is not large, and they are hired mostly for short periods, the average wage by the day being \$1.50. There is little manufacturing but considerable miscellaneous work so that those who work on farms in summer can usually find other work the rest of the year. The work day for mechanics is 8 hours. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.40 per \$1,000 valuation.

Eastbrook.

There are both farm lands and farms with buildings in Eastbrook, situated from 5 to 8 miles from a railroad station, which are for sale at very reasonable prices. Most of the places are small and about the only call for farm help is in haying. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Eden.

There is very little in the line of farms or farm lands for sale in this town. Such places as are available as summer resorts have been bought up at high prices and other farms are valuable on account of the excellent market for all lines of farm and garden products at Bar Harbor and other resort points within the town. Our correspondent states that 50 additional farm hands could get permanent work on these farms and that 100 will be needed for about 3 months in the summer season, wages

running from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board or about \$1.50 per day on brief terms of employment. Landscape gardening and many miscellaneous jobs about Bar Harbor furnish many with work at about \$2.00 per day without board.

It is estimated that 100 additional girls are needed at house work, wages generally running from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. There is also considerable call for females as laundresses, store clerks, etc. The local supply of mechanics seems to be sufficient for all calls. Carpenters and painters receive from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day; and masons, \$3.25 to \$4. The work day is 8 hours. Rents are from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per month. Swedes, English, Scotch and Germans would be preferred among foreign nationalities. They could be utilized at farming, gardening and general labor. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Gouldsboro.

Gouldsboro is not what might be called a farming town yet there are several fine stock breeding, market garden and florist farms in the town. The demand for farm help is small and the local supply is generally sufficient for all needs. There is considerable lumber manufactured in town, largely short lumber for local and near-by markets, but fishing is quite an industry and the packing of sardines and clams and fish curing are carried on to some extent, so a man need not be idle if he is looking for work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Hancock.

There are farms with buildings for sale in this town at from \$400 to \$1,500. They contain from 15 to 150 acres and are from 1-4 mile to 5 miles from the railroad station. It is estimated that a dozen additional farm hands could get permanent jobs, wages running from \$20.00 to \$30.00 and board from May to November, and from \$10.00 to \$20.00 for the rest of the year. From \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month are paid those who work by the season from 4 to 6 months, and it is estimated that about 75 such will be needed. Day wages average about \$1.50. Employment for those working on farms in summer can be found in the woods or at clamming or wood chopping in winter.

Probably 20 additional girls could find employment at house work, wages being from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week. Berry pick-

ing furnishes work for many girls for brief periods in summer when from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per week without board are made. At the present writing a blacksmith and a few carpenters are needed. The work day is 9 hours. Rents are from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month.

Among foreign immigrants, Swedes and Scotch would be preferred. A few could be utilized on truck and berry farms. The tax rate for 1907 was \$15.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

One correspondent adds: "It would seem to me that the questions you have sent must call out answers that will give the department much valuable information which can be turned to great advantage in the encouragement of the best class of immigrants to come to our State and great mutual benefit be the result. I would give great inducements to a good man or family to work for me. I have a vacant house that I could rent to a good family who wished for such rent. There is an exceptionally good opportunity here for industrious men in truck farming, berry culture and poultry raising. I am in want of two good men to begin about May 1 and continue until November 1, with wages at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, or will rent a house to them and let them board themselves, allowing what is right for board, and giving much employment to the women and children who are old enough to work."

Isle au Haut.

This is an island town and the leading business is fishing. The larger part of the land is owned by non-residents and the town is becoming a popular summer resort. Opportunities for employment are few except in the fishing business.

From June to October from 15 to 20 girls are employed as cooks or table girls, with wages from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per week and board. The tax rate for 1907 was \$29.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Lamoine.

Farms with buildings, containing from 15 to 100 acres are in the market at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,500 and farm lands at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre. The distance to a railroad station is 6 miles and to Bar Harbor by water is 5 miles. Up to a few years ago this was a prosperous fishing town, several

firms fitting out vessels for the Grand Banks, but all have now dropped out of the business and the men who were employed in this industry have mostly gone elsewhere for employment. Shore fishing is still carried on quite extensively but farming is not receiving the attention it deserves. The town has a productive soil and excellent local markets are within easy reach. The town is also well located for convenient transportation either by water or railroad to distant markets. A few farm hands are employed by the season with wages from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month. Fishing and clamming furnish employment to such after the farming season is over.

There is always a demand for girls for house work with wages from \$2.00 per week up, but no additional mechanics are needed. Rents can be had at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per month. Among foreign nationalities, Scotch, Germans and English would be preferred. They could be utilized mostly at working the neglected farms. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Mount Desert.

Farms and farm lands are held at a very high figure in this town. It is a great summer resort with many cottages, large hotels and livery stables, and in remote parts of the town are large fish packing houses and granite quarries, and they all want a large amount of the best help which at all times is very scarce. When the hotels close for the season most of the help go to southern resorts for the winter except the native teachers who return to their school work.

Probably 25 additional farm hands could get permanent work at the present time and many more when business returns to its recent prosperous condition, and 50 will be needed for the season of 5 or 6 months. From \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board is the usual compensation of those working by the year and from \$30.00 to \$35.00 by the season. There is no lack of work after the season's work is over, wood chopping, road building, quarrying, etc., requiring many hands.

From 60 to 100 girls could readily find jobs at house work with wages from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. The fish and clam factories also employ many females where they work by the piece and earn usually from \$4.50 to \$9.00 per week. There is

work for a few more mechanics in the building trades, the hours of labor and rate of wages being governed by the unions. A few rents are generally available and command from \$5.00 to \$12.00 per month. A preference is indicated for Germans among foreigners. They could be utilized at hotels, stables, quarries, fish factories, etc. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Orland.

Farms of from 25 to 200 acres, including buildings, are for sale in this town at prices ranging from \$500 to \$3,000, also farm lands at from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre, the distance to a railroad station varying from 1 to 8 miles. Usually a sufficient number of farm hands can be obtained in town. Those working by the year are paid about \$20.00 per month and board and those by the season about \$26.00.

House girls average about \$3.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. In case foreign immigrants were to settle in town, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$31.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Sedgwick.

Farms with buildings are offered for sale in this town at from \$800 to \$5,000. They contain from 40 to 125 acres and are from 1-4 mile to 4 miles from a steamboat landing. It is estimated that 10 additional farm hands could get continuous work and about 40 for the season of about 8 months, wages for the former being from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board and the latter from \$25.00 to \$35.00. Day wages run from \$1.25 to \$1.50. For a winter's job for those working on farms in summer there is ice harvesting and shipping, lumbering and clam packing at fair wages.

The supply of girls for house work is 20 short of the demand. Wages run from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. There is also a demand for female help in the sardine and clam factories and at berry picking in their season, where from \$4.00 to \$9.00 per week is made, work generally being by the piece. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Outside of Americans, Scandinavians would

be preferred as settlers or as farm laborers. It is practically impossible to obtain good farm help.

Verona.

Our correspondent mentions one farm of a little over 50 acres with fair buildings and a fishing privilege attached that is offered for \$2,700 and several smaller places for less money. Most of the places are small where the owners farm a little and fish for salmon and alewives in their season, and some work in the tannery in Bucksport and board at home, receiving from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. Very few farmers can make it pay to hire help by the year, but from 25 to 30 are usually employed through the summer season at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages in haying are \$2.00.

The demand for house girls is not large. They are paid from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners were to settle in town. The man who is looking for work can always find it in this vicinity. The past winter wood choppers could not be obtained. The tax rate for 1907 was \$16.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

No. 21 Plantation.

No. 21 is small in population and has but few farms for sale, two with buildings which are offered at \$500 and \$1,000 respectively, and one of 127 acres without buildings at about \$5.00 per acre. Farm hands are employed only in summer when about 20 are needed for an average of 6 months with wages from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month and board. With the existing demand for bark peelers, woodsmen and river drivers, no able-bodied man need be idle. There is no call for additional house girls or mechanics. Rents are held at about \$5.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Kennebec County.

Albion.

In Albion farms with buildings from 10 to 200 acres, and situated from 1-2 to 5 miles from the railroad station, are for sale at prices varying from \$500 to \$3,000. Ten or 12 farm

hands could obtain continuous employment and a larger number doubtless for about 3 months in the summer season. Wages for permanent help vary from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month and board, and for temporary help, \$26.00 per month. From \$1.00 to \$2.00 are paid when working by the day. There is some call for wood choppers and woodsmen in the winter season.

Wages of girls at house work are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, but not a large number would be required. The demand for mechanics is very small, wages for carpenters and painters being \$2.00 per day and for masons from \$2.00 to \$3.00. The work day is 9 hours. In case foreigners were to settle in town, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Augusta.

Farms with buildings in Augusta can be purchased anywhere from \$500 to \$5,000. They are situated from 1 to 6 miles from the railroad station and contain from 5 to 200 acres. Probably 50 additional farm hands could find continuous employment and 100 for about 8 months in the summer season. Wages of those working by the year are from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and temporary hands receive about \$30.00. Wages by the day are from \$1.50 to \$2.00 without board.

Probably 50 additional girls could obtain employment at house work at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed at present. Rents are scarce and command from \$8.00 to \$25.00 per month. English and Irish would be preferred as foreign immigrants. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.80 per \$1,000 valuation.

Benton.

Our correspondent at Benton is not aware of any farms or farm lands in the market. There is some call for farm hands at from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, but no call for additional mechanics. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.30 per \$1,000 valuation.

Chelsea.

In Chelsea there are several farms with buildings for sale, the acreage being from 60 to 100 acres, prices varying from

\$1,300 to \$3,300, and farm lands, according to quality and situation, can be purchased at from \$3.00 to \$15.00 per acre. The distance to a railroad station is from 2 to 5 miles. A very few farm hands might obtain continuous employment at from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per month, and from 25 to 40 could get employment from 1 to 6 months, wages being from \$18.00 to \$35.00 per month.

Probably 25 house girls could obtain continuous employment at wages varying from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics. Rents are not plenty but such as can be had command from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per month. Swedes, Germans and French would be preferred as foreign immigrants. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

China.

In China there are farms with buildings that can be bought at prices varying from \$500 to \$3,000 and farm lands from \$1.00 to \$25.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are situated from 1 to 8 miles from the railroad station. There is a good demand for farm hands and probably 100 could get permanent jobs while 200 men are needed for about 8 months in the summer season. Permanent help receives an average of \$26.00 per month and board, and temporary help, \$30.00 per month. Work by the day commands about \$1.50 and board. There is always a good demand for woodsmen in the fall, wages averaging about \$30.00 per month.

Quite a number of house girls are needed, wages averaging about \$3.00 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics. In case foreigners should settle in town, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Clinton.

In Clinton there are farms with buildings for sale at various prices. Farm lands are quoted at from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre, the distance from a railroad station being from 1 to 10 miles. Probably 50 farm hands could obtain continuous work, and 50 more for a period of 6 months. The wages for permanent help average about \$26.00 per month and board. The temporary help are paid a little higher. Woodsmen and rivermen are in good demand.

About 25 house girls are needed for permanent work, wages averaging about \$3.00 per week. A few additional carpenters and masons are needed. The work day is 10 hours. Rents command from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Farmingdale.

In Farmingdale farms with buildings of from 50 to 200 acres are in the market at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$9,000 and farm lands are held at from \$20.00 to \$75.00 per acre. The distance from the railroad station is from 1 to 6 miles. From 10 to 20 additional farm hands are needed for continuous work and from 25 to 30 for from 6 to 8 months in the summer season. Wages for permanent help average about \$20.00 per month and for temporary help, \$25.00 with board. There are opportunities for other employment in mills and shoe factories in nearby cities.

From 10 to 15 additional house girls are needed, wages being \$3.50 and upwards per week. There is some call at the nearby shoe factories in Gardiner for additional female help where from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per week is generally made. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per month. Scotch, English and Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners should settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Fayette.

Farms with buildings in Fayette are in the market at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$2,000, are from 4 to 6 miles from the railroad station and contain from 50 to 200 acres. Not many farmers hire by the year but probably 20 farm hands could find work from 1 to 5 months with wages from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board.

House girls receive from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week but not many are needed. There is no call for additional mechanics. In case of foreigners settling in town, Swedes, Germans, Scotch and English would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent adds: "The agricultural resources of Fayette are capable of supporting a much larger population than the town has at the present time. But maintaining a family on these rocky hill farms of Maine involves a capacity for hard work, a genius for doing things right, and a self-denial which the average immigrant does not possess. In fact few of the natives possess these qualities, and for this reason population in these rough, rural towns will increase very slowly."

Hallowell.

There are several farms with buildings for sale in Hallowell that can be bought at prices ranging from \$700 to \$3,500. They contain from 30 to 140 acres. Very little farm lands are in the market and are held at about \$30.00 per acre. These farms are from 1 to 5 miles from the railroad station. Very few employ help by the year but probably from 12 to 15 farm hands could get work for from 3 to 5 months in the summer season with wages from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per month.

There is always a demand for house girls with wages varying from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per month. French and Swedes would be preferred as farm help or permanent residents. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Litchfield.

There are farms with buildings in Litchfield of from 20 to 200 acres which can be bought at prices varying from \$400 to \$4,000. There are also farm lands which can be purchased at from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre, situated from 5 to 9 miles from the railroad station. It is estimated that 25 farm hands could find employment for from 3 to 6 months with wages from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month.

What few house girls are employed receive an average of \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Rents can be had at about \$3.00 per week. There is a preference for Swedes, Welsh, Germans and Scotch as farm hands or permanent residents, in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Manchester.

There is very little farm land in the market in Manchester but farms with buildings containing from 50 to 150 acres can be bought at prices from \$1,500 to \$3,000. Probably half a dozen additional farm hands could obtain work by the year and about 12 are needed for from 1 to 6 months. Wages for permanent help run from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, and for temporary help it averages about \$25.00. There is more or less general work in the fall and winter such as packing apples, cutting wood and lumber, ice harvesting, etc., with wages at about \$1.75 per day.

Not more than 3 or 4 house girls are needed and wages average \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. In case foreigners were to settle in town, English, Germans or Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondent suggests that if a reliable class of help could be obtained there would be much more farming done in town.

Monmouth.

In Monmouth there are no farm lands in the market but several farms with buildings could be bought for prices varying from \$2,500 to \$4,000. They contain from 100 to 125 acres and are from 1 to 2 miles from the railroad station. A very few farm hands are needed to work by the year, wages averaging about \$20.00 but probably 50 could find work for 6 months of the year with wages running from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per month and board. There is always a good demand for woodsmen in the fall but there is no demand for female help nor for mechanics except an occasional job for a carpenter at about \$2.50 per day. There are but few rents in town and they command from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Oakland.

In Oakland there are farms with buildings ranging from 15 to 200 acres and from 1 1-2 to 5 miles from the railroad station, that can be bought at fairly reasonable prices. Farm lands are held at from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre. From 15 to 20 good farm hands could obtain continuous employment in town

and from 30 to 40 could find work for from 3 to 8 months. Wages for permanent help run from \$18.00 to \$25.00 and for temporary help about \$18.00 to \$30.00. In the winter season there is a demand for wood choppers, woodsmen and teamsters and some work in edge tool shops and saw mills, with wages running from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day.

Probably 10 or 12 girls could obtain employment at house work, wages being \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week. A few carpenters and masons might find employment. The work day for carpenters is 9 hours and wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00; for masons, 8 hours at \$4.50 per day. Rents are from \$7.00 to \$15.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation. In case of foreigners settling in town, Irish, Swedes, Dutch, Germans and Italians could be utilized.

One correspondent states: "In 1907 farm help was very hard to get especially through the hay and harvesting seasons. Many acres of potatoes and bushels of apples were spoiled for the lack of help. The prospect for help the coming season is a little better but still there will be an opening for good reliable help." Another says: "The hired help question is one of importance to the farmers all through the country and I hope this effort on the part of the State government will bear fruit and some of the better class of immigrants be turned to the farms. With plenty of farm laborers there would not be so many deserted farms and pastures grown up to bushes. Personally I prefer Dutch for dairymen, Germans for all-round farming, and Italians for truck farmers. I have had experience with all."

Pittston.

In Pittston there are farms of various sizes, including buildings, for sale but no prices are quoted. Farm lands are held at from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Farm help is generally in demand and is needed for from 3 to 8 months with wages at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month.

The call for house girls is constant and wages, according to age and ability, from \$1.00 to \$3.50 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per month. In case of foreigners settling in town, Swedes, Danes and Germans would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Readfield.

In Readfield there are farm lands for sale at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, also farms of various sizes and prices. The farms and lands are from 1 to 5 miles from a railroad station. Probably 25 additional farm laborers could obtain continuous employment and 50 men are needed for from 3 to 5 months in the summer season. Permanent help receive an average of \$20.00 per month and temporary, from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per month, depending upon the class of work performed.

From 10 to 20 house girls could find permanent jobs at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per month. Scotch and French would be preferred as farm laborers among foreigners. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent adds: "If this movement could in some way offer farmers an opportunity to get good trusty help, it would solve a hard problem. The majority of us are only doing one-half of what we would like to do if we could get help. It is of no use to increase the cows or plant larger acreage if we cannot get help to care for same. At the present time I am milking 20 cows night and morning for the reason that I cannot find a man suitable to take into my family that I can hire at \$20.00 per month and found."

Sidney.

In Sidney there are farms that may be purchased but no prices are quoted. Farm help is generally scarce, particularly through the potato and apple harvests. A very few house girls could be utilized at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week and board, but outside of an occasional call for a nurse there is no call for female help. A good blacksmith is needed in town but otherwise there is no demand for additional mechanics. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Vienna.

In Vienna there are farms, with buildings, ranging from 80 to 160 acres and from 2 to 4 miles from a railroad station that can be bought at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$3,500. Farm lands can be purchased at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$10.00

per acre. About 10 farm hands are needed for permanent work, and 15 for 6 months in the summer season. Wages for permanent help are \$20.00 per month and for temporary about \$25.00. There is some call for wood choppers but the demand is small for other than farm help, but reliable help on farms is always in demand.

Four or 5 house girls could get permanent jobs in town with wages averaging about \$3.00 per week. For foreigners Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Wayne.

In Wayne there are several farms, including buildings, containing from 30 to 125 acres and from 2 to 5 miles from the railroad station for sale at from \$600 to \$2,500. A few farm hands are needed for from 4 to 8 months in the summer season, wages being from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month. There is some call for wood choppers in the winter season. There are a few rents that can be had at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per month. In case of foreigners settling in town, Germans and Swedes would be preferred. There is very little chance for immigrants to obtain permanent employment here unless they can buy farms. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

West Gardiner.

Such farms as are for sale in West Gardiner contain from 25 to 175 acres and the prices asked are from \$650 to \$3,500. They are situated from 2 1-2 to 6 miles from a railroad station. Probably not more than half a dozen farm hands could obtain continuous employment but 20 could find work for from 2 to 3 months in the summer season. About \$20.00 a month for good permanent help and \$26.00 for temporary help and board are the going prices. There is only a temporary demand for mechanics. Rents average about \$8.00 per month. No foreigners are wanted. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent says: "Farmers are doing little on their farms on account of the high prices of labor. No doubt good men at fair wages could find employment on many of the farms which now have to do without help. The prices of farm products do not warrant the high price of labor."

Winslow.

There are farms, including buildings, in Winslow containing from 10 to 150 acres that can be bought at prices varying from \$500 to \$6,000. Farm lands are held at from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per acre depending somewhat on the size of the wood lot. These farms are from 2 to 6 miles from a railroad station. About 25 permanent hands are needed on farms and 50 from 3 to 4 months. Wages for permanent help are from \$20.00 to \$30.00, and for temporary help, from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month and board.

From 10 to 15 house girls could find employment at about \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. But few rents are available and are held at from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per month. In case foreigners should settle in town, Irish, Swedes, Scotch and Danes would be preferred. Quite a number could be utilized as farm hands and at pulp and paper making. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent states: "Winslow's greatest need today is skilled farm labor. We are the wealthiest municipality per capita in Kennebec county, lying, half cultivated, close to an excellent market. Our young men and women grow up, go to the educational centers to finish or to the manufacturing and trade centers, and we lose them. With every good working, able-bodied, steady man commanding \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week at 8 hours or 9 hours a day and village attractions, our farm help is of a variety and stability that discourages all general improvements to agricultural districts, and curtails the production of many of our valuable farms."

*Knox County.**Appleton.*

Farms with buildings for sale contain from 75 to 100 acres each. They are valued at from \$1,000 to \$2,500. The distance from a railroad is from 5 to 8 miles. There is but a small demand for additional farm laborers for permanent or temporary employment. Those employed permanently are paid \$20.00 per month and board. For temporary employment the wages are \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month. When employment is for short periods wages average about \$1.25 per day.

Women working at domestic service are paid from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics, carpenters when employed being paid \$1.50 per day; painters, \$2.00 per day; masons, \$3.50 per day; laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.50 per day. Our correspondent gives as his opinion that immigrants from other countries are not desired. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Camden.

Farms with buildings that are for sale in Camden range in size from 15 to 200 acres each. They are valued at from \$800 to \$5,000. The distance from the railroad station is from 1-2 mile to 8 miles. For about 6 months of each year 25 additional laborers are required for work on farms. Wages paid during the busy season are very often as high as \$40.00 per month and board. Day wages for brief periods are generally \$2.00. It is estimated that 20 or more females can obtain employment at domestic service, wages being \$1.50 to \$5.00 per week. The industries of the town that employ women are woolen mills, shirt and plaster factories. Piece work prevails and the wages earned are from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per week. No additional mechanics are required under the present depressed condition of trade. Carpenters' wages are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; painters', \$2.00 to \$3.00; masons, bricklayers, and plasterers', \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day; laborers', other than farm laborers, \$1.00 to \$2.00. Nine hours constitute a day's work for all the trades. The prevailing prices for rents are from \$6.00 to \$15.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$18.80 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants were coming to Camden to become permanent residents our correspondent expresses the opinion that a decided preference would be for those from Sweden or Germany.

Cushing.

There are a few farms with buildings that are for sale in Cushing. They contain from 50 to 110 acres each. They can be bought at prices ranging from \$600 to \$1,500 each. The distance from a railroad is from 3 to 6 miles. There is no demand for additional farm labor. Occasionally during haying a little extra help is needed, wages being from \$1.00 to \$2.50

per day. Carpenters' wages are \$2.50 per day; painters', \$2.00; masons', \$3.00. Nine hours constitute a full day's work for the different trades. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000. There is no special inducements for immigrants to come to this town as Cushing is not what is termed an agricultural community. As regards the preference to be given aliens, our correspondent suggests that there is room enough in the United States for any number of industrious, temperate and law-abiding people, but beyond this our welcome should not extend.

Hope.

There are farms with buildings for sale in this town ranging from 30 to 100 acres each. These farms are valued at from \$700 to \$4,000. For farm land without buildings, the price asked is from \$3.00 to \$40.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated from 3 miles to 8 miles from a railroad station. There is no demand for additional farm laborers for permanent employment. During haying some 25 men can find employment at from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages at farm work for short periods are from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. The only opportunity there is for employment, when not at work on the farms, is at chopping wood, for which \$1.25 per cord is paid.

There is no call for additional female help. Wages at domestic service are from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Carpenters are paid \$2.00 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.00. Nine hours constitute a full day for all trades. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation. There are no rents available. Our correspondents are of the opinion that immigrants from Norway, Sweden and Germany are reliable workers and make desirable residents and citizens.

North Haven.

Farms with buildings that are for sale in North Haven contain from 20 acres to 250 acres each. The value placed upon them is from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. These farms are situated from 1-2 mile to 4 miles from the steamboat landing. Farm laborers are very scarce at all seasons of the year and a number can find work at any time. Wages for permanent

employment are \$20.00 per month and board, and for temporary service \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages for short jobs are \$2.00.

There is always a demand for females at domestic service, the wages paid being from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week. Carpenters' wages are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; painters', \$2.00 to \$3.00; masons, bricklayers and plasterers', \$3.00; laborers', \$2.00 per day. Carpenters and painters work 9 hours per day; masons, 8 hours. There are no rents available. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$19.20 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondent expresses the opinion that immigrants coming from Sweden or Finland make good farmers.

Rockport.

There are some farms with buildings for sale here. They contain from 50 to 100 acres each and are valued at from \$1,200 to \$2,500. Lands without buildings can be bought at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated from 3 to 6 miles from the village and electric car line. There is not much demand for additional farm laborers for permanent employment but during the haying and harvesting season, about 5 months, fifty men additional can find work, wages being \$20.00 per month and board. Wages by the day for short jobs are \$2.00. There is generally an opportunity to secure employment at the lime kilns and trimming lime. Wages are \$1.75 per day. Carpenters' wages are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; painters', \$2.00 to \$3.00; masons', \$2.50 to \$4.50. Nine hours constitute a full day's work for all trades. There are some rents available at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$23.50 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondent thinks that Russian Finns would be a good class of people to become residents of the town.

Saint George.

Farms with buildings for sale in this town vary from 40 to 100 acres in size. The prices at which they are held are from \$700 to \$1,800. These farms are situated ten miles from the railroad station at Rockland. This, strictly speaking, is not an agricultural town. Notwithstanding this there is generally an

opportunity for several farm laborers to find continuous employment on farms here. The wages paid are from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month and board. During the haying and harvesting season about 25 additional laborers are required to do the work, wages at this time being about \$20.00 per month and board. Day wages on brief jobs are \$1.00.

Women at domestic service are paid from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week. The supply for this kind of labor is hardly ever equal to the demand. There is no demand for additional mechanics, the home supply being sufficient for all needs. Carpenters are paid \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$2.50; laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.50. All trades mentioned work 10 hours per day. The rate of taxation in 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000. From among the different nationalities that are seeking homes in this country our correspondent would give a preference to the Germans as being the most desirable for neighbors and citizens.

South Thomaston.

There are a few farms with buildings in South Thomaston containing from 40 to 60 acres, that can be had at from \$800 to \$1,200. There may be some farm lands for sale but no prices are quoted. These farms and lands are from 1-2 mile to 3 miles from a railroad station. No permanent farm hands are needed but it is estimated that possibly 12 or 15 hands might obtain employment for from 2 to 5 months in the busy farming season, with wages at from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month and board, or from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day for brief periods.

No additional female help is required and very few mechanics are needed at present. Carpenters receive \$2.25 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.00, and other laborers, excluding farm hands, \$1.75. What few available rents there are may be had at a rental of about \$5.00 per month. Scotch are preferred as immigrants to this town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Union.

There are farms with buildings for sale in Union that contain from 50 to 150 acres. They are valued at from \$1,000 to \$4,000 each. The distance from these farms to the railroad station is from 1 mile to 5 miles. There is not much demand

for farm laborers for permanent employment except they are capable and industrious. The supply of this kind of men is sadly deficient. It is not the question of help alone that the farmers are appealing for, but employes that are temperate, industrious, intelligent and honest, help that we can take into our families and treat as equals. This class of laborers are always in demand and are sure to command good wages at all times. About 25 additional men are required during the busy season which continues for about 6 months. Wages at this time are from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages for brief periods are from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day.

Females at domestic service receive from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics. Carpenters' wages are \$2.50 per day; painters', \$2.25; masons', \$2.50. Nine hours is a day's work for all trades. There are a few rents that can be had at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000. If immigrants from other countries were coming here to locate the preference as expressed by our correspondents would be given to those coming from Germany, Ireland or Sweden, the greatest need being for farmers and farm laborers.

Vinalhaven.

There are some farms with buildings for sale at reasonable prices. These farms are situated from 3 to 10 miles from the steamboat landing. There are but a very few farmers who hire help. Laborers employed permanently receive \$15.00 per month and board. Those engaged temporarily are paid \$20.00 per month and board. Wages during haying are generally about \$2.50 per day.

There is employment for several females at domestic service, wages being from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters' wages are \$2.50 per day; painters', \$2.50; masons', \$3.00. All trades work but 8 hours per day. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000. From among the immigrants that are coming to our shores, our correspondent expresses the opinion that those from Scotland, Ireland and Sweden are the most desirable for permanent residents, and upon whom to bestow the honor of American citizenship.

Warren.

There are some farms with buildings for sale here that range in size from 20 to 125 acres. The value placed upon them is from \$500 to \$4,000 each. The distance to the railroad station from these farms is from 1-2 mile to 6 miles. Ten or twelve capable and reliable farm hands can find permanent employment here at any time at wages of from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month and board. During the busy season of haying and harvesting about 25 additional men are required to facilitate the work. Wages for this work are from \$18.00 to \$22.00 per month and board. Day wages when employment is for brief periods are from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. The opportunities offered by the town for employment when not engaged on the farms are in the shoe shop, woolen mill and saw mill. Wages in these industries average about \$1.50 per day.

Ten or more additional females can find permanent employment at domestic service, wages being \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, with an opportunity at times to find employment in the shoe shop and woolen mill. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Local wages for carpenters are \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.00. Ten hours constitute a full day's work for the different trades. There are a few rents available at from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$16.60 per \$1,000 valuation.

There is not a very strong sentiment in favor of foreign immigrants of any kind, but if they were coming the preference would be for those from Germany, Norway and Sweden, the greatest need being for farm laborers. Except for a few farm hands there is no demand in this town at the present time for labor of any kind, as manufacturing, especially in the shoe shop, is at a low ebb. There are not many farms for sale as a great many have been bought up during the past few years owing no doubt to the prosperous condition of the town, which has no debt and \$25,000 or more well invested, the interest of which can only be used for charitable and educational purposes. In consequence of this favorable condition the tax rate is very low, being the highest in 1907 that it has been for several years.

Washington.

There are farms with buildings in Washington containing from 5 to 100 acres that are for sale at prices ranging from \$100 to \$3,000. There are some farm lands in the market at from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are situated from 6 to 15 miles from a railroad station. A very few permanent farm hands could get work, wages being from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month and board. Possibly 25 hands could get employment for about 5 months in the busy season with wages from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Temporary hands might get work at lumbering with wages at from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month when the busy farming season is over.

There is no demand for female labor, nor for additional mechanics. Carpenters receive from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; masons, \$3.00; painters, \$2.00, and laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.50. These wages are for a 10-hour day. There are a few rents available at from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per month. Swedes and Germans would be preferred if foreigners were to settle in town. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Matinicus Isle Plantation.

There are a few farms with buildings for sale on Matinicus Island. They contain from 5 to 50 acres each. These farms are offered for sale at prices of from \$500 to \$1,400. The distance to the steamboat landing from any of these farms is not over 1 mile. There are but a very few farms consequently the demand for additional farm laborers is not very extensive. A few are required during the busy season at wages of from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. When employment is for brief periods wages are \$2.00 per day.

A few females are required for domestic service, wages being from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. Outside of a few carpenters wanted, there is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters are paid \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.50; masons, bricklayers and plasterers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; laborers, other than farm laborers, \$2.00. Nine hours constitute a day's work for all branches of trade. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$9.10 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondents think that Swedes

are the most desirable immigrants as they are industrious and make good citizens.

Lincoln County.

Alna.

Situated 2 to 4 miles from the railroad station are farms with buildings that contain from 60 to 200 acres. They are valued at from \$600 to \$6,000 each. There is not much demand for farm laborers for permanent employment and probably 6 or 8, in addition to those already here, would supply all wants in this direction. During the summer and fall there is always a demand for more help. Ten dollars to \$25.00 per month and board are paid where employment is constant, and \$1.50 per day for temporary employment. Lumbering in the winter is another means of employment, wages being \$1.50 per day. There are no occupations requiring females, and no additional mechanics are wanted. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants from foreign countries were coming here with the intention of locating permanently, the preference would be for some class of people who are honest and industrious and familiar with farm work. These qualifications we believe are possessed by the Swedes and Norwegians, hence the preference for this class of immigrants.

Boothbay.

In Boothbay there are farms under a good state of cultivation and well supplied with buildings that can be bought for from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each. These farms range in size from 40 to 80 acres. The distance to the railroad station at Wiscasset is 12 miles but the shipping facilities by water are very convenient. No additional help is required on the farms. Male farm hands are paid from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages are \$1.25 to \$1.50. During the canning season many women are employed in the sardine factories of the adjoining town of Boothbay Harbor cutting and packing fish. The work is mostly by the piece and the earnings are governed by the amount of work performed. During the summer season there is some demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters' wages are \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day; painters', \$2.50

to \$3.00; masons', \$3.00; laborers', \$1.75 to \$2.00. All the trades work 9 hours per day. Tenements that are available rent for \$4.00 to \$10.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$20.80. Any class of people who are industrious and who do not consider themselves superior intellectually to the native population will receive genuine American treatment and will find a good opportunity to make a living operating farms or working at the fishing and canning industries.

Boothbay Harbor.

There are several farms with buildings for sale that are situated within 2 miles of the village which is a ready market for all farm produce. These farms contain from 30 to 100 acres and are valued at from \$700 to \$5,000 each. There are no vacancies that offer continuous employment to farm laborers, but quite a number can find temporary jobs at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Those employed by the month for part of the year are paid \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month and board. There are several sardine factories here and these furnish a means of employment for those temporarily engaged in other industries. When fish are plenty there is work for men, women and children and good wages are earned.

Three dollars per week are paid to females at domestic service and there are several chances open for those who wish to engage at this work. During the spring and summer there is usually a demand for carpenters, masons, machinists, etc. Wages in the trades are: Carpenters, \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.50; bricklayers and masons, \$3.00. The 9-hour day is the standard for all the trades. Some rents are obtainable at from \$6.00 to \$15.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 of valuation. From among the list of foreign immigrants that are seeking homes in this and other states, our correspondent would give a first preference to those coming from Sweden, as his experience with them has proven them to be hardy and industrious and well adapted to farm and other work.

Bremen.

Farms that are for sale here are well supplied with buildings and contain from 1 to 150 acres. The prices range from \$300

to \$2,000 each. Farm lands without buildings can be bought for from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre. The distance to the railroad station at Waldoboro is from 3 to 9 miles. There is no demand for additional farm laborers except for a short time in the busy season. Those employed permanently are paid from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month and board. Day wages are from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$33.30 per \$1,000 valuation.

There is no manufacturing, and any permanent increase that is made in the population or development of the natural resources of the town must come through the introduction of farmers and the cultivation of the soil. Many of the farms that are now being operated contain but a few acres, but as they are situated near the coast there is a good market for all farm products and there is no trouble for any man that owns a farm to make a good living provided he has the desire and ambition to make a success of the opportunities that are within his reach. If an increase in the population must come through an influx of foreign immigrants, one correspondent would give a preference to those coming from Sweden, another has no particular choice so long as those coming are honest and intelligent enough to appreciate the benefits of American institutions and the honor of being a citizen of a republic.

Damariscotta.

There are farms with buildings for sale here that are situated from 2 to 4 miles from the railroad station. They range in size from 50 to 200 acres and are valued at from \$1,000 to \$6,000 each. There is no demand for permanent farm help. During the haying season a few extra men are hired and paid \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. Women at domestic service are paid \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. There is no employment for females outside of the homes. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$22.50 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants from foreign countries were coming to this town to engage as farm laborers or to become permanent settlers, the preference of our correspondent would be given to those coming from Ireland.

Edgecomb.

Farms that are for sale here have all the necessary buildings, and contain from 30 to 90 acres. These farms can be bought for from \$600 to \$1,100 each. There are also farm lands without buildings, the selling price of same being from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre. These farms and lands are mostly situated within 2 miles of a railway station. There is very little demand for farm laborers during the winter season, but through the summer months quite a number can find employment at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Wages at farm work average about \$1.50 per day.

Females at domestic service are paid \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters' wages are \$2.50 per day; painters', \$3.00; masons', \$3.50 to \$4.00. Nine hours constitute a full day's work for the different trades. There are some rents to be had at from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondent writes that what is needed most is some industrious people to take possession of the farms that are now lying idle. The soil is good and productive and the farms are convenient to a good market, church and schools. A person with a very little ready cash can come into possession of one of these farms, and with a little push and the application of common sense methods can make a comfortable living.

Jefferson.

Jefferson is an agricultural town in which there are farms with buildings, containing from 30 to 150 acres, that are purchasable at prices of from \$300 to \$1,800 each. The distance to a railroad station is from 5 to 8 miles. Farm help is most needed during the planting, haying and harvesting season, but there is always an opportunity for men with some knowledge of farm work to find permanent employment in this industry. When employment is for the year, wages are from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Employment extending only through the busy season is paid for at the rate of \$18.00 to \$35.00 per month and board. Day wages for odd jobs are from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Men employed at mill work and in the

woods lumbering, at which there is most always an opportunity for employment, are paid \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

There are no manufacturing industries at which females are employed but a small number are wanted for domestic service at \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics. Carpenters' wages are \$2.00 per day; painters', \$2.00; masons', \$2.50; laborers', other than farm laborers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. All branches of trade work 10 hours for a day's work. There are very few rents available. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation. In case immigrants from other countries were coming to this town to become permanent residents, our correspondents all express a preference for those from Sweden.

Newcastle.

From 1 to 5 miles from the railroad station and village, there are farms with buildings of from 50 to 100 acres that are for sale at from \$700 to \$2,000 each. Farm laborers employed permanently are paid from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per month and board. When employment is only for a few months, wages are \$26.00 per month and board. Day wages during the busy season are from \$1.50 to \$2.50. There are opportunities for those temporarily employed on farms to find employment for part of the year at lumbering and other work.

Female help for domestic service is very scarce and hard to obtain. There is not much activity in the building trades and local mechanics are sufficient for all needs. Wages paid in the different mechanical trades are: Carpenters, \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.50; masons, \$3.00; laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Nine hours is a full day's work in the different trades. There are some rents to be had at from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$17.50 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants from other countries were coming here to become permanent residents, a preference would be given to those coming from Sweden. Our correspondent adds, "Fifteen or 20 good industrious men or women locating in this town need not spend many idle days. The greatest need for help is upon the farms, both indoors and out. Under present conditions it is a matter of get along the best way you can

with what you can do yourself and this method brings very unsatisfactory results especially where help is needed."

Somerville.

Farms with buildings that contain from 25 to 400 acres and are situated 3 miles from the railroad station can be bought for from \$300 to \$3,000 each. Farm laborers steadily employed are paid \$1.00 per day and board. If employment is not continuous, \$1.25 per day with board is paid. Day wages for short jobs are \$2.00. Lumbering is carried on to some extent and furnishes a means of employment when activities cease on the farms. At this business \$1.50 per day is about the prevailing wages.

A few women are wanted for domestic service for which the wages are \$3.00 per week. There is no other employment for females. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$33.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Several farm laborers can find employment here. No desire is expressed for immigrants of any nationality.

Waldoboro.

Waldoboro has several farms with buildings that are for sale. They range from 5 to 200 acres. The selling price is from \$400 to \$5,000. These farms are situated from 1 to 6 miles from the railroad station. There is no general demand for labor of any kind, the local supply being amply sufficient for all purposes. Day wages at farm work are from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Females at domestic service are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. Carpenters' wages are \$2.00 per day; painters', \$2.00; masons', \$2.75. The trades referred to work 10 hours per day. Tenements that are available rent for from \$2.00 to \$8.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondents would prefer the Germans and the Swedes from among the different foreign immigrants that are looking for permanent locations in the agricultural sections of our State.

Westport.

At Westport there are several small farms that can be purchased at reasonable prices. These farms can be improved and be operated at a good profit. The distance to the railroad sta-

tion at Wiscasset is from 1 to 6 miles and there are good facilities for shipping by water at all times of the year. The work on the farms is done mostly by the individual owners, and there is no demand for agricultural laborers. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$18.00 per \$1,000 of valuation. In reply to the question, "In case immigrants from other countries were coming to your town to become permanent residents, what nationalities would you prefer," one correspondent answers, "Swedes and Germans." Another gives the preference to Poles and Swedes. The greatest need of the town is for farmers, people who will take the unused and in some cases abandoned farms, cultivate them to the extent that they are capable of being cultivated and by so doing become prosperous and contented citizens and thereby stop the steady decline in population that has been going on in this town for the last half century.

Wiscasset.

There are some farms with buildings for sale that contain from 50 to 150 acres. They are situated from 2 to 4 miles from the railroad station and can be bought for from \$600 to \$1,500 each. Twenty to 25 men are hired to assist at farm work during the busy season, and are paid from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day. There is very little opportunity for employment outside of farm work.

Women employed as domestics are paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week and there is always a demand for this class of help. Carpenters' wages are \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; painters', \$2.00 to \$2.50; masons', \$3.25. Carpenters and painters work 9 hours per day, masons, 8 hours. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation. The greatest need of the town is for farmers. If immigrants were coming to the town to become permanent residents, our correspondent names the Germans, the Irish and the Scotch people as being the most desirable.

Monhegan Plantation.

This is exclusively a fishing community. There are no farms or farmers and no opportunities for employment outside the fishing industry. Immigrants, native or foreign, are not desired.

Oxford County.

Albany.

In this town there are several farms in the market at from \$1,000 to \$2,500. They are from 8 to 12 miles from a railroad station. There are also farm lands for sale but no prices are quoted. The demand for farm laborers is very small, and wages run from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month, or from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day. About the only opportunity for employment is in the lumber woods. Rents are from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per month but there is very little call. A preference is indicated for Swedes in case foreign immigrants should settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Andover.

There are a very few 100-acre farms with buildings, about 10 miles from a railroad station, that are in the market at prices ranging from \$1,200 to \$3,000. Probably 10 additional farm hands for 6 months would satisfy the demand for that class of help. In recent years wages have been about \$26.00 per month and board, or from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. There is the usual demand for woodsmen, the season opening in October.

About 10 additional girls could find employment at house work at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week. Good dress makers command \$1.00 per day. Local mechanics seem to be caring for all calls for work in their several lines. At the present time no rents are available. They usually command from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month. Immigrants from Canada are satisfactory settlers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Bethel.

Bethel farms of from 25 to 250 acres are in the market but no range of prices are given. Farm lands without buildings are held at from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. These farms and lands are from 1 1/4 to 7 miles from the railroad station. At the present high price of labor there is no demand for farm laborers by the year, and probably not over 20 additional hands could obtain work by the season. Wages are from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month, or about \$1.50 by the day. There is always

an opportunity for those working as farm laborers in summer to work in the woods winters.

It is estimated that at least 20 house girls are needed with wages averaging \$3.50 per week. The present demand for mechanics is small. It is intimated that a few additional masons might find work, wages being \$3.50 per day of 8 hours. Rents command about \$5.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Brownfield.

Such farms with buildings as are for sale in Brownfield are from 3 to 6 miles from a railroad station. They contain from 20 to 200 acres and the price asked varies from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Farm lands are held at from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre. There is not much call for farm hands by the year, but about 25 will be needed from 1 to 6 months in the course of the season with wages from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month, or by the day at from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Woodsmen are in demand in the fall at good wages.

We are informed that there is no demand for female help, neither for mechanics of any kind and no rents are available. In case foreigners were to settle in town, English would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.30 per \$1,000 valuation.

Buckfield.

Several farms with buildings in this town are for sale at prices ranging from \$300 to \$7,000. They are situated from 3 to 6 miles from the railroad station. Farm hands by the year receive about \$20.00 per month and board and those working from 1 to 8 months are paid about \$26.00, or by the day, \$1.25 except in haying when about \$2.00 are paid. Our correspondents differ widely as to the number of additional hands required. Good woodsmen in this vicinity are always in demand in the fall and many come from Canada to engage in this work.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week and good help is always in demand. There is also temporary work in the corn-canning factory, and the brush factory gives employment to a number of females. Local mechanics care for

all work in the building trades. The work day is 9 hours. Swedes and Scotch seem to be the preference in case a sufficient number of Americans cannot be secured to work the farms. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Byron.

No prices of farms are quoted but there are several for sale which contain from 50 to 200 acres. Farm lands can be bought at prices varying from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated from 1 to 4 miles from the railroad station. Probably 10 additional farm hands for an average of one month would fill all calls. They are needed mostly in haying when wages run from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per month, or from \$1.00 to \$2.00 by the day.

Females at domestic service are paid from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. In case foreigners were to settle in Byron, English would be preferred. The industries most needing such help are lumbering and farming. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Canton.

From \$1,000 to \$3,000 will purchase a farm with buildings situated 1 to 5 miles from the railroad station and containing anywhere from 75 to 250 acres of land. Farm lands are also for sale at an average of about \$5.00 per acre. About 10 men for an average of 6 months in the summer season would fill the demand for farm laborers, wages being about \$25.00 per month, or \$1.50 per day for brief jobs. The same number of house girls would be sufficient for present needs, wages averaging about \$3.00 per week. A few additional carpenters at \$2.50 and masons at \$3.00 per day might find work. Rents are from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month. Among foreign nationalities Germans would be preferred at farm and domestic work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$36.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Denmark.

In this town several farms with buildings are in the market that contain from 50 to 100 acres or more. Some recent sales have been made at \$600 to \$1,500. The principal industries are farming and lumbering. Outside of haying there is but little

call for farm laborers, but woods help is generally in demand in the fall. But little female help is needed except in sickness. A number of German families have recently settled in town and have purchased farms. The tax rate for 1907 was \$16.30 per \$1,000 valuation.

Dixfield.

A few farms in Dixfield are for sale, some with buildings and some without, situated from 1 to 6 miles from a railroad station. Those with buildings, containing from 75 to 200 acres, can be bought at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and those without, from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Other lots less desirable and of various sizes are held at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. The call for farm hands by the year is very small and only a few hire by the season, the principal call being in haying when from 25 to 30 will probably be needed. Men by the season are paid from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, and by the day from \$1.00 up according to kind of work.

Estimates by different correspondents in this town put the number of additional girls needed for house work from 25 to 40, with wages from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. There seems to be a good supply of local mechanics. Carpenters and painters are paid about \$2.50 per day and masons \$3.00. The work day is 10 hours. Rents are very scarce and high, ranging from \$9.00 to \$18.00. Help in the local mills are mostly residents who can turn their hands to the farms or other employment during slack times in the mills, and as long as American help can be had, as now, there is no call for a choice among foreigners. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Fryeburg.

A few farms and small places with buildings are for sale at from \$1,000 to \$3,500. They vary in size from 6 to 150 acres and are from 4 to 8 miles from the railroad station. Perhaps 25 additional farm hands could get work from 4 to 6 months with wages from \$20.00 to \$28.00 per month and board. Day wages on farms are from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Woodsmen are always in demand at the proper season.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week, and probably 20 could find employment. No additional

mechanics are needed. Rents are few and command from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per month. A preference is expressed for Swedes in case foreigners were to settle in town. They are most needed as farmers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Among the farmers of Fryeburg the question of farm labor is a serious one. Good help is very hard to get, and the wages that have to be paid, often to inferior men, is more than the business in this section of the State will warrant. Improvements are generally at a standstill, and the planting of hoed crops has largely fallen off.

Gilead.

We are informed that in Gilead no farms are for sale. It is estimated that half a dozen additional farm hands could find permanent employment, and twice that number for a period of 6 months. Wages are reported to be very high, higher than farmers can afford to pay. Lumbering furnishes employment in the fall and winter.

Three or 4 good house girls would be all that are needed, wages being from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per month. For foreigners, French are preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$16.60 per \$1,000 valuation.

Grafton.

Grafton is one of the very smallest towns in population in the county yet there are four or five farms with buildings in the market varying in size from 100 to 300 acres which are offered at prices ranging from \$800 to \$5,000, but there are no farm lands without buildings in the market. In a town of this size the matter of farm help is not much of a feature as not more than 2 or 3 farm hands are employed and they only for short periods, but the demand for woodsmen is good in the fall.

No additional female help nor mechanics are needed. A few small rents could be had at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per month. In case foreigners were to settle in town Finns would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$11.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Greenwood.

Farms with buildings, situated from 1-2 mile to 6 miles from the railroad station and containing from 50 to 200 or more acres, are offered at prices varying from \$500 to \$10,000, and farm lands can be bought at from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre. No doubt a few good men could get steady work on farms with wages from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, but there is considerable call for temporary help in busy times such as haying and harvesting when wages are from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month, or about \$1.50 by the day. In the fall men are always in demand, principally for woods work, and there is considerable miscellaneous work such as wood chopping, ice harvesting, mill work, etc.

House work jobs are mostly temporary but no doubt 8 or 10 good girls could be kept busy in this line. Wages are from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week, only extra good help receiving the larger figure. There is some demand for mechanics in the building trades, carpenters and painters receiving from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day and masons, \$3.00. A few rents are available at from \$4.00 to \$9.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

One correspondent who seems to have a general prejudice against foreigners, forgetting perhaps that a few generations ago his ancestors were foreigners, adds: "Of course there are some good ones as there are good and bad Americans. I have more faith in those coming from Protestant countries of Europe than from the Latin countries. We have an Irish settlement and some of the second generation from the settlers are good and useful citizens. We also have quite a number of Finlanders newly settled and they seem to be better than we ought to expect from the way their country is run."

Another correspondent says: "The opportunities for successful farming and fruit growing here in Oxford county are not half appreciated. There are large numbers of abandoned farms here that, with proper attention and skillful management, would yield good returns. I know whereof I speak for I am on an old farm that, fifteen years ago when I took it, was badly run down, mostly turned out to pasture and the buildings nearly worthless. It had been offered for sale for sometime at \$800 with no purchaser. I started growing small fruits in a small

way and increased my acreage from year to year. My annual sales have been from \$2,000 to \$2,500 from this farm for several years, and for 1907 they will reach nearly \$4,000 when all crops are sold.

Hanover.

Hanover is a small town with no farms in the market and labor conditions are normal. The tax rate for 1907 was \$16.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Hartford.

Farms with buildings in this town, situated from 2 to 4 miles from the railroad station and containing from 75 to 200 acres, are for sale at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Farm lands are also in the market at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre. For the last few years there has been a scarcity of farm help, both indoors and out, and more especially of reliable help. The foreigners who have come in as farm laborers have proved unreliable, many being drinking people. If good, reliable help could be obtained, it is estimated that from 5 to 10 could find permanent work at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, and about 20 for 4 to 6 months in the summer season at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month, or from \$1.50 to \$2.00 by the day. Among foreigners as farm hands, a preference is indicated for Swedes. The winter season always furnishes employment at lumbering.

For house work it is estimated that from 5 to 15 girls could find work at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Hebron.

There are farms with buildings in this town from 2 to 4 miles from a railroad station, containing from 5 to 300 acres, that can be bought at prices from \$1,000 up. The price of farm lands runs from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

The busiest time in the year is in the fall picking and packing apples. In the fall of 1907 several thousand barrels of apples remained unpicked and many potatoes were not dug for lack of help. What is needed in this vicinity is help at a fair price. Many farmers would keep a man by the year at \$20.00 to \$22.00

per month and board where now they have none. The only thing that will make farming prosperous is more and better help. It can never be done with the kind we have had in the last few years. Wages for permanent help run from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and for temporary hands from \$26.00 to \$35.00, or from \$1.25 to \$2.00 by the day, and it is estimated that 100 hands could be readily utilized in harvest time. A winter's job always awaits such as desire to work in the lumber woods, and wood choppers are somewhat in demand.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week and it is estimated that from 10 to 20 are needed. During the summer there is more or less work for carpenters and painters, wages being from \$2.00 to \$2.50 and the work day is 9 hours, but in most cases local mechanics handle the work. Rents are few and command from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month. Among foreign nationalities it is believed that Swedes, Finns or Hungarians would best suit the requirements in this town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Hiram.

In Hiram there are some parcels of farm land for sale but no prices are quoted. Farms with buildings, from 1 to 5 miles from a railroad station and containing from 10 to 500 acres are offered at prices ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. Our Hiram correspondent estimates that 50 additional farm hands could find continuous employment and that as many more are needed for about 6 months, provided always that reliable help could be had at reasonable wages. In recent years farm wages have been extremely high, \$30.00 per month for permanent hands, \$45.00 per month when working by the season, and \$2.00 per day on brief jobs always with board.

There is some call for house girls who are paid \$3.00 or more per week. No additional mechanics are needed and no rents are available. Americans only are wanted as permanent residents. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Lovell.

Lovell contains many abandoned farms from which the buildings have been removed or gone to decay and the land grown

up to pine or other valuable forest. Such places are not for sale at abandoned farm prices. In fact, so far as our correspondents in this town are aware, there are no farms or farm lands in the market. As a rule there has been little difficulty in securing what farm help that was needed, but possibly 4 or 5 additional hands might get work for about 3 months in the busiest part of the farming season. Permanent help are paid about \$20.00 per month and board, and temporary hands receive from \$20.00 to \$26.00, or from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

The home supply is nearly sufficient for house girls, yet 2 or 3 more could probably find work at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Lovell is quite a summer resort and during the summer there is a good demand in this line for both male and female help, otherwise business is very quiet. A preference is indicated for Swedes in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$13.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Mason.

Mason has the distinction of being the smallest incorporated town in Oxford county and with so small a population the demand for laborers of all kinds is correspondently light. Farm wages run from \$26.00 to \$30.00 and board. During the lumbering season, woodsmen are in demand. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Newry.

Our Newry correspondent is not aware of any farms or farm lands for sale within that town. There is always enough help at any time of the year on the farms and at other work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$15.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Oxford.

Farms situated from 1 to 9 miles from the railroad station and containing from 50 to more than 300 acres are for sale at prices ranging from \$500 to \$10,000. The estimates of different correspondents as to the number of additional farm laborers needed in town vary from 30 to 40 permanent hands and from 50 to 75 for periods varying from 1 to 6 months. About \$25.00 per month and board is usually paid permanent help and from

\$25.00 to \$30.00 per month, or from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day according to kind of work, for temporary hands. There is always a call for woodsmen in the lumbering season and some miscellaneous work about town in winter.

It is estimated that from 20 to 25 additional girls could find employment at house work, wages being from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per month. Swedes, Finns, French and Poles are mentioned as preferable in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation. One correspondent says: "It is next to impossible to get good, reliable help for indoor or outdoor work. I think the only way to improve matters is to hire immigrants if possible."

Paris.

There are not many farms for sale in this town. A few might be willing to sell but as a rule the sales are brought about by the natural change in families, but whenever a cheap farm is in the market there is a Finn ready to buy it. There are quite a number of Finns in town, they are industrious and make quite good farmers, much better than poor Yankees. Probably 20 farm hands could get employment for the season and as many as 50 for a few days in haying or harvest. Wages are from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and by the day from \$1.50 to \$2.50. There are several wood working plants in town where there is occasionally an opportunity for employment where wages run from \$1.25 to \$2.00 without board.

It is estimated that there is need of 25 additional girls for house work at wages from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week, but otherwise there is little demand for female labor. No additional mechanics are needed. The price of rents varies from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per month. For foreign settlers a preference is indicated for Finns. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.80 per \$1,000 valuation.

Peru.

There are farms with buildings, situated from 1 1/2 to 4 miles from a railroad station and containing from 50 to 200 acres, which can be bought at prices from \$1,000 up. Very few farmers hire by the year, wages being about \$20.00 per month and board, but through harvest time when wages average about

\$26.00, from 25 to 50 additional hands are usually needed. Wages in haying are \$2.00 per day, and on other short jobs from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

The local supply seems to be sufficient for the demand of all other classes of work, including mechanics in the building trades and girls for house work. No rents are available. Among foreign nationalities, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Porter.

Situated about 5 miles from a railroad station are several farms with buildings which are offered for sale at from \$900 to \$1,500. These farms contain from 50 to 100 acres. Farm wages average about \$1.00 per day and board, and girls at house work are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. No rents are available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Roxbury.

Our correspondent at Roxbury is not aware of any farm for sale or vacant rents. There is no demand for additional farm laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$36.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Rumford.

In Rumford there are several farms with buildings in the market at prices ranging from \$500 to \$3,000, also farm lands at from \$5.00 to \$40.00 per acre. These farms contain from 50 to 250 acres and are from 2 to 12 miles from a railroad station. There is no demand for farm help by the year and it is estimated that not more than 3 or 4 additional hands will be needed by the season of about 6 months, wages for such running from \$18.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Ordinary farm wages by the day are about \$1.25 and board, but for the haying season considerably higher. There is the usual call for lumbermen, and a birch mill gives employment to about 20 hands through the winter season. At the village of Rumford Falls are several industrial plants where hundreds of men and women find constant employment.

There is some call for house girls at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. At present there is no demand for additional mechanics.

Their work day is 10 hours. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Stoneham.

According to the reports of our Stoneham correspondents there is no one in town who cares to dispose of his farm. Very few farm laborers are needed and no foreigners are wanted. Farm wages run from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month and board, and wages in haying are about \$2.00 per day. Woodsmen are always in demand for a winter's job.

A few additional girls could find employment at house work through the summer at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Local mechanics are able to handle all work in their several lines. There are usually a very few rents available at about \$3.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Sumner.

But few farms are changing hands in this town except in closing up some estate. The inhabitants are mostly small farmers and the number of farm hands employed is not large. Such as hire by the year pay about \$20.00 per month and board, and those working by the season from 6 to 8 months receive from \$25.00 to \$30.00. Brief jobs are paid for by the day at from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

There is very little call for house girls and they are paid about \$3.00 per week on the average. There is no call for additional mechanics. Swedes would be satisfactory in case foreign immigrants were to become residents of the town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Sweden.

Farms with buildings situated from 3 to 7 miles from a railroad station and containing from 50 to 150 acres, are offered for sale at prices varying from \$300 to \$3,000. In regard to farm help and wages, one correspondent says: "The scarcity of laborers has brought wages so high that we farmers cannot afford to hire, as we cannot get enough from the farm to pay them. They want from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month and board. We are doing our chores and what work we can ourselves and letting the rest go. This does not improve our farms as they should be but we dislike to run in debt."

The demand for household help or for mechanics is not beyond the local supply. Rents are from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month. In case foreigners were to settle in town a preference is indicated for Nova Scotians. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Upton.

Upton is in a lumber region, is 35 miles from a railroad and has no farms for sale. Farm hands are generally in good demand in summer; woodsmen in winter, and house girls at all times all at good wages. There is some call for mechanics, carpenters and painters receiving \$2.50 and masons, \$3.00 per day of 9 1-2 hours. There are no available rents. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Waterford.

Farms with buildings in Waterford, situated from 4 to 10 miles from a railroad station and containing from 40 to 200 acres, are offered for sale at from \$1,000 to \$4,000. There is a demand for a few farm laborers by the year at about \$25.00 per month and board and it is estimated that 25 will be needed for about 4 months in the busy farming season, wages being about \$30.00 per month, or for a few days at from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Wages at house work are from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week and the demand for girls is greater than the supply. Local mechanics are handling all work in their several lines. Rents are about \$6.00 per month. Among foreign nationalities, Finns would be preferred as settlers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Woodstock.

It appears from returns received from several correspondents in Woodstock that the owners of cultivated farms are not anxious to sell but there are several abandoned farms in town, containing from 100 to 200 acres with buildings that perhaps might be bought at prices ranging from \$500 to \$3,000. They are situated from 2 to 5 miles from a railroad station. No doubt a very few good, reliable farm hands might get contin-

uous work at an average of about \$25.00 per month and board, and 12 to 15 by the season with wages from \$26.00 to \$30.00, while the demand through haying would be much larger with day wages from \$1.50 to \$2.00. There is some demand for wood choppers after the farming season is over at about \$1.25 per cord without board.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week and several more could find employment. No additional mechanics are needed. Carpenters and painters receive from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day and masons, \$3.00. The work day is 9 hours. Rents are scarce but no prices are quoted. Finns and Swedes seem to have the preference in case foreign immigrants were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Lincoln and Magalloway Plantations.

These two plantations are in a very sparsely settled region in the northern part of Oxford county, are about 35 miles from a railroad and can be reached by road only through the adjoining state of New Hampshire. Practically the only industries are lumbering and farming, and it is claimed that from 20 to 25 men in either plantation who understand these lines of work can find employment through the year, on farms in summer and in the woods in winter. Wages on farms run from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. A few more girls are needed for house work.

Penobscot County.

Bangor.

In the rural sections of Bangor farms of from 25 to 100 acres with buildings, and situated from 1 to 8 miles from the railroad station, are for sale at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$4,000. Farm lands are held at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. About 500 additional farm hands could find permanent employment and 1,000 are needed from 1 to 3 months and perhaps 50 for a period of 6 months. Wages vary from \$15.00 to \$26.00 per month, or \$1.50 per day for short jobs. Milkmen and marketmen require a large amount of help. In the lumbering season woodsmen are always in demand with wages varying according

to the kind of work performed, in fact Bangor is the headquarters for hiring lumbermen and river drivers.

About 1,000 efficient house girls would be required to supply the demand in families. Wages are from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. All other lines of work requiring female help are well supplied. Local mechanics can supply all calls in their several trades. Their work day is generally 9 hours. Rents such as are usually occupied by mechanics and laborers cost from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per month. Next to Americans, Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Bradford.

Farms in Bradford, ranging from 25 to 200 acres with buildings and situated from 4 to 6 miles from a railroad station, can be purchased at prices varying from \$800 to \$4,000 and farm lands for about \$10.00 per acre. There is no call for farm laborers by the year, but probably 50 could find work for about 6 months in the summer season with wages at about \$26.00 per month and board. Day wages in the busy season on short jobs average about \$2.00. Wages on mill and road work are about \$1.50.

There is a demand for about 10 girls for house work with an average wage of \$3.00. There is a small demand for carpenters at \$2.00, and masons at \$4.00 per day. The price of ordinary rents is from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per month. In case foreigners were to settle in town Swedes would be preferred. A few might be utilized as farm hands. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Bradley.

The returns from Bradley indicate that farms with buildings, varying from 25 to 100 acres, also several pieces of farm land, are for sale but no prices are quoted. Probably half a dozen farm hands would supply all the permanent help required but two or three times that number could find work for about 3 months, with wages from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month, or \$1.50 per day on brief farm jobs. There is a demand for men on the river at about \$2.00 per day.

From 8 to 10 girls would supply the call for house work, with wages at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics. Rents are from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Irish and Swedes would be preferred in case foreign immigrants settled in town.

Brewer.

In Brewer farms of from 10 to 100 acres with buildings are for sale at from \$1,500 to \$4,000 and farm lands from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre. The distance to a railroad station is from 1 to 5 miles. At the present rate of wages but few hire help by the year, but 20 or more could get work from 4 to 8 months. Wages are from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. The ordinary pay by the day is \$1.25 and dinner and supper furnished. In the fall woodsmen are in demand, and there is always more or less job work about town. The pulp and paper mill gives employment to many hands but jobs are not always open.

From 25 to 30 girls could find permanent employment at house work. The wages paid are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. Some girls find work in the paper mill where they earn from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. There is some call for additional mechanics. The work day for masons is 8 hours, and others 9. Carpenters receive from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; masons, \$4.00; and laborers, \$1.75 to \$2.00. Rents, from fair to good, are from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Irish, Swedes, Norwegians or Danes would be the nationalities preferred in case of foreigners settling in town. In recent years there has been a shortage of help in nearly all trades and classes of business, and the farmers feel that the rates of wages demanded by farm help are more than what their business will warrant paying.

Carroll.

Such farms as are for sale in Carroll are held at from \$400 to \$3,000 and farm lands from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre. The distance to a railroad station varies from 9 to 15 miles. It is estimated that 50 hands could find employment on farms for about 6 months and plenty of work in the woods and on the

drives the rest of the year. From \$12.00 to \$20.00 per month with board is the ordinary farm wages, and pay by the day from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Wages paid house girls are from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, and 25 or more could find work. The call for mechanics is small as this is purely an agricultural and lumbering town. Good rents are held at \$12.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.50 per \$1,000 valuation. Swedes would be satisfactory as settlers but Italians are not wanted.

Charleston.

In Charleston farms with buildings, from 1 to 3 miles from the railroad station and ranging from 40 to 200 acres, can be bought at prices varying from \$800 to \$5,000. Farm lands can be had from \$6.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Very few farmers hire by the year but from 25 to 50 farm hands are needed from 3 to 6 months in the summer season. Wages are from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, or by the day from \$1.25 to \$2.50 and board, the higher rates being paid in haying only. Opportunities for employment other than on farms are not plenty.

House girls are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per week, and half a dozen additional girls would fully supply the demand. There is no call for additional mechanics of any kind. Swedes, English and Scotch would be preferred for foreigners. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Chester.

In Chester one or two farms of 60 acres with buildings, 2 miles from a railroad station, could be bought for about \$650, but there is no farm land for sale at the present time. Employment on farms is only for the summer season, not more than 6 months, and about 10 hands would supply the demand. Wages are from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month, or \$1.25 by the day, always including board. During the logging season woodsmen are in demand, the average wages in recent years being about \$30.00 per month and board, some receive more and some less according to the class of work and the experience of the workman.

There is little call for house girls and \$2.00 per week is the usual wage. No additional mechanics are needed. Fair rents

can be had at \$3.00 per month. Next to Americans, French, Irish and Scotch would be preferred for farm help or permanent residents. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Clifton.

Farms with buildings in Clifton are for sale at prices varying from \$250 to \$2,500. They contain from 20 to 160 acres and are from 5 to 10 miles from a railroad station. Farm lands can be bought at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre. From 10 to 15 additional farm hands are needed for from 3 to 6 months in the summer season. Wages are from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. At other seasons of the year there is work in the woods and saw mills.

A few house girls could find ready employment at good wages. There is little call for additional mechanics. Carpenters and painters are paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00, and masons, \$3.00 per day. Ten hours is the work day. The town contains a few rents commanding \$3.00 to \$8.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation. For foreign immigrants Swedes, Scotch and Germans would be preferred. Some could be utilized as farm hands, millmen and woodsmen.

Corinna.

There are farms with buildings in Corinna that can be bought at prices varying from \$500 to \$10,000. Such farms are from one-fourth mile to 5 miles from the railroad station and contain from 10 to 200 acres. About 50 additional farm hands could get work by the year and 100 for a period of 6 months. Wages run from \$15.00 to \$26.00 per month with board on permanent work, and from \$20.00 to \$28.00 on the summer job. From \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day with board is paid on brief jobs. More potatoes are grown in Corinna than in any other town south of Aroostook and in the digging season many additional hands are needed. Of the crop of 1907 there were shipped 513 car loads, approximately 282,150 bushels, and the acreage planted in 1908 is 50 per cent more than in 1907.

There is a demand for additional house girls with wages from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics, and rents are few. The tax rate for 1907 was

\$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation. For foreign laborers a preference is indicated for Danes, Dutch and Swedes, while Russians, French and Canadians, of whom several are employed, make good farm help. Our correspondent says: "This is purely an agricultural community and the industry is suffering very much for the want of sufficient help, and we would welcome any movement that would tend to turn in this direction honest and industrious laborers, and I feel confident there would be an increased demand for farm labor if farmers could only secure trusty and competent help."

Corinth.

Our correspondent at Corinth is not aware of any farms or farm lands for sale in town. About 25 additional farm hands could get work by the year and from 50 to 75 for 6 or 7 months. Monthly wages average about \$25.00 and board, and day wages about \$1.25. There is need of a few carpenters and blacksmiths, but otherwise the labor market is well supplied. The tax rate for 1907 was \$14.60 per \$1,000 valuation. In case foreigners were to settle in town, Canadians would be preferred.

Dexter.

In Dexter farms of all sizes, including buildings, from one acre to 200 acres, could be bought anywhere from \$450 to \$10,000. They are situated from one-half mile to 3 miles from the railroad station. Not much farm land is in the market and what is for sale is held at from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Probably not more than 4 or 5 farm hands are wanted by the year, but about 25 good men could find work for 6 months in the summer season. Wages for permanent help are about \$20.00 per month and board and for the summer from \$26.00 to \$30.00. Day wages are from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Outside of farm work there is a call for men for mill work, road work, wood chopping and lumbering.

There is a demand for from 10 to 20 house girls, with wages, according to efficiency, at \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week, while the woolen factories, hotels, millinery and other stores give employment to a large amount of female help. At the present time there is no demand for additional mechanics. Rents are from

\$5.00 to \$12.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.20 per \$1,000 valuation.

One correspondent says: "At the present time there is not much help wanted, although good men are in good demand at all times. I would like a man that is trusty and a good dairyman. If I could get the right man I would keep him the year around providing he is strictly temperate. There are several farmers in my school district that want good men. I always thought favorably of Swedes."

Another correspondent adds: "In regard to immigrants, if that class could be obtained who would take kindly to farm labor so that wages could be slightly reduced there would be a large increase in farm products and a general improvement along that line and perhaps relieve the overcrowded cities."

Dixmont.

In Dixmont farms with buildings for sale contain from 100 to 250 acres at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$3,500. Farm lands are held at about \$15.00 per acre. These farms and lands are from 7 to 12 miles from a railroad station. There is a demand for about 10 farm hands for permanent work and 25 from 5 to 6 months. Wages paid permanent help vary from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month, and for summer jobs, from \$25.00 to \$30.00 and board. Day wages are from \$1.25 to \$1.50. There is no business in town, outside of farming, to give regular employment to men but there is always a demand for woodsmen in the fall.

There is a demand for 12 to 15 house girls for permanent work, with wages at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. A very few carpenters might find work part of the year. Wages are \$2.00 for 10-hour days. Rents can be had at about \$5.00 per month. If foreigners were to settle in town, French and Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Eddington.

A few farms with buildings in Eddington ranging from 75 to 160 acres are for sale at from \$1,000 to \$2,500 but no farm lands at the present time are in the market. These farms are from 2 to 6 miles from a railroad station. Very few farm

hands are needed for permanent work but 25 are needed for about 3 months and perhaps a few more in haying. Wages are from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month, or from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. There is no call for other help. Next to Americans, Swedes and Polanders would be preferred as farm laborers. No female help is needed. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Etna.

Etna has no farm lands for sale but farms with buildings, ranging from 40 to 200 acres are offered at prices varying from \$500 to \$5,000. Very few employ help by the month, the usual wages being from \$18.00 to \$25.00. In haying time 10 or 12 additional hands are needed. In fall and winter there is some call for wood choppers and woodsmen. There is no call for additional mechanics or house girls. No foreigners are needed. There is little else than farming in town and as a rule each does his or her own work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Exeter.

In Exeter farms of from 30 to 200 acres including buildings are for sale at prices varying from \$500 to \$10,000, and a small amount of farm lands could be bought for about \$10.00 per acre. The distance to a railroad station is from 4 to 8 miles. Six or 7 farm hands would supply the present demand for work by the year, but probably 15 to 20 could get work for 5 or 6 months and 25 additional in harvest time. Wages for permanent help are from \$16.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, and for temporary help from \$20.00 to \$30.00 by the month or from \$1.25 to \$2.00 by the day.

From 12 to 16 girls could find employment at house work at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. The supply of mechanics is ample. If foreigners were to settle in town, Swedes and French would be preferred. Good farm hands can generally find plenty of work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.80 per \$1,000 valuation.

Glenburn.

In Glenburn there are a few farms with buildings of from 75 to 160 acres which can be bought for from \$1,000 to \$1,200. Some farm lands are for sale but no prices are quoted. These

farms are from 1 to 3 miles from a railroad station and about 6 miles from Bangor. There is a demand for from 10 to 20 permanent farm hands and about 25 for 3 months with wages running from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per month. There is an additional call for men in haying with wages at about \$2.00 per day.

Twelve or more house girls could find permanent employment, wages being \$3.00 and in some cases more. No additional mechanics are needed. A preference is indicated for Swedes in case foreigners settle in town, and no doubt several could be utilized at farm work. There is no manufacturing in town but being near the Bangor market and the summer colony at Pushaw Lake, many of the farms are in a high state of cultivation. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Greenbush.

There are quite a number of good farms along the east side of Penobscot river, some of which have been abandoned by the owners, that can be purchased at very reasonable prices and are really good property. These farms are from 1-2 mile to 5 miles from a railroad station and will average only about 25 miles from Bangor.

Our correspondent estimates that 15 farm hands could obtain continuous employment at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and about 50 for 2 months at an average of \$30.00. By the day on brief jobs like haying or harvesting wages run from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Woodsmen are in demand in fall and winter and rivermen in the spring.

There is little opportunity for female labor except a few at house work. There are no mechanics in the building trades needed. The manufacture of snowshoes and moccasins constitutes the principal industry outside of farming and lumbering. Rents are very reasonable in price. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$40.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Greenfield.

In Greenfield there are farms containing from 50 to 160 acres which, with buildings, can be purchased at prices varying from \$300 to \$1,500. Farm lands can be bought for \$1.00 and upwards per acre. The distance from railroad station is 9

miles. Eight or 10 farm hands could find permanent employment and a larger number for about 6 months. Wages for permanent help run from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and for temporary help, from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per month. Day wages are from \$1.25 to \$1.50. There is always a demand in the fall for woodsmen with wages ranging from \$26.00 to \$35.00 and board.

Probably 10 girls could find employment at house work with wages from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Rents are from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per month. Dutch would be preferred in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$33.33 per \$1,000 valuation.

Hampden.

Farms in Hampden running from 50 to 200 acres and including buildings can be purchased at prices from \$1,000 to \$4,000. These farms are situated from 1 to 4 miles from a railroad station. Probably 25 farm hands could obtain permanent employment in this town and 75 for an average of 2 months. Wages are from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per month, from \$1.25 to \$2.00 by the day. There is more or less work in saw mills and in cutting ice with wages from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

It is claimed that 100 girls could find employment at house work with wages running from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week. About the town there are no other facilities for female labor. A few additional carpenters and painters might find employment at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.20 per \$1,000 valuation.

Hermon.

In Hermon there are farms of from 10 to 200 acres including buildings, which can be purchased at prices varying from \$200 to \$4,000, and farm lands for sale at from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre, situated from 10 rods to 3 miles from a railroad station. Probably 25 farm hands could obtain employment by the year at an average of \$26.00 per month and 100 about 3 months in the summer season at an average of \$30.00 per month. Many in this town are employed about the railroad stations at Northern Maine Junction.

It is estimated that 25 house girls could find permanent employment at about \$3.00 per week. The supply of mechanics

is ample. Rents are about \$4.00 per month. Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners should settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Howland.

In Howland farms containing 100 acres, including buildings, can be bought for from \$800 to \$1,500, and farm lands are held at from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre. There is a demand for about 25 farm laborers by the year and 50 for an average of 6 months in the summer season. Wages on permanent jobs average about \$26.00 per month, and for temporary work from \$28.00 to \$30.00. The ordinary day wage is \$1.50. Two pulp mills furnish opportunities for work at every season of the year, where wages average about \$1.75 per day.

Twenty house girls could find permanent employment at about \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Rents, such as are occupied by working people, average about \$9.00 per month. Polanders would be preferred in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Kenduskeag.

In Kenduskeag farms of from 20 to 350 acres can be purchased for prices varying from \$500 to \$15,000, buildings included. Not much farm land is in the market and what there is for sale is held at \$10.00 per acre. These farms are situated from 1-2 mile to 2 miles from the railroad station. The demand for permanent farm help is very small but probably from 25 to 30 could get work for about 6 months in the summer season, with wages from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month. From \$1.50 to \$2.00 is paid for day work. There is a call for woodsmen for fall and winter work at an average of about \$35.00 per month, varying of course with the class of work performed.

A small number of house girls could find continuous employment at an average of \$3.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Rents are from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month. Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners should settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Kingman.

In Kingman farms from 12 to 200 acres are in the market at from \$300 to \$4,000. Farm lands are held at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated from 1-2 mile to 4 miles from the railroad station. About 20 good farm hands could obtain permanent work and from 50 to 100 for periods varying from 1 to 6 months. Wages for permanent help run from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per month and board and for temporary help from \$20.00 to \$50.00. From \$1.50 to \$2.50 are paid, according to class of work, when employed by the day. Woodsmen are always in demand for fall and winter work with fair wages.

From 12 to 15 additional house girls could get continuous work at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. There is no other demand for female labor, and the local mechanics can care for all the work required. Rents vary from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per month, averaging about \$5.00. Swedes and Danes are preferred for farm hands. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Several Danish families have settled in town and they make a home for themselves as quickly as any class.

Lagrange.

In Lagrange not many farms are for sale. One of 150 acres is offered for \$3,000. Neither is there any farm lands in the market. The farm alluded to is one-half mile from a railroad station. No farm help is hired by the year but probably 30 could get jobs for 6 months at an average wage of \$26.00 per month. In haying \$2.00 per day is paid.

There is little call for house girls and \$2.50 per week is the wages paid. Occasionally a carpenter can get a job at \$2.75 for a 10-hour day. There are but few desirable rents in town which cost about \$8.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Lee.

In Lee farms with buildings, ranging from 50 to 100 acres, can be bought for from \$300 to \$1,200. The distance to a railroad station is from 8 to 12 miles. The principal call for farm laborers is for the potato harvest when wages are about \$26.00

per month and board. For day work from \$1.00 to \$1.75 is paid. There is always a good demand for woodsmen for fall and winter work, and for river drivers in the spring.

House girls are paid about \$2.00 per week, and the call is only for temporary help, but it is often impossible to obtain such help when needed. There is no industry giving employment to females, and the local mechanics can care for all calls in their several lines. Rents are from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per month. Outside of house girls, the labor market is well supplied and no foreign help is needed. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Levant.

In Levant farms from 50 to 200 acres are in the market at prices varying from \$500 to \$5,000 and farm lands can be bought at from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre. The distance from the railroad station is from 5 to 10 miles. There are not many farmers who employ help by the year, but probably from 25 to 50 could find work from 1 to 6 months in the summer season with wages from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month, or from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day on short jobs, the higher rate being paid in haying. There is considerable call for wood choppers and ice cutters in winter season.

From 20 to 30 house girls could get employment at from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per week. The demand for additional mechanics is not large but occasionally an additional blacksmith, carpenter, mason, painter or paper hanger is wanted. The work day is 10 hours and the wages paid to carpenters and painters are \$2.00 per day; masons, \$2.50; and other laborers about \$1.50. Rents are not plenty and command from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per month. English, Swedes and Danes are preferred as foreign settlers. A few could be utilized at farm work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation. This is a farming town without large manufactures. There are quite a number of farms, with buildings, that can be bought at a low figure where industrious men with small means could locate and find employment for a part of the time among their well-to-do neighbors and put in the rest of their time on their own place and soon own a home.

Lincoln.

There are farms in Lincoln of from 70 to 150 acres from 1 to 5 miles from a railroad station that can be bought at from \$800 to \$5,000. A small amount of farm land is in the market at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Probably not more than 15 farm hands could find employment through the year but 75 are needed in the summer season from 1 to 3 months. Wages for permanent help average about \$26.00 per month and board and for temporary help, \$35.00 per month. Wages by the day for brief periods are from \$2.00 to \$2.25, the latter figure being in haying. There is no lack of work in the winter season as there is always a good call for woodsmen and river drivers at wages varying from \$33.00 per month to \$2.00 per day with board.

About 25 house girls could get employment at \$2.00 per week but there is little other opportunity for the employment of female help. There is no call for additional mechanics. Rents average about \$6.00 per month. For foreigners, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.50 per \$1,000 valuation. Farm help is very scarce and wages high and men that are used to lumbering are hard to get, in fact we are short of men for almost everything except loafing.

Lowell.

Farms with buildings in Lowell, containing from 10 to 50 acres and situated about 9 miles from a railroad station, can be bought at prices varying from \$100 to \$1,200 and farm lands are in the market at prices varying from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Not more than 5 or 6 farm hands could obtain employment by the year, but 50 could be utilized from 1 to 6 months in the summer season. Wages are from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and when employed by the day from \$1.35 to \$3.00 are paid. There is always a good demand for woodsmen for winter work.

A few house girls could find steady employment at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. There is no call for mechanics. Rents average about \$2.00 per month. In case foreigners were to settle in town, Danes would be preferred. Their principal work at first would be farming, saw mill work and lumbering. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Mattawamkeag.

In Mattawamkeag are several farms for sale at from \$700 to \$2,000, within convenient distance of the railroad station. Farms are not numerous in this town and but few employ help. Wages vary from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month or \$1.50 by the day. There is always a good demand for woodsmen.

A few house girls are needed, the pay being from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. There is occasionally a call for an extra carpenter, but other mechanics are not needed. Rents are held at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month. Swedes are preferred for foreigners. The tax rate for 1907 was \$29.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Medway.

Medway has no farms or farm lands for sale. A large tannery which was formerly run in this town has gone out of business leaving more men who want work than the town can furnish. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Milford.

Milford contains very little farming land. None of it is in the market. Farm help is generally quite plenty and only a very few additional hands could find employment for a few months in the summer season. There is always a call for woodsmen for winter work. A few house girls are wanted with wages at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed and there are no available rents. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Mount Chase.

In Mount Chase are farms containing from 30 to 160 acres, from 4 to 6 miles from any railroad station, which, with buildings, can be bought at prices varying from \$700 to \$3,000. Farm lands are held at about \$8.00 per acre. From 15 to 20 farm hands could get continuous employment and from 25 to 50 for 3 or 4 months in summer. Wages for permanent help vary from \$24.00 to \$30.00 per month and for temporary help, \$30.00 to \$35.00 a month or from \$1.50 to \$2.00 by the day. Woodsmen are in demand in the fall at from \$30 to \$35 per month and board.

Several house girls are needed, wages being about the same as in adjoining towns. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per month. In case foreigners should settle in town English and French would be preferred. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$34.00 per \$1,000 valuation. The most difficult time to obtain farm help is in the grain and potato harvest.

Newburg.

A very few places are in the market in Newburg where farms with buildings are held at from \$2,000 to \$4,000. There are no farm lands in the market. The distance from a railroad is from 2 to 5 miles. Only a few farm hands are needed and these for 6 to 7 months in summer. Wages are from \$15.00 to \$26.00 per month.

A few house girls are needed with wages at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, but there is no demand for additional mechanics and no rents are available. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Orono.

In Orono farms including buildings and containing from 20 to 100 acres are for sale at prices varying from \$600 to \$5,000 and farm lands are held at from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Such farms and farm lands are from 1 to 6 miles from a railroad station. From 10 to 15 farm hands might find employment by the year and about 25 for 5 to 8 months. Wages for permanent help run from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and for temporary help from \$26.00 to \$30.00 or from \$1.50 to \$1.75 by the day. The call for woodsmen is always good for a winter's job and there is more or less mill work in the spring.

From 15 to 25 additional house girls are needed, wages being from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. No rents are available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Orrington.

In Orrington farms of from 10 to 300 acres, including buildings, are in the market at prices varying from \$300 to \$7,000. There are a few places where buildings have been burned that can be bought for about \$10.00 per acre. The distance to a

railroad station is from 1 to 4 miles. On permanent farm jobs about 25 hands could be utilized, and about 30 others from 3 to 4 months in the summer season, wages varying from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month or \$1.50 to \$1.75 by the day. There is some call for sailors, also for mill hands in an adjoining town.

A dozen additional house girls are needed. Wages are from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per month. In case foreigners were to settle in town, Danes and Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Passadumkeag.

In Passadumkeag there are several farms with buildings, containing from 50 to 100 acres and situated from 1 to 4 miles from the railroad station that can be purchased at from \$350 to \$1,000, and farm lands can be bought at from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per acre. There is no demand for farm laborers by the year but from 20 to 30 could find work from 4 to 6 months at wages ranging from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month and board.

A half dozen girls would supply the demand for permanent jobs at house work, wages being from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week and board, while the kindling wood factory furnishes employment to other girls who make from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week without board. The mechanical trades are well supplied with local workmen. No rents are available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$32.50 per \$1,000 valuation. Passadumkeag is a small town with much waste land. A saw mill furnishes local work in summer, but in winter most men work in the woods and on the drives in spring. There is a good market in the vicinity for produce yet but little farming is done.

Patten.

Farms with buildings in Patten, containing from 40 to 160 acres and from one-half mile to 5 miles from the railroad station, can be bought at prices varying from \$400 to \$10,000 and farm lands are held at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre. From 40 to 50 additional farm hands would supply the demand for permanent help, but from 100 to 150 will be needed for about 4 months, or from planting time until the potato crop is housed.

Permanent hands command from \$26.00 to \$30.00 and board, and temporary help receive from \$30.00 to \$35.00, or \$1.50 and board when working by the day. The lumber operations furnish work for about 5 months in fall and winter with wages from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month and board.

It would require 25 additional house girls to supply the present demand, wages being from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. One or 2 additional masons are needed. The work day for mechanics is from 9 to 10 hours, and wages of masons are \$4.00; painters, \$3.00; carpenters, \$2.50 to \$3.00 and other laborers, \$1.75. Rents are few and are held at from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per month.

A desire is expressed that Swedes come to Patten and either purchase and clear some of the wild farm lots, or else settle in the village as laborers as there is always a demand for such at good wages. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.75 per \$1,000 valuation.

Plymouth.

In Plymouth there are farms with buildings for sale for from \$1,000 to \$5,000. They are of various sizes up to 250 acres and are from 1 to 6 miles from a railroad station. From 6 to 12 farm hands would satisfy the demand for permanent help, but from 10 to 20 are needed for 3 or 4 months in the summer season. Permanent hands are paid from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board, and temporary from \$25.00 to \$30.00. There is some mill work and the demand for woodsmen for a winter job is always good.

Half a dozen girls could find employment at house work at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. A very few carpenters might find work at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day of 9 hours. Rents average \$4.00 per month. For foreign farm help Swedes and Germans would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Prentiss.

Prentiss has nothing for sale in the line of farms or farm lands. A very few farm hands might find work in the summer season at from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board, but there is more call for woodsmen than for farm laborers. There is no demand for female help, neither for mechanics. The tax

rate for 1907 was \$31.00 per \$1,000 valuation. If foreigners were to settle in town, Germans, Swedes or Norwegians would be preferred.

Our correspondent adds: "I do not think we should cater to any country for immigrants. If our Labor Bureau would do half as much to encourage Americans to leave the large centers as it does to get foreign hoboos here it would do an untold kindness to many. As a rule there are too many coming to America that are not desirable citizens and another bad feature is their being allowed to vote. Our own boys have to live 21 years before they have the right and no foreigner with the same mental ability knows more what he is voting for than a child. They are made voters for a political purpose and I think they should be cut out from the right to vote for 21 years after coming here."

Springfield.

In Springfield there are farms from 100 to 200 acres with buildings that can be bought for from \$800 to \$3,000 and farm lands for \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. The distance to a railroad station is from 10 to 15 miles. Very few farmers hire by the year but probably 100 or more could obtain work for about 6 months in the summer season with wages from \$26.00 to \$32.00 per month and board. By the day from \$1.00 to \$2.50 are paid according to the ability of the workman and the class of work performed. Woodsmen's wages are from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month.

About 25 additional house girls are needed for permanent work, wages being from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. The town has a good supply of local mechanics. Rents are from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per month. For foreign help Swedes and Danes are preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$34.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Stetson.

In Stetson there are farms from 100 to 640 acres which can be purchased at prices varying from \$500 to \$5,000. Farm lands are held at from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per acre, varying according to the amount of standing wood. These farms are situated from 3 to 8 miles from a railroad station. There is a call for about 25 farm hands for permanent work and 50 for a period of 6

months in the summer season. Wages are from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board for permanent help. For temporary through the haying season from \$30.00 to \$40.00 or by the day \$1.50 to \$2.50. In the fall woodsmen are in demand as well as wood choppers.

A few house girls are needed, wages being from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. A few additional brick and stone masons, carpenters, shoe makers, and tin workers could probably find employment. The work day is 10 hours. Wages for carpenters are \$2.00 per day and for masons \$3.00. In case of foreigners settling in town, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Veazie.

Veazie is a small town adjoining Bangor and the conditions of the two places are similar. Not more than 2 or 3 farms are in the market. They vary in acreage from 35 to 50 and are held at from \$2,500 to \$3,000. They are about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad station. Not more than 2 or 3 farm hands could find permanent employment. Perhaps half a dozen could get work from 1 1-2 to 2 months through the summer season. Wages for permanent help are from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and through the haying season from \$30.00 to \$40.00. There is little opportunity for employment in town during the winter season.

Six to 8 house girls are needed, wages being from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. There are no available rents. For foreigners, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Lakeville Plantation.

Lakeville contains only 13 farms, among which only 2 employ help by the season, wages being from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month. Woodsmen are always in demand for the winter season at an average of \$30.00 per month. Neither additional house girls nor mechanics are needed. The tax rate for 1907 was \$15.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Stacyville Plantation.

In Stacyville farms with buildings containing from 50 to 200 acres can be purchased at prices varying from \$500 to \$10,000. There are also farm lands for sale but no prices are quoted. A railroad passes through the plantation. But few farmers employ help but good men are always in demand for the summer season at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 and board. For the winter season lumbering operations employ all spare help where wages are from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board.

House girls are paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week but only a limited number are required. No additional mechanics are needed. Swedes for farm hands or permanent settlers would be preferred in case foreigners should settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Piscataquis County.

Abbot.

Abbot has several farms from 2 to 4 miles from a railroad station, and ranging from 50 to 200 acres each, which could be bought at prices varying from \$500 to \$2,000, including buildings. Farm lands without buildings could be purchased at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. About 10 farm hands could find permanent employment at from \$18.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and a larger number could find work from 2 to 7 months in the busy farm season at from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month, with a chance to cut wood or lumber in cold weather at from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day without board.

A few girls could find permanent employment at house work at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week and board, besides which there is no call for female help, neither is there any demand for additional mechanics. English, Germans and Irish would be preferred in case of foreigners being utilized as farm laborers or as prospective citizens.

The rates of wages quoted above are claimed to be more than farmers in this section can afford to pay. It is suggested that from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per month, with board, washing and a team to drive once a week, on a 6 or 7 months' job, or \$200 per year with similar privileges, is all a farmer can afford to pay

on account of the distance to a city market. The tax rate for 1907 was \$33.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Atkinson.

In Atkinson farm lands without buildings are held at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, and farms of about 100 acres with buildings could be bought for about \$2,000, the distance to a railroad station being 3 miles or less, either at South Sebec on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, or at Charleston on the Bangor Railway and Electric Company's road. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation. A few rents are available at about \$5.00 per month.

There is but little call for farm hands through the year, the rate of wages for such being about \$26.00 per month with board. For a six months' job, about 10 hands could find employment at about \$30.00 per month, with a good prospect of getting work in the lumber woods the rest of the year.

There is no special demand for female help or for mechanics. Occasionally a carpenter can get a job at \$2.50 for a 10-hour day. Atkinson is an agricultural town and well adapted to stock raising and potatoes. The average yield of potatoes for 1907 is given as 300 bushels per acre.

Blanchard.

In Blanchard there are farms with buildings for sale at reasonable prices. These farms contain from 100 to 600 acres and are from 1 to 3 miles from the railroad station. Two or three hands could find permanent jobs on farms, and 25 or more could obtain work from 3 to 6 months in the summer season. Wages vary according to length of term of employment and the ability of the workman. Wages by the day are from \$1.50 to \$2.00. There is always a demand in the fall for woodsmen whose wages vary from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month and board.

There is generally an opportunity for work in the slate quarries, both for ordinary laborers and slate workers, at \$1.50 and upwards per day. Otherwise there is no additional call for mechanics, neither is there for house girls. Carpenters are paid \$2.50 per day. Rents are scarce and such as can be had command from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907

was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Next to Americans, Welsh and Swedes are preferred, in fact quite a number of both nationalities are employed about the slate quarries. The Welsh were the pioneer slate workers in Maine. Blanchard being in a mountain section, is noted for pure air, good water, and a good class of people.

Brownville.

In Brownville several farms with buildings from 1 1-2 to 7 miles from the railroad station and ranging from 40 to 150 acres each are for sale at prices varying from \$300 to \$3,000. Farm lands similarly situated can be bought at \$2.50 per acre and upwards. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation, but will be much lower the present year. Probably not more than 3 or 4 farm hands could find continuous employment, but 10 or 12 might get farm work for about 4 months in the busy season. The rate of wages for permanent help is given at \$20.00 and on shorter jobs, \$25.00 with board for a minimum, but in either case extra good men will command more. From \$1.50 to \$2.00 are paid when hired by the day for a brief time.

There are good opportunities for employment in a sawmill, shank factory, slate quarries or lumber woods. From 10 to 20 girls could find permanent employment at house work at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week; and there is a small demand for factory workers at about \$6.00 per week. At times there is a call for mechanics. The working day is 10 hours, and carpenters are paid from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day; painters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; masons, \$2.00 to \$3.00; and laborers other than on farms, \$1.50 to \$2.00. A limited number of rents are available, ranging from \$4.00 to \$15.00 per month. Swedes, Welsh and Germans would be preferred in case foreign immigrants were to settle permanently in town and a limited number could be utilized as farm laborers.

Our correspondent adds: "Few of our farms are run to their full capacity for lack of efficient help. If honest men, skilled in farm work, had homes in this town and were willing to work for a reasonable wage, I believe the demand for such would increase rapidly, and that in a few years many could find employment. There is also good water power running to waste and the best slate in the world unquarried, with excellent facilities for shipping."

Dover.

In Dover farms of from 50 to 200 acres with buildings could be bought at prices varying from \$400 to \$6,000, and farm lands without buildings, from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, the distance to a railroad station being from 2 to 8 miles. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.60 per \$1,000 valuation. From 20 to 25 farm hands could find continuous employment, and from 40 to 50 from one to 6 months in the busy farming season. Permanent hands command about \$26.00 per month with board, and for shorter periods about \$30.00 on the average. From \$1.50 to \$2.00 by the day is paid on brief jobs. Through the fall and winter there is a demand for wood choppers and woodsmen at from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board.

There is a demand for additional girls for house work at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. The present demand for mechanics is small except for carpenters who work 9 hours per day at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Rents are scarce and command from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per month. A preference is indicated for German, Swede and Russian farm laborers in case of foreigners settling in town.

Foxcroft.

There are a few places with buildings for sale in Foxcroft containing from 8 to 160 acres, but no farm lands are in the market. The prices at which these farms are held are not mentioned. There is not much call for farm hands by the year, but from 50 to 60 might find employment from 2 to 5 months in the summer season, and the call for woodsmen is generally good. Wages on farms vary from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per month according to length of time employed, and day work is from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Probably from 12 to 15 girls could obtain permanent employment at house work at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week, but there is no demand at present for other female help, neither for mechanics or laborers. Help is more plenty than last year. Rents are scarce and command from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per month. French and Russians would be preferred in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Guilford.

The prices quoted for farms in Guilford vary from \$400 to \$6,000. Such farms are from 2 to 5 miles from a railroad station and contain from 30 to 225 acres. A dozen farm hands, more or less, might find permanent employment and from 30 to 50 for a period of about 2 months. On a steady farm job the wages are from \$18.00 to \$26.00 per month, and for brief periods, from \$35.00 to \$45.00. By the day, from \$1.35 to \$1.75 is paid except in haying, when good hands command from \$2.25 to \$2.50. Men for the lumber woods are in demand at from \$22.00 to \$30.00 and board per month. There is some call for girls for factory and house work, but no rates of wages are quoted. Rents are from \$7.00 to \$14.00. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation. For foreigners, Swedes would be preferred and a limited number could be utilized as farm hands or in lumber woods.

Medford.

In Medford there are farms from one-half mile to 5 miles from a railroad station, containing from 50 to 160 acres of land with buildings, that can be bought at from \$300 to \$3,000; also farm lands without buildings from \$5.00 to \$12.00 per acre. Very few hands could find continuous employment on farms, but from 15 to 25 might find work for 3 or 4 months at from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month. Farm wages by the day are about \$1.50, or \$1.00 and board, the wage varying according to the ability of the man. There is a good demand for wood choppers and woodsmen after the busy farming season is over.

About 12 girls could obtain permanent employment at house work at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. There is very little call for mechanics, carpenters receiving from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day of 10 hours. A few rents are available at about \$5.00 per month. In the matter of foreign immigrants, Swedes, Canadians, Irish and Germans would be preferred, and no doubt a few could be utilized at farm and woods work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$15.60 per \$1,000 valuation.

Milo.

Farms with buildings can be bought in Milo at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000, the acreage running from 50 to 300, and the distance from a railroad station being from 1 to 3 miles. It is estimated that 25 farm hands could obtain permanent employment, and 50 others, jobs for about 3 months. Wages for permanent help run from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month with board, and for temporary help, \$30.00 to \$35.00. Day wages in haying and rush work are from \$2.00 to \$2.50. Various mills and car repair shops employ many hands at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day. Probably 25 additional girls could find permanent positions at house work at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. Carpenters and painters receive \$2.50 per day; masons, \$3.00; and laborers other than those on farms, from \$1.50 to \$2.00. In case of foreign immigrants settling in town, preference is indicated for Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Scotch or Welsh. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Monson.

In Monson there are several farms with buildings, containing from 40 to 300 acres each and from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 miles from the railroad station, that could be purchased at prices varying from \$800 to \$2,000. The call for farm help is mostly for about 3 months at from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month and board, or for a few days at from \$1.25 to \$1.75 without board. Probably 25 could find employment on farms. There is generally a call for slate quarry laborers at from \$1.25 up.

From 10 to 15 girls could find permanent employment at house work at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, but there is no other demand for female help. Carpenters receive \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day; painters, \$3.00; masons, \$4.00; and laborers, other than on farms, about \$1.50. The work day is 10 hours. English, Germans or Welsh would be preferred as foreigners, slate quarries being where some might be utilized. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Orneville.

In Orneville, farms varying in size from 5 to 500 acres, including buildings, are for sale at prices running from \$500 to

\$5,000, and a few small lots of farm lands can be had for from \$1.50 to \$10.00 per acre. The distance varies from a few rods to five miles from a railroad station. A few farm hands could easily find work for about 3 months in the busy farming season. Wages for permanent help are from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per month and board, and for temporary hands about \$25.00 on the average, or from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day on brief jobs. Help is also needed for cutting cord wood and pulp wood, also for mill work in spring and early summer, but the most pressing need is for farm hands.

A few house girls are needed, wages being from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. The only demand for mechanics is for rough carpenters. Rents are from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per month. For farm hands, outside of Americans, Irish would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Parkman.

Farm lands without buildings in Parkman can be bought at from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre, and farms with buildings ranging from 25 to 300 acres are in the market at prices varying from \$500 to \$5,000. Such lands and farms are from 3 to 6 miles from a railroad station. There is no demand for farm hands by the year, but probably 25 could find employment for about 6 months at about \$30.00 per month or by the day at \$1.25. Through the rest of the year employment could be found in cutting lumber. A few girls are wanted for house work at about \$3.00 per week. Swedes would be preferred in case foreign immigrants should settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Sangerville.

Farms with buildings in Sangerville, of from 25 to 250 acres and from one-fourth mile to 4 miles from a railroad station, are in the market at prices varying from \$500 to \$2,000, and farm lands without buildings are held at prices from \$5.00 to \$100 per acre, according to quality and location. Our correspondent estimates that 50 additional men could find continuous employment on farms at from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month, and 100 for about 3 months in summer at about \$35.00. By the day, \$2.00

is the ordinary wage. Lumbering and mills furnish considerable work at from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day.

There is a demand for about 25 additional girls for continuous employment at house work at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week, and there is more or less call for female help in the woolen mills at about \$1.25 per day. The work day is 10 hours except for masons, who work 9, but the call for mechanics is small. Rents are very scarce, such as are occupied by workmen, commanding about \$8.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Sebec.

In Sebec there are farms in the market, containing from 50 to 200 acres, which, with buildings, can be bought for from \$600 to \$10,000, and farm lands without buildings are held at from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Such farms and lands are from 2 to 5 miles from a railroad station. Very few hands could find permanent work on farms, but probably 50 could get work from 1 to 3 months at from \$26.00 to \$30.00, and some extra help by the day at from \$1.00 to \$1.25 and board. There is good demand for woodsmen in the fall and winter. House work girls command from \$2.00 to \$4.00, but the demand is small. Rents are not plenty but a few might be found at from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Shirley.

From \$300 to \$1,800 will purchase a farm with buildings in the town of Shirley and farm lands without buildings can be bought for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre, situated from 1 to 3 miles from the railroad station. The demand for farm help is only for the busy season when about 15 might get work for 3 months at about \$30.00 per month, or by the day at from \$1.00 to \$1.50. The cutting and sawing of lumber gives employment to such as desire this work.

About \$3.00 per week are paid to house girls but probably not more than half a dozen could get steady employment. Occasionally a nurse is employed at \$1.00 per day. There is no call for additional mechanics. The work day for masons is 8 hours, all others, 10. Carpenters and painters receive \$2.00 per day;

masons, \$3.50; laborers other than on farms, \$1.00. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Foreigners could only be utilized at farming and lumbering, and Swedes would be preferred. The town has much unoccupied land and is out of debt.

Wellington.

There are farms for sale in Wellington, ranging from 40 to 200 acres, at reasonable rates, but no prices are quoted. Farm lands are held at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are from 6 to 9 miles from a railroad station. Probably 25 farm hands could get employment from 1 to 6 months at from \$15.00 to \$26.00 per month, or from \$1.00 to \$1.50 by the day. A few hands are employed in saw mills and there is a good call for woodsmen.

House girls receive about \$3.00 per week, but the call is not large. A very few carpenters might find work but there is no call for other mechanics. The work day is 10 hours and the usual pay for carpenters and painters is \$2.00 per day; masons, \$2.50; laborers other than on farms, \$1.50. Scotch would be preferred in case foreigners settled in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$32.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Williamsburg.

A few farms with buildings in Williamsburg might be purchased for from \$800 to \$4,000. The acreage is from 50 to 150, and the distance from 2 to 5 miles from a railroad station. A half dozen farm hands might find employment from 2 to 4 months at about \$30.00 per month. From \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day is paid for temporary help. Woodsmen are in demand at from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month, and board. One or 2 house girls might find work at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. There is no call for mechanics. A very few rents could be had for from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.50 per \$1,000 valuation. This town is small in area and population and the opportunities for employment are very limited. French would be preferred in case foreigners were to settle in town.

Willimantic.

Willimantic is a small agricultural town with no farms or farm lands for sale. A very few men might find employment by the year at from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month, and 10 or 12 could get work in the busy season at from \$26.00 to \$30.00. From \$1.00 to \$1.50 is paid by the day for temporary help. The call is generally good for woodsmen at from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month. Girls at housework receive from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week for short terms, but there is no call for continuous work in this line. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Wages for carpenters and painters are about \$2.50 per day, and masons \$3.00. The work day is 10 hours. In case of foreign settlers, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

*Sagadahoc County.**Arrowsic.*

Farms with buildings in this town can be purchased at from \$400 to \$5,000 each. In area they contain from 18 to 700 acres. These farms are located from 1 to 6 miles from a railroad station. There is no great demand for additional farm laborers for continuous employment, but efficient and reliable help can find work at any time at wages of from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. During the busy season 20 to 25 additional laborers can find employment about the farms. Wages for short periods of employment are from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day. Occasionally there is an opportunity to secure employment chopping wood and in the lumber mills.

A few females can find employment at domestic service, the wages paid being from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week. No additional mechanics are required. Carpenters and painters work 8 hours for which they receive \$2.50; masons work 8 hours per day and are paid from \$3.00 to \$3.50. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000. If foreign immigrants were coming to the town to become permanent residents, our correspondents express a preference for French and Irish.

Bath.

Farms with buildings within the limits of the city of Bath that are for sale contain from 50 to 100 acres each. The prices placed upon them are from \$2,500 to \$4,000. These farms are located from 3 to 10 miles from a railroad station. About 50 additional laborers are required upon the farms during the busy season which covers a period of about 5 months. Those permanently employed on farms are paid from \$18.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. For temporary employment \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month are paid with board. Day wages for brief periods are \$2.00. The ship building industry of Bath furnishes employment for a large number of men, and those temporarily engaged as farm hands can usually find work at this industry when not otherwise employed.

There is always a demand for female labor and our correspondent gives as his opinion that as many as 100 are required for present wants. The wages paid for household service are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, and it is reported that \$1.50 per day is the wages earned by women in the shirt factory. There is generally an opportunity for employment for ship carpenters and boat builders. Carpenters are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day of 9 hours; painters, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day of 8 hours; masons, bricklayers and plasterers, \$3.00 per day of 8 hours, and laborers, other than farm laborers, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 and work from 9 to 10 hours. There are some rents to be had at from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000.

Among the immigrants that are coming from other countries a preference is expressed for the Scotch, Swedes and Germans. From the information received it is learned that it is becoming a serious question in Bath and vicinity as to where competent farm laborers and domestic help may be obtained. Employment at good wages can easily be found by temperate, industrious and capable help, and any movement to supply the deficiency will meet with hearty approval and co-operation.

Bowdoinham.

At Bowdoinham there are farms with buildings that are for sale. They contain from 5 to 150 acres, and the purchase price

is from \$200 to \$3,000 each. Farm lands without buildings can be bought for about \$20.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are located from 1 to 4 miles from the railroad station. There is always an opportunity for a few reliable farm laborers to secure permanent employment at wages of from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. The estimated number of additional laborers required during the busy season is 20. Wages during this time are \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

A few females are needed for permanent domestic service. Wages are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters are paid \$2.00 per day and work 10 hours; painters, \$2.00 per day and work from 8 to 10 hours; and masons, from \$2.00 to \$3.00 and work 8 hours. There are some rents that can be had for from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month. The rate of taxation is \$20.00 per \$1,000. If immigrants from other countries were coming to this town to become permanent residents, our correspondent expresses the opinion that Swedes would be the most preferable.

Topsham.

At Topsham there are farms with buildings for sale ranging in size from 10 to 200 acres. The selling prices are from \$500 to \$7,000 each. The location of these farms is 1 mile to 4 miles from a railroad station. From our correspondent we learn that 25 additional farm laborers are wanted for permanent employment at from \$15.00 to \$26.00 per month and board. For about two months, or during the haying season as many as 100 additional laborers are required to do the work. Day wages at this time are from \$1.50 to \$2.50. At the paper mills wages are from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day and there is generally an opportunity for desirable help to get employment at this business.

About 25 females can find permanent employment at domestic service with wages from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per week. Good capable girls can easily command the larger figure. The home supply of mechanics is most always sufficient to meet the demand. Carpenters' wages are \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; painters', \$1.50 to \$2.50, and masons', \$3.00 to \$3.50. Carpenters work 9 hours per day; painters, 9 hours, and masons, 8 hours. There are no rents available. The rate of taxation in 1907 was

\$15.50 per \$1,000. Among the foreign immigrants the Swedes are thought to be the most desirable as the greatest need is for farm laborers.

Woolwich.

Farms with buildings for sale in this town are of various sizes the range being from 50 to 200 acres each. They are located from 1-2 mile to 7 miles from the railroad station. The prices asked for these farms, as reported to the bureau, are from \$500 to \$7,000 each. There is no demand for additional farm laborers for permanent employment. About 25 men are required for temporary employment, the time of such service covering a period of from 1 to 8 months. Wages are from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, and day wages from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

There is generally a demand for females for domestic service. Wages for this work are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. No additional mechanics are required, the home supply being sufficient for all needs. Carpenters and painters are paid \$2.00 per day; masons, bricklayers and plasterers receive from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day. All trades are required to work 10 hours for a full day's work. There are some rents to be had at from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000. The opinion expressed by our correspondents is that Swedish, Irish, German and Scotch immigrants are desirable help and make good citizens. Men of moderate means will find no difficulty in establishing a home in this town and if they are temperate, frugal and industrious, success will crown their efforts.

Somerset County.

Anson.

There are a few 100-acre farms with buildings in this town that might be purchased at from \$500 to \$1,500, also some farm lands at about \$10.00 per acre. These places are from 3 to 5 miles from the railroad station. In recent years it has been difficult or impossible to get competent help at a price which farmers can afford to pay. If such could be obtained quite a number would employ by the year and probably 50 could get work for 6 months. Wages for permanent help run from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and for temporary,

\$10.00 higher. By the day, wages average about \$1.50. There is always woods work in winter and some mill work at times.

House girls are scarce and command from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. Probably 10 to 12 more could find employment. There is no special demand for mechanics. Foreign help who cannot speak English are not really desirable as farm hands. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Bingham.

Our correspondent in Bingham does not know of any particular farms for sale though there may be some. There is no doubt that quite a number of farm hands could get work for from 4 to 6 months in the summer season at from \$24.00 to \$40.00 per month and board. Several wood-working mills give employment to quite a force of men.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week and a dozen more are needed. In the shoe shank mill, females earn about \$1.00 per day without board. We are informed that a plumber and tinsmith, a mason and a few carpenters are needed in this town. The work day is 10 hours. Among foreigners, Germans and Swedes would be preferred as settlers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent adds: "I never knew a time when a man who wanted to work could not find work here and it appears to me very strange that people will starve in the cities and villages rather than to go on a farm."

Cambridge.

There are farms with buildings in this town, containing from 50 to 200 acres and from 3 to 7 miles from a railroad station, that are in the market at prices running from \$600 to \$4,000. Farm lands are held at about \$10.00 per acre. It is claimed that the soil of Cambridge is well adapted to the raising of potatoes, that the crop runs from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. Probably half a dozen farm hands could find permanent work, provided the right kind of men could be found, and from 10 to 12 for about 4 months in the summer season, but the town has no further use for men who go about beating their living under the pretense of desiring work. Wages for permanent hands

run from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board and by the season from \$26.00 to \$30.00. From \$1.00 to \$1.50 and board are paid by the day except in haying when wages are from \$2.00 to \$2.25.

A few more girls could earn from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week at house work but outside of this there is no demand for female labor. There is no work for additional mechanics. Rents are about \$3.00 per month but are not plenty. Swedes are mentioned but any industrious people would be welcomed as purchasers of farms or as farm hands. Woodsmen are needed in fall and winter. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Canaan.

Farms with buildings from 50 to 150 acres and about 8 miles from a railroad station can be purchased at from \$500 to \$4,000, and farm lands from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre. A few permanent jobs are reported to be open to farm hands at about \$20.00 per month and board, and from 15 to 20 could probably get work in the summer season at about \$26.00. In haying the demand for help is large, from 75 to 100 for a few weeks, with wages about \$2.00 per day. Wood chopping and lumbering furnish employment in cold weather.

A few additional house girls are needed, wages being about \$3.00 per week on the average. The local supply of mechanics is ample for all demands. Rents are not plenty and command from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per month. A preference is indicated for Swedes provided foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Concord.

Farms with buildings situated from 1 to 4 miles from a railroad station and containing from 50 to 345 acres are for sale at prices ranging from \$250 to \$3,000. A few additional permanent farm hands are needed. Pay for such runs from \$10.00 to \$26.00 per month and board, depending on the quality of the help. Wages per month by the season run from \$15.00 to \$30.00 and board, and by the day on brief jobs from \$1.00 to \$1.50. There is some mill work where a few men can find employment but woodsmen are always in demand for the fall and winter.

Wages at house work run from \$2.00 to \$4.00 and it is estimated that 25 additional girls could find employment. A few care for the sick at from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per week. A preference is indicated for good workers rather than the selection of any particular nationality, in case foreign immigrants were to become permanent residents of the town. This is a small town but there is need of both farm and household help. The tax rate for 1907 was \$34.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Cornville.

Farms with buildings in this town are offered at from \$400 to \$5,000 and farm lands at from \$2.00 per acre up. The farms contain from 50 to 200 acres and are from 4 to 5 miles from a railroad station. Many farmers in this town would employ competent help at a reasonable price if such help were available.

House girls are in demand at about \$3.00 per week. Rents cost from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per month. Among foreign nationalities, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Detroit.

The farms with buildings that are for sale in Detroit vary in size, the smallest being 25 acres, the largest, 200. Prices range from \$500 to \$5,000. Farm lands without buildings can be bought for from \$3.00 to \$50.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are located from one-half mile to 6 miles from the railroad station. There is no demand for additional farm labor except for haying and digging potatoes. At this work about 25 can find employment for from 2 to 6 weeks at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per month but they are scarce. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$18.50 per \$1,000. From our correspondent, we learn that there is no desire to have foreigners of any nationality but if any were to settle in the town the preference would be for Swedes.

Embden.

There are farms offered for sale in Embden containing from 50 to 1,000 acres. There are two railroad stations in town so these places are conveniently located in regard to transportation facilities. Our correspondent who has travelled much over the

State, asserts that he does not know of a place where a man can get so much for his money in buying a farm as in the town of Embden. A farm of 100 acres with pretty good buildings, fences, fruit trees, etc., can be bought for about \$1,000.

If reliable help could be obtained, a large number would be employed. The farmers would be glad to hire good help the year through. In most cases the help would be boarded in the family while others could furnish a rent if desired. It is estimated that 200 or more of the right sort could get work for about 6 months in the summer season. Wages run from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board for permanent help and from \$25.00 to \$30.00 when working by the season. Day wages run from \$1.25 to \$2.00. Woodsmen are in demand at good wages in fall and winter, and there is sometimes openings for men in the pulp and paper mills.

House girls are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week and a large number could be utilized. Carpenters are paid \$2.00 per day; painters, \$2.50; masons, \$3.00, but with the exception of carpenters, the work is well cared for by local mechanics. Among foreign nationalities, Irish and Germans would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Harmony.

The price of farms with buildings, situated from 1 to 4 miles from the railroad station and containing from 25 to 200 acres, runs from \$500 to \$3,000. This is a good farming town and it is almost impossible to get native help. It is estimated, if reliable help could be obtained, that 25 additional hands could get continuous employment on farms and 50 for the summer season. Wages by the year are about \$20.00 per month and board, and by the season, about \$25.00. Day wages run from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Men employed at farm work in summer can always get woods work in winter.

It is estimated that 20 additional girls could find employment, wages being from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. The demand for mechanics is well supplied. There are no available rents. Among foreigners, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Hartland.

Situated from 1 to 2 1-2 miles from the railroad station and containing from 40 to 100 acres are several farms with buildings which are for sale at prices varying from \$800 to \$2,000 and farm lands similarly situated are offered at from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre. There is not much call for farm hands by the year but it is estimated that the farmers of this town could utilize about 50 for an average of 4 months, wages being about \$26.00 per month and board, or about \$1.25 per day on brief jobs except in haying when day wages are much higher.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, while there are other opportunities for work in the woolen mill and skirt shop. There seems to be a little shortage of carpenters who, together with painters, are paid about \$2.25 for a 9-hour day. Village rents run from \$5.00 to \$8.00 but those occupied by farm hands are let for \$2.00 to \$4.00 per month. Among foreigners, Germans and Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Madison.

Farms with good buildings, situated from 1 to 10 miles of the railroad station and containing from 100 to 200 acres, can be bought at from \$1,000 to \$3,000, but no farm lands are in the market. On account of the scarcity of help, farmers are not trying to do much. They would probably employ 200 or 300 more if they were to be had. Wages by the season run from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Men working on farms in summer would have no trouble in getting work the rest of the year as the demand for woodsmen and river drivers is always good in the proper season, and wood choppers are often needed as well as help in the pulp, paper and woolen mills. A good man who wants work can find it.

This town is always short of help for house work. Wages run from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per week, and the woolen mills employ many women who are earning from \$1.00 to \$1.50 without board. The local supply of mechanics is sufficient for all demands. Wages in the building trades are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day of 9 hours. Rents in town are mostly from \$8.00 to

\$10.00 per month. Outside of Americans, Swedes and French are preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.90 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent adds: "The labor question in this State is in a bad condition. We are always short of help in all kinds of business. We have lots of socialists in our town who are continually preaching to the laboring man that the employer is getting all the profits of his labor and the less work he does the more he helps the laboring class. The unions all preach the same doctrine and encourage their men to take as much time as possible to do their work so as to make the job hold out. It takes three men now to do the work that two would do ten years ago. Farmers are not trying to do much farming on account of the help question. They cannot hire a man to pick rocks, dig a ditch or mow with a hand scythe. If they could get plenty of good help they would all be glad to do more farming.

"In this section of the State there are, in the back towns, a great many abandoned farms with fair buildings that could be bought for a small price, say from \$300 to \$1,000, where a man that would be willing to work hard and fare hard for a few years could get a living for himself and family, but there are very few men at the present time that would care to take that kind of a place, as they would think they could do much better to work for others for wages. Nearly all those abandoned farms are rocky, hard, poor land. It is my opinion that as long as men can get good wages to work for others, they will not undertake to live on those old run-out farms."

Mercer.

Prices asked for farms with buildings vary from \$1,000 to \$6,000 and farm lands are offered at from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per acre. The farms contain from 20 to 300 acres and are from 6 to 10 miles from a railroad station. It is estimated that at least 50 additional farm hands could find employment, mostly for periods of from 2 to 4 months in the summer season. Help by the year are paid from \$12.00 to \$18.00 per month and board, and by the season, about \$26.00. Day wages run from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Woodsmen are in demand in fall and winter.

House girls are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. There is

slight demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters are paid from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.00 to \$2.25; masons, \$2.50. The work day is 10 hours. Rents are generally available at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per month. Germans and Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners were to become permanent residents of the town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.50 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondent says: "We need more farm help but the wages usually demanded are above the profits of the farm."

Moscow.

Moscow is the most northerly incorporated town on the Kennebec river. There are several good farms with buildings for sale at reasonable prices. There are some abandoned farms from 4 to 6 miles from the railroad station that can be bought at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. They are somewhat run out and are growing up to bushes but they will make good stock farms, and potatoes and other field crops thrive under cultivation. Except in haying there is little call for farm help. Wages in haying are from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per month and board, or \$2.00 by the day. A rugged man can get a job in the woods and driving logs from August until the next July if he wishes to stick to that kind of work.

A few more girls are needed at house work, wages averaging about \$3.00 per week, but there is very little other employment for females. A preference is indicated for Swedes, Irish and Germans in case foreigners were to purchase farms in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

New Portland.

New Portland is essentially a farming town but has a little manufacturing in the lines of lumber and fruit canning, also a co-operative butter factory. It is a good dairy and orchard town. There are farms with buildings, situated from 4 to 8 miles from a railroad station and containing from 50 to 350 acres, which are for sale at prices ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. Buildings are generally in good repair and the town is free from debt. What the town needs most is good farm and domestic help. No doubt a few farm hands could find continuous jobs at fair wages, and from 25 to 50 for from 2 to 6 months in the

summer season, wages paid permanent help being from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, and for temporary help from \$25.00 to \$30.00. Ordinary farm wages by the day are about \$1.25 and in haying from \$2.00 to \$2.50. Lumbering and wood chopping furnish work after the farming season is over.

It is estimated that from 10 to 20 additional girls could find employment at house work, wages being from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics. The price of rents runs from \$2.00 to \$8.00 per month. English, Norwegians and Swedes would be preferred among foreigners. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.40 per \$1,000 valuation.

Pittsfield.

Farm lands are held at from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre and farms of from 50 to 125 acres with buildings are for sale at from \$1,500 to \$5,000. The distances to the railroad station are from 2 to 5 miles. It is estimated that 50 farm hands are needed for permanent work and 75 for the season of about 6 months, wages for permanent help being from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, and for temporary help, from \$25.00 to \$35.00. Day wages are from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Those temporarily employed on farms can get work in the woods or mills in winter.

There is need of 25 more girls for house work, wages by the week being from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Many work in the woolen mills where they make from \$0.80 to \$1.25 per day without board. There is no special call for mechanics. Rents in the village run from \$6.00 to \$20.00. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Saint Albans.

Varying in distance from a railroad station from 1 to 6 miles and containing from 40 to 250 acres, farms with buildings are offered for sale in this town at prices running from \$600 to \$4,000. About the only demand for farm help is by the season or by the day. About 20 men for an average of 6 months would be sufficient except some extra help in haying. Monthly wages run from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month. There would be no difficulty in farm hands getting a winter's job as woods work is always plenty.

House girls are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week but outside of the local supply the demand is not large. There is no call for additional mechanics. In case of foreigners settling in town, the preference would be for those from northern European countries. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.60 per \$1,000 valuation.

Skowhegan.

Farms with buildings are offered at from \$1,000 to \$6,000. They vary in size from 50 to 300 acres and are situated from 1 to 6 miles from the railroad station. At the present time help of all kinds seems to be plenty as the mills are running on short time. From \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board are paid permanent help on farms and from \$25.00 to \$30.00 to those working by the season. The ordinary farm wage by the day is \$1.25 but much higher in haying. The price of rents runs from \$5.00 to \$13.00. Among foreigners, Swedes would be preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Solon.

Farms with buildings, from 1 to 7 miles from a railroad station and containing from 30 to 200 acres, are for sale at prices ranging from \$500 to \$4,500. The demand for permanent farm help is small but it is estimated that from 50 to 100 additional hands will be needed for the season of from 3 to 6 months. About \$20.00 and board are paid permanent help and \$26.00 to temporary. Lumbering, saw mills and pulp mills keep many busy, so there is little difficulty for those working temporarily on farms to find employment at other times of year.

House girls are paid from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week and the demand is greater than the supply. The work day for mechanics is 10 hours, except for masons who work 8 hours. Painters are paid about \$2.00 per day; carpenters, \$2.50; and masons, \$3.00, but the local supply is ample for all needs. Rents average about \$8.00 per month. Among foreigners, Swedes, Norwegians and Scotch would be preferred. They are needed mostly for farm hands, woodsmen and river drivers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Starks.

Farms with buildings in Starks are offered for sale at from \$700 to \$1,800. They contain from 80 to 160 acres and are from 4 to 8 miles from a railroad station. Farm lands similarly located can be had at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. There seems to be need of about 50 additional farm hands for the season's work which averages about 5 months, wages running from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. There is no local industry that furnishes work for winter but men are in demand for lumber operations.

It is estimated that 20 additional girls could find employment at house work, wages being from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics. Rents average about \$6.00 per month. Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners were to become residents of the town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Dead River Plantation.

Dead River is a small plantation about 9 miles from a railroad station and in the midst of a lumber region. Our correspondent gives a very clear statement of the labor situation of the place, as follows:

"I do not know of any farmer who is anxious to sell his farm but most any of them would sell if he could get his price. Of course farm lands are not so high here as they are near the cities but I am not aware of any farm lands without buildings for sale. Most of the small farmers need help only in haying and harvesting, but at all seasons there is a demand for lots of men. River driving begins as soon as the ice is out of the streams in spring, and then in this Dead River country hundreds of men are wanted. As soon as the bark will run on the poplar trees probably a hundred men will be wanted to peel the bark from the trees, for next winter's operations. That will last till haying time.

"After haying the logging season commences when hundreds of men will be needed until the last of March following. Last year, I could not get men to carry on my farm spring and fall at hardly any price. I have a large farm which cuts 200 tons of hay and before and after haying I had to let lots of work go

undone. From June to December many men are wanted for guides for sportsmen, probably a hundred in the Dead River country.

"Last year for farm work, poplar peeling, haying, lumbering and guiding, wages run from \$35.00 per month and board to \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Farmers here cannot afford, for ordinary farm work, more than \$1.00 per day and board. If I could have got good help for that price I should have paid out from \$150 to \$200 more in wages than I did."

We have returns from several other plantations in Somerset county and conditions do not differ materially from those in Dead River. Generally only a very small part of the land in this section of the State is suitable for farms. It is fit only for the growth of timber and is the natural home of wild game and fish.

Waldo County.

Belfast.

Farms with buildings for sale within the limits of the city of Belfast range in acreage from 50 to 200 acres, and the selling price is from \$500 to \$2,000. These farms are from 2 to 6 miles from the railroad station. From 30 to 40 reliable farm laborers can find continuous employment at a wage of \$20.00 and upwards per month in addition to board. From our correspondent we learn that 100 farm laborers can find temporary employment during the busy season which is about 6 months of the year, wages averaging about \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages are \$1.00 and board. There is not much opportunity for employment for men other than as farm laborers.

One hundred females can find employment at domestic service with wages from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week. There is also a demand for female help in pants and shirt factories, the work being done by the piece and earnings averaging about \$6.00 per week without board. There is no demand for additional mechanical labor. Carpenters and painters work 9 hours per day and receive \$2.50 per day. Masons, bricklayers and plasterers work 8 hours at \$3.50 per day, and laborers 10 hours at \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Rents in the city are not very plenty, prices per month being \$6.00 and upward. The rate of taxation is \$20.00 per \$1,000

valuation. If foreign immigrants were coming to the city to become permanent residents the preference is for Swedes, the greatest need being for farm laborers.

There seems to be a growing scarcity of farm help in this vicinity due somewhat to the awakening interest that is taking place in agricultural pursuits. This lack of help will be keenly felt the present year unless the supply is greatly increased. During the fall of 1907 it was almost impossible to get even temporary help to assist in harvesting the crops, and in many places great losses were experienced on this account due somewhat to the early arrival of freezing weather.

Belmont.

In the town of Belmont there are several farms with buildings that can be purchased at various prices, one of 80 acres being offered for \$1,200. They are of various sizes and are located about 5 miles from the railroad station at Belfast. There are also in the same vicinity farm lands without buildings, the selling price of which is from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre. There is a constant demand for farm laborers for both permanent and temporary employment, wages ranging from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per month and board. Day wages for brief periods are from \$1.50 to \$2.25. Work for those temporarily employed on farms can be had at pressing hay, lumbering, etc.

There is no demand for additional mechanical labor except occasionally a little carpenter work. The wages paid carpenters are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, and masons, bricklayers and plasterers, \$3.00 per day. Ten hours constitute a day's work for all mechanical labor. If foreign immigrants were coming to Belmont as laborers or to become permanent residents, our correspondent informs us that the preference is for those of Irish birth, the greatest need being for farm laborers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$29.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Brooks.

Farms with buildings for sale in the town of Brooks range from 50 to 200 acres. The value placed upon these farms is from \$600 to \$1,000. There are also farm lands without buildings valued at \$10.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands

are located near the railroad. Probably 25 farm laborers could find permanent employment at from \$15.00 to \$22.00 per month and board, and 30 additional laborers can find temporary employment during the busy season which is about 6 months of the year at wages averaging about \$20.00 per month and board. Day wages are \$1.50 to \$2.00. Temporary help, when not employed on farms, can find employment chopping wood at from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day.

Twenty or more females can find employment at domestic service with wages from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week. There is also a demand for female help finishing pants and in the corn factory. Work is done by the piece and earnings vary from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. No additional mechanics are required. Carpenters and painters work 10 hours per day and receive \$2.00 per day. Masons, bricklayers and plasterers work 10 hours at \$3.00 per day. There are a few rents that can be secured for from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month. If foreign immigrants were coming to the town for employment with the intent of becoming temporary or permanent residents, the preference is for Swedes, the greatest need being for agricultural laborers. From our correspondent we learn that there is a good opportunity here for a few industrious families. Farm help is very scarce and the farmers are handicapped to the extent that the product of the farms is not so large as it would be could efficient help be secured at a reasonable price. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.50 per \$1,000.

Burnham.

There are three or four farms for sale ranging in size from 60 to 100 acres, valued at from \$800 to \$1,500. These farms are from 3 to 4 1-2 miles from the railroad station. There is no manufacturing and very few farmers hire extra help except during haying and the potato harvest. This class of labor is paid \$20.00 per month and board, or by the day, from \$1.00 to \$1.25 and board.

There is no demand for female help. Mechanics work 10 hours per day but none additional are required. The preference given for foreign immigrants, provided they were coming to the town to become permanent settlers, is for Germans. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Islesboro.

Farms and farm lands for sale in this island town are held at a high figure owing to the place having developed into a favorite and popular summer resort. Farms containing 35 to 40 acres are valued as high as \$6,000.

Jackson.

Farms with buildings that are for sale in Jackson range in acreage from 10 to 400 acres, varying in price from \$500 to \$5,000. There is some tillage land that can be bought for from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre. There is other land that is valued at not over \$5.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are from 2 to 8 miles from a railroad station. There is no great demand for farm laborers for permanent employment, from 5 to 10 being sufficient for all needs. In the busy season, which is from 4 to 6 months, about 25 can find employment at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month. Day labor for brief periods commands \$1.00 to \$2.25 per day.

There is not much demand for laborers outside of those required on farms. There is very little call for female help. No additional mechanics are required. Carpenters and painters work 10 hours for \$2.50 per day. Masons and plasterers work 9 hours and receive \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. There are some rents available at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$20.70 per \$1,000. If immigrants were coming to the town to become temporary or permanent residents, the preference would be for Swedes and Canadians.

Knox.

Farm lands can be bought in Knox from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, and farms with buildings, containing from 100 to 200 acres, are in the market at from \$500 to \$4,000, all situated within 5 miles of the railroad station. Our correspondent estimates that 25 additional farm hands could find continuous employment, and that 50 are needed for the season of from 6 to 8 months. Temporary help are paid from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board and those by the year from \$18.00 to \$20.00. Wages by the day run from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Probably not more

than one-half the farm hands needed in summer could find local jobs in winter, a little teaming and mill work being about all there is doing.

It is estimated that 25 additional girls could get jobs at house work at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Perhaps a few mechanics could find work in the building trades. Wages run from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day and board. The work day is 10 hours. Rents vary from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per month. Swedes would be preferred among settlers from foreign countries. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Liberty.

Farms with buildings for sale in Liberty contain from 5 to 150 acres each. They can be purchased for sums ranging from \$200 to \$3,000. Land without buildings, partially wooded, can be purchased for from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are from 9 to 15 miles from a railroad. There are several opportunities for permanent employment as helpers on farms at from \$13.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. The demand for temporary help extends through the farming season when wages are about \$30.00 per month and board. Laborers working for brief periods are paid \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day and board. When not employed on the farms, employment can be had at lumbering and in stave mills, wages being \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

Women employed at domestic service are paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. No additional mechanics are required for present needs. Carpenters are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.00; the hours of labor being 10 for the different trades. There are some available rents at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation. For foreign settlers a preference is expressed for Swedes and Germans.

Lincolnvile.

There are farms in this town for sale containing from 30 to 100 acres and ranging in price from \$600 to \$2,000. Farm lands may be had at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Most of these farms and lands are within 1 mile of the center of the

village. No additional permanent farm hands are needed but 3 or 4 men might get work for not over 6 months with wages at from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month. Permanent hands are paid \$20.00 per month and board, and from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day is paid for brief periods. This is somewhat of a lumbering region, so temporary farm hands can work in the woods when the farming season is over.

Three or 4 girls might get employment at house work at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week but this is the only field open to female labor. There is no steady demand for mechanics. Carpenters are paid from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.00; and laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.50. Nine hours constitute a full working day for mechanics, but common laborers work 10 hours. Rents can be had at from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per month. No foreigners are desired. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Montville.

The conditions in Montville are somewhat similar to those existing in other towns of the county. There are farms with buildings that can be purchased for amounts ranging from \$300 to \$3,000 each. Farm lands without buildings are valued at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. The distance to these farms and lands from railroad stations is from 4 to 12 miles. There is very little demand for laborers for permanent employment, but about 20 can find temporary employment for 6 months of each year at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. When employment is only for short periods, wages are from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Women working as domestics are paid \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. There is no call for additional mechanics. Carpenters, painters and masons are paid \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day and work 10 hours per day. Tenements that are available rent for \$4.00 per month. If immigrants were coming to this town as farm laborers, or with the intention of becoming permanent residents, a preference is expressed by our correspondents for those coming from Prince Edward's Island and Sweden; the greatest need being for farm laborers. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$25.50 per \$1,000.

Commenting upon the investigation that is being made by the Labor Bureau our correspondent continues: "I believe this is

a move in the right direction. Induce the immigrants to locate in our farming districts where their services are most required and where they can make homes for themselves. I believe there is no place where a man without a trade gets paid as well for his labor, all things considered, and can get a home and independence so quickly as in the country towns. It would be my advice to any man seeking work at agricultural pursuits to get permanent employment if possible. This ensures a home, and even if the wages are not so large as could be obtained on short jobs the result in the end is much more profitable and satisfactory. There is no reason why any young man working on a farm for from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month cannot in ten years save money enough to buy a pretty good farm. In this part of the State farms are cheap, owing somewhat to the distance from railroads and industrial centers, but the soil is good and very productive and most of the farms include good tracts of wood and lumber. There is a ready sale at the door for beef, poultry, eggs and cream and always at good prices. During the past year, we have been very successful in the hen business and have made big money from the sale of poultry and eggs.

“Within a radius of two miles from my home there are a dozen farms that can be bought cheap for cash. Some of them are occupied by old people, some are rented and others are unoccupied. These farms could be made to pay well if worked to their full capacity. What is needed is young blood and plenty of it and in a few years the population of our rural communities would be largely increased. Development of this kind is what brings the railroad, better highways and other improvements in line with our present day civilization and progress.

“It is presumed that many of the immigrants who come from foreign countries, notwithstanding they may be temperate and industrious, have but little money with which to start anew in the land of their adoption. Under these conditions it seems to me it would be a good move if the State or county would advance money to new settlers at a fair rate of interest with which they could buy these farms. This would be a great help to those who are desirous of helping themselves, and at the same time there would be no risk incurred as the farms would be good security for the loans. This plan or something similar

is being conducted by other states and the proposition is deserving of consideration by all those who believe in the development of the productive industries of our State."

Morrill.

Farms for sale in Morrill vary in size from 100 to 150 acres each. They are situated about 7 miles from a railroad. There is an opportunity for about 15 farm laborers to secure permanent employment at about \$18.00 per month and board. About 25 men are necessary to supply the demand for laborers for temporary employment. The period of such work is about two months and the wages are about \$26.00 per month and board. Day wages are \$1.00 to \$1.50. Men temporarily employed on farms can find work for part of the year lumbering, the wages being \$20.00 per month.

About 10 females are required for domestic service, the compensation being \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week including board. There are no manufacturing industries. Carpenters and painters are paid \$2.00 per day, masons, \$3.00 per day. Ten hours constitute a day's work for all trades. Rents can be had for \$5.00 per month. The rate of taxation is \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants were coming to town to become residents, a preference would be given to Swedes. The greatest need is for farm laborers.

Northport.

There are farms with buildings for sale in Northport, ranging from 60 to 100 acres each. The value placed upon these farms is from \$1,200 to \$1,600 each. The distance from these farms to the city of Belfast, the nearest railroad station, is about 7 miles. Northport is situated on Penobscot river and the shipping point by water is much nearer than the railroad station. There is no demand for farm laborers for permanent employment. Most of the farms are small and can be managed by their occupants. Northport Camp Ground, Temple Heights and other points bordering on the bay are occupied by summer residents.

Some additional help is required during the haying season at which time \$2.00 per day is paid for 10 hours labor. At other work about \$1.50 per day is paid. There is no demand for

female help. There is no manufacturing. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters and painters are paid \$2.00 per day, masons are paid \$3.00 per day. Nine hours constitute a day's work for the trades mentioned. There are no rents available. The rate of taxation is \$15.20 on \$1,000. Our correspondent expresses a preference for Swedes or Irish for temporary or permanent occupants of farms, exclusive of those who come as summer visitors.

Prospect.

There are farms for sale here containing from 50 to 200 acres each. These farms have buildings upon them and can be purchased for from \$1,000 to \$4,000 each. They are located from 1 to 2 miles from the railroad. There is very little demand for permanent farm laborers but probably 10 could find temporary employment for 2 or 3 months in the summer season at a wage of \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages for short periods are \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

When business is good there is generally an opportunity to secure employment at the granite quarries here and in the adjoining town of Frankfort. Carpenters and painters are paid \$2.50 per day and work 10 hours; masons, \$3.00 per day and work 9 hours. There are a few rents that can be had for from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation. In case immigrants were coming to the town to become permanent residents our correspondent writes that Russians and Swedes would be the ones most desired.

Searsmont.

The farms with buildings that are offered for sale in this town contain in acres from 20 to 235 each. The prices that they are offered at range from \$700 to \$3,000. Outside of these farms there is very little land for sale. A very few men would supply the demand for farm laborers for continuous employment but 15 to 20 could find temporary employment for about 6 months of the year. Wages paid are from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages are from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

There is no manufacturing. The opportunity for employment, aside from farm labor, is at lumbering. Wages at this

work are \$1.00 to \$1.75 per day. There is no demand for female help. The wages paid carpenters, painters and masons are \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. All the trades work 10 hours per day. There are very few rents available. The rate of taxation is \$18.60 per \$1,000. The foreign immigrants most desired, if any were coming to become residents, are Germans, Swedes or Dutch. Our correspondent writes that there would not be any trouble for men that are industrious and want to work, to find something to do and at a fair rate of wages.

Stockton Springs.

The farms with buildings that are for sale within the limits of this town contain from 10 to 100 acres. They can be bought for from \$300 to \$1,500. There are also lands without buildings, the selling price being from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. A few of these farms are located near the village and shipping point, but the majority of them are from 3 to 10 miles from the railroad. There is not much demand for farm laborers unless they are active and experienced at farm work. This class of help when employed permanently are paid \$20.00 per month and board. If employment is only for a part of the year, or through the busy season, wages are \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Day laborers are paid \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and work from 9 to 10 hours.

There is always a demand for female help for domestic service and other work, wages ranging from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Mechanics can generally find employment at their several trades. Carpenters work 9 and 10 hours per day for \$2.50. Painters work 9 hours and receive \$2.70 per day. Masons work 9 hours and receive \$2.50 per day. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$20.50 per \$1,000 valuation. For alien labor, a preference is expressed for those from the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Our correspondent sends a very optimistic report of the opportunities that abound throughout Waldo county for people who will devote their time and energy to the development of agriculture. There are no large mountains or bogs, and most of the towns contain good farms and farm lands. Along the Penobscot bay and river are excellent farms formerly owned by

sea captains. These farms to a great extent have been used principally for residential purposes, but are capable of producing excellent crops when operated for this purpose.

Thorndike.

Farms in Thorndike that are for sale are valued at from \$600 to \$8,500. They vary in size from 60 to 600 acres. These farms are well supplied with buildings. The distance to a railroad station is from 1-2 mile to 5 miles. There is an opportunity for 5 or 6 farm laborers to secure permanent employment at from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board. For temporary employment about 15 men are needed. The busy season is for about 6 months and wages at this time are from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month with board. Day wages are \$1.50. There is not much opportunity to secure employment other than as farm laborers. There are no rents available. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$22.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

The preference for foreign immigrants, as expressed by our correspondent, is for Swedes, or others equally industrious and desirable. In this town there are good opportunities for men of small means and with a disposition to work and be frugal to take up small farms and by working out part of the time, earn enough to pay for their farms, establish homes for their families and become independent and prosperous. An industrious and temperate class of immigrants can do better here than in the West as the land is much cheaper and better prices are obtained for farm products. There is no state in the Union that produces more to the acre of the leading crops than does Maine. We have only to let the world know that there are as good opportunities in this State as await honest inquirers in any other section and they will seek homes here where success as surely awaits them as they endeavor to succeed and are worthy.

Troy.

Farms with buildings that are offered for sale here contain from 40 to 250 acres. They can be purchased at prices varying from \$500 to \$2,000. Farm lands without buildings can be bought for from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are situated from 4 to 8 miles from a railroad sta-

tion. Several men can find permanent employment on farms, wages being from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board. The demand for temporary help extends through a period of from 3 to 6 months. At this time from 25 to 50 additional laborers are required, especially at haying, wages often being as high as \$2.50 per day. There are some opportunities for employment about the saw mills, and in the fall and winter in the woods at lumbering. Wages at this work are generally from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per day.

Female domestic laborers are paid \$3.00 per week and seamstresses and teachers in the common schools receive from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. The local supply is sufficient for all calls for mechanical labor. Carpenters work 10 hours per day and are paid \$2.50; painters, 10 hours for \$2.00; masons, 8 hours for \$3.00. There are some rents available at \$2.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Germans, Irish or French would be acceptable as farm laborers or permanent residents provided they are law abiding, temperate and industrious.

Our correspondent states that most of the foreign laborers are not accustomed to our methods of doing work and would not be so desirable or in such demand as they would after they had become acquainted with our language and people and our way of doing things. In this part of the State there are but a very few foreign laborers but more help is required in order that the farms may be operated to their greatest extent, and we will gladly welcome any movement that will relieve our wants in this particular.

Unity.

Farms with buildings for sale range in size from 30 to 300 acres. The purchase price of these farms is from \$1,000 to \$6,000. They are situated from 1 to 5 miles from a railroad station. It is estimated that from 20 to 50 additional farm laborers can find permanent employment at from \$18.00 to \$26.00 per month and board. In the busy season from 50 to 100 men are needed for from 2 to 6 months, wages being from \$24.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Wages by the day are from \$1.25 to \$2.00. There are opportunities to find employment in the woods and at the lumber mills when not employed on the farms, with wages averaging about \$30.00 per month.

There is no manufacturing requiring female labor, but about 20 can find work at household service at wages from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. There is some demand for mechanics. A blacksmith can find a good opening here. Carpenters and painters are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, and masons, bricklayers and plasterers, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day, ten hours being the working day for all trades. There are no rents available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.00 per \$1,000 valuation. No preference is given for any particular class of immigrants provided those that would come are temperate and industrious.

Waldo.

Farms with buildings, good water, etc., containing from 50 to 150 acres can be purchased for from \$500 to \$2,500 each. These farms are but a short distance from the railroad station. No additional help is required for permanent employment on the farms but from 15 to 20 men can find work for 6 to 8 months of the year at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages are \$1.00 and board. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$18.00 per \$1,000.

If foreign immigrants were coming here to become permanent residents, or as laborers upon the farms, the preference would be for Swedes or Finns. There are several farms for sale in this town where industrious and thrifty people can make a good living. The opportunity is especially favorable for those desirous of establishing a home and with a small amount of capital to begin with. Work is generally to be had upon neighboring farms and at fair wages, thus providing a means to acquire some ready money at times when it may be necessary to have it.

Winterport.

In this town there are farms with buildings for sale that are reported to contain from 80 to 200 acres each. These farms can be purchased at from \$1,500 to \$5,000 each. They are located from 1-2 mile to 7 miles from the railroad station. There are also farm lands without buildings that can be bought at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre. There is a chance for at least 25 men to secure permanent employment as farm laborers at a wage of from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and

board. During the haying and harvesting season from 25 to 100 additional laborers are required, day wages being from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day. There is most always a chance to find work at odd jobs, assisting masons, carpenters, etc., at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

The demand for female help far exceeds the present supply and thirty additional women can find employment at domestic service in good families at wages of from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. Seamstresses are paid from 75 cents to \$1.00 per day. There is generally a demand for additional mechanics of the building trades. Carpenters are paid from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day and work from 8 to 10 hours; painters, \$2.50 per day and work 9 hours; masons, \$3.00 per day and work 9 hours. There are some rents available at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per month. The rate of taxation in 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent expresses the opinion that immigrants of the Swedish and Irish races make good farm laborers and desirable permanent residents. Winterport has the advantage of being located on Penobscot river which makes the shipping facilities for farm products equally good by rail or water. Excepting the city of Belfast, this town is the largest in the county, is free from debt and has several thousand dollars in the treasury.

Washington County.

Alexander.

Farms containing from 80 to 200 acres and about 8 miles from a railroad station are offered for sale at from \$700 to \$1,800. There is but little farm land for sale and what is in the market is held at from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per acre. Very few farmers hire by the year but it is estimated that from 15 to 20 additional hands will be needed for about 6 months in the busy farming season, wages being from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month and board. The lumber woods furnish work in fall and winter at good wages.

Half a dozen girls for house work are needed, wages running from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per week, but there is no other demand for female labor. Possibly one additional carpenter could find work. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.30 per \$1,000 valuation.

Baring.

There are farms with buildings for sale in Baring at from \$500 to \$3,000. They vary in size from 50 to 200 acres and are from 1 to 4 miles from the railroad station. The demand for farm laborers is small, probably 3 or 4 hands for about 5 months, wages averaging about \$26.00 per month and board, and a few short jobs in haying or harvesting with wages from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. There is some call for men in local timber and box mills and the usual call for woodsmen in fall and winter.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week but the demand is not large. Rents command about \$3.00 per month. Among foreigners a preference is indicated for English. The tax rate for 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent adds: "To the immigrant desirous of establishing a permanent home, this town possesses decided advantages. They may be divided into two classes, social and monetary. Under the social class we are a law-abiding community, possessing good churches and good schools. Under the monetary head as regards agriculture, we have fertile land producing good crops with easy tillage, the home market being good and produce bringing high prices, while the more distant markets are easily reached by rail or water; and as regards labor there is an abundance of work in the lumber industry at good wages."

Centerville.

A person wishing to buy a farm with buildings in this town can find them of any size from 10 to 100 acres and at prices ranging from \$350 to \$1,500. Farm lands are also for sale at from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are from 3 1-2 to 5 miles from a railroad station. This being a very small town there is not much demand for farm laborers, mechanics or house girls. There are a few rents which are held at about \$5.00 per month. Among foreign immigrants a preference is indicated for Irish and Scotch. The tax rate for 1907 was \$16.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Charlotte.

There are several farms with buildings, situated from 1 to 4 miles from the railroad station and containing from 50 to 150 acres, that are in the market at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$1,500. There are also lots of land that can be purchased at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, the price depending largely on the amount of standing wood and timber, which by clearing would make good farms.

There is no great demand for farm laborers, from 6 to 10 additional hands through the haying season being about the extent, yet a very few who were well recommended might get work for 2 or 3 months. Monthly wages are from \$20.00 to \$25.00 and board, and by the day from \$1.00 to \$2.00. There is a good demand for wood choppers and woodsmen.

Probably 5 or 6 additional girls could find employment at house work provided they were responsible, with wages of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Cherryfield.

Situated from 1 to 6 miles from the railroad station and containing from 3 to 50 acres, there are farms for sale at prices ranging from \$400 to \$2,000. Farm lands are also in the market at from \$3.00 to \$15.00 per acre, varying in price according to quality and location. Not far from the village is a considerable area of wild land offered at a low price. It is claimed that these lands when cleared and cultivated would make good farms. But very few farmers hire help by the year but for about 2 months in the busy season from 10 to 15 additional farm hands will be needed. The usual wages paid permanent help are \$23.00 per month and board and those working only a few months receive about \$30.00. Day wages on farms run from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Some parts of the year there is mill work and log driving at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day.

Probably 6 or 7 girls could find permanent employment at house work at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week, but there are no other calls in town for female help. Carpenters and painters are paid \$2.25 per day; masons, \$2.50; and laborers from \$1.25 to \$2.50. The work day for mechanics is 9 hours and for

laborers, 10. Rents are scarce and usually command from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Swedes would be preferred in case foreign immigrants were to settle in town.

Columbia.

So far as our correspondents in Columbia are aware there is but one farm in town actually in the market. It contains 100 acres with buildings, is only 1-2 mile from the railroad station and is offered at \$1,200. There is no call for farm hands by the year and only a limited number hire by the season of from 3 to 5 months, wages running from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages on farms average about \$1.50. Woodsmen are always wanted in fall and winter, wages varying from \$20.00 to \$35.00 according to the class of work performed.

Girls at house work receive from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week but the town furnishes all that are required. No additional mechanics are needed and no rents are available. In case of foreigners settling in town, preference would be for Swedes, Germans, Norwegians and Dutch. The tax rate for 1907 was \$33.33 per \$1,000 valuation.

There are opportunities where parties desiring to take up new land could buy at very low prices, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre. These are good agricultural lands and are handy to the railroad, but have just been stripped of timber. Nearly all own their places but many of the farmers are more interested in lumbering than in farming and besides, the blueberry business, which requires a large number of hands in picking time, is a growing industry. There are blueberry lands here that are valued by the assessors at \$50.00 per acre, and much of the farm lands, mostly those without buildings, have been given over to the raising of blueberries.

Columbia Falls.

Farms with buildings in this town, containing from 30 to 100 acres, are for sale at prices varying from \$400 to \$1,200, and farm lands, from \$2.00 to \$8.00 per acre, farms and farm lands being from 1 to 2 1-2 miles from the railroad station. There are quite a number of abandoned farms with and without buildings, in various stages of abandonment, that can be purchased

at low prices. If handled by Swedes or others who are willing to work, and to live frugally they could be made profitable. There is always work of some kind at any season of the year and at fair wages. There is no demand for farm hands by the year but it is estimated that 25 will be needed for from 3 to 4 months, with wages from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Day wages run from \$1.50 to \$2.25 according to the kind of work performed.

Half a dozen additional girls could find employment at house work, wages running from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week. The demand is fully supplied by local mechanics. A few rents are available at from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Cooper.

Farms with buildings in Cooper which contain from 50 to 150 acres can be bought at from \$500 to \$1,500, and a few pieces of farm land at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per acre. The average distance to a railroad station is about 12 miles. Very few farmers hire by the year, wages being from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month and board, but there is a demand for 15 to 20 farm hands for 5 or 6 months in the summer season with wages about \$26.00 or by the day on brief jobs at from \$1.25 to \$2.00. Woodsmen and river drivers are in demand in the proper season.

House girls are paid from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, but the demand is not large. In the blueberry season many girls as well as boys are engaged in picking berries. There are no available rents. Among foreigners a preference is indicated for Swedes, French and Irish. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.30 per \$1,000 valuation.

Crawford.

Crawford is about 15 miles from a railroad and farms with buildings can be bought at a very reasonable figure. With an acreage of from 45 to 160, the prices range from \$150 to \$1,500 depending largely on the condition of the buildings. A few farm hands are hired for about 6 months at from \$20.00 to \$26.00 per month, or on short jobs by the day at from \$1.00 to \$2.00. In the lumbering and driving seasons workmen in those lines are always in demand.

There is some demand for house girls, the wages averaging about \$2.00 per week, but outside of house work there is no opportunity for the employment of females. Lumbering seems to be the leading interest in this town and the farms are generally worked on a small scale. Rents, such as the place affords, command from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$31.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Dennysville.

Our correspondent in Dennysville is not aware of any farms or farm lands for sale in that town. It is estimated that half a dozen additional farm hands could find work by the year and about a dozen through the busy season. Wages paid permanent help run from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per month and board and by the season a little higher.

The supply of local mechanics and of house girls is sufficient for all calls. Among foreigners a preference is indicated for Swedes. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

East Machias.

There are farms and farm lands for sale in East Machias, situated from 1-2 mile to 3 miles from the railroad station, but no prices for either are quoted. The farming industry has increased more than 50 per cent in the last four years. There is some demand for farm hands by the season at good wages, and lumber operations furnish employment in fall and winter.

Several additional girls can find employment at house work at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. The local mechanics can handle all work in their several lines. There are no available rents. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Eastport.

Eastport is small in area and there are few farms for sale and they are held at high prices. Not more than 20 farm hands are needed and they would have work only 4 or 5 months, wages being about \$30.00 per month and board. The demand is good for help at sardine packing while the work lasts but as these factories close late in the fall, the opportunities for local employment in winter are not good.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week, but through the packing season the preference is generally to work in the sardine factories where efficient girls earn from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week without board, but this lasts only little more than half the year. Carpenters are paid about \$2.50; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.00; and ordinary laborers, \$1.50. The work day is 10 hours. Rents are from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Edmunds.

So far as our correspondent is aware there are no farms or farm lands for sale in the town of Edmunds. There is some call for farm hands for about 3 months in summer, wages being about \$26.00 per month and board, or by the day in haying from \$1.75 to \$2.00. Outside of this there is no demand for outside help of any kind. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Forest City.

The town of Forest City is small in area and population, has but few farms and probably half a dozen additional hands for 5 or 6 months would supply the demand for farm laborers. Monthly wages are about \$26.00 and board. Farm lands without buildings are held at about \$10.00 per acre. The demand for woodsmen in the fall and winter and for river drivers in spring is always good.

A few house girls are needed, wages being from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. In case foreigners were to settle in town the preference would be for Swedes. No rents are available. The tax rate for 1907 was \$40.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Jonesboro.

In Jonesboro both small and large farms with buildings are in the market at prices ranging from \$500 to \$2,000. These farms contain from 7 to 150 acres and are from 1-4 mile to 4 miles from a railroad station. Farm lands are held at from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. From 15 to 20 additional hands for 6 to 8 months would probably satisfy the demand for farm help. Wages run from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month and board, or from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. When the farming season is over there is always a call for woodsmen.

There is not much call for house girls neither for mechanics. Carpenters and painters are paid about \$2.50 per day, and masons from \$2.50 to \$3.00. The work day is 9 hours. Rents are not plenty but such as there are run from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per month. A preference is indicated for Scotch and Irish in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$34.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Jonesport.

There are several farms with buildings in Jonesport, from 4 to 12 miles from a railroad station, that are for sale at prices varying from \$600 to \$5,000. Carpenters are paid \$2.50 per day, and painters and masons from \$2.50 to \$3.50. The work day is 10 hours. Rents run from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per month. Any good, law-abiding citizen would be welcome as a new settler. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.50 per \$1,000 valuation. This town is more interested in the fish business than in farming. When herring are plenty the demand for both male and female help is good.

Machiasport.

In this town there are farm lands in small lots, also small farms with buildings situated from 3 to 4 miles from the railroad station, which are in the market at reasonable prices. No estimates are given as to farm hands or wages of same, but there are generally opportunities for employment in the sardine and clam factories and as woodsmen, each in its proper season.

Women and girls as well as men are employed in the fish canning factories. There is no call for additional mechanics. Rents run from \$3.00 up. In case foreigners were to settle in town a preference is indicated for Swedes, Norwegians and Germans. The tax rate for 1907 was \$28.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Marshfield.

Farms with buildings situated from 1 to 6 miles from a railroad station and containing from 10 to 200 acres, are for sale at prices ranging from \$300 to \$4,000. There is no call for farm hands by the year but it is estimated that about 25 will be needed for an average of 3 months in the summer season, wages by the month being about \$20.00 and in haying about \$2.00 per day. Those working on farms in summer can usually find a job in the woods at lumbering in winter.

Neither girls for house work nor mechanics in the building trades are needed beyond the local supply. Carpenters are paid \$1.50 per day; painters, \$2.00; masons, \$2.50; and laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.50. The work day is 9 hours. Scotch, Germans and English are mentioned as preferable in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.40 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent bemoans the decadence of the farming interest, saying: "We are ruined by centralization to the small villages and cities. They set our prices both buying and selling. Their social gatherings, secret societies and various attractions keep our young people uneasy. We have to give up our roads to sportsmen with automobiles. The outlying country districts are worse off in every way than they were before the Civil War. The farmers should have market places in every village and the State should make laws to aid them in that direction. Our county fairs should be conducted by farmers, not by middle men, office holders, lumbermen and fakes."

Meddybemps.

Farms with buildings in this town are offered for sale at from \$700 to \$1,000. They are conveniently near the railroad station and contain from 50 to 100 acres. Probably 8 to 10 farm hands could find work for about 6 months, wages being about \$26.00 per month or \$1.50 per day on brief jobs. Half a dozen additional house girls would probably satisfy the demand. Wages average about \$3.00 per week. A few rents may be had at about \$4.00 per month. In case of foreign immigrants settling in town a preference is indicated for Irish and Scotch. The tax rate for 1907 was \$40.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Our correspondent adds: "If times continue as at present there are workers enough and they will return from the manufacturing towns to the soil as some are already doing thus solving the hired man question by having native workers who know considerably of the work already."

Milbridge.

There are farm lands for sale in Milbridge at from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre, also farms with buildings, containing from 50 to 100 acres and situated from 3 to 5 miles from a railroad sta-

tion, at from \$700 to \$3,000. Half a dozen farm hands for the season of about 6 months would satisfy the demand, wages being about \$25.00 per month and board.

It is estimated that 10 to 12 additional girls could get employment at house work at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week. There is also work in the sardine factories through the summer and fall. Local mechanics seem to be taking care of all work in their several lines. The price of rents runs from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per month. Among the foreign nationalities, Germans would be preferred as settlers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Northfield.

There are several farms with buildings in Northfield which contain from 50 to 100 acres that can be bought at from \$500 up, also farm lands not cleared at about \$3.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are 10 miles or more from a railroad station. About the only demand for farm hands is in haying when wages are about \$1.50 per day and board. There is no lack for woods work and river driving in their season.

The local supply of girls for house work also of mechanics in the building trades seems to be sufficient for all demands. In case foreigners were to settle in town, Swedes would be preferred. They are most needed as woodsmen. The tax rate for 1907 was \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Perry.

Farms with buildings in Perry containing from 50 to 250 acres and from 1 to 6 miles from the railroad station, are for sale at prices ranging from \$500 to \$2,500. There is no demand for additional farm hands by the year, but probably 10 to 12 could get work for about 6 months, with wages at about \$20.00 per month and board.

Wages at house work are given as \$2.00 per week and 10 to 12 additional girls are needed. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Among foreigners Scotch would be preferred as settlers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Princeton.

Farms with buildings, from 2 to 6 miles from the railroad station and containing from 50 to 100 acres, are in the market at prices ranging from \$600 to \$1,500, also farm lands at from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Possibly one or two good men could find steady work on farms at about \$20.00 per month and board, and from 20 to 25 for about 4 month in the summer season at about \$23.00. Wages by the day run from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

It is estimated that 15 to 20 girls could find employment at house work at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. At the present time a few carpenters and masons might get work, carpenters being paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, and masons, \$3.00. The work day is 10 hours. The average rent costs about \$4.00 per month. Among foreigners, Swedes would be preferred as settlers. The tax rate for 1907 was \$30.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Steuben.

Farms with buildings, situated about 6 miles from the railroad station and containing from 50 to 100 acres, can be purchased at from \$500 to \$1,000; also farm lands at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. These low priced farms if well managed are sure to afford a good living to the occupants. There are usually enough farm laborers in town to supply the demand. From 10 to 15 are employed from 3 to 5 months in summer with wages from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. For brief periods farm wages are from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. When not engaged on farms there are opportunities for work as saw-mill hands, woodsmen or river drivers.

There is no demand for additional female labor and the local supply is sufficient for all calls for domestic service. The local supply of mechanics is ample for all work in the building and other trades. Rents run from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$25.50 per \$1,000 valuation.

Talmadge.

Talmadge is not doing much in the matter of selling farms or farm lands, and our correspondent knows of but one farm in the market, that containing 300 acres and is offered for \$5,000. There may be some farm lands that could be bought at from

\$4.00 to \$6.00 per acre. Half a dozen farm hands could get a few months' work in summer at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board, while the only other opportunities for local work is in connection with a recently erected hardwood plant, the running of which requires about 75 men getting out the lumber in winter and about 25 in the mills through the summer.

Girls at house work are paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week and it is difficult to get enough to supply the demand. A few good cooks and housekeepers could get work most any time. All local mechanics seem to be busy, carpenters and painters receiving from \$2.50 to \$3.50, and masons from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day of 10 hours, but it is doubtful if a larger number could get continuous work. Rents are very scarce. Irish and Swedes would be preferred in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.70 per \$1,000 valuation.

Vanceboro.

A man wishing to purchase a farm with buildings in Vanceboro ought to find something to fit his purse, be it large or small, from a 50-acre farm at \$300 to a 400-acre farm at \$5,000. The average price asked for farm lands is \$10.00 per acre. These places are from 2 to 3 miles from the railroad station. The demand for farm hands by the year is very small, but probably 25 could get work for from 4 to 6 months in the summer season, wages being from \$30.00 to \$33.00 per month and board. Farm wages by the day run from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Outside of the usual call for woodsmen there is a limited number employed at fish packing in winter and blueberry canning in late summer.

It is estimated that 20 additional girls are needed for house work, wages being about \$3.00 per week, but other opportunities for female labor are very limited. The work day for mechanics is 9 hours, but the local supply is sufficient for all needs. The price of rents runs from \$3.00 to \$8.00. Among foreigners, Swedes and Danes are preferred. The tax rate for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Wesley.

Farm lands in Wesley are for sale at from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre, and farms of from 50 to 100 acres with buildings can be bought at from \$400 to \$1,500. These places are from 18 to

20 miles from a railroad station, but our correspondent asserts that he knows of no better backwoods town than this for an industrious, steady man or woman. That there is plenty of work at all times and at good wages. It is in the centre of a large lumber business and men are always in demand and scarce for that work. A few might get continuous work on farms provided they were good, steady men, and probably 25 could get a 6-months job in summer, with wages from \$26.00 to \$30.00 and board and sometimes higher. Day work on farms averages about \$1.50.

Probably 8 to 10 additional girls could find employment at house work at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Rents are from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per month. A preference is indicated for Swedes in case foreigners were to settle in town. The tax rate for 1907 was \$34.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

Whiting.

According to our Whiting correspondent there are no farms or farm lands for sale in that town and no farm help is employed, in short, there is only one man who follows farming exclusively. So little farming is done that there are not enough vegetables raised for home use. There is sufficient help in town for all purposes. Many men and boys work in the shook mills or in getting out lumber for the same, while several families spend the winter here and in the spring remove to Lubec to work in the sardine factories there. The tax rate for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation.

York County.

Acton.

There are farms with buildings for sale in Acton containing from 100 to 300 acres at prices ranging from \$600 to \$5,000 according to the amount of timber thereon. Farm lands can be had at from \$3.00 to \$20.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated from 2 to 7 miles from the railroad station. Possibly 8 or 10 farm laborers might obtain permanent employment at from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month with board. From 15 to 40 hands might get temporary jobs for from 6 to 8 months in the busy season, with wages of from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month,

or \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day for brief periods. There are saw mills and a shoe shop in town where laborers might get work when the farming season is over.

No female domestics are required and but few, if any, women are needed in the shoe shop. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters get \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.50; masons, \$3.00, and laborers, other than farm laborers, \$2.00. Ten hours is the working day for the different trades. Rents can be had at from \$2.00 to \$8.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$20.80 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondents express a preference for English, Scotch, Germans and Swedes as foreign laborers.

One correspondent says in addition: "Acton has good soil, fairly free from stone, and fine crops of potatoes and corn are raised here. Quite a large proportion of our farmers own large farms well stocked with cows, and send their milk to contractors in Boston. We have our share of abandoned farms which, if they could be occupied by steady and industrious people, could easily be made a source of profit to their owners. We are handy to good markets and railroads, and have good schools, good roads and good citizens."

Alfred.

There are farms with buildings for sale containing from 25 to 100 acres at from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Farm lands can be had at from \$5.00 per acre upwards. These farms and farm lands are situated from 1 to 5 miles from the railroad station. It is estimated that from 12 to 25 permanent farm hands are needed at about \$20.00 per month and board, and perhaps 50 laborers could get jobs for from 3 to 6 months at wages of from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month, or from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day during haying. These temporary hands could get work in the woods as choppers and teamsters during the fall, winter and spring, at about \$1.50 per day.

From 10 to 15 females are required for domestic service with wages of from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. No mechanics are required in addition to those already employed. Carpenters' wages are from \$2.25 to \$2.50; painters', \$2.25 to \$2.50; masons', \$3.00, and laborers, other than farm help, \$1.50 to

\$2.00. The work day for carpenters and painters is 9 hours; masons, 8 hours, and laborers, 10 hours. Rents can be had at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$24.00 per \$1,000 valuation. A preference is indicated by our correspondents for Swedes, Scotch and Germans as foreign help.

Our correspondent writes: "This is a small residential and farming town with no mills or manufacturing business of any kind. There is a good opportunity for farmers, an excellent market within 4 miles and as a general thing good land to farm on. Within a radius of 5 miles of where I live there are 25 abandoned farms, some with and some without buildings, that could be purchased by desirable and industrious immigrants at a low figure and with satisfactory arrangements with regard to time of payments if necessary."

Berwick.

There are farms with buildings in Berwick containing from 6 to 125 acres that can be had at reasonable prices. There are but few farm lands at from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre. These farms and farm lands are situated from 1 to 5 miles from a railroad station. Very few permanent farm laborers are needed, wages being \$16.00 to \$24.00. It is estimated that about 25 hands could get work for about 8 month at from \$18.00 to \$26.00 per month, or \$1.50 per day for short periods. There is a call for woodsmen at from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day.

About 12 females are needed with wages at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. No additional mechanics are needed. Carpenters receive \$2.50 for a 9 hour day; painters, \$2.50 for a 9 hour day; masons, \$3.50 for an 8 hour day, and laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.75 for a 10 hour day. Rents can be obtained at from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$18.00 per \$1,000 valuation. English, Germans and French are desired if foreigners were to settle in town. Farm help has been very scarce until within a few months, but as lumber and other business is dull at present the demand for farm laborers is well supplied by those temporarily out of employment in the other industries.

Eliot.

Six to 100 acres comprise the farms for sale in Eliot and the selling prices vary from \$500 to \$2,000. Farm lands may be had at from \$30.00 to \$100 per acre. These farms and lands are from 1-4 of a mile to 3 miles from a railroad station. Only a very few permanent farm hands are wanted, with wages at from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month and board, but about 25 hands are needed for about 6 months with wages ranging from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month. Wages by the day for brief periods are \$1.50. Lumbering and cutting wood furnish employment to quite a number during a large part of the year.

The general need for house girls is limited but a few might get employment at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. There is a call for carpenters and painters. Carpenters receive \$2.25 per day; painters, \$2.50; masons, \$3.50 and common laborers, \$1.50. Nine hours constitute a full day for all trades but that of a mason, who works but 8 hours. What available rents there are command from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$19.30 per \$1,000 valuation.

Kittery.

Farms for sale in Kittery contain from 40 to 100 acres and command from \$1,600 upwards. They are situated from 1 to 4 miles from a railroad station. Possibly 25 permanent hands are needed, and 50 temporary hands for about 5 months but no wages are quoted for either class by the month. From \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day are paid on brief farm jobs. From \$1.52 to \$2.00 per day are paid to unskilled workmen in the navy yard.

About 10 women are needed as domestics at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. No mechanics, with the exception of a few house carpenters, are needed. Carpenters are paid from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.25; masons, \$4.00, and laborers, other than farm laborers, \$1.75 to \$2.25. The work day consists of 9 hours for all laborers but masons, who work 8 hours per day. Very few rents are available and such as there are command from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$29.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Swedes would be preferred as foreigners. The farmers in this town are very much in need of industrious and temperate help but they cannot afford

to pay the monthly wages demanded by the average native farm hand for permanent employment, so relief must come from some other source.

Referring to the opportunities for the purchase of a farm, our correspondent calls attention to one in particular. This farm is situated about 4 miles from Portsmouth on the main road to the city of Portland. It contains about 100 acres and the buildings are all first class being only about thirteen years old. About fifty tons of hay are cut annually and as many as 700 barrels of apples have been taken from the orchards in a single season. Any man with a little ready cash, and a desire to do farming for profit as well as pleasure will find this and other opportunities in Kittery as good as can be found anywhere in the State.

Lebanon.

There are farms with buildings in Lebanon containing from 25 to 200 acres that can be had for from \$500 to \$4,000. They are convenient to the railroad. Farm hands are in demand for about 6 months of the year and command wages of which \$20.00 is the minimum, for good help. Wages paid by the day are from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Only a few domestics could get permanent employment, wages for this class of labor being from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Carpenters and painters receive from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, and the work day for mechanics consists of 9 hours, common laborers working from 9 to 10 hours per day. Rents are scarce and no prices are quoted. The tax rate for 1907 was \$26.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Immigrants from the British Provinces are desired as farmers, if foreigners were to settle in town.

As this is a rural town there are not many opportunities for employment outside of farming and lumbering. With the brisk lumbering operations including high prices the lumber operators have been able to pay much better wages than the farmers can afford to pay. The result of this condition is that the farmers have to manage the best they can depending upon their own labor excepting when necessary to harvest crops, when help must be had regardless of cost. From general appearances it is evident that most of the young men leave the farms with the leaving of school for the larger and manufacturing towns and do not seem to take kindly to the idea of remaining on the

farms, consequently as the elders advance in age, there is no alternative but to sell the farm and follow their children to the towns and cities. This is one good reason why there are so many farms for sale. Under present conditions of business it is possible that during the present season help will be more plenty and wages lower than for some years.

Limerick.

There are farms with buildings in Limerick containing from 100 to 300 acres that can be had at prices ranging from \$500 to \$2,500. Farm lands can be purchased for from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per acre. These farms and lands are situated from 1-2 mile to 3 miles from a railroad station. About 25 farm laborers could obtain employment by the year and perhaps 75 for a period of 6 months in the busy season. The wages for permanent hands are \$18.00 per month and board; for temporary hands, \$20.00, and by the day for brief periods, \$1.50. Woodsmen are always in demand with wages at about \$9.00 per week.

About 30 domestics are needed, wages being \$3.00 per week. Female help in the mills command about \$6.00 per week. A few carpenters and blacksmiths are needed. Carpenters receive \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day and work 9 hours; painters receive \$2.00 and work 9 hours; masons receive \$3.00 and work 8 hours; laborers, other than farm laborers, receive \$1.50 and work 10 hours. There are a few available rents at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per month. The tax rate for 1907 was \$19.50 per \$1,000 valuation. English and French are preferred as foreigners.

Referring to foreigners our correspondent says: "In one section of our town we have quite a foreign settlement but we do not consider them as desirable as the English speaking people, or the French. We could support a much larger population for the entire year than are here now, but whether or not this would be advantageous to the present residents is quite another question. The situation is indeed far from intolerable and I think that although we are a little scattered, our condition would be little better with a host of foreigners added. At the same time we do not object to any people settling among us provided always that they are honest, temperate and industrious and possessed of an intelligence necessary for good citizenship."

Lyman.

There are farms with buildings in Lyman containing from 15 to 70 acres, for sale at from \$500 to \$2,000. The railroad station is situated from 3 to 6 miles from these farms. About 15 permanent farm hands are wanted with wages at from \$18.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Thirty temporary hands are needed for from 3 to 4 months. Wages for temporary hands are \$30.00 per month or \$1.00 per day for short periods. Woodsmen are always in demand.

A very few house girls are needed with wages of from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Nurses command from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day. There is not much call for mechanics although a few painters and carpenters might find employment. Carpenters are paid \$2.50 per day; painters, \$2.25; masons, \$3.00. There are a few rents commanding from \$2.50 to \$4.00 monthly rental. The tax rate for 1907 was \$17.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Swedes would be preferred as farm laborers in case foreigners were to settle in town.

Newfield.

There are farms with buildings for sale. They are of various sizes and are valued at from \$400 to \$5,000 each. The distance to a railroad station is from 4 to 8 miles. The principal business is farming, no manufacturing plants are located in this town. In the winter lumbering is carried on to some extent. Last year farm help was very scarce but as the lumber business is not very brisk at present the chances are that we will be fairly well supplied the present season, but there is always work for a capable hand. Wages by the month are from \$15.00 to \$20.00 and board. When employment is only for brief periods the wages are from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

A few females can find employment at domestic service, wages being from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week. The wages paid carpenters, painters and masons are \$2.00 for a 10-hour day. The rate of taxation in 1907 was \$21.00 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants were coming to the town our correspondent thinks that the preference would be for Swedes, the greatest need being for farm laborers.

Parsonsfield.

Farms with buildings for sale vary in size from 30 to 160 acres. The selling price of these farms is from \$300 to \$1,500 each. The distance from farms to railroad station is from 8 to 10 miles. There is usually plenty of work to be had on the farms through the busy season, April to October. Permanent help are paid \$15.00 to \$18.00 per month; temporary help, \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages for short jobs are \$1.50. As there is no manufacturing and not much of anything doing in the winter time there are no opportunities for employment outside of farm work.

Twelve to 15 females can find employment assisting in house work, wages being from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. No additional mechanics are required. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$19.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Swedes are preferred for farm laborers or permanent residents, the greatest need being for farmers and farm laborers.

Saco.

Farms with buildings for sale in Saco contain from 40 to 100 acres each. The selling prices are from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Farm lands without buildings are valued at from \$10.00 upwards per acre. These farms and lands are situated from 1 to 10 miles from a railroad station. No estimate is given by our correspondent of the number of farm laborers required for permanent or temporary service. Wages on farms as reported are from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per month and board. Day wages are from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Owing to the present depressed condition of business in Saco city there are no opportunities for employment in the mills or shops.

Females at domestic service are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. The demand for this class of help is usually greater than the supply. Carpenters' wages are from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; painters', from \$2.00 to \$2.50; masons and bricklayers', from \$2.75 to \$3.50; laborers', other than farm laborers, \$1.50. Rents in the city are \$6.00 and upwards per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$21.60 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondent would give a preference to immigrants of French extraction as their services are most required in the cotton mills.

Shapleigh.

Farms with buildings that are for sale contain from 20 to 100 acres and are valued at from \$400 to \$4,000 each. There are also for sale at reasonable prices farm lands without buildings. These farms and lands are situated from 8 to 10 miles from a railroad station. There is no demand for additional farm laborers for permanent employment, but there is always an opening for a few good men. Four or 5 extra hands are usually sufficient for the busy season which is from 2 to 6 months of the summer time. Wages paid permanent help are from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per month and board. Temporary help are paid from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month, and for day work, \$1.00 to \$1.50. At times employment can be had at the sawmills and chopping wood, the compensation being about \$1.50 per day. There is no demand for additional female help. Women employed at domestic service are paid from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. There are a few rents available at about \$6.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$25.00 per \$1,000 valuation. If immigrants were to settle in town, our correspondent expresses a preference for those from Nova Scotia.

Wells.

Farms with buildings that are for sale can be bought for from \$500 to \$3,000 each. They range in size from 50 to 150 acres and are distant from railroad station 1 to 3 miles. No additional farm laborers are wanted for permanent or temporary employment as the local supply is generally sufficient for all purposes. Permanent help are paid \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month and board. Temporary help are paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. There is no demand for additional mechanics. Carpenters are paid \$2.50 per day; painters, \$1.75 to \$2.50; masons, \$3.00. Nine hours constitute a full day's work for all the trades. Laborers, other than farm laborers, work 10 hours and are paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. There are some few rents available at from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$23.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Our correspondent thinks very favorably of Norwegians and Swedes for permanent residents, farmers or farm help, the greatest need being for farmers to locate upon our abandoned farms.

There is a good opening for honest, industrious men to purchase abandoned farms in this town. They could work on them a portion of the time, and for their neighbors a part, thus providing the means to pay for their homes and establish industrial independence. There are good markets for all farm products and the farms are situated convenient to the railroad. The problem of abandoned farms and falling off in the population of our rural towns is becoming a serious one and if we cannot have Americans, encouragement should be given to foreign immigrants that come from the agricultural districts of their native land. This class of immigrants is generally not afraid of work and will prosper even under adverse circumstances. They very quickly become Americanized and willingly assume all responsibilities of citizenship.

York.

Farms with buildings for sale contain from 10 to 200 acres each and have prices fixed upon them of from \$800 to \$20,000. Lands without buildings are valued at from \$10.00 to \$500 per acre. These farms and lands are situated from 1 to 6 miles from a railroad station. There is no great demand for additional farm laborers for permanent employment, but for three months, or through the busy season 200 laborers are required to do the additional work. Wages paid are \$30.00 per month and board, and \$1.50 for day work.

As this is a popular summer resort a large number of young women are employed in the hotels during the summer season. For permanent employment at domestic service \$3.00 per week is paid and there is generally a demand for this class of help. Our correspondent reports that there is a demand for mechanics of the building trades. Carpenters' wages are \$2.50 per day; painters', \$2.25; masons and bricklayers', \$4.00; laborers', other than farm laborers, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Nine hours constitute a full day's work for all trades. There are some rents available at \$10.00 per month. The rate of taxation for 1907 was \$22.00 per \$1,000 valuation. Under present conditions Italians are considered the most desirable immigrants. The preference given the Italians is for the reason that during the next few years there is a lot of road building, brick making and sewer

construction to be done and they are desirable laborers for this kind of work.

FARM WAGES.

In 1887 this department made a compilation of returns from the town assessors throughout the State, the results being printed in the report for that year. Among other items there given were the rates of wages paid farm laborers, averaged by counties. In order to show the increase in twenty years, we compare in the following table these county averages, made in 1887, with similar averages made up from the returns received in the present investigation. These returns were in most cases filled out early in the spring of 1908 before farm wages were established for the present season, and therefore represent the average wages paid in 1907. In the present case we have made up the averages from wages paid by the season for the reason that comparatively few farmers hire help for the full year.

COUNTIES	AVERAGE MONTHLY FARM WAGES		INCREASE	
	1907	1887	Net	Per cent
Androscoggin.....	\$24.75	\$18.20	\$6.55	36
Aroostook.....	29.28	17.57	11.71	67
Cumberland.....	25.87	18.05	7.82	43
Franklin.....	28.54	19.96	8.58	43
Hancock.....	28.90	18.88	10.02	53
Kennebec.....	24.62	18.17	6.45	35
Knox.....	22.62	18.00	4.62	26
Lincoln.....	26.30	17.89	8.41	47
Oxford.....	26.56	19.07	7.49	39
Penobscot.....	27.10	19.79	7.31	37
Piscataquis.....	28.40	19.67	8.73	44
Sagadahoc.....	24.50	17.40	7.10	41
Somerset.....	26.94	18.77	8.17	44
Waldo.....	23.05	18.67	4.38	23
Washington.....	26.36	16.83	9.53	57
York.....	24.50	16.92	7.58	45
The State.....	26.14	18.37	7.77	42

WAGES OF MECHANICS IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

The following tabulation shows the wages paid mechanics in the building trades, as shown by the returns, in such towns as the rates were given, averaged by counties and the State.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

TOWNS	CARPENTERS	PAINTERS	MASONS
East Livermore.....	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50
Greene.....	2.50 to \$2.70	2.00 to \$2.70	3.00
Mechanic Falls.....	2.50	3.00	2.00 to \$3.00
Poland.....	2.50	2.00	3.00
Wales.....	2.50	—	—
Webster.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Average.....	\$2.52	\$2.47	\$2.80

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Bancroft.....	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.00
Benedicta.....	2.50	—	—
Caribou.....	2.00 to \$3.00	2.00 to \$3.00	2.00 to \$4.00
Dyer Brook.....	2.50	2.00 to 3.00	—
Easton.....	2.50	—	3.00
Fort Fairfield.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 4.00
Grand Isle.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Haynesville.....	3.00	3.00	3.00
Hodgdon.....	2.50 to 3.50	3.00	4.00
Houlton.....	3.00	3.00	4.00
Monticello.....	2.00 to 3.00	—	3.00
New Sweden.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	2.50 to 3.50
Oakfield.....	2.00	2.50	3.00
Orient.....	2.00	—	—
Perham.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.50 to 3.00	3.00 to 3.50
Saint Agatha.....	2.00	2.00	—
Smyrna.....	2.50	—	3.00
Westfield.....	2.00 to 3.00	—	—
Weston.....	2.00	2.00	2.00
Woodland.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00
Caswell Pl.....	2.50	2.00	3.00
E Pl.....	2.00	1.50	2.50
Hammond Pl.....	2.00	2.50	2.50
Moro Pl.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	3.00
Stockholm Pl.....	2.00 to 3.00	—	3.00
Average.....	\$2.45	\$2.44	\$3.04

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Baldwin.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.00
Bridgton.....	1.75 to \$2.50	1.75 to \$2.50	—
Brunswick.....	2.50 to 2.75	2.00	3.50
Cape Elizabeth.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	4.00
Cumberland.....	2.50	2.50	4.00
Falmouth.....	2.50	2.50	3.50
Freeport.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 3.00	3.00
Harpswell.....	2.00	2.00 to 2.50	—
Harrison.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00	3.00
New Gloucester.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to \$3.50
Pownal.....	1.75 to 2.25	2.00	2.25 to 3.00
Raymond.....	2.00	1.50 to 2.00	4.00
Scarboro.....	3.00	2.50	4.00
Sebago.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Windham.....	2.50	2.25	3.00
Yarmouth.....	2.00 to 2.75	2.00 to 2.75	3.00
Average.....	\$2.35	\$2.23	\$3.33

FRANKLIN COUNTY

TOWNS	CARPENTERS	PAINTERS	MASONS
Avon.....	\$2.00 to \$2.25	\$2.00 to \$2.25	\$2.00 to \$2.50
Farmington.....	2.00	2.00	2.00
Kingfield.....	2.25	2.25	3.00
Madrid.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.50 to 3.00
New Sharon.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
New Vineyard.....	2.00	2.00	3.00
Phillips.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.50	3.50
Salem.....	3.00	2.00	2.50
Weld.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.50
Wilton.....	2.00 to 4.00	2.00 to 4.00	2.00 to 3.00
Dallas Pl.....	2.50	2.50	2.50
Average.....	\$2.35	\$2.26	\$2.64

HANCOCK COUNTY

Bluehill.....	\$2.00 to \$2.25	\$2.00	\$2.25
Brooklin.....	2.50	2.00	3.00
Brooksville.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Bucksport.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.50	3.00
Cranberry Isles.....	2.50	3.00	3.00
Eden.....	3.00 to 3.50	3.00 to \$3.50	3.25 to \$4.00
Hancock.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.50 to 3.00
Isle au Haut.....	2.50	—	3.50
Mount Desert.....	2.50	2.50	2.50
Stonington.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Verona.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.50	2.75
Average.....	\$2.51	\$2.45	\$2.90

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Albion.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Augusta.....	2.50	2.25	3.00
Chelsea.....	2.50	2.50 to \$3.00	2.50 to 4.00
China.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Farmingdale.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Hallowell.....	3.00	2.50 to 3.50	3.00 to 3.50
Litchfield.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Manchester.....	2.50 to \$3.00	2.50	4.00
Monmouth.....	2.50	2.25	3.00
Oakland.....	2.50 to \$3.00	2.25	4.00
Readfield.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50
West Gardiner.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Winslow.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.50 to 4.00
Average.....	\$2.48	\$2.40	\$3.15

KNOX COUNTY

Appleton.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.50
Camden.....	2.00 to \$3.00	2.00 to \$3.00	2.50 to \$4.00
Cushing.....	2.50	2.00	3.00
Hope.....	2.00	2.00	3.00
North Haven.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00
Rockport.....	2.00	—	2.50
Saint George.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
South Thomaston.....	2.25	2.00	3.00
Union.....	2.50	2.25	2.50
Vinalhaven.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Warren.....	1.75 to 2.00	2.00	2.00 to 3.00
Washington.....	1.50 to 2.00	2.00	3.00
Matinecus Pl.....	2.50	2.50 to 3.00	3.00 to 4.00
Average.....	\$2.18	\$2.21	\$2.96

LINCOLN COUNTY

TOWNS	CARPENTERS	PAINTERS	MASONS
Boothbay.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00	\$2.50 to \$3.00	\$3.00
Boothbay Harbor.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Bremen.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00	2.50
Damariscotta.....	3.00	2.00	2.50 to \$3.00
Edgcomb.....	2.50	3.00	3.50 to 4.00
Jefferson.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00	2.50 to 3.00
Newcastle.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Waldoboro.....	2.00	2.00 to 2.75	2.50 to 2.75
Wiscasset.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.50 to 3.25
Monhegan Pl.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Average.....	\$2.45	\$2.39	\$2.93

OXFORD COUNTY

Albany.....	\$2.50	—	—
Andover.....	2.00 to \$2.50	\$2.00 to \$2.50	\$2.50
Bethel.....	2.25	2.75	3.50
Buckfield.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	3.00
Byron.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to \$2.50
Canton.....	2.50	—	3.00
Dixfield.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 3.00
Fryeburg.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Grafton.....	2.00	—	—
Greenwood.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.50	3.00
Hartford.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00	2.00 to 3.00
Hebron.....	2.25 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	4.00
Lovell.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Paris.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.50	3.00
Peru.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Porter.....	1.50 to 1.75	2.50	2.50
Stoneham.....	2.00	2.50	3.00
Sumner.....	2.50	2.50	3.00 to 3.50
Sweden.....	2.00	2.00	—
Upton.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Waterford.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Woodstock.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	3.00
Magalloway Pl.....	2.50	—	—
Average.....	\$2.26	\$2.33	\$2.95

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Bradford.....	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Bradley.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Brewer.....	2.00 to \$3.00	2.00 to \$2.75	3.00 to \$4.00
Carroll.....	2.00 to 4.00	—	—
Charleston.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Chester.....	2.00	2.00	3.00
Clifton.....	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.50	3.00
Corinna.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 4.00
Corinth.....	2.50	2.00	—
Dexter.....	3.00	3.00	4.00
Dixmont.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Eddington.....	2.00	2.50	3.00
Etna.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00	2.50 to 3.50
Exeter.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Glenburn.....	2.50	—	3.00
Hampden.....	2.50	2.50 to 3.00	3.50 to 4.00
Hernon.....	2.00	2.00	3.00
Kenduskeag.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.50	4.00
Kingman.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.50 to 3.00	2.50 to 3.00
Lagrange.....	2.75	2.75	3.00
Lee.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50
Levant.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00	3.00 to 3.50
Lincoln.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.50	3.50

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNS	CARPENTERS	PAINTERS	MASONS
Mattawamkeag.....	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Milford.....	2.00 to \$2.50	1.75 to \$2.00	3.00 to 3.50
Mount Chase.....	2.00	2.00	—
Orono.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.50	3.00 to 4.00
Orrington.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 2.50	3.00 to 5.00
Patten.....	2.50 to 3.00	3.00	4.00
Plymouth.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00	3.00
Springfield.....	3.00	3.00	3.00
Stetson.....	2.00	—	3.00
Yeazie.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.50	3.50 to 4.00
Lakeville Pl.....	2.50	2.00	3.00
Staceyville Pl.....	2.00 to 3.00	—	—
Average.....	\$2.39	\$2.35	\$3.26

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Atkinson.....	\$2.50	—	—
Blanchard.....	2.50	—	—
Brownville.....	1.75 to \$2.50	\$1.50 to \$2.50	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Dover.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.50 to 2.70	3.00 to 3.50
Foxcroft.....	2.50 to 3.00	2.50 to 3.50	3.00 to 3.50
Medford.....	2.00 to 2.50	—	—
Milo.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Monson.....	2.50 to 3.00	3.00	4.00
Orneville.....	2.00 to 2.50	—	—
Shirley.....	2.00	2.00	3.50
Shirley.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Wellington.....	2.00	2.00	2.00 to 3.00
Williamsburg.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Willimantic.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Average.....	\$2.41	\$2.40	\$3.05

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Arrowsic.....	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Bath.....	2.00 to \$3.00	2.00 to \$2.50	3.00
Bowdoinham.....	2.00	2.00	2.00 to 3.00
Topsham.....	2.00 to 2.50	1.50 to 2.50	3.00 to 3.50
Woolwich.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 3.50
Average.....	\$2.30	\$2.20	\$2.95

SOMERSET COUNTY

Anson.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	—
Canaan.....	2.00	2.00	\$2.50
Cornville.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Embsden.....	2.00	2.50	3.00
Harmony.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Hartland.....	2.25	2.25	—
Madison.....	2.00 to \$3.00	2.00 to \$3.00	2.00 to \$3.00
Mercer.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.25	2.50
Moscow.....	1.50 to 2.50	—	2.00
New Portland.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 3.00
Pittsfield.....	2.50	2.50	3.50
Saint Albans.....	2.00	2.00	—
Skowhegan.....	2.50 to 3.00	3.00	3.50
Solon.....	2.25	2.25	3.00
Jackman Pl.....	3.00	2.50	—
Mayfield Pl.....	2.50	2.50	3.00
Moose River Pl.....	2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.50 to 3.50
The Forks Pl.....	2.50	2.00	2.00
Average.....	\$2.32	\$2.30	\$2.75

WALDO COUNTY

TOWNS	CARPENTERS	PAINTERS	MASONS
Belfast.....	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.50
Belmont.....	2.00 to \$3.00	—	3.00
Brooks.....	2.00	2.00	3.00
Jackson.....	2.50	2.50	2.00 to \$3.00
Knox.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to \$2.50	2.00 to 2.50
Liberty.....	1.50 to 3.00	2.00	2.50 to 3.00
Lincolnville.....	1.75 to 2.00	2.00	3.00
Montville.....	1.50 to 2.00	1.50	2.00
Morrill.....	2.00	2.00	3.00
Northport.....	2.00	2.00	3.00
Prospect.....	2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.00
Searsport.....	1.75 to 2.00	1.75 to 2.00	1.75 to 2.00
Stockton Springs.....	2.25 to 2.50	2.70 to 3.00	2.50 to 3.00
Troy.....	2.50	2.00	3.00
Unity.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 4.00
Winterport.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	3.00
Average.....	\$2.23	\$2.17	\$2.73

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Baring.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.00
Centerville.....	3.00	3.00	2.50
Cherryfield.....	2.25	2.25	2.50
Columbia.....	2.00 to \$3.00	2.50	3.00
Columbia Falls.....	1.50 to 2.25	2.00 to \$2.50	2.50 to \$3.25
Dennysville.....	2.00	1.75	2.00
East Machias.....	2.50	2.25	2.50
Eastport.....	2.50	2.00	3.00
Jonesboro.....	2.50	2.50	2.50 to 3.00
Jonesport.....	2.50	2.50 to 3.50	2.50 to 3.50
Machiasport.....	2.50	2.50	3.00 to 3.50
Marshfield.....	1.50	2.00	2.50
Perry.....	2.00	2.00	2.50
Princeton.....	2.00 to 3.00	1.25 to 2.00	3.00
Steuben.....	1.50 to 2.25	2.50	2.50
Talmadge.....	2.50 to 3.50	2.50 to 3.50	3.00 to 4.00
Vanceboro.....	2.50	2.50	2.50
Wesley.....	3.00	—	—
Whiting.....	1.75	1.75	—
Average.....	\$2.33	\$2.30	\$2.76

YORK COUNTY

Acton.....	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.00
Alfred.....	2.25 to \$2.50	2.25 to \$2.50	3.00
Berwick.....	2.50	2.50	3.50
Elliot.....	2.25	2.50	3.50
Kittery.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.25	4.00
Lebanon.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	—
Limerick.....	2.00 to 3.00	2.00	3.00
Lyman.....	2.50	2.25	3.00
Newfield.....	2.00	2.00	2.00
Saco.....	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.75 to \$3.50
Wells.....	2.50	1.75 to 2.50	3.00
York.....	2.50	2.25	4.00
Average.....	\$2.37	\$2.27	\$3.19

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES	CARPENTERS		PAINTERS		MASONS	
	No. towns reporting	Average wages	No. towns reporting	Average wages	No. towns reporting	Average wages
Androscoggin...	6	\$2.52	5	\$2.47	5	\$2.80
Aroostook.....	25	2.45	18	2.44	20	3.04
Cumberland....	16	2.35	16	2.23	14	3.33
Franklin.....	11	2.35	11	2.26	11	2.64
Hancock.....	11	2.51	10	2.45	11	2.90
Kennebec.....	13	2.48	13	2.40	13	3.15
Knox.....	13	2.18	12	2.21	13	2.96
Lincoln.....	10	2.45	10	2.39	10	2.93
Oxford.....	23	2.26	19	2.33	19	2.95
Penobscot.....	35	2.39	31	2.35	31	3.26
Piscataquis....	13	2.41	9	2.40	9	3.05
Sagadahoc.....	5	2.30	5	2.20	5	2.95
Somerset.....	18	2.32	17	2.30	14	2.75
Waldo.....	16	2.23	15	2.17	16	2.73
Washington....	19	2.33	18	2.30	17	2.76
York.....	12	2.37	12	2.27	11	3.19
The State....	246	\$2.36	221	\$2.32	219	\$2.99

LOSS IN RURAL POPULATION.

In this article we have several times alluded to the fact that the agricultural towns of our State, for many years, have been falling off in population. We here introduce a set of tables showing the population of the several cities, towns and plantations, for each decade from 1860 to 1900 inclusive, also giving the gain or loss for each town. We make this matter prominent, not in any spirit of belittling any of our State resources or industries, but to show actual conditions, so that our legislature may act intelligently in applying a remedy.

Maine is a state of great natural resources and is making commendable progress in manufacturing, quarrying and in certain lines of agriculture. Its railroads are being extended, its bank deposits increasing and the State is steadily gaining in wealth. With the exception of the decade from 1860 to 1870 the State has always shown a steady increase in population, and basing a calculation on the census of polls and school children which is taken annually, the population of the State at the present time should be 742,653, or a gain of 48,187 since 1900.

With the exception of Aroostook county and a few towns along the border of the wilderness in other northern counties where the settlements have been largely promoted since 1860, it will be found almost without exception that, wherever a town shows any considerable gain in population between 1860 and 1900, it is due to the establishment of manufacturing plants, the development of quarries, the extension of the summer home industry, or to some special cause, as the 'Togus Soldiers' Home in Chelsea; while on the other hand, with the exceptions above noted, the purely agricultural towns for the most part show a marked decrease in population, a considerable number of fairly good agricultural towns having, in 1900, less than one-half the population shown in 1860.

It will be noted in several cases where the tables show a very large decrease in population in some one decade that it has been partially or wholly caused by a division of towns, some of the more striking cases being Mechanic Falls set off from Minot and Poland; Saint Agatha, from Frenchville; South Portland, from Cape Elizabeth; Stonington, from Deer Isle; Sorrento,

from Sullivan; Winter Harbor, from Gouldsboro; Randolph, from Pittston; Rockport, from Camden; Boothbay Harbor, from Boothbay; Columbia Fall, from Columbia; and Old Orchard from Saco. Quite a number of coast towns also show large losses in population on account of the decay of the ship-building industry.

By a comparison of the number of polls and school children in 1908 with those of 1900 it is quite evident that the decrease in population in the agricultural towns has not been so marked in the last eight years as is shown by the census figures from 1860 to 1900; in fact, it would appear that several such towns are now holding their own and in some cases making actual gains over 1900. There is a general feeling throughout the State that the tide of emigration from the farms is not so strong as in former years, and the fact that several small colonies of foreigners of different nationalities are purchasing our abandoned and otherwise neglected farms, as well as the purchase of a large number of our more productive farms both by resident and non-resident Americans, shows that our fertile hills and valleys are beginning to be appreciated. Considering all these facts it seems an opportune time for the State to give impetus to the movement by a little judicious advertising.

Table Showing Population of Towns by Decades.

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
	Auburn.....	4,023	6,169	9,555	11,250		
Durham.....	1,623	1,350	1,253	1,111	1,230	-	393
East Livermore.....	1,029	1,004	1,080	1,506	2,129	1,100	-
Greene.....	1,225	1,094	999	885	826	-	399
Leeds.....	1,390	1,288	1,194	999	1,065	-	325
Lewiston.....	7,424	13,600	19,083	21,701	23,761	16,337	-
Lisbon.....	1,377	2,014	2,641	3,120	3,603	2,226	-
Livermore.....	1,596	1,467	1,262	1,151	1,125	-	471
Mechanic Falls.....	-	-	-	-	1,687	-	-
Minot.....	1,799	1,509	1,763	1,355	808	-	991
Poland.....	2,747	2,436	2,442	2,472	1,648	-	1,099
Turner.....	2,682	2,380	2,285	2,016	1,842	-	840
Wales.....	602	556	505	451	436	-	166
Webster.....	890	939	980	951	1,131	241	-

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
Amity	302	311	432	420	404	102	-
Ashland	606	445	505	568	1,513	907	-
Bancroft	304	177	220	264	318	14	-
Benedicta	307	413	302	317	350	-	43
Blaine	486	496	646	784	954	468	-
Bridgewater	491	605	722	946	1,179	688	-
Caribou	297	1,410	2,756	4,087	4,758	4,461	-
Castle Hill	216	237	419	537	567	351	-
Crystal	249	250	275	297	370	121	-
Dyer Brook	37	129	172	221	280	243	-
Easton	320	522	835	978	1,215	895	-
Fort Fairfield	914	1,893	2,807	3,526	4,181	3,267	-
Fort Kent	979	1,034	1,512	1,826	2,528	1,549	-
Frenchville	1,032	1,851	2,288	2,560	1,316	284	-
Grand Isle	545	688	847	964	1,104	559	-
Haynesville	169	165	224	280	316	147	-
Hersey	64	107	159	151	199	135	-
Hodgdon	963	989	1,089	1,113	1,130	167	-
Houlton	2,035	2,850	3,228	4,015	4,686	2,651	-
Island Falls	132	183	236	223	1,063	931	-
Limestone	161	263	655	933	1,131	970	-
Linneus	785	1,008	917	965	834	49	-
Littleton	543	700	904	924	956	413	-
Ludlow	287	371	468	375	394	107	-
Madawaska	585	1,041	1,391	1,451	1,698	1,113	-
Mapleton	265	444	705	832	853	588	-
Mars Hill	201	399	716	837	1,183	982	-
Masardis	190	169	212	250	438	248	-
Monticello	483	760	965	1,132	1,332	849	-
New Limerick	226	308	590	567	600	374	-
New Sweden	-	-	517	707	867	350	-
Oakfield	116	559	636	720	860	744	-
Orient	233	219	224	244	208	-	25
Perham	-	79	346	438	580	501	-
Presque Isle	723	970	1,305	3,046	3,804	3,081	-
Saint Agatha	-	-	-	-	1,396	-	-
Sherman	486	701	798	909	980	494	-
Smyrna	165	159	237	303	411	246	-
Van Buren	616	922	1,110	1,168	1,878	1,262	-
Washburn	318	449	809	1,097	1,225	907	-
Westfield	14	76	103	166	259	245	-
Weston	394	394	419	404	367	-	27
Woodland	11	174	679	885	1,096	1,085	-
Plantations							
Allagash	-	-	-	200	190	-	10
Cary	174	274	413	390	400	226	-
Caswell	-	67	326	212	368	301	-
Chapman	30	40	166	231	285	255	-
Connor	-	132	253	526	453	321	-
Cyr	218	376	558	429	502	284	-
E	-	-	-	20	44	24	-
Eagle Lake	105	143	233	313	406	301	-
Garfield	42	51	80	86	111	69	-
Glenwood	29	185	198	183	178	149	-
Hamlin	507	558	612	484	574	67	-
Hammond	-	46	87	109	116	70	-
Macwahoc	202	170	187	216	153	-	49
Merrill	105	118	206	244	298	193	-
Moro	127	121	171	199	217	90	-
Nashville	39	30	33	34	32	-	7
New Canada	182	83	177	301	419	237	-
Oxbow	127	100	127	94	153	26	-
Portage Lake	177	124	132	140	241	64	-
Reed	72	54	109	203	399	327	-

AROSTOOK COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
Saint Francis.....	241	253	299	461	568	327	-
Saint John.....	99	127	166	226	371	272	-
Silver Ridge.....	-	184	229	195	168	-	16
Stockholm.....	-	-	-	66	191	125	-
Wade.....	67	76	131	158	271	204	-
Wallagrass.....	242	297	431	595	784	542	-
Westmanland.....	-	-	-	52	100	48	-
Winterville.....	21	6	101	72	124	103	-

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Baldwin.....	1,227	1,101	1,123	932	821	-	406
Bridgton.....	2,558	2,685	2,863	2,605	2,868	310	-
Brunswick.....	4,723	4,687	5,384	6,012	6,806	2,083	-
Cape Elizabeth.....	3,281	5,106	5,302	5,459	887	-	2,394
Casco.....	1,115	998	908	844	783	-	332
Cumberland.....	1,713	1,626	1,619	1,487	1,404	-	309
Falmouth.....	1,935	1,730	1,622	1,580	1,511	-	424
Freeport.....	2,795	2,457	2,279	2,482	2,339	-	456
Gorham.....	3,253	3,351	3,233	2,888	2,540	-	713
Gray.....	1,768	1,738	1,798	1,517	1,388	-	380
Harpeswell.....	1,603	1,749	1,773	1,766	1,750	147	-
Harrison.....	1,252	1,219	1,168	1,071	969	-	283
Naples.....	1,218	1,058	1,007	846	813	-	405
New Gloucester.....	1,654	1,496	1,382	1,234	1,162	-	492
North Yarmouth.....	1,076	940	827	709	642	-	434
Otisfield.....	1,201	1,099	927	838	728	-	473
Portland.....	26,341	31,413	33,810	36,425	50,145	23,804	-
Pownal.....	1,053	981	874	712	502	-	551
Raymond.....	1,229	1,120	1,132	927	823	-	406
Scarboro.....	1,807	1,692	1,847	1,794	1,865	58	-
Sebago.....	958	803	808	681	576	-	382
South Portland.....	-	-	-	-	6,287	-	-
Standish.....	2,067	2,089	2,035	1,841	1,504	-	563
Westbrook.....	5,114	6,583	3,981	6,632	7,283	2,169	-
Windham.....	2,635	2,428	2,312	2,216	1,929	-	706
Yarmouth.....	2,028	1,872	2,021	2,098	2,274	246	-

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Avon.....	802	610	571	439	448	-	354
Carthage.....	502	486	507	390	334	-	168
Chesterville.....	1,313	1,011	955	770	709	-	604
Eustis.....	301	342	302	321	436	135	-
Farmington.....	3,106	3,251	3,353	3,207	3,288	182	-
Freeman.....	666	608	549	464	397	-	269
Industry.....	827	725	715	545	553	-	274
Jay.....	1,686	1,490	1,291	1,541	2,758	1,072	-
Kingfield.....	671	560	454	601	693	22	-
Madrid.....	491	394	437	441	326	-	165
New Sharon.....	1,731	1,451	1,306	1,064	946	-	785
New Vineyard.....	864	755	788	660	584	-	280
Phillips.....	1,699	1,373	1,437	1,394	1,399	-	300
Rangeley.....	238	313	563	616	961	723	-
Salem.....	396	307	273	218	195	-	201
Strong.....	714	634	596	627	637	-	77
Temple.....	726	640	580	470	394	-	332
Weld.....	1,035	1,130	1,040	885	738	-	297
Wilton.....	1,920	1,906	1,739	1,622	1,647	-	273
Plantations.							
Coplin.....	90	69	79	71	70	-	20
Dallas.....	-	159	145	184	172	13	-
Lang.....	39	36	31	51	87	48	-
Rangeley.....	46	45	64	58	98	-	-
Sandy River.....	176	111	50	97	78	-	98

HANCOCK COUNTY

Towns	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
Amherst.....	384	350	400	375	364	-	20
Aurora.....	277	212	212	175	152	-	125
Bluehill.....	1,994	1,707	2,213	1,980	1,828	-	166
Brooklin.....	1,043	966	977	1,046	936	-	107
Brooksville.....	1,428	1,275	1,419	1,310	1,171	-	257
Bucksport.....	3,554	3,433	3,047	2,921	2,339	-	1,215
Castine.....	1,357	1,303	1,215	987	925	-	432
Cranberry Isles.....	347	350	343	330	374	-	-
Dehdam.....	495	448	406	366	327	-	168
Deer Isle.....	3,592	3,414	3,266	3,422	2,047	-	1,545
Eastbrook.....	221	187	289	246	248	-	-
Eden.....	1,247	1,195	1,629	1,946	4,379	3,132	-
Ellsworth.....	4,658	5,257	5,052	4,804	4,297	-	361
Franklin.....	1,004	1,042	1,102	1,264	1,201	-	197
Gouldsboro.....	1,717	1,709	1,825	1,709	1,259	-	458
Hancock.....	926	974	1,093	1,190	900	-	26
Isle au Haut.....	-	-	274	206	182	-	92
Lamoine.....	-	612	749	726	594	-	18
Mariaville.....	458	369	382	271	218	-	240
Mount Desert.....	917	918	1,017	1,355	1,600	683	-
Orland.....	1,787	1,701	1,689	1,390	1,251	-	536
Otis.....	210	246	304	239	152	-	58
Penobscot.....	1,557	1,418	1,341	1,313	1,156	-	401
Sedgwick.....	1,223	1,113	1,128	1,012	902	-	321
Sorrento.....	-	-	-	-	117	-	-
Stonington.....	-	-	-	-	1,648	-	-
Sullivan.....	862	796	1,023	1,379	1,034	172	-
Surry.....	1,319	1,242	1,184	986	900	-	419
Swan's Island.....	492	570	765	632	758	266	-
Tremont.....	1,768	1,822	2,011	2,036	2,010	242	-
Trenton.....	1,400	678	639	528	459	-	941
Verona.....	399	352	356	323	234	-	165
Waltham.....	374	366	296	242	192	-	182
Winter Harbor.....	-	-	-	-	571	-	-
Plantations.							
Long Island.....	188	177	150	132	174	-	14
No. 8.....	29	25	17	31	17	-	12
No. 21.....	54	56	61	63	58	-	-
No. 33.....	96	102	118	112	82	-	14

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Albion.....	1,554	1,356	1,191	1,042	878	-	676
Angusta.....	7,609	7,808	8,661	10,527	11,683	4,074	-
Belgrade.....	1,592	1,485	1,321	1,090	1,058	-	534
Benton.....	1,183	1,180	1,173	1,136	1,097	-	86
Chelsea.....	1,024	1,238	1,537	2,356	3,092	2,068	-
China.....	2,720	2,118	1,769	1,423	1,380	-	1,340
Clinton.....	1,803	1,766	1,665	1,518	1,398	-	405
Farmingdale.....	806	859	789	821	848	-	48
Fayette.....	910	900	765	649	560	-	350
Gardiner.....	4,477	4,497	4,439	5,491	5,501	1,024	-
Hallowell.....	2,435	3,007	3,154	3,181	2,714	279	-
Litchfield.....	1,704	1,508	1,310	1,126	1,057	-	647
Manchester.....	813	732	623	612	518	-	295
Monmouth.....	1,854	1,744	1,520	1,362	1,236	-	618
Mount Vernon.....	1,470	1,252	1,170	940	906	-	564
Oakland.....	-	-	1,646	2,044	1,913	267	-
Pittston.....	2,619	2,353	2,458	1,281	1,177	-	1,442
Randolph.....	-	-	-	1,281	1,077	-	204
Readfield.....	1,510	1,456	1,243	1,176	994	-	516
Rome.....	864	725	606	500	420	-	444
Sidney.....	1,784	1,471	1,396	1,334	1,068	-	716

KENNEBEC COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1850	1870	1880	1890	1900		
Vassalboro.....	3,181	2,919	2,621	2,052	2,062	-	1,119
Vienna.....	878	740	644	495	406	-	472
Waterville.....	4,392	4,852	4,672	7,107	9,477	5,085	-
Wayne.....	1,192	938	950	775	707	-	485
West Gardiner.....	1,296	1,044	977	853	693	-	603
Windsor.....	1,548	1,266	1,079	853	782	-	766
Winslow.....	1,739	1,437	1,467	1,814	2,277	538	-
Winthrop.....	2,338	2,229	2,146	2,111	2,088	-	250
Unity Plantation...	54	68	61	62	50	-	4

KNOX COUNTY

Appleton.....	1,573	1,485	1,348	1,080	975	-	598
Camden.....	4,588	4,512	4,386	4,621	2,825	-	1,763
Cushing.....	796	704	805	688	604	-	192
Friendship.....	770	890	938	877	814	44	-
Hope.....	1,065	907	830	641	599	-	466
Hurricane Isle.....	-	-	220	266	257	37	-
North Haven.....	951	806	755	552	551	-	400
Rockland.....	7,317	7,074	7,599	8,174	8,150	833	-
Rockport.....	-	-	-	-	2,314	-	-
Saint George.....	2,716	2,318	2,875	2,491	2,206	-	510
South Thomaston.....	1,615	1,693	1,771	1,534	1,426	-	189
Thomaston.....	3,620	3,092	3,017	3,009	2,688	-	932
Union.....	1,958	1,701	1,548	1,436	1,248	-	710
Vinalhaven.....	1,667	1,851	2,855	2,617	2,358	691	-
Warren.....	2,321	1,974	2,166	2,037	2,069	-	252
Washington.....	1,662	1,276	1,249	1,230	1,019	-	643
Plantations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matinicus Isle.....	276	277	243	196	184	-	92
Mussel Ridge.....	183	263	258	24	72	-	111

LINCOLN COUNTY

Alna.....	807	747	687	512	444	-	363
Boothbay.....	2,857	3,200	3,576	1,718	1,766	-	1,091
Boothbay Harbor.....	-	-	-	1,699	1,926	227	-
Bremen.....	908	797	839	719	657	-	251
Bristol.....	3,010	2,916	3,196	2,821	2,572	-	438
Damariscotta.....	1,366	1,232	1,142	1,012	876	-	490
Dresden.....	1,248	990	1,032	1,043	882	-	366
Edgecomb.....	1,112	1,056	872	749	607	-	505
Jefferson.....	2,122	1,821	1,590	1,391	1,155	-	967
Newcastle.....	1,792	1,729	1,534	1,282	1,075	-	717
Nobleboro.....	1,437	1,150	1,142	947	810	-	627
Somerville.....	606	505	539	453	374	-	232
Southport.....	708	684	679	533	527	-	181
Waldoboro.....	4,569	4,174	3,758	3,505	3,145	-	1,424
Westport.....	798	699	612	451	330	-	468
Whitefield.....	1,883	1,594	1,511	1,215	1,156	-	727
Wiscasset.....	2,318	1,977	1,847	1,733	1,273	-	1,045
Monhegan Pl.....	195	145	133	90	94	-	101

OXFORD COUNTY

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
Albany	853	651	693	645	538	-	315
Andover	748	799	780	740	727	-	21
Bethel	2,523	2,283	2,077	2,209	1,835	-	688
Brownfield	1,398	1,323	1,229	1,134	1,019	-	379
Buckfield	1,705	1,494	1,379	1,200	1,139	-	566
Byron	323	242	191	180	204	-	119
Canton	1,025	984	1,029	1,303	946	-	79
Denmark	1,171	1,069	904	755	634	-	537
Dixfield	1,181	1,049	913	988	1,052	-	129
Fryeburg	1,625	1,507	1,633	1,418	1,376	-	249
Gilead	347	329	293	336	340	-	7
Grafton	111	94	115	98	81	-	30
Greenwood	878	845	838	727	741	-	137
Hanover	257	188	203	212	214	-	43
Hartford	1,155	996	863	689	660	-	495
Hebron	895	744	601	600	494	-	401
Hiram	1,283	1,393	1,452	1,063	1,015	-	268
Lovell	1,339	1,018	1,077	853	693	-	646
Mason	136	127	94	80	67	-	69
Mexico	671	458	403	355	816	145	-
Newry	474	416	337	343	286	-	188
Norway	1,982	1,955	2,519	2,665	2,902	920	-
Oxford	1,281	1,631	1,655	1,455	1,331	50	-
Paris	2,828	2,765	2,931	3,156	3,255	427	-
Peru	1,121	931	825	692	773	-	348
Porter	1,240	1,104	1,095	1,015	886	-	354
Roxbury	211	162	175	222	238	-	27
Rumford	1,375	1,212	1,006	898	3,770	2,395	-
Stoneham	463	425	475	322	284	-	179
Stow	551	427	401	291	270	-	281
Sumner	1,154	1,170	1,014	901	802	-	352
Sweden	728	549	474	338	282	-	446
Upton	219	187	245	232	242	-	23
Waterford	1,407	1,286	1,161	1,001	917	-	490
Woodstock	1,025	994	952	859	816	-	209
Plantations.							
Lincoln	76	30	52	59	73	-	3
Magalloway	-	-	45	79	77	-	32
Milton	271	258	270	211	202	-	69

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Alton	531	508	419	348	314	-	217
Argyle	380	307	285	263	320	-	60
Bangor	16,408	18,289	16,856	19,103	21,850	5,442	-
Bradford	1,558	1,487	1,460	1,215	954	-	604
Bradley	844	866	829	823	682	-	162
Brewer	2,836	3,214	3,170	4,193	4,835	1,999	-
Burlington	579	553	536	460	394	-	185
Carmel	1,273	1,348	1,220	1,066	932	-	341
Carroll	470	632	625	546	487	-	17
Charleston	1,430	1,191	1,110	971	842	-	588
Chester	318	350	362	368	363	-	45
Clifton	307	348	350	284	236	-	71
Corinna	1,599	1,513	1,503	1,207	1,170	-	429
Corinth	1,789	1,462	1,333	1,154	1,042	-	747
Dexter	2,365	2,875	2,563	2,732	2,941	576	-
Dixmont	1,442	1,309	1,132	919	843	-	599
Eddington	856	776	746	729	663	-	193
Edinburg	48	55	45	54	65	-	17
Enfield	526	545	489	769	1,062	536	-

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
Etna.....	850	844	895	646	527	-	323
Exeter.....	1,784	1,424	1,274	939	879	-	905
Garland.....	1,498	1,306	1,211	973	857	-	641
Glenburn.....	741	720	655	583	461	-	280
Greenbush.....	656	621	681	659	586	-	70
Greenfield.....	359	317	337	231	160	-	199
Hampden.....	3,085	3,068	2,911	2,484	2,182	-	903
Hermion.....	1,432	1,489	1,394	1,282	1,183	-	249
Holden.....	804	758	717	609	602	-	202
Howland.....	174	176	137	171	519	345	-
Hudson.....	772	739	659	510	430	-	342
Kenduskeag.....	816	770	650	536	423	-	393
Kingman.....	24	185	546	671	936	912	-
Lagrange.....	690	622	721	721	574	-	116
Lee.....	937	960	894	929	801	-	136
Levant.....	1,301	1,159	1,076	880	789	-	512
Lincoln.....	1,631	1,530	1,659	1,756	1,731	100	-
Lowell.....	557	448	433	439	300	-	257
Mattamiscontis.....	31	51	64	47	28	-	3
Mattawamkeag.....	280	356	456	633	527	247	-
Maxfield.....	162	156	139	134	115	-	47
Medway.....	412	415	628	653	297	-	115
Milford.....	744	827	734	835	838	-	94
Millinocket.....	-	-	-	4	1,144	1,140	-
Mount Chase.....	229	262	310	284	299	70	-
Newburg.....	1,365	1,115	1,057	867	734	-	631
Newport.....	1,403	1,559	1,451	1,188	1,533	130	-
Old Town.....	3,860	4,529	3,395	5,312	5,763	1,903	-
Orono.....	2,554	2,888	2,245	2,790	3,257	703	-
Orrington.....	1,948	1,768	1,529	1,406	1,266	-	682
Passadumkeag.....	360	243	302	343	409	-	49
Patten.....	639	704	716	938	1,172	533	-
Plymouth.....	989	941	828	689	658	-	331
Prentiss.....	226	387	416	401	502	276	-
Springfield.....	854	879	878	677	532	-	322
Stetson.....	913	937	729	618	503	-	410
Veazie.....	891	810	622	630	555	-	336
Winn.....	253	714	898	956	688	435	-
Woodville.....	230	170	223	242	160	-	70
Plantations.....							
Drew.....	71	85	137	110	120	49	-
Grand Falls.....	-	100	93	68	52	-	48
Lakeville.....	144	108	136	144	159	-	15
Seboeis.....	-	18	17	98	96	78	-
Stacyville.....	119	138	184	250	347	228	-
Webster.....	70	28	118	135	124	54	-

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Abbot.....	797	712	695	622	716	-	81
Atkinson.....	897	810	828	605	495	-	402
Blanchard.....	164	164	167	213	248	84	-
Bowerbank.....	101	83	86	87	66	-	35
Brownville.....	793	860	896	1,074	1,570	777	-
Dover.....	1,990	1,983	1,687	1,942	1,889	-	101
Foxcroft.....	1,102	1,178	1,263	1,726	1,629	527	-
Greenville.....	310	369	586	781	1,117	807	-
Guilford.....	837	818	881	1,023	1,544	707	-
Medford.....	354	294	398	306	282	-	72
Milo.....	959	938	934	1,029	1,150	191	-
Monson.....	708	604	827	1,237	1,116	408	-
Orneville.....	512	575	501	492	325	-	187
Parkman.....	1,166	1,105	1,005	813	718	-	448

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
Sangerville.....	1,314	1,140	1,047	1,236	1,294	-	20
Sebec.....	1,152	954	876	725	593	-	559
Shirley.....	282	206	253	291	248	-	34
Wellington.....	694	681	647	584	413	-	281
Williamsburg.....	182	176	235	162	117	-	65
Willimantic.....	114	173	267	446	419	305	-
Plantations.							
Barnard.....	172	149	139	100	98	-	74
Elliottsville.....	59	42	55	53	86	27	-
Kingsbury.....	191	174	198	205	106	-	85
Lake View.....	-	-	-	-	173	-	-

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Arrowscopic.....	347	252	255	177	180	-	167
Bath.....	8,078	7,371	7,874	8,723	10,477	2,399	-
Bowdoin.....	1,748	1,345	1,136	940	937	-	811
Bowdoinham.....	2,349	1,804	1,681	1,508	1,305	-	1,044
Georgetown.....	1,254	1,135	1,080	849	799	-	455
Perkins.....	95	71	78	69	61	-	34
Phippsburg.....	1,750	1,344	1,497	1,396	1,254	-	496
Richmond.....	2,740	2,442	2,658	3,082	2,049	-	691
Topsham.....	1,605	1,498	1,544	1,394	2,097	492	-
West Bath.....	400	373	315	307	291	-	109
Woolwich.....	1,319	1,168	1,154	1,007	880	-	439

SOMERSET COUNTY

Anson.....	2,001	1,745	1,555	1,444	1,830	-	171
Athens.....	1,417	1,540	1,310	1,072	896	-	521
Bingham.....	833	826	828	757	841	8	-
Cambridge.....	516	472	472	425	364	-	152
Canaan.....	1,715	1,472	1,281	1,130	977	-	738
Concord.....	541	452	406	345	291	-	250
Cornville.....	1,142	959	932	785	689	-	453
Detroit.....	659	690	661	590	527	-	132
Emblen.....	1,042	803	674	579	567	-	475
Fairfield.....	2,753	2,998	3,044	3,510	3,878	1,125	-
Harmony.....	1,081	978	881	704	571	-	510
Hartland.....	1,050	1,120	1,047	974	1,115	65	-
Madison.....	1,615	1,401	1,315	1,315	2,764	1,149	-
Mercer.....	1,059	846	755	584	493	-	566
Moscow.....	574	528	522	422	378	-	196
New Portland.....	1,554	1,454	1,271	1,034	913	-	641
Norridgewock.....	1,900	1,756	1,491	1,656	1,495	-	405
Palmira.....	1,597	1,322	1,271	1,004	915	-	682
Pittsfield.....	1,495	1,813	1,909	2,503	2,891	1,396	-
Ripley.....	656	584	550	478	449	-	207
Saint Albans.....	1,808	1,675	1,394	1,206	1,037	-	771
Skowhegan.....	2,268	3,893	3,860	5,068	5,180	2,912	-
Smithfield.....	793	704	564	479	449	-	344
Solon.....	1,343	1,176	1,013	977	996	-	349
Starks.....	1,341	1,083	929	766	636	-	705
Plantations.							
Bigelow.....	11	-	62	62	57	46	-
Brighton.....	732	627	585	434	368	-	364
Caratunk.....	227	214	173	192	218	-	9
Dead River.....	117	100	113	104	91	-	26
Dennistown.....	31	37	73	66	96	65	-

SOMERSET COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
Flagstaff	119	112	76	87	115	-	4
Highland	138	128	121	76	67	-	71
Jackman	64	65	95	217	352	288	-
Lexington	493	397	322	199	231	-	265
Mayfield	118	96	141	74	89	-	29
Moose River	125	104	102	170	239	114	-
Pleasant Ridge	161	135	128	108	114	-	47
The Forks	165	159	199	195	157	-	8
West Forks	52	84	95	146	160	108	-

WALDO COUNTY

Belfast	5,520	5,278	5,308	5,294	4,615	-	905
Belmont	686	628	520	475	352	-	334
Brooks	988	868	877	730	669	-	319
Burnham	857	788	967	846	766	-	91
Frankfort	2,143	1,152	1,157	1,099	1,211	-	932
Freedom	849	716	652	510	479	-	370
Islesboro	1,276	1,230	1,208	1,006	923	-	353
Jackson	827	707	682	522	439	-	388
Knox	1,074	889	852	657	558	-	516
Liberty	1,095	907	970	835	737	-	358
Lincolnton	2,075	1,900	1,705	1,361	1,223	-	852
Monroe	1,703	1,375	1,366	1,079	958	-	745
Montville	1,685	1,467	1,255	1,049	982	-	703
Morrill	629	523	494	460	420	-	209
Northport	1,178	902	872	691	545	-	633
Palermo	1,372	1,223	1,118	887	757	-	615
Prospect	1,005	886	770	697	648	-	357
Searsmont	1,657	1,418	1,330	1,144	949	-	708
Searsport	2,533	2,282	2,322	1,693	1,349	-	1,184
Stockton Springs	1,595	2,089	1,548	1,149	872	-	723
Swanville	914	770	703	689	502	-	412
Thorndike	958	730	713	589	497	-	461
Troy	1,403	1,201	1,059	868	766	-	637
Unity	1,320	1,201	1,092	922	877	-	443
Waldo	726	648	663	581	468	-	258
Winterport	2,380	2,744	2,260	1,926	1,623	-	757

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison	1,272	1,201	1,238	1,022	1,059	-	213
Alexander	445	456	439	337	333	-	112
Baileysville	363	377	376	226	215	-	148
Baring	409	364	303	273	231	-	178
Beddington	144	134	129	134	86	-	58
Brookton	93	206	335	429	285	192	-
Calais	5,621	5,944	6,173	7,290	7,655	2,034	-
Centerville	191	145	137	114	91	-	100
Charlotte	611	467	489	381	315	-	296
Cherryfield	1,755	1,760	1,793	1,787	1,859	104	-
Columbia	1,265	668	642	587	516	-	749
Columbia Falls	-	608	685	698	569	-	39
Cooper	468	360	346	264	207	-	261
Crawford	273	209	206	140	112	-	161
Cutler	890	925	829	662	565	-	325
Danforth	283	313	612	1,063	1,092	809	-
Deblois	131	139	105	76	73	-	58
Dennysville	485	488	522	452	482	-	3

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNS	POPULATION					Gain	Loss
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900		
East Machias	2,181	2,017	1,875	1,637	1,521	-	660
Eastport	3,850	3,736	4,006	4,908	5,311	1,461	-
Edmunds	444	448	445	395	492	48	-
Forest City	-	-	-	287	151	-	136
Harrington	1,130	1,142	1,290	1,150	1,165	35	-
Jonesboro	518	522	555	624	606	88	-
Jonesport	1,148	1,305	1,563	1,917	2,124	976	-
Lubec	2,555	2,136	2,109	2,069	3,005	450	-
Machias	2,257	2,525	2,203	2,035	2,082	-	175
Machiasport	1,502	1,526	1,531	1,437	1,218	-	284
Marion	204	213	182	90	95	-	109
Marshfield	328	350	300	299	227	-	101
Meddybemps	297	200	172	156	154	-	143
Milbridge	1,282	1,558	1,752	1,963	1,921	639	-
Northfield	261	190	193	143	126	-	135
Pembroke	2,303	2,551	2,324	1,514	1,652	-	651
Perry	1,195	1,149	1,047	945	1,245	50	-
Princeton	626	1,072	1,038	1,027	1,094	468	-
Robbinston	1,113	926	910	787	844	-	269
Roque Bluffs	-	-	-	-	168	-	-
Steuben	1,191	1,062	1,165	982	901	-	290
Talmadge	96	80	112	112	93	-	3
Topfield	444	463	440	375	282	-	162
Trescott	715	603	552	485	463	-	252
Vanceboro	8	329	381	870	550	542	-
Waite	95	122	204	159	135	40	-
Wesley	343	335	245	227	198	-	145
Whiting	479	414	425	393	399	-	80
Whitneyville	579	569	492	413	424	-	155
Plantations.							
Codyville	63	62	79	72	68	5	-
Grand Lake Stream	-	-	-	404	221	-	183
No. 14, E. D.	220	149	164	112	77	-	143
No. 21, E. D.	85	168	109	81	86	1	-

YORK COUNTY

Acton	1,218	1,008	1,050	878	778	-	440
Alfred	1,255	1,224	1,101	1,030	937	-	318
Berwick	2,155	2,291	2,774	2,294	2,280	125	-
Biddeford	9,350	10,282	12,651	14,443	16,145	6,795	-
Buxton	2,853	2,546	2,230	2,036	1,838	-	1,015
Cornish	1,153	1,100	1,169	1,118	984	-	169
Dayton	701	611	592	500	473	-	228
Elliot	1,768	1,769	1,640	1,463	1,458	-	310
Hollis	1,683	1,541	1,542	1,278	1,274	-	409
Kennebunk	2,680	2,603	2,852	3,172	3,228	548	-
Kennebunkport	2,668	2,372	2,405	2,195	2,123	-	545
Kittery	2,975	3,333	3,230	2,864	2,872	-	103
Lebanon	2,039	1,959	1,601	1,263	1,335	-	704
Limerick	1,441	1,425	1,253	965	874	-	567
Limington	2,004	1,630	1,431	1,092	1,001	-	1,003
Lyman	1,307	1,052	1,004	854	687	-	620
Newfield	1,359	1,193	995	794	676	-	683
North Berwick	1,492	1,623	1,801	1,803	1,748	256	-
Old Orchard	-	-	-	877	964	87	-
Parsonsfield	2,125	1,894	1,613	1,398	1,131	-	994
Saco	6,226	5,755	6,389	6,075	6,122	-	104
Sanford	2,222	2,397	2,734	4,201	6,078	3,856	-
Shapleigh	1,273	1,087	1,128	968	847	-	426
South Berwick	2,624	2,510	2,677	3,434	3,188	564	-
Waterboro	1,825	1,548	1,482	1,357	1,169	-	656
Wells	2,878	2,773	2,450	2,029	2,009	-	869
York	2,825	2,654	2,463	2,444	2,668	-	157

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The strong recommendations of President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress, early in the present year for the enactment of a thorough and comprehensive employers' liability law which should afford protection to every class of government employes to which the power of Congress could extend, and the prompt action of Congress in enacting such a law covering all artisans and laborers in the employ of the government, as well as another law covering all employes of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, has renewed the interest in this important question, and it is being discussed by many of the leading papers and magazines of the country. As Maine is still without any legislation on this subject, a subject which so vitally interests our working people, it seems proper for this department to give the matter a prominent place in its annual report and show the progress it has attained in this country and Europe in recent years.

The matter of special laws regulating the liability of employers to compensate for injuries sustained by their employes has been actively agitated in England and America for many years. Although we have given it an extensive study we do not attempt to offer any solution of the problem. A committee of the Massachusetts legislature, appointed in 1882 to investigate the subject, in their report stated that "It is a subject which, in all its varied relationships, is by no means easy of comprehension. It is fruitful of embarrassments, and hedged about with difficulties, but is at the same time a question of considerable consequence to the welfare of the community.

"The subject can be easily stated and plainly illustrated. It can be embodied in the simple question: Ought employes to

have the same right to recover damages for personal injuries that all others have? Should the rule of law which forbids employes from recovering damages from their employers for injuries caused by the negligence of fellow employes and without their own contributory negligence be changed? Should they be allowed, for similar injuries from the same cause, the same right to damages from their employers that the rest of the world has. If, by way of illustration, an accident should occur on a railroad train, should the brakeman have the same right to sue for damages that a passenger has? If the brakeman's arm should be broken through the carelessness of a switchman or a gate-tender, should he possess the same right that a passenger would have for a similar injury? His injury would be the same, his sufferings would be as great. He would, no doubt, be quite as much in need of relief. Nor has he been more negligent, for both were unconscious victims."

We propose to give a brief outline of the history of this class of legislation, and as the matter was first generally agitated in England and such a law was passed by Parliament prior to any extended laws passed in this country, and as our laws are more or less based on the original English law, we are giving considerable space to the early history of the matters leading up to the passage of the law by the English Parliament.

In presenting this matter we can do no better than to quote from the report of the committee of the Massachusetts legislature above referred to, as follows:

THE LAW OF ENGLAND.

"On the 7th of September, 1880, Parliament changed the law of England by passing the Employers' Liability Act (43 and 44 Victoria, chapter 42). The act was one fruit of the agitation of the rights and hardships of workingmen which has been in progress there for many years. The Corn Law agitation, which made Richard Cobden and John Bright two of the worst hated and best beloved of Englishmen, besides relieving the necessities of the poor, prepared the public mind for a more general discussion of the rights of labor, and taught workingmen everywhere to assert and defend their rights by systematic organization. Trades unions began to make the laborer's influence felt,

began to aid or counteract the power of the conservative press and magazines. The right of petition to Parliament, which in the hands of John Pym was so effective, in the hands of Bright and Cobden, Thomas Brassey and Macdonald, was powerless. The ease with which monster petitions are obtained, by means of quick communication through the agency of railroads and the post, has made a petition an almost worthless catalogue of names.

“By means of organization, and the mutual sympathy and courage gained by association and the discussion of grievances; by means of public meetings; by protective union leagues, and strikes, so called; by enlisting the influence of public-spirited leaders whose hearts were tender to the wrongs and sufferings of poverty; by refusing to vote, wherever the right existed, for any member of Parliament who would not advocate their cause; by various other means,—some of which were wise, while others were unwise,—the workingmen obtained the aid of public opinion, and compelled the English government to stand and listen. All that a just cause requires is the privilege of being heard.

“As the result of this popular but peaceful uprising, some of their grievances have been alleviated, and some of their wrongs have been righted. They have now more reasonable hours of labor, and wages more proportionate to the labor done. Miners have been protected in various ways. Railway corporations have been brought to a more strict accountability to the public for the safety and convenience of their patrons. A few of the outposts in the great political battlefield of this generation between labor and capital, between the common people and great monopolies, have been taken, and an example set to the world of what political organization can accomplish.

“The question under discussion, which, like the question of tenant right now agitating Great Britain, is an outgrowth of this general awakening to the rights of labor, and the absolute necessity of protecting the laborer, has been before the people for several years. The explosions occurring so frequently in mines,—explosions by which miners were killed sometimes by scores,—the frequency of accidents upon railways,—collisions amounting sometimes almost to disasters,—the more accurate knowl-

edge of the number of persons annually killed in the ordinary prosecution of dangerous employments, which was furnished by the reports of the Board of Trade,—helped to awaken the public mind to the urgency of affording more ample protection, especially to miners and railway employes.

“The subject was at first presented to the public, as is usual, by writers for the magazines. It was then taken up by the daily press. It soon found its way into Parliament, where at first it attracted but little attention. The Social Science Association took it up for discussion. One of the earliest to write about it was Mr. Joseph Brown, a Queen’s counsel, who, however, took a rather conservative ground. Mr. Bulwer and Mr. Commissioner Miller, both of whom are also Queen’s counsel, took an interest in it; but the lawyers, as usual, were rather conservative. Lord Shand, Mr. Thomas Brassey, Sir Henry Jackson, Mr. Samuel Morley, the Earl de la Warr, Mr. Knowles, Sir Daniel Gooch, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, all of whom were members of Parliament, took an earnest interest in the subject, and wrote or spoke upon it. Mr. Lowe, now Lord Sherbrooke, was the leader of the cause in Parliament, while Mr. Frederick W. Evans and Mr. Macdonald, for whose services in behalf of workingmen they are about to erect a statue, were among the chief promoters.

“As soon as the subject attracted sufficient attention in Parliament, the lobby was against it, and the attorneys for the railway, mining, and large manufacturing corporations and associations, also appeared in opposition. But the cause gradually gained friends; and the more they opposed it, the more popular it became with the people and their representatives. Among the friends of the measure there was a difference of opinion as to what should be the wording of the bill. Agreeing as to the end, they differed as to the means.”

Bills Brought Into Parliament.

“Of the several bills brought into Parliament, one was introduced by Mr. Macdonald. By this it was proposed to do away with the defence of common employment, and allow an employe to recover damages as other persons can. The bill was applicable to mines, manufactures, collieries, railways, and to every

employment, not excepting even domestic and menial service. If the butler trod upon the housemaid's toes, or spilled kerosene oil over the gardner's trousers; if the coachman, while driving the cook to church on a rainy day, carelessly tipped over the carriage and spilled her out; or if the housemaid left a coal-hod at the top of the stairs, over which the butler tumbled when coming down on a dark morning, liability would attach to their employer. Had this bill excluded from its operation domestic and menial servants; had the cook, coachman, butler, gardener, housemaid, seamstress,—all servants who live under the employer's roof, and become intimately acquainted with each other's habits,—been excepted from its operation, its chief objectionable feature would have been omitted. It would then have applied only to those servants, employes, or agents who are engaged in commercial, manufacturing, business employments, hazardous operations for profit, where this danger of loss may be taken as one of the liabilities incident to the carrying on of business.

“Another bill was introduced by Earle de la Warr, one provision of which made employers liable for the acts of their duly authorized superintendents, foremen, overseers, managers, or whomsoever had the right to give orders and direct the persons injured. The theory of this provision is, that because the injury is caused by obeying the orders, commands, or directions of a foreman or superintendent, whom the person injured is bound by his contract of service to obey, the employer should suffer the consequence of his agent's negligence.

“Another provision made the employer a warrantor of the tools and machinery he uses, liable for any secret flaws or defects, imperfections of design, etc., which may exist. The theory of this is, that, as one of them must take the risk of defect, the person who buys the tools, machinery, and plant, who can accept or reject them, who can order them repaired when unsafe or worn out, have them removed and replaced, is the one to take the risk. By the law, as it is at present, he is only bound to use ordinary care in selecting, constructing, examining, designing; he does not warrant the soundness of the materials used, or the suitability of the design. (See *Skerrit v. Scallan*,*

* 11 I. R., C. L. 389, sects. 86, 87.

and Shearman and Redfield on Negligence.) If, through a defect in the shaft, an engine breaks down, or, through a defect in design or construction, a bridge gives way, as at Ashtabula, he would not be liable. This bill would, however, make the railroad liable to both employes and passengers, by virtually saying that the person or company who builds or pays for the engine or bridge, who has the right to examine, test, inspect, accept, or reject, shall take the risk, instead of the too trusting employe or passenger. It likewise, perhaps, extended, as did the former bill, the liability for the acts of domestic and menial servants.

“A third bill which was introduced was endorsed by Mr. Brassey, Mr. Morley, Mr. Michael Bass, and Mr. Sullivan. It contained the same provisions as the preceding, except the last, and limited common employment to any manufacture, trade or business carried on for profit.

“A fourth bill was brought in by the Attorney General, which was supposed to represent the views of the Gladstone ministry. This was the least radical of all, and seemed intended to carry out the views expressed in the report of the Parliamentary committee. None of them contained any clause allowing an employer to make a contract exempting himself from the liabilities imposed by each bill.”

The Subject Considered by Two Select Committees of Parliament.

“The English Parliament, in the session of 1875-6, appointed a select committee to consider this subject, another in 1877, and, later still, other committees. The first consisted of fifteen members, and included Sir John Holker (then Attorney General), Mr. Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke), Mr. Wyndham, Sir Henry Jackson, Mr. W. Stanhope, Shaw Lefevre, Sir Daniel Gooch, and Mr. Macdonald, and had full power to send for persons and papers. They began their session with an earnest desire to understand the subject; and, during the summer of 1876, summoned before them the men best informed upon the subject in the kingdom,—parliamentary agents for trades unions, barristers who had made the subject in all its bearings a special study, and were familiar with the law and its workings, secretaries of

associations of railway employes, and builders. As they were unable to complete their work during that session, they reported the evidence in print, and recommended a further investigation.

"The subject was again taken up at the next session, and most of the same members were re-appointed on the select committee. At this session, master builders, large employers of labor, secretaries and agents of associations of miners, proprietors of large mines, some of the ablest mining engineers in the country, managers of large collieries, chairmen of mining associations, managing directors of extensive iron and coal companies; Lord Justices of the Court of Appeals,—Mr. Justice Bramwell and Mr. Justice Brett,—parliamentary solicitors, managers of the London and North Western, Great Western, and Great Northern Railways, Kidderminster carpet manufacturers, managing directors of locomotive works, and others, to the number, in all, of twenty-eight, gave their testimony. The examination of the witnesses was generally conducted by Mr. Lowe, each member of the committee asking whatever questions he chose."

Mr. Lowe's Report.

"Two draft reports were submitted for adoption by the committees, one by Mr. Lowe, the other by Sir Henry Jackson. After laying down the universally accepted principle expressed by the maxim, *Qui facit per alium facit per se*, he says:

'6. Your committee are warranted, by the evidence of the eminent judges and barristers examined before them, in regarding these judicial innovations with the utmost jealousy and dissatisfaction. They observe with some surprise that the common law, as it was believed to be up to 1837, has been entirely altered by judicial decision; and that not in any abstruse or remote point, but in a matter which most nearly concerns the interests of hundreds and thousands of Her Majesty's subjects.

'7. This has been effected by means which appear to the committee to be of the most questionable nature, the inventing and enforcing a contract which never really existed. Where, beside what is expressed in a contract, there is something else in the contemplation of both parties which they would have expressed had either party required it, the committee can understand that the courts of law may be perfectly justified in saying

that such a contract must be taken to have been entered into. But, so far from this being the case, the contract which the judges have assumed to be entered into by every operative, involving as it does the cession of most important rights without any consideration, is utterly unknown to the person to be bound by it, and was in its full extent, as will presently appear, unknown to the judges themselves.

'8. Lord Justice Bramwell remarks, "that the expression which has been used, that a servant contracts that he will make no claim against the master for injury done by the negligence of a fellow-servant, is an unfortunate one. The obvious difficulty in that mode of expressing it is, that neither master nor servant ever think of such a matter when they enter into the relation of master and servant." Justice Brett says (Question 1919), "I say now that the law is that you cannot properly import any condition or stipulation into a contract, except one which in the minds of all reasonable men must have been in the contemplation and intention of both parties to the contract at the time it was made."

'9. Another hardship connected with the proceedings of the judges is the gradual expansion of the contract which they created. They held that a fellow-servant could not by his carelessness impose any liability on his master; and then the question became all-important, who was a fellow-servant? By degrees it has been held that every one except the master in an industrial undertaking is a fellow-servant with every other person employed in any capacity; thus the implied contract has swelled gradually, till the term fellow-servant is no longer required, and the rule may be stated thus: The master is liable for his own personal negligence, and for no other. Had the court foreseen this result, all discussion as to what constitutes a common employment would have been unnecessary.

'10. Had the law been laid down at once in the full extent to which it has gradually advanced, public attention would doubtless have been awakened, and the whole question fairly considered by Parliament; but the doctrine has been expanding for thirty-five years, and has only just reached its full development in the Court of Sessions in Scotland, to the effect that the servants of a contractor are the fellow-servants of the servants of the person with whom he contracts.

'11. The question for the committee is, how they are to deal with a state of things which Justice Brett fairly describes as a bad exception to a bad law. Shall they maintain the exception on account of the badness of the law, or fall back on the law on account of the badness of the exception; or shall they seek some middle course, which may extricate them from both?

* * * * *

'15. The committee, therefore, recommend that the funds of every industrial undertaking shall be liable to compensate any person employed in such undertaking for any injury he may receive by reason of the negligence of any person exercising authority mediately or immediately derived from the owners of such undertaking, with this qualification, that the liability to indemnify shall not extend to persons who, though exercising authority, are *bona fide* employed in actual labor as distinguished from superintendence.' "

The Committee's Report.

"The draft report of Sir Henry Jackson, less radical than Mr. Lowe's, was substantially adopted, and signed by a majority of the committee. The report is as follows:

'1. The questions referred to your committee, though apparently two, are in reality but different modes of presenting one and the same inquiry; and they can hardly be considered apart from the much larger question of the nature and extent of the liability of the employers for injuries to their servants in the course of their employment.

'2. At present a master is not liable for any injury which arises from the act or default of any fellow-servant, whether that fellow-servant be in a position of authority or not; and in ascertaining whether the person to whose act or default the injury is due is a fellow-servant, the widest possible construction is given to the term "Common Employment."

'3. That a man should be liable for injury occasioned by his own act, neglect or permission, is obviously just. That a man should be liable for injury occasioned by acts which he has neither done or permitted, which have resulted from no neglect of his, or in disobedience to his order, or which he may have forbidden, is a result the justice of which it is not easy at once to

recognize, and one which some eminent lawyers do not hesitate to describe as "essentially unjust." Such, however, is, and since the reign of Charles the Second, appears to have been, the law of this country as to injuries occasioned by servants in the course of their employment to persons not in the same employment. For such injuries the master employing the servant is liable, notwithstanding that the acts which occasioned them may not have been ordered or authorized, or may even have been forbidden.

'4. There is a strong concurrence of authority against the justice of this law, though there seems to be some difference of opinion as to its origin and historical development. Some regard it as having been established on considerations of policy, as distinguished from justice; others as a mistaken application of the maxim, *Qui facit per alium facit per se*. A very slight examination of the principle involved in this maxim, which obviously relates to agency, will show that it is inapplicable to cases where the act causing the injury is done either without authority, or in defiance of it. The probability is, that the rule was an application of the maxim *respondeat superior*; and this probability is increased by the consideration that none of the decisions which have explained and determined the law have ever extended it beyond the limits to which that maxim would properly apply. The state of society in which the maxim *respondeat superior* obtained, had passed away long before the English law was established; but there is a certain analogy, so far as affects third parties, between the position of a master hiring servants, and a master or *paterfamilias* employing his slaves or children. In each case there is a single task or enterprise carried on by several persons, and it is not difficult to see how the master, the *superior*, he who puts the enterprise in motion, was held responsible to persons outside for any injury resulting from the enterprise, by whomsoever occasioned; an analogy which may explain, if it does not justify, the law.

'5. But there is no record that the master or *superior* was liable for injury occasioned to any person engaged in the enterprise. The slave or child under the Roman law had no choice and no rights; and the English courts have always considered that a servant, who is free to choose whether he will or will not

take part in the enterprise or task, by the contract of service itself undertakes to run all risks necessarily incident to the employment, the principal and most obvious of which is the injury which the negligence of others engaged in the same employment may occasion.

'6. For upwards of one hundred and fifty years after a master was held liable for injuries occasioned to strangers, no attempt to extend the liability to cases of injury occasioned by fellow-workmen is recorded; and when at last such an attempt was made in the well-known case of *Priestly v. Fowler*, which was decided in 1837, the court at once refused to extend the principle to cases to which it was not applicable, and that on the broad ground that a man is free to take the employment or not, but that if he chooses to do so he takes it with all attendant risks. The decision in the case of *Priestly v. Fowler*, if not the whole of the reasoning on which it is based, has been generally approved and followed by the courts in this country and in the United States.

'7. This judgment has, however, been the subject of much adverse criticism. It is contended that, whether the law throwing on the master the responsibility for injuries occasioned to strangers be just or unjust, the exception in regard to injuries occasioned by fellow-workmen is simply an exception to an established rule; and it is regarded as an exception specially directed against and injurious to those who from their position are most in want of the protection of the rule. But your committee consider that this view is not well founded; and they have the high authority of the late Lord Chief Baron Pollock for saying that the court, in *Priestly v. Fowler*, laid down no new law. He says, "I believe it was the law; I thoroughly understood it to be so before attention was called to it." The true principle of law is, that no man is responsible, except for his own acts and defaults; and the rule relied upon is itself not a rule, but an exception, which the courts have explained and confined within proper limits.

'8. It is, however, to be observed that a series of decisions by the Scotch judges denied that the decisions of the English courts were consonant with the law of Scotland. In this condition of the authorities, an appeal was presented to the House of

Lords in 1856, in the course of which the Law Lords affirmed that the law was identical for England and Scotland.

'9. There can be no doubt that the effect of abolishing the defence of "common employment" (as has been actually proposed in a bill submitted to the House) would effect a serious disturbance in the industrial arrangements of the country. Sooner or later, the position of master and workman would find its level by a re-adjustment of the rate of wages; but in the meantime great alarm would be occasioned, and the investment of capital in industrial undertakings would be discouraged. Your committee cannot express their opinion on the question of the public policy involved in the existing law, better than by adopting the language of the distinguished American judge, who decided the case of *Farwell v. The Boston & Worcester Railway Corporation*: "When several persons are employed in the conduct of one common enterprise or undertaking, and the safety of each depends much upon the care and skill with which each other shall perform his appropriate duty, each is an observer of the conduct of the other, can give notice of any misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty, and leave the service if the common employer will not take such precautions, and employ such agents as the safety of the whole party may require. By these means, the safety of each will be much more effectually secured than could be done by a resort to the common employer for an indemnity, in the case of loss of life by the negligence of each other."

'10. Your committee, therefore, are of opinion that no case is made out for any alteration in the law relating to the liability of employers to their workmen for injury in the course of their employment, except in the matters to which they now proceed to refer.

'11. A master is not altogether free from liability to his servant for injuries resulting in the course of his employment. If it can be shown that the master has omitted to provide the servant with proper materials and resources for the work (such as engines or scaffolding), or has been negligent in the choice of the persons to whom he entrusts the supply of such materials, or the arrangement of such work, or has been guilty of want of care in the selection of proper servants, the master is liable, even

to his own servant, for any injury resulting from such omission or negligence. But, to establish this liability, it must be brought home to the master personally. The development of modern industry has created large numbers of employing bodies, such as corporations and public companies, to whom it is not possible to bring home such personal default; and there are other cases in which masters leave the whole conduct of their business to agents and managers, themselves taking no personal part whatever, either in the supply of materials or in the choice of subordinate servants.

'12. Your committee are of opinion that in cases such as these, that is, where the actual employers cannot personally discharge the duties of masters, or where they deliberately abdicate their functions, and delegate them to agents, the acts or defaults of the agents who thus discharge the duties and fulfill the functions of masters, should be considered as the personal acts or defaults of the principals and employers and should impose the same liability on such principals and employers as they would have been subject to had they been acting personally in the conduct of their business, notwithstanding that such agents are technically in the employment of the principals. The fact of such a delegation of authority would have to be established in each case, but this would not be a matter of difficulty.

'13. Your committee are further of opinion, that the doctrine of common employment has been carried too far, when workmen employed by a contractor, and workmen employed by a person or company who has employed such contractor, are considered as being in the same common employment. Such cases do not come within the limits of the policy on which the law has been justified in paragraph 9 of this report.' "

Employers' Liability Act. (43 and 44 Vic., Ch. 42.)

"In accordance with the recommendations of the committee, a bill was prepared, which, as amended in the House of Lords, on motion of Lord Beaconsfield, provides, in sections 1 and 2, that common employment, so called, shall not be a defence where a workman receives personal injury:

1. By reason of any defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer,

which defect existed in consequence of the negligence of the employer, or of an employe by him entrusted with the duty of guarding against any defect.

2. By reason of the negligence of any person entrusted with superintendence.

3. By reason of the negligence of any superior workman whose orders the person injured was bound to obey.

4. By reason of obeying proper rules or by-laws, or any rule or by-law duly approved by certain public officers therein specified.

5. By reason of the negligence, on a railway, of any person at the time in control of the train.

Unless the person injured knew, or failed, when necessary, to give notice of the defect which caused the injury.

Section 3 limits the sum recoverable as compensation.

Section 4 limits the time for recovery of compensation.

Section 5 makes any penalty received by any other act part payment.

Section 6 relates to the trial of actions.

Section 7 provides for the service of a notice of any injury received.

Sections 8, 9, and 10, respectively, defines terms used in the act, tell when it shall go into operation, by what title it shall be called, and how long it shall continue in force."

This law as originally passed did not prove so far-reaching as its advocates had hoped and it was found to be easily evaded by employers by requiring the workmen to sign a contract releasing the employer from liability for damages, there being nothing in the law prohibiting such action, and since that time it has several times been changed until at present England has the well-defined law of 1906, a full summary of which we present later on in this article.

EARLY EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first state of the Union to pass an employers' liability law, along the lines of the English statute, was Alabama. The act was approved February 12, 1885. It followed closely the English law but, in addition, provided that "in no case are the damages recovered subject to the payment of the debts or liabilities of the person injured."

Although the report of the Massachusetts legislative committee, from which we have above quoted, was made in 1883, it was not until May 14, 1887, that the legislature of that state passed its first employers' liability law. It was considered an improvement over the original English law yet it fell far short of making the employers' liability general. From this beginning has developed the present statute of which we give a summary on subsequent pages. It is not necessary in this connection to further follow the early history of legislation on this subject, but all save seven of the states have enacted laws which make for the betterment of employes in the matter of compensation for injuries.

The State of Maine has no employers' liability law on her statute books and all suits to recover compensation for injuries or death suffered by employes must be brought under the common law. As defined by Webster, the common law in Great Britain and the United States is the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law.

In the preparation of this article, in order to show the application both of the common law and of the statute laws now in force in various states and countries, we have drawn largely from bulletins of the United States Department of Labor. The particular bulletins wherein this matter is treated at length are No. 31, issued November, 1900, and No. 74, issued January, 1908.

* "The liability of employers for damages for injuries of their employes incurred while in the performance of duty is regulated in the United States (1) by the common law, as announced in the decisions of the Federal and State courts, and (2) by the statutes upon the subject passed by the different legislative bodies, and for the most part adding to and extending the rights of the employes as limited by the common law.

"Upon most of the points bearing upon this subject there has been a substantial agreement in the decisions of the courts of the various states of the Union, and a careful examination of the reports seems to warrant the use of the following as a fairly correct summarization of the decisions of the courts upon the

* U. S. Dept. of Labor Bulletin No. 31, pages 1157-60.

common law, and an accurate statement of the principles of the same."

Common Law.

Liability for Injuries.

"An employer is ordinarily liable in damages to his employe who may sustain an injury through the employer's negligence. Such negligence may consist in the doing of something by the employer, which, in the exercise of ordinary care and prudence, he ought not to have done, or in the omission of any duty or precaution which a prudent, careful man would or ought to have taken.

"An employer is not liable to the employe of his contractor for the negligence of said contractor, when the employer himself has retained and exercised no control over the means or methods by which the work is to be accomplished."

Duties of the Employer.

"An employer assumes the duty toward his employe of exercising reasonable care and diligence to provide the employe with a reasonably safe place at which to work; with reasonably safe machinery, tools, and implements to work with; with reasonably safe materials to work upon, and with suitable and competent fellow-servants to work with him; and, in case of a dangerous or complicated business, to make such reasonable rules for its conduct as may be proper to protect the servants employed therein. If he fails to use ordinary care in the discharge of these duties, his ignorance of the dangerous nature of the working place, of defects in the tools or appliances furnished, or of the incompetency of the fellow-servants, will not excuse him from liability for an injury caused thereby.

"Although the employer's duty of seeing that competent and fit persons are in charge of any particular work is as positive as are the other duties owed by an employer to his employes, yet it is fully discharged when reasonable precautions have been taken to fulfill said duty. No one of the employer's duties carries with it an absolute guaranty. Each is satisfied with reasonable effort and precaution."

Assumption of Risk by the Employee.

“When the employer has properly discharged these duties then the employe assumes all the risks and hazards incident to or attendant upon the exercise of the particular employment or the performance of the particular work. Where an employment is accompanied with risks of which those who enter it have, or are presumed to have, notice, they can not, if they are injured by exposure to such risks, recover compensation for the injuries from their employer.

“By contracting to perform hazardous duties the employe assumes such risks as are incident to their discharge, and he assumes not only the risks existing at the beginning of his employment but also such as arise during its course, if he had or was bound to have knowledge thereof. He does not, however, assume the risks of dangers arising from unsafe or defective methods, machinery, or other instrumentalities unless he has, or may be presumed to have, knowledge or notice thereof; and the burden of proving that an injured employe had such knowledge or notice of the defect or obstruction causing the injury is upon the employer.

“The employe assumes all risks of latent defects in appliances of machinery, unless the employer was negligent in not discovering the same; but the experience or lack of experience of the employe is to be considered in determining whether or not he is chargeable with knowledge of such defects as are not obvious, and of the danger arising therefrom.

“Another risk assumed by employes is that of the employer’s method of conducting his business. If the employe enters upon the service with knowledge of the risk attending the method, he can not hold the employer responsible for injuries arising from the use of such method, though a safer one might have been adopted; but in order to relieve the employer from liability the method must amount to a custom or mode of carrying on the business, and not consist merely of an instance or any number of instances of culpable negligence on the part of the employer. All risks and hazards resulting from the possible negligence or carelessness of fellow-servants or coemployes are also assumed by the employe.”

Vice Principals.

"Whenever the employer delegates to any officer, servant, agent, or employe, high or low, the performance of any of the positive duties devolving upon him, then such officer, servant, agent, or employe stands in the place of the employer, and becomes a substitute for the employer, a vice principal, and the employer is liable for his acts and his negligence to the same extent as though the employer himself had performed the acts or was guilty of the negligence.

"But, where the employer himself has performed his duty, he is not liable to any one of his employes for the acts or negligence of any mere fellow-servant or coemploye of such employe, who does not sustain this representative relation to the employer."

Fellow-servants.

"The great disagreement in the decision of the State courts has been on the test as to who are and who are not fellow-servants. Some of them, the supreme court of the State of Ohio being the leading one, have held that where the injured employe is subordinate to the employe whose negligence caused the injury, and under his control or direction in the performance of the work, they are not fellow-servants and the one having control and direction is a vice principal for whose negligence their common employer is liable.

"The courts of the majority of the states hold, however, that the mere difference in grade of employment, or in authority, with respect to each other, does not remove them from the class of fellow-servants as regards the liability of the employer for injuries to the one caused by the negligence of the other.

"It is also held by the courts of some of the states that, as industrial enterprises have grown, and, because of the division of labor and the magnitude of operations, have been divided into separate and distinct departments, a laborer in one department is not a fellow-servant with a laborer in another and separate department of the same establishment.

"In the absence of State legislation,' this question, as to who are and who are not fellow-servants, 'is not a question of local law upon which the Federal courts are bound to follow the decisions of the State courts, but is one of general law, upon

which the Federal courts may exercise their independent judgment uncontrolled by local decisions.' Under the above-quoted principle, as announced by the United States Supreme Court, the decisions of that court have practically settled this point for the whole country. It has repeatedly decided that while the heads of separate and distinct departments of a diversified business may, under certain circumstances, be considered, with respect to employes under them, vice principals or representatives of the employer, yet each separate piece of work is not to be considered a separate department nor, necessarily, the one having control of it a vice principal. That the rightful test to determine whether the negligent act complained of was that of a vice principal or of a fellow-servant, turns rather on the character of the act than on the relation of the employes to each other; that if the act is one done in the discharge of some positive duty of the employer, then the negligence in the act is the negligence of the employer for which he is responsible, but if it be not one in the discharge of such positive duty, then it is not the negligence of a vice principal for which the employer is responsible, but that of a coemploye or fellow-servant."

Contributory Negligence of the Employe.

"It is a general rule that when an employe suffers an injury through the negligence of his employer, he is not entitled to recover damages for such injury if his own negligence contributed thereto. But his right to recover damages for an injury is not affected by his having contributed thereto unless he was at fault in so contributing, and he may recover, notwithstanding his contributory negligence, if the employer, after becoming aware of the danger, failed to exercise ordinary care or willfully inflicted the damage."

Contracts Relieving the Employer of Liability.

"Under the common law an employer can not relieve himself from responsibility to an employe for an injury resulting from his (the employer's) negligence by any contract entered into for that purpose before the happening of the injury."

Statute Law.

"In addition to the preceding, which is but a brief summarization of the chief principles of the common law bearing upon this subject as they have been laid down in the decisions of the courts, many of the states have legislated upon the subject, the statutes passed varying from a mere statement or definition of the common law to a radical change of the same."

With the exception of Idaho, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee and West Virginia, all the states of the Union, as well as the United States and the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Porto Rico have enacted laws more or less modifying or abrogating the rules of the common law. Not only have the legislative bodies of the United States, 39 individual states and 3 territories enacted these laws, but 22 foreign states have embodied similar acts in their statutes. They are the following: Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden and West Australia. This makes a grand total of 65 countries and states where the rules of the common law are more or less modified by local statutes.

Bulletin No. 74 of the United States Bureau of Labor, page 1, in an article on "The Legal Liability of Employers for Injuries to Their Employees," says:

"Although the English common law lies at the foundation of our doctrine of employers' liability, this doctrine is continually undergoing change, both by the rulings of State and National courts and by the enactment of numerous statutes passed with a view to a more exact definition of the rights of the employe or to some amelioration of his condition in other respects. The principles of the common law are so differently interpreted in the various jurisdictions that State names are given to certain applications of them, indicative of a locally recognized view which is not in accord with the generally accepted construction of the law; while the statutes range in form and effect from a mere restatement of the common law to an abrogation of it in some more or less inclusive degree and the enactment of rules varying considerably both from it and from one another.

"The great volume of litigation on the subject has not effected results of a conclusive character, mainly, perhaps, because of the fact that it is largely an effort to determine the boundaries between the risks assumed under the law by an injured employe and the unlawful negligence of the employer in causing or permitting dangerous conditions to exist. The definitions of these factors often have not been accurately drawn, nor have those formed been so generally accepted as to secure uniformity. Again the view formerly prevalent favored the entire assumption of the risk by the employe, while the gradual growth of the doctrine of the duty of his protection by the employer has given rise to a variety of decisions and statutory enactments, with the result that we now have in the United States a body of law and practice that is in effect largely of the nature of a compromise."

As a conclusion to a discussion of the "Present Status of Employers' Liability in the United States," Bulletin No. 31 of the United States Department of Labor, page 1209, has the following which goes to show the complications of the various employers' liability laws in their application and the uncertainty of their accomplishing the results intended:

"Owing to the multiplicity of the statutes passed by the legislatures of the different states, together with the fact that they are all applied and interpreted by courts composed of many different individuals whose intellectual faculties do not all work in the same groove, and whose judgments, therefore, do not always coincide, and also to the further fact that in no two cases are the facts precisely the same, there is always an uncertainty as to the outcome in each particular action brought for the recovery of damages for injuries.

"For the above reason it is no doubt true that many cases are compromised or are dropped altogether by employes rather than to incur the expense of a suit at law and to risk the uncertain outcome thereof; and on the other hand many employers are put to much trouble and expense in defending suits which never should have been brought, the employes having, as the results demonstrated, no legal case.

"That this condition of affairs—this uncertainty as to whether the law affords a remedy—can ever be improved while the human intellect continues to be fallible and the present line of

legislation continues to be followed is greatly to be doubted, and it is this fault of the law in its application which led to the radical changes in the plan of legislation which have been made by Great Britain in her recent workman's compensation act and by Germany in her law of compulsory insurance against accidents.

"Whether legislation upon these lines, viz., the making the employer responsible for all injuries of his employes, regardless of the question of the employer's negligence, as has been done in England and other countries, and the system of compulsory insurance of the employes against accidents, as adopted in Germany, will ever be adopted in this country or not, or whether some other and at present unknown remedy for the faults of the present system will be discovered and formulated in legislation is a question which the future only can determine. No special agitation toward this end has been made in any state of the Union, nor has any such legislation yet been enacted. If any radical changes in the plan of legislation upon this subject are made it seems most probable that they will come about through action of the state legislatures and not of the Federal Congress."

LAWS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a summary of the most important features of the laws of Great Britain as enacted December 21, 1906, replacing those in force in 1900, and of Germany above referred to, as published in Bulletin No. 74 of the United States Bureau of Labor in January, 1908:

Great Britain.

"Date of enactment. December 21, 1906, in effect July 1, 1907, replacing acts of August 6, 1897, and July 30, 1900.

"Injuries compensated. Injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment which cause death or disable a workman for at least one week from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. Compensation is not paid when injury is due to serious and willful misconduct, unless it results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

"Industries covered. 'Any employment.'

"Persons compensated. Any person regularly employed for the purposes of the employer's trade or business whose com-

pensation is less than 250 pounds (\$1,216.63) per annum; but persons engaged in manual labor only are not subject to this limitation.

“Government employes. Act applies to civilian persons employed under the Crown to whom it would apply if the employer were a private person.

“Burden of payment. Entire cost of compensation rests upon employer.

“Compensation for death:

(a) A sum equal to three years' earnings, but not less than 150 pounds (\$729.98) nor more than 300 pounds (\$1,459.95), to those entirely dependent on earnings of deceased.

(b) A sum less than above amount if deceased leaves persons partially dependent on his earnings, amount to be agreed upon by the parties or fixed by arbitration.

(c) Reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial, but not to exceed 10 pounds (\$48.67) if deceased leaves no dependents.

“Compensation for disability:

(a) A weekly payment during incapacity of not more than 30 per cent of employe's average weekly earnings during previous twelve months, but not exceeding one pound (\$4.87) per week; if incapacity lasts less than two weeks no payment is required for the first week.

(b) A weekly payment during partial disability, not exceeding the difference between employe's average weekly earnings before injury and average amount which he is earning or is able to earn after injury.

(c) Minor persons may be allowed full earnings during incapacity, but weekly payments may not exceed 10 shillings (\$2.43).

(d) A sum sufficient to purchase a life annuity through the Post-Office Savings Bank of 75 per cent of annual value of weekly payments may be substituted, on application of the employer, for weekly payments after six months; but other arrangements for redemption of weekly payments may be made by agreement between employer and employe.

“Revision of benefits. Weekly payments may be revised at request of either party, under regulations issued by the secretary of state.

Insurance. Employers may make contracts with employes for substitution of a scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance in place of the provisions of the act, if the registrar of friendly societies certifies that the scheme is not less favorable to the workmen and their dependents than the provisions of the act, and that a majority of the workmen are favorable to the substitute. The employer is then liable only in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

Security of Payments. In case of employer's bankruptcy, the amount of compensation due under the act, up to 100 pounds (\$486.65) in any individual case, is classed as a preferred claim; or where an employer has entered into a contract with insurers in respect of any liability under the act to any workman, such rights of the employer, in case he becomes bankrupt, are transferred to and vested in the workman.

Settlement of disputes. Questions arising under the law are settled either by a committed representative of the employer and his workmen, by an arbitrator selected by the two parties, or, if the parties can not agree, by the judge of the county court, who may appoint an arbitrator to act in his place."

Germany.

Date of enactment. July 6, 1884, in effect October 1, 1885. Supplementary acts May 28, 1885, May 5, 1886, July 11 and 13, 1887. A codification enacted June 30, 1900.

Injuries compensated. Injuries by accident in the course of the employment, causing death or disability for more than three days, unless caused intentionally. Compensation may be refused or reduced if injury was received while committing an illegal act.

Industries covered. Mining, salt works, quarrying and allied industries, ship yards, factories, smelting works, building trades, chimney sweeping, window cleaning, butchering, transportation and handling, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

Persons compensated. All workmen, and those technical officials whose annual earnings are less than 3,000 marks (\$714). With the approval of the Imperial Insurance Office the law may be extended to other classes.

“Government employes. Act covers government employes in postal, telegraph, and railway services and in industrial enterprises of army and navy, unless otherwise provided for.

“Burden of payment. Medical and surgical treatment for ninety-one days and benefit payments from third to ninety-first days are provided by sick-benefit funds to which employers contribute one-third and employes two-thirds; from twenty-eighth to ninety-first day payments are increased by one-third at expense of employer in whose establishment accident occurred; after ninety-first day, and in case of death from injuries, expense is borne by employers' associations supported by contributions of employers.

“Compensation for death:

(a) Funeral benefits of one-fifteenth of annual earnings of deceased, but not less than 50 marks (\$11.90).

(b) Pensions to dependent heirs not exceeding 60 per cent of annual earnings of the deceased, as follows: Widow, 20 per cent of annual earnings until death or remarriage; in latter case a final sum equal to three annual payments; dependent widower, 20 per cent of annual earnings; each child 15 years of age or under, 20 per cent; payments to consort and to children to be reduced proportionately if the total would exceed 60 per cent; dependent heirs in ascending line, 20 per cent or less, if there is a residue after providing for above heirs; orphan grandchildren, 20 per cent or less, if there is a residue after providing for above heirs.

(c) If annual earnings exceed 1,500 marks (\$357), only one-third of excess is considered in computing pensions.

“Compensation for disability:

(a) Free medical and surgical treatment paid first thirteen weeks by sick-benefit funds, and afterwards by employers' associations.

(b) For temporary or permanent total disability, 50 per cent of daily wages of persons similarly employed, but not exceeding 3 marks (71 cents), paid by sick-benefit funds from third day to end of fourth week; from fifth to end of thirteenth week, above allowance by sick-benefit fund, plus 16 2-3 per cent contributed by employer direct; after thirteen weeks, 66 2-3 per cent of average annual earnings of injured persons paid by employers' associations.

(c) For complete helplessness necessitating attendance, payments may be increased to 100 per cent of annual earnings.

(d) For partial disability, a corresponding reduction in payments.

(e) If annual earnings exceed 1,500 marks (\$357), only one-third of excess is considered in computing pensions.

“Revision of payments. Whenever a change in condition of injured person occurs, a revision of benefits may be made.

“Insurance. Payments are met by mutual insurance associations of employers, in which all employes are required to be insured at the expense of employers. Separate associations have been organized for each industry.

“Security of payments. Solvency of employers' associations is guaranteed by the State.

“Settlement of disputes. Disputes are settled by arbitration courts for workingmen's insurance, composed of one government official, two representatives of workmen, and two employers.”

Other Countries.

The laws of the other twenty foreign states, although differing somewhat, are more or less along the same lines as those above quoted.

* “Usually the injuries must cause disablement for a specified number of days or weeks before compensation becomes due. The employer may usually be relieved from the payment of compensation if he can prove that the injury was caused intentionally or by willful misconduct, or in some countries by the gross negligence of the injured person or during the performance of an illegal act.

“The industries usually covered by the acts are manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and other employments involving more or less hazard. In Belgium, France, and Great Britain the laws apply to practically all employments. In Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, and Sweden only workmen engaged in actual manual work, and in some cases those exposed to the same risks, such as overseers and technical experts, come within the opera-

* United States Bureau of Labor Bulletin 74, page 121.

tions of the law. On the other hand, in France, Great Britain, the British colonies, and Hungary the laws apply to salaried employes and workmen equally. Overseers and technical experts earning more than a prescribed amount are excluded in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, and Russia. Employes of the state, provincial, and local administrations usually come within the provisions of the acts.

"The entire burden rests upon the employer in all but four countries, Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Luxemburg, where the employes bear part of the expense. The laws in every case fix the compensation to be paid. Except in Sweden the compensation is based upon the wages of the injured person. It consists of medical and surgical treatment and periodical allowances for temporary disability, and annual pensions or lump-sum payments for permanent disability or death.

"In most countries employers may contract with state or private insurance institutions for meeting the payments. In a number of countries such transfer is obligatory. Provision is usually made for the protection of beneficiaries in case of insolvency of employers.

"The acts of nearly all of the countries are framed with the view of obviating the necessity for instituting legal proceedings. If disputes arise the acts specify the necessary procedure for settlement by special arbitration tribunals or by ordinary law courts."

SUMMARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LAWS.

The following is a summary of the laws of Massachusetts, revised in 1902, in relation to employers' liability, taken from the above mentioned Bulletin No. 74, page 65:

Chapter 106.—*Contracts of employes waiving right to damages.*

"Section 16. No person shall, by a special contract with his employer exempt himself from liability which he may be under to them for injuries suffered by them in their employment and resulting from the negligence of the employer or of a person in his employ."

Chapter 106.—*Liability of employers for injuries to employes.*

"Section 71. If personal injury is caused to an employe, who, at the time of the injury, is in the exercise of due care, by reason of:

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

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

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

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

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

"Sec. 72. (As amended by chapter 370, Acts of 1906). If the injury described in the preceding section results in the death of the employe, and such death is not instantaneous or is preceded by conscious suffering, and if there is any person who would have been entitled to bring an action under the provisions of the following section, the legal representatives of said employe may, in the action brought under the provisions of the

preceding section, recover damages for the death in addition to those for the injury; and in the same action under a separate count at common law, may recover damages for conscious suffering resulting from the same injury.

“Sec. 73. If, as the result of negligence of an employer himself, or of a person for whose negligence an employer is liable under the provisions of section seventy-one, an employe is instantly killed, or dies without conscious suffering, his widow or, if he leaves no widow, his next of kin, who, at the time of his death, were dependent upon his wages for support, shall have a right of action for damages against the employer.

“Sec. 74. If, under the provisions of either of the two preceding sections, damages are awarded for the death, they shall be assessed with reference to the degree of culpability of the employer or of the person for whose negligence the employer is liable.

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

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

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

“Sec. 75. No action for the recovery of damages for injury or death under the provisions of sections seventy-one to seventy-four, inclusive, shall be maintained unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within sixty days, and the action is commenced within one year, after the accident which caused injury or death. Such notice shall be in writing, signed by the person injured or by a person in his behalf; but if from physical or mental incapacity it is impos-

sible for the person injured to give the notice within the time provided in this section, he may give it within ten days after such incapacity has been removed, and if he dies without having given the notice and without having been for ten days at any time after his injury of sufficient capacity to give it, his executor or administrator may give such notice within sixty days after his appointment. A notice given under the provisions of this section shall not be held invalid or insufficient solely by reason of an inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury, if it is shown that there was no intention to mislead, and that the employer was not in fact misled thereby. The provisions of section twenty-two of chapter fifty-one shall apply to notices under the provisions of this section.

“Sec. 76. If an employer enters into a contract, written or verbal, with an independent contractor to do part of such employer’s work, or if such contractor enters into a contract with a subcontractor to do all or any part of the work comprised in such contractor’s contract with the employer, such contract or subcontract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employes of such contractor or subcontractor, caused by any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or are furnished by him and if such defect arose, or had not been discovered or remedied, through the negligence of the employer or of some person intrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition.

“Sec. 77. An employe or his legal representatives shall not be entitled under the provisions of sections seventy-one to seventy-four, inclusive, to any right of action for damages against his employer if such employe knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give, or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer, or to some person superior to himself in the service of the employer who was intrusted with general superintendence.

“Sec. 78. An employer who shall have contributed to an insurance fund created and maintained for the mutual purpose of indemnifying an employe for personal injuries for which compensation may be recovered under the provisions of sections seventy-one to seventy-four, inclusive, or to any relief society formed under the provisions of sections seventeen, eighteen and

nineteen of chapter one hundred and twenty-five, may prove in mitigation of the damages recoverable by an employe under the provisions of said sections, such proportion of the pecuniary benefit which had been received by such employe from any such fund or society on account of such contribution of said employer, as the contribution of such employer to such fund or society bears to the whole contribution thereto.

“Sec. 79. The provisions of the eight preceding sections shall not apply to injuries caused to domestic servants or farm laborers by fellow-employes.

“The law regulating the construction of buildings to be used as factories, etc., and their equipment with fire escapes and fire extinguishers, makes negligent owners, lesses, or occupants liable to any person injured for all damages caused by violation of its provisions. (Chapter 104, section 50.)

“The act directing the installation and use of safety appliances on railroads takes away from the negligent company the defense of assumed risks in cases of injury resulting from violation of the act, even though the injured employe knew of the violation. (Chapter 111, section 209.)”

THE OHIO RAILROAD LIABILITY LAW.

The following law was enacted by the present legislature of Ohio and was approved February 28, 1908:

An Act to qualify the liability of railroad companies for injuries to their employes.

Sec. 1. Every railroad company operating any railroad which is in whole or in part within this state shall be liable for all damages sustained by any of its employes by reason of personal injury or death of such employe:

1. When such injury or death is caused by a defect in any locomotive, engine, car, hand-car, rail, track, machinery or appliance required by such company to be used by its employes in and about the business of their employment, if such defect could have been discovered by reasonable and proper care, tests or inspection; and proof of such defect shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge thereof on the part of such company; and any such employe of such railroad company who may be injured or killed as a result of any such defect, shall not be

deemed to have assumed the risk occasioned by such defect, although continuing in the employment of such railroad company after knowledge of such defect; nor shall continuance in employment after such knowledge by any employe be deemed an act of contributory negligence.

2. While any such employe is engaged in operating, running, riding upon or switching passenger, freight or other trains, engines or cars, and while engaged in the performance of his duties as such employe, and when such injury or death shall have been caused by the carelessness or negligence of any other employe, officer or agent of such company, in the discharge of or for failure to discharge his duties as such.

Sec. 2. That in all actions hereafter brought against any railroad company operating any railroad in whole or in part within this state, for personal injury to an employe or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employe may have been guilty of contributory negligence, shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was greater in comparison. But the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe. All questions of negligence and contributory negligence shall be for the jury.

RECENT UNITED STATES LAWS.

Under date of March 25, 1908, President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress a special message which, among other things, contained the following on the matter of an employers' liability law:

I renew my recommendation for the immediate reenactment of an employers' liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Within the limits indicated by the court, the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employe to which the power of the Congress can extend.

"In addition to a liability law protecting the employes of common carriers, the Government should show its good faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employes for injury or death incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both Federal and State legis-

lation we have afforded less protection to public and private employes than any other industrial country of the world.”

Subsequently the two following acts were passed by Congress and were approved by the President, the former on April 22, 1908, and the latter on May 30, 1908.

An Act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employes in certain cases.

“*Be it enacted, etc.,* That every common carrier by railroad while engaging in commerce between any of the several States or Territories, or between any of the States and Territories, or between the District of Columbia and any of the States or Territories, or between the District of Columbia or any of the States or Territories and any foreign nation or nations, shall be liable in damages to any person suffering injury while he is employed by such carrier in such commerce, or, in case of the death of such employe, to his or her personal representative, for the benefit of the surviving widow or husband and children of such employe; and, if none, then of such employe’s parents; and, if none, then of the next of kin dependent upon such employe, for such injury or death resulting in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents, or employes of such carrier, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency, due to its negligence, in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, works, boats, wharves, or other equipment.

“Sec. 2. That every common carrier by railroad in the Territories, the District of Columbia, the Panama Canal Zone, or other possessions of the United States shall be liable in damages to any person suffering injury while he is employed by such carrier in any of said jurisdictions, or, in case of the death of such employe, to his or her personal representative, for the benefit of the surviving widow or husband and children of such employe; and, if none, then of such employe’s parents; and, if none, then of the next of kin dependent upon such employe, for such injury or death resulting in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents, or employes of such carrier, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency, due to its negligence, in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, works, boats, wharves, or other equipment.

"Sec. 3. That in all actions hereafter brought against any such common carrier by railroad under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act to recover damages for personal injuries to an employe, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employe may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe: *Provided*, That no such employe who may be injured or killed shall be held to have been guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violation by such common carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to the injury or death of such employe.

"Sec. 4. That in any action brought against any common carrier under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act to recover damages for injuries to, or the death of, any of its employes, such employe shall not be held to have assumed the risks of his employment in any case where the violation by such common carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to the injury or death of such employe.

"Sec. 5. That any contract, rule, regulation, or device whatsoever, the purpose or intent of which shall be to enable any common carrier to exempt itself from any liability created by this act, shall to that extent be void: *Provided*, That in any action brought against any such common carrier under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, such common carrier may set off therein any sum it has contributed or paid to any insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employe or the person entitled thereto on account of the injury or death for which said action was brought.

"Sec. 6. That no action shall be maintained under this act unless commenced within two years from the day the cause of action accrued.

"Sec. 7. That the term 'common carrier' as used in this act shall include the receiver or receivers or other persons or corporations charged with the duty of the management and operation of the business of a common carrier.

"Sec. 8. That nothing in this act shall be held to limit the duty or liability of common carriers or to impair the rights of

their employes under any other act or acts of Congress, or to affect the prosecution of any pending proceeding or right of action under the act of Congress entitled 'An Act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories, and to common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employes,' approved June 11, 1906."

An Act granting to certain employes of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

"Be it enacted, etc., That when, on or after August 1, 1908, any person employed by the United States as an artisan or laborer in any of its manufacturing establishments, arsenals, or navy-yards, or in the construction of river and harbor or fortification work or in hazardous employment on construction work in the reclamation of arid lands or the management and control of the same, or in hazardous employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission, is injured in the course of such employment, such employe shall be entitled to receive for one year thereafter, unless such employe, in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be sooner able to resume work, the same pay as if he continued to be employed, such payment to be made under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be paid under this act where the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employe injured, nor unless said injury shall continue for more than fifteen days. All questions of negligence or misconduct shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

"Sec. 2. That if any artisan or laborer so employed shall die during the said year by reason of such injury received in the course of such employment, leaving a widow, or a child or children under 16 years of age, or a dependent parent, such widow and child or children and dependent parent shall be entitled to receive, in such portions and under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe, the same amount, for the remainder of the said year, that said artisan or laborer would be entitled to receive as pay if such employe were alive and continued to be employed: *Provided*, That if the

widow shall die at any time during the said year, her portion of said amount shall be added to the amount to be paid to the remaining beneficiaries under the provisions of this section, if there be any.

“Sec. 3. That whenever an accident occurs to any employe embraced within the terms of the first section of this act, and which results in death or a probable incapacity for work, it shall be the duty of the official superior of such employe to at once report such accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the head of his bureau or independent office, and his report shall be immediately communicated through regular official channels to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Such report shall state, first, the time, cause, and nature of the accident and injury and the probable duration of the injury resulting therefrom; second, whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the injured person’s employment; third, whether the accident was due to negligence or misconduct on the part of the employe injured; fourth, any other matters required by such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe. The head of each Department or independent office shall have power, however, to charge a special official with the duty of making such reports.

“Sec. 4. That in the case of any accident which shall result in death the persons entitled to compensation under this act or their legal representatives shall, within ninety days after such death, file with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor an affidavit setting forth their relationship to the deceased and the ground of their claim for compensation under the provisions of this act. This shall be accompanied by the certificate of the attending physician, setting forth the fact and cause of death, or the nonproduction of the certificate shall be satisfactorily accounted for. In the case of incapacity for work lasting more than fifteen days, the injured party desiring to take the benefit of this act shall, within a reasonable period after the expiration of such time, file with his official superior, to be forwarded through regular official channels to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, an affidavit setting forth the grounds of his claim for compensation, to be accompanied by a certificate of the attending physician as to the cause and nature of the injury and

probable duration of the incapacity, or the nonproduction of the certificate shall be satisfactorily accounted for. If the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall find from the report and affidavit or other evidence produced by the claimant or his or her legal representatives, or from such additional investigation as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may direct, that a claim for compensation is established under this act, the compensation to be paid shall be determined as provided under this act and approved for payment by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

"Sec. 5. That the employe shall, whenever and as often as required by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, at least once in six months, submit to medical examination, to be provided and paid for under the direction of the Secretary, and if such employe refuses to submit to or obstructs such examination his or her right to compensation shall be lost for the period covered by the continuance of such refusal or obstruction.

"Sec. 6. That payments under this act are only to be made to the beneficiaries or their legal representatives other than assignees and shall not be subject to the claims of creditors.

"Sec. 7. That the United States shall not exempt itself from liability under this act by any contract, agreement, rule, or regulation, and any such contract, agreement, rule, or regulation shall be pro tanto void.

"Sec. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith or providing a different scale of compensation or otherwise regulating its payment are hereby repealed."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN MAINE.

We here give a copy of an employers' liability bill which was framed by Alfred R. Peaks, Esq., of Foxcroft, and introduced into the legislature of 1907. The bill was referred to an appropriate committee and a public hearing given, but the committee reported back to the legislature that the bill "ought not to pass."

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven. An Act relating to the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. Every corporation, company or individual who may employ agents, servants or employes shall be liable to respond in damages for injuries or death sustained by any such agent, servant, or employe, resulting from the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence of such employer, or which may have resulted from the carelessness, omission of duty, or negligence of any agent, servant, or employe of the said employer, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency in the ways, works, plant, tools, machinery, buildings, or premises, in use by, or in possession of the employer, due to the carelessness, omission of duty, or negligence of such employer or any of his agents, servants, or employes.

Sect. 2. In all actions hereafter brought against any employer to recover damages for personal injuries to an employe, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employe may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe. All questions of negligence and contributory negligence shall be for the jury.

Sect. 3. The fact that the employe continued in the service of the employer in the same place and course of employment after the discovery by such employe, or after he had been informed of the danger of personal injury therefrom shall not bar a recovery, but said employe or his personal representatives shall have the same rights to compensation and of action against the employer as if he had not been an employe, nor in the service, nor engaged in the work of the employer.

Sect. 4. If an employer enters into a contract, written or verbal, with an independent contractor to do all or any part of such employer's work, or if such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or any part of the work comprised in such contractor's contract with the employer, such contract or sub-contract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employe of such contractor or sub-contractor caused by any defect or insufficiency in the condition of the ways, works, plant, tools, machinery, buildings, or prem-

ises, if they are the property of the employer or are furnished by him, and if such defect or insufficiency arose, or had not been discovered or remedied through the negligence of the employer, or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition.

Sect. 5. No contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity for injury or death, entered into by or in behalf of any employe, nor the acceptance of any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity by the person entitled thereto, shall constitute any bar or defense to any action brought to recover damages for personal injuries to or death of such employe; *provided, however*, that upon the trial of such action against any employer, the defendant may set off therein any sum it has contributed toward any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employe, or in case of his death to his personal representatives.

Sect. 6. Whenever the death of an agent, servant, or employe occurs, instantaneous or otherwise, and under the provisions of this act an action might have been maintained had death not ensued, the personal representatives of such deceased person may maintain an action, the amount recovered to be for the exclusive benefit of the 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. A widower shall be entitled to the same shares as a widow in any damages recovered for the death of his wife.

Sect. 7. No action shall be maintained under this act, unless commenced within two years from the time the cause of action accrued.

Sect. 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sect. 9. This act shall take effect when approved.

We have thus gone extensively into the history of employers' liability from the fact that it is a matter now prominently before the people of our State, and doubtless the foregoing bill or something along similar lines will be presented to the legislature the present winter. A thorough study of the article will, no doubt, be of assistance to the members in getting a clearer understanding of the question.

This is certainly a matter of great importance to our working people, hundreds of whom are injured every year and their capacity for earning a livelihood more or less impaired or entirely cut off. The fact that the leading countries of the world, as well as all the states of the Union save seven, have already enacted employers' liability laws shows that it is a matter that must be dealt with in our own State of Maine.

SHORTER WORKDAY FOR WOMEN AND MINORS.

The matter of further reducing the workday of women and minors is prominently before the people of our State. Organized labor is active in its favor. Both of the leading political parties declared for it in their platforms, and our governor elect, during the canvass, made the matter prominent in his speeches. As there will undoubtedly be a 58-hour bill for women and minors brought before the legislature the present winter we have deemed it advisable to give a brief history of this class of legislation in various states and countries.

In the early days of cotton manufacturing in Lowell, the work day for women was from five o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock in the evening, with an allowance of one-half hour each for breakfast and dinner, making a thirteen-hour work day or 78 hours per week. The first law in any country limiting the hours of labor for adult women was the British law enacted in 1844. A law passed in 1833 restricted the work of children in textile mills to twelve hours per day, and the law of 1844 extended its provisions to women. In 1847 the time was reduced to ten hours for both women and children. Other European countries, where women are largely employed in factory work, have enacted laws limiting their working hours.

In the brief filed in the case, Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1907, *Curt Muller, Plaintiff in Error, v. State of Oregon*, Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the defendant in error, gave the following sketch of legislation in the United States on this subject:

"Twenty states of the Union including nearly all of those in which women are largely employed in factory or similar work, have found it necessary to take action for the protection of their

health and safety and the public welfare, and have enacted laws limiting the hours of labor for adult women.

"This legislation has not been the result of sudden impulse or passing humor,—it has followed deliberate consideration, and been adopted in the face of much opposition. More than a generation has elapsed between the earliest and the latest of these acts.

"In no instance has any such been repealed. Nearly every amendment in any law has been in the line of strengthening the law or further reducing the working time.

"The earliest statute in the United States which undertook to limit the hours of labor for women in mechanical or manufacturing establishments was Wisconsin Statute, 1867, chapter 83, which fixed the hours of labor as eight. The act, however, provided a penalty only in case of compelling a woman to work longer hours.

"The earliest act which effectively restricted the hours of labor for women was Massachusetts Statute, 1876, chapter 34, which fixed the limit at ten hours. The passage of the Massachusetts act was preceded by prolonged agitation and repeated official investigation. The first legislative inquiry was made as early as 1865.

"After the Massachusetts Act had been in force six years, an elaborate investigation of its economic effects was undertaken by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the supervision of its chief, Mr. Carroll D. Wright. His report, published in 1881 (Twelfth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor), to the effect that the reduction of the hours of labor had not resulted in increasing the cost or reducing wages, led to the passage, in 1885 and 1887, of the ten-hour law for women in Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, and largely influenced the legislation in other states.

"In the United States, as in foreign countries, there has been a general movement to strengthen and to extend the operation of these laws. In no state has any such law been held unconstitutional except in Illinois, where, in *Ritchie v. People*, 154 Ill. 98, the Act of June 17, 1893, entitled 'An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel, and other articles in this State,' etc., was held unconstitutional. That act provided

(section 5) that 'No female shall be employed in any factory or workshop more than eight hours in any one day or forty-eight hours in any one week.'"

Of the twenty states alluded to by Mr. Brandeis as having enacted laws limiting the hours of labor for adult women, Colorado and Wisconsin have fixed the week for working women at 48 hours; New Jersey at 55 hours; Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island at 58 hours; and the following at 60 hours, namely: Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia and Washington. A recent law of Tennessee fixes the work time for women in manufacturing establishments at 62 hours per week from January 1, 1908; at 61 hours after January 1, 1909, and at 60 hours after January 1, 1910. The Illinois 8-hour law for women has been declared unconstitutional by the state courts.

There are always objections raised to the passage of laws by any legislative body limiting or shortening hours of women engaged in factory work. We shall here consider some of the objections as well as some reasons in favor of such limitations.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

This has been one of the leading objections raised against the passage of these laws as, it is claimed, they interfere with the right of individuals to contract or sell their labor as they see fit. With the exception of Illinois above alluded to, all state courts where the matter has been decided have sustained the law limiting the working hours of women. These states include Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington; and the present year the judgment of the Oregon Court was unanimously affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, a finding which puts this question to rest. The full text of the opinion, as drawn by Justice Brewer, we give in full, as follows:

The Opinion.

"On February 19, 1903, the legislature of the state of Oregon passed an act (Session Laws, 1903, p. 148) the first section of which is in these words:

'Sec. 1. That no female (shall) be employed in any mechanical establishment, or factory, or laundry in this State more than ten hours during any one day. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any one day.'

"Section 3 made a violation of the provisions of the prior sections a misdemeanor, subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25. On September 18, 1905, an information was filed in the Circuit Court of the State for the county of Multnomah, charging that the defendant 'on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1905, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, then and there being the owner of a laundry, known as the Grand Laundry, in the city of Portland, and the employer of females therein, did then and there unlawfully permit and suffer one Joe Haselbock, he, said Joe Haselbock, then and there being an overseer, superintendent and agent of said Curt Muller, in the said Grand Laundry, to require a female, to wit, one Mrs. E. Gotcher, to work more than ten hours in said laundry on said 4th day of September, A. D. 1905, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Oregon.'

"A trial resulted in a verdict against the defendant, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the conviction (48 Ore. 252), whereupon the case was brought here on writ of error.

"The single question is the constitutionality of the statute under which the defendant was convicted so far as it affects the work of a female in a laundry. That it does not conflict with any provisions of the State constitution is settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. The contentions of the defendant, now plaintiff in error, are thus stated in his brief:

'(1) Because the statute attempts to prevent persons, *sui juris*, from making their own contracts, and thus violates the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, as follows:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or prop-

erty, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

'(2) Because the statute does not apply equally to all persons similarly situated, and is class legislation.

'(3) The statute is not a valid exercise of the police power. The kinds of work prescribed are not unlawful, nor are they declared to be immoral or dangerous to the public health; nor can such a law be sustained on the ground that it is designed to protect women on account of their sex. There is no necessary or reasonable connection between the limitation prescribed by the act and the public health, safety, or welfare.'

"It is the law of Oregon that women, whether married or single, have equal contractual and personal rights with men. As said by Chief Justice Wolverton, in *First National Bank v. Leonard*, 36 Ore. 390, 396, after a review of the various statutes of the State upon the subject:

'We may therefore say with perfect confidence that, with these three sections upon the statute book, the wife can deal, not only with her separate property, acquired from whatever source, in the same manner as her husband can with property belonging to him, but that she may make contracts and incur liabilities, and the same may be enforced against her, the same as if she were a *feme sole*. There is now no residuum of civil disability resting upon her which is not recognized as existing against the husband. The current runs steadily and strongly in the direction of the emancipation of the wife, and the policy, as disclosed by all recent legislation upon the subject in this State, is to place her upon the same footing as if she were a *feme sole*, not only with respect to her separate property, but as it affects her right to make binding contracts; and the most natural corollary to the situation is that the remedies for the enforcement of liabilities incurred are made co-extensive and co-equal with such enlarged conditions.'

"It thus appears that, putting to one side the elective franchise, in the matter of personal and contractual rights they stand on the same plane as the other sex. Their rights in these respects can no more be infringed than the equal rights of their brothers. We held in *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, that a law providing that no laborer shall be required or permitted to work in bakeries more than sixty hours in a week or ten hours

in a day was not as to men a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State, but an unreasonable, unnecessary, and arbitrary interference with the right and liberty of the individual to contract in relation to his labor, and as such was in conflict with, and void under, the Federal Constitution. That decision is invoked by plaintiff in error as decisive of the question before us. But this assumes that the difference between the sexes does not justify a different rule respecting a restriction of the hours of labor.

"In patent cases counsel are apt to open the argument with a discussion of the state of the art. It may not be amiss, in the present case, before examining the constitutional question, to notice the course of legislation as well as expressions of opinion from other than judicial sources. In the brief filed by Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, for the defendant in error, is a very copious collection of all these matters, an epitome of which is found in the margin.*

* "The following legislation of the states impose restriction in some form or another upon the hours of labor that may be required of women: Massachusetts, 1874, Rev. Laws 1902, chap. 106, sec. 24; Rhode Island, 1885, Acts and Resolves 1902, chap. 994, p. 73; Louisiana, 1886, Rev. Laws 1904, vol. i, sec. 4, p. 989; Connecticut, 1887, Gen. Stat. revision 1902, sec. 4,691; Maine, 1887, Rev. Stat. 1903, chap. 40, sec. 48; New Hampshire, 1887, Laws 1907, chap. 94, p. 95; Maryland, 1888, Pub. Gen. Laws 1903, art. 100, sec. 1; Virginia, 1890, Code 1904, tit. 51 a, chap. 178 a, sec. 3,657 b; Pennsylvania, 1897, Laws 1905, No. 226, p. 352; New York, 1899, Laws 1907, chap. 507, sec. 77, subdiv. 3, p. 1,078; Nebraska, 1899, Comp. Stat. 1905, sec. 7,955, p. 1,986; Washington, Stat. 1901, chap. 68, sec. 1, p. 118; Colorado, Acts 1903, chap. 138, sec. 3, p. 310; New Jersey, 1892, Gen. Stat. 1895, p. 2,350, secs. 66 and 67; Oklahoma, 1890, Rev. Stat. 1903, chap. 25, art. 58, sec. 729; North Dakota, 1877, Rev. Code 1905, sec. 9,440; South Dakota, 1877, Rev. Code (Penal Code, sec. 764), p. 1,185; Wisconsin, 1867, Code 1898, sec. 1,728; South Carolina, Acts 1907, No. 233.

"In foreign legislation Mr. Brandeis calls attention to these statutes: Great Britain, 1844, Law 1901, 1 Edw. VII, chap. 22; France, 1848, Act Nov. 2, 1892, and March 30, 1900; Switzerland, Canton of Glarus, 1848, Federal Law 1877, art. 2, sec. 1; Austria, 1855, Acts 1897, art. 96 a, secs. 1 to 3; Holland, 1889, art. 5, sec. 1; Italy, June 19, 1902, art. 7; Germany, Laws 1891.

"Then follow extracts from over ninety reports of committees, bureaus of statistics, commissioners of hygiene, inspectors of factories, both in this country and in Europe, to the effect that long hours of labor

"While there have been but few decisions bearing directly upon the question, the following sustain the constitutionality of such legislation: *Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co.*, 125 Mass. 383; *Wenham v. State*, 65 Neb. 394, 400, 406; *State v. Buchanan*, 29 Wash. 602; *Commonwealth v. Beatty*, 15 Pa. Sup. Ct. 5, 17; against them in the case of *Ritchie v. People*, 155 Ill. 98.

"The legislation and opinions referred to in the margin may not be, technically speaking, authorities, and in them is little or no discussion of the constitutional question presented to us for determination, yet they are significant of a widespread belief that woman's physical structure, and the functions she performs in consequence thereof, justify special legislation restricting or qualifying the conditions under which she should be permitted to toil. Constitutional questions, it is true, are not settled by even a consensus of present public opinion, for it is the peculiar value of a written constitution that it places in unchanging form limitations upon legislative action, and thus gives a permanence and stability to popular government which otherwise would be lacking. At the same time, when a question of fact is debated and debatable, and the extent to which a special constitutional limitation goes is affected by the truth in respect to that fact, a widespread and long continued belief concerning it is worthy of consideration. We take judicial cognizance of all matters of general knowledge.

"It is undoubtedly true, as more than once declared by this court, that the general right to contract in relation to one's busi-

are dangerous to women, primarily because of their special physical organization. The matter is discussed in these reports in different aspects, but all agree as to the danger. It would of course take too much space to give these reports in detail. Following them are extracts from similar reports discussing the general benefits of short hours from an economic aspect of the question. In many of these reports individual instances are given tending to support the general conclusion. Perhaps the general scope and character of all these reports may be summed up in what an inspector for Hanover says: "The reasons for the reduction of the working day to ten hours—(a) the physical organization of woman, (b) her maternal functions, (c) the rearing and education of the children, (d) the maintenance of the home—are all so important and so far-reaching that the need for such reduction need hardly be discussed."

ness is part of the liberty of the individual, protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution; yet it is equally well settled that this liberty is not absolute and extending to all contracts, and that a state may, without conflicting with the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, restrict in many respects the individual's power of contract. Without stopping to discuss at length the extent to which a state may act in this respect, we refer to the following cases in which the question has been considered: *Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578; *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366; *Lochner v. New York*, *supra*.

"That woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage in the struggle for subsistence is obvious. This is especially true when the burdens of motherhood are upon her. Even when they are not, by abundant testimony of the medical fraternity continuance for a long time on her feet at work, repeating this from day to day, tends to injurious effects upon the body, and as healthy mothers are essential to vigorous offspring, the physical wellbeing of woman becomes an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race.

"Still again, history discloses the fact that woman has always been dependent upon man. He established his control at the outset by superior physical strength, and this control in various forms, with diminishing intensity, has continued to the present. As minors, though not to the same extent, she has been looked upon in the courts as needing special care that her rights may be preserved. Education was long denied her, and while now the doors of the schoolroom are opened and her opportunities for acquiring knowledge are great, yet even with that and the consequent increase of capacity for business affairs it is still true that in the struggle for subsistence she is not an equal competitor with her brother.

"Though limitations upon personal and contractual rights may be removed by legislation, there is that in her disposition and habits of life which will operate against a full assertion of those rights. She will still be where some legislation to protect her seems necessary to secure a real equality of right. Doubtless there are individual exceptions, and there are many respects in which she has an advantage over him; but looking

at it from the view-point of the effort to maintain an independent position in life, she is not upon an equality. Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she is properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men and could not be sustained. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that she still looks to her brother and depends upon him. Even though all restrictions on political, personal, and contractual rights were taken away, and she stood, so far as statutes are concerned, upon an absolutely equal plane with him, it would still be true that she is so constituted that she will rest upon and look to him for protection; that her physical structure and a proper discharge of her maternal functions—having in view not merely her own health, but the wellbeing of the race—justify legislation to protect her from the greed as well as the passion of man.

“The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor, are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all. Many words cannot make this plainer. The two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long-continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future wellbeing of the race, the selfreliance which enables one to assert full rights, and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence. This difference justifies a difference in legislation and upholds that which is designed to compensate for some of the burdens which rest upon her.

“We have not referred in this discussion to the denial of the elective franchise in the State of Oregon, for while that may disclose a lack of political equality in all things with her brother, that is not of itself decisive. The reason runs deeper, and rests in the inherent difference between the two sexes, and in the different functions in life which they perform.

“For these reasons, and without questioning in any respect the decision in *Lochner v. New York*, we are of the opinion that it cannot be adjudged that the act in question is in conflict with the Federal Constitution, so far as it respects the work of a

female in a laundry, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Oregon is *affirmed*."

DOES THE SHORTENING OF HOURS LESSEN THE PRODUCT.

Another objection which is raised to making a shorter work-day is the alleged curtailment of product. The theory is that if, by working 8 hours per day, a certain amount of product is turned out, the same number of hands, by working 12 hours per day, would increase that output by fifty per cent, but in actual practice the theory does not hold good; in fact the general testimony is that within certain limits the workday may be shortened without diminution of product. The United States Industrial Commission, whose work covered a period of five years or more, and after an exhaustive investigation of every phase of the industrial and labor problem, has this to say in their final report, Vol. 19, page 788:

"After an experience of seventy years in England and nearly thirty years in Massachusetts, together with the more recent experience of twenty other American states, legislation reducing the hours of women and minors in factories has justified itself as a proper action for any civilized state. * * * Those states which are just now advancing to the position of manufacturing communities might well learn from these examples that permanent industrial progress cannot be built upon the physical exhaustion of women and children. * * * A reduction in hours has never lessened the working people's ability to compete in the markets of the world. States with shorter workdays actually manufacture their products at a lower cost than states with longer workdays."

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, in his annual report for 1881, page 457, 460 and 461 says:

"It is apparent that Massachusetts with ten hours produces as much per man or per loom or per spindle, equal grades being considered, as other states with eleven or more hours; and also that wages here rule as high, if not higher than in the states where the mills run longer time. * * *

"But perhaps the most emphatic testimony is that of another carpet mill employing about twelve hundred persons. This

mill, which has been running but ten hours for several years, and has during this period tried the experiment of running overtime, gives the following results. The manager said, 'I believe, with proper management and supervision, the same help will produce as many goods, and of superior quality, in ten hours as they will in eleven. I judge so from the fact that during certain seasons, being pushed for goods, we have run up to nine o'clock, and for the first month the production was increased materially. After this, however, the help would grow listless, and the production would fall off and the quality of the goods deteriorate.' * * *

"The reason is, the flesh and blood of the operatives have only so much work in them, and it was all got out in ten hours, and no more could be got out in twelve; and what was got extra in the first month was taken right out of the life of the operatives."

Commissioner Arthur T. Hadley of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor, in his report for 1886, page 16, says:

"Down to a certain point, the nations who work shorter hours not merely do better work, but more work than their competitors. In Russia the hands work twelve hours a day; in Germany and France, eleven; in England, nine. Yet nine hours a day of English work mean more than twelve hours of Russian work."

In an address before the National meeting of factory inspectors in 1890, three years after the passage of the ten-hour law, Inspector Leonard R. Campbell of Maine used the following words:

"In my State, since the adoption of the ten hours in lieu of the eleven hours in mills and factories where machinery is employed, it is the universal verdict of manufacturers that their product is as great under the ten-hour system as it was under the eleven-hour system, and I think that the same answer comes from every state that has adopted the ten-hour system."

The following is from the Report of the German Imperial Factory Inspector, 1893, page 155:

"In a cigar-box and wrapper-mould factory all adult workers were given uniform working hours in summer and winter,— a nine-hour day, from seven to six, with two hours free time at

noon. The owner asserts that in this shorter time no less work is done than formerly in the longer time, the eleven-hour day."

The report of the United States Industrial Commission, Vol. 7, page 63, says:

"It is also claimed that a shorter day would not lessen production even in hand work. Perhaps you would be interested in the experiment of a gentleman who had an establishment in Fitchburg where were made the balls used in bicycle bearings. When he first took charge of the establishment they were running ten hours a day, with the exception of Saturday, when they ran eight, making fifty-eight hours a week. Women were employed in inspecting the balls. They do this by touch, which becomes very perfect in time and sensitive to the least imperfection; the balls are dropped into boxes, the perfect balls into one box and the imperfect ones into others, graded according to the imperfection. In the afternoon the work done by one woman in the morning is inspected by another, and thus there is a double inspection. He became persuaded that there was a certain strain in this work on the eyes, the fingers, and the attention, and finally he made up his mind that shorter hours would be better for the women and would not lessen the amount of work done—it would be better for their health and quite as well for the business. Accordingly he directed the women's department to be run but nine hours a day. At first the women were very much distressed. As they were paid by the number of thousands of balls inspected, they thought it would permit them to earn less money; but they soon found that they did just as many balls in nine hours as they had heretofore done in the ten; and they had besides ten minutes' vacation in the middle of the morning session and in the afternoon. Later, the time was shortened to eight hours and a half. There was not so much objection as at first, because they began to see what the object was, and they soon found they did just as much in eight and a half as in nine. At last accounts the time had been shortened to eight hours, and it was believed it could be cut down to seven and one-half."

The Report of the New York Department of Factory Inspection for 1901, page 562, says:

"It was feared by employers that to reduce the hours of labor was to reduce the quantity of products, that in the competition

for markets the longer hours would have a decided advantage over the shorter hours; but it has been demonstrated that the lessening of the hours of labor does not, within certain limits, result in a decrease, but rather in an increase of product instead.

"Another phase of the subject has also come to the front gradually in the course of this agitation for a shorter workday. It is that quality of product may be improved by a shorter day, and by this improvement in quality of the product has come to be considered the improvement of the laborer himself."

Abundant testimony is at hand, showing the good effect of shorter hours on production, from all sections of this country and Europe wherever the experiment has been tried, but it seems needless to multiply these statements here.

REASONS FOR SHORTER HOURS.

Having considered the two main points that are usually urged against a shorter work day for women, we will now discuss some of the reasons that may be urged in its favor.

As compared with men, women are the weaker and are less able to bear the fatigues incident to long hours in our manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments. Of this fact there ought to be no question. One writer has said:

"Long hours of labor are dangerous for women primarily because of their special physical organization. In structure and function women are differentiated from men. Besides these anatomical and physiological differences, physicians are agreed that women are fundamentally weaker than men in all that makes for endurance; in muscular strength, in nervous energy, in the powers of persistent attention and application. Over-work, therefore, which strains endurance to the utmost, is more disastrous to the health of women than of men, and entails upon them more lasting injury."

In support of these statements we quote several authorities:

Dr. Percy Kidd, physician in Brompton and London hospitals, testifying before a select committee on Shops Early Closing bill of the British House of Commons in 1895, said: "The most common effect I have noticed of the long hours is general deterioration of health; very general symptoms which we medically attribute to over-action, and debility of the nervous system; that includes a great deal more than what is called nervous dis-

ease, such as indigestion, constipation, a general slackness, and a great many other indefinite symptoms. I think they are much more marked in women. * * * Another symptom especially among women is anaemia, bloodlessness or pallor, that I have no doubt is connected with long hours indoors."

Sir W. MacComac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, before the same committee, said: "You see men have undoubtedly a greater degree of physical capacity than women have. Men are capable of greater effort in various ways than women. If a like amount of physical toil and effort be imposed upon women, they suffer to a larger degree."

The report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1875 says: "A lady operator, many years in the business, informed us: 'I have had hundreds of lady compositors in my employ and they all exhibited, in a marked manner, both in the way they performed their work and in its results, the difference in physical ability between themselves and men. They cannot endure the prolonged close attention and confinement which is a great part of type-setting. I have few girls with me more than two or three years at a time; they must have vacations, and they break down in health rapidly. I know no reason why a girl could not set as much type as a man, if she were as strong to endure the demand on mind and body.'"

A. F. Webber, chief statistician of the New York Department of Labor, in his report for 1902, says: "That the time is now ripe for another general reduction in the daily working time is indicated by the testimony of physicians and the mortality statistics of occupations. Medical research shows that a ten-hour day in modern industry calls for an expenditure of either muscular or nervous energy or both—that inevitably shortens life."

Assuming, then, that women are less able physically to stand the confinement and fatigues of factory work than men, in short that the 10-hour day tends inevitably to shorten life, and that the State has the right to legislate for their protection, two propositions that cannot be successfully gainsayed, it is certainly the duty of the State to fix the hours of labor for women at such length as to give them the opportunity of obtaining a liveli-

hood without positive danger of breaking down their own health and of endangering the vitality of their offsprings.

There can be no question that the 13-hour day of the early factory work in Lowell, where women "were obliged to tend no more looms and frames than they could easily take care of, and they had plenty of time to sit and rest," sometimes "twenty or thirty minutes at a time," was not so wearing or detrimental to health as the 10-hour day of the present time when, with machinery at a much higher speed than formerly, a woman tends ten spinning frames or from twelve to sixteen Draper looms which require her almost constant attention.

It may be argued that the woman at domestic service works longer hours than her sister in the factory and without great detriment to her health. This is undoubtedly true. But it is the conditions under which a person works which make for health or disease. The domestic works in a comparatively pure atmosphere and her work is so varied that it can hardly become monotonous. She is not "tied to a machine" either mentally or physically; while on the other hand the factory operative, besides her physical labor, is under a constant mental strain during her entire day's work, and this often where the very air she breathes is debilitating.

It is claimed by reliable medical authority that the death rate among children of factory operatives is excessively high, due in part to the debilitated physical condition of the mothers, and in part to the neglect and improper and irregular feeding of the children in the absence of the mothers.

After giving this matter careful study we are fully convinced that the 10-hour day for women in our manufacturing establishments, under the present strenuous system of high speed and large number of machines to be tended, is more than flesh and blood can stand; that in the great majority of cases the health of these factory girls is gradually breaking down, lessening their usefulness as workers and unfitting them for becoming the mothers of healthy children. Whatever tends to injure the health of the present and following generations is not only a crime against the persons so effected, but entails a pecuniary loss to the community at large, both in reducing the productive energy of the workers and in the care of the debilitated, the magnitude of which it is impossible to estimate.

A horse may be overworked, abused and worn out, and in order to save his owner further expense of care and feed, he is lead out and killed; but with the human race it is a different proposition. Our laws, our Christianity, our every human instinct, all revolt at the idea of putting our loved ones to death for the sake of saving expense; and the state that allows its citizens to become useless by overwork must suffer the financial penalty; the productive energy of the state must divide its earning with those unable to provide for themselves.

The whole matter may be summed up in a few words. A long workday is unnecessary because of the well proven fact that the 10-hour day, with present conditions of machinery and speed, produces more goods than the 13-hour day of sixty years ago; and it is just as clearly proven that the 10-hour day of the present time is vastly more detrimental to health than the 13-hour day of former times. As time progresses machinery will be still further improved and speeded to its utmost limit. Is it not a fair proposition that the workday be further shortened to meet existing and prospective conditions?

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Among the labor organizations that comprise the vast army of industrial workers of the United States and Canada there are none that occupy a more prominent and responsible position than the railway brotherhoods. The general public has little conception of the numbers included in those organizations, their aims and objects, and the great amount of good that they accomplish through being associated as they are. Many of the brotherhoods have women auxiliaries organized for mutual benefit and protection and working along the same lines as the brotherhoods.

Statistics show that in 1906 the total number of employes of the steam railways of the United States was 1,521,355. The engineers, firemen, conductors and other trainmen comprised 285,556 of the total number and are about all included in the membership of their respective brotherhoods. These figures indicate the influence that those organizations must have in determining the great questions of industrial betterment and the moral uplifting of all those employed in the railway service.

During the past year this department has collected data for the purpose of preparing a brief history of those organizations but as our report has to be in the hands of the printer sufficiently early to give ample time for printing and binding before the meeting of the legislature, we have found it impossible to sufficiently and intelligently prepare the articles for publication at the present time so they will necessarily be reserved for a future report.

DIRECTORY OF TRADES UNIONS.

State Organizations.

Maine State Federation of Labor. President, Charles O. Beals, 93 Summer street, Auburn; secretary, John F. Connelly, Box 140, Bangor.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association. Secretary and treasurer, James B. Webster, Vinalhaven.

Maine Textile Workers. President, John Byrnes, 198 Lisbon street, Lewiston; secretary and treasurer, Joseph Carlin, 63 Union street, Brunswick.

Maine State Conference of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. President, George D. Meservey, 21 Cool street, Waterville; secretary, M. F. Pettengill, 10 Lowell street, Lewiston.

Local Organizations.

Building Trades' Council, Bar Harbor. President, H. W. Linscott, Bar Harbor; secretary, D. M. West, Bar Harbor.

Central Labor Union of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner. President, Manson W. Dennis, R. F. D. No. 6, Augusta; secretary, Abner W. Nichols, Augusta.

Central Labor Union of Bangor and vicinity. President, Thomas McNeil, 59 Lincoln street, Bangor; secretary, John F. Connelly, Box 140, Bangor.

Central Labor Union of Biddeford and Saco. President, Henry Descateaux, 18 Maple street, Biddeford; secretary, E. L. Leighton, 14 King street, Biddeford.

Central Labor Union of Lewiston and Auburn. President, John Byrnes, Lewiston; secretary, Alden M. Flagg, 94 Spring street, Auburn.

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

Central Labor Union of Millinocket. President, William Herleihiy, Millinocket; secretary, Burton T. Wells, Millinocket.

Central Labor Union of Portland. President, John McL. Moore, 9 May street, Portland; secretary, James A. O'Rourke, Rear 267 Congress street, Portland.

Central Labor Union of Skowhegan. President, Alonzo York, 2 Railroad street, Skowhegan; secretary, George Herbert Burns, 49 Court street, Skowhegan.

Central Labor Union of Waterville. President, Frank A. Stephens, Waterville; secretary, Fred J. Holland, Waterville.

District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Bangor.

Textile Council of Lewiston, Auburn and District. President, Chas. E. Wade, 35 West Rose Hill, Lewiston; secretary, John Byrnes, 198 Lisbon street, Lewiston.

Local Unions.

Addison (Seaside).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Seaside Branch, No. 10. Secretary, L. Roy Wass, Seaside; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Addison (South).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association. Secretary, Herbert Ingersoll, South Addison; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Ashland.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Ashland Lodge, No. 408. Secretary, A. B. Stone, Ashland, R. F. D. No. 81; times of meeting, second Thursday in each month.

Auburn.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 45. Secretary, A. W. Talcott, 29 Manley street, Auburn; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

Augusta.

American Federation of Musicians, No. 460. Secretary, George Pepin, 94 Northern avenue, Augusta; times of meeting, at call of president.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 9. Secretary, James S. Nichols, 82 Gage street, Augusta; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 554. Secretary, Bert Warton, Augusta; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,434. Secretary, J. S. Cartledge, 136 Northern avenue, Augusta; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Dirigo Lodge, No. 84. Secretary,

Ernest Sawyer, State street, Augusta; times of meeting, twice a month.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 493. Secretary, Daniel W. Wright, 15 Murray street, Augusta; times of meeting, second and third Thursdays in each month.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 330. Secretary, Cyrille H. Rancourt, 115 Northern avenue, Augusta; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

Suspender Workers' Union, No. 11,095. Secretary, Elden W. Hanks, 17 Crosby street, Augusta; times of meeting, every Wednesday.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 914. Secretary, Frank E. Tracy, 68 Western avenue, Augusta; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

Baileyville (Woodland).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 146. Secretary, Joseph H. Kennedy, Woodland, Washington county; times of meeting, every third Sunday after October 4, 1908.

Bangor.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Bangor Branch. Secretary, William H. Frazier, 1 1-2 Lewis street, Boston, Mass.; times of meeting, every week in all ports.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 7. Secretary, Walter C. Sturtevant, 13 Jackson street, Bangor; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Ticonic Division, No. 508. Secretary, T. J. Ferry, 36 Walter street, Bangor; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month at 2.30 P. M.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Penobscot Lodge, No. 514. Secretary, W. M. Richardson, 22 Catell street, Bangor; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month at 2.30 P. M.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 262. Secretary, William A. Jellison, 139 Grove

street, Bangor; times of meeting, second and fourth Fridays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Moosehead Lodge, No. 443. Secretary, A. R. Goode, 54 Penobscot street, Bangor; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 264.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 179. Secretary, Adolph Scherer, 86 Pearl street, Bangor; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, C. Frank Duffy, 339 State street, Bangor; times of meeting, monthly.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Lodge No. 334. Secretary, John L. Brennen, 89 Parker street, Brewer; times of meeting, second Wednesday in each month.

International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association, No. 515. Secretary, William Jordan, Ohio street, Bangor; times of meeting, second and fourth Monday evenings in each month.

International Typographical Union, No. 446. Secretary, Henry P. Welch, 173 Birch street, Bangor; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 101. Secretary, George Townsend, 61 Pearl street, Bangor; times of meeting, third Tuesday in each month.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, No. 211. Secretary, M. F. Hughes, 44 Hammond street, Bangor; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Moccasin and Moccasin Slipper Workers' Union, No. 12,283. Secretary, Edward W. Perkins, 18 Division street, Bangor; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Maine Central Division, No. 140. Secretary, H. N. Bates, Gardiner; times of meeting, subject to call of the general chairman.

Order of Railway Conductors, Bangor Division, No. 403. Secretary, W. W. Worth, 7 Brimmer street, Brewer; times of meeting, second Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 621. Secretary, W. L. Castellon, 16 Blake street, Brewer; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,917. Secretary, Laroy L. Towle, 26 North Main street, Brewer; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening.

Belfast.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 362. Secretary, Ira T. Clough, 27 Bay View street, Belfast; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

Biddeford.

American Federation of Musicians. Secretary, Joseph Paquin, 9 Center street, Biddeford; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 14. Secretary, Justice B. Cobb, 107 Temple street, Saco; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 40. Secretary, Joseph F. Curtis, Saint Mary's street, Biddeford; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union. Secretary, Gustave Peppin, 22 Elm street, Biddeford; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 288. Secretary, C. E. Skilling, Box 599, Saco; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. Secretary, Arthur Simard, Bacon street, Biddeford; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 896. Secretary, Frank W. Morrill, Saco; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

Weavers' Union. Secretary, Louis H. Lachance, 84 Summer street, Biddeford; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Bluehill (East).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Bluehill Branch. Secretary, I. W. Dow, Bluehill; times of meeting, monthly.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 8. Secretary, Forrest E. Grindle, East Bluehill; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Boothbay (Linnekin).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Linnekin Branch No. 8. Secretary, Charles H. Poor, Linnekin; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Boothbay Harbor.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Boothbay Harbor Branch, No. 15. Secretary, A. J. Pinkham, Boothbay Harbor; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

Brewer (South).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Eastern Union, No. 82. Secretary, M. J. Long, South Brewer; times of meeting, first Sunday after fifth and twentieth of each month.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 36, (Pulp Makers). Secretary, J. A. Whelan, South Brewer; times of meeting, first Sunday after sixth and twentieth of each month.

International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 8. Secretary, Ralph Russell, East Hampden; times of meeting, every other Tuesday evening.

Bristol (New Harbor).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, New Harbor Branch, No. 22. Secretary, N. H. Richardson, New Harbor; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Bristol (South).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, South Bristol Branch, No. 18. Secretary, F. W. Seavey, South Bristol; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Brooksville (South).

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 100. Secretary, Ray C. Gray, South Brooksville; times of meeting, monthly.

Brownville (Henderson).

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Pleasant River Division, No. 440. Secretary, Chas. H. Small, Box 66, Henderson; times of meeting, first Monday and third Tuesday in each month.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Mount Katahdin Lodge, No. 469. Secretary, Perry F. Thombs, Henderson; times of meeting, second Sunday and fourth Monday in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 366. Secretary, M. O. Fuller, Henderson; times of meeting, second Sunday and fourth Monday in each month.

Brunswick.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 6. Secretary, Frank Crosman, Bridge street, Brunswick; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Association, Union No. 16. Secretary, Joseph Carlin, 63 Union street, Brunswick; times of meeting, every other Tuesday.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 86. Secretary, J. Whitney, Brunswick.

Calais.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 15. Secretary, Andrew Doyle, Calais; times of meeting, first and last Mondays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Saint Croix Valley Lodge, No. 739. Secretary, W. J. Smith, Calais; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

Calais (Red Beach).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Red Beach Branch. Secretary, George Colmer, Red Beach; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth of each month.

Granite Polishers, Quarrymen and Laborers' Union, No. 10,306. Secretary, Fred N. Young, Box 95, Red Beach; times of meeting, second Monday in each month.

Caribou.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Caribou Lodge. Secretary, Arthur Smalley, Box 168, Caribou; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month.

Deer Isle (Sunshine).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Sunshine Branch, No. 7. Secretary, H. C. Smith, Sunshine; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Dover.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, Thomas Myshrall, Foxcroft; times of meeting, monthly.

East Livermore (Livermore Falls).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 11. Secretary, Thomas Hickman, Chisholm; times of meeting, third Sunday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 8. Secretary, B. N. Tretheway, Box 11, Chisholm; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 70. Secretary, J. T. Marceau, Chisholm; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

East Millinocket.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 152. Secretary, Van A. Seeber, East Millinocket; times of meeting, every other Sunday.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 37. Secretary, M. Brynton, East Millinocket; times of meeting, first and second Fridays in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Secretary, L. McCluskey, East Millinocket; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

Eden (Bar Harbor).

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 4. Secretary, L. E. Parsons, 62 Eagle Lake road; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 142. Secretary, R. W. Bennett, Bar Harbor; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10,651. Secretary, Burton Day, 48 Eden street, Bar Harbor; times of meeting, every Saturday.

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

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 459. Secretary, Daniel M. West, Bar Harbor; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

Enfield (West).

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 26. Secretary, Wm. E. Ludden, West Enfield.

Frankfort.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Mount Waldo Branch. Secretary, T. F. Murphy, Frankfort; times of meeting, about the twentieth of each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Frankfort Branch, No. 50. Secretary, John J. McLennan, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 10; times of meeting, first Wednesday after the fifteenth of each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 78. Secretary, B. C. Averill, Frankfort; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Franklin.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Franklin Branch. Secretary, F. E. Blaisdell, East Franklin; times of meeting, twenty-first of each month.

Fryeburg.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 99. Secretary, Frank Jones, Fryeburg; times of meeting, fifteenth of each month.

Gardiner.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 12. Secretary, E. E. Brookings, R. F. D. No. 10, Gardiner; times of meeting, second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

Gardiner (South).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 40. Secretary, Ernest T. Small, Bowdoinham; times of meeting, no regular time.

Georgetown (Five Islands).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Five Islands Branch, No. 14. Secretary, F. H. Rittall, Five Islands; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Gouldsboro (Corea).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Corea Branch. Secretary, C. S. Steward, Corea; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Hallowell.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Hallowell Branch. Secretary, Fred C. Harris, Box 424, Hallowell; times of meeting, first Monday after the fifteenth of each month.

Knights of Labor, Shoe Cutters, Assembly No. 1,555. Secretary, Webster T. Gatchell, Hallowell; times of meeting, first Friday in each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 29. Secretary, John H. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 8, Hallowell; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 119, (Lumpers). Secretary, James Pellegrini, 30 Pleasant street, Hallowell; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month.

Harpwell (Cundy's Harbor).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association. Secretary, Clayton Mulcahy, Cundy's Harbor; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Harpwell (Orr's Island).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association. Secretary, J. E. Chase, Orr's Island; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Harpwell (South).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association. Secretary, H. C. Pinkham, South Harpswell; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Houlton.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grindstone Division, No. 588. Secretary, E. T. Bulmer, 25 Cleveland street, Houlton; times of meeting, third Sunday in each month.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Pine Cone Division, No. 587. Secretary, A. F. West, 22 Florence avenue, Houlton; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Aroostook Lodge, No. 393. Secretary, Walter E. Swett, 10 Elm street, Houlton; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Houlton Lodge. Secretary, O. T. Olson, 11 South street, Houlton; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month.

Howland.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 154. Secretary, E. F. McCluskey, Box 45, Howland.

Hurricane Isle.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Hurricane Branch. Secretary, M. E. Landers, Hurricane Isle; times of meeting, about the twentieth of each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Branch

No. 10. Secretary, William Yule, Hurricane Isle; times of meeting, fifteenth of each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 37. Secretary, F. N. Atherton, Hurricane Isle; times of meeting, tenth of each month.

Jay (North).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, North Jay Branch. Secretary, Carl Hall, Wilton; times of meeting, fifteenth of each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 4. Secretary, James Stevenson, North Jay; times of meeting, last Monday in each month.

Jonesport (Head Harbor Island).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Head Harbor Island Branch No. 4. Secretary, C. E. Beal, Head Harbor Island, Jonesport; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Jonesport (West).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, West Jonesport Branch No. 3. Secretary, H. D. Watt, West Jonesport; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Lewiston.

American Federation of Musicians. Secretary, Harry E. Bacon, 52 Hampshire street, Auburn; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 1. Secretary, M. F. Pettengill, 10 Lowell street, Lewiston; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 854. Secretary, D. F. Ronayne, 13 Drummond court, Auburn; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening at 7.30.

Iron Moulders' Union, Auburn and Lewiston, No. 306. Secretary, J. J. Kennedy, 30 College street, Lewiston; times of meeting, last Friday in each month.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 66. Secretary, Charles O. Beals, 66 Court street, Auburn; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Association, No. 4. Secretary, John Byrnes, 198 Lisbon street, Lewiston; times of meeting, every other Friday evening.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Lewiston Branch. Secretary, Thomas Hughes, 44 Summer street, Lewiston; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 482. Secretary, L. D. Bubier, 189 Main street, Lewiston; times of meeting, last Monday in each month.

Loom Fixers' Union, No. 566. Secretary, George H. Snow, 25 Fifth street, Auburn; times of meeting, every other Monday.

Weavers' Union, No. 599. Secretary, J. A. Barrieault, 199 Park street, Lewiston; times of meeting, every other Wednesday.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 407. Secretary, G. Dana Goff, 56 Whitney street, Auburn; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Lisbon (Falls).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Androscoggin Lodge, No. 15. Secretary, Charles E. Taylor, Lisbon Falls; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 14. Secretary, W. C. Winn, Lisbon Falls; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 247. Secretary, C. A. Parks, Lisbon Falls; times of meeting, first and third Saturdays in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,723. Secretary, Geo. W. Beal, Lisbon Falls; times of meeting, first and third Saturday evenings in each month.

Long Island Plantation.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Black Island Branch No. 53. Secretary, Sumner Morrill, Gott's Island; times of meeting, twentieth of each month.

Machias.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, Calvin Butler, Machias; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth of each month.

Machiasport (Buck's Harbor).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Buck's Harbor Branch, No. 13. Secretary, L. A. Cole, Buck's Harbor; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Madison.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,643. Secretary, Fred O. Payne, Anson; times of meeting, second Thursday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Kennebec Lodge, No. 73. Secretary, James Perkins, Madison; times of meeting, second and fourth Fridays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 17. Secretary, Frank V. Flanders, Box 144, Madison; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,031. Secretary, V. C. Williams, Box 121, Madison; times of meeting, third Thursday in each month.

Milbridge.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Wyman Branch, No. 11. Secretary, Wesley Chipman, R. F. D. No. 1, Milbridge.

Millinocket.

Federal Trades Union, No. 11,311. Secretary, L. F. Folsom, Millinocket; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local No. 471. Secretary, Weston Lyon, Box 213, Millinocket; times of meeting, fifteenth of each month.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Millinocket Lodge, No. 242. Secretary, J. A. Gaskin, Box 12, Braggville; times of meeting, second Wednesday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 27. Secretary, Fred A. Donley, Millinocket; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 12. Secretary, W. I. Boyer, Millinocket; times of meeting, second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 69. Secretary, Walter E. McMahan, Millinocket; times of meeting, first and third Monday evenings in each month.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Secretary, Harry W. Hanscom, Millinocket; times of meeting, last Wednesday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers. Secretary, A. J. Darcy, Millinocket; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

Retail Clerks' Protective Association. Secretary, John McMann, Millinocket; times of meeting, first Wednesday in each month.

Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 20. Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Bragdon, Millinocket; times of meeting, last Friday in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,707. Secretary, Richard Crane, Millinocket; times of meeting, second Friday in each month.

Milo.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Milo Lodge. Secretary, W. S. Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Dover; times of meeting, second Monday in each month.

Mount Desert (Hall Quarry).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Hall Quarry Branch. Secretary, George Sturk, Hall Quarry; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Branch No. 26. Secretary, Patrick Osborne, Hall Quarry; times of meeting, seventeenth of each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 7. Secretary, Walter Reed, Hall Quarry; times of meeting, eighteenth of each month.

Mussel Ridge Plantation.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Mussel Ridge Branch No. 12. Secretary, W. W. Colby, Spruce Head; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Mussel Ridge Plantation (High Island).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, High Island Branch. Secretary, P. Bottigi, Box 6, High Island; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 11. Secretary, Frank Bartoli, High Island; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 41. Secretary, Walter J. Sprague, High Island; times of meeting, monthly.

Old Town.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 13. Secretary, Fred Folsom, Stillwater; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Orono.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 83. Secretary, Fred E. Murch, Box 117, Orono; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 18. Secretary, Allie Betters, Orono; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

Portland.

Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers of America, No. 120. Secretary, Thomas J. Hargadon, 48 Brattle street, Portland; times of meeting, every Thursday.

American Federation of Musicians, No. 364. Secretary, Howard T. Gogins, 16 Monument square, Portland; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Portland Branch. Secretary, William H. Frazier, 11-2 Lewis street, Boston, Mass.; times of meeting, every week in all ports.

Bricklayers' Protective Union, No. 2. Secretary, P. J. Price, 3 Oxford place, Portland; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Portland Lodge, No. 142. Secretary, R. A. Stoddard, 13 Fall Brook street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 40. Secretary, J. V. N. Cheney, 51 Cole street, South Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Great Eastern Lodge, No. 4. Secretary, A. E. Dennison, 15 Inverness street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month at 1.30 P. M.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 237. Secretary, Herbert L. McKinley, 55 Boyd street, Portland; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, H. W. Longfellow Lodge, No. 82. Secretary, W. H. Kimball, 147 Saint John street, Portland; times of meeting, first, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Deering Lodge, No. 262. Secretary, C. L. Plummer, 46 Merrill street, Portland; times of meeting, fourth Wednesday in each month.

Brotherhood of Railway Station Employes, Division No. 7. Secretary, H. J. Jellerson, 139 Ocean street, Portland; times of meeting, last Friday in each month.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 470. Secretary, C. E. Downs, 51 Temple street, Portland; times of meeting, first Tuesday in each month.

Coal Drivers' Union, No. 670. Secretary, John B. Thompson, 143 Sheridan street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Portland Branch. Secretary, George C. Grierson, 20 Dyer street, South Portland; times of meeting, third Monday in each month.

International Association of Carworkers, Pine Cone Lodge, No. 161.

International Association of Machinists, Oriental Lodge, No. 216. Secretary, Charles Thombs, 18 Atlantic street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, No. 399. Secretary, Winifred J. Ingersoll, 27 Winter street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 8. Secretary, Edward A. Hopkins, 28 Center street, Portland; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 22. Secretary, Thos. J. Magner, 20 Deer street, Portland; times of meeting, second Monday in each month.

International Typographical Union, No. 66. Secretary, Peter J. Curran, 54 Pleasant street, Portland; times of meeting, second Sunday afternoon in each month.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 248. Secretary, Dennis J. Maloney, 46 Newbury street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 210. Secretary, Joseph H. DeCosta, 217 Federal street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

Longshore Carpenters' Association, No. 1. Secretary, Joseph A. McDonald, 299 Cumberland avenue, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Longshoremen's Benevolent Society. Secretary, Patrick J. O'Donnell, 24 India street, Portland; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening at 7.30.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Portland Division, No. 95. Secretary, Chas. A. Ford, East Waterboro; times of meeting, third Thursday in each month at 8 P. M. at 546 Congress street, Portland.

Order of Railway Conductors, Pine Tree Division, No. 66. Secretary, Wellington Sprague, 810 Congress street, Portland; times of meeting, third Sunday in each month.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 674. Secretary, Carlos M. Smith, 74 Monument street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, No. 17. Secretary, David J. Sullivan, 168 Clark street, Portland; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 517. Secretary, H. N. Thompson, 8 Dermott court, Portland; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, No. 136. Secretary, Charles M. Godfrey, 34 Free street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Prospect.

Quarryworkers' International Union, Branch No. 130. Secretary, A. L. Corson, R. F. D. No. 1, Prospect; times of meeting, sixth of each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 80. Secretary, Rufus A. Harriman, R. F. D. No. 1, Bucksport; times of meeting, monthly.

Rockland.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America. Secretary, S. Goldberg, 13 State street, Rockland; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 509. Secretary, Llewellyn R. Kellar, Rockland; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

Rumford (Falls).

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 10. Secretary, George M. Lapham, 630 Prospect avenue, Rumford Falls; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 9. Secretary, Edward J. Sheehan, 34 Rangeley place, Rumford Falls; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 25. Secretary, Joseph E. McMennamin, 22 Erchless street, Rumford Falls; times of meeting, first and second Mondays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 22, (Paperbag Makers). Secretary, Robert Monteith, 480 Virginia street, Rumford Falls; times of meeting, first and second Mondays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Union No. 38. Secretary, S. D. Coombs, Rumford Falls; times of meeting, first and second Fridays in each month.

Saco.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 54. Secretary, Odias Ledoux, 65 Green street, Biddeford; times of meeting, first and third Fridays in each month.

Quillers and Beamers' Union. Secretary, James R. Kennedy, Saco; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Spinning Room Employes' Union. Secretary, Joseph Bouthot, 44 Market street, Saco; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

Saint George (Clark Island).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Clark Island Branch. Secretary, James N. Dempster, Saint George; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

Saint George (Long Cove).

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 8. Secretary, Albert Slingsby, Long Cove; times of meeting, third Wednesday in each month.

Scarboro (Pine Point).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association. Secretary, E. S. Baker, Pine Point; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Skowhegan.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 11. Secretary, James A. Brown, 357 Water street, Skowhegan; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

Laborers' Protective Union, No. 10, 191. Secretary, George McVicar, Skowhegan; times of meeting, second Friday in each month at 7.30 P. M.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 787. Secretary, Geo. H. Burns, Skowhegan; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Solon.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 22. Secretary, Carol L. Tracy, Solon; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

South Portland.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Secretary, Henry Wilson, South Portland; times of meeting, every other Saturday evening.

Southport (Newagen).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Newagen Branch No. 17. Secretary, Irving McKnown, Newagen; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

South Thomaston (Spruce Head).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Spruce Head Branch. Secretary, H. H. Griffin, Spruce Head; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Spruce Head Branch, No. 2. Secretary, C. W. Bradbury, Spruce Head; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 67. Secretary, Ira J. Coleman, Spruce Head; times of meeting, monthly.

Stockton Springs.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Stockton Lodge. Secretary, O. M. Noble, Stockton Springs; times of meeting, last Friday in each month.

International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association. Secretary, Sewell Perkins, Stockton Springs; times of meeting, none being held.

Stonington.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Stonington Branch. Secretary, Clyde H. Reynolds, Stonington; times of meeting, twentieth of each month.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Branch No. 13, (Tool Sharpeners). Secretary, A. D. Smith, Box 268, Stonington; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth of each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 12. Secretary, A. Headley, Stonington; times of meeting, third Friday in each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 74. Secretary, C. K. Pierson, Stonington; times of meeting, twenty-fourth of each month.

Stonington (Oceanville).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Stonington Branch No. 6. Secretary, E. S. Hatch, Oceanville; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Sullivan (North).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, North Sullivan Branch. Secretary, Fred B. Havey, North Sullivan; times of meeting, third Saturday in each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 52. Secretary, D. H. Dalzell, West Sullivan; times of meeting, third Monday in each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 71. Secretary, Tyler A. Gordon, North Sullivan; times of meeting, monthly.

Swans Island.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 73. Secretary, Ernest McHenan, Swans Island; times of meeting, monthly.

Topsham (Pejepscot).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 23. Secretary, George Clifford, Pejepscot.

Vinalhaven.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Vinalhaven Branch. Secretary, L. M. Treat, Vinalhaven; times of meeting, third Wednesday in each month.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Vinalhaven Branch No. 1. Secretary, George Lawry, Vinalhaven; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 55. Secretary, George B. Smith, Vinalhaven; times of meeting, third Saturday in each month.

Waldoboro.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Waldoboro Branch. Secretary, Fred L. Burns, Waldoboro; times of meeting, third Friday in each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 6. Secretary, George H. Douglas, P. O. Box 294, Waldoboro; times of meeting, twentieth of each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 9. Secretary, W. F. B. Feyler, Waldoboro; times of meeting, second Wednesday in each month.

Waterville.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 8. Secretary, Geo. D. Meservey, 21 Cool street, Waterville; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Secretary, G. L. Weeks, Percival court, Waterville; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Kennebec Lodge, No. 343. Secretary, Thomas W. Lunnin, 36 Boutelle avenue, Waterville; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Association, No. 15. Secretary, Michael J. Leahy, Box 140, Waterville; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

International Association of Carworkers, Pine Tree Lodge, No. 144. Secretary, Chas. F. Jakins, Box 218, Fairfield; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

International Association of Machinists, Waterville Lodge, No. 285. Secretary, Roscoe H. Freeman, R. F. D. No. 41, Waterville, care of H. Preble; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers. Secretary, Vede Volier, 9 Birch street, Waterville; times of meeting, first and third Saturdays in each month.

International Typographical Union, No. 643. Secretary, Melvin F. Davis, 11 Summer street, Waterville; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 674. Secretary, Freeman Clark, 5 Silver street, Waterville; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Textile Workers' Union.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 348. Secretary, Chas. Rodrique, Waterville; times of meeting, every Friday at 7.30 P. M.

FARM CROPS IN MAINE.

In this connection we are giving a set of tables which show the acreage, production and value of the hay, potato and grain crops of Maine from 1866 to 1907 inclusive, as compiled by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

The hay crop easily leads all others, both in acreage and value. Considering the long period of time covered, the hay crop has varied comparatively little. For five years only has the acreage fallen below 1,000,000 acres, and in six years only has it gone above 1,300,000; and in very few cases has the aggregate value gone very far above or below a general average. To be sure the yield per acre has greatly varied, but the high prices in years of scarcity and the low prices in years of plenty come near balancing the aggregate value, and sometimes the meager crop in years of severe drought had a larger market value than the bountiful yield of other years. As an illustration, the yield in 1871 was only 46 one hundredths of a ton per acre but the market value of the crop was over \$15,000,000; while in 1898 the yield was one and one-fifth tons per acre but the market value of the crop was less than \$9,000,000. Since 1900, at which time both the acreage and production had reached its lowest point, there has been a steady increase and the crop of 1907 was a record crop, both in acreage and yield per acre, as well as in the total value of the crop which reached \$26,250,000, being more than double the average for the 42 years.

Next in value to hay is the potato crop. In 1866 it amounted to a little over \$2,000,000, and from that time to 1900, although the general tendency was upward, the value fluctuated from that figure up to \$3,500,000 except in 1873 when it dropped to a little over \$1,400,000, and in 1882 when it run a little over \$5,000,000; but since 1900 there has been a steady and rapid increase in the acreage and value of the crop, running from an average for the time covered previous to that date of about

\$3,000,000 to an average for the last five years of over \$10,000,000.

The oat crop is third in value and in the last eighteen years shows a considerable increase over the earlier years covered by these reports, from an early average of about \$1,100,000 to an average for the last ten years of \$2,000,000, while the crop of 1907 was valued at \$2,560,000.

The corn crop, which in the earlier years averaged about \$1,500,000, has steadily declined so that the average for the last ten years is only slightly above \$300,000.

The buckwheat crop, with some fluctuations, has increased from an average of about \$250,000 in the earlier years to a recent average of about \$400,000.

The wheat crop, starting with an average of nearly \$400,000, has shown great fluctuations, running at one time to over \$900,000 and again dropping to about \$26,000, but in recent years it has recovered to an average of about \$200,000.

The barley crop for the first fourteen years averaged nearly \$500,000, but in 1880 showed a very marked fall off to less than \$200,000 and in recent years has averaged about \$175,000.

The rye crop, which, from 1866 to 1869 inclusive, averaged about \$170,000, took a sudden drop to less than \$40,000, and has since run so low that, since 1900, no report has been issued.

Thus it will be seen that our State is raising more hay, potatoes, oats and buckwheat than formerly, while in the matter of corn, wheat, barley and rye there is a constant diminution in the amount raised, rye having nearly ceased to be reckoned as a field crop.

As has been stated, the raising of potatoes has shown a phenomenal increase since 1900. The commercial crop, which was mostly confined to Aroostook county ten years ago, is being rapidly extended into other counties. Washington, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo and Somerset are now shipping large quantities, and other counties are beginning to export considerable lots.

Only four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, raise more potatoes than Maine, and the five states named produce nearly one-half the crop of the United States.

A careful study of these tables will give a very comprehensive idea of the crop conditions of Maine for the period covered.

Acres, Production and Value of Hay in Maine, 1866-1907.

Year	ACREAGE.	Average yield per acre.	PRODUCTION.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	\$ Cts.	Dollars.
1866	1,197 215	.80	957 772	13 41	12,841 338
1867	1,050 000	1.00	1,050 000	10 47	10,996 418
1868	1,203 921	1.02	1,228 000	8 93	10,964 286
1869	1,153 848	.91	1,050 000	12 08	12,688 193
1870	1,028 250	.80	821 000	17 68	14,511 212
1871	1,426 086	.46	656 000	23 38	15,238 129
1872	1,211 956	.92	1,115 000	11 34	12,641 275
1873	1,294 829	.93	1,204 200	11 23	13,527 845
1874	1,236 250	.88	1,131 900	11 84	13,401 124
1875	1,305 283	.95	1,240 000	9 46	11,729 730
1876	1,290 612	.98	1,264 800	10 27	12,984 198
1877	1,284 444	.90	1,138 000	12 16	13,837 549
1878	1,260 000	1.00	1,230 000	9 78	12,323 353
1879	1,094 211	1.14	1,247 400	9 22	11,501 028
1880	1,284 451	1.01	1,297 296	12 67	16,436 740
1881	1,094 907	.85	941 620	12 10	11,393 602
1882	1,083 958	.97	1,054 614	12 70	13,393 598
1883	1,083 958	1.12	1,214 033	10 50	12,747 347
1884	1,083 958	.95	1,029 760	12 25	12,614 560
1885	1,148 995	.85	976 646	11 95	11,670 920
1886	1,286 874	.86	1,103 610	11 60	12,801 876
1887	1,312 611	1.10	1,443 872	11 14	16,084 734
1888	1,319 174	.98	1,292 791	10 75	13,897 503
1889	1,300 302	.92	1,192 228	9 96	11,874 591
1890	1,252 629	1.00	1,252 629	9 25	11,586 818
1891	1,240 103	.95	1,178 098	9 30	10,956 311
1892	1,240 103	.90	1,116 093	12 80	14,285 990
1893	1,227 702	.92	1,129 486	12 13	13,700 665
1894	1,227 702	.95	1,166 317	9 60	11,196 643
1895	1,104 932	1.02	1,127 031	9 68	10,909 660
1896	939 192	1.00	939 192	10 25	9,625 718
1897	957 976	1.10	1,053 774	9 75	10,274 296
1898	986 715	1.20	1,184 058	7 60	8,998 841
1899	976 848	.90	879 183	10 10	8,879 546
1900	937 774	.90	843 997	12 95	10,929 761
1901	1,253 259	1.05	1,315 922	10 44	13,738 226
1902	1,278 324	1.07	1,367 807	10 04	13,732 782
1903	1,255 541	.98	1,240 230	10 20	12,650 346
1904	1,290 852	1.10	1,419 937	9 72	13,801 788
1905	1,303 760	1.08	1,408 051	9 90	13,939 804
1906	1,329 835	1.20	1,595 802	10 25	16,356 970
1907	1,400 000	1.50	2,100 000	12 50	26,250 000

*Acreage, Production and Value of Potatoes in Maine,
1866-1907.*

Year	ACREAGE.	Average yield per acre.	PRODUCTION.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1866	39,402	156	6,146,725	35	2,179,993
1867	40,450	87	3,503,000	67	2,333,660
1868	42,307	130	5,500,000	58	3,191,964
1869	58,593	128	7,500,000	41	3,090,333
1870	52,216	125	6,527,000	59	3,866,984
1871	51,478	142	7,310,000	41	3,023,921
1872	48,733	75	3,655,000	60	2,201,417
1873	25,615	117	2,997,000	48	1,435,028
1874	37,398	123	4,600,000	49	2,239,856
1875	54,299	107	5,810,000	37	2,127,463
1876	58,680	100	5,868,000	58	3,388,488
1877	70,000	100	7,000,000	45	3,132,296
1878	51,800	74	3,833,200	73	2,792,651
1879	51,800	135	6,993,000	42	2,937,060
1880	48,170	107	5,154,190	48	2,474,011
1881	64,274	52	3,342,248	77	2,573,531
1882	66,845	100	6,684,496	75	5,013,372
1883	70,856	116	8,219,296	48	3,945,262
1884	60,228	97	5,842,000	46	2,687,320
1885	62,035	100	6,204,000	42	2,605,470
1886	62,035	105	6,514,000	55	3,582,700
1887	68,239	65	4,436,000	69	3,060,840
1888	71,651	110	7,882,000	46	3,625,541
1889	50,483	90	4,543,470	62	2,816,951
1890	50,483	95	4,795,885	71	3,405,078
1891	53,007	125	6,625,875	41	2,716,609
1892	50,887	82	4,172,734	77	3,213,005
1893	51,905	120	6,228,600	54	3,363,444
1894	58,134	147	8,545,698	44	3,760,107
1895	62,203	163	10,139,089	34	3,447,290
1896	49,140	106	8,081,100	38	3,801,078
1897	41,769	59	2,464,371	89	2,193,290
1898	45,946	130	5,972,980	46	2,747,571
1899	46,865	139	6,514,235	42	2,735,979
1900	49,208	126	6,200,208	49	3,038,102
1901	76,788	150	11,518,200	67	7,717,194
1902	80,627	130	10,481,510	65	6,812,982
1903	87,077	196	17,067,092	56	9,557,572
1904	91,431	215	19,657,665	48	9,435,679
1905	103,317	175	18,080,475	61	11,029,090
1906	109,516	210	22,998,360	50	11,499,180
1907	118,000	145	17,110,000	56	9,582,000

Acreage, Production and Value of Oats in Maine, 1866-1907.

Year	ACREAGE.	Average yield per acre.	PRODUCTION.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Aeres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1866	95,799	27.7	2,653,626	48	1,273,298
1867	94,045	22.0	2,069,000	57	1,185,673
1868	84,636	22.0	1,862,000	61	1,136,042
1869	104,918	30.5	3,200,000	54	1,724,247
1870	78,941	27.4	2,163,000	58	1,262,074
1871	60,560	25.0	1,514,000	59	898,597
1872	59,016	29.5	1,741,000	44	771,036
1873	62,143	21.0	1,305,000	53	696,961
1874	59,178	28.0	1,657,000	60	1,001,073
1875	85,714	28.0	2,400,000	49	1,171,752
1876	102,260	23.0	2,352,000	45	1,056,352
1877	104,869	23.0	2,412,000	44	1,055,837
1878	105,000	25.4	2,667,000	38	1,011,437
1879	102,900	30.0	3,087,000	43	1,327,410
1880	80,513	25.0	2,012,825	48	966,156
1881	82,100	28.9	2,369,000	52	1,231,880
1882	82,921	21.4	1,776,700	55	977,185
1883	84,579	31.5	2,665,000	45	1,199,250
1884	83,733	29.0	2,428,000	43	1,044,040
1885	84,570	31.0	2,622,000	40	1,048,800
1886	90,490	29.8	2,701,000	40	1,080,400
1887	93,205	28.8	2,684,000	42	1,127,280
1888	96,933	27.4	2,656,000	43	1,142,080
1889	94,025	29.4	2,764,000	37	1,022,804
1890	100,607	28.3	2,847,000	57	1,622,891
1891	99,601	34.6	3,446,000	45	1,550,788
1892	124,501	32.2	4,009,000	45	1,804,019
1893	123,256	36.3	4,474,193	45	2,013,387
1894	128,186	33.5	4,294,231	44	1,889,462
1895	138,441	40.1	5,551,484	34	1,887,505
1896	146,747	40.0	5,869,880	31	1,819,663
1897	133,540	31.0	4,139,740	32	1,324,717
1898	140,217	36.0	5,047,812	34	1,716,256
1899	141,619	35.0	4,956,665	38	1,888,533
1900	140,203	37.5	5,257,612	38	1,997,893
1901	115,308	35.0	4,035,780	50	2,017,890
1902	116,461	39.0	4,541,979	45	2,043,891
1903	119,955	39.5	4,738,222	45	2,132,200
1904	113,957	36.6	4,170,826	45	1,876,872
1905	112,817	38.5	4,343,454	43	1,867,685
1906	112,817	35.8	4,038,849	44	1,777,094
1907	115,000	37.1	4,266,000	60	2,560,000

Acres, Production and Value of Corn in Maine, 1866-1907.

Year	ACREAGE.		Average yield per acre.	PRODUCT.		Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	\$	Cts.	Dollars.	
1866	49,219	33.0	1,624,239		94	1,524,842	
1867	47,155	33.4	1,575,000		1 74	1,793,875	
1868	53,355	29.8	1,590,000		1 03	1,632,589	
1869	59,670	24.3	1,450,000		1 01	1,459,192	
1870	36,303	33.0	1,198,000		1 02	1,225,961	
1871	39,632	27.2	1,078,000		88	950,036	
1872	36,358	33.5	1,218,000		83	1,014,101	
1873	35,500	24.0	852,000		84	713,923	
1874	32,886	24.6	809,000		1 02	824,319	
1875	42,622	30.5	1,300,000		84	1,088,056	
1876	45,161	31.0	1,400,000		72	1,013,749	
1877	46,667	36.0	1,680,000		76	1,274,708	
1878	54,000	40.0	2,180,000		65	1,414,172	
1879	52,900	30.0	1,587,000		76	1,206,120	
1880	31,300	35.4	1,108,020		77	853,175	
1881	31,300	34.0	1,064,000		91	968,240	
1882	30,987	29.2	904,400		92	832,048	
1883	30,367	35.0	1,062,800		82	871,496	
1884	30,610	34.7	1,062,000		75	796,500	
1885	31,222	32.3	1,009,000		70	706,300	
1886	31,534	31.4	989,000		67	662,650	
1887	32,165	35.2	1,132,000		68	769,760	
1888	30,878	19.3	596,000		75	447,000	
1889	28,717	36.0	1,034,000		57	589,273	
1890	27,855	36.2	1,008,000		74	746,180	
1891	29,526	37.5	1,107,000		80	885,780	
1892	13,287	35.5	472,000		67	316,032	
1893	13,553	30.3	410,656		62	254,607	
1894	13,282	39.9	529,952		72	381,565	
1895	14,212	42.0	596,904		54	322,328	
1896	14,780	37.0	546,860		47	257,024	
1897	9,903	37.0	366,411		47	172,213	
1898	10,893	40.0	435,720		48	209,146	
1899	11,873	36.0	427,428		50	213,714	
1900	12,229	36.0	440,244		55	242,134	
1901	13,267	39.4	522,720		76	397,267	
1902	14,063	21.7	305,167		74	225,824	
1903	14,626	30.2	441,705		66	291,525	
1904	12,871	39.7	510,979		81	413,893	
1905	13,000	34.3	445,900		69	307,671	
1906	12,350	37.0	456,950		64	292,448	
1907	12,000	37.0	444,000		75	333,000	

*Acres, Production and Value of Buckwheat in Maine,
1866-1907.*

Year	ACREAGE.	Average yield per acre.	PRODUCTION.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Average farm price Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1866	11,851	31.0	367,384	63	229,935
1867	16,255	21.9	356,000	71	252,464
1868	15,130	23.0	348,000	71	248,571
1869	16,203	21.6	350,000	66	230,190
1870	18,458	24.0	443,000	67	298,250
1871	18,952	21.0	398,000	82	325,701
1872	17,137	25.5	437,000	58	251,594
1873	21,322	17.4	371,000	66	245,967
1874	18,000	22.0	396,000	69	274,950
1875	17,446	23.5	410,000	61	250,218
1876	17,644	22.5	397,000	57	225,610
1877	18,182	22.0	400,000	57	229,572
1878	18,000	24.0	432,000	54	232,814
1879	18,000	30.0	540,000	59	318,600
1880	19,200	25.0	480,000	50	240,000
1881	20,200	20.8	420,000	62	260,400
1882	21,412	20.2	432,600	60	259,560
1883	20,770	16.7	346,080	55	190,344
1884	21,185	17.0	360,000	55	198,000
1885	21,185	17.5	371,000	54	200,199
1886	20,126	18.0	362,000	55	199,100
1887	21,132	18.0	380,000	57	216,600
1888	21,343	10.3	220,000	58	127,503
1889	22,395	20.8	466,411	52	242,534
1890	24,634	20.0	492,680	55	270,974
1891	25,619	22.0	563,618	61	343,807
1892	25,619	19.0	486,761	57	277,454
1893	23,314	29.0	676,106	54	365,097
1894	23,314	37.8	881,269	58	511,136
1895	23,780	38.6	917,908	46	422,238
1896	24,731	42.3	1,046,121	38	397,526
1897	24,236	35.0	848,260	44	373,234
1898	23,994	26.5	635,841	39	247,978
1899	23,754	22.0	522,588	44	229,939
1900	23,992	30.0	719,760	49	352,689
1901	25,470	31.7	807,399	48	387,552
1902	25,215	30.4	766,536	52	398,599
1903	24,459	29.8	728,878	51	371,728
1904	23,725	32.5	771,062	52	400,952
1905	23,013	30.0	690,390	65	448,754
1906	22,783	28.0	637,924	59	376,375
1907	23,000	28.0	644,000	65	419,000

Acres, Production and Value of Wheat in Maine, 1866-1907.

Year	ACREAGE.	Average yield per acre.	PRODUCTION.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	\$ Cts.	Dollars.
1866	15,208	12.7	193,150	1 99	384,151
1867	17,075	10.6	181,000	2 00	361,741
1868	16,800	10.0	168,000	1 79	300,000
1869	16,103	15.4	248,000	1 45	359,620
1870	17,837	14.8	264,000	1 60	421,831
1871	20,692	13.0	269,000	1 62	435,432
1872	18,312	16.0	293,000	1 70	498,282
1873	19,909	11.0	219,000	1 75	383,149
1874	19,400	15.0	291,000	1 39	404,094
1875	20,142	14.0	282,000	1 43	403,208
1876	24,666	12.0	296,000	1 45	428,671
1877	25,000	14.0	350,000	1 56	544,747
1878	28,300	14.0	396,200	1 31	517,986
1879	30,500	16.0	488,000	1 44	702,720
1880	44,267	12.0	531,204	1 47	780,870
1881	43,700	14.1	617,000	1 56	962,520
1882	43,700	11.7	512,100	1 40	716,940
1883	43,263	14.2	614,300	1 40	860,020
1884	41,965	15.0	629,000	1 25	786,250
1885	41,126	13.8	566,000	1 25	707,500
1886	41,537	14.4	600,000	1 20	720,000
1887	39,460	12.2	481,000	1 05	505,050
1888	40,644	14.5	589,000	1 20	706,800
1889	41,457	14.2	589,000	1 00	588,689
1890	40,213	13.5	543,000	1 15	624,307
1891	41,017	16.3	669,000	1 10	735,435
1892	4,500	16.7	75,000	1 02	76,653
1893	4,500	16.0	72,000	1 02	73,440
1894	4,500	21.1	94,950	79	75,011
1895	4,365	19.2	83,808	82	68,723
1896	7,770	22.0	170,940	84	143,590
1897	1,494	16.5	24,651	1 06	26,130
1898	1,808	19.5	35,256	89	31,378
1899	1,953	22.5	43,942	91	39,987
1900	2,090	19.5	40,755	90	36,680
1901	7,419	23.9	177,314	97	171,995
1902	8,383	25.3	212,090	92	195,123
1903	8,132	25.5	207,366	98	203,219
1904	7,725	23.3	179,992	1 04	187,192
1905	7,880	23.0	181,240	1 06	192,114
1906	8,038	24.8	199,340	1 01	201,335
1907	8,000	26.2	210,000	1 01	212,000

Acreage, Production and Value of Barley in Maine, 1866-1907.

Year	ACREAGE.	Average yield per acre.	PRODUCTION.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1866	30,943	24.0	742,619	71	526,753
1867	34,043	18.3	623,000	81	504,291
1868	34,782	16.1	560,000	94	525,000
1869	36,231	20.7	750,000	90	677,496
1870	30,051	19.5	586,000	89	520,772
1871	20,418	21.5	439,000	78	343,462
1872	25,533	20.6	526,000	74	386,696
1873	24,551	16.7	410,000	84	343,554
1874	21,900	20.0	438,000	84	367,304
1875	31,904	21.0	670,000	78	519,878
1876	35,837	18.5	663,000	69	455,775
1877	37,143	17.5	650,000	74	480,545
1878	37,150	22.0	817,300	71	579,125
1879	37,500	25.0	937,500	80	550,000
1880	11,106	21.5	238,779	79	188,635
1881	11,100	22.0	244,000	85	207,400
1882	10,767	18.1	195,200	85	165,920
1883	10,875	23.0	249,856	80	199,885
1884	12,180	21.8	265,000	73	193,450
1885	12,302	22.4	276,000	69	190,140
1886	11,206	22.5	252,000	65	163,800
1887	11,206	21.3	239,000	67	160,130
1888	11,318	21.2	240,000	69	165,560
1889	11,972	23.9	268,262	64	183,208
1890	13,768	20.0	275,360	76	209,274
1891	13,906	26.5	368,509	72	265,326
1892	14,184	22.3	316,303	68	215,086
1893	14,184	26.1	370,202	67	248,035
1894	14,326	26.1	373,909	66	246,780
1895	12,607	32.4	408,467	52	212,403
1896	12,355	30.6	378,063	43	162,567
1897	12,231	25.0	305,775	55	168,176
1898	12,109	27.0	326,943	56	183,088
1899	11,988	29.0	347,652	59	205,115
1900	11,508	27.4	315,319	62	195,498
1901	8,658	27.5	238,095	67	159,524
1902	8,571	29.4	251,987	68	171,351
1903	8,400	29.9	251,160	71	178,324
1904	8,316	32.7	271,933	71	193,072
1905	7,817	29.0	226,693	68	154,151
1906	7,661	31.5	241,322	65	156,859
1907	8,000	28.0	224,000	78	175,000

Acreage, Production and Value of Rye in Maine, 1866-1907.

Year	ACREAGE.	Average yield per acre.	PRODUCTION.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	\$ Cts.	
1866	9,215	17.0	156,649	97	151,420
1867	10,472	14.8	155,000	1 15	178,761
1868	9,666	15.0	145,000	1 20	173,698
1869	8,926	17.7	158,000	1 13	179,033
1870	1,818	17.6	32,000	1 24	39,641
1871	1,802	17.2	31,000	1 07	33,174
1872	1,690	18.1	30,600	1 97	29,543
1873	1,793	14.5	26,000	1 06	27,532
1874	1,808	17.7	32,000	1 07	34,337
1875	1,976	16.7	33,000	1 03	33,949
1876	2,400	14.0	33,600	1 02	34,185
1877	2,643	14.0	37,000	1 97	35,992
1878	2,650	16.0	42,400	87	36,814
1879	2,600	18.0	46,800	96	44,928
1880	2,574	15.3	39,382	96	37,807
1881	2,600	15.0	39,000	1 07	41,730
1882	2,470	11.8	29,250	1 10	32,175
1883	2,458	12.5	30,712	95	29,176
1884	2,409	13.3	32,000	90	28,800
1885	2,385	12.2	29,000	84	24,327
1886	2,385	12.2	29,000	88	25,520
1887	2,433	12.3	30,000	85	25,500
1888	2,311	12.1	28,000	89	24,959
1889	791	8.4	6,664	70	4,665
1890	783	11.8	9,239	85	7,853
1891	783	16.0	12,528	97	12,152
1892	783	13.5	10,570	84	8,879
1893	1,045	12.0	12,540	1 08	13,543
1894	1,045	16.5	17,243	81	31,967
1895	1,003	19.2	19,258	85	16,369
1896	993	18.0	17,874	67	11,976
1897	983	13.5	13,270	82	10,881
1898	973	18.0	17,514	84	14,712
1899	983	15.0	14,745	84	12,386
1900	993	17.2	17,080	82	14,006

AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.

The following statement shows the average farm value per acre of the crops named for the ten years, 1898 to 1907 inclusive, for the State of Maine, compared with the average for the whole country for the same years, excepting the averages for rye which are made up for the four years, 1897 to 1900 inclusive, for the reason that no rye crop has been reported for this State since the latter date:

Hay crop, average value per acre for Maine..... \$11 40
 Same for United States..... 12 82

Maine less than United States average..... \$1 42

Potato crop, average value per acre for Maine.....	\$87 08
Same for United States.....	46 27
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	\$40 81
Corn crop, average value per acre for Maine.....	\$23 02
Same for United States.....	10 46
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	\$12 56
Wheat crop, average value per acre for Maine.....	\$22 70
Same for United States.....	9 62
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	\$13 08
Oat crop, average value per acre for Maine.....	\$16 36
Same for United States.....	9 33
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	\$7 03
Buckwheat crop, average value per acre for Maine....	\$15 21
Same for United States.....	10 39
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	\$4 82
Barley crop, average value per acre for Maine.....	\$19 42
Same for United States.....	11 42
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	\$8 00
Rye crop, average value per acre for Maine.....	\$13 22
Same for United States.....	7 38
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	\$5 84

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

The following shows the average yield per acre for the crops named, for the ten years, 1898 to 1907 inclusive, for the State of Maine, compared with the average for the whole country for

the same years, excepting the averages for rye which are made up for the four years, 1897 to 1900 inclusive.

Hay crop, average yield per acre for Maine, tons.....	1.10
Same for United States.....	1.44
	<hr/>
Maine less than United States average.....	.34
Potato crop, average yield per acre for Maine, bushels.	161.6
Same for United States.....	88.6
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	73.0
Corn crop, average yield per acre for Maine, bushels..	35.1
Same for United States.....	25.6
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	9.5
Wheat crop, average yield per acre for Maine, bushels.	23.4
Same for United States.....	13.9
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	9.5
Oat crop, average yield per acre for Maine, bushels...	37.1
Same for United States.....	29.8
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	7.3
Buckwheat crop, average yield per acre for Maine, bushels	28.9
Same for United States.....	17.8
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	11.1
Barley crop, average yield per acre for Maine, bushels.	29.1
Same for United States.....	25.5
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	3.6

Rye crop, average yield per acre for Maine, bushels...	15.9
Same for United States.....	15.3
	<hr/>
Maine more than United States average.....	.6

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

As proposed by a resolve of the legislature of 1907, the people, at the last State election, voted upon the question of incorporating the initiative and referendum into the State constitution. On October 30, 1908, the governor made proclamation that the measure had been carried by a vote of 53,785 in favor to 24,543 against it. The changes are embodied in the following sections.

Section one, part first of article four, is made to read as follows:

'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.'

Section one, part third of article four, is made to read as follows:

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

'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 people's 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.'

FACTORIES, MILLS AND SHOPS BUILT DURING 1908.

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 1908?" "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. Eighty-six cities, towns and plantations report building in this line as follows:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Auburn.....	Shoe factory.....	Built new.....	\$25,000	125
East Livermore.....	* Sulphite Mill.....	Completed.....	25,000	75
Greene.....	Corn canning factory.....	Built new.....	5,000	50
Lewiston.....	Spool and bobbin factory.....	Built new.....	50,000	150
Lisbon.....	Electric power house.....	Built new.....	20,000	-
Minot.....	Barrel factory.....	Built new.....	1,500	6

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Ashland.....	Shingle mill.....	Built new.....	15,000	36
Bridgewater.....	Wood working mill.....	Built new.....	2,000	4
Caribou.....	Starch factory.....	Enlarged.....	1,000	-
Chapman Pl.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	1,000	5
Crystal.....	Saw mill.....	Completed.....	2,000	8
Fort Fairfield.....	Starch factory.....	Built new.....	3,000	8
Island Falls.....	Tannery.....	Enlarged.....	25,000	30
Mars Hill.....	Blacksmith shop.....	Built new.....	600	1
New Sweden.....	Starch factory.....	Built new.....	5,000	15
Portage Lake Pl.....	Lumber mill.....	Enlarged.....	1,000	10
Wallagrass Pl.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	2,000	6

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Brunswick.....	Cotton mill.....	Rebuilt.....	45,000	-
Portland.....	Metal seal factory.....	Enlarged.....	4,300	100
Westbrook.....	Warp mill.....	Improved.....	55,000	-
Windham.....	Paper mill.....	Enlarged.....	50,000	150

* Part in Jay.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Freeman.....	Spool and bobbin stock mill..	Built new.....	\$1,500	} 15
Freeman.....	Barrel factory.....	Built new.....	1,000	
Jay.....	Sulphite mill.....	Completed.....	100,000	} 40
Kingfield.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	5,000	
Salem.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	2,000	20
Sandy River Pl.	Hard wood mill.....	Built new.....	1,000	6

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Eastbrook.....	Stave and shingle mill.....	Built new.....	1,800	9
Orland.....	Electric power plant.....	Built new.....	100,000	2
Stonington.....	Machine shop.....	Built new.....	60,000	50

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Albion.....	Corn canning factory.....	Built new.....	15,000	-
Augusta.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	5,000	25
Augusta.....	Shoe factory.....	Enlarged.....	10,000	150
Belgrade.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	3,000	6
Hallowell.....	Granite sheds.....	Commenced.....	-	-
Sidney.....	Blacksmith shop.....	Built new.....	100	1
Waterville.....	Pie plate factory.....	Built new.....	20,000	200
Windsor.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	3,500	10
Winslow.....	Boiler house (pulp).....	Addition.....	50,000	6
Winslow.....	Electric power plant.....	Built new.....	200,000	6

KNOX COUNTY.

Rockland.....	Granite cutting plant.....	Commenced.....	75,000	200
Rockport.....	Lime plant.....	Rebuilt.....	3,500	30
Union.....	Casket factory.....	Built new.....	10,000	20
Vinalhaven.....	Fish packing plant.....	Enlarged.....	2,000	25
Washington.....	Lumber mill.....	Completed.....	3,500	7

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Bremen.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	1,000	15
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OXFORD COUNTY.

Andover.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	2,000	2
Bethel.....	Wood novelty mill.....	Built new.....	2,500	-
Canton.....	Grist mill.....	Built new.....	1,200	1
Lovell.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	1,500	} 15
Lovell.....	Short lumber mill.....	Built new.....	1,500	
Paris.....	Dry house.....	Enlarged.....	3,000	-

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Alton.....	Short lumber and Grist mill.....	Built new.....	2,000	8
Brewer.....	Planing mill.....	Addition.....	40,000	50
Garland.....	Grist mill.....	Addition.....	1,000	-
Milford.....	Kindling wood mill.....	Built new.....	10,000	35
Orrington.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	1,000	4
Orrington.....	Lumber mill.....	Built over.....	1,500	12
Passadumkeag.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	8,000	25
Stacyville Pl.	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	10,000	50

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Abbot.....	Grist mill.....	Built new.....	\$1,000	1
Dover.....	* Woolen mill.....	Built new.....	15,000	21
Foxcroft.....	Woolen mill.....	Built new.....	50,000	35
Foxcroft.....	Starch factory.....	Built new.....	12,000	-
Monson.....	Slate mill and shed.....	Built new.....	1,800	5
Williamsburg.....	Mill shed and power house.....	Built new.....	2,000	40

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Bowdoinham.....	Fertilizer factory.....	Rebuilt.....	2,000	50
Topsham.....	Knitting mill.....	Machinery.....	3,000	30

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Athens.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	3,000	10
Bingham.....	Wood novelty mill.....	Built new.....	60,000	50
Fairfield.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	50,000	50
New Portland.....	Portable saw mill.....	Built new.....	1,500	10

WALDO COUNTY.

Jackson.....	Saw mill.....	Rebuilt.....	1,000	6
Liberty.....	Tannery.....	Completed.....	17,000	15
Searsmont.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	1,000	4
Stockton Springs.....	Sardine factory.....	Built new.....	5,000	50
Unity.....	Corn canning factory.....	Addition.....	1,000	-
Unity.....	Butter factory.....	Built new.....	3,000	5

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison.....	Clam factory.....	Rebuilt.....	2,000	20
Calais.....	Shoe factory.....	Enlarged.....	10,000	200
Cutler.....	Stave mill.....	Built new.....	10,000	75
Cutler.....	Sardine factory.....	Built new.....		
East Machias.....	Pulp cutting up mill.....	Built new.....	1,200	8
Eastport.....	Can making shop.....	Built new.....	30,000	150
Lubec.....	Can making shop.....	Enlarged.....	7,000	150
Machiasport.....	Sardine factory.....	Built new.....	20,000	80
Marion.....	Box mill.....	Machinery.....	300	7
Pembroke.....	Blueberry canning factory.....	Built new.....	1,500	10
Vanceboro.....	Moccasin factory.....	Enlarged.....	2,800	25
Wesley.....	Shingle mill.....	Built new.....	400	4
Whiting.....	Lumber mill.....	Enlarged.....	4,500	18

YORK COUNTY.

Alfred.....	Embroidery and lace mill.....	Built new.....	14,000	40
Sanford.....	Worsted mill.....	Enlarged.....	15,000	-
Sanford.....	Shoe factory.....	Machinery.....	-	500
York.....	Ladder factory.....	Built new.....	3,000	15

* Part in Foxcroft.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of towns.	Number of buildings.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
Androscoggin.....	6	6	\$126,500	406
Aroostook.....	11	11	57,600	123
Cumberland.....	4	4	154,300	250
Franklin.....	5	6	110,500	91
Hancock.....	3	3	161,800	61
Kennebec.....	8	10	306,600	404
Knox.....	5	5	94,000	282
Lincoln.....	1	1	1,000	15
Oxford.....	5	6	11,700	18
Penobscot.....	7	8	73,500	184
Piscataquis.....	5	6	81,800	102
Sagadahoc.....	2	2	5,000	80
Somerset.....	4	4	114,500	120
Waldo.....	5	6	28,000	80
Washington.....	12	13	89,700	747
York.....	3	4	32,000	555
Total.....	86	95	\$1,448,500	3,518

TOTALS FOR EIGHTEEN 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	108	841,725	2,522
1894.....	48	55	663,700	1,036
1895.....	75	102	1,387,800	2,797
1896.....	62	77	1,055,900	1,470
1897.....	74	95	827,600	2,339
1898.....	64	72	675,100	2,024
1899.....	103	138	6,800,700	4,990
1900.....	114	167	2,174,825	5,539
1901.....	94	121	5,638,200	6,337
1902.....	91	129	2,776,930	5,017
1903.....	96	124	1,436,900	3,343
1904.....	91	113	1,175,500	3,276
1905.....	93	114	2,303,410	3,329
1906.....	104	131	2,637,500	3,674
1907.....	95	133	4,140,980	3,566
1908.....	86	95	1,448,500	3,518

REQUESTS, DIFFERENCES AND STRIKES.

During the year there have been about a dozen labor disturbances in the State, but the most serious have been those in the pulp and paper industry; first, the strike in the mills of the International Paper Company which at one time involved the mills of the Great Northern Paper Company, and, briefly, a few of the independent mills; and, more recently, the strike at the Oxford Paper Company's mill at Rumford Falls.

The write up of the minor difficulties we have arranged by towns alphabetically, followed by descriptions of the two paper-mill strikes.

AUBURN.

July 10, 15 vampers employed at the Field Brothers and Gross Company's shoe factory left their work because of a cut in prices in their department. An equal number of top stitchers also suspended work because one of their number was discharged for refusing to go to work in the vamping department. The trouble originated through a readjustment of prices owing to the installation of improved machinery, the vampers being given a reduction of 6 cents for work for which they had been receiving 18 cents. They expected and were willing to accept a cut of 3 cents a dozen pairs but that anything above that would mean a reduction in their earnings.

The employers say that the reduction was made because improved machinery had been installed which will enable the operator to do much more work in a day and that the proposed cut would not lessen the earnings of the operatives below what they had been earning under the old system. After a suspension of two days the trouble was adjusted satisfactorily, both sides making concessions that brought about harmony and peace. About 400 are employed and a continuance of the strike would have thrown the whole number out of employment.

BROWNVILLE.

Late in August the machinists employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway went out on strike. Nearly 100 who were at work in the repair shops at Henderson junction in the northern part of Brownville quit work and remained out until September 16, when the strike was declared off and the men returned to work.

During the strike a large crew of men who claimed to be mechanics were brought in by the railway company, but their work proving unsatisfactory they were discharged. They remained in town for several days and there was more or less friction between them and the men on strike. The sheriff of Piscataquis county with several deputies remained at Henderson for two or three weeks, which doubtless prevented any serious breach of the peace.

CAMDEN.

July 29, 40 weavers in the employ of the Camden Woolen Company left the mill and declared a strike. The strike arose over a proposition submitted by the mill officials whereby a weaver would be required to run two looms instead of one which was the prevailing custom. There was no question of wages or hours of labor. Under the two loom system the price paid per yard for weaving would be reduced, but earnings would be increased somewhat as the work is done by the yard.

It was stated by the superintendent of the mill that the doubling up of the looms would only extend to a few of them and that the action was necessary in order to compete with other mills that are using similar methods on a particular line of goods. There was no intention or desire to change the present system of weaving upon the regular line of work as it would not be advantageous either for the employer or employe. The weavers however were apprehensive that once the system was established it would extend to all classes of weaving and that would mean a reduction of one-half in the number employed and consequently they decided to suspend work.

Two days after the weavers struck the spinners stopped work out of sympathy, the whole number affected being about 125. During the suspension the mill remained open but very few of the operatives returned to work and no help was secured from

other sources. Work was resumed August 24. The terms of the settlement are that the weavers make concessions in a price list covering a special line of work and the one loom system will continue in operation. The operatives were not organized and the strike was not inaugurated or sustained by any labor union. The employes of the mill are mostly residents of the town and all English speaking. The fact that an understanding had been arrived at was very pleasing to all the people of Camden and the hope is expressed that it will be many years before there is occasion for another such misunderstanding.

FRANKFORT.

On March 1 the granite cutters and tool sharpeners, members of Mount Waldo Branch of the Granite Cutters International Association of America, in the employ of the Mount Waldo Granite Company at Frankfort, entered into an agreement with their employers which is practically the same as the Hallowell settlement with the exception that there are no provisions for piece work. The agreement is for a term of five years, terminating March 1, 1913.

HALLOWELL.

March first, the granite cutters and tool sharpeners, members of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, in the employ of the Hallowell granite works at Hallowell, renewed for a term of five years the agreement under which they had been working since 1905.

This agreement provides that it is mutually agreed between the Hallowell (Me.) Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union and the Hallowell Granite Works of Hallowell, Me., that the following regulations shall govern granite cutters, machine workers and blacksmiths from March 1, 1908, to March 1, 1913.

2. The minimum pay for granite cutters, machine workers and blacksmiths shall be 37 1-2 cents per hour.

3. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work six days in the week.

4. Wages shall be paid in cash every two weeks, on the last working day of the week, between twelve and one o'clock. Not more than six days to be retained.

5. Granite cutters who are discharged shall be paid in cash. Those leaving on their own accord shall be paid in cash or by check.

6. Two apprentices to every fourteen granite cutters. Term of apprenticeship three years. No apprentice to be considered out of his time until he has served 900 days. In case an apprentice leaves his employer before his term of apprenticeship has expired, this branch will use all honorable means to prevent his being accepted as a member of the union. If an apprentice is forced to lose time by his employer, and said employer fails to provide him employment elsewhere, said apprentice will not be obliged to make up the time lost.

7. Awnings to be furnished by the company for all stones cut outside the sheds, except lining stones for surfacing machines, and then requested by the branch.

8. Should the Hallowell Granite Works employ members of the union to work by the piece during the term of this agreement, then the bill of prices covering said work, and the number of cutters so employed shall hereafter be mutually agreed upon by all parties named in this agreement. In no case shall a man work for less than the bill of prices advanced 7 per cent of 1900-1905.

9. Tools to be made and pean-hammers drawn by the company.

10. Fourteen men to constitute a gang.

11. Seven surfacing machines to constitute one gang for a blacksmith.

12. Time for labor shall be from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M., with one hour for noon, it being understood that in winter the hours may be changed to suit the daylight.

13. All overtime shall be paid once and one-half; double time for Sundays and the following legal holidays, viz.: Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Fast Day, Labor Day and Christmas.

14. Any defect in, or accident to a stone, shall be reported immediately on discovery to the foreman.

15. Should either party desire a change at the expiration of this agreement, three months' notice shall be given previous to March 1, 1913; should neither party desire a change at that

time, this agreement to continue in force from year to year. Either party desiring a change to give three months' notice previous to March 1.

16. It is also agreed that any contention which may arise during said period as to the performance in good faith of said agreement by either party, shall be referred to a committee consisting of three members each, to be selected from the Hallowell branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and the Hallowell Granite Works, which committee shall act as a board of arbitration, and failing to agree, by a majority vote shall select a disinterested person to act as umpire, and the board thus constituted shall hear the parties and make an award within seven days, such award to be final. Pending such arbitration in reference to the above agreement, it is mutually agreed that there shall be no strike, lockout or suspension of work.

HURRICANE ISLE.

The members of the local branch of the Granite Cutters' International Association at Hurricane Isle made no request for a change in the agreement that would expire March 1, 1908, and under which they had been working since March 1, 1905, but as the employers, Booth Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company made a request for a readjustment of the regulations then in force which the employes would not accede to, a strike was declared and the action was sustained by the executive council of the international organization.

The conditions were practically the same as at Vinalhaven. The stone upon which the cutters had been working were all completed previous to the date the strike was declared, the strike being recognized from the standpoint that the men were resisting a reduction in wages. About 100 were directly involved. A settlement was effected April 27 by both parties to the dispute agreeing to the same conditions that existed prior to the strike, the settlement to continue until March 1, 1911. The schedule of the settlement is practically the same as made at Vinalhaven.

JAY.

April 6, work in the Otis paper and pulp mills of the International Paper Company at Chisholm in the town of Jay was

entirely suspended because of a strike of the 40 firemen employed there. The cause of the strike was an order that was put into effect requiring the firemen to feed four instead of three doors each. The firemen are members of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and were working under an agreement with the company which did not stipulate the number of doors that each man should tend. The men were not sustained by the officers of the international union and when they refused to return to work their charter was taken from them and other union firemen were put to work in their places. The strike lasted for one week and about three hundred employes of the mills were necessarily obliged to be idle during that time.

PORTLAND.

February 8, 120 longshoremen in the employ of the Maine Steamship Company at Portland struck against a reduction in wages. They had been receiving thirty cents per hour for day work and thirty-five cents per hour for night, holiday and Sunday work. The new schedule proposed a reduction of five cents per hour for both day and night work. The strikers were given twenty-four hours in which to return to work, failing to do so they must consider themselves no longer employes of the Maine Steamship Company. The men did not return to work and their places were soon filled from the ranks of the unemployed in Portland and adjacent towns.

The statement given out by the Steamship Company is to the effect that owing to the depression in business and its effect upon coastwise trade, the reduction was absolutely necessary. The longshoremen claim that the wages they were receiving figured by the week or month did not afford more than a bare living, and that if they accepted the reduction they had good reason to believe that in a short time it would be followed by another similar reduction. The dock of the Maine Steamship Company is an open dock and not under the control of the Portland Longshoremen's Benevolent Society, only twelve of the men on strike being members of that organization, so that the union was in no way involved in the dispute. Many of the old hands eventually found employment with the company at the new rate of wages.

SACO.

The only strike in the cotton textile industry during the past year occurred in the York mill in Saco the 6th of April. This was by the quillers and their work was such an important part of the process that the whole factory was shut down for a week. The cause of the strike was that a 20 per cent cut was made in the wages of the women employed in this department who believed that a wrong was done them in making the reduction so large when other cuts in different parts of the factory averaged but 7 per cent. No notice was posted in regard to this action and the first intimation as to the size of the cut was when the cards were distributed the morning of the strike. Sixty young women are employed on this work which requires much training and skill.

The claim was made by the corporation that the women of this department were receiving larger wages than were those employed in other parts of the mill, that much dissatisfaction had arisen because of this among the other women operatives, and that the cut was made to give more uniform wages. To prove this assertion, a pay roll was published by one of the daily papers of Biddeford, in an interview with the officials of the mill. The employes in this part of the factory say that this pay roll was an unusually high one, in fact, that they could not remember when matters had gone along so smoothly as the two weeks preceding the reduction, thus enabling them to earn much higher wages than was customary and, consequently, make a better showing on the books.

There were 60 women employed and the 30 making the highest wages were quoted. On this pay roll, they received amounts ranging from \$30.41 to \$23.66 for 117 hours, of a usual 120 hour period, or what was to them two weeks' work. This was given in detail, and averaged for the 30 highest paid, \$26.66 for two weeks' work, or \$13.33 a week. It was further stated that, according to the pay roll, the remaining 30 quillers were earning nearly as much as those quoted.

The operatives' side was given briefly, which in substance was that the cause of the strike was the injustice of so large a cut, and that the pay roll quoted was not a fair one, the average

wages being \$10.00 and below, rather than \$15.00 or \$12.00 as claimed by the corporation.

After staying out a week and being unable to make any better arrangement with the mill management, the quillers decided to return and accept the cut down.

VINALHAVEN.

On March 2, sixty granite cutters and tool sharpeners declared a strike against the Bodwell Granite Company. There was no suspension of work. The job that was being done had been gradually closing up during the winter and the men were discharged as fast as they finished their stone, so that by February 28 every stone was completed and the last man discharged, consequently there was no one to suspend work when the strike was declared.

The members of the Granite Cutters' Union work under agreements entered into with the employers and covering periods of from two to five years. These agreements provide that, if any change is desired, three months' notice must be given previous to the expiration of the agreement by the party desiring the change. Upon this occasion the cutters gave notice that they desired an advance in wages and other considerations that they considered beneficial. The company upon their part gave notice that they would request some changes which practically meant a reduction in wages, and the establishment of a rule that they deemed necessary to protect them in the regulation and use of machines and machine tools.

The strike was declared for the reason that the company refused to sign the bill presented by the men. It received the sanction of the executive officers of the union and the members involved were granted financial support from the general funds of the organization. The men were persistent in their demands for an increase in wages which extended well into the summer, but in view of the fact that settlements had been made by all the other branches in the State on the basis of the agreements in existence previous to March 1, 1908, the Vinalhaven men offered to settle upon the same basis. This was agreeable to the company with the exception that they wanted included in the agreement a clause which would read as follows: "There

shall be no discrimination against tools or machinery now in use, or against the use of any tools or machinery tending to increase production or reduce cost, which may be introduced." The men would not agree to this and the strike continued.

The introduction of machinery and of tools operated by compressed air has wrought a revolution in the methods of quarrying and cutting granite. The policy of the union is not to object to the introduction of or discriminate against the use of any machine or other labor saving device but it does claim the right to regulate the conditions under which such machines shall be operated.

Granite cutters realize that the conditions under which they work at best are not conducive to longevity. The work is hard and the particles of dust and steel that must necessarily be inhaled are injurious to health. Machine tools create more dust than hand tools and when they are used in a shed they are very objectionable for this reason. Under these circumstances the employes considered that if they agreed to the proposition proposed by the employer they would have no means of redress in case the company should decide to operate machines under all conditions, and in this contention they were sustained by their general officers.

The company disclaimed any intention of creating any conditions that would be objectionable or injurious but wanted something in the agreement that would protect them against action that the men might take in the future against the use of any and all machines and tools, under any and all conditions, citing an instance where the men had refused to use a machine tool that the company considered not objectionable or injurious, and which is of material benefit in reducing the cost of production.

A settlement was finally arrived at August 24, the strike having continued for nearly six months. The terms of the agreement are practically a renewal of the one in existence for the three years prior to March 1, 1908, and is to continue for three years. The matter relating to machine tools was settled by the men agreeing to extend to the company the same privileges that other employers are enjoying in connection with the use of machines and machine tools.

Vinalhaven Settlement 1908.

1. The minimum wage rate for granite cutters and tool sharpeners for granite cutters shall be 37 1-2 cents per hour.

2. A toolsharpeners' gang shall consist of fourteen men. One apprentice sharpener to be allowed to every four journeymen sharpeners. Tool sharpeners shall not be required to make tools, plug-wedges or half-rounds, draw pean-hammers or sharpen bull-sets or irons for turning down grindstones.

3. No man shall have his wages reduced without first receiving notice of the same.

4. Pay-day to be on every other Friday. Not more than five days' pay to be retained. Amount due to be paid in cash during working hours.

5. Eight hours to constitute a full day's work for six days in the week. Working hours to be from 7 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

6. Awnings to be furnished by the company on all stone cut outdoors except stone to be lined and roughed for surfacing machines and backing off in yard.

7. There shall be no overtime worked excepting in cases where stone has been spoiled or delayed in quarrying, or spoiled by cutter or from other defects. Overtime to be figured at the rate of time and one-half. Double time for Sunday and the following holidays: Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

8. Piece men shall have the same privileges and assistance as day men and shall not be confined to any particular class of work, provided they work full time, and shall not be required to cut their stone any better than day men; the company to furnish tool boys to carry tools for the piece men.

9. When a stone is condemned for any cause other than the fault of the cutter he shall be paid for the time actually lost at his average rate of wages if reported immediately to the foreman.

10. The price of stone to be cut by the piece, to be marked on the diagram when given out.

11. One bull-set and one striking hammer to be furnished by the company for each tool sharpener's gang of cutters.

12. Men operating surface-cutting machines and lathe machines to receive 42 1-2 cents per hour.

13. A 7 per cent increase is granted upon the prices contained in this bill for piece-work, they being the same as agreed to in settlement made for 1900-1905 and upon which a 7 per cent increase was granted in agreement made in 1905-1908. In figuring stone, the prices herein given are to be used as a basis and then add 7 per cent to total amount on price of stone so figured.

14. The term of apprentices shall be three years for granite cutters, with two apprentices to every fourteen journeymen. One blacksmith's apprentice shall be allowed each five fires; but this company shall be entitled to two blacksmith apprentices when running eight fires. Blacksmith apprentices to serve three years. The term of three years shall be understood to mean 300 working days each year, and no apprentice shall be considered out of his time until he has worked 900 days. The character of work required from a granite cutter's apprentice shall be any work appertaining to quarrying, dressing, handling or boxing of granite, but at least 600 of the 900 days shall be employed in the actual dressing of granite. The character of work required from the blacksmith apprentice shall be any work appertaining to the sharpening of tools or other blacksmith's work which the company may have, but at least 600 of the 900 days shall be devoted to the sharpening of tools. In case of an apprentice leaving before his term of apprenticeship has expired this branch will use all possible means to prevent his being accepted as a member of their union. It is also mutually agreed that this company will not employ apprentices who are not properly released by their former employer. This section is not to be construed to mean that apprentices are to take the places of quarrymen pending a dispute, but it is worded as it is so that should the firm have not a class of work which they care to put an apprentice on to, they can put him doing something else for a few days other than working at the banker.

15. This agreement and scale of prices to continue until March 1, 1911. Should either party desire any change at the expiration of this agreement three months' notice shall be given by the party desiring the change previous to March 1, 1911.

Should neither party to this agreement desire any change, the present one to continue from year to year.

16. It is also agreed that any contention which may arise during said period as to the performance in good faith of said agreement by either party shall be referred to a committee consisting of three members each to be selected from the Vinalhaven branch of the Granite Cutters' International Association and the Bodwell Granite Company, which committee shall act as a board of arbitration, and failing to agree by a majority shall select a disinterested person to act as umpire, and the board thus constituted shall hear the parties and make an award within seven days; such award to be final. Pending such arbitration in reference to the above bill of prices, it is mutually agreed that there shall be no strike, lockout or suspension of work.

Committee for Vinalhaven Branch:

Wm. J. Davidson,
L. M. Treat,
C. A. Leafe,
O. C. Lane,
David Grant,

Bodwell Granite Company:

By E. F. Russell, Supt.

NOTE: Under the present constitution of the Granite Cutters the granite polishers are under the jurisdiction of the Granite Cutters' Union. In the bill presented to the company the polishers made a request for a minimum wage of 37 1-2 cents per hour. In the settlement arrived at the matter of wages of polishers was left with the International Council of the Association to adjust.

Quarryworkers at Vinalhaven.

March 1, 1908, the quarryworkers in the employ of the Bodwell Granite Company at Vinalhaven requested an advance of ten per cent in wages. The membership of the union includes the quarrymen, engineers, boxers, teamsters, blacksmiths and all others employed in and about the quarries not members of the Granite Cutters' or Paving Cutters' unions. The request was not complied with and the union declared a strike.

The strike was indorsed by the International Union officers at Barre, Vermont, and financial assistance to the extent of one dollar per day was granted to all members included in the suspension. When the Granite Cutters effected a settlement August 24, the Quarryworkers withdrew their request and made a settlement upon the basis of the agreement in force previous to March 1, 1908, the date the strike was declared. About 35 were directly affected by the strike.

WALDOBORO.

On March 1 the granite cutters and tool sharpeners, members of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, in the employ of the Booth Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company at Waldoboro, entered into an agreement with their employers to renew for a period of four years the regulations under which they had been working since 1905, which provides:

1. The minimum wage rate shall be 37 1-2 cents per hour.
2. Fourteen men to constitute a tool sharpener's gang where power grindstone is provided; on hammered work, where no power grindstone is provided, ten men shall constitute a gang, hand drillers, lewisers, and apprentices to count as journeymen; drawing tools, forging wedges and sharpening bull-sets not to be included in tool sharpener's work.
3. One apprentice sharpener to be allowed for every five journeymen sharpeners, but in no case shall more than one apprentice be allowed where there are less than ten journeymen. Apprentice to serve two years and his gang shall not be over seven men the first year, and fourteen the second year.
4. Pay day to be on every other Saturday. Not more than six days' pay to be retained. Wages to be paid in cash during working hours.
5. Employes working under this agreement leaving or discharged shall be paid by cash or check on the local bank. No man to be cut down without first receiving notice of the same.
6. Eight hours to constitute a full day's work for six days in the week.
7. All stone to be lined for surface machines to be set on opposite side of track from said machines. Awnings to be furnished by the company on all other stone cut out of doors.

8. There shall be no overtime working excepting in cases where stone has been spoiled or delayed in quarrying or spoiled by cutter or other defects. Overtime to be paid once and one-half, double time for Sunday and the following holidays: Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

9. Men operating surface cutting machines and lathe machines to receive 42 1-2 cents per hour.

10. Two apprentices to be allowed to each tool sharpener's gang and the Waldoboro boys to have the preference. Term of apprenticeship to be three years. No apprentice to be considered out of his time until he has served nine hundred days cutting granite. In case an apprentice leaves before his time of apprenticeship has expired, this branch will use all possible means to prevent his being accepted as a member of the association.

11. The Waldoboro bill of prices for piece work to still continue, it being an advance of seven per cent on all articles pertaining to piece work in agreement which ended February 28, 1905.

12. Should either party desire any change at the expiration of this bill, three months' notice shall be given previous to March 1, 1912. Should neither party desire any change, this agreement to continue from year to year.

13. It is also agreed that any contention which may arise during said period as to the performance in good faith of said agreement by either party shall be settled by arbitration as provided in said agreement, pending such arbitration it is mutually agreed there shall be no strike, lockout or suspension of work.

STRIKES IN THE PAPERMAKING INDUSTRY.

Strike in International and Great Northern Mills.

It is quite a difficult proposition to intelligently report the immediate cause of the strikes that have occurred in the paper-making industry of the State. The minor details as given in the daily papers are well known to the general public, but there are underlying causes leading up to the present difficulty that date back of the year 1908 and it will be necessary to refer to these in order to throw some light on the questions involved in

the dispute. The Labor Department in its investigations endeavors to ascertain facts so far as they are obtainable and in drawing conclusions great care is always exercised in order that all parties interested may be fairly and impartially represented and what is here written upon this matter is with this object always in view.

Previous to 1905 the dominating organization in the paper and pulp industry was known as the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, with headquarters at Watertown, New York, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. What is considered to be the skilled labor of the industry are those operating the paper machines, generally three to each machine. The full crew consists of four and sometimes five men but with the exception of the first, second and third hands the men are but helpers and are not classed as skilled help.

Where the three tour system is in operation the machines are run continuously, each crew working eight hours, or in other words, twelve men are required to operate one machine each day of twenty-four hours. Upon this basis, and it will no doubt hold good throughout the industry, the machine men do not constitute more than one-fifth of the total number employed in and about the mills.

The papermakers formed the major part of the membership for the reason that they were about all affiliated with their organization, while many of the pulpmakers and attendant labor were unorganized, thus placing the management and control of the union in the hands of the machine men. For some time dissatisfaction had existed among the pulpmakers for the reason, as they say, that they were not receiving from the officers of the brotherhood the consideration in the matter of wages and hours of labor to which they were entitled, and that the union was operated solely in the interest of the papermakers. This dissatisfaction was no doubt the principal cause leading up to the formation of the dual organization of pulp, sulphite and papermill workers.

December, 1905, James F. FitzGerald, an executive officer of the organization, and John Malin, an organizer, withdrew from the union taking with them a considerable number of the dissatisfied pulpmakers. These and many of the unorganized

members of the industry were formed into local unions. When enough of these had been organized a convention was held in January, 1906, at which time the present organization known as the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers was formed. James F. FitzGerald was elected president-secretary. Application was made to the American Federation of Labor for an international charter. The following is the report submitted by the council to the convention held in Minneapolis November, 1906:

"At our March meeting an application for a charter for the Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' International Union was received, the President and Secretary of the Brotherhood of Papermakers of America appearing in opposition.

"After hearing all parties in interest we decided that both parties should come together in a convention to be held in Dayton, Ohio, and that a representative of the Executive Council attend that convention for the purpose of bringing about a satisfactory amalgamation. The convention was held in Dayton, Ohio, on May 14th, Secretary Morrison representing the Executive Council. The result desired was not accomplished.

"At the June meeting the matter was again brought up. We decided that a conference should be held between the representatives of both organizations for the purpose of coming to an understanding in regard to jurisdiction, which would permit the issuance of the charter and if it failed to come to an understanding, the disputed points be decided by arbitration.

"A question of jurisdiction having arisen in a paper plant in Maine, the representatives of both organizations appeared before an arbitration committee of three, among whom was an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. T. F. Tracy. This committee met in Boston, and it was suggested by a representative of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers that the whole question of jurisdiction be arbitrated by this committee. The representatives of the Brotherhood of Papermakers claimed that the late convention in Dayton, Ohio, had instructed them by resolution to enter into no negotiations with any other organization in the papermaking industry and that it was impossible to consider the request. It was finally agreed that all hostilities should cease and that the President of the Brotherhood of

Papermakers should submit the proposition to a referendum vote of the membership for their favorable recommendation. We understand that this referendum vote was taken, but was averse to the proposition.

“Prior to the time arriving for the reconvening of the arbitration board, it became evident that the organizer of the Federation, on account of other important business, would be unable to take any further part in the arbitration. The name of another organizer, Mr. Frank McCarthy, was suggested to the representatives of both organizations to take his place. Replies were received from the Presidents of contending organizations approving the name submitted. The arbitration board again met in Boston on September 15th, and although President Carey, in a communication dated September 13th stated: ‘We have no objection whatever to offer to his acting as arbiter,’ upon the assembling of the board of arbitration, he immediately entered a protest against the change.

“The representatives of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers submitted the following propositions to the representatives of the Papermakers, which they refused to accept:

‘First: We will agree to give to the Papermakers’ Organization all “third hands, fourth hands and fifth hands;” all employes employed in fine mills; also rope cutters and rotary men in these mills, if the American Federation of Labor grants a charter to us at once.

‘Second: We also agree that if the American Federation of Labor, after due deliberation, believes that the “finishers and beatermen” should belong to the Papermakers’ Organization to transfer them to that body, providing the charter is issued.’

“But to neither of these propositions would the representatives of the Brotherhood of Papermakers agree.

“We have not yet given up hope of bringing about some better understanding in regard to the matter, but the Executive Council would be pleased to have the advice and assistance of this convention.”

This report was referred to the Grievance Committee who made the following recommendations:

“Previous conventions having decided that the Papermakers’ Organization had jurisdiction over all their employes, working

in paper mills, your committee recommends that the Executive Council is instructed not to grant a charter to the Pulpmakers and to call in such local charters as have been granted to Pulpmakers. The committee further recommends that the Executive Council have such local unions affiliate with the Papermakers' Union."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Norfolk, Virginia, November 11-23, 1908, J. T. Carey, president of the papermakers, presented the following resolution which was adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, that this convention reaffirm the jurisdiction rights of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers and reaffirm the decision of the Minneapolis convention and of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor."

Notwithstanding these decisions, the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers continued as an organization and have at the present time nine local organizations in Maine. We refer to these matters because our investigation leads us to believe that the question of jurisdiction, if primarily not the cause, has much to do with the continuance and settlement of the present difficulty and that no permanent peace will be established in the paper industry until such time as a line of demarcation is established and the jurisdiction rights of the contending organizations is recognized.

The trade agreements under which the International Paper Company and the Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers have been doing business were made from year to year, the last one terminating July 31, 1908. The latter part of June the papermakers' organization received notice from the International Paper Company that it was the intention of the company to put a reduction of wages for all employes of the company into effect on August 1, 1908, as the old wage schedule terminated on that date.

In order to talk over the proposition a conference was arranged and was held at the company's New York office July 23-24. At this meeting there were delegates from several of the local organizations and the executive officers of the paper-

makers' union, also representatives of the carpenters, machinists and stationary engineers. The company proposed a reduction from the old scale which amounted to about 7 3-4 per cent, giving as a reason the great falling off in profits caused by the business depression, etc. The new schedule also called for a varied classification of from one to five classes of carpenters and machinists, which both of these organizations refused to accept. After careful consideration of the proposition submitted by the company, the following written answer was presented:

"NEW YORK, July 24th, 1908.

"To the International Paper Company:

"GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned committee, representing the employes of your company and the executive officers representing the organizations of said employes, would respectfully inform you that we have given the proposition submitted to us by your officers careful consideration, particularly considering the many arguments which your honorable manager, Mr. W. A. Whitcomb, advances in support of the proposed reduction in wages and we wish to again assure you of our intense desire to co-operate with the management to the end that the very best possible results may be attained.

"We are, however, convinced that the proposed reduction in the wages of employes would result in no material benefit to the company and would be a serious detriment to the employes. The cost of living is continually on the increase, being no less than 11 per cent, during the past two years. And, we would further state that since the recent business depression has been in vogue, we have made extra and persevering efforts to assist the management in getting the best possible results, particularly in doing extra work and for no monetary compensation and we submit that the record of production in the various plants during the past six (6) months will substantiate our statement.

"We further submit that the proposed reduction in wages will not, in any way, reduce the price of paper or create any further demand for the output of your plants and would not result in a more general operation of the various plants. We also maintain that it is not fair or reasonable to the employes that they be asked to accept a reduction in wages for the purpose of paying interest, insurance and inventory charges of stock on hand.

"Taking all of these matters into consideration and the further fact that this proposed reduction is submitted to us for acceptance or rejection, we would respectfully decline the proposition and urge upon the company the advisability of a more general co-operation and working agreement among the employes, which, we feel sure, will bring about still better results.

"Respectfully submitted,

William Hazel,
 Maurice Jones,
 Frank Grey, Hudson River Mill.
 Joseph Boyer, Piercefield Mill.
 Frank Taylor,
 Christopher Birt, Rumford Falls Mill.
 D. T. McCormick, Berlin Mill.
 Charles Dunn, Niagara Falls Mill.
 James O'Neil, Glens Falls.
 William A. Hall, Montague Mill.
 Patrick Brown, Lake George Mill.
 Edward Barry,
 Daniel Brown,
 David Sensabaugh, Fall Mountain Mill.
 Fred Bowker, Livermore Falls.
 A. T. Mahan, Franklin Falls.
 Thomas Bergin,
 Henry Groose, Watertown.
 Edward McCormick, Fort Edward.
 J. T. Carey, President,
 M. J. Burns, Vice President,
 John Durrah, Vice President,
 J. J. O'Connor, Sec'y-Treas.,
 I. B. P. M., P., S. & P. M. W.
 T. A. Guerin, Vice-President, Carpenters & Joiners.
 Matthew Comerford, President, Stationary Engineers.
 J. J. Kepler, Vice-President, Machinists."

In reply to this letter the officials of the unions were informed that the board of directors would meet on the following Wednesday and that they would then take some definite action on the answer submitted. The papermakers say that nothing further

was heard from the company and as the vote of the union was not to accept any reduction, orders were given for a general strike in all the mills of the International Paper Company to take effect August 2, 1908. The mills in Maine affected by this order were those at Rumford Falls, Livermore Falls, and at Webster in the town of Orono, employing about 1,200 persons.

Previous to making the proposition for a reduction in wages of employes, a general reduction of salaries of all superintendents, foremen and boss machine men was put in force. Some of the boss machine men at Rumford Falls were members of the papermakers' union and were receiving \$30.00 per week. They were reduced \$3.00 per week. No notice was posted in the mills of an intended reduction, but the fact that the boss machine men had been cut down was taken as evidence that such a reduction was contemplated and was, of itself, considered sufficient cause for a suspension of work.

The company at first did not take the strike seriously. They had a large stock of paper on hand and as trade conditions were very backward they expected to suffer no inconvenience from the strike.

September 10, the members of the brotherhood employed in the mills of the Great Northern Paper Company at Millinocket, East Millinocket and Madison left their work in response to an order received from J. T. Carey, president of the papermakers. The reason given for this action was that the Great Northern Paper Company was making paper for the International Paper Company. This may have been a reason, but judging from the statements made by the papermakers, it was not the only cause for the action taken, and here the question of jurisdiction again comes to the front.

June, 1907, the papermakers in the mills of the Great Northern Paper Company in Maine made a request for an advance of 25 cents per day for certain positions, the same to take effect at the expiration of the then present agreement, July 28, 1907. Also that work be suspended Sundays as was being done by competing companies. This latter request was complied with and went into effect July 1, 1907. Several conferences were held on the wage question but without result.

Early in November, 1907, the company "threw down the gage" by locking out the men in their mills at Millinocket. It

was then charged that the rival organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers had made an agreement with the company to furnish all the skilled and unskilled help required to operate the mill, men were brought from outside the State and with the assistance of some of the old hands part of the machines were started. At the end of ten days a settlement was made, the papermakers returning to work for one year under the same conditions as the year previous. A contract was signed by J. T. Carey, president of the papermakers, Stuart Reid, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and the Great Northern Paper Company, agreeing to let the executive council of the American Federation of Labor draw lines of demarcation between the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers. The representatives of the pulp workers agreed to the proposition.

At a meeting held January, 1908, at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., called for the purpose of concluding the terms of the agreement, the representatives of the papermakers repudiated the action of their president, giving as a reason that he had no authority to make any such agreement. They also gave notice that they would not abide by any decision rendered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

In the face of this action by the papermakers, the Great Northern Paper Company concluded that they were under no contract with them and accordingly signed an agreement with the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers for two years commencing July 1, 1908. This agreement, as we understand, covers all of the help employed in the pulp and sulphite departments of the mills. This no doubt is one of the principal causes for the continuance of the strike in the Great Northern mills, for when the papermakers came to make a contract they were presented with the fact that the agreement made with the pulpmakers covered a large number of their members. Here is another condition that complicates matters. In the local unions of the papermakers there are many men who work in the pulp and sulphite departments. These men struck with the

papermakers. This was notably the case at Madison where more than three-fourths of the members of the local union of papermakers were men employed outside of the machine room.

Another feature of the strike at Madison was that the stationary firemen who had no personal grievance left their work out of sympathy with the papermakers. These firemen were members of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and were working under an agreement with the Great Northern Paper Company. They were censured by their executive officers and their charter was taken from them. The papermakers then made them members of their organization, a regrettable action for men who were on strike for what they claimed to be the sacredness of a trade agreement, one of the basic principles of trade unionism.

At a conference held September 24, 1908, between the officials of the International Paper Company, and J. T. Carey, president of the papermakers, a settlement was arranged on the basis of a five per cent reduction. It read as follows:

“Agreement between International Paper Company and International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, September 24, 1908.

I.

“It is mutually agreed that the International Paper Company shall put into effect the new rates of pay as shown by the attached digest, same to be revised upon August 1, 1909, or, at such time previous to that date as business conditions become normal.

2.

“It is mutually agreed that all foremen and night watchmen shall not be members of the labor organization. However, it is agreed by the company that the old foremen and night watchmen shall return to their positions.

3.

“The paper company agrees not to discriminate against the old employes on account of activity during the strike.

4.

"The company agrees that its old employes will be given work as fast as mills resume operations.

5.

"The International Brotherhood of Papermakers agrees not to interfere with the paper machine men now working.

6.

"The International Union agrees that its members will report for work under the above conditions upon Monday, September 28th, at the several plants.

"For the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers,

(Signed) J. T. Carey, International President.

"For the International Paper Company,

(Signed) W. A. Whitcomb, Acting General Manager.

(Signed) A. N. Burbank, President."

Following the settlement, telegrams were sent to all the local unions of the organization notifying them of the action taken, but instead of returning to work the locals repudiated the action of their president upon the ground that he had no constitutional right to make any settlement without first submitting it to a referendum vote of the members, and the strike continued. President Carey then called a convention of delegates representing the several locals to discuss the reasons for continuing the strike. This convention was held at Albany, New York, September 29, 1908. The result of the convention is embodied in the following propositions which were presented to the International Paper Company:

"1. That all employes of the company to be members in good standing of their respective unions according to the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor on this date.

"2. That all former employes now in good standing in the Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers shall be reinstated in their former positions immediately upon the resumption of operations, this to include all firemen and engineers now members of our organization.

"3. The schedule of wages shall not be less than that in effect June 15, 1908.

"4. The hours of labor shall remain unchanged during the life of agreement to be drawn from this basis of settlement.

"5. That boss machine tenders and foremen now members of the organization shall retain their membership in said organization.

"6. Further curtailment of production shall be brought about by stopping paper plants entirely for a fraction of a week instead of running part of the machines continually.

"7. Proposed contracts to expire August first of each year."

This proposition the company would not listen to and declared that they would hold no further conference with the officials of the papermakers' organization.

September 30, 1908, after a series of conferences held among the officials of the International Paper Company, and the Great Northern Paper Company, it was decided to treat no longer with the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers because of its repudiation of an agreement signed by President Carey of that organization on September 24, 1908, by the terms of which the union men were to return to work not later than September 28, 1908. The two companies decided to open their mills at once and to fill the places vacated by the union men, by other skilled laborers.

The following is the text of the notice which was telegraphed to all of the paper mills of the Great Northern Paper Company September 30, 1908, and is identical with the one sent out by the International Paper Company under same date:

"To whom it may concern:

"The demands made by the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers at their meeting held September 29, 1908, cannot be considered for a moment and are herewith declined, and inasmuch as the agreement made by the president of that organization dated September 24, has been repudiated the company must decline to treat with it further.

"This corporation, however, proposes to resume manufacturing at its mills at once and to this end we give notice that the positions vacated by those leaving the company will be filled as

soon as possible. In filling such positions the preference will be given to those formerly employed by this company.

"That the company's position may not be misquoted or misunderstood, it desires to state that it is not opposed to organized labor, but is prepared to recognize any organization which is properly constituted and can convince the company's officials that any contract or agreements entered into between the organization and the manufacturer will be lived up to and carried out in good faith.

"Great Northern Paper Company.

"New York, September 30, 1908."

Copies of this notice were posted in all the mills included in the strike. In response to advertisements, strike breakers began to arrive from outside the State. These were supplemented by some of the old hands. October 13, five machines were being operated in Millinocket and October 18, every machine was said to be manned with three-shift crews. At East Millinocket many of the old hands returned to work. There are three paper machines in this mill and October 24, they were well supplied with help, in fact the company claimed that they had a surplus of papermakers, and some of them were sent to Madison to work in the Great Northern Paper Company's mill there, the equipment being two paper machines. None of the papermakers at Madison returned to work while the strike was on, and most of the other members found employment in other industries thereby "keeping the wolf from the door."

At Livermore Falls there are eight machines and the local branch of the papermakers is made up almost exclusively of members of this organization. Business in other branches of trade was very dull at this place and the strikers had to depend to a great extent upon their own resources. Notwithstanding this, they all remained firm to the finish. October 10, a contingent of 26 strike breakers arrived at Livermore Falls from the West. Some additions were made to this number and five machines were being run when the union men voted to return to work.

At Rumford Falls the International Paper Company experienced the most difficulty in procuring and retaining help. Many

of the strike breakers that were brought from other places were induced by the men on strike not to go to work, and it was only possible to start three machines with the new help. There are nine machines at Rumford Falls and as there is a possibility of the company installing two extra machines it is probable that most of the old hands will be reinstated in their old positions.

At Webster the plant of the International Paper Company, which included two paper machines and had been involved in the dispute, resumed operations with help mostly procured from outside of the town. October 16, 200 employes of the Saint Croix Paper Company at Baileyville (Woodland) withdrew from the mill upon the order of the officers of the brotherhood of papermakers. They returned to work the 19th, being assured that the company was not making paper for the International or Great Northern Paper Companies.

Friday, November 7, acting upon instructions received from headquarters, the local unions of papermakers involved in the dispute declared the strike off and the men were at liberty to return to work under the conditions offered by the companies. Many of them found their old positions occupied by unfamiliar faces and they will have to seek employment elsewhere or in some other industry. This is one of the regrettable consequences of a strike that terminates in this way. The papermakers after a determined fight of fourteen weeks for what they consider a principle upon which depends the life and existence of their organization return to work defeated but not discouraged or disorganized.

It is true that they caused the manufacturers a great deal of inconvenience, trouble and expense, but as is generally the case the heaviest loss falls upon those who are least able to bear it. For the present the papermakers as an organization have no prestige in the mills of the International and Great Northern Paper Companies and so far as they are concerned the mills are "open shops." This, however, does not mean that the companies are opposed to or fighting against organized labor for they have declared all through the strike that they are not opposed to organized labor and point to the fact that at the present time they are working under agreements with the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers

and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and they say to the papermakers "that at any time when you come to us representing an organization that we are satisfied has some standing and will honestly and faithfully carry out any contracts we may make with you we are ready and willing to recognize and do business with you."

The manufacture of pulp and paper is the leading industry of Maine and anything that interferes with its continuous or successful operation affects directly a large number of people. The fact that a strike with its accompanying suffering, paralyzation of trade and general disastrous results must be resorted to in order to settle an industrial or other dispute is a blot upon the intelligence and civilization of the twentieth century. Of course there are occasions when a strike appears to be the only resort, but where there is any disposition on the part of the parties in dispute to be considerate for the rights and circumstances of each other, an appeal to reason and justice will bring about more satisfactory and lasting results than a resort to force.

Strikes are war, and "war is hell," but as there has never been any great reform in the way of human progress and liberty established without great sacrifice and suffering it is the wish of the peace loving people of our State that from the dying embers of the strikes in the papermaking industry may arise sparks of wisdom that may be used to bring about a better understanding between employer and employe, and prosperity, peace and justice to all engaged in the industry. Then may we truly say the suffering endured and sacrifices that have been made were not in vain.

Strike at the Oxford Mill, Rumford Falls.

November 12, 1908, the directors of the Oxford Paper Company, whose plant is at Rumford Falls, decided to put their mill on a two tour system of twelve hours each in place of the three tour system of eight hours each then in force. The change was to go into effect November 16, 1908, and notice was given to this effect. Wages were to be adjusted upon the basis of a five per cent advance over the wages received for eight hours, or, to be more plain, an employe who had been receiving \$2.00 for

eight hours work would, under the new schedule, receive \$2.10 for twelve hours, and others in the same proportion. That portion of the help who were working nine hours for a full day's work were to have an extra hour added to each day without any increase in wages. This notice came as a great surprise, not only to those directly effected but to the employes of the other mills as well.

The total number employed in the Oxford mill is 860. The tour workers comprise all those employed in the paper machine room, the firemen and engineers and those employed in the sulphite and soda departments, about 420 in all. The new arrangement would necessarily do away with one-third of this number. Careful consideration was given to the proposition and the employes, considering that conditions in the industry were not as favorable as they should be, voted to accept the proposition, feeling that, with the advent of spring and a general revival of business, a return would be made to the old conditions, although no promises were made in regard to the matter. This mill had continued to do business during the fourteen weeks that the International Paper Company's mill, located near by, had been closed on account of the strike.

Upon returning to work under the new arrangement, it was found that among those whose services were to be dispensed with on account of the reduction in the number of those formerly employed was two officers of the local unions. Ordinarily in a reduction of the working force there is no particular reason why those two men might not be included as well as others, but upon this occasion for reasons best known to themselves the employes concluded that their officers were singled out on account of their prominence in the unions, and they decided to stand by them. In addition to this it is evident that the employes regretted that they had decided to accept the changed conditions. It meant the discharge of a large number of the help at a time and under conditions when employment would be hard to find elsewhere, and those that would be retained would be obliged to work increased hours without receiving any perceptible increase in wages.

Another consideration was the fact that if the twelve-hour system was established and recognized in the Oxford mill it

would eventually lead to the adoption of the same system by the other companies, so when the opportunity presented there was no hesitation on the part of any of the employes to walk out. Once out it was decided to stake their all in a fight for the retention of the three tour system.

November 18, notices were posted to the effect that the mill would resume operations November 20, and all employes who did not return to work at that time would be considered as not intending to return, and their places would be filled with other help. In response to this notice only eleven of the old employes returned to work. These included repair men, boss machine tenders and one engineer. The beds and other necessary paraphernalia that had done service in the International Paper Company's mill during the strike there were removed to the Oxford mill and preparations were made to quarter strike breakers in the mill if necessary.

November 18, the employes offered to settle on the basis of a fifteen per cent reduction in wages for all receiving over \$3.00 per day, ten per cent for all receiving from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, and five per cent for all receiving less than \$2.00 per day, this proposed reduction to be conditioned upon a return to the three tour or eight hour day. This proposition was rejected by the company and they gave notice that no terms would be made or considered different from those decided upon by the board of directors and which had been offered to the employes.

The company gives as a reason for the change the fact that for several years the mill has not paid any dividends, caused principally through the inefficiency of the help which has deteriorated since the adoption of the shorter work day. Another reason is that all competing mills are working on the two tour system, and that under the proposed new schedule the Oxford Paper Company would still be paying a higher wage rate than mills in other parts of the country producing a like quality of paper.

This statement was made by a gentleman who speaks with authority for the paper company. It is remarkable in this particular that it opens up a new field of economics and, if true, blasts the hopes of all those laboring for social reform and the uplifting of the under strata of the human family. It is gener-

ally conceded that where long hours prevail, small pay is the rule, and certainly mental improvement is not hastened by being confined in a mill or factory for twelve hours every day or night. A man working under these conditions is obliged to leave home before his children are awake and if he has far to go to reach home they will be in bed before he gets there. At best there will be seven months in the year when he will be almost deprived of the pleasure of looking into his children's faces by daylight. Are we to believe that a condition like this is necessary to develop efficiency and make dividends more certain? This line of argument is certainly not in accord with the civilization of the present era as represented by American ideals and citizenship.

This is not supposed to be an age when corporations or companies establish and conduct a business upon purely philanthropic and charitable principles. Capital should and must have a fair return for its services as well as labor, and as a matter of fact when it fails to receive this consideration it generally refuses to do business. This is not called a strike, but is conceded to be a natural, legitimate and commendable proceeding on the part of those who represent capital, and an honest, impartial consideration of this fact by those self-constituted committees who determine the right and only side of every question, might soften their criticism when the subject under consideration is the workingman's wages and hours of labor.

Where there is inefficiency of help there must be inefficiency of management and the help should not be held responsible for this. There are always two sides to every proposition and justice demands that we devote a little consideration to each before expressing an opinion or rendering a verdict. The managers of any business should demand and exact efficient service from every employe in proportion to the wages paid, and when the service rendered is unsatisfactory there is always a remedy at hand and it is generally applied without consulting the wishes of the employe.

The workers have nothing to say about the business or management of any industry in which they are employed. They are not invited to participate in any distribution of surplus profits. Then why should the burden of any losses brought about by

extravagance, lack of business ability, or inefficiency of management be charged up to their account and increased working time or a decrease in wages be demanded in order to make the losses good? Neither is the fact that large dividends are not available from an over capitalization of stock a convincing argument in favor of a long work day, reduction in wages, or inefficiency of labor.

There is an incident in connection with this controversy deserving of notice at this time. August first the employes of the Internatonal Paper Company declared a strike. This mill and the mill of the Oxford Paper Company are located in the same town and have somewhat similar interests. The employes in both mills are members of the same labor organizations. Late in October the help in the Oxford mill were appealed to declare a sympathetic strike, the purpose being to decrease production and thereby strengthen the cause of their associates, but to the surprise of many, these workers refused to leave their work. They said that they had no grievance against the Oxford Paper Company, that their relations were agreeable, the treatment they were receiving was satisfactory, and that they would not break faith with the company or embarrass them by closing the mill without better and sufficient reasons.

Their action under these circumstances was extremely gratifying to their employers and was no doubt highly appreciated by them. Congratulations came from all sources, and the men were commended for their adherence to an agreement and consideration for the business and other interests of the town, notwithstanding the fact that if they left their work their action was supposed to be of great assistance to their fellow craftsmen who were on strike. Three weeks later, as a reward for their fidelity and respect for law and order, they are presented with a mandatory order to work four hours more each day for an increase in wages of five per cent. Working the increased hours for this small advance in wages means practically a reduction of 33 per cent in the wages formerly received, and for refusing to accept these terms these men are now denounced as strikers, and all of their former good qualities are obliterated by the pungent odors of the epithets used in applying this term.

These men did not take the initiative in this trouble the con-

ditions were forced upon them, and it is well for their critics before passing judgment to "put yourself in their places" and then say how you would like to have your working time increased four hours each day or night for the magnanimous addition in wages of from ten to sixteen cents. We believe in telling these things just as they are. If the employes are to blame they must expect to have their actions criticised and held up to the public gaze, and employers under like conditions must expect and should receive the same consideration.

The total number employed in the Oxford mill at the time of the suspension was about 860. There are eight paper-making machines. The full crew for these machines, working three shifts, would be ninety-six men. The first hands, numbering twenty-four, were paid \$3.56 per day; second hands, twenty-four, \$2.22 per day; third hands, twenty-four, \$1.85 per day; and fourth hands, twenty-four, \$1.77 per day.

There are forty girls employed, nine working 8 hours, and thirty-one working 9 hours. Their wages average \$1.25 per day. The girls on tour work are employed on postal-card-making machines and have to take their turn on night tours.

On December 7, the mill was reported to be running with nearly a full complement of help, a great many of the old hands having returned to work under the conditions laid down by the company, although the strike had not been formally declared off.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Factories, Workshops,
Mines and Quarries.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS, MINES AND QUARRIES,
BIDDEFORD, December 1st, 1908.

*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 annual report.

Very respectfully,

GEO. E. MORRISON,

Inspector.



REPORT.

In taking up my report for the year ending Dec. 1, 1908, there seems to be many obstacles and conditions that have found their way to the front and kept the Department of State Factory Inspector busy for the entire year.

Two years ago in our report we recommended some changes in our Labor Laws, and Governor Cobb in his Address to the Legislature of 1907 very earnestly recommended that laws be enacted which would give us better conditions pertaining to the employment of children in factories and workshops. Several bills were introduced early in the session, and the Committee on Labor early got to work, with good results.

The law at that time allowed the child to work at the age of fifteen (15) years, and during vacation at the age of twelve (12) years. The great trouble seemed to be to get the correct age, as the certificates of birth were many times reported incorrect, or again the child was excused from school and allowed to work—in fact we had little or no law that could be enforced.

Our present law governing the employment of children was unanimously recommended by the Labor Committee and passed both Houses of the Legislature of 1907 without objection, and became a law Sept. 1, 1907; and in the judgment of many of the friends of child labor it was considered a good law and one that would for a long time settle the question. This law had been in force but three months when my last report was made, and little or no comment could be made with so short a trial. We are now well along on the second year, and while we are positive that the conditions have greatly improved, we think there is still some chance for improvement.

FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Section 44. A very few complaints from this part of Section 44 have been made to our Department during the year; no prosecutions have been made, as in all cases an early and satisfactory arrangement has been made.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Section 44. The Legislature of 1907 made a slight change in this Section, as the result of a number of bills referred to and reported by the Labor Committee. This change has added greatly to the work of this Department, and while we have had but few complaints made, our attention has been called to a number of cases, which we have attended to at once, and I truly think there has been a marked improvement. This question of the sanitary conditions in our large mills and workshops I find a hard one to enforce, as in most, or all, cases the help are largely responsible for the conditions, and nothing but constant care and attention on the part of the employer will keep the conditions healthy. A very few of our mills still hold to the old system of sewerage and closets, and from these we have some trouble. There is at the present time an effort being made to have this corrected and more modern and up to date systems adopted.

SWINGING OF DOORS AND FIRE ESCAPES.

Section 45. Relating to the swinging of doors and fire escapes in factories and workshops, we have during this year taken this question up with the Chief of the Fire Department, Board of Fire Engineers, or Selectmen of every city and town where we have factories or workshops, asking and requiring more rigid enforcement of the law. This required a large amount of work and a great deal of travel. We know we have made a marked improvement, as a second visit to one town found fifteen buildings undergoing repairs to doors and fire escapes. This improvement has not been confined to factories alone, as hotels, public buildings, halls and large tenements have had the attention of the fire engineers, and to-day in many of our towns and cities this work is still under way, and in none of our departments has there been a more satisfactory result than in this one.

HOURS OF LABOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Sections 48, 49, 50 and 51. In regard to the regulation of the hours of labor of women and children, no complaint has been filed at the Department during this year. Many of our mills have been running on short time, and no trouble from over time has come to our attention.

Employment of Children.

Sections 52, 53 and 54. A large part of the work of this Department comes from the enforcement of these three Sections, which read as follows:

"Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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."

When this law went into effect Sept. 1st, 1907, it took quite a little work and time to get it to working smoothly. Obtaining birth records from all parts of the world was no small job for the foreign born, and the records of births obtained from the local churches came in various forms. The employer was at sea for a while as to what form would meet the requirement; and this seems to be now where a great deal of trouble arises. Lewiston being the largest manufacturing town in our State, at one time we found many certificates issued by the City Clerk of Lewiston that were not on file at the City Clerk's Office. I filed charges against the City Clerk and took the matter before the Grand Jury of Androscoggin County, but I was unable to get an indictment. Within a short time I found some ten or twelve children working under certificates issued by the Parish Priest of the Town; on investigation we found they were false. Some of the children were discharged at once, and others given a few days to obtain proper records. There were some cases we found where the older brother or sister obtained a birth record and a younger member of the family used it. With these few exceptions our law seems to be working well and is fair and just to all.

Section 55. This entire section was accepted through an amendment, by the efforts of those directly interested in the canning of sardines. While the Inspector has not had one complaint filed at the Department for any violation of the law. He has, however, a number of times visited the various locations where the industry is extensively carried on, and to-day it is one of the largest in our State. Very few realize its importance. Modern machinery and methods have to a large extent done away with the employment of children in this work. Some are still employed in certain locations, but not in as large numbers as formerly. The question of over time seems to me to be one to be considered, as it is no unusual thing for a factory to run seventy to eighty hours per week, while the following week perhaps only half time will be made. A marked improvement has been made in the sanitary conditions in this line of work.

In closing I wish to thank all who have assisted the Department in its work, and while we have not arrived at the standard we hoped to, we feel with the Legislature so near at hand that a few changes can be made to our present laws which will give us as good if not one of the best labor laws of the New England States.

The following table will show the number of children employed in our mills November 15, 1908. The certificates of all are on file at our office. You will please note the number that have been employed during the last year which have now been cancelled, showing that in our State the children do not work a very long time at once.

NAME OF CORPORATION.	LOCATION.	No. of children working under certificate, 1908.	No. of certificates cancelled.
Androscoggin Mills	Lewiston	72	120
American Woolen Co.	Fairfield	1	2
American Woolen Co.	Skowhegan	2	—
American Woolen Co.	No. Vassalboro	17	—
American Can Co.	Eastport	2	—
Auburn Shoe Co.	Auburn	3	—
Barker Mill	Auburn	14	—
Bates Manufacturing Co.	Lewiston	118	146
Cabot Manufacturing Co.	Brunswick	64	51
Continental Mills	Lewiston	31	60
Cowan Woolen Co.	Lewiston	1	—
Cushman Hollis Co.	Auburn	13	2
Dana Warp Mills	Westbrook	28	6
Dingley Foss Shoe Co.	Auburn	10	5
Edwards Manufacturing Co.	Augusta	72	44
Eaton, C. A. Co.	Augusta	21	2
Farwell Mills	Lisbon	23	—
Farnsworth Co.	Lisbon Center	2	—
Field Bros. & Gross	Auburn	17	12
Goodall Worsted Mills	Sanford	77	55
Hill Manufacturing Co.	Lewiston	33	41
Haskell Silk Co.	Westbrook	12	5
Hodsdon Manufacturing Co.	Yarmouthville	3	—
Howard Briggs & Pray Co.	Auburn	5	—
H. W. Hutchins Co.	Auburn	7	1
Jagger Bros.	Sanford	3	—
Leonard & Barrows	Belfast	1	—
Lord, R. W. & Co.	West Kennebunk	6	—
Linn Woolen Co.	Hartland	1	—
Limerick Mills	Limerick	10	1
Lockwood Manufacturing Co.	Waterville	156	215
Maine Alpaca Co.	Sanford	20	15
Maine Spinning Co.	Skowhegan	25	42
Old Town Woolen Co.	Old Town	11	—
Piscataquis Woolen Co.	Guilford	4	—
Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Pepperill Div.	Biddeford	153	98
Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Laconia Div.	Biddeford	104	84
Rice & Hutchins	Warren	2	—
Spinney, B. F. & Co.	Norway	7	—
Seabright Woolen Co.	Camden	1	—
Sanford Mills	Sanford	67	42
Worumbo Manufacturing Co.	Lisbon Falls	23	—
Wise & Cooper Co.	Auburn	4	2
Webster Woolen Co.	Sabatatus	4	—
York Manufacturing Co.	Saco	107	36
Total		1,357	1,087

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