

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

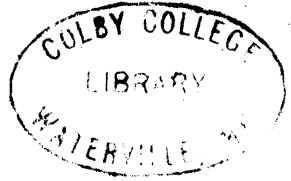
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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE

1911



BEING THE

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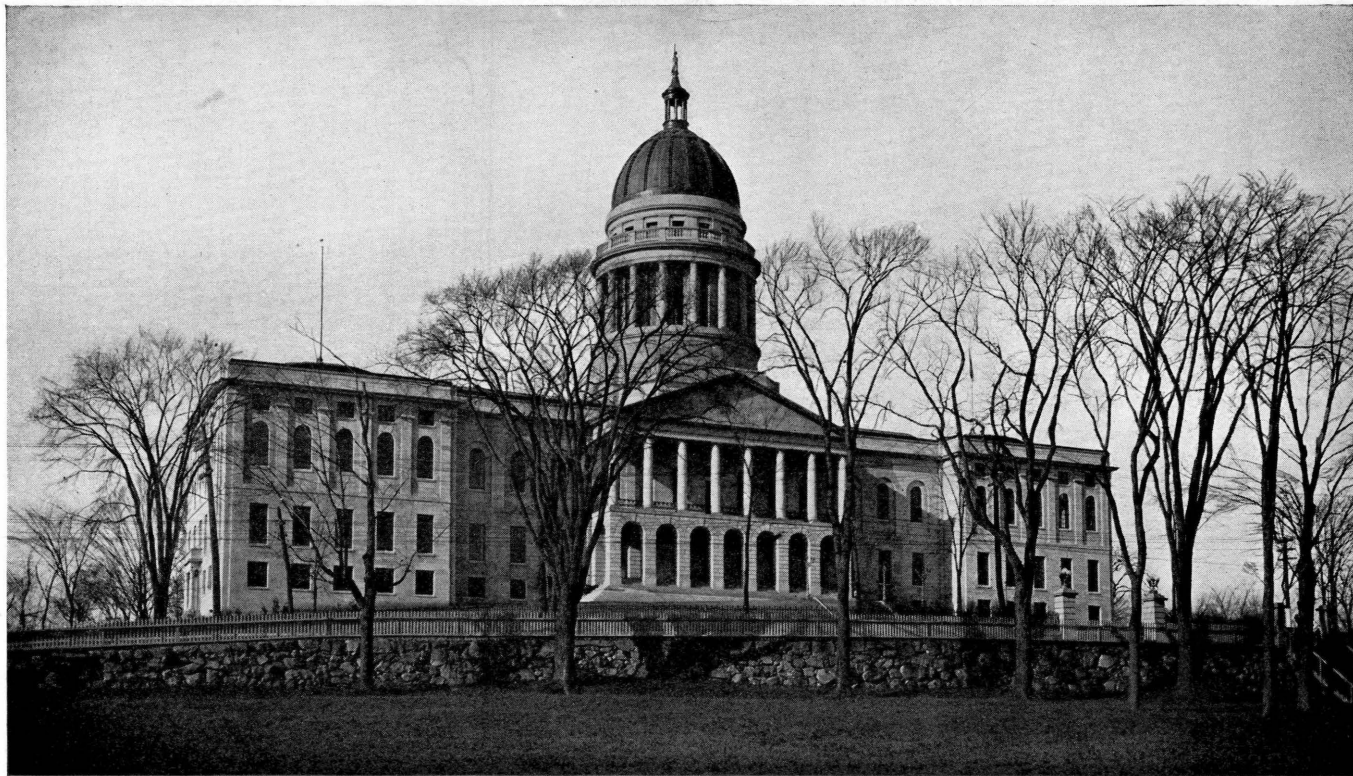
OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1910.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1911



Enlarged and remodelled State House, Augusta, Maine.
Completed Dec., 1910. Cost, \$350,000.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

Industrial and Labor Statistics

FOR THE

STATE OF MAINE

1910

AUGUSTA

KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT

1910

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STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF
INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS,

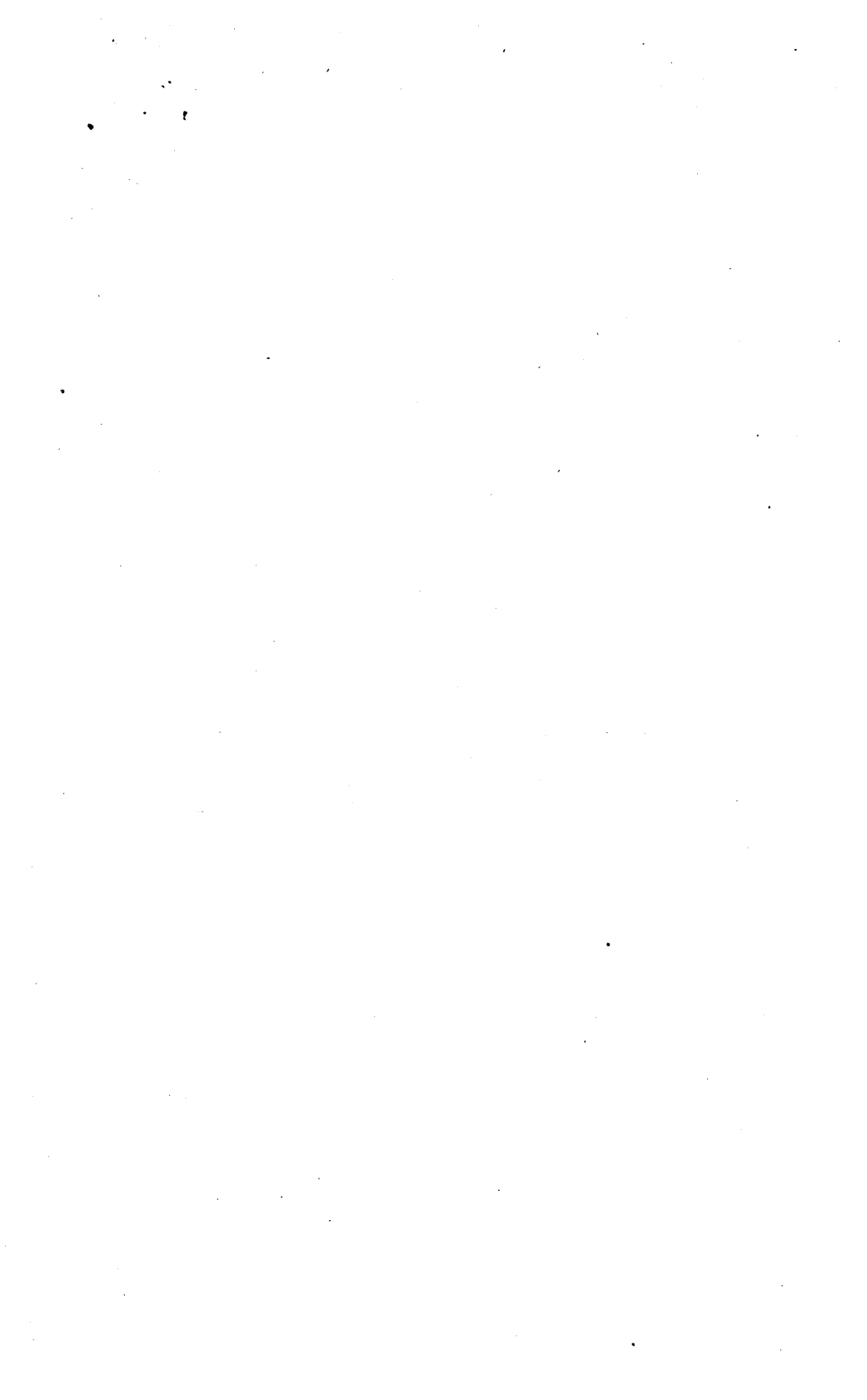
AUGUSTA, December 31, 1910.

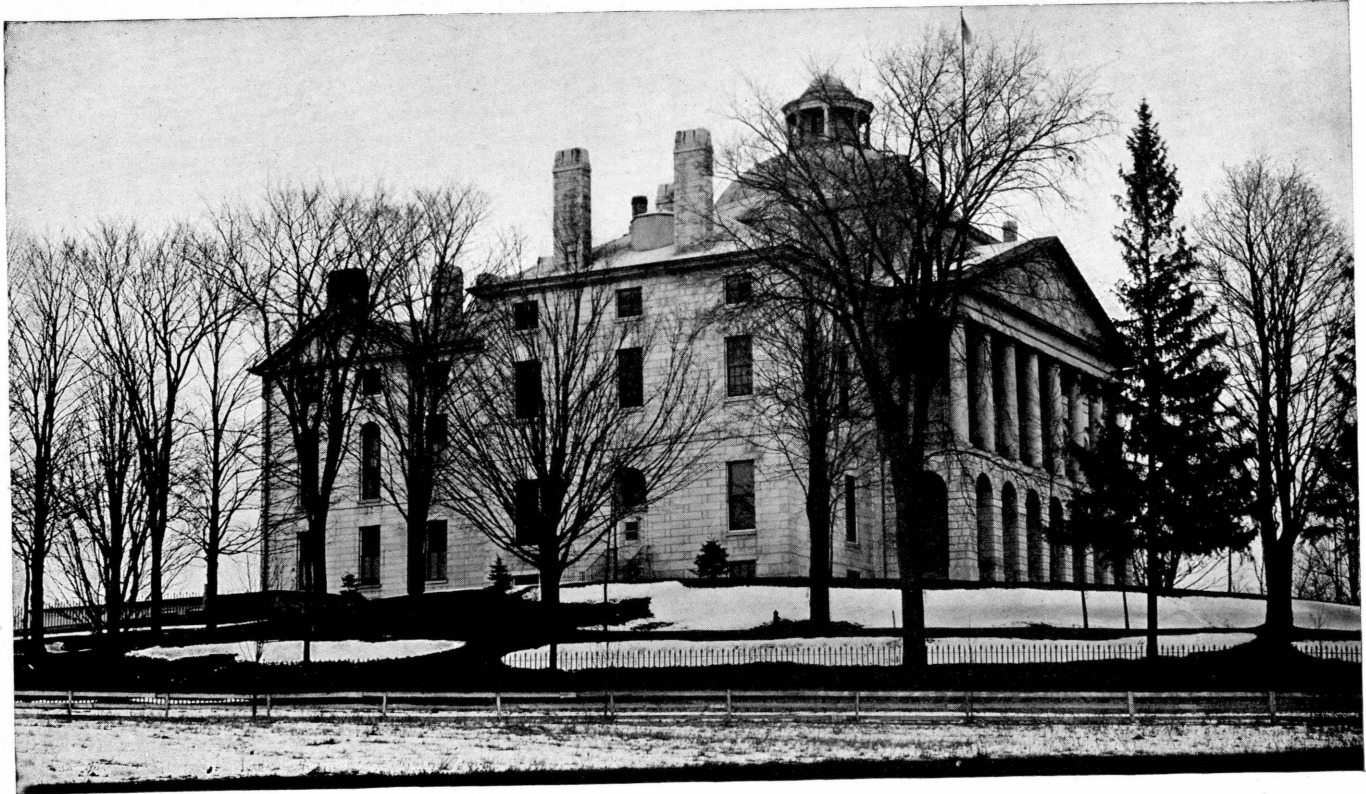
To His Excellency, Bert M. Fernald, Governor of Maine:

SIR:—I have the honor to present the report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for 1910.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS J. LYONS,
Commissioner.





State House, before enlargement.



INTRODUCTION.

Considerable space is given in this report to a review of the question of industrial accidents and workingmen's compensation. There is no question before the American people today that is receiving so much attention and that is deserving of so much consideration as the one referred to. Many persons are killed and maimed each year by accidents while engaged in industrial pursuits. The resulting financial loss is enormous. It has not, however, received the consideration it deserves. Possibly the explanation is to be found in the influence of the standards and traditions which have been inherited by this generation from the remote past.

In the earlier days the courts refused to place a value upon human life since it was believed that such life was beyond price. It is true that human life is more valuable than gold, and it should never be weighed in the balance against wealth when the expenditure of money can save that life. And yet accidents do happen. Men are killed. Their dependents lose their support as a result. Men are maimed and they suffer the loss of a portion of their current income and have their earning capacity lessened or destroyed. In an age such as this, which measures everything by the standards of the market, these must be considered in their financial aspect.

The burden entailed upon the people of the State as a result of the annual fire loss is one which, by its magnitude, has for years attracted the attention of financiers, statesmen and philanthropists. Our cities and larger towns, at public expense, provide costly appliances and support a body of experienced men to fight fire. Laws are also enacted to lessen, as far as practicable, the public liability to fires. But, if this is justifiable with fire losses, should not measures be approved which would reduce the hazard to life and limb in the factories and workshops of our State? Surely the greater financial loss by accidents would warrant a far greater expenditure than would be required by the legislation recommended.

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The financial loss by accidents falls almost exclusively upon the wage earners and not, as does the similar loss by fire, upon the property owners. The man with a million dollars invested in a factory may not in his life time have a cent's worth of property destroyed by fire. None the less his annual fire insurance premium constantly reminds him of the risk of conflagration to which his establishment is subject. This makes him alive to methods of preventing such loss in the community. But in factories with a million dollars of invested capital there are many persons injured and possibly some killed by accident each year. The resulting financial loss to the wage earners by these accidents amounts to a sum as great as, if not greater, than, the premiums for fire insurance upon the establishments in which these persons work. The employer does not appreciate this fact since, under present arrangements, he expends far less by reason of the injuries to his workmen than he does in the way of fire insurance premiums. The general public does not appreciate it, since the average accident involves only a small loss and does not appeal to the imagination as does a vast conflagration with its destruction of thousands of dollars worth of property.

The attention of the members of the legislature is called to this matter for the reason that, in Maine, we have no laws that require the protection of machinery so as to prevent accidents. Legislation for the protection of employes in factories and workshops is demanded by reason of the fact that to save life is the highest duty of humanity. Every principle of statesmanship, every maxim of business sagacity, and all dictates of Christianity call for this class of legislation.

The problem of workingmen's compensation for injuries will no doubt be solved in the near future. At the present time several states have commissions at work with the object of devising a plan that will do justice to employer and employe. The conclusions arrived at will no doubt be the basis for similar legislation in other states. We can well afford to await the result of these investigations in connection with workingmen's compensation, but there should be no further delay in providing proper and effective protective measures and sufficient means for the enforcement of the same.



One Of The Inducements For Summer Visitors To Come To The Coast of Maine.

MAINE.

Maine forests, Maine water powers, Maine farms, or any other of the resources of this state, if found in any state west of the Mississippi river would be considered of sufficient importance to warrant the maintenance of a complete advertising and publicity staff, as well as the expenditure of thousands of dollars in inducing settlers to "see and be convinced." The writer who takes Maine for his subject is not obliged to call upon his imagination, for he will never exhaust the material easily available.

The foundation of every extensive business venture is good advertising. The same is true of every state which is keeping step with the march of progress. Western states appreciate the value of advertising more than do we of the East, and devote large sums of money and much energy to it. As old and staid a state as New York, however, has been as industriously advertised as any of them. Niagara Falls, Saratoga, the state house at Albany and Brooklyn Bridge were once the chief stock in trade. Just now it is a big railroad terminal, a tunnel or two, a huge reservoir or Fra Albertus.

Maine has few of the spectacular works of man with which to arrest the attention of a curious world, but the state is rich in the wonderful handiwork of nature. No man ever possessed the power to make cold type adequately describe the grandeur of old ocean, the peaceful beauty of a river valley or the majestic dignity of our great pine solitudes. One must stand on a bold headland and hear the roar of the surf, climb to the summit of a rocky hill or tramp among the cathedral pines to get any conception of these works of God. One who has had such an experience tells his work-weary neighbor of the city, as best he can, of his experiences and urges him to come and drink at this fountain of youth. The second pilgrim tells a third, and so on until the journeyings of a few assume the proportions of a pilgrimage. That, in brief, is the history of Maine's advertising. The greatest and best work has been done by those who have seen and felt the wonders of a summer vacation in Maine. A summer visitor is Maine's best advertising medium. Not only have summer tourists sent other vacationists in large numbers, but they have also taken note of some of our great natural resources, such as water power and mineral wealth. Their demand for the telephone and telegraph has stretched wires into

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forest fastnesses which were heretofore at least a week's journey from modern facilities for communication. Their demand for household conveniences has brought reforms to the isolated homes which are a joy to the housewife and have added years to her life.

In Maine Nature has a vast storehouse filled to overflowing with her best. Here is a beautiful land, farm and forest, field, fen and granite hills. Here is a peaceful, thrifty, hospitable, home-loving people who welcome the stranger—not to a wilderness from which he must wrest every foot of tillable land, but to fertile farms and thriving villages where telephones, trolley cars, electric lights and power, water systems, schools, churches and where all the social advantages are already established. Maine people welcome the newcomer and will help him to a home and prosperity.

Maine is an industrial state. Her tremendous water powers spell OPPORTUNITY, not only for the millionaire investor, but for the man of small means, who is looking for cheap power and ideal industrial conditions. Her great factories, which represent an investment of \$150,000,000, give employment to 80,000 men and women, who fashion products worth \$150,000,000 every year.

There is a school building for every 40 scholars and \$10 per capita is available for the education of the children. Since many leave school before they attain the age of 21, the sum per capita actually spent is appreciably more than \$10. A modern system of school aid and superintendence enables the son of the farmer in the rural districts to get as good an education as his city cousin. The State deals liberally with her schools, as she considers them a valuable asset.

Maine farms, cultivated according to Maine methods, yield more dollars per acre than do the farms of Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska, three great agricultural states. In Maine the farmer takes \$41.00 from each acre; in Iowa, \$9.40; in Kansas, \$7.10, and in Nebraska, \$7.84; yet Maine land is selling as low as \$25.00 an acre and Iowa land at about \$100. This state of affairs will not exist long.

Maine land is worth more because it produces more than similar land in other states. Let us take the five great agricultural states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, five states which have lured thousands of sons of Maine from

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the old Pine Tree state, and compare the yield, worth and price of seven leading farm crops, corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, barley and buckwheat, in the light of the last agricultural report.

Maine farmers raised corn worth more than half a million dollars in 1909. They averaged to harvest 38.0 bushels of corn per acre as a reward for their seed and labor, while Illinois farmers harvested only 35.9 bushels; Iowa farmers, 31.5 bushels; Nebraska farmers, 24.8 bushels; Kansas farmers, 19.9 bushels, and Texas farmers, 15 bushels. This crop was worth \$30.41 per acre at the farm in Maine, \$18.67 in Illinois, \$15.44 in Iowa, \$12.40 in Nebraska, \$10.75 in Kansas, and \$11.40 in Texas. The average for the country was only \$15.20.

Corn was selling at the farm in Maine on October 1, 1909, at 85 cents a bushels, while the farmers of Illinois were getting 62 cents; those of Iowa, 59 cents; of Nebraska, 55 cents; of Kansas, 58 cents, and of Texas, 74 cents; while the average price throughout the country was but 67.1 cents.

In other words, the Maine farmer raised more bushels of corn to the acre and got more cents for every bushel than did the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, all states which have been held up as agricultural Eldorados. The Maine farmer cultivated less land, got more from it and his land had a larger productive value than his competitors in the five states named, and many others.

Maine did not raise enough winter wheat to be tabulated, but she did raise more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of spring wheat, in 1909. The average product per acre was 25.5 bushels, as against 17.4 bushels in Illinois, 17.0 bushels in Iowa, 18.8 bushels in Nebraska, 14.4 bushels in Kansas, and 9.1 bushels in Texas. The average in the United States was 15.8 bushels.

The wheat raised in Maine was worth \$28.11 per acre in 1909, while in Illinois the crop was worth but \$18.10; in Iowa, but \$15.77; in Nebraska, \$16.74; in Kansas, \$13.85, and in Texas, \$10.74, while the average for the country was but \$15.62. On October 1, 1909, the crop was worth \$1.15 a bushel in Maine, 99 cents in Illinois, 89 cents in Iowa, 85 cents in Nebraska, 93 cents in Kansas and \$1.09 in Texas, while the average for the entire country was only 94.6 cents.

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Maine once raised wheat in quite large quantities, but the farmers gave it up when the vast wheat fields of the West were planted. In 1838, when Maine paid a bounty on wheat, 1,019,816 bushels were raised in the State. At the price which obtained in Maine in 1909, the crop would have been worth \$1,172,788.40. There is no reason why as large an amount cannot be raised again, with profit.

Jonathan Benn of Hodgdon said: "There is no good reason why Aroostook county cannot become as famous for her wheat as she has been for her potatoes. The wheat grown there has no superior and it can be grown, ground and sold as cheaply as any that can be imported."

Maine raised oats in 1909 to the value of \$2,661,000. The crop averaged 37.0 bushels to the acre as against an average of 36.6 bushels in Illinois, 27.0 bushels in Iowa, 25.0 bushels in Nebraska, 28.2 bushels in Kansas and 18.7 bushels in Texas, while the average for the entire country was 6.7 bushels less than the average for Maine.

Let us see what this crop was worth to the Maine farmers who raised it. In Maine it was worth \$21.46 an acre; in Illinois it was worth \$13.91; in Iowa, \$9.45; in Nebraska, \$8.75; in Kansas, \$12.13; and in Texas, \$11.59, while the average for the entire country was \$12.29. The average farm price per bushels was 56 cents in Maine, 37 cents in Illinois, 34 cents in Iowa, 35 cents in Nebraska, 43 cents in Kansas and 59 cents in Texas, while the average for the entire country was 41.0 cents.

The Maine hay crop was worth \$19,551,000 on December 1, 1909, or \$13.96 per acre. The Illinois crop was worth \$14.35 an acre; the Iowa crop, \$11.64; the Nebraska crop, \$9.00 an acre; the Kansas crop, \$8.70 an acre, and the Texas crop was worth \$11.30 an acre, while the average for the entire country was \$15.07. The average price at the farm on October 1, 1909, was \$14.00 a ton in Maine; \$9.30 a ton in Illinois; \$6.60 a ton in Iowa; \$5.40 a ton in Nebraska; \$5.80 a ton in Kansas and \$11.10 a ton in Texas, while the average for the country was \$10.03. Maine hay lands averaged to yield .95 of a ton of hay to the acre in 1909, as against 1.45 tons in Illinois, 1.64 tons in Iowa, 1.50 tons in Nebraska, 1.45 tons in Kansas and .95 of a ton in Texas.

Thus, though the inducement to raise hay in Maine was greater than in the other states enumerated, the yield was less,

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indicating that Maine farmers gave their attention to other crops, rather than that Maine cannot produce more than .95 of a ton of hay to the acre. Her record in other crops shows that she can.

Maine leads the country in number of bushels of potatoes raised to the acre, with an average of 225 bushels, while the average for the whole country is but 106.8, some 47.4 per cent less than Maine's average. Maine stands third in total number of bushels raised and in value of product, though ninth in the number of acres planted. Maine potatoes were worth \$105.75 an acre on December 1, while the Pennsylvania crop was worth but \$50.70, the Michigan crop but \$36.75 and the Idaho crop but \$96.00. The average for the country was \$58.59.

Potato prices were the lowest in Maine last year that they have ever been since a record has been kept, yet the average acre in Maine was worth appreciably more than the average acres in other great potato raising states. It is doubtful if Maine potatoes sell as cheaply again in many years. The vast acreage planted this year indicates that the men most interested were not frightened by one bad year.

Barley is not considered much of a crop in Maine, yet we raised \$176,000 worth in 1909. The Maine farmers who planted the grain averaged to reap 28.5 bushels from each acre, while in Illinois the yield was half a bushel less; in Iowa, six and a half bushels less; in Nebraska, the same as in Iowa; in Kansas, ten and a half bushels less, and in Texas only 19.4 bushels. The average for the entire country was but 24.3 bushels.

The Maine farmers who cared to sell the product could receive 78 cents a bushel, while Illinois farmers were forced to be content with 55 cents; Iowa farmers, with 47 cents; Nebraska farmers, with 42 cents, and Kansas farmers, with 53 cents. The average for the entire country was only 53.4 cents.

Maine farmers raised nearly half a million dollars worth of buckwheat last year. The yield averaged 28 bushels to the acre, while the yield in Illinois was but 18.2 bushels; in Iowa, but 15.0 bushels; in Nebraska, but 16.0 bushels, and in Kansas, but 14.0 bushels. The average for the country was only 20.9 bushels.

The Maine farmer's product was worth \$19.61 per acre, as against \$14.50 for Illinois; \$12.78 for Iowa; \$14.00 for Nebraska; \$14.00 for Kansas; and \$14.61 for the entire country.

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Maine farmers were receiving 66 cents a bushel on October 1, 1909, while Illinois farmers were receiving 98 cents; the Iowa farmer, \$1.01; the Nebraska farmer, 77 cents, and the Kansas farmer, 88 cents. Thus, though the Maine farmer received less for each bushel of buckwheat than did some of his fellows, so abundant was the yield from his land, that this return per acre was greater.

Though Maine land is selling in the market at a lower price than it is worth, an alert public is rapidly grasping the opportunity such a condition affords. To get the greatest benefits, the prospective buyer must purchase quickly, though there will always be advantageous opportunities to buy small farms in the State, due to the tendency toward intensive cultivation.

Aroostook, Somerset and Waldo counties are typical farming districts of Maine. Aroostook may fairly be said to represent the highest development of agricultural opportunity; Somerset, a county with equally great gifts of nature in which Aroostook methods are well established, and Waldo, a county in which magnificent opportunities for development exist in a great measure.

As a rule, throughout Maine, farms can be purchased at a low price compared with land values in other states, the exception being the valley of the Aroostook river in the north central part of Aroostook county, and to some extent in the Meduxnekeag valley in the vicinity of Houlton. In this section the people are waking up to the real value of their lands. There is probably no better potato land of equal extent in the country and land values are here reckoned on the basis of the average net income of the potato crop. Fifty years ago this valley was mostly covered with the original forest growth. The advent of the railroads has revolutionized farming methods. Where formerly the surplus sent out of the county from the farms consisted of cattle, sheep, clover seed and herds grass seed, now nearly every farmer raises potatoes, everything else done on the farm or any other crop raised in rotation being incidental to the one great cash crop, potatoes.

The Aroostook valley lands are peculiarly well constituted for potato raising. The ledge of constantly disintegrating stone containing large quantities of lime gives the whole section a soil, which, with proper treatment and rotation of crops, will continue to produce bountifully from year to year for an indefi-

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nite period. The formation of the immense ridges, not steep, but rising gradually so as to give practically the whole surface a good drainage, constitutes a most favorable condition for the soil to resist the unfavorable effects of excessive rains or drouth. Its freedom from loose rocks and the great extent of unbroken lands, where, if need be, a furrow could be run for miles without a break, gives this section a surface which can be more cheaply worked than any other section of New England.

The average yield of potatoes under these ideal conditions approaches 300 bushels to the acre at an average cost of production between \$50.00 and \$60.00. That the industry is immensely profitable to the farmers is evidenced by the fact that 90 per cent of the deposits in Aroostook county banking institutions belong to farmers.

Their market begins at the village store and has no other limit, except the demand. As a matter of fact few of the potatoes raised in Aroostook get out of the country and 65 per cent of them are eagerly absorbed by New England markets. As the industry spreads throughout the State, steps will doubtless be taken to develop the South American trade.

The social advantages in Aroostook county are second to none in any agricultural community in the world. Three hundred and fifty miles of railroad places every part of the county within easy reach of the markets of the world. Five up-to-date weekly newspapers place local happenings before the people, while every town that has railroad communication and every district served by a rural carrier, has the daily papers of Bangor and other Maine cities. There are upwards of 200 retail stores in the various towns of the county. These stores carry just as fine a class of goods at just as reasonable prices as can be found in any city in the country.

In short Aroostook county is an ideal home country, a place where peace, prosperity and happiness reign.

While Aroostook is admittedly the banner potato county, Aroostook has no monopoly of the good things. Somerset county is fully as attractive to the man who wants to raise potatoes for a "money crop" and yet devote himself principally to general farming. Many Aroostook farmers have sold their potato farms and moved over into Somerset county, where, they say, they find just as good potato land at lower prices, be-

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sides being slightly nearer the market. "Central Maine" potatoes already have an enviable reputation in the large markets, largely because of the introduction of Aroostook methods in Somerset and Kennebec counties. It is freely predicted that the same methods will prosper equally well in every county in the State.

Somerset county has long been a splendid farming district, but it is only within a comparatively few years that adequate transportation facilities have been available. During the last five years 200 farms in this county have been sold to persons from other states who had searched out the land and found it good.

Sheep, dairy cattle, sweet corn, yellow corn, potatoes and apples are the principal farm crops, while the forests yield hard and soft woods. The northern part of the county is in the great hunting country and not a little of the revenue of many progressive farmers is derived from the entertainment of city dwellers in search of recreation in the fall. Somerset county is also dotted with manufacturing plants, situated on the water powers, which are only partially developed. There are ten weekly papers in the county and one monthly publication, ten banking institutions and 200 miles of railroad.

Waldo county is one of the counties which was created one of the richest agricultural districts in the world, but which, through continuous, unwise cropping, lost much of its productiveness. Of late years, however, the farmers have taken up more modern farming methods and the result has been successful beyond their wildest dreams.

Here is a typical case. A "run-out" place was purchased recently by a man running a small dairy farm. The place had been cropped for hay until nothing but weeds and brambles grew on it. The new owner ploughed a portion of it one year and harvested 175 bushels of potatoes from each of the eight acres planted. That is somewhat less than Maine's wonderful average, but nearly 70 bushels more than is raised on the average farm of the United States. This demonstrates that the land will "come back" with the expenditure of very little effort.

There is more tillable land in proportion to the total area in this county than in any other county in the State. Its magnificent sea coast, healthful climate and majestic scenery make it one of the most attractive spots in the universe. Within the

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last five years nearly a hundred farms in the county have been sold to residents of other states and half that number to residents of Aroostook. There are only two weekly papers printed in the county, but all the daily papers of Maine and Massachusetts can be had the same day they are issued. There are seven banking institutions in the county and 60 miles of railroad.

Immigration is an important feature of every state's development. Maine has given it some attention, but for the most part, whatever has been done, is the result of private initiative. The State is especially friendly toward Scandinavians, due, no doubt, to the wonderful development of New Sweden, Stockholm and Westmanland by Swedish immigrants. The original settlement was made by a party of 51 in 1870, under the leadership of Hon. Wm. W. Thomas of Portland, formerly minister to Sweden. The State's expenditure amounted to about \$4,500; the land, which was considered to be worth very little, and exemption from taxation for ten years. The whole section is now a veritable garden, one of the most prosperous settlements in the State.

At West Paris, in Oxford county, there is a colony of Finns, who settled there largely through the instrumentality of Jacob McKeen, who took up an unoccupied farm about 10 years ago. He soon brought the farm up to a paying basis and, through his glowing accounts to fellow countrymen, induced others to share his good fortune. Now the Finns own twenty or more farms in Paris and several in Woodstock and Greenwood, and are buying all the time. John Hall, another Finn, bought a good farm in South Thomaston about a dozen years ago and increased its productivity. He, too, called his countrymen, and they purchased some of the best farms in the district, until now a large number of places are in their hands. Quite recently Finns began to purchase farms in South Waldoboro and Friendship. At present they have large holdings in the two towns and in the adjoining town of Warren. The Finns make excellent farmers and good neighbors, while their children, through the agency of the public school, readily accept American ways and standards.

While it is true that the State of Maine is no longer in a position to give land to settlers, there is hardly a district in the State where several families of the same nationality could not

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purchase adjoining farms, or be near each other, so that loneliness would never mar their otherwise happy lives.

It is always possible for active men to procure employment during the seasons when farm work does not press. The woods need a horde of lumbermen every winter, while the ice harvest, manufacturing enterprises and nearby towns and villages all offer opportunities for the worker at good wages. The young man who is faithful and willing need never lack wages. Farm help holding permanent places can confidently look forward to owning excellent farms of their own if they are industrious and frugal. Few city workers have as good prospects.

No other place in the world offers such splendid opportunities for the man without a trade, or the man who has learned a trade in which the wages are low and employment uncertain. He can get a home and independence more quickly on a Maine farm than anywhere else in the world. Beef, poultry, eggs and cream can be sold at the door of his home for good prices and for cash. In many cases money will be advanced to him by potato and corn buyers and in all cases his chance for achieving a home and competence is immeasurably greater than in any city.

A professor in the agricultural school connected with the Nebraska University recently said: "Go East, young man!" thus reversing the advice of Horace Greeley. He hardly realized the value of the advice he was giving. Maine today is the peer of any agricultural state and is advancing all the time. Agricultural education is finding its way into the high schools and academies as well as holding a distinct place in the curriculum of the University of Maine. Farmers' institutes, granges, pomological, cattle, poultry and other societies as well as a thoroughly wide-awake and up-to-date State Agricultural Department are spreading the doctrine which contains the salvation of the farming industry.

Maine's waterpowers are capable of developing energy equal to that of 34,000,000 men. While only a small portion of this great natural gift is now in use, yet Maine stands third among the states of this country in developed water power, with 350,000 horsepower and 2,800 wheels. Every brook, every river, even the tides of the sea are capable of developing power which can be easily and economically used for manufacturing purposes. The state is a land of promise for the user of small power units, for, if he does not find his raw material, help and power to-



The Upper Falls, Rumford, Maine. A Typical Maine Water Power.

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gether, he can always purchase power from some large development where material and help are abundant.

There is a savings institution for every 3500 people and in these institutions there is \$176.80 for every man, woman and child in the state. There is a church steeple for every 400 souls and 30 denominations from which to choose a form of worship. In addition there are hundreds of church societies not yet strong enough to maintain edifices, though they are flourishing and will soon own church homes.

The vast wildernesses of Maine are in themselves a vast source of wealth, for from them generation after generation has taken millions of feet of lumber and bark. It is estimated that the lumberman and paper maker take \$40,000,000 from this great natural storehouse annually and yet do not endanger the supply of future generations.

Maine, the playground of the nation, entertains more summer visitors than any other territory, of equal area, in the country, and is embracing every legitimate facility for increasing her prestige as a recreation ground. Already the railroad, automobile, motor boat, steamer and sail boat have been enlisted to combine pleasure with transportation to Maine. Improved service at hotels, both year-round and summer, is constantly attracting a better class of guests. Telephone, telegraph and rural delivery render communication with the outside world convenient and continuous. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and other luxurious appointments of the hotels and cottages enable visitors to be as comfortable and contented as in their winter establishments. Good roads are a standing invitation to the motorist and horse lover to journey among our beautiful villages and farms for pleasure. Yachting meetings, baseball, golf, bowling and other sports of the summer season furnish entertainment among the colonies where the cottagers come early in the spring and stay until late in the fall.

Maine is plentifully supplied with bathing beaches, ranging from the magnificent stretch of sand as hard as asphalt at Old Orchard to the small resorts like Crescent Beach in Knox county and Bowery Beach on Cape Elizabeth. Old Orchard has been a big resort for lovers of surf bathing and cool ocean breezes for many years and has lost none of its charm since swept by fire. In fact the new Old Orchard is much more attractive in many respects than was the old.

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At the mouth of the Kennebec is Popham Beach, one of the best on the coast. Its development has not been as extensive as that of Old Orchard, but doubtless in the near future its beauties will be better appreciated. All along the coast there are smaller beaches which offer as fine, though more limited, bathing facilities as do Old Orchard and Popham, while nearly every mile of coast line contains a sandy cove or little beach among the rocks.

Maine property used wholly for recreation, that is, summer cottages, hotels, club houses and camps, with their contents, have a cash value of approximately \$50,000,000. This great investment, which demands little in the way of municipal improvement, pays taxes on a valuation of about \$16,000,000. Compensation for this low valuation lies in the fact that whatever taxes are paid, are very largely a net profit to the townspeople. Anyone familiar with the vast extent of this industry and its rapid growth will grant that any figures relating to it will need revision "upward" each year, for, great as it is today, we have only seen its beginning.

Leading officials of transportation companies estimate that the average yearly income from summer visitors and tourists is \$25,000,000. This great sum is brought into Maine and spent freely, in many instances lavishly, in order that the spenders may be well housed, fed and entertained; and the sum is constantly growing larger.

Every foot of shore from Kittery to Eastport can be sold today for a price that would have astounded our grandfathers. Every island, regardless of its isolation and exposure to storm and gale, is looked upon as the site of a summer home. There is hardly a lake or stream among our inland hills and valleys that is not already laying claim to distinction as a summer resort. As one approaches the centers of population the cottages on the nearby lakes increase in number, but in attractiveness and ability to satisfy the craving for peace and health-giving rest, they are not superior to those found on the shores of the remote lakes and streams of the great northern wilderness.

What is comprehensively designated "summer business" in this state is by no means confined to cottages and hotels built and maintained exclusively for the summer season. Several of the best hotels in the state do many thousands of dollars worth of business with automobilists and other tourists every summer.

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Many such visitors pass enjoyable vacations by maintaining a headquarters at a first-class hotel and making excursions into the surrounding country. There is no way of forming an estimate of this class of summer business, but it is very large.

Farmers' wives who felt the need of replenishing the family wardrobe, painting the house or acquiring a desirable timber lot, soon discovered the possibilities in the summer boarder. Thousands of such thrifty women have added substantial sums to the family bank account in this way. There is hardly a rural town or village in Maine that does not count from one to a dozen summer boarders among its population from June to September. They return year after year and frequently acquire property in the neighborhood.

Maine is indebted to the summer visitors for much of the prosperity that has come to her in recent years, for, in addition to the vast sums of money brought into the state, the quickening influence of new faces, new blood and new ideas have combined to aid in an industrial awakening, the potentiality of which can hardly be measured at this time.

Transportation facilities in Maine are second to none in the world. Steam railroads reach hither and thither among her manufacturing centers and through her fertile farming districts for 2,175 miles, while 500 miles of electrically operated railways supplement and feed the great steam railroad systems. There are four miles of steam railroad and a mile of electric road for every town, city and plantation in the state and more is projected. Surveys are being made for a trunk line up through the north country to St. Francis. Trolley line development has just begun.

The main line of travel through this state is, roughly, east and west, and is composed in part of residents who according to the dictates of business or pleasure, move about from place to place, and non-residents who come to Maine to tarry for a season and then return to their homes in other states. The travel through the State from border to border may be said to be comparatively small. No figures are available to show, accurately, just what proportion of the travel is from without the state and what springs from within the state. This much is certain, however, the unusually convenient railroad facilities which we enjoy throughout the year have been granted to us largely through the impetus of the summer tourist travel and have been con-

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tinued because business originating within the state has responded readily to every added advantage.

Ten of Maine's sixteen counties are on tide water or accessible to ocean-going vessels by means of navigable rivers. No monopoly can ever throttle Maine's transportation facilities, for nature has provided the state with a means of defence that is all-powerful. Her irregular coast line is a succession of bays, harbors and inlets, which invite ocean traffic of all sorts.

A modern good roads policy under the direction of a state department and materially aided by state funds is solving the problem of transportation for the farmer who lives at a distance from water or rail facilities. The farmer realizes that he can haul to market more cheaply over good roads and land the products in the market in better condition, than he can when the roads are poor. Good roads have also done away with much of the isolation which has deterred more town and city bred men and women from taking up farm life than any other feature of rural existence. "Mud time" is a bugbear of the past. The man who takes a Maine farm today can do so with the assurance that he will be able to go to the village or city every day in the year. He can have a telephone in his home and in many localities he can light his buildings with electricity.

Automobiles have made easily accessible the isolated places of rural Maine which were formerly several days' travel from the nearest railroad station. In addition the comfort of automobile travel over even the roughest roads, is far superior to that afforded by the bone-racking stage. Automobiles also render those who travel in them immune from the dirt, discomfort and noise of railway travel as well as free from the tyranny of the time-table.

The rural hostelrys of Maine enjoy such an enviable reputation that automobile tourists unhesitatingly undertake long trips which keep them on the winding roads among the farms and forests for weeks at a time. As they "live off the country" within the modern meaning of the term, the income of the farmers, mechanics and bonifaces is materially augmented.

Automobile travel is very sensitive to road conditions, increasing or not according to whether the main travelled ways are being improved or allowed to deteriorate. Maine roads are always in good condition in the summer time and consequently afford splendid opportunities for riding and driving as well as

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motoring. This is true, even in the more remote regions where dirt roads are the rule and macadam has not yet penetrated.

Automobile traffic has repeated history to the extent that its meteoric rise in popularity has been similar to that of the bicycle, and with the automobile has come the garage, which offers employment to hundreds of skilled mechanics. Every large town has at least one public garage and in cities there are more garages than livery stables. The automobile therefore has done much to stimulate summer business, and, incidentally the automobile traffic which is purely summer business, has done much to stimulate the business of making repairs and selling sundries.

Motor boats, that is, small pleasure craft propelled by gasoline power, have made thousands of new converts to Maine vacation life, for her 2,000 miles of breeze-kissed seashore, 1,500 silvery lakes and 5,000 rippling streams constitute a paradise for aquatic sport of any sort. In other years the owner of a power-driven yacht capable of negotiating port to port voyages along the Atlantic coast was at least a millionaire. Now any mechanic can own and drive a boat capable of running from Boston to Portland in perfect safety. The number of vacationists who pass their period of rest cruising along the coast and up Maine's navigable rivers is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The summer steamboat service among the islands along the Maine coast is many times more extensive than it would be if there were no summer cottagers or tourists. No other section of the Atlantic is so well served as to water traffic as is the coast of Maine from May until October. The most beautiful scenery in the world unfolds to the eye of the tourist on board these steamers, which go 60 miles into the interior of the state on the Penobscot, and nearly an equal distance in the Kennebec to Augusta. Summer sails among the islands of Casco, Penobscot and Passamaquoddy bays are a succession of delightful vistas without parallel anywhere else on earth. Small steamers also ply our larger lakes and afford hundreds of charming trips which vie with the best Switzerland boats. Moosehead and Sebago are especially popular on this account. A river trip which is unique is that up the Songo from Sebago lake. Motor boats are more numerous on some of the lakes than row boats were a few years ago.

As a hunters and angler's paradise Maine is pre-eminent on this continent. No other woods are so full of game and no

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other waters so teeming with fish. The wealth, society and wisdom of the land come to Maine each season and recuperate from the strenuous demands of winter activities. Their coming has done much for rural Maine, socially and financially. So great has this annual influx become that it has been said that if we followed the English system of taking the census, counting every individual where found, and took the census in August, Maine would be entitled to seven congressmen. Be that as it may, the number of summer visitors is growing no more rapidly than will the permanent population, once Maine's advantages are realized.

Maine fishing lures the great anglers of the country to its lakes and streams every year. Wise protective laws prevent the fish from being exterminated, or their number from being appreciably reduced, so that the sport does not suffer as the number of anglers increases. Some of the finest cottages and camps in the state are occupied only during the best of the fishing season. Hatcheries at strategic points keep the ponds well stocked with young fish, so that some of the lakes fished the most persistently continue to offer the best sport. Lake Auburn in Androscoggin county, is an example of these conditions.

The fish and game resources of the state are among the greatest assets from the standpoint of the business man who caters to tourist guests. The visitors bent on sport are the first to come in spring, when the ice "goes out" of the lakes, and the last to go in the fall, when the law closes on the big game season. Within a few years experiments have been made in keeping "open house" at one or two of the hotels throughout the winter, in order that Maine's beautiful winter season may be enjoyed also. Snow-shoeing, skiing, skating, sleighing, winter photography, etc., offer a continuous round of pleasures for those who tarry with us throughout the year.

DIRECTORY OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF MAINE.

1910.

This directory has been prepared to supply a demand that has existed for many years, both from within and from outside the State, for information relative to the location and extent of our manufacturing industries. Most of the information was collected by special agents who canvassed the State during the latter part of 1909.

A directory of this kind is necessarily incomplete for the reason that changes are continually being made both in location of business and numbers employed. Some of our industries have periods of depression which necessitates a reduction of the number employed. This applies particularly to the granite, canning and ship-building industries and for this reason the number of employes given represents the industries when in full operation.

For convenience of reference we have arranged the matter alphabetically by counties and towns, with the different industries similarly arranged in each town, in each case giving the name of the manufacturer, the class of goods made, and the number of hands employed, specified as to sex.

In connection with the directory, we have prepared sketches of the principal industries showing their origin, development and present standing.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture may be considered the basis of the prosperity of any state or nation, and a brief sketch of this, our leading industry, will be full of interest. In the early history of the State, but few statistical facts were recorded, for that was before the advent of bureaus of statistics which in recent years are doing such signal service to the world.

Upon the general conditions of the agricultural interests of Maine, as a district of Massachusetts and for several years subsequent to its admission into the Union, Greenleaf's Survey of Maine, edition of 1829, throws some light. In his general remarks upon the subject of agriculture, Mr. Greenleaf says:

"The vast quantities of valuable timber with which the forests of Maine abounded, during the early period of its settlement, and the multitudes of fish of every kind, with which its rivers, and the bays and sea in its vicinity were stocked, yielded so speedy, and often large, returns to the enterprise and labor of those who were in the pursuit of wealth or subsistence, that a comparatively few were satisfied to wait the slower, though more certain and permanent, returns from the clearing of the forest and cultivation of the soil; agriculture was hardly thought of, as of much importance, by a large proportion of its early inhabitants; and it has, to the present day, formed but a secondary consideration with many in the new settlements, even of those whose ultimate views are to that pursuit as their permanent occupation.

"The consequence of this has been, to a very considerable degree in some parts of the State, and to some degree in all, an inattention to the riches of the soil, a slight and superficial mode of cultivation, temporary expedients, and want of economy and judicious enterprise in the pursuits of agriculture, which have tended to produce an unfavorable impression with regard to the productive ability of the soil, and in a measure to discourage efforts for eliciting the solid advantages, which its extensive and judicious cultivation will abundantly afford."

In 1820, the legislature ordered inventories of the property, crops raised, etc., to be returned from every town in the State to serve as a basis for a valuation upon which to assess the state tax. These returns showed an average product of 16 bushels per acre of grain, consisting of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye, and about four-fifths of a ton of hay per acre. On this point Mr. Greenleaf says:

"Any one acquainted with the agricultural products of the land in Maine, must at once perceive that this statement is in general far below the truth; or that it exhibits proof of very extensive habits of bad husbandry; or is the estimate of the worst seasons and worst husbandry; which last is believed to be generally nearer the fact."

But a knowledge of the fertility of the soil and what it might be made to produce was not then lacking, for Mr. Greenleaf further states that "the fertility of the soil is in general equal to that of any part of the northern states, in proportion to its extent—that of the northern part of the State, on the Aroostook and St. John, is considered far superior, unless it may be some portions of comparatively small extent; but the fertility is to be fairly estimated only when the mode of culture is ascertained. * * * But there are not wanting instances of judicious cultivation, which of late years are much on the increase. Wherever these have been adopted, they have been successful, and the crops have been sufficient, abundantly to reward and encourage the cultivator. The crops of Indian corn, in different parts of the State, and different seasons, have varied from 30 to 50 bushels per acre; in some instances 80 bushels; wheat from 15 to 40; rye rather more; hay from 1½ to 3 tons—other products in proportion."

In 1829, the agricultural products of the State were given as Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas and beans, potatoes, flax, hops, etc. At the present time, flax and hops are unknown as field crops, and rye nearly so. Buckwheat has been added and now takes second rank among the grain crops, being exceeded only by the oat crop.

To show the improvement of the present modes of farming over the "slight and superficial mode of cultivation" in vogue during the years prior to and immediately following the admission of Maine into the Union, when the average corn and other grain crops of the State was only 16 bushels per acre, we here present the average yield per acre for the ten years, 1898 to 1907 inclusive, of the different grains produced in the State, as follows: corn, 35.1 bushels; wheat, 23.4 bushels; oats, 37.1 bushels; buckwheat, 28.9 bushels; barley, 29.1 bushels; being an average for the five cereals of 30.7 bushels; while the average hay crop for the same time was 1.2 tons per acre. This shows an increase of the average yield of our grain crops of 92 per cent over the early days, and 50 per cent increase on the hay crop.

Since Maine became a State, great changes have taken place in agricultural conditions, both in methods and thoroughness of cultivation and in the leading crops produced. In the early writings apples were not mentioned as an article of merchandise,

except in the form of dried fruit or cider, for practically all our orchards then produced only the natural fruit. The apple industry has been completely revolutionized. At the present time the State contains over 4,000,000 apple trees, for the most part grafted fruit of the best commercial varieties. Maine apples are now sold largely in the eastern section of the country, and some years over half a million barrels of the crop have been shipped to European markets.

Potatoes were easily raised in the early days but they had little or no commercial value. What were not used for table purposes were mostly fed to swine. Within a score of years the raising of potatoes in the State has been developed to a remarkable extent, from an average crop of about 5,000,000 bushels, to an average for the last five years of over 22,000,000 bushels; and from a yield of about 100 bushels per acre to an average for the last five years of 196 bushels per acre, and, according to the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, based on the average price on December 1st of each year, the crop of the State in recent years has had an average annual farm value of \$10,000,000.

Corn is another crop that has shown great changes, while formerly the crop was wholly of the flint variety, grown for the ripened corn, at the present time nearly one-half the corn area of the State is devoted to sweet corn for canning purposes, while no inconsiderable amount is cut green for the silo.

In other grains, oats and buckwheat show large gains over forty to fifty years ago, while wheat and barley show a large fall off in production.

In 1820, the figures returned by the several towns to the legislature showed that the State was then producing 933,565 bushels of grain, including Indian corn, being an amount equivalent to 3.1 bushels per inhabitant; while the government estimates for 1907 show that the amount then produced was 5,788,000 bushels or 8.1 bushels per inhabitant. In the matter of hay, the crop returned in 1820 averaged four-fifths of a ton per inhabitant while the crop of 1907 amounted to nearly 3 tons per inhabitant. We have no figures for the early potato crops, but from 1899 to 1909 the yield has increased from 14 bushels to 40 bushels per inhabitant.

In market gardening, including vegetables and small fruits,

there has been a very large increase in recent years and the industry now amounts in round numbers to \$1,500,000 annually.

The change in work animals, from oxen to horses, has been very great. In 1820, there were 17,849 horses and 48,244 oxen in the State; in 1850, there were 41,721 horses and 83,893 oxen; in 1860, there were 60,637 horses and 79,792 oxen; in 1870, there were 71,514 horses and 60,530 oxen; in 1880, there were 87,848 horses and 43,049 oxen; in 1890, there were 109,156 horses and 33,105 oxen; in 1900, there were 128,666 horses and 7,897 oxen; and in 1909, there were 122,336 horses and 7,328 oxen; the increase in the number of horses usually keeping pace with the fall off in the number of oxen.

In the early history of the State, there were no butter, cheese or condensed milk factories, or creameries of any kind. Butter and cheese were invariably made on the farm, while at the present time a considerable portion of the milk and cream produced goes to the factories. At the prices prevailing ten years ago, the value of dairy products of the State was \$10,184,142, of which amount \$2,001,798 was the product of the factories and \$8,182,344 the product of the farms. The estimated value of dairy products consumed on the farms was \$2,561,239, while the value of \$7,622,903 was sold to nonproducers in the towns and cities of this and other states.

We can hardly conceive of the change in farm implements, means of transportation, and all that enters into the conveniences of farm conditions during the ninety years of the life of the State of Maine. In 1820, a considerable area of what is now under cultivation was an uncleared wilderness. Farm implements were of the crudest sort. Hoes and forks were hammered out by the village blacksmith and the handles made of a sapling from the forest by the farmers themselves. Plows were of a primitive pattern, and harrows were usually made of a section of a branched tree top, and filled with spike teeth made at the same shop which produced the hoe and fork.

The grain was sown by hand, cut with a sickle, pounded out with a flail and winnowed in the wind. Hay was cut with a hand scythe which, when new, required a half day to grind it to an edge, gathered with a hand rake and pitched by main strength to the top of the mow. In short, farm machinery and improved implements had then been scarcely thought of. The

building of railroads was in the future, and electric roads were not yet the dream of the inventor. Such products as were to be sold had to be hauled over poor roads and shipped to market in sailing vessels.

Nor was the lot of the housewife any more encouraging. The cooking was all done over an open fire and the baking largely done in a brick oven. The clothing and bedding were prepared in the home from the flax raised in the field and the wool from the sheep, the carding, spinning, weaving, coloring, cutting and making being all done by hand, as this was long before Elias Howe had thought out the intricacies of the sewing machine.

There is no state in the Union where the different field crops yield so high per acre as in Maine, the only exception to this being hay. With improved methods of cultivation, and with machinery for nearly every kind of farm work, the agricultural interests of our State are becoming more valuable and important year by year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It was about seventy-five years ago that the first shoe factory of which we have any record in this State commenced operations. Up to that time most of the footwear had been made by local shoemakers, and it was several years later before our people generally purchased the factory product instead of having their feet measured for their boots and shoes.

Although Auburn has been the leading town in the manufacture of boots and shoes and now gives employment to three-eighths of the shoe workers in the State, the industry did not originate there. The first factory of which we have a record was started in New Gloucester in 1844 by A. P. White, who at first employed 17 hands. He moved to Auburn in 1856. In 1848, John F. Cobb started a factory at North Auburn, at which time the two factories gave employment to 38 hands. Mr. Cobb moved to Auburn in 1856, shortly before Mr. White.

In 1854, Ara Cushman began the manufacture of shoes at West Minot. This third shop increased the number of factory shoe workers in the State to 60, and by 1860 the number employed had reached 110. Mr. Cushman moved to Auburn in 1862. Thus a nucleus of the industry was formed in Auburn, about which other shops have been built until now the city con-

tains 9 shoe factories, giving employment to a little over 3,000 hands. The adjoining city of Lewiston has one shop, employing 250 hands, while Mechanic Falls has one which gives employment to 90 hands, making 3,445 employed in Androscoggin county.

Cumberland county has five factories in operation, two each in Freeport and Portland and one in Yarmouth. These furnish employment to 750 hands. In Franklin county New Sharon and Wilton have one factory each where 146 hands are at work.

In Kennebec county there are four factories in operation, one in Augusta, two in Gardiner and one in Hallowell. They give employment to 1,260 hands. The one factory in Warren in Knox county employs 110 hands, and 405 are employed at the factory in Norway, the only one in Oxford county.

In Penobscot county a new company is just starting the manufacture of shoes in Bangor in a building formerly occupied in the same business. They will employ 200 hands. In Sagadahoc county, one factory in Richmond gives employment to 45 hands, and Somerset county, with one factory each in Norridgewock and Skowhegan, gives employment to 310 workmen.

Waldo county has one factory located in Belfast where 325 hands are employed, and Calais in Washington county has two where 235 are at work. In York county the principal shoe factories are in Sanford (Springvale post office) and South Berwick, one each, although there is a small concern in North Berwick, also a small factory in Acton where stitching only is done, and another in Kennebunk where counters are made. The total number of hands employed in the county is 808.

The census of 1905 gave the number of shoe factories in the State at 50, giving employment to 3,942 men, 1,791 women, and 42 children, a total of 5,775. Our present returns show 37 factories, giving employment to 5,488 males and 2,251 females, a total of 8,039. While the number of factories has fallen off 25 per cent, the number of hands employed has increased 39 per cent. The tendency has been to larger factories which can undoubtedly be worked more economically than smaller ones, and so far as the present business is concerned it seems to be on a solid financial basis.

Reference has been made to the fall off in the number of factories. Practically every city and large town has, sooner or

later, made strenuous efforts to locate this industry within their borders. Factory buildings have been erected and exemption from taxation offered for a term of years, and the new business started, but in too many cases the manufacturers have proved irresponsible and dropped out, leaving the factory unoccupied. Experience has been a good teacher and the State seems now to be well rid of the tramp shoe manufacturer.

The business is firmly established and is one of our very important industries. The value of the product in 1905 was over \$12,000,000, ranking fifth among the manufactures of the State, being exceeded only by pulp and paper, lumber, cotton goods and woolen goods.

BRICK MAKING.

Doubtless the manufacture of bricks commenced in a small way very early in the history of the State, and they were used principally in the building of chimneys in the better class of houses which succeeded the log cabin, with its rock fireplace and "cat and clay" chimney, of the pioneer settlers.

So far as available records show, the export of bricks of any considerable amount was developed somewhere between 1760 and 1770, when Boston began importing from this State for building purposes. The first yards of importance were established on the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, at Bowdoinham and Hallowell on the Kennebec, at Bangor and Brewer on the Penobscot and at Portland.

By 1800, the number of brickyards had increased to 30, giving employment to 90 men, and were manufacturing 4,500,000 bricks, of which amount about 4,000,000 were shipped to Boston.

Bricks were formerly moulded by hand, but in 1835 the Hobbs brick machine was introduced and was finally used in all the yards in the State, a machine which increased the output of the yards to nearly double their former capacity per man.

In 1855, there were about 500 brickmakers employed in the State and the output was 50,000,000. About 40,000,000 of these were exported, Boston taking the larger share, though New Bedford and Provincetown, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, took a share.

About this time a trade sprung up with Newfoundland and many millions of bricks were shipped to Saint John parties. The general result of this trade was long time credit, failure and ruin to many Maine brickmakers.

During the Civil War the output fell off to the lowest point for half a century, but immediately on the return of peace, the industry took on a big boom, stimulated by the high prices and large demand from Boston. By 1870, the number of yards showed a fall off, but they were producing at least 25 per cent more bricks than in 1860, about 10,000,000 were being used in the State and 50,000,000 exported annually.

In 1885, there were 96 brickyards in operation in the State, giving employment to 609 hands and producing 93,000,000 bricks, of which 50,000,000 were exported. In 1897, there were produced in the State about 55,000,000 bricks in 53 yards where 507 hands were employed. About one-half of the product was exported.

In 1905, there were 66 brickyards reported in operation, where 330 hands were employed, and the output was valued at \$420,000. According to returns made to this office for 1909, there were 45 yards in operation giving employment to 630 hands, which would be a force sufficient, with the improved machinery in use at the present time, to produce about 100,000,000 bricks annually.

The distribution of the industry by counties, at the present time, is as follows: Androscoggin county, 7 yards employing 68 hands; Aroostook, 3 yards with 21 hands; Cumberland, 4 yards with 80 hands; Hancock, 5 yards with 28 hands; Kennebec, 2 yards with 25 hands; Knox, 1 yard with 80 hands; Lincoln, 2 yards with 10 hands; Penobscot, 5 yards with 97 hands; Piscataquis, 2 yards with 12 hands; Sagadahoc, 2 yards with 10 hands; Somerset, 2 yards with 19 hands; Washington, 1 yard with 7 hands; and York, 9 yards with 173 hands.

There have been great improvements in brick making machines. Where formerly, an expert brickmaker might mould by hand 3,000 bricks a day, machines at the present time can easily turn out 75,000. Up to about 1874, each mould as it was filled was carried separately to the yard and dumped out to dry, but at that time the truck, which would hold five moulds, was devised and went into general use. This simple appliance increased the moulding capacity per man from 3,000 to 5,000 per day.

Great improvements have been made in many of the tools used about the yard. Among these were the shave for cutting the clay in the hill, rendering it capable of quicker drying and more easy handling, and the brick edger, designed to turn the bricks upon edge, for more perfect drying, after they had lain flat upon the yard half a day or more. Improved methods of burning have also been brought into use which has increased the percentage of salable bricks.

This industry has seen great fluctuations. After the great fire in Boston in 1872, the demand far exceeded the supply and the price went up to \$22.00 per 1,000. Work was immediately rushed in all the yards and the price soon fell to \$6.50 per 1,000. At other times various causes have either rendered the business extremely profitable or reduced the profits almost to the disappearing point. But on the whole brickmaking has been a good business for the State, and at the present time there seems to be as many men at work as at any time during its history, and the prices received for the manufactured article are very satisfactory. The raw material, clay and sand, is found in inexhaustible quantities and convenient to lines of transportation, both by water and rail, and the prospect is good that brickmaking will always remain as one of the considerable industries of the State.

CORN CANNING.

The canning of sweet corn occupies an important place among the industries which go to make up the material prosperity of our State, and among the states of the Union, Maine in recent years has stood third in the value of the pack, being exceeded only by New York and Illinois.

An investigation of this industry, made by this department in 1900, showed 68 corn canning establishments then in operation, with a total pack of 22,100,000 cans, valued at \$1,519,374.45. Returns made to this department the present year show that 95 factories were in operation during the packing season.

Ten years ago the farmers were receiving \$1.50 per 100 pounds of corn as cut from the cob. The price was later raised to \$2.00, and the present year contracts have been made at the rate of \$2.25 per 100 pounds.

Fully 90 per cent of our corn pack is put up in the seven counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Kennebec,

Oxford, Penobscot and Somerset, while a few factories are located in Knox, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Waldo and York. No corn canning factories are reported from the counties of Aroostook, Hancock, Lincoln or Washington.

About one-half the number of factories put up fruit and vegetables in addition to corn, while half a dozen others which we have included in the list omit corn altogether in their pack.

Experiments, with a view of preserving sweet corn in hermetically sealed cans, were commenced near Portland, Maine, about 1840, and in 1842 a piece of corn was planted for experimental purposes. At first the whole ears were cooked and the corn sealed up on the cob, but this proved too bulky, and a fork was devised by which the corn was torn from the cob. Later a knife was used by hand to cut off the corn.

From these crude beginnings, one improvement after another has been made, until now the work, after the corn comes from the huskers, is nearly all done by machinery, and to such perfection has this been brought that some of the machines seem almost to possess human intelligence.

This industry gives employment to about 7,000 hands for a brief period, lasting generally from four to six weeks. Nearly one-third are females.

In 1899, a little over 11,000 acres were planted to sweet corn in the State, and the increased number of canneries would indicate a material increase in the acreage. Many farmers make this a leading crop and prefer it to any other line.

We here present a list of 101 canning factories in Maine as indicated by our returns, the pack of 95 of which is made up either wholly or partially of sweet corn.

Burnham and Morrill Company.—Factories at Auburn, Minot, Bridgton, Harrison, Portland, Farmington, Strong, Denmark, Dixfield, South Paris, West Paris and Norridgewock.

Portland Packing Company.—Factories at Albion, Oakland, Winthrop, Buckfield, Canton, Rumford, Dexter, Newport, Foxcroft, Anson, Fairfield, Skowhegan, Brooks and Unity.

Fernald, Keene and True Company.—Factories at Lisbon, Poland, Turner, Oxford, Woodstock and Cornish.

Twitchell-Champlin Company.—Factories at Greene, Portland, New Sharon and Hiram.

H. L. Forhan.—Factories at Gorham, Gray, Naples, Portland and Raymond.

F. H. Webb Company.—Factories at Leeds, Readfield, Bethel and Norway.

Minot Packing Company.—Factories at Mechanic Falls, Minot and Hartford.

Monmouth Canning Company.—Factories at Gardiner, Monmouth and Union.

E. S. Dingley and Company.—Factories at Farmington Falls and West Farmington.

Thorndike and Hix.—Factories at Camden, Rockland and Union.

United Packers.—Factories at New Gloucester and Turner.

Northern Maine Packing Company.—Factories at Corinna, Corinth, Pittsfield and Solon.

W. S. Wells.—Factories at Anson and New Portland.

Snow Flake Canning Company.—Factories at Fryeburg and Saint Albans.

F. F. Noyes.—Factories at Wilton and Carmel.

J. H. Igersoll and Son.—Factory at Auburn.

Banner Packing Company.—Factory at Mechanic Falls.

Nathan Bailey.—Factory at Minot.

R. A. Keene.—Factory at Poland.

Edwin A. Stover.—Factory at Poland.

L. G. Bailey.—Factory at Turner.

J. N. Eastman.—Factory at Casco.

H. M. Rowe.—Factory at Casco.

Boothby and Tucker.—Factory at Gorham.

H. M. Stone.—Factory at Otisfield.

Carville, Thomas and Dakin.—Factory at Chesterville.

W. A. Marble and Company.—Factory at Farmington.

E. R. Weather and Son.—Factory at Farmington.

Henry Oliver.—Factory at Industry.

J. W. Pratt.—Factory at Industry.

Saco Valley Canning Company.—Factory at Jay.

Frank Hutchings.—Factory at Kingfield.

J. E. Hiscock.—Factory at Wilton.

Marble and Dingley.—Factory at Wilton.

E. H. Lawry.—Factory at Friendship.

L. P. True.—Factory at Hope.

H. C. Baxter and Brother.—Factory at Fryeburg.

Hiram Cooperative Canning Association.—Factory at Hiram.

Dorman-Huxford Packing Company.—Factory at Carmel.

F. H. Hayes.—Factory at Dexter.

Pine Grove Packing Company.—Factory at Bowdoinham.

Seiger Brothers.—Factory at Bowdoinham.

G. N. Ingles.—Factory at Anson.

F. W. Wells.—Factory at Embden.

G. S. & F. E. Jewett.—Factory at Fairfield.

George S. Jewett.—Factory at Norridgewock.

W. E. Beal.—Factory at Skowhegan.

Carll Brothers.—Factory at Waterboro.

COTTON GOODS.

The manufacture of cotton goods in Maine was begun about one hundred years ago. One of the pioneer mills was established in Brunswick in 1809, another at Wilton in 1810, and a third in Gardiner in 1811. According to the census figures of 1810, there were 811,912 yards of cotton cloth manufactured in Maine within the census year, but whether this was all factory product is not made clear. There were 780 spindles reported, but a part of them may have been woolen spindles, as the John Mayall woolen factory is claimed to have been running in Lisbon previous to that time. Woolen and mixed goods were then practically all made on hand looms in the homes of our farmers.

In 1820, returns made to the legislature show that there were nine cotton and woolen factories in Maine; but it is probable that a majority of them were woolen mills. We have seen it stated on apparently good authority that there were then six small woolen mills in the State. The capital invested was small, only \$11,000 for the nine mills. Two were located in Cumberland county, with \$3,000 capital; 1 in Hancock, with \$1,000; 2 in Kennebec, with \$3,000; 2 in Lincoln, with \$2,000; and 2 in York, with \$2,000. In these early figures it is often impossible to segregate the cotton and woolen mills, or the hand made and factory products.

It is clear, however, that cotton manufacturing in Maine had a very humble origin and that its early growth was slow. To show some of the vicissitudes of the industry in its early days we here give some facts, as gleaned from Wheeler's History of Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell, in the development of the plant now known as the Cabot mill.

The first factory was established by the Brunswick Cotton Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated March 4, 1809. Cotton yarn was made, which was shipped to other mills to be made into cloth. The mill did not prove a success and it is said that the stockholders lost all their capital.

The second mill was that of the Maine Cotton and Woolen Factory Company, which was incorporated in October, 1812. This company erected a wooden mill and also bought the building of the Brunswick Cotton Manufacturing Company, which they used for a storehouse. In 1820, there were 1,248 cotton spindles and 240 woolen spindles in full operation, also 9 woolen looms, and carding and fulling machines in proportion. About 100 operatives were employed and 100,000 yards of cotton cloth turned off annually, but the amount of woolen goods produced is not given. Both the factory and storehouse were burned in 1825. Soon after the fire, a mill for carding wool and dressing cloth was established by John Dyer, which was called the Eagle Factory.

In 1834, the Brunswick Company was incorporated. In 1836, among the assets of the company was a new mill of undressed granite, five stories high, 146 feet long, 45 wide, and capable of containing 5,120 spindles of cotton spinning. The company ran this factory until 1840, when it was leased to Mr. Allen Colby, who managed it until March, 1843, when it was sold at auction in Boston to Whitwell, Seaves & Company, for \$34,400. The original cost was about \$190,000. This latter company entrusted the management of it to A. P. Kimball & John Dunning Coburn of Boston, who soon afterwards purchased it; but, after carrying on the business for a few years, the firm failed and the mill went into the hands of the Worumbo Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1847.

This new company ran the business a few years, when it also failed, and in 1853 the property was bought by the Cabot Company, but on account of debts and a number of stockholders failing to pay their assessments, it was sold at auction in 1857, going into the hands of a newly organized company called the Cabot Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$400,000, and the mill was enlarged and improved at an expense of \$40,000. The establishment then contained 9,000 spindles and 235 looms, gave employment to 175 hands, with a monthly pay roll of \$3,000, and turned out weekly 50,000 yards of plain cotton cloth.

Thus, for nearly half a century, this enterprise struggled through poverty, misfortune and failure, before it was established on a firm financial basis. Various enlargements and improvements have, from time to time, been made until now, the mill contains 72,000 spindles and gives employment to 650 operatives.

In 1826, a cotton mill was erected in Saco, which, in 1829, had 1,200 spindles and 300 looms, and gave employment to about 400 persons; but in 1830 it was destroyed by fire. The location is now occupied by the mills of the York Manufacturing Company, containing 50,368 spindles, and where about 2,200 operatives are employed.

In Biddeford, the Laconia Company was organized in 1845, and the Pepperell Company in 1850, each erected mills which have since been engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. The mills of both companies are now under the management of the Pepperell Company, run 200,000 spindles and furnish employment to approximately 3,600 hands.

In Lewiston, the Lincoln mill, the first to be started in that city, commenced operations in 1846, other mills followed, until it became the most important cotton manufacturing center in the State. The five mills now in operation are running 321,432 spindles and furnishing employment to nearly 5,000 operatives, while the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works, where cotton goods are dyed and finished, is now employing 575 hands. The Barker mill in Auburn, just across the river, was established later, runs 22,000 spindles, and employs about 250 operatives.

In Augusta, the making of cotton goods was commenced in November, 1845, in a small mill containing 10,000 spindles. This establishment has changed ownership and been enlarged several times, until it now contains 101,000 spindles, and gives employment to about 1,100 operatives. It is owned and operated by the Edwards Manufacturing Company.

At the Lockwood mills in Waterville, the manufacture of cotton goods was begun in 1876. The establishment now contains 80,320 spindles and employs 1,100 hands.

Other cotton mills in operation in the State at the present time are the Farwell mills in Lisbon, with 25,000 spindles and employing 312 hands; the Dana Warp mills in Westbrook, with 39,000 spindles and 500 hands; the mills of the Royal River

Manufacturing Company at Yarmouthville, with 2,400 spindles and 65 hands; and those of the R. W. Lord Company in Kennebunk, with 3,896 spindles and 65 hands.

In the development of the cotton industry, in its earlier stages, the tendency was to the erection of many small plants, a very few of which have ceased to do business, but the policy of more recent years has been to consolidate and enlarge existing plants, rather than the erection of new mills; and while the number of establishments in the State have, chiefly by the process of consolidation, been reduced fifty per cent in the last thirty years, the number of spindles have increased thirty-one per cent, and the number of hands employed over twenty-two per cent.

The manufacture of cotton goods has for a long time been one of the most important industries in the State, for several decades taking first rank, and is still increasing; yet in 1905, on the basis of capital invested, it took second rank, pulp and paper being first, and on the basis of value of product, it was exceeded by both pulp and paper and lumber and timber products.

LEWISTON BLEACHERY AND DYE WORKS.

The Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works is unique, being the only plant of its kind in the State. The work of building was commenced in 1860, although its incorporation under the present name was not effected until 1872. The authorized capital is \$300,000. The plant is located well out on Lisbon street, not far from the Androscoggin mills. Including buildings and yards, the whole plant covers an area of ten acres. It receives and bleaches about 200 tons of cotton cloth a week, gives employment to about 575 hands, seven per cent of whom are women, and pays out monthly about \$28,000 in wages.

Practically all the cotton cloth manufactured in the State is sent here to be bleached. Large quantities are also sent from Massachusetts and other New England states, and some is sent from the cotton mills in the South. The principal kinds of cloth bleached here are shirtings, sheetings, nightgown cotton, cambrics, sateens, linings, duck, etc. Pure water, obtained from springs on land belonging to the corporation, is used in the various processes.

For one to make a systematic tour of the plant, he should commence with the receiving room. Here an experienced clerk



250,000 pounds of pollock on wharf of Lane-Libby Fisheries Co., Vinalhaven, Maine.

keeps a correct record of every piece of cloth received, and he keeps trace of the same during the several steps till it is ready for shipment.

One of the first processes is the stitching together of the various pieces of cloth of the same kind which are to be subjected to the same operations. Each piece is distinctly marked, so there is no possibility of its going astray. If we should follow a piece all the way along, we should find it first being washed thoroughly, then drawn by machinery through one or more loop holes overhead to a bleaching vat where it is boiled for a short time, then transferred through more loop holes to a vat where the bleaching is completed. The goods are then starched and run over steam heated rollers till thoroughly dry, then sprinkled by machinery and run between hot rollers which subject them to such pressure that they come out as smooth and polished as though ironed by hand. They are then folded by machinery into yard folds, the labels denoting the kind of cloth, number of yards, etc., are put on, and the piece is sent to the packing room to be placed in large boxes for shipment.

The above process refers to white cloth only. Cloth is dyed here in any desired shade. Cloth to be dyed goes through the process of washing, etc., and then through the dyeing mixtures. There is one process to which cloth is subjected which appears startling to a visitor. This is the process of singeing, by which the fuzz is removed. There are two methods by which this is done. One is by having the cloth drawn rapidly over a bar of copper, heated red hot, and so close to the bar that it seems to touch it. To an observer it would seem that the cloth must be ruined, but it comes out without the smell of fire upon it. The other process is still more startling, and consists in drawing the cloth over burning gas jets, but the cloth itself is unscathed, while every projecting fiber is perfectly removed.

At certain stages in the various processes the cloth is examined by trained experts, and no imperfection escapes their critical eyes.

In the finishing room, the different kinds of cloth are folded into the neat and compact forms that we see on the shelves of dry goods stores. A label, showing the mills where the cloth is made, is pasted on each piece, a card, denoting the number of yards, is attached, and the piece is ready to be packed for

shipment. This plant has its own machine shop, pattern shop, box-making department, etc., and so makes its own boxes in which the goods are shipped. Instead of returning the goods to the mills where they were manufactured, they are usually sent by rail direct to customers or selling agents.

The motive power used is water, but there is a complete steam plant in connection, and the change from water to steam power can be effected in a few minutes. An automatic arrangement in the engineer's room shows whether the machinery is running too fast or too slow in any room in the establishment at any time. There is a complete fire department composed of employes connected with the plant, and in a moment's time the whole fire apparatus of the works can be manned and brought into action.

The system that prevails in this large plant is well nigh perfect, being the result of many years' experience and study. At any moment the whereabouts of any piece of cloth can be told and how far along it is in the process of bleaching and dyeing. Every movement is forward. There is no delay and no confusion. From seven to ten days are usually required to put a piece of cloth through the various processes.

On account of the close relation between the work here carried on and that of our various cotton mills, it will be seen that the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works is one of Maine's most important industrial plants. There are few single establishments in the State that furnish a larger volume of railroad freight. The business has always been a prosperous one, and during the season of 1910, the works have been thoroughly renovated and considerably enlarged so as to meet the demand for an increased product.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries along the coast of Maine was one of the great attractions of the discoverers and early visitors to our shores. These early navigators spoke enthusiastically of the abundance and immense size of the cod and other fish they found in these waters. In 1613, Captain John Smith while cruising along the coast, took possession of Monhegan island and established a headquarters there, from which more or less extensive fisheries operations were conducted.



The Lobster Fishing Industry.

Boats at anchor in harbor, lobster cars and lobster pot in foreground. These boats which are all equipped with auxiliary power, are used both for "ground" fishing and lobster fishing. They will average about 40 ft. in length and cost on an average about \$1,500 each.

In 1622, when the Pilgrims at Plymouth became reduced to a state of almost starvation, it was to Monhegan that Winslow came in his shallop for relief. It was from this English settlement that his immediate wants were supplied, the generous hearted fishermen refusing pay for what they furnished. Of this incident Winslow wrote: "We not only got a present supply, but also learned the way to those parts for our future benefit." On this visit Winslow found thirty ships at Monhegan and Damariscove, ships of different nationalities, some seeking a way to the Indies, some hunting for gold, while others were there for fish and furs.

The fisheries have entered into nearly all the international negotiations in which Maine has been at all interested. It is only within the last few months that some of the questions which have been pending since the close of the Revolutionary war have been brought to a final adjustment.

One author has said: "The fisheries of New England furnished our first articles of export and laid the foundations of our navigation and commerce. We have seen through all the changes and chances of our Colonial submission from its commencement to its termination; through the war of the Revolution and in the negotiations for peace; in the convention that framed and in the state convention that considered the constitution of the United States; in the first Congress, and in the negotiations at the close of the war of 1812, that the fisheries occupied a prominent place, and were often the hinge on which turned questions of vast importance."

From 1765 to 1775, Maine employed in the cod fishery 60 vessels annually, amounting to 1,000 tons, and manned by 230 seamen; and exported annually to Europe and the West Indies, about 12,000 quintals, of a value of \$48,000. During the Revolutionary war this branch of trade was nearly cut off, but from 1786 to 1790 about 30 vessels were annually employed, amounting to 300 tons and manned by 120 seamen. The exports were, to Europe 1,000 quintals valued at \$3.00 per quintal; and to the West Indies 3,500 quintals at \$2.00, a total value of \$10,000.

From 1820 to 1826 inclusive, the total fishing tonnage of the United States averaged 63,987 tons per annum, while that of Maine averaged 12,326 tons, being $19\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. It was estimated that this Maine fleet

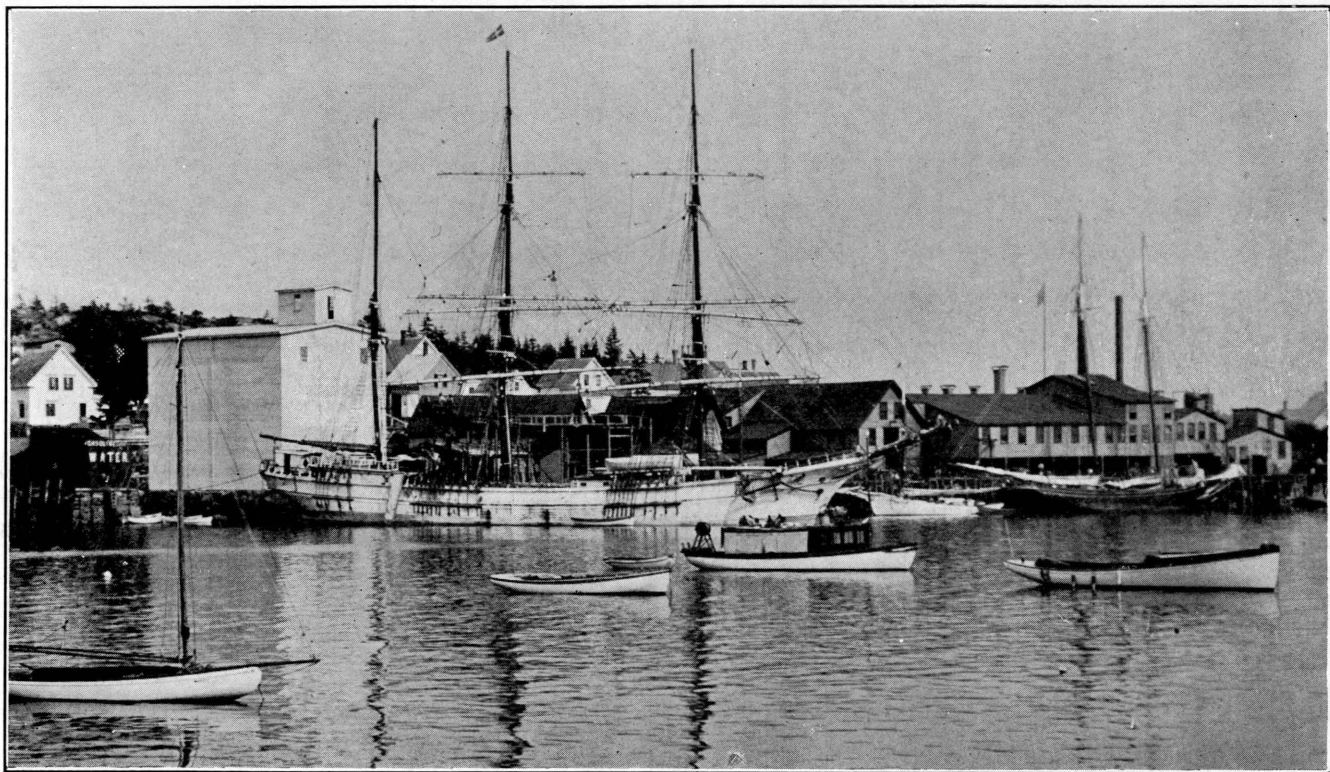
gave employment to 2,639 fishermen, and that the foreign export of fish from Maine, based on partial returns, amounted to \$288,000. The value of the total catch at that time was estimated at \$470,987 annually, and the export of fish and oil coastwise, from the Passamaquoddy district alone was \$90,000.

Since 1826, there have been great changes in this industry. Some branches have been almost entirely abandoned, while others absolutely unknown in the early days, have grown up to take their places. Maine was heavily interested in the Grand Banks cod fishery up to about 1870, at which time it is said that nearly every town along the coast had one or more "Bankers" to its credit. From that time there was a decline, caused by the withdrawal of the Federal bounty in 1868, the expense and uncertainty of the ventures, and the heavy competition of the Canadian fisheries which were aided and encouraged by the Dominion government to the extent of \$160,000 annually.

In 1896 it was estimated that there were not more than ten Maine vessels going to the banks and probably the number has not been greatly increased since. In place of the bank fishing the great herring industry has been developed, these small fish being the raw material for our immense sardine pack. Lobster fishing also has of late assumed large proportions, brought about by better protection to small lobsters, the use of power boats, better regulations in marketing, an increased demand from the large cities and consequent higher prices.

In 1905, the year when the last statistics were compiled by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, \$8,972,049 was invested in the industry in Maine. The product for the year weighed 124,723,786 pounds, or 62,362 tons, and was valued at \$2,386,406. The leading products with their weights and values are as follows: Lobsters, 9,018,759 pounds, valued at \$989,799; herring, 64,986,100 pounds, valued at \$310,758; cod, 10,814,011 pounds, valued at \$239,282; hake, 14,746,250 pounds, valued at \$148,505; haddock, 8,690,260 pounds, valued at \$147,397; clams, 372,850 bushels, valued at \$135,160; smelts, 587,985 pounds, valued at \$64,004; mackerel, 875,250 pounds, valued at \$60,548. Other valuable catches were cusk, halibut, shad, salmon and scallops.

In the Maine coast fisheries and allied industries, 15,881 persons were employed. Of this number, 1,126 were engaged on



Lane-Libby Fisheries Company, Vinalhaven, Me.
Italian Bark discharging salt.

fishing vessels; 330 were on transporting vessels; 5,986 in the shore fisheries, and 8,439 were shoremen employed chiefly in sardine canneries, smoke houses, and other wholesale fishing establishments. According to the report of the Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries for 1908 it was estimated that the industry was worth \$10,000,000 exclusive of the canning factories. At that time 11,000 men were employed, 50,000 persons were dependent upon the industry and the plants, boats and gear were valued at \$3,800,000.

The number of fish canneries in operation that year was 46, some handling two or more products. Of these establishments 33 were engaged in canning sardines, 18 in canning clams, and 1 each canning herring, mackerel and cod. The products of the canneries for the year were 2,159,797 cases of sardines, valued at \$5,078,587; plain herring, 3,000 cases, valued at \$7,200; mackerel, 85 cases, valued at \$340; cod, 3,226 cases, valued at \$8,931; besides 500 barrels of Russian sardines, valued at \$1,750; 716 barrels of salted herring, valued at \$2,428; 200,000 pounds of skinned and boned herring, valued at \$16,000; 184,638 boxes and 28,000 pounds in bulk of smoked herring, valued at \$15,857; 46,018 cases of clams, valued at \$135,990; 4,168 cases of clam juice, valued at \$6,269; 500 cases of clam extract, valued at \$750; 14,750 cases of clam chowder, valued at \$49,470; and secondary products, such as oil, pomace, scrap and fertilizer, valued at \$18,490; the total value being \$5,342,062.

The number of firms engaged in the smoked-fish industry in Maine in 1905, exclusive of canners and fishermen, was 86. Herring, haddock, pollock and alewives were smoked. Some of the smokers also prepared salted and pickled fish, Russian sardines and cod sounds. The number of persons engaged was 994, the value of smokehouses and other shore and accessory property utilized was \$190,380, the cash capital amounted to \$195,450, the cost of material was \$62,376, the amount of wages paid was \$77,440, and the total value of the products was \$317,482.

There were 73 firms engaged in the wholesale fishery trade in the State, with a cash capital of \$804,100, a value of shore and accessory property of \$446,685, giving employment to 475 persons, and paying out during the year \$172,436 in wages.

According to the figures of 1905, the number of hands then employed in the fisheries, including those who caught the fish, worked in the canneries and smokehouses, and in the wholesale establishments preparing the fish for market, was not far from 16,000, and the value of the products, when ready to go into the hands of the retailers, must have been at least \$8,000,000.

THE LANE-LIBBY FISHERIES COMPANY.

We here give a brief description of the wholesale plant of the Lane-Libby Fisheries Company, situated at Vinalhaven.

Edwin Lane and Thomas G. Libby formed a copartnership under the firm name of Lane & Libby in the spring of 1871, conducting a general store, also doing contract work building houses and painting. Mr. Lane, the senior member, having followed the sea more or less, and having been in the fishing business with his father who had followed it all his life, in 1878 they built several buildings at Vinalhaven and started a wholesale fish business, continuing their retail store as well, fitting out vessels and supplying the help.

The firm continued doing a general fishing business, increasing each year, and in 1895 the Vinalhaven Fish Co. was incorporated, taking over the fish business only; Lane & Libby still continuing with their general retail store.

In 1903 the Vinalhaven Glue Co. was formed and incorporated, which was for the manufacture of glue and fertilizer and the by-products of the fish heads, bones, skins and waste.

In 1908 the Lane-Libby Fisheries Co. was incorporated, combining the three companies of Lane & Libby, the Vinalhaven Fish Co. and the Vinalhaven Glue Co.

The plant has grown until now it embraces about 125,000 square feet of floor space, covering the fish factory, glue factory, and a four-story cold storage building; having a wharf frontage of 400 feet.

The yearly output at the present time varies from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds of ground fish, consisting of cod, cusk, haddock, hake and pollock; from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of glue; 300 to 400 tons of fish fertilizer; 200 to 300 barrels of oil and 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of sounds.

They import their own salt from the Mediterranean ports and supply to a great extent the other fish concerns along the coast.



Lane-Libby Fisheries Company, Vinalhaven, Me.
Fish drying on flakes; cold storage plant on right.

Their supply of fish is secured from boats and vessels which land at their factory at Vinalhaven. They also buy largely of the smaller fish dealers at different ports along the coast of Maine and in Nova Scotia.

They pack boneless fish in all sizes of packages, from one-pound boxes to sixty-pounds, in different style packages; also many different grades of fish which are marketed mostly in the New England States, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the West. Also, large quantities of hard dried fish of different kinds are shipped to the West Indies and South America.

The Company employ at their Vinalhaven factory from 75 to 100 men and women. They also operate a glue factory at Eastport, employing about 10 men; also a great many fishermen in boats and vessels which go after the supply of fish, varying from 100 to 200 men at different seasons of the year.

They have two boilers, 100 and 75 horse power respectively, which operate the glue factory and cold storage building and heat the building all through the cold weather, as the business is operated the year around.

They can salt in their buildings at one time 3,000,000 pounds of fish. The capacity of the cold storage plant is about 1,250,000 pounds. Here the fish are taken in fresh from the water—such as herring, shad, blue-backs and mackerel—and frozen in the best possible condition, being frozen the same day they are caught, supplying bait to the fishermen, also, fish food in the winter season which is marketed mostly in the large cities.

They are the largest wholesale dealers in Maine and it is the only plant in the country combining a cold storage building to furnish bait for the fishermen, a fish factory to take care of their catch, and a glue and oil factory to take care of all the by-products.

They pay out for labor at their factory from \$35,000 to \$50,000 a year, besides paying to the fishermen at Vinalhaven and along the coast from \$75,000 to \$125,000 a year for their catch.

Their sales from all branches of the business reach over \$300,000 a year.

GRANITE.

By far, the most extensive mineral industry in Maine is the production of granite. Granite is well distributed over the State but in some sections the distribution is far more liberal

than in others. Sometimes the underlying rock of a whole town or even a much larger extent of territory is granite, while in other cases only here and there the outcroppings of this rock are seen, or it may only appear in large boulders scattered over the surface of the ground.

The prevailing rock in York county is granite. In Biddeford numerous quarries have been opened and worked quite extensively, also in Kennebunk and Kennebunkport. Excellent granite is also found in Alfred, Lebanon, Newfield, Parsonsfield and other towns in the county, upon which quarries have been worked to some extent.

In Oxford county, the beautiful mountains in Hebron and Peru are composed of granite, Woodstock is mostly underlaid with the same kind of stone, and the ledge over which the Androscoggin river falls in Rumford is also of granite. In general, the high peaks in Oxford county are composed largely of the same material, and it is claimed that every town in the county contains more or less of this valuable building stone.

Granite is abundant in Franklin county. Immense deposits are found at North Jay where the quarrying and dressing of the stone has become an extensive and permanent business. Saddleback Mountain, in the Rangeley region, is composed mostly of granite, also Mount Bigelow in the northeastern section of the county. It is also found in Farmington, Chesterville and other towns.

In Cumberland county, granite is quarried in Freeport, Pownal and Yarmouth, and is found in many other localities.

Kennebec county is noted for its fine light granite. Several important quarries are worked in Hallowell, and Augusta contains many good ledges which have been wrought to a considerable extent. It is found in Gardiner, Belgrade, Wayne and other sections of the county.

In Sagadahoc county, granite is found in Bowdoinham, Topsham, and other towns but is not worked to any great extent.

In Knox county granite is wrought extensively in Hurricane Isle, Saint George, South Thomaston and Vinalhaven.

In Lincoln county, extensive deposits of granite are found in Bristol, Monhegan island, Waldoboro and other towns, but the most important quarries are in Waldoboro.

Waldo county is rich in its deposits of granite. Mount Waldo

and Mosquito mountain in Frankfort and Heagan mountain in Prospect, literally mountains of granite, and bordering on the navigable waters of Penobscot river, can hardly be surpassed as to the favorable situation of the stone for quarrying and facilities for water transportation. Extensive deposits are also found in Lincolnville, Northport, Searsport and Swanville.

Hancock county is noted for its large number of granite quarries, Bluehill, Franklin, Mount Desert, Stonington and Sullivan, all being extensively engaged in the business, while Brooksville, Dedham, Deer Isle, Eden, Penobscot, Sedgwick and Swans Island do more or less producing granite in some form.

In Washington county, there are extensive deposits of granite in Cooper, Meddybemps, Charlotte, Robbinston, Calais, Baring, Addison, Jonesboro, Jonesport and other towns, though not worked so extensively as in some other sections. Red granite is quarried in Jonesboro and at Red Beach in Calais, black granite in Addison, and the gray variety in Jonesport.

In the northern counties of the State, granite is but little worked, except for local use, on account of the expense of transportation, Norridgewock, in Somerset county, being about the only town in which any considerable amount is produced for shipment. But there are scores of towns and townships in this section which, no doubt, equal any we have mentioned in their granite deposits.

Rough split granite has long been used in Maine in building cellar walls and underpinning for buildings, in bridge and other outside work, and in the form of paving blocks for city streets, but the abundance and cheapness of lumber for a long time prevented the use of the much more expensive granite as a building material. A large amount of rough granite was also shipped out of the State. Fort Monroe was built of stone quarried at Seal Harbor in the town of Saint George, and a part of the stone used in the construction of the Delaware breakwater came from the Chaise quarry in the same town. In 1836 rough split granite sold in New York at 40 cents per cubic foot, and large quantities were shipped there from Saint George.

To be sure, here and there a public building was constructed of granite a century ago, but it was not until about the time of the Civil war that there was sufficient call for dressed granite to make it really an industry in our State. Since that time the

granite business has had a gradual growth, in which the State of Maine has largely shared, fluctuating more or less from year to year according to the volume of contracts the operators were able to secure. The total value of all granite produced in the State in 1897 was \$1,115,327; in 1898, \$1,032,621; in 1899, \$1,321,082; in 1900, \$1,568,573; in 1901, \$2,689,300; and in 1905, \$2,713,795.

The great bulk of the granite produced in Maine is shipped out of the State. Much of it is dressed stone which goes into the construction of buildings, some of the most important National and State structures being built of Maine granite; also bank and insurance buildings, business blocks, private residences, etc. Street work is another line into which Maine granite largely enters, consisting of curbing, paving, etc.; while bridges, dams and railroads use considerable more, and monumental work and other miscellaneous uses claim their share.

LIME.

Limestone is found at various points well scattered over the State, but little has ever been burned outside of Knox and Waldo counties. The origin and early history of the industry is clearly stated in Eaton's History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, pages 43 and 67.

According to this authority, it was about 1733, that Samuel Waldo, "having made experiments upon the limestone found near the river at what is now called the Prison quarry and found it good, he caused a lime-kiln to be erected and lime burnt in considerable quantities for the Boston market. This lime-kiln, the first in this region, stood on the eastern branch of the George's, nearly abreast of the present State Prison, between the lower toll bridge and the site of Mr. Paine's old store; where its remains are still to be seen."

Under date of 1754, the history further states that "lime burning had been continued, up to the present time, by the proprietor Brigadier Waldo; the rock being dug at the before mentioned and only quarry then opened, and burnt at four small kilns near the block-house, where was also a small wharf and lime-store, from which two sloops were kept constantly running to Boston."

Greenleaf's Survey of Maine, edition of 1829, page 248, states



One of Maine's Famous Lime-rock Quarries (About 350 feet deep.) Situated in Rockland, Knox County.

that "the principal exports from the ports comprising the district of Waldoboro are lumber and lime—we have no account nor estimate of their quantity." The Waldoboro district comprises the ports of Waldoboro, Rockland, Thomaston and Damariscotta.

In 1835, the amount of lime annually burned in the State amounted to nearly 700,000 casks, Thomaston, then including Rockland, furnishing 400,000 casks; Lincolnville, 100,000; Camden, 70,000, about equally divided between Camden village and Goose River village, now Rockport; Hope, 5,000; and the rest from Warren. The lime made at Warren was boated upon the Saint George river by means of gondolas, six or seven miles, to Thomaston for shipment.

The price of wood at that time was 75 cents per cord in Hope and \$3.00 on the coast, but the amount saved on the cost of fuel in Hope was all expended in the cost of cartage to a shipping point. Lime was at one time manufactured in Islesboro but not very extensively. At the present time it is produced only in Rockland, Thomaston, Rockport and Warren.

At the above date lime casks cost 28 cents and limestone was sold at the kilns on the basis of 20 cents per cask of manufactured lime, the latter item being made up of value of rock in the quarry, 3 cents; quarrying, 7 cents; and cartage, 10 cents. The product sold at \$1.00 per cask. Seven-eighths of the lime transported to different markets was then carried in Thomaston (Rockland included) bottoms, navigated and manned by their own citizens. There were constantly employed in carrying lime and bringing wood, at least one hundred sail of vessels.

The above prices are given for Rockland, but they varied somewhat from those at Rockport, where, on account of the quarry being near the shore, the limestone was delivered at the kilns for 14 cents per cask, and the lime sold at 87½ cents per cask. In earlier times lime had sold in Boston as high as \$2.00 per cask.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, in his second report on the Geology of the State of Maine, 1838, page 117, states that formerly, in Thomaston, an immense quantity of fuel was used, since it required no less than three weeks to burn a kiln of lime, but the time had then been reduced to four days and nights. About this time the perpetual kiln was introduced, two having been

constructed in 1837, and anthracite coal screenings were at first used, being fed into the top of the kiln in connection with the limestone, and the lime, as burned, drawn out from the bottom of the mass, but the results of the first use of coal were not satisfactory. Previously, the wood fire was built under the limestone and, when the burning process was completed, the kiln was allowed to cool before the lime was removed.

Although the manufacture of lime has been continuous since its establishment, and the business fairly remunerative, there have been great fluctuations in the amount and value of the product. In 1892, the Maine output was valued at \$1,600,000, but during the four panicky years following, it fell off rapidly, reaching its lowest point in 1896, when it was valued at \$608,077. In 1890, there were 1,903,639 barrels of lime produced in Maine, valued at \$1,523,499; and in 1898, the produce was 1,771,202 barrels, valued at \$1,283,468. In 1909, the production was approximately 1,956,313 barrels. The industry is confined almost exclusively to Knox county, 1,521,313 barrels being manufactured by the Rockland-Rockport Lime Company. A fair market value f. o. b. cars or vessel would be 80 cents per barrel, or \$1,565,050.40. In addition to the manufactured lime, the Rockland-Rockport Lime Company sells large quantities of limestone for fluxing and other purposes, for which they received about \$150,000 during 1909.

From a crude beginning, the lime industry has kept pace with the times, and probably in no industry in the State is there more up-to-date machinery and appliances in use than in quarrying and transporting the limestone and converting it into lime. Where formerly the hand drill and blasting powder were used in loosening the rock from its bed, now the most approved power drills, operated by compressed air, are to be seen, and the more powerful and economical dynamite has taken the place of powder. Instead of hauling the rock up an incline and carting it to the kilns with oxen or horses as the motive power, which at best was a slow and laborious process, the hoisting is now done by means of cable ways operated by electricity, and the rock dumped directly from the hoisting boxes into dump cars standing upon the track of a broad gauge belt line of railroad, over which the train is quickly run to the wharves and the broken limestone is dumped from the cars directly into the

mouth of the kilns. Coal is added and, by an ingenious device to control the delivery, the lime is run out of the bottom of the kiln. The time for burning a kiln of lime has been reduced to 24 hours.

The superior quality of the product of our lime kilns is undisputed. Competition in this industry is sharp, and millions of barrels of inferior grades of lime, manufactured in other states and in the Maritime Provinces, are annually thrown upon the market of the country at prices far below the cost of the Maine article, yet Knox county lime is known and appreciated all along the Atlantic sea-board and holds its own in the markets at a fair margin of profit, against all competitors.

The product of the kilns had universally been marketed in the form of lump lime, and the same is true to a large extent at the present time, but the report of this department for 1902 showed that the Rockland-Rockport Lime Company had acquired a process, protected by patent rights, for the production of hydrated lime. A plant had been created in Rockland, with heavy, modern machinery, for its manufacture, and another fitted up on the company's wharves in New York, where the lime flour could be mixed with cement or any other material desired in preparing it for use; and a similar plant has since been fitted up in Boston.

Hydrated lime is made by slaking lump lime with water in a closed retort, which reduces the lumps to a fine, dry powder. This powder is then screened through a series of fine sieves, by means of which every particle of foreign matter which may have been in the mass is removed, leaving an impalpable powder, absolutely pure hydrated lime or lime flour.

During the few years that hydrated lime has been on the market, the company has gradually built up an extensive demand for it, so that, at the present time, there are at work at the plant in Rockland over fifty men and ten pairs of horses, and several thousand tons are produced annually.

The many advantages gained by the addition of lime paste to a cement mortar have long been appreciated by all concerned, but the difficulty encountered in attempting to secure a thorough mixture of the lime putty and the cement has been the source of much annoyance. The nature of this difficulty will be easily understood when it is remembered that lime putty is a wet, tenacious, pasty material, while cement is a fine, dry powder.

With the introduction of hydrated lime, however, this difficulty was successfully surmounted, as the dry powdered lime could be thoroughly mixed with the cement and sand and, as water was added, a uniform mortar was produced with no fat or lean streaks in it. This is a plastic and smooth working mortar and can be spread more rapidly in brick work than any other.

Another advantage in brick work is its great adhesive strength, the reason for which is that the hydrated lime-cement mortar retains the moisture much longer than straight cement mortar, thus retarding the set, softening the surface of the brick and enabling the mortar to penetrate deeper and gain a stronger grip. The tests show its great advantage for laying not only brick, but cement blocks, tiles and all other porous materials, as well.

The beneficial effects of the application of lime to our partially exhausted soils has long been recognized. It was one of Prof. Jackson's leading thoughts, while making his geological survey of the State of Maine prior to 1840, to find limestone well distributed over the State, and he made scores of tests during his work to ascertain where lime could be produced for agricultural purposes.

The Rockland-Rockport Lime Company has made a study of the matter of producing a lime of the proper consistency to be most beneficial in its application to our worn soils, and several years ago put upon the market a brand of hydrated lime which is having a steady and constantly increasing sale, not only in New England but in the Middle and South Atlantic states. It is specially prepared for use on the soil and is an unusually pure calcium lime, being made from a limestone which analyzes from 93 to 97 per cent calcium carbonate, with less than 2 per cent magnesian carbonate. It is a combination of calcium hydrate and calcium carbonate made in accordance with the recommendations of the various agricultural experiment stations. Hydrated lime is also largely used in the preparation of Bordeaux mixture for the destruction of bugs and the prevention of rust on potatoes.

LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

From the early days, the manufacture of lumber has been the leading industry in Maine. Outside of agriculture, more

men are employed in the various branches of its production than in any other line of business. Nearly every town has its local saw mill, and besides, there are scores of immense plants in the State where millions of feet of lumber are sawed annually for shipment. For years, Bangor was the greatest lumber shipping port in the world, and today, by far the largest item of freight over the Bangor and Aroostook and Maine Central railroads is made up of the forest products of our State, and still an immense amount of lumber is shipped by water.

Although the amount cut for all purposes shows no diminution as the years come and go, there is every indication that the supply, up to a reasonable limit, will be permanent. One of the best posted men on forest conditions is our State Forest Commissioner, Edgar E. Ring. In his report for 1902, he has this to say on this point:

“Very little land is being stripped to such an extent that it will not furnish another crop of lumber from the undersized trees of the present stand in a comparatively few years. Actual deforestation, except from forest fires, as I have stated, can never take place to any considerable extent in Maine, as the agricultural lands are very largely occupied. On the other hand, there is likely to be a constant increase in our lumber producing areas, on account of there being so little profit in cultivating dry, stony ground for farm crops, and more or less of such lands are reverting to forest growth each season. On the whole, it is safe to reckon that there will be from eleven to twelve million acres of land in this State that will be lumber producing for all time.”

It is claimed that the first saw mill in Maine was erected in what is now South Berwick about 1634, and fifty years later there were 24 mills in operation in the State. The locality in this town, known as Great Works, took its name from a mill containing eighteen saws, which was built in 1650, at the falls on the Piscataqua river. The abundance of pine and the numerous available water powers attracted the attention of the settlers, and an export trade in lumber was early built up which has ever since continued to flourish.

As the settlement of the State gradually extended to the eastward, many mills were built, some of large capacity, and many of the important water powers on our larger rivers were utilized

for this purpose. Brunswick was early a great lumber producing place, having at one time thirty large saw mills. The sawed lumber was largely rafted to Bath for shipment, yet a considerable portion was hauled by ox-teams to a shipping point on the bay in the southern part of the town.

Machias early became an important point in Eastern Maine in the manufacture of lumber, later followed by Ellsworth on the Union river and Calais on the Saint Croix; but the falls on Penobscot river, between Old Town and Bangor, at one time furnished power for more saws than were ever run in any other section of the State. A large amount of lumber was formerly sawed at Winnegance, on the line between Bath and Phippsburg, a tide power of over 300 horse power being utilized.

There is no manufacturing industry in the State so widely scattered, the number of mills being several times greater than that of any other industry.

There has been great changes in recent years as to the location of mills manufacturing lumber for export. While formerly they were invariably built at the falls on the rivers so as to utilize the water power there developed, and from which the sawed lumber could be rafted to tide water, at the present time the mills are built either on the line of some railway convenient to a water way where logs can be collected, or on a tide water river where the logs can be rafted down from the boom, and the sawed product loaded directly on a vessel from the mill.

While the lumber sawed at the mills located on tide water is very largely shipped to market by schooners, that produced at the mills along the railway lines is generally sent by rail; and while formerly water was the motive power used by all mills, now steam power is, for the most part, used in the large plants, sawdust and other mill waste being utilized for fuel, being conveyed automatically to the furnaces.

In the matter of improved machinery this industry has kept well abreast of the time, perhaps as much so in the saw itself as in any other part of the equipment. From the old up-and-down saw, which would cut perhaps 1,000 feet of lumber per day, has been developed the muley, the gang, the rotary, and the band saw, which latter, under favorable conditions, has been made to cut 100,000 feet in a day, though from 50,000 to 60,000 feet might be an average day's work.

The largest plant shipping its product by rail is that of the Saint John Lumber Company, located in the town of Van Buren. It is important in another sense, for it is using lumber cut on the upper sections of Saint John river. It is manufacturing within our own borders a large amount of lumber, which otherwise would be floated into New Brunswick and reshipped into the United States as a manufactured product.

This plant is conveniently located on the shore of Saint John river on the one hand, and the track of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad on the other. It was erected at a cost of \$500,000 and commenced operations in the summer of 1904, using, at first, about 25,000,000 feet of logs yearly, but the cut has been increased to 50,000,000 feet annually, the spruce going largely into long lumber and the cedar into shingles.

PULP AND PAPER.

The manufacture of pulp and paper has always been associated together, for reducing the rags or other material to a pulp was the first step in the making of paper. For centuries, rags had been practically the only material used as paper stock, in fact, it has been but little more than forty years since wood fiber came into use.

Wood pulp was not, for a number of years, accepted as the coming paper fiber and its introduction was viewed with no little contempt by many. As late as 1874, an English trade paper said: "Great endeavors have been made to introduce wood pulp as a fiber, but practical papermakers deem it a failure. Two kinds are in general use, mechanically prepared and chemically prepared. The great fault of the first is its weakness—after all it is mere sawdust. The chemically prepared seems a good fiber, but its price, at twenty pounds wet, or thirty-six pounds dry, per ton, is sadly against its use."

In 1862, samples of paper made from wood pulp mixed with rags, were exhibited in London, the wood having been rubbed down into pulp against the rough surface of a wheel. Five years later, at Paris, a machine invented by a German, Herman Voelter, for grinding wood pulp, was exhibited, and it was upon a similar machine, especially imported, that mechanically ground pulp was first produced in this country in 1867, at Stockbridge,

in Massachusetts. This first American ground wood pulp was produced at the rate of about one-half ton daily and sold for eight cents per pound.

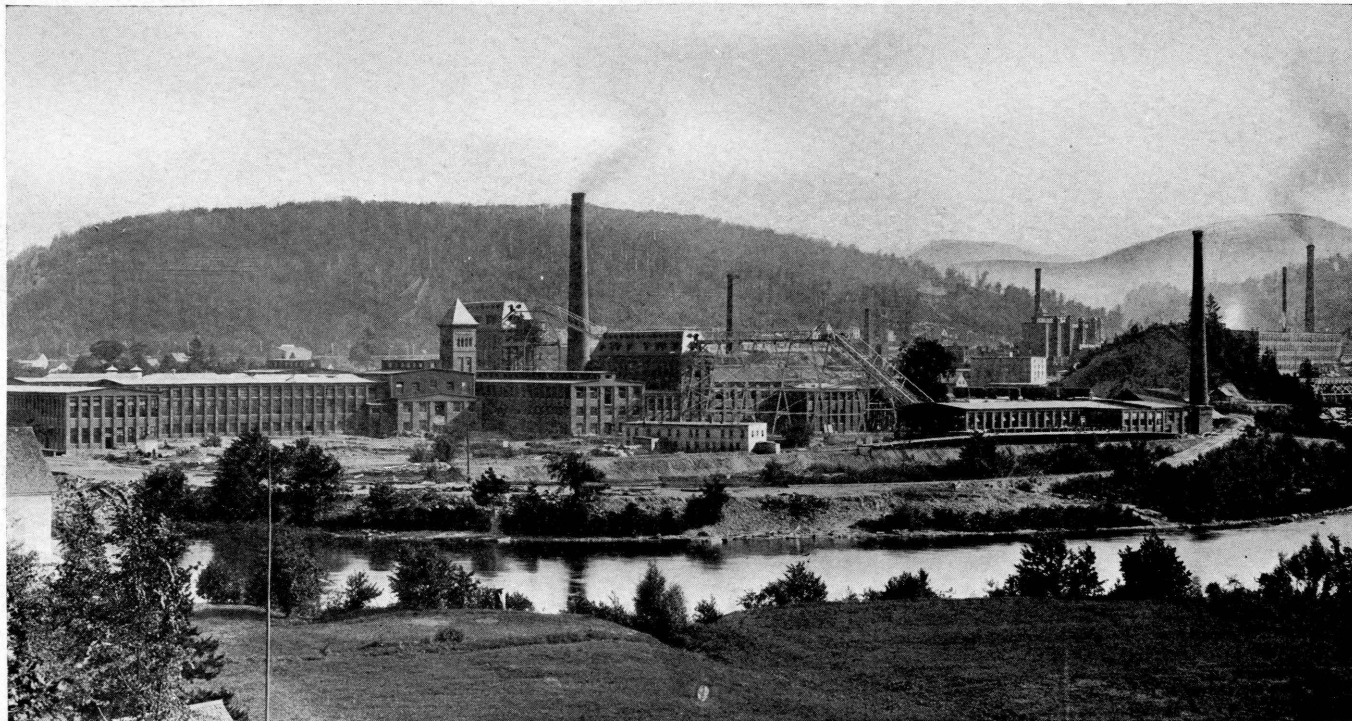
About this time experiments were first made in grinding pulp in Maine, one having been carried on at a location known as Steep Falls in the town of Norway, but probably the first mill to manufacture ground wood pulp in this State on a commercial basis was that started in 1868 or 1869 in Topsham by Charles D. Brown and E. B. Dennison. The first grinders used by these men were known as the Taft grinders, made, we have been informed, at the Bath Iron Works. In 1870, they organized the Androscoggin Pulp Company which, in a few years, owned or controlled mills at Brunswick, Saccarappa (Westbrook), Paris, Norway and Great Falls, at all of which places the Taft machine was used for reducing the wood to pulp. Each mill had two runs of stones and the total product for the company was about twelve tons of pulp in 24 hours.

In 1872, the process of manufacturing pulp-boards was patented by Messrs. Brown and Dennison, and the Androscoggin Pulp Company took up the manufacture of paper box-boards.

Other ground wood enterprises followed those of the Androscoggin Pulp Company in the course of time, but we should consider them small affairs now, and there were none that made mechanical pulp on a large scale until, in 1888, the Otis Falls Pulp Company began operations. This company's plant at Otis Falls, in the town of Jay, set an entirely new standard and revolutionized the industry in Maine. Its large hydraulic development was along the latest and most approved lines and in one room of the company's plant, which was constructed throughout in the most thorough manner, between four thousand and five thousand horse power was developed and used, and from fifty to sixty tons of pulp produced in 24 hours.

A large amount of chemically prepared pulp is used in the manufacture of paper, yet the amount of mechanically prepared, or ground wood pulp, far exceeds the chemical. There are two processes by which wood is treated chemically, known as the soda process and the sulphite process.

The soda process is older than either the sulphite or mechanical and was first introduced by Hugh Burgess in England in 1854 and patented by him in this country the same year. It



Mills of the Oxford Paper Company, Rumford, Maine.

came into extended use earlier than sulphite fiber, though the use of the latter has since surpassed it. In Maine, the first soda pulp mill was that established in 1872, at Yarmouthville, in the town of Yarmouth, by H. M. Clark, Homer F. Locke and Henry Furbish. It was later sold to S. D. Warren and George W. Hammond. The S. D. Warren plant at Cumberland Mills, in the city of Westbrook, began to make soda fiber in 1880. Soda pulp is now made in Fairfield, Old Town (Great Works), Rumford, Westbrook (Cumberland Mills), and Yarmouth (Yarmouthville).

In Maine, poplar wood only is used in the soda process. Up to a certain point the preparatory treatment of the wood is the same in both the soda and sulphite processes, that is to say, until the wood has been gotten into condition for chemical treatment in what is termed the digester.

This preliminary preparation of the wood consists in the sawing of it into lengths of two feet, the removal of the bark by an ingenious apparatus on which revolving knives are fixed, the chipping of the wood, after barking, into pieces about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch square and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, and the screening mechanically of these chips so that they may, as far as possible, be free from sawdust and knots. It is the object of the papermaker to get these chips into the cleanest possible condition before the chemical treatment commences, as, to a very large extent, the cleanliness of his product will depend on the thoroughness with which such impurities as knots, bark and dirt have been removed in the mechanical treatment. In the case of poplar wood, it is almost the universal custom to peel the trees in the woods in late spring and early summer, so that in this case the operation of barking at the pulp mill is unnecessary.

Of the two chemical processes, the soda process is distinctly the simpler. The digester is generally made of welded steel, cylindrical in form, and a convenient size is about 40 feet in length by 9 feet in diameter. This is absolutely filled with the thoroughly cleansed chips, and at the same time there is run into it a solution amounting to about 1,200 to 1,250 cubic feet of caustic soda at a strength suitable for the complete softening of the wood and the separation of the cellulose fiber.

When the digester has been filled, a strong iron lid is bolted

down on top of it and steam is turned on so as to rise from the bottom to the top through the entire body of chips. The steam pressure is gradually raised until from 100 to 125 pounds per square inch is reached, and at that it is maintained for nine or ten hours. During the cooking some steam is continually blown off in order to induce circulation of the contents and to enable the highest temperature, consistent with the pressure of the steam, to be attained. This is called relieving, and is a most important part of the treatment.

When the cooking process is completed, the attendant opens a valve at the bottom of the digester and the pressure of steam inside drives out the whole contents into a suitable vessel known as the blowtank. This blowing off under high pressure has also the result of breaking up the softened wood into a sponge-like mass of pulp. This pulp is very dark in color and is mixed with the blackened caustic liquor used in cooking.

By means of a series of fine perforations in the bottom of the blowtank, the black, spent, caustic liquor is drained away from the pulp and the latter is then ready for the processes of washing, screening and bleaching. The washing is done by running hot water down through the mass until all traces of the liquor have been drained away, which leaves the pulp of a buff color.

Screening is necessary in order to remove all knots that failed to be separated in the treatment of the uncooked chips, likewise any uncooked fiber and dirt. To effect this, the pulp is very largely diluted with water and then floated along a wide trough which permits of the settling out of a large amount of the impurities; the pulp continues to float while the impurities settle to the bottom. The screening proper is carried out by causing the fibrous liquid to pass through slotted brass or bronze plates, for perfect screening the slots being only nine-thousandths of an inch wide.

The large amount of water used in the screening process is removed by a simple arrangement of separation through finely woven wire cloth, and the pulp is then run into suitable tanks where it is bleached to a fine white color. This is done by mixing with the pulp a bleaching solution prepared from hypochlorite of lime, commonly called bleaching powder, and the application of steam heat for about six hours.

In the sulphite process the operations are decidedly more complicated, much more care and skill have to be exercised, and the wear and tear of the plant is much greater than in the soda process. In making sulphite pulp, the liquor employed for cooking the wood chips is usually a mixture of bisulphite of lime and bisulphite of magnesia, though in many instances, bisulphite of lime alone is used.

The whole art of making these bisulphite liquors is quite complicated, as, from the very beginning of the operation, the sulphur is apt to go off in a state of vapor without combining with the oxygen of the air, and this gives a great deal of trouble by filling up the plant with raw sulphur when the gases become cool enough to condense it. This acid liquor is of an exceedingly pungent nature and great care has to be exercised during the entire manufacturing operations to see that as little of the gas escapes into the air as possible, as any leakage on an extended scale would make the work impossible for the employes, and at the same time cause great loss.

The filling of the digester, the cooking, blowing out, draining, washing, screening and bleaching are very similar to those in the soda process, yet in the sulphite process the steam pressure does not usually go higher than 80 pounds to the square inch, and the cooking period varies from eight to thirteen hours. Spruce is the wood principally used in Maine in this process as well as in the making of ground wood pulp.

When the sulphite process first came into being, manufacturers and inventors were overwhelmed by the great difficulty of conducting the cooking operations under pressure with a liquid which is so corrosive in its action on iron and steel vessels. This trouble has been gotten over by lining the entire insides of these vessels with acid-proof bricks, specially prepared for the purpose and thoroughly bedded in cement, so that a complete protection is afforded to the iron shell.

Sulphite fiber was first produced commercially in this country in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1884, and the first sulphite mill in Maine was that of the Eastern Manufacturing Company at South Brewer, which began operations in the latter part of 1889. This was followed by others in rapid succession, so that now there are sulphite mills in Augusta, Baileyville (Woodland), Brewer (South), East Millinocket, Gardiner (South),

Howland, Jay (Chisholm), Lincoln, Lisbon (Falls), Madison, Millinocket, Orono, Rumford (2), and Winslow.

On the basis of the value of products, the pulp and paper industry exceeds any other single industry in the State; although both the manufacture of cotton goods and lumber and timber products give employment to more hands than does the pulp and paper industry. At the present time the number of hands employed in the pulp and paper mills is in excess of 9,000, and the total wages paid exceed that of the cotton industry, and probably is not much less than the total wages paid in the lumber and timber industry.

SARDINES.

The first successful attempt at packing sardines in this country was started at Eastport, Maine, in 1875, and the industry has since been practically confined to this State, and Eastport and Lubec have been the principal places where the work has been carried on, although the erection of scattered factories has been extended along the coast as far west as Boothbay Harbor. To show the standing of this Maine industry and also its importance compared with other fish canning industries, we quote the following from a United States report on the Census of Manufactures for 1905:

“Practically all of the sardines canned in the United States during the census year were packed in the State of Maine. Of the total 87,224,524 pounds for the United States, 86,218,610 pounds, or 98.8 per cent, were reported from Maine, the value being \$4,291,324, out of a total of \$4,380,498 for the country. The only other states from which sardine canning was reported were California and New York, the former state reporting 860,000 pounds, valued at \$78,000, and the latter 145,914 pounds, valued at \$11,174. Next in importance to the salmon canning of Alaska and the Columbia river comes the sardine packing in the State of Maine. The Maine sardine is the young of the sea herring, which is very plentiful along the coast of that State.”

The idea of packing small fishes in oil under the name of sardines, originated in France as early as 1850, when the annual pack was only 3,000,000 cans, but the business increased about three hundred per cent in the following decade and since that

time it has developed to very large proportions. The work was taken up in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Japan, and France gradually lost the monopoly of the trade.

In 1865, Mr. George Burnham of the firm of Burnham and Morrill, Portland, Maine, conceived the idea of using the small herring as a substitute for sardines. It was well known that myriads of small herring were annually caught near Eastport. These were too small for smoking or pickling, and he thought they might be used with profit as a substitute, and if properly prepared they would be equally good.

He visited France and studied the question on the scene of actual operations, and became familiar with the details of the French canneries. In 1867, he went to Eastport, secured a plant and commenced to work out the problem. Owing to the dampness of the climate, he found great difficulty in drying the fish, and besides, there was a flavor of herring oil which he could not succeed in destroying. This enterprise was therefore abandoned. But he had done enough to call the attention of others to the matter, who, after several years, in 1875, made a successful start in the business which has since continued to expand until, in 1905, it took seventh rank among the manufacturing industries of the State, being exceeded in value of products by only pulp and paper, lumber and timber products, cotton goods, boots and shoes, woolen goods, and foundry and machine shop products in the order named.

The herring are usually caught in weirs. Weirs have to be constructed every spring as they will not withstand the storms of winter. They are made by driving a row of small poles, set about three feet apart and extending from the shore directly out into the bay. The outer end is curved nearly back upon itself and finally turned a short distance into the enclosure, but leaving a small open space for an entrance. Brush is then woven into the poles basket fashion.

As the school of herring moves along with the tide they are arrested in their course by coming in contact with the weir. They do not attempt to work through the brush but turn and follow the line of the weir until they pass through the opening into the enclosure at the outer end. Here they continue to swim slowly around in a circle, always passing the blind entrance without finding it. They are taken out at low tide.

In order to capture the entrapped fish a seine is used. This is a large net, generally over one hundred feet in length, and may be from 10 to 18 feet in depth at the ends and from 15 to 30 feet in the middle. A purse line extends around the bottom of the seine, passing through a series of iron rings, and a pole is attached to each end of the net.

When the proper time arrives, a boat containing the seine is taken inside the enclosure. One of the poles is pushed down into the mud beside one of the stakes at the mouth of the weir, to which it is made fast. The seine is then stretched across the entrance and the boat is gradually moved around the sides of the enclosure, at the same time the seine is payed out, until its ends are finally brought together, with the fish enclosed in it. By drawing the purse line the bottom of the seine is closed, and the seine hauled in until the fish are brought together in a body compact enough to be dipped out into the boat, large dip nets being used. Larger boats usually collect the fish and take them immediately to the canneries.

The sardine factories are located on wharves in order that they may be reached by the collecting boats. The fish are hoisted from the boats in great tubs, generally by steam power, and are immediately taken to the cutting room and spread out on long tables. The cutting is done largely by women and children, who become very expert at the work. A fish is seized in the left hand and with one stroke with a large knife the head is severed and the entrails dragged out.

The fish are next thoroughly washed in sea water, then thrown into strong brine where they remain from fifteen to thirty minutes. After coming from the pickle, the fish are spread on wire flakes and placed in a huge oven, heated to such a degree that the fish are sufficiently cooked in about five minutes. They are then taken to the packing room where young women pack the larger ones in mustard and the smaller in cotton seed oil. Covers are placed on the filled cans and they are rapidly sealed, cleaned and packed in wooden boxes or cases, 100 cans of oils or 48 cans of mustards to the case, and they are ready to be marked for shipment. Instead of the baking process, some packers cook the fish in boiling cotton seed oil.

The lettering and decorating on the cans or tin boxes in which the sardines are packed is done by a lithographic pro-

cess, and is printed on the sheet tin before it is cut up by the can makers. The cans are made mostly in the vicinity of the sardine factories, many packers making their own cans.

The cases or boxes in which the sardines are packed for shipment are made from shooks, prepared at the saw mills in nearby towns. A shook is the prepared material for the sides, ends, bottom and cover of the case, and the work of making the case consists in nailing these parts together, many using nailing machines by which several boxes per minute can be made.

The heads and other fish refuse, which accumulate during the process of canning, are collected and made into fertilizer at factories erected for that purpose. A cheap grade of oil is also obtained during the process.

As only the small herring are used for sardines, the large ones are cured in various ways and are put up as smoked, boneless, pickled, etc., which, of itself, is a very considerable industry.

SHIP BUILDING (STEEL).

The Bath Iron Works, the only steel ship building plant in the State, seems to be the outgrowth of the combination of two distinct plants, one of which had been manufacturing windlasses, capstans, pumps and heavy casting, while the other had been producing marine engines and boilers.

In the fall of 1865, General Thomas W. Hyde, who had just returned from the Civil war, leased for a term of years the Bath Iron Foundry, established by William and Oliver Moses in 1833. This plant was a very modest one, having one furnace where casting was done twice a week. There was a small pattern shop in connection with it and the work of the place was almost wholly confined to the making of iron castings for vessels.

At the expiration of his lease, Gen. Hyde purchased the establishment and made large additions, in 1878 adding a machine shop to enable him to manufacture windlasses, capstans, etc. When he took the plant, the crew consisted of seven men, but the numerous additions and improvements steadily made under his management resulted in such an extension of business that, in 1888, a force of eighty men were employed. Meanwhile, in 1884, the business had been incorporated under the name of the Bath Iron Works.

In 1881, when it became clear that Bath, if she would maintain her high place among the shipbuilding cities of the world, must be able to produce machinery, as well as hulls, for steam vessels, the people met in consultation and the result was made manifest in a subscription of \$100,000 for the establishment of shops for the production of marine engines and boilers. In the fall of 1882, work upon the foundation was begun and the middle of December saw the large buildings of the Goss Marine Iron Works standing where there had stood the ruins of a burnt saw mill. Two years later these works passed into the hands of the New England Shipbuilding Company, and in 1888 was taken over by the Bath Iron Works.

Immediately upon the consolidation of the two plants, General Hyde, who was president of the company, began making improvements and enlargements and, in the summer of 1889, he felt ready to have the place inspected by the government officials of the Navy Department, with the view of learning its fitness for building Government vessels, and the report rendered by Naval Constructor Hichborn, who was sent by Secretary Tracy to examine the place, was highly complimentary. At once General Hyde put himself among the bidders for Government work, secured two contracts, and put crews of men at work erecting the necessary buildings, constructing cradles and adding new machinery.

These two contracts called for the construction of the gunboats *Machias* and *Castine*, to be completed within two years from date, thus inaugurating the industry of steel shipbuilding in the city of Bath. These early Government contracts have been followed by others, and the numerous crafts here constructed include nearly every type of war vessel, from the torpedo boat to the immense battleship, as well as the light ship and light house tender.

A large amount of private work, as well as repairing, has been done, and some of the finest passenger steamers and pleasure yachts have been turned out from the Bath Iron Works.

In 1896, it becoming evident that the business could be more conveniently carried on by a separation of the work, the Hyde Windlass Company was formed and a new plant constructed at the corner of Washington and Federal streets and about a thousand feet south of the Bath Iron Works' plant, and, early in:

the following year, was here commenced the manufacture of windlasses, capstans, and general ship machinery. This plant had always done a flourishing business, generally giving employment to more than 200 men.

The plant of the Bath Iron Works has a water frontage of 608 feet, and a depth of 441 feet. A portion of the works was destroyed by fire on February 13, 1894, but they were in due time replaced by steel buildings of the most approved design. The yards have ample room for five vessels to be set up at the same time, and can accommodate the largest vessels built. The cradles can accommodate ships of ten thousand tons, and can be lengthened as may be required. In fitting the establishment with machinery, the same idea of accommodating large work has prevailed. Everything supplied is of the most modern type, and as steel shipbuilding has made great strides during recent years, the significance of these facts is apparent. The plant is now employing a force of 900 men.

In location, the Bath Iron Works are especially fortunate, the natural facilities being unexcelled, if indeed they are equalled anywhere. Situated twelve miles from the sea and fifteen miles from any water where a stranger would care to venture without a pilot, these works in time of war would be absolutely secure. No damage could be done them from the sea, and the high bluff of rocks which guard the winding channel, and which could be readily fortified, would make it simply impossible for any hostile vessel to make her way up to the yards where American war vessels might be building. Here, absolutely secure, vessels can be built and repaired at any time, while the natural fortifications at the mouth of the Kennebec would make the stay of blockading craft in this vicinity exceedingly unpleasant.

The harbor is one of the finest in the world. Reached by a channel that can float not only the largest ship now in existence, but the largest which in any likelihood will ever be built, this grand sheet of water, more than three miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide opposite the works, can offer secure and easy anchorage when the highest gales are raging. Freshened by the Kennebec, the water of the harbor prevents the iron hulls from fouling, while preserving the metal from that corrosion which comes from the salt sea.

SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN).

The building of wooden vessels within the limits of the State of Maine dates back to 1608. This was the year following the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and twelve years prior to the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. A settlement was made the year previous by the Popham Company near the mouth of the Kennebec river. After spending one winter at the place, the colony became discouraged at the difficulties before them, in establishing themselves in an unbroken wilderness, with no neighbors nearer than Jamestown except the not too friendly savages in the forest, and decided to break up the settlement and return home.

The settlers possessed but one very small craft, far too small for their purposes, so they set to work and, from the forest which grew along the river bank and with such tools as they had brought, cut the timber and built the "Virginia," a vessel of sufficient size to hold their belongings and cross the Atlantic on their homeward voyage.

Thus was begun what, in after years, became a large and flourishing industry which, up to the time of the Civil war, was one of the most important in the State. This was the natural sequence of the conditions existing at the time. There was a demand for vessels for the foreign and coastwise carrying trade, and for the fisheries, and Maine with its numerous harbors and abundance of timber in its forests, early seized the opportunity and held the lead against all competitors.

Going back to the date of the admission of Maine into the Union, in 1820, the ship yards of the State that year turned out 2 ships, 29 brigs, 101 schooners, and 17 sloops, a total of 149, aggregating a measurement of 14,274.67 tons, an average of 95.62 tons each. In 1825, the output had increased to 8 ships, 101 brigs, 135 schooners, and 4 sloops, a total of 248, aggregating 34,557.64 tons, an average of 139.34 tons. In 1829, it was estimated by Moses Greenleaf, author of *The Survey of Maine*, that, since 1820, the ship yards of the State built vessels amounting to an average annual value of \$1,037,000, which would be equivalent to \$23.15 to each family in the State.

It will be interesting to note the increase in size of vessels built in recent years over those of earlier times. By eliminating the 4 sloops from the product of 1825, the 8 ships, 101 brigs,



The Launching.

Yard of Cobb, Butler and Company, Rockland, Maine.



and 135 schooners would average only 141.63 tons measurement, while in 1900 up to December 1, the 2 six-masted schooners, the 6 five-masters, the 14 four-masters, and the 9 three-masters, launched from the Maine yards, averaged 1,215.83 tons net.

Shipping conditions have changed. For various reasons our foreign carrying trade is largely in the hands of foreign shippers, and of the small amount carried in American bottoms, only a small percentage is done by sailing vessels, steamers having largely taken their place, so that practically all there is left to American sailing vessels is our coastwise trade and the fisheries, and even these have been largely invaded by steamers.

Notwithstanding all these adverse conditions Maine is still prominent in the construction of wooden sailing vessels, and Bath is still a ship-building city, where every year a tonnage is launched, approximating and often surpassing that of the whole State of eighty or ninety years ago. Rockland, Camden, Milbridge, Boothbay, South Portland and Phippsburg usually have one or more vessels on the stocks, and Waldoboro, Thomaston, Belfast, Machias and Verona, occasionally get contracts for new construction. In 1905, the total value of the output of wooden vessels and boats from all our Maine ship yards was \$3,038,016.

From the sloop and pinnace of the early days have been developed types of sailing vessels in our Maine yards the equal of any produced in any other state or country. The brig and the ship were for a time popular, but they were gradually displaced by the schooner. Originally a two-masted vessel, the schooner was enlarged as the commerce of the world demanded more carrying capacity, and other masts were added, producing the three-master, the four-master and the five-master, but it remained to the closing year of the last century to develop the six-masted wooden schooner. During the season of 1900 two such vessels were launched in Maine, and which for several years stood in a class by themselves, one from the yard of H. M. Bean of Camden, and the other from the yard of Percy and Small of Bath.

The former, named the George W. Wells, was launched August 14, and of course was the first six-master afloat. Her dimensions were 302.11 feet keel, 48.6 beam and 23 feet depth of hold, and she registered 2,743 tons net. Her lower masts

were 119 feet and the top masts, 58 feet. Her two anchors weighed 8,200 and 7,500 pounds respectively.

The latter, the Eleanor A. Percy, was launched October 10, from the yard of Percy and Small. Her dimensions were 301.6½ feet keel, 50 feet beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, and she registered 3,062 tons net. Her lower masts were 123 feet in length and her top masts about one-half that length. Her two anchors weighed 8,500 pounds each.

Another development in the ship building industry is the construction of barges, a large number of which have been built in the Bath yards. They are towed by heavy steam tugs and are principally used in the coal carrying trade. In addition to these, several hundred men are constantly employed building boats both for pleasure and fishing purposes.

SLATE.

The manufacture of roofing slate has been carried on in Piscataquis county for about sixty-six years. Actual work on the ledge was commenced August 19, 1844, near Brownville village, and the first two loads of slate were started for Bangor, thirty-five miles away, on December 19 of the same year. In 1846, a second quarry was opened by the late Adams H. Merrill, about two miles from the first. Later, other quarries were opened in town, but the present time the Merrill quarry is the only one in operation.

In 1870, work was commenced in Monson, and since then a dozen or more quarries have been opened and operated for a time, but only four are now at work. In 1879, a quarry was opened in Blanchard and worked for several years. Others were developed later, but now there is but one in operation in that town. More or less work has been done in Williamsburg, where considerable slate has been made, but there is nothing doing there now. Attempts have been made to develop quarries in several other towns in the county but they have all been abandoned.

Active work at the present time is confined to the four quarries in Monson, employing 271 men; one in Brownville, employing 85 men; and one in Blanchard, employing 30 men; a total of 386 men.

The facilities for transportation of slate are good. The Ban-

gor and Aroostook Railroad passes through both Brownville and Blanchard, and the Monson Railroad, of two feet gauge and about 8 miles in length, connects the quarries at Monson with the first named road at Monson Junction. For many years the slate from Brownville was hauled by teams to Bangor and it was not until 1884 that the Monson Railroad was opened.

The slate belt in this section stretches from the Kennebec to near the Penobscot river, a distance of about 80 miles. The rock is by no means all slate, in fact it is for the most part a hard ledge which is known as "flint." The slate is in veins, set up on edge, between layers of flint, and vary in thickness from the fraction of an inch to 18 or 20 feet. A quarry usually contains a number of narrow veins as well as several wide ones. In opening a pit the sinking is done by blasting among the narrow veins so as to make a working face on the veins thick enough to make slate stock. After a sink is made the slate is removed from the face of the wall by blasting with very light charges of powder which loosens the rock without shattering it. It is then pried off with crow bars and hoisted to the surface by derricks.

For many years roofing slate was the only product of the Maine quarries. The output has generally varied from 20,000 to 50,000 squares, a square being the amount sufficient to cover 100 square feet of roof, or equivalent to a thousand of shingles. The making of roofing slate is a simple process. The sheets of stone after being hoisted to the surface are broken into blocks of a convenient size, either by a sledge hammer or by half rounds and wedges. Then the workman, sitting on a low stool, rests the side of a block against his left leg and with a mallet and thin chisels, splits it into sheets of the proper thickness.

The trimming machine consists of a steel bar upon which the end of a piece of slate is made to rest, just back of which the cutting bars or knives strike down as they revolve. As one side is trimmed the piece is quickly turned until the four edges are clipped off, the length and width of each piece being gauged by a device on the machine, the cutter's object being to save all the surface possible on each piece. Thirty-six regular sizes are made.

The utilization of slate for other purposes than roofing was a matter of slow growth. Of course school slates had been

used for many years but their manufacture never was an industry in Maine. One of the early articles of utility made of slate was what was commonly called a butter board, but more strictly a butter slate. It was simply a large sheet of slate trimmed by hand and smoothed with a fore plane. They were made by the workmen outside of working hours and sold for a trifle to the farmers' wives, and upon which they worked and salted their butter. Then slate-lined boxes for marketing butter were made in a small way, and other articles added to the list from time to time until now this branch of the industry is about as important as the making of roofing slate.

There is now a plant in Portland, employing 15 men, devoted to this branch of the industry, also several of the quarries have shops run in connection with their other work and where large quantities of slate stock is prepared and shipped away, besides the manufacture of many useful articles for the trade.

One of the leading specialties made of slate is switch boards for electrical plants, the Maine slate being very desirable for the purpose on account of its freedom from iron and other metallic substances. Probably not less than a thousand different varieties of useful articles are made of slate, among which may be mentioned table tops, laundry and kitchen tubs and sinks, tanks of all kinds, counter tops, urinal stalls, floor tiling, school blackboards, mantels, wainscoting, etc., while hundreds of others no less important are working their way into the markets of the country and building up a permanent business for the promoters of this branch of the industry.

In many places slate is taking the place of marble, and it has this great advantage; it never stains. It is not only used in its natural color, but can be marbled, giving it any shade of color or style of figure desired.

There are various reasons for the suspension of work in many of the quarries opened. Not every locality on a slate vein will make a paying quarry. The selection of a proper site is the all important thing to be done. At many points the slate is so cut up by seams that the sheets taken out are too small to be profitably worked, or stretches of imperfect stone make the handling of rubbish too expensive, and occasionally an immense slide of rock will half fill the pit. Many quarries have been opened by persons having no practical knowledge of the business, and the natural result was failure.

Unfortunately for the industry in Monson, during its early history, when most of the quarries were opened, the business was in the hands of speculators and stock operators, under which there could be no success. But since 1880 the management has been on a business basis and the industry has prospered. It has become firmly established and, in the hands of competent business men, it is as safe and profitable as any line of manufacture.

The quality of Maine slate is of the best. It is of a blue-black shade, and while many of the cheaper slates made in other parts of the country fade badly when exposed to the weather, Maine slate never loses its original shade of color.

STARCH.

The manufacture of potato starch in Maine was commenced in 1871, factories being erected that year in New Limerick by George and Elmer Hibbard, and in Presque Isle by Wheeler Hale, and the following year Alba Holmes built a factory in Caribou. Other parties commenced business in Maysville (now annexed to Presque Isle) in 1874, Fort Fairfield in 1875, and Limestone in 1877. These pioneer starch makers came from Colebrook, New Hampshire, and vicinity, where the industry had been carried on for a considerable time. They were attracted to this section of the State on account of the abundant yield of potatoes and, as a matter of fact, the industry has been almost wholly confined to Aroostook county, two or three factories only having ever been erected outside of its limits.

In 1904 the number of starch factories in the State had reached sixty-six, and the number remains about the same at the present time, the territory where potatoes are produced in great abundance being fairly well covered. The amount of starch produced in the county varies from year to year. Some years as high as 10,000 tons have been produced and again, not more than half that amount, depending largely on the supply of starch potatoes, that is, small, defective, unmerchantable potatoes. In the early days of the industry, when transportation facilities were poor, more potatoes were made into starch in the county than were shipped out to market, many farmers, remote from a shipping point, selling their entire crop at the factory. But now, as the railroads reach nearly every section of the settled

part of the county, the great bulk of the crop is shipped, leaving only the unsalable stock for starch.

The starch business is not only quite an important industry of itself but it acts as a sort of safety valve to the more important potato industry, for there is occasionally a year when the demand for shipment is slack and prices low. At such times the factories take the surplus potatoes and make them into starch, the prices paid being perhaps below the cost of production, but it saves to the farmers a part of what would otherwise be a total loss.

It takes about 250 bushels of potatoes to make a ton of starch, the average being about 8 pounds to the bushel. For 4,000 tons of starch, 1,000,000 bushels are required, and the making of 10,000 tons consumes 2,500,000 bushels. In an ordinary year about 700 hands are employed for an average of about 40 days and the item of wages at present rates would go over \$50,000. The starch making season commences early in September and generally closes some time in October, corresponding, of course, with the potato digging season.

The getting out of cooperage stock and the making of the casks for holding the starch is one of the incidentals of the business. This work is done in the county and gives employment to quite a number of hands. The heading is usually made of spruce and the staves of spruce or fir.

Potato starch is principally used for sizing in the cotton mills and bleacheries of the country, and not for laundry purposes, so the demand for it is very largely governed by the condition of the cotton manufacturing industry. As starch does not deteriorate, it can be held for better prices when the demand is slack.

A few years ago an agent of this bureau, in making an investigation of the starch industry, gave the following description of the manufacture of starch in the factory in Monticello owned by John Watson of Houlton, although the process is essentially the same in all factories. The potatoes are received from the team and dumped into the hopper, passing on from that to a revolving tube twenty-eight inches in diameter at one end, thirty-three inches at the other end, and making about seventy-five revolutions a minute. A stream of water under pressure is applied to this tube, which removes the coarse dirt from the

potatoes as they pass on to the washer which is supplied with streams of water by the pumps, and here the potatoes are washed perfectly clean.

From the washer they pass on to an elevator which carries them to the grater. The grater is made of wood, with iron heads, and is covered with grater iron. It is twenty-six inches in diameter, four feet long, and makes 500 revolutions per minute. The grated potatoes fall upon a fine brass wire sieve, and the starch, being washed out by streams of water, falls through the sieve into a tank below, while the pumice passes over the end of the sieve, and so onward into the river.

The contents of the tank is pumped into the settling vats where it is allowed to remain from six to eight hours, according to the temperature of the water, in order to settle. The starch settles to the bottom and the water is drawn off. The starch is then shoveled over into vats provided with huge stirrers. Fresh water is pumped in, the whole thoroughly mixed, and again pumped up into settling vats. Here it is allowed to remain twenty-four hours to settle. The water is then drawn off, the good starch having settled to the bottom. On top there is an impure starch which is called grains. This impure starch is put into a vat called the grain vat, fresh water is applied and the whole thoroughly mixed, and then the contents are allowed to settle. The portion that does not settle is run off into another vat which is provided with a stirrer and which has vents, one above the other. The pure starch will settle towards the bottom, and is found and drawn off by means of the vents.

All the starch is allowed to remain until the following day so that the water, still remaining in the mass of starch, may separate and rise to the surface. This water being drawn off, the starch is shoveled out, thoroughly pulverized, and then distributed on racks in the dry house. After a batch of starch is put upon the racks, the kilns are closed, the ventilators are opened, the steam turned on, and the process of drying goes on rapidly. For the first twelve hours the temperature is kept at about 160 degrees of heat; the balance of the time the heat is increased to 190 or 200 degrees. The process of drying requires about twenty-four hours. The tables beneath the racks, on which the starch falls, are made of indurated fiber board, and

are not affected by heat or moisture. The starch, as it leaves the dry house, should not contain above fifteen per cent of moisture.

The starch is next conveyed to the storehouse, the lower part of which is one large tightly sealed room, and dumped in, where it is allowed to cool. It is then put into casks, ready for storage or shipment.

WOOLEN GOODS.

One of the very earliest woolen mills in the State of which we have found any record was in Lisbon, and it has an interesting history. The Gazetteer of Maine states that "John Mayall, in 1808, erected a wooden building for a woolen mill on a power just above the bridge at Lisbon village on the Sabattus, occupying it until 1822, when it was purchased by Horace Corbett as a satinnet mill until 1850, when he quit the business. In 1860 it was refitted by J. F. Hirst, who manufactured repellents there until 1863, when he removed to Sabattusville and erected a brick mill. John Robinson immediately took this old place and manufactured flannels until 1867, when he moved to Massachusetts. The mill was then sold to N. W. Farwell, who changed it into a cotton mill." At the present date, 1910, the Farwell mills are still manufacturing cotton goods at this place.

The change from hand made woolens to the factory product in the State was not rapid, as in 1820 there were reported only six factories and they were very small affairs compared with mills of more recent date. In fact, as late as 1850, and in the newer settled parts of the State much later, the weaving by the hand loom of woolen goods for men's wear was continued in many homes, the warp being generally of cotton and the filling of home-spun woolen. A century and more ago a large amount of flax was raised, which was dressed during the winter months, spun on the flax wheel, and wrought into cloth, and a portion of the finer fiber was spun into thread for the family sewing.

Mills for carding wool into rolls were introduced several years prior to the introduction of the woolen factory. This was a great advance step in the development of the industry, as the working of the raw wool into rolls by small hand cards was a very slow and laborious process. For half a century and more carding mills flourished in all parts of the State, but for

the most part they have gone out of commission. There are still a few in operation, mostly in the eastern part of the State.

Fulling mills were for a time quite common, run either independently or in connection with a carding mill. Here the homespun cloth was dressed, out of which was to be made the Sunday suit; and as late as 1870 it was not an unusual sight to see women clad in dressed homespun woollens.

One of the most important points in the early development of the woolen industry was Dexter, where a factory was established by Amos and Jeremiah Abbot in 1820. Soon several other mills were erected and this has always been the leading business of the town. The first woolen mill in Lewiston commenced operations in 1834, and the Brown mill in Dover was started in 1836. Sanford now leads in the industry and manufactures plush goods, linings, etc.

While the cotton mills occupy the large powers on our main rivers, our woolen mills, for the most part, are located on the smaller streams, although in half a dozen towns their power is derived from a large river, so the woolen industry is scattered over much the larger area of the State.

The more important mills are in Lewiston, Lisbon and Webster in Androscoggin county; Bridgton in Cumberland county; Wilton in Franklin county; Oakland, Vassalboro, Waterville and Winthrop in Kennebec county; Camden and Warren in Knox county; Dexter, Newport and Old Town in Penobscot county; Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford and Sangerville in Piscataquis county; Fairfield, Hartland, Madison, Pittsfield and Skowhegan in Somerset county; Limerick, North Berwick, Parsonsfield, Sanford and South Berwick in York county.

The work of the United States census throws little light on the early development of woolen mills. In the early censuses, but little attention was given to the manufacturing interests of the country, the work being devoted principally to population; and up to the census of 1890, with the exception of 1860, all carding mills were counted as woolen factories. In 1860, the number of woolen mills reported in Maine was 28, with a capital of \$940,400. The average number of hands employed was 1,064, of which number, 565 were men and 499 women, to whom \$273,596 was paid in wages. The cost of material was \$1,035,876, and the value of product, \$1,759,007.

In 1900, the number of mills had increased to 79, consisting of 76 carded wool mills and 3 combed wool or worsted mills, with a capital of \$14,128,693. The industry then gave employment to 4,594 men, 2,361 women, and 200 children under sixteen years of age, a total of 7,155, to whom was paid \$2,688,686 in wages. The cost of materials used was \$7,944,986, and the value of product, \$13,412,784. The average annual earnings of all operatives had increased from \$257.14 in 1860, to \$375.77 in 1900.

The census figures for 1905 show but 72 mills, 66 carded wool and 6 worsted mills, some of the smaller mills having dropped out of business while some others were enlarged. During the five years, the capital invested increased to \$17,552,404, or 24.2 per cent; the number of operatives to 8,743 or 22.2 per cent; the cost of materials used to \$10,811,235 or 36.2 per cent; and the value of product to \$17,579,950 or 31 per cent. The average annual earnings increased to \$401.90. Returns made to this office during the past year indicate that over 10,000 operatives are at work in the woolen and worsted mills of the State, although there may be a slight fall off in the number of factories in operation.

As will be seen, this industry has rapidly increased in our State during the last twenty years, until it now surpasses any other except pulp and paper, and lumber and timber products.

Maine is well up among the states in the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1900, only Massachusetts and Pennsylvania exceeded it in the product of carded woolens, while it took sixth rank in the combined woolen industry, which includes carpets and rugs, felt goods, and **wool hats**, in addition to carded woolens and **worsted goods**.

PLUSH GOODS.

In 1867, the first attempt at the manufacture of plush goods in this country was started at Sanford village, in York county, Maine. Thomas Goodall, the founder, was a native of England, and on coming to America he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, first in Connecticut, then in Massachusetts, and finally in New Hampshire, where, in the town of Troy, he manufactured horse blankets for several years.

On the Mousam river, which runs through Sanford, are sev-

eral good water powers, the principal ones in this town being at Sanford village and at Springvale, but the greatest power on the river is just across the line in the town of Kennebunk. The Mousam is not a large river, only 25 miles in length, but it has a large amount of flowage near its source and the available volume of water is very constant.

At the falls at Sanford village formerly stood a saw mill, a small woolen mill, and a grist mill. In 1867, Mr. Goodall bought out the entire water privilege, mills and all, and proceeded to erect a laprobe and plush goods manufactory, setting up the first machinery in the loft of the old grist mill.

The plant in its early days was run by water. Later, when by additions and improvements it had outgrown the water power to a large extent, steam power was used. In 1898, a dam was built at the falls in Kennebunk, before referred to, about eight miles below Sanford village, and an electric plant installed, and in February, 1899, the machinery in the Sanford mills began to be run by electricity, generated at the new plant, although water power is still used to some extent.

From the beginning, the mills had been enlarged from time to time, and at the time of the installation of the electric plant a force of nearly 700 hands was employed, producing about \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually. Still further enlargements have been made so that, at the present time, about 1,200 hands are employed, two-thirds men and one-third women. The business has now passed into the hands of Mr. Goodall's three sons, George B., Louis B., and Ernest M. Goodall.

This industry has had a wonderful growth, not only as the Sanford Mills Company which manufactured plush goods, but as an outgrowth and closely associated with it, the Goodall Worsted Company which manufactures worsted yarns, worsted goods for men and women's wear, and garment linings. A large plant was built up at Sanford village for its accommodation, and it had increased to such an extent that, in 1899, it furnished employment to over 700 hands and the value of the output was considerably more than that of the plush mill. The worsted plant now has a force of about 1,000 hands, nearly equally divided between men and women.

Finally, a small cotton mill plant at Springvale village, in the northerly part of the town, which had lain idle for several years,

was purchased by the Goodalls and fitted up as a worsted mill, and the manufacture of linings was commenced early in 1900. This mill now has a working force of about 450, practically one-half of whom are women.

Thus, from a small beginning, these enterprising business men have built up an industry which is now furnishing work directly to 2,650 hands. The population of the town, which was 2,222 in 1860, had increased to 6,078 in 1900, and, on the basis of number of polls, should show about 8,000 the present year. The assessors' valuation of the town in 1860 was \$447,061, and in 1909 it had increased to \$3,480,280.

The material used in these mills is largely wool, mohair, and alpaca. The wool comes mostly from California, Montana, and other western states; the mohair, which is the fleece of the Angora goat, is imported largely from Asiatic Turkey, although a considerable quantity is obtained in California and Oregon; and the alpaca, the fleece of the lama, comes from South America.

Plush goods are made of wool, silk or mohair, but the latter is better for the purpose even than silk. Mohair plush is soft and silky and is capable of receiving the most delicate shades of color, and does not lose its luster. It wears well, and for upholstering car seats and carriages it is superior to all other fabrics. For imitation sealskin, beaver, otter, chinchilla and other furs, mohair is largely used. To such perfection have these plushes been brought in the Sanford mills that they cannot be distinguished from the imported article, and some of them cannot be matched in Europe.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Auburn.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
City Bakery.....	Bakery	45 Hampshire St...	2	2
Clement's Lunch	Bakery	Court.....	1	
Cushman-Thorne.....	Bakery and confectionery	166 Turner	5	
G. H. Dumas	Bakery	2 South Main.....	1	
P. Dupont	Bakery	44 Second	6	
Haines & Johnson.....	Bakery	164 Main.....	3	1
T. A. Huston & Co.....	Bakery, crackers, biscuit and confectionery	26 Main.....	50	50
E. L. Moody.....	Bakery	136 Seventh	1	2
A. Walton.....	Bakery	33 Second	4	
Mrs. E. E. York	Bakery	174 Court.....	3	1
U. S. Shuttle & Bobbin Co....	Bobbins	Hutchins.....	60	
F. H. Fellows & Co	Boilers (steam)	61 Washington	2	
Auburn Paper Box Co	Boxes (paper)	16 Mechanic Row ..	18	32
Standard Box Co	Boxes (paper)	56 Miller.....	4	
F. R. Conant Co	Boxes (wood), shooks and lumber	54 Washington	50	
H. Wesley Hutchins Co	Boxes (wood), shooks and veneer		40	
N. L. Page & Son Co.....	Boxes (wood)	110 Washington	15	
Union Box & Lumber Co.....	Boxes (wood)	98 Washington	16	
Peter M. Austin.....	Bricks	Danville	6	
George Oliver	Bricks	Danville	6	
George H. Prince.....	Brooms.....	194 Center.....	1	
Auburn Brush & Mop Co.....	Brushes and mops	148 Turfier	1	5
Young & Cobb.....	Brushes (household)	162 Main	60	
Burnham & Morrill Co	Canned corn.....	74 French	54	17
J. H. Ingersoll & Sons.....	Canned goods (apples, beans, pumpkins and squash)	172 Main	35	40
Burnham & Morrill Co	Cans for packing purposes.....		7	
Auburn Carriage Co.....	Carriages.....	39 Second	5	
Auburn Wagon Works	Carriages and wagons	17-19 Knight	7	
L. H. Macomber.....	Cider		3	
J. P. Vickery & Co	Cider and vinegar	(East)	3	
J. F. Emerton.....	Cigars	94 Main	4	
E. W. Pierce.....	Cigars	66 Court	3	
E. A. Pettengill.....	Confectionery.....	50 Court	1	
W. C. Robinson.....	Confectionery.....	63 Court	2	

Auburn—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Fred L. Ruggles.....	Confectionery.....	114 Main	1	1
Barker Mill.....	Cotton cloth (plain)	(office, 81 Main) ..	125	125
Turner Center Dairying Association.....	Creamery	Minot Ave	60	
Mrs. Boldoc	Dress making	4 First		3
Mrs. Mary J. Brooks.....	Dress making	18 High		1
Mrs. Hattie E. Hartwell.....	Dress making	116 French		5
Miss A. T. Haskell.....	Dress making	13 James		3
Mrs. Jennings.....	Dress making	6 Houston Place ..		1
Celestine LaPerche.....	Dress making	87 Second		2
Mrs. Nina E. Merrill	Dress making	East Auburn.....		1
Mrs. Annie Morrow.....	Dress making	29 Broad		1
Miss Lois A. Peare	Dress making	73 Spring		2
Mlle. Poulin.....	Dress making	22 Broad		6
Mrs. Stewart.....	Dress making	28 Union		1
Mrs. Emma H. Thomas	Dress making	443 Court.....		1
Mrs. Mary Thorpe.....	Dress making	16 Walnut.....		2
Anna Vincent.....	Dress making	93 Third.....		2
Miss Ida Woodbury	Dress making	291 Court.....		2
Mason Motor-Fan Co.....	Fans (motor).....	.....	50	
Maine Feldspar Co	Feldspar (powdered) .....	.....		7
Mount Apatite Mineral Co ..	Feldspar (stumpage sold).....	.....	
J. B. Daniels.....	Fishing rods	Summit	1	
G. F. Parsons.....	Grist mill	Minot Ave	2	
J. E. Tibbetts & Co	Grist mill	33 Knight	1	
J. P. Vickery & Co.....	Grist mill	(East)	4	
A. C. Myrick	Harnesses	90 Main	2	
W. E. Reed & Co	Jelly (apple).....	150 Main	2	4
Auburn Leatherboard Co	Leatherboard	57 Washington....	10	
Victoria Mfg. Co.....	Machinery (acetylene gas) ..	150 Main	3	
Androscoggin Foundry Co....	Machinery (mill and pulp) ..	31-35 Washington .	25	
Goodkowsky Bros	Millinery.....	53-57 Broad		2
Mrs. Rose Greene	Millinery.....	102 Court		1
M. E. Knight.....	Millinery.....	96 Court		7
Miss Lowell.....	Millinery.....	Auburn Hall Block		5
Merron & Garland.....	Millinery.....	6 Court		4
E. M. Safford	Millinery.....	19 Court		2

Auburn—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. J. Shapiro & Bros.....	Millinery.....	68-69 Broad.....		4
Stephen C. Jones.....	Moccasins.....		1	
Auburn Marble & Monumental Works.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	181 High.....	15	
A. E. Como.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	Minot Ave.....	4	
F. A. Rendall.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	46 Turner.....	3	
Christian Neilson.....	Potato chips.....	19 Drummond.....	1	1
Merrill & Webber.....	Printing and blank books.....	88 Main.....	4	2
C. S. Bartlett.....	Proprietary medicines.....	180 Turner.....	2	
Ralph F. Burnham.....	Proprietary medicines.....	61 Broad.....	2	
O. W. Jones.....	Proprietary medicines.....	27 Court.....	1	
J. F. True & Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....	19 Drummond.....	7	3
E. W. Penley.....	Sausage and frankforts.....	37 Knight.....	6	
S. & S. Shirt Co.....	Shirts (high grade negligee and flannel).....	138-140 Main.....	10	20
Fitz Bros.....	Shoe lasts.....	86 Minot Ave.....	60	
W. E. Leighton.....	Shoe patterns.....	68 Main.....	4	
Ashe, Noyes & Small Co.....	Shoes (ladies' fine boots, shoes and slippers, turns and McKay sewed; old ladies' shoes a specialty; Goodyear and small-sewed).....	Railroad.....	45	20
Cushman-Hollis Co.....	Shoes (canvas).....	809 Court.....	330	170
Dingley-Foss Shoe Co.....	Shoes (men, boys, Little Gents, women, children and infants' leather and canvas in Goodyear welt and McKay sewed; also felt and rubber soled).....	85 Troy.....	360	180
Fields Bros. & Gross Co.....	Shoes (men's welt).....	Spring extension..	525	175
Foss, Packard & Co.....	Shoes (men and women's)...	117 Main.....	150	75
Howard, Briggs & Pray Co...	Shoes (women, misses and children's).....	Minot Ave.....	100	25
Lunn & Sweet Shoe Co.....	Shoes (women's comfort)....	Minot Ave.....	100	50
National Shoemakers No. 2..	Shoes (men, boys and youths')	Spring extension..	400	100
Wise & Cooper Co.....	Shoes (ladies').....	Railroad.....	100	100
W. A. Gower.....	Shoes (men's custom).....	8 Mechanic Row..	1	
R. H. Richardson.....	Sleds (double runner express pungs).....	Danville.....	3	
Vincent Bottling Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....	15 South Main.....	5	
The Palmer Press.....	Stamps (rubber).....	31 Court.....	1	
W. H. Davis.....	Tailoring (custom).....	4 Court.....	1	
L. O. Mercier.....	Tailoring (custom).....	Court.....	3	3
A. L. Piper.....	Tailoring (custom).....	16 Court.....	4	7
Geo. M. Young.....	Tailoring (custom).....	6 Court.....	2	

Auburn—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
D. B. Stevens & Co.....	Tanks and towers.....	143 Turner.....	15	
B. F. Mann	Teeth (false).....	72 Main.....	2	
F. W. Adams	Wood working (window and door frames).....	101 Turner.....	13	

East Livermore.

J. W. Robbins	Bakery	Falls.....	4	
Star Lunch & Bakery	Bakery .....	.....	1	
H. L. Hersey	Cigars	Falls	4	
New England Creamery Co. .	Creamery	Falls	4	
Mrs. Eva W. Haskell	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Ida M. Thompson.....	Dress making	Falls.....		2
Record Foundry & Machine Co.....	Foundry and machine shop..	Falls	35	
George Chandler.....	Grist mill.....	Falls	2	
C. W. Brown.....	Lumber (box boards).....	Mills	6	
J. Guy Collidge.....	Millinery.....	Falls		8
Charles E. Ely.....	Millinery.....	Falls		4
Miss Alice Houghton.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
T. R. Williams.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	Falls	1	
E. P. Smart.....	Proprietary medicines.....	Falls	1	
International Paper Co	Pulp (ground wood).....	Falls	70	
Livermore Falls Bottling Co.	Soda and mineral water.....	Chisholm.....	2	
Yankee Wood Turning Co...	Wood novelties	Falls	25	16

Greene.

The Twitchell-Champlin Co.	Canned corn.....	45	35
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Leeds.

F. H. Webb Co	Canned corn	187 Middle St., Portland	30	10
E. S. Waite & Co.....	Grist mill.....	1	
W. H. Curtis.....	Lumber (long).....	North	4	
Walter Frye.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	6	
E. K. Merrill	Lumber (long and short) and box wood.....	.....	9	
Walter B. Rand	Lumber (box boards).....	Curtis Corner	5	
R. E. Swain.....	Lumber (long), box wood and crating .....	.....	9	
F. A. Wade	Lumber (short), box wood, cloth boards and crating	Curtis Corner	1	

Lewiston.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
White & Westall.....	Awnings.....	29 Lisbon.....	1	
Bauer's Vienna Bakery.....	Bakery.....	227 Main.....	3	
William Frazier.....	Bakery.....	179 Lisbon.....	3	1
F. R. Lepage.....	Bakery.....	6 Chestnut.....	5	
William Mann.....	Bakery.....	32 Ash.....	3	1
M. J. Marcotte.....	Bakery.....	308 Lisbon.....	2	
Mohican Co.....	Bakery.....	Main.....	5	
I. Simard & Sons.....	Bakery.....	311 Lisbon.....	3	
E. K. Smith.....	Bakery.....	203 Main.....	1	2
H. H. Dickey & Son.....	Belting, etc. (leather).....	Main.....	7	
Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works.....	Bleaching, dyeing, and finishing cotton goods.....	Lisbon.....	496	77
Parker Spool & Bobbin Co.....	Bobbins, spools and skewers.....	27 Middle.....	180	
Georgia A. Bridge.....	Book binding.....	Journal Block.....	2	4
Horace Libby.....	Bricks.....	544 Main.....	6	
C. A. Tilley.....	Brooms.....	727 Main.....	2	
S. K. Hanscom.....	Brooms and brushes.....	82 Lowell.....	3	
M. J. Googin & Co.....	Carriages.....	116 Bates.....	6	
Wm. G. Randall.....	Carriages.....	49 Bates.....	2	
Wade & Dunton.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	29-35 Park.....	40	
New England Fire Cement Co.	Cement linings (fire).....	94 Chestnut.....	3	
F. M. Coffey.....	Cigars.....	137 Main.....	2	
E. W. Conway.....	Cigars.....	139 Main.....	4	
Hallen & Walker.....	Cigars.....	240 Lisbon.....	2	
Edward Herbst, Jr.....	Cigars.....	54 Canal.....	5	
Ed. A. McIlheron.....	Cigars.....	132 Lisbon.....	4	
Pray & Small.....	Cigars.....	204 Main.....	10	
Napoleon Royer.....	Cigars.....	94 Lincoln.....	4	
J. M. Scannell.....	Cigars.....	64 Lisbon.....	8	
A. L. Tardiff.....	Cigars.....	24 Pine.....	5	
A. A. Wills.....	Cigars.....	182 Lisbon.....	3	
A. W. Fowles Co.....	Cloaks.....	184 Lisbon.....		5
E. S. Paul & Co.....	Cloaks.....	174 Lisbon.....		20
Geo. Frangedakis.....	Confectionery.....	66 Lisbon.....	1	
A. L. Grant.....	Confectionery.....	116 Lisbon.....	3	1
A. E. Harlow.....	Confectionery.....	58 Lisbon.....	2	
Albert H. Mears.....	Confectionery.....	115 Main.....	2	

Lewiston—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Charles Morneau	Confectionery	260 Lisbon	2	
Samuel Steward	Confectionery	32 Lisbon	2	
Androscoggin Mills	Cotton goods (sheetings, bags, seersuckers, tubing, etc.)		600	523
Bates Manufacturing Co	Cotton goods (damask, seer- suckers and quilts)		700	1400
Continental Mills	Cotton goods (sheetings, twills, lawns, sateens, mus- lins, etc.)		580	340
Hill Manufacturing Co	Cotton goods (sheetings shirt- ings, twills, coutils and sateens)		265	370
Avon Manufacturing Co	Cotton yarn		30	70
Mrs. A. M. Anderson	Dress making	136 Oak		1
Mrs. Rose Bonney	Dress making	76 High		3
Miss Henrietta Boynton	Dress making	270 Main		5
Mrs. Della Conley	Dress making	722 Sabattus		2
Mrs. Abbie M. Coombs	Dress making	35 Ash		1
Mrs. G. K. Elder	Dress making	32 Cottage		8
Mrs. Joseph Ferland	Dress making	69 Birch		2
Mrs. E. A. Fowler	Dress making	176 Oak		1
Miss Ella Golder	Dress making	104 Oak		5
Miss Eva Golder	Dress making	26 White		2
Mrs. A. B. Holland	Dress making	149 Holland		1
Miss Mary T. King	Dress making	130 Oak		3
Mrs. Mary Kirke	Dress making	27 Elm		4
Demerid Lemay	Dress making	196 Park		1
Mrs. G. Lessard	Dress making	240 Lisbon		5
Miss M. Marcotte	Dress making	109 Cedar		3
Mrs. Charles B. Mitchell	Dress making	99 Sabattus		3
Novelty Cloak Store	Dress making	126-128 Lisbon		6
Mrs. Lizzie Osborne	Dress making	92 Pierce		1
Miss Philomena Oulette	Dress making	190 Park		2
E. S. Paul & Co	Dress making	174 Lisbon		25
B. Peck Co	Dress making	Main		7
E. A. Perkins	Dress making	61 Perkins		1
L. M. Peterson	Dress making	207 College		4
Marie L. Phenix	Dress making	280 Lisbon		5
Mrs. Napoleon Provencher	Dress making	171 Lisbon		9
Mrs. Jennie Ross	Dress making	11 Sylvan Ave		1
Mrs. Lucy Skillings	Dress making	178 Oak		3

Lewiston—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Miss Jennié Sweet.....	Dress making	108 Chestnut.....		2
Mrs. A. F. Tardif	Dress making	44 Birch.....		1
Miss M. M. Thibodeau	Dress making	104 Oak.....		1
Mrs. G. M. Tufts.....	Dress making	247 College		1
T. J. Murphy	Fur goods.....	135 Lisbon.....		2
J. B. Ham Co.....	Grist mill.....	West Bates.....	13	
Elias D. Maerz.....	Hair goods.....	190 Oak.....	1	
George M. Fogg	Harnesses.....	117-123 Main.....	4	
Z. J. Campbell.....	Millinery and hair goods	262 Lisbon.....		5
Chabot & Richards.....	Millinery.....	166 Lisbon.....		7
Mrs. B. A. Chase.....	Millinery.....	Journal Block.....		4
M. E. Crowell	Millinery.....	85 Lisbon.....		5
Mrs. T. N. Gagne.....	Millinery.....	252 Lisbon.....		7
Great Department Store.....	Millinery.....	184 Main.....		20
Miss Amanda Hudon.....	Millinery.....	234 Lisbon.....		6
A. G. Ingersoll.....	Millinery.....	109 Lisbon.....		4
Miss A. Janelle & Co.....	Millinery.....	266 Lisbon.....		9
Mrs. Grace Johnson.....	Millinery.....	198 Lisbon.....		4
Miss B. O. Malot.....	Millinery.....	117 Lisbon.....		4
T. Mansfield.....	Millinery.....	68 Lisbon.....		5
Mrs. E. A. Nash.....	Millinery.....	27 Lisbon.....		7
Miss Nellie T. Nelligan.....	Millinery.....	39 Lisbon.....		2
E. S. Paul & Co.....	Millinery.....	168-174 Lisbon.....		7
Mrs. S. E. Pickering.....	Millinery.....	47 Lisbon.....		10
Clairina Roberge.....	Millinery.....	258 Lisbon.....		6
Allen Ross.....	Millinery.....	141 Lincoln.....		2
Miss Smith.....	Millinery.....	Lisbon.....		6
Modern Shoe Repairing Co.....	Moccasins.....		8	
Lewiston Monumental Works.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	2-10 Bates.....	30	
J. J. McKenna.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	7-9 Bates.....	13	
Darling, Free & Co.....	Pipes (smoking) and window ventilators.....	145 Main.....	1	
Warren E. Riker.....	Proprietary medicines.....	208 Lisbon.....	2	
James Craig.....	Reeds (loom).....	Ash and Canal....	2	
Lewiston Reed Mfg. Co.....	Reeds (loom).....	Maple and Canal..	4	
Martin Haas.....	Sausage.....	660 Main.....	2	

Lewiston—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Bates Street Shirt Co	Shirts (gentlemen's dress and negligee)	7 Park	75	300
National Shoemakers No. 1	Shoes (men, boys and youths')	Mill and Main.....	200	50
N. S. Rand	Shoes (custom).....	254 Main	1	
L. Sarasin	Shoes (custom).....	6 Spruce.....	1	
Lewiston Handle Co.....	Shovel handles.....	Cross Canal.....	20	
Maine Skirt Co	Skirts and tailoring	McGillcuddy Bl'k	2	4
W. H. Hackett.....	Sleds (truck and logging).....	86 Bates	3	
Somoar Carbonating Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....	138 Bates.....	5	
Jacob L. Hayes.....	Stamps (rubber).....	91 Park	1	
Frederick G. Payne	Stamps (rubber).....	29 Ash	1	
John G. Coburn	Tailoring (custom).....	240 Main.....	7	8
T. Lebel	Tailoring (custom).....	301 Lisbon.....	1	
J. C. LeProhon.....	Tailoring (custom).....	160 Lisbon.....	4	2
M. Mangan	Tailoring (custom).....	119 Lisbon.....	1	2
J. Y. Scruton & Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....	23 Lisbon.....	3	5
E. N. Small.....	Tailoring (custom).....	165 Lisbon.....	2	3
Max Supovitz & Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....	109 Lisbon.....	3	2
Fred H. White.....	Tailoring (custom).....	125 Main	5	5
E. M. Wyman.....	Tailoring (custom).....	91 Lisbon.....	1	2
W. L. Davis	Wood working (wood cabinets and mantles).....	Cross Canal.....	8	
Lawry, Tinker & Campbell	Wood working (cabinets, sideboards, soda fountains, etc.).....	83 Lowell.....	7	
J. W. White & Co.....	Wood working (doors, windows, cabinet work).....	3-7 Lower Main....	35	
Columbia Mills.....	Woolen goods (blankets and bath robe stuff).....		80	80
Cowan Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (dress goods, broadcloth and suitings).....		75	50
Cumberland Mill.....	Woolen goods (cotton warp woolens).....		20	10
Libby & Dingley	Woolen goods (cotton yarn and cotton warp woolens).....		28	42

Lisbon.

William Bauer	Bakery	Falls	1	1
A. F. Wimmer.....	Bakery	Falls	2	1
Louis Desjardin	Bricks.....	Falls	4	
Fernald, Keene & True Co.....	Canned corn		25	25
P. W. Jordan	Cigars.....	Falls		1
Farwell Mills.....	Cotton goods (sheeting, fancy goods, etc.) and lumber		161	151
Mrs. E. I. Blethen.....	Dress making	Falls		1

Lisbon—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Hattie Buck	Dress making			1
Mrs. Nellie Fells	Dress making			1
Mrs. Fanny Gilpatrick	Dress making			1
Mrs. F. A. Glidden	Dress making	Falls		1
Mrs. C. H. Miller	Dress making	Falls		1
Lisbon Falls Electric Light Co	Electricity	Falls	2	
Fred Harding	Grist mill	Falls	3	
W. E. Whitney	Grist mill		3	
Fred G. Coombs	Lumber (short) and box wood		7	
E. Plummer & Sons	Lumber (long and short)	Falls	15	
Miss Addie Frost	Millinery			1
F. E. McHugh & Co	Millinery	Falls		1
William Rosenberg	Millinery	Falls		1
Caroline E. Shorey	Millinery	Falls		2
Lisbon Falls Fiber Co	Pulp (sulphite) and paper (news)	Falls	250	2
Farnsworth Co	Woolen goods (flannels and dress goods)	Center	70	45
Worumbo Manufacturing Co.	Woolen goods (beavers, broad-cloths, chinchillas, cloakings, covert cloths, kerseys, meltons, venetians and ladies dress goods)	Falls	270	135

Livermore.

Geo. F. Hinds	Canned goods (corn, squash, etc.)	Center	1	2
Edmund F. Phillips	Lumber (long) and barrels (apple)	Center	3	

Mechanic Falls.

M. N. Royal & Co	Bakery and confectionery		1	1
Mechanic Falls Brick Co	Bricks		11	
Minot Packing Co	Canned corn		65	70
Banner Packing Co	Canned goods (beans, corn and tomatoes)		5	
Saunders Bros	Carriages		2	
Mrs. Wm. M. Mitchell	Dress making			1
Mrs. Anna S. Nason	Dress making			1
Mrs. James Sawyer	Dress making			1
Mechanic Falls Electric Light Co	Electricity		4	

Mechanic Falls—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Hardwell-Nutting Co.....	Grist mill.....		2	
S. H. Mann	Lumber (long).....			
J. W. Penney & Sons	Machinery (pulp and paper)		20	
Mrs. M. H. T. Merrill.....	Millinery.....			1
H. S. Decker.....	Monumental works (granite and marble)		3	
Poland Paper Co	Paper (book).....		150	25
Merrill & Denning	Proprietary medicines.....		2	
Colonial Co.....	Rolls (narrow paper for all purposes).....		6	
Sprague Shoe Co	Shoes (misses and children's school shoes, Oxfords, strap pumps and all kinds of canvas shoes)		60	30
P. T. Murray	Tailoring (custom).....		1	
Ernest Harris.....	Toothpicks.....		11	
Minot.				
L. F. Dunham	Barrels (apple, etc.)	West.....	3	
Burnham, Morrill & Co	Canned corn.....		47	22
Minot Packing Co.....	Canned corn.....	Mechanic Falls	65	66
Nathan Bailey.....	Canned goods (beans, corn, etc.)	Auburn.....	25	
Stearns & Whitmore	Grist mill.....	West.....	3	
John E. Bailey	Lumber (short), shingles and staves	Auburn.....	2	
Nathan Bailey.....	Lumber (long).....	Auburn.....	3	
F. E. Rowe	Lumber (long and short)	West	1	
W. H. True	Lumber (long).....		2	
John O. Wilson.....	Lumber (long and short)		5	
Poland.				
Fernald, Keene & True Co...	Canned corn.....	West.....	35	15
R. A. Keen	Canned goods (beans and corn)	West.....	9	
Edwin A. Storer.....	Canned goods (apples, beans, corn, pumpkin and squash)	West.....	25	5
Poland Dairy Co.....	Creamery		5	
National Fiber Board Co....	Leather and fiber board	East	42	
Frank S. Keene	Lumber, shooks and staves	West.....	5	
E. A. Libbey.....	Lumber (long and short).....	West.....	10	

Poland—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Poland Steam Co.....	Lumber (long and short) boxes and shocks .....	.....	9	
E. S. Ones	Monumental works (granite and marble) .....	.....	1	

Turner.

Fernald, Keene & True Co...	Canned corn	Center.....	50	25
L. G. Bailey	Canned goods (apples, baked beans, corn and squash) .....	.....	5	7
United Packers.....	Canned goods (beans and corn)	North.....	45	25
North Turner Cheese Co	Cheese	North.....	2	
J. C. Hobbs	Cigars .....	.....	2	
H. A. Bemis	Clothing (men's pants)	(Keen's Mills)	2	2
Turner Center Dairying Asso- ciation.....	Creamery	Center.....	3	
Turner Creamery.....	Creamery	Center.....	2	
Frank W. North.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
Ernest L. Staples	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
Burdin Mill Co	Hubs (wheel) and barrels (apple) .....	.....	3	
Cloutier & Irish Lumber Co..	Lumber (long)	North	15	
Frank E. Merrill	Lumber (long and short)	Center.....	15	
L. W. Severy	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	4	
Ernest L. Staples	Lumber (long and shocks) .....	.....	9	
George Staples.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	5	
Harry Staples.....	Lumber and house finish .....	.....	2	
A. A. Mitchell.....	Saddles (fancy).....	.....	1	
E. H. Cole	Sleds (heavy) .....	.....	1	
Benjamin W. Knapp.....	Sleds (heavy) .....	.....	1	

Wales.

A. M. Donnell Co.....	Bricks.....	(Leeds Junction)	25	
J. S. Webster & Son	Bricks.....	(Sabattus R.F.D. 1)	10	
W. F. Andrews.....	Spool stock, etc	Sabattus.....	4	

Webster.

Judson Bangs	Grist mill.....	Sabattus.....	2	
W. E. Maxwell	Lumber (long)	Sabattus.....	6	
Webster Woolen Mills.....	Woolen goods (all wool fancy cassimeres)	Sabattus.....	220	110

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Ashland.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. H. Flint.....	Boats (batteaux).....	Sheridan	1	
Ashland Co	Lumber (long and short)	Sheridan	300	
Nowland Bros	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	40	
Fletcher Pope	Lumber (soft and hard) .....	.....	6	
G. B. Hayward	Starch.....	12	1

Blaine.

Hackett Shook Co.....	Shooks (orange and lemon) .	Robinson	40	
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Bridgewater.

Elmer E. Milliken.....	Lumber (long and short)	22	
W. T. Van Wart	Lumber (long and short), grist and carding mills	8	

Caribou.

Benjamin Michaud.....	Bakery .....	.....	2	1
J. C. McGrath & Co.....	Cigars .....	.....	3	1
Mrs. Fred Bishop	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. D. E. Johnson.....	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. George W. Thompson...	Dress making .....	.....		1
Caribou Water, Light & Power Co	Electricity (light and power) .....	.....	10	1
Hight & Page.....	House finish .....	.....	10	1
S. W. Collins & Son	Lumber .....	.....	20	
W. B. Hall.....	Lumber (long and short) and starch casks .....	.....	5	
Stockholm Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	Grimes	40	
Aroostook Republican	Printing (newspaper and job) .....	.....	3	3
George N. Getchell	Starch .....	.....	8	
H. E. Jones	Starch .....	.....	9	
T. H. Phair	Starch (2 factories)	Presque Isle.....	26	2
Pioneer Starch Factory Co....	Starch .....	.....	10	
J. S. Getchell	Wagons (farm) and springs.....	.....	7	
B. C. Knox	Wagons and sleds.....	.....	3	
Laffaty Wagon Co	Wagons (heavy) and sleds.....	8	

Crystal.

R. G. Noyes & Son.....	Lumber (long and short)...	Patten R. F. D ...	12	
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Easton.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Reuben A. Wing	Baskets.....		1	
A. W. Kneeland.....	Grist mill.....		1	
B. A. Fluelling	Lumber (long and short)		11	
A. W. Kneeland.....	Lumber (long and short)		4	
Dickey Bros	Moccasins and snow shoes.....		2	
G. M. Colbath	Starch.....		18	
C. A. McNaughton	Wagons and sleds.....		4	

Fort Fairfield.

H. N. Goodhue	Bakery			
N. H. Martin	Bakery		2	8
S. Nightingale & Son	Barrels (starch and potato)		4	
J. N. Sukeforth	Barrels			
Alfred A. Hockenhull.....	Grist, carding and shingle mill.....		4	
Luther Bryant.....	Lumber (long) and barrel stock.....	Maple Grove.....	6	
T. E. Hacker	Lumber (long&short)&barrels.....		11	
W. A. Haines	Lumber (long and short) and barrels (potato and starch).....			
C. C. Harvey.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....		2	5
Aroostook Valley Starch Co.	Starch.....		11	
Mrs. Hattie Bard	Starch.....		6	
Farmers Starch Co	Starch.....		12	
Goodwin Starch Co.....	Starch.....		12	
W. F. Ireland	Starch.....		13	
John Lundy	Starch.....		12	
Charles S. Osborn	Starch.....		9	1
T. H. Phair.....	Starch.....	Presque Isle.....	13	1
Frederick Philbrick	Starch.....		10	
C. A. Powers.....	Starch.....		7	
Richards & Austin	Starch.....		12	

Fort Kent.

Irene Cyr	Contractor and builder		10	
J. B. Daigle.....	Grist and saw mill		3	
Fort Kent Mill Co	Lumber (long and short)		60	
Michaud Bros	Lumber (long and short)		12	
G. H. Page.....	Starch.....		11	

Frenchville.

M. A. Gagnon	Starch.....	Upper	10	
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Grand Isle.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Grand Isle Lumber Co	Shingles	Van Buren.....	50	
Florent Sanfacon	Starch		15	
Haynesville.				
E. Anderson & Sons	Lumber (long and short)		6	
Osser & Anderson	Lumber (long and short)		25	
Simeon Irish	Lumber (short), wagons&sleds		3	
Hersey.				
David Monteth	Lumber (long and short)		8	
Hodgdon.				
George H. Benn	Lumber (long and short)		23	
Houlton.				
Hugh Campbell	Bakery		2	
McGary Bros	Bakery		2	
Huggard Bros. Co	Carriages and sleighs		8	1
W. H. McLoon Co	Cigars		4	
Warren Skillin	Cigars		1	
John A. Miller	Confectionery.....		1	1
H. E. Smith.....	Confectionery.....		3	3
W. R. Dresser.....	Cooperage.....		15	
Houlton City Creamery	Creamery		2	1
Mrs. F. H. Anderson	Dress making			2
Mrs. F. W. Glidden	Dress making			2
Miss Annie Hawkes	Dress making			1
Miss Iva Ingraham.....	Dress making			2
E. Merritt & Sons.....	Electricity (light).....		3	
W. R. Dresser.....	Fertilizer		15	
Houlton Grange Store.....	Grist mill.....		1	
E. Merritt & Sons.....	Grist mill.....		2	
E. Merritt & Sons.....	Grist mill (roller flour)		2	
Madigan & Madigan.....	Grist mill.....		2	
S. H. Sincok	Lumber (long and short)		4	
F. W. Titcomb.....	Lumber (long and short)		50	
Matthew Wilson.....	Lumber (long and short)		30	
Houlton Granite & Marble Works	Monumental work (granite and marble)		5	
E. Merritt & Sons.....	Plaster		1	
Aroostook Pioneer	Printing (newspaper and job)		5	4

Houlton—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Times Publishing Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....		4	4
Standard Box Co.....	Shooks (3-ply veneer box).....		15	
William Palmer.....	Soda and mineral water.....		3	
Aroostook Produce Co.....	Starch.....		8	
John Watson & Co.....	Starch (3 factories).....		45	
Houlton Woolen Co.....	Yarns and woolens.....		10	15
Island Falls.				
S. E. Howard.....	Axes.....		1	
Island Falls Edge Tool Co...	Axes and knives.....		3	1
Mrs. B. A. Hall.....	Dress making.....			2
Emerson Lighting Co.....	Electricity (light).....		2	
John G. Kelso.....	Granite (rough).....		3	
H. M. Baldwin.....	Last blocks.....		15	
J. E. Eldridge.....	Last blocks.....		25	
Emerson Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....		48	
Mattawamkeag Lumber Co...	Lumber (long and short).....		70	1
Thomas J. Brittain.....	Moccasins.....		5	
Island Falls Printery.....	Printing and publishing.....			
Frank W. Hunt & Co.....	Tannery, (sole leather).....		90	
Limestone.				
Shaw & Patten.....	Axes and barrel hoisters.....		3	
A. L. Noyes.....	Lumber (long and short).....		30	
W. I. Getchell.....	Lumber and starch barrels.....		10	
J. B. Durepo.....	Starch.....		5	1
J. M. Noyes & Sons.....	Starch.....		10	2
J. M. Ward.....	Starch.....		6	
Littleton.				
Nelson Archanbeau.....	Lumber (long and short).....		5	
James Jennings.....	Lumber (long and short).....		3	
John Watson & Co.....	Starch.....	Houlton.....	15	
Ludlow.				
Mrs. P. D. Shaw.....	Dress making.....			2
Madawaska.				
Thomas Albert.....	Lumber (long).....		4	
Vital Leveque.....	Lumber (long).....		3	
F. W. Pelletier.....	Lumber (long and short).....		15	
F. W. Pelletier.....	Starch.....		10	

Mapleton.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address,	Men.	Women.
Mapleton Mill Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	27	
Mapleton Mill Co.....	Starch.....	.....	18	

Mars Hill.

Mrs. Ella Gilman.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Mars Hill and Blaine Electric Light and Water Co.....	Electricity (light).....	.....	1	
John E. York.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	15	
Frost & Rees.....	Starch.....	.....	16	2
C. N. York.....	Starch.....	.....	9	
John E. York.....	Starch.....	.....	10	

Masardis.

C. A. Trafton.....	Bricks.....	Ashland.....	7	
Weeks Bros.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	55	

Monticello.

W. A. Buck.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	2	
A. M. Nason.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	50	
John Watson & Co.....	Starch.....	Houlton.....	15	

New Limerick.

J. W. Clark.....	Bricks.....	.....	4	
Henry R. Emerson.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	15	
John Watson & Co.....	Starch.....	Houlton.....	15	

New Sweden.

Mrs. C. A. Jacobson.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
E. J. Philbrick.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Jemtland.....	35	1
John J. Ringdall.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Station.....	8	
C. A. A. Johnson.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	1	
Aroostook Starch Co.....	Starch.....	Station.....	10	1
Jacob Hedman.....	Starch.....	Jemtland.....	10	
New Sweden Starch Co.....	Starch.....	22	2

Oakfield.

Hackett Shook Co.....	Shooks (orange and lemon)	Robinson.....	40	
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Perham.

Chas. H. Tupper.....	Lumber (long and short).....	17	
Perham Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	15	
B. R. Blackstone & Son.....	Maple syrup.....	.....	4	

Portage Lake.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
F. A. McNally...	Canoes (canvas), power and row boats		1	
Portage Lake Mill Co.....	Lumber (long and short)		100	1
Lenfest Lumber Co.	Shingles		32	

Presque Isle.

Aroostook Lumber Co.....	Bricks		10	
U. J. Hedrich	Cigars		8	2
Maine & N. B. Electric Power Co	Electricity (power)		4	
Aroostook Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short)		90	
E. B. Sprague	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks		8	
H. S. Lovely & Co	Machinery (circular sawing machines and repairs)		2	
F. B. Thompson	Monumental work (granite and marble)		4	
Star Herald	Printing (newspaper and job)		3	3
T. H. Phair.....	Starch (3 factories)		40	3
C. F. A. Phair	Starch		12	

St. Agatha.

Israel Oulette.....	Lumber (long and short)	Frenchville	80	
Michael Michaud	Starch	Frenchville	20	

Sherman.

Ingalls Bros.....	Lumber	Mills	3	
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Smyrna.

John Watson & Co.....	Starch	Houlton	15	
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Van Buren.

F. Girard.....	Bakery		1	
Miss Marie Michaud.....	Dress making			1
E. C. Pelletier.....	Dress making			1
Vital Lapierre.....	Grist and carding mills		2	
H. A. Gagnon	Lumber (long and short)		17	
A. E. Hammond.....	Lumber (long and short)		10	
Omer C. Keegan.....	Lumber (long), mouldings and turning		5	
Saint John Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short)		320	
Van Buren Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short)		90	
A. J. Dumais	Moccasins and shoe pacs		6	1
Van Buren Lumbering and Mfg. Co.....	Shingles		60	
H. A. Gagnon	Starch		10	
Joseph Martin & Son.....	Starch		12	

Washburn.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
M. J. Stairs	Concrete blocks and bricks .....	.....	3	
T. H. Phair	Lumber (long and short)	Presque Isle	15	
T. H. Phair	Starch	Presque Isle	18	1

Westfield.

Colbath & Anderson	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	35	1
Colbath & Anderson	Starch .....	.....	15	

Woodland.

Carl M. Johnson	Lumber (long)	Caribou R. F. D. 4.	8	
Geo. O. Goodwin & Co	Starch .....	.....	10	
New Sweden Starch Co.	Starch	New Sweden	12	

Caswell Plantation.

A. L. Noyes	Lumber (long and short)	Limestone	10	
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Cary Plantation.

O. L. Ludwig	Starch	Houlton	8	
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Connor Plantation.

Joseph Sausterre	Lumber (long)	Caribou	12	
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Eagle Lake Plantation.

Joseph Collins	House finish	Mills	2	
Standard Wood Co	Kindling wood (bundled)	Mills	60	30
Eagle Lake Mills Co.	Lumber (long and short)	Fort Kent	60	
Fish River Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	Augusta	65	
Birch River Lumber Co.	Shingles	Fort Kent	60	
Fish River Lumber Co	Shingles	Augusta	35	

Hamlin Plantation.

Isidore Martin	Lumber .....	.....	4	
Trafton & Parent	Starch .....	.....	7	

Hammond Plantation.

Webber H. Harding	Barrel stock, barrels and casks	Houlton R.F.D.6	6	
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Macwahoc Plantation.

N. M. Jordan	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks	8	
E. A. Buck	Shingles and laths	4	1

New Canada Plantation.

Dennis V. Daigle	Lumber (long)	Daigle	8	
Daigle Bros.	Starch	Daigle	9	

Reed Plantation.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
L. L. Bell	Grist mill	Wytopitlock	1	
S. W. Hanscom	Lumber (long and short)	Wytopitlock	40	

Saint Francis Plantation.

C. E. Jones	Lumber (long and short)		17	
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Stockholm Plantation.

Stockholm Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)		80	
Standard Veneer Co	Veneer (birch)	Houlton	35	

Wallagrass Plantation.

George F. Labbe	Lumber (long and short)	Michaud	20	
E. R. Nelson	Shingles	Soldier Pond	11	

Winterville Plantation.

Winterville Veneer Co	Veneer (birch)	Houlton	35	
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Township 9 Range 3 W. E. L. S.

York Bros	Lumber (long and short)	Mars Hill	50	
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Township 7 Range 4 W. E. L. S.

Dean Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	Hillman	80	
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Township 8 Range 4 W. E. L. S. (Howe Brook)

Fish River Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	Augusta	40	
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin.

Henry A. Miles	Grist mill	West	1	
G. E. Richardson	Grist mill	West	1	
F. Milliken	Hoops	West	2	
F. D. Harding	Hose supporters & cake cutters	West	2	
A. P. Burnell	Lumber (long and short)	West	10	
R. & N. Sanborn	Lumber	West	25	

Bridgton.

Charles A. Arey	Bakery		3	
L. D. Corser	Carriages		3	
Burnham & Morrill Co	Canned corn		49	20
Portland Creamery	Creamery		2	
Saunders Bros	Dowels	Sandy Creek	5	

Bridgton—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Bridgton Machine & Lumber Co	Lumber and machinery (saw-mill)		6	
Frank Burnham.....	Lumber and boxes.....		12	
Joseph Ingalls.....	Lumber.....	Sandy Creek	4	
Knight & Redlon	Lumber.....	North	6	
Miss Bertha Frisbee	Millinery.....			3
Allen Bros.....	Monumental work (granite and marble)		2	
J. F. Frisbee.....	Monumental work (granite and marble)		3	
C. H. Mackay.....	Printing (job).....		1	
H. A. Shorey & Son	Printing (newspaper and job)		2	3
D. C. Saunders	Tailoring (custom)		1	2
A. G. Walton & Co.....	Tannery (pig skins).....		35	
Forest Mills Co	Woolen goods (overcoatings, cloakings and suitings)		100	50
Pondicherry Co	Woolen goods (cassimeres and all wool overcoatings)		100	35

Brunswick.

Silsby & Co	Awnings, tents, sails, etc.....		2	1
Leon Blanchard.....	Bakery		2	
Frost & Bailey.....	Bakery		4	1
P. R. Goodrich	Bakery		1	1
F. D. Snow	Bakery		3	
Baxter Paper Box Co.....	Boxes (paper)		15	75
Cabot Manufacturing Co	Cotton goods (scrims, sheetings and shirtings)		400	250
Miss Charest	Dress making			1
Brunswick Electric Light & Power Co	Electricity		6	1
Brunswick Mfg. Co	Ferrules and electric fixtures.....		25	
Alton S. Frost	Grist mill		2	
Smith & Lenton	Harnesses		3	
Stanley T. Brown & Co.....	Lumber (long).....		15	
Miss A. Drapeau.....	Millinery.....			5
Miss Lillian Odiorne	Millinery.....			4
Miss Parrott	Millinery.....			2
H. D. Lovell.....	Monumental work (granite and marble)		7	
G. B. Webber.....	Photographs & picture frames		2	2
Brunswick Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper).....		5	1
Brunswick Knitting Mills	Stockings (ladies' and gents' cotton & wool of fine quality)		2	16
Fairfield Lawn Swing Co.....	Wood novelties (swings, settees, clothes reels, etc.)		12	

Casco.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. N. Eastman	Axe handles .....	.....	15	10
J. N. Eastman	Canned goods.....	.....	
H. M. Rowe	Canned goods (corn, string and shell beans).....	.....	
Ezra Edwards	Lumber (long and short) and axe handles.....	(Webb's Mills)....	4	
S. O. Hancock	Lumber (long and short) and shooks .....	.....	20	
I. J. Winslow	Lumber (short) and axe handles	(Webb's Mills)....	2	

Cumberland.

Cumberland Milling Co.....	Grist mill	Center.....	8	
Isaac E. Hayes	Lumber (long).....	Cumberland Mills, R. F. D.....	4	

Falmouth.

Everett Huston.....	Lumber	West	2	
West Falmouth Mfg. Co.....	Wheels (carriage and cart) and wheel stock (hubs) ...	West	6	

Freeport.

Casco Bay Packing Co.....	Canned clams, etc .....	.....	50	10
Portland & Brunswick Street Railway Co	Electricity (power) .....	.....	3	
O. L. Clark	Grist mill .....	.....	2	
E. F. Libby	Lumber (long) and box shooks .....	.....	12	
Fred C. Green	Monumental work (granite and marble) .....	.....	5	
H. E. Davis Co.....	Shoes (women's).....	.....	75	50
A. W. Shaw & Co.....	Shoes (men's Goodyear welt and machine sewed, medium and fine grade).....	.....	200	100

Gorham.

Boothbay & Tucker	Canned corn .....	.....	25	5
H. L. Forhan	Canned corn .....	.....	50	12
J. S. Leavitt & Son	Grist mill .....	.....	2	
Otis & Tilton.....	Millinery .....	.....		2
S. A. Spratt	Millinery .....	.....		1
George W. Robinson	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	2	
U. G. Lovell	Printing (job).....	.....	1	
Ireson Tanning Co.....	Tannery (cow and steer hides for beltings, etc.).....	.....	28	

Gray.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
H. L. Forham	Canned goods (beans and corn)		50	12
Charles E. Allen	Carriages and sleighs	R. F. D.	2	
J. B. Hall	Grist mill	East	2	
William H. Dunphe	Harnesses		1	
Frank N. Douglass	Lumber, boxes, shooks and chair stock		10	
Goff & Perley	Lumber (long)	R. F. D. 1	6	
John G. Merrill	Lumber and grist mill		6	
H. G. Verrill	Lumber	Dry Mills	6	
E. S. Caswell	Monumental work (granite and marble)		2	
Charles Reed	Monumental work (granite and marble)	R. F. D. 1	2	

Harpswell.

J. O. Bibber	Boats (all kinds of fishing)	South	2
P. A. Durgan	Boats (row and small motor)	South	3
E. K. Hodgkins	Boats (power and row)	Brunswick, R.F.D.	2
H. F. Johnson	Boats of all kinds	Bailey's Island	3
Hiram Pinkham	Boats	Cundy's Harbor	2
Fred Purinton	Boats (all kinds of motor)	Brunswick, R.F.D.	2
W. H. Purinton	Boats	Bailey's Island	2
D. P. Sinnett	Boats (with or without power)	Bailey's Island	2
Wilson Bros	Boats (motor)	Orr's Island	3

Harrison.

Burnham & Morrill & Co.	Canned corn		78	31
George Rowes	Carriages		1	
Pitts & Doughty	Cooperage (barrels and shooks)		7	
H. H. Caswell	Grist mill		1	
Scribner Bros.	Lumber (long and short) boxes and shooks	R. F. D. 3	15	
C. S. Whitney	Lumber (long and short) and boxes		8	
T. H. Ricker & Sons	Machinery (saw mill)		7	
L. M. Wentworth	Wood working and shingles		1	

Naples.

H. L. Forhan	Canned corn		50	12
L. P. & W. E. Crockett	Lumber (long), staves and spool stock		12	
Lewis P. Knight	Lumber, staves and spool stock		75	
J. H. Lamb	Lumber, shooks and spool stock		4	

New Gloucester.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
United Society of Shakers.....	Boxes, etc	Sabbath Day Lake	10	
United Packers.....	Canned goods.		120	5
Chandler Bros.....	Lumber (long).....		10	
Allen Jordan	Lumber	Upper Gloucester.	3	

North Yarmouth.

C. H. Knight	Granite.....	R. F. D	2	
Isaac E. Hayes.....	Lumber	Walnut Hill.....	4	
Edwin M. Lombard	Monumental work	R. F. D. 1	2	

Otisfield.

H. M. Stone.....	Canned goods	East.....	7	
Kemp Bros	Lumber	East.....	6	

Portland.

W. H. Drysdale.....	Artificial stone walks	88 Preble Street ..	10	1
Maine Artificial Stone Co	Artificial stone walks, etc.....	19 Preble.....	12	1
J. E. Fickett Co.....	Awnings, tents, sails, etc	273 Middle	2	2
Vartan Arvanigain.....	Bakery	125 Washington Ave.	1	
F. N. Calderwood	Bakery	532 Congress	35	2
G. W. Coombs	Bakery	191 Oxford	2	
Deering Bakery	Bakery	77 Portland	5	2
Gribben Bros	Bakery	225 Cumberland Ave.	9	2
George F. Hillborn.....	Bakery	97 Atlantic	4	3
J. Jensen	Bakery	315 Congress	3	1
S. Jensen	Bakery	88 Anderson.....	1	
Henry Kawb.....	Bakery	945 Congress.....	1	2
Lienhan & Haley.....	Bakery	22 Pleasant.	3	
McLeod & McMillan	Bakery	25 Portland	2	1
John J. Nissin	Bakery	156 Woodford	17	2
F. L. Peterson	Bakery	12 Washington Ave.	1	1
Russell-Webber Co	Bakery	63 Washington Ave.	18	1
L. P. Seuter & Co.....	Bakery and confectionery	642 Forest Ave	4	3
George C. Shaw Co	Bakery and confectionery	585 Congress	46	4
O. Smith.....	Bakery	783 Congress	1	1
George F. Soule	Bakery, confectionery and ice cream	379 Congress	5	5
E. S. Steward	Bakery	933 Congress	1	3

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. P. Storey	Bakery	45 Free	2	1
J. E. Watson	Bakery	158 Oxford	2	
W. L. Wilson & Co	Bakery	651 Congress	5	
Watson Bros.	Beer (hop)	436 Fore	3	
Estle & O'Brien Boiler Co.	Boilers and smoke stacks	9 Commercial	8	
Lakeside Printing Co	Book binding, lithographing, printing, blank books, etc.	117 Middle	35	8
George D. Loring	Book binding, printing, legal blanks and town books	45 Exchange	9	4
Loring, Short & Harmon	Book binding and blank books	474 Congress	15	15
The Seavey Co.	Book binding and blank books	24 Exchange	13	7
Thomas B. Mosher	Book publisher	45 Exchange	2	2
Casco Paper Box Co'	Boxes (paper)	68 Cross	10	90
Portland Paper Box Co	Boxes (paper, for millinery, fancy goods, etc.)	40 Union	6	13
J. L. Brackett, Estate	Boxes (wooden)	151 Kennebec	14	
Samuel B. Densmore	Bricks	505 Portland	15	1
Melvin Hamblet	Bricks	57 Douglas	30	
William Lucas	Bricks	328 Brighton Ave.	28	
True Bros	Brushes (all kinds for painters and paperhangers, machine and order work, also for other purposes)	392 Fore	5	3
General Hydro Carbon Co	Burners (kerosene)	57 Exchange	3	
W. A. Allen Co	Cabinet work, house finish, etc.	125 Somerset	18	1
The Delano Mill Co	Cabinet work, interior finish, etc.	476 Fore	65	2
McDonald Mfg. Co.	Cabinet work, stair work, house finish, etc.	54 York	40	
W. Kirsch	Canes (walking) & billiard balls	506 Congress	1	
Burnham & Morrill Co	Canned goods (clam chowder, lima beans, meats and pork and beans)	13 Franklin	22	31
H. L. Forhan	Canned goods (apples, blue- berries, pork and beans)	398 Fore	4	4
Twitchell-Champlin Co	Cans, canned goods & extracts	252 Commercial	75	15
F. O. Bailey Carriage Co	Carriages, sleighs & harnesses	165 Middle	30	1
Locke & York	Carriages and sleighs	91 Preble	5	
D. E. McCann's Sons	Carriages and sleighs	63 Preble	12	
Frank Calario	Cigars	230 Fore	3	
William Connolly	Cigars	372 Fore	1	
John A. Hadzer	Cigars	225 1/2 Middle	3	
Eastman Bros. & Bancroft	Cloaks and garments (ladies')	488 Congress	8	70
M. Kaufman	Cloaks and garments (ladies')	562 Congress	8	2
Rines Bros. Co.	Cloaks and garments (ladies')	535 Congress	8	65
The Fashion Cloak Co.	Cloaks and garments (ladies')	547 A Congress	2	1

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Allen & Co	Clothing (men's)	204 Middle	5	14
R. K. Dyer	Clothing (men's)	375 Fore	11	10
Clark-Eddy Co	Clothing (men's)	105 Middle	15	70
E. L. Watkins & Co	Clothing (men's)	1181 Forest Ave ...	15	25
L. C. Young	Clothing (men's)	496½ Congress	4	17
Hay & Peabody	Coffins, caskets & cement vaults	167 Woodford	7	1
Ormond A. Dellatorre	Concrete blocks	847 Forest Ave	4	
S. H. Hall & Co	Confectionery	67 Center	2	4
Holmes Confectionery Co	Confectionery	4 Milk	30	40
A. M. Laughlin	Confectionery (wafers)	249 Middle	1	1
I. F. Lord & Son	Confectionery and ice cream	286 Congress	3	2
O. S. Maxwell	Confectionery and ice cream	251 Congress	1	2
Pierce Ice Cream and Confectionery Co	Confectionery and ice cream	48 Cumberland Ave	2	
Mrs. R. H. Roupe	Confectionery and ice cream	66 Pine	1	2
George E. Sawyer	Confectionery and ice cream	495 Congress	4	3
John G. Sawyer	Confectionery and ice cream	323 Congress	2	1
Simmons & Hammond Mfg. Co.	Confectionery, ice cream and root beer	46 York	2	8
J. J. Thuss	Confectionery and ice cream	544 Congress	3	
J. H. Hamlin & Son	Cooperage and heading	329 Commercial ...	10	
Portland Cooperage Co	Cooperage, heading and bungs	276 Commercial ...	45	2
Hollivan & Parker	Cornices and gutters	56 Cross	14	1
Hutchinson & Cain	Cornices, gutters, ventilators, etc.	222 Commercial ...	4	
J. E. McBrady & Sons	Cornices and gutters	229 Federal	9	
W. H. Scott Co	Cornices and gutters	29 Union	10	
Portland Creamery	Creamery	987 Congress	30	
E. E. Clifford & Co	Dirt solvent	212 Commercial ...	4	4
Mrs. Lucy M. Bangs	Dress making	67 Congress		1
Miss Eugenia L. Berrer	Dress making	98 High		1
Miss Emma Blackwood	Dress making	176 Clark		1
Mrs. Mary Brannen	Dress making	222 Eastern Prom		1
Miss Addie L. Brown	Dress making	379 Cumberland Ave		3
Miss Geneva F. Crabtree	Dress making	271 Cumberland Ave		2
Miss Agnes B. Cuddy	Dress making	197 Spring		1
Miss Mary E. Fagan	Dress making	15 High St. court ..		1
Miss Barbara Fraser	Dress making	76 Winter		

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Gilchrist.....	Dress making	488 Portland		1
Miss F. E. Hanscome	Dress making	30 A Preble.....		1
Miss Alta E. Harriman	Dress making	75 Free		12
Miss Annie M. Hieber.....	Dress making	442 St. John		1
Miss Alice M. Kelley	Dress making	75 Emery.....		4
Miss Lizzie A. Kennedy.....	Dress making	96 Clark		4
Mrs. Dora A. Kimball.....	Dress making	201 Vaughan		1
Miss Rosalie W. Learned.....	Dress making	50 Lafayette		1
Mrs. J. M. Long	Dress making	13 Shepley.....		1
Miss Abbie H. Matthews	Dress making	285 Cumberland Ave		1
Mrs. Mary C. McCarthy.....	Dress making	83 Brackett.....		3
The Misses McDonough.....	Dress making	379½ Congress.....		8
The Misses McDonnell	Dress making	50 Maple		2
Miss Bessie McNeil	Dress making	146 Clark		1
Miss Nellie A. Meehan	Dress making	45 Cumberland Ave		4
Miss Gertrude M. Meserve	Dress making	28 Winter.....		5
Mrs. Carrie Murray.....	Dress making	9 South.....		1
Mrs. Morse	Dress making	567½ Congress.....		2
Miss O'Brien.....	Dress making	4 Bond		1
Miss Florence A. Parker	Dress making	562 Congress.....		7
Mrs. Winnifred Porter	Dress making	34 Tyng.....		1
Miss Emma R. Russell.....	Dress making	76 Vesper.....		3
Mrs. Mary T. Smith.....	Dress making	11 Beckett		2
The Misses Upton	Dress and cloak making	587½ Congress.....		2
Cary Electric Works.....	Electric machinery	51 Cross	3	1
Maine Electric Co	Electric machinery, hoists, derricks and motors	23 Commercial		2
York & Boothby Co	Electrical fixtures, etc	222 Middle	30	30
Shayler Engraving Co.....	Engraving, printing plates....	249 Middle		4
Deering Drug Co	Extracts, medicines&tinctures	1175 Forest Ave. ...		2
Dolan & Furnival Co	Extracts.....	206 Commercial ...	2	1
F. D. Harvey	Extracts and medicines.....	68 Oxford.....		2
Hurlburt Bros	Extracts.....	940 Congress.....		2
R. G. Leighton	Extracts and toilet waters	233 Federal.....	1	3
John C. Otis	Extracts and tinctures.....	789 Congress.....		2
Schlotterbeck & Foss Co.....	Extracts and medicines.....	36 Brown.....	6	20

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Nathan Wood & Son.....	Extracts, essences, etc.....	428 Fore.....	3	2
James B. Ridgeway.....	Files and rasps.....	37 Preble.....	4	
Lord Bros. Co.....	Fish (smoked).....	1 Central wharf...	20	7
John Loveitt & Co.....	Fish (smoked).....	97 Anderson.....	3	
M. C. Mortensen.....	Fish (smoked).....	195 Franklin (rear)	4	
D. Wyer & Co.....	Fish (smoked).....	226 Franklin.....	9	
L. H. Schlossberg.....	Fur goods.....	591 Congress.....	2	8
Thos. P. Beals Furniture Co..	Furniture (household).....	Foot of Morrill....	75	1
Walter Corey Co.....	Furniture and mattresses.....	28 Free.....	20	4
C. H. Dickson & Son.....	Furniture.....	676 Forest Ave....	2	1
T. A. Flaberty.....	Furniture.....	84 Union.....	2	
Oren Hooper's Sons.....	Furniture and mattresses.....	484 Congress.....	5	2
O. H. Lange.....	Furniture.....	55 Union.....	9	
Portland Gas Co.....	Gas, coke, tar, ammonia, etc.	12 W. Commercial	90	1
Smith & Langmaid.....	Gasolene engines.....	11½ Long wharf....	6	
G. D. Thorndike Co.....	Gasolene engines and pumps.	29 Portland pier...	7	1
C. H. Farley.....	Glass (ornamental), memorial windows, etc.....	4 Exchange.....	8	
Shaw & Thompson.....	Glass (ornamental).....	393 Fore.....	3	
H. F. Farnham.....	Glazing.....	Railroad wharf....	10	
Hawkes Bros.....	Granite (monumental and building).....	Foot Wilmot.....	6	
Mannix Bros.....	Granite (monumental and building).....	84 Hanover.....	15	
Union Granite Co.....	Granite (monumental and building).....	Foot Wilmot.....	6	
Hamlin Rocking & Dumping Grate Co.....	Grates.....	466 Fore.....	8	
Greeley & Co.....	Grindstones (pulp mill).....	2½ Union wharf...	2	
S. W. Thaxter Co.....	Grist mill.....	221 Kennebec....	3	
S. A. True Co.....	Grist mill.....	202 Commercial...	9	
F. A. Waldron & Son.....	Grist mill.....	294 Commercial...	7	1
Curtis & Son Co.....	Gum (chewing) and confec- tionery (wafers).....	9 Deer.....	20	100
A. Carles.....	Hair goods.....	518 Congress.....	2	8
L. K. Erlick.....	Hair goods.....	537 Congress.....		4
F. H. Sherry.....	Hair goods.....	562 Congress.....	1	2
J. F. Bond.....	Harnesses (hand made).....	34 Free.....	6	1
A. W. Child.....	Harnesses.....	228 Federal.....	1	
George A. Lane.....	Harnesses.....	7 Forest Ave.....	2	

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
P. J. Lyte.....	Harnesses.....	55 Preble.....	4	
William McAleney.....	Harnesses and collars.....	111 Center.....	3	
T. B. Sheehan.....	Harnesses and collars.....	5 Moulton.....	2	
Ayer, Houston & Co.....	Hats (men's).....	2 Beach.....	190	50
Roberts F. Somers & Co.....	Hats (men's) and fur goods.....	232 Middle.....	2	5
F. H. Butler Co.....	Hats (women's).....	261 Middle.....		20
S. H. & A. R. Doten.....	House finish, window frames, etc.....	490 Fore.....	16	1
Jerome Rumery Co.....	House finish and cabinet work.....	105 Kennebec.....	20	
Smith & Rumery.....	House finish, store and office fittings.....	35 Center.....	60	2
Deering Ice Cream Co.....	Ice cream and sherbet.....	987 Congress.....	4	
Albert E. Pool.....	Jewelry.....	228½ Middle.....	5	
Richner & Sanborn.....	Jewelry.....	546½ Congress.....	8	1
M. H. Tyler & Co.....	Ladders (combination step ladder, adjustable bench and ironing board.).....	137 Lancaster.....	5	
U. D. Lane Heel Co.....	Leather heels.....	36 Madison.....	90	
Montgomery Bros.....	Leather taps.....	18 Exchange.....	4	
Adde & Co.....	Lumber meter (for measuring any kind of material which is manufactured and sold by lineal measurement).....	59 Exchange.....	4	1
Acme Machine Co.....	Machinery and engines.....	31 Cross.....	8	1
Babcock Machine Co.....	Machinery.....	27 Preble.....	2	
Morris E. Dunn.....	Machinery (sawmill).....	10 Franklin.....	5	
Lang & Cobb Mfg. Co.....	Machinery (canning).....	341 Fore.....	5	
John A. Lidback.....	Machinery.....	488½ Fore.....	4	
Mills & Gilmour.....	Machinery and engines.....	27 Commercial.....	5	
Orr & Jennings.....	Machinery and steam engines.....	311 Fore.....	4	
Portland Co.....	Machinery (elevators, boilers, digesters, core box ma- chines, tanks, standpipes, marine engines, iron and brass castings, and special machinery).....	58 Fore.....	400	10
Southworth Bros.....	Machinery (printers and bookbinders).....	105 Middle.....	27	1
Henry R. Stickney.....	Machinery (canning).....	51 Cross.....	4	
F. E. Bacon Manifold Co.....	Manifold books, loose leaf ledgers, etc.....	234 Middle.....	60	15
A. L. Mitchell Co.....	Marine furniture and auto- matic horse feeders.....	45 Cross.....	17	3
Thomas Laughlin Co.....	Marine hardware (ship smiths).....	143 Fore.....	150	6
John E. Bradford.....	Masts, spars, flag poles and derricks.....	266 Commercial.....	3	

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address,	Men.	Women.
Diamond Match Co.....	Matches (Portland Star).....	69 W. Commercial	70	55
T. F. Foss & Sons.....	Mattresses and furniture.....	478 Congress.....	8	
James E. Morgan & Co.....	Mattresses and pillows.....	484 Fore.....	5	2
F. P. Tibbetts & Co.....	Mattresses.....	4 Free.....	1	
Clark Flexible Metallic Pkg. Co.....	Metallic packing.....	59 Kennebec.....	3	1
C. C. Andrews.....	Millinery.....	542½ Congress.....		1
M. R. Beacham.....	Millinery.....	563½ Congress.....		9
Blair & Swett.....	Millinery.....	536A Congress.....		5
M. E. Brackett.....	Millinery.....	510½ Congress.....		4
Burgess & Given.....	Millinery.....	537 Congress.....		2
C. N. Dailey & Co.....	Millinery.....	14 Elm.....		3
A. W. Eustis Co.....	Millinery.....	436 Congress.....	4	8
Helen L. Farnham.....	Millinery.....	633 Congress.....		2
E. M. Flye.....	Millinery.....	499½ Congress.....		3
Miss Katherine Green.....	Millinery.....	547A Congress.....		2
Louise H. Griffith.....	Millinery.....	649 Congress.....		5
S. E. & A. M. Grindal.....	Millinery.....	921 Congress.....		5
Miss L. M. Holly.....	Millinery.....	537 Congress.....		2
Miss Mary A. Knowles.....	Millinery.....	665 Congress.....		2
Miss Clara A. Libby.....	Millinery.....	547A Congress.....		4
Miss E. G. Meserve.....	Millinery.....	536A Congress.....		1
Mooers & Harmon.....	Millinery.....	537 Congress.....		8
Mrs. M. H. Murphy.....	Millinery.....	643 Forest Ave.....		2
E. P. Nash.....	Millinery.....	53 Oak.....		5
Mrs. A. M. Roberts.....	Millinery.....	537 Congress.....		6
Mrs. A. J. Rowell.....	Millinery.....	193 Congress.....		3
Misses Sheehan.....	Millinery.....	527 Congress.....		2
Miss M. A. Soule.....	Millinery.....	148 Woodfords.....		1
Miss S. J. Vaughan.....	Millinery.....	547A Congress.....		6
A. B. Warren.....	Millinery.....	537 Congress.....		9
A. D. Witham Co.....	Millinery.....	547A Congress.....		7
Landers Bros.....	Monumental work (marble).....	7 Myrtle.....	3	
George W. Leighton & Co.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	327 Stevens Ave.....	10	
George McAuley.....	Monumental work (marble).....	37 Madison.....	1	

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
George E. Morrison.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	42 Preble.....	2	
E. M. Thompson.....	Monumental work.....	327 Cumberland Ave.....	5	
W. L. Blake & Co.....	Oil and grease.....	79 Commercial....	21	4
Portland Rendering Co.....	Oil, grease, tallow and poultry feed.....	338 Commercial....	45	
Burgess, Forbes & Co.....	Paints.....	110 Commercial....	6	
J. I. Barbour.....	Patterns and models.....	38 Union.....	1	
F. F. Adams.....	Photographs.....	587½ Congress.....	2	1
M. D. Hanson.....	Photographs.....	12 Monument Sq..	2	3
New York Studio.....	Photographs.....	518½ Congress.....	2	1
Smith Photograph Co.....	Photographs.....	27 Monument Sq..	2	1
Antoville & Ehdelman.....	Picture frames.....	223 Federal.....	2	
C. H. Batchelder.....	Picture frames.....	16 Brown.....	3	
Bicknell Mfg. Co.....	Picture frames.....	231 Middle.....	8	20
H. J. Burrows Co.....	Picture frames.....	225½ Middle.....	3	5
Herman J. Dyer.....	Picture frames.....	611 Congress.....	2	
R. H. Knight.....	Picture frames.....	608 Congress.....	3	
A. M. Laing & Son.....	Picture frames.....	134 Spring.....	2	
Lamson Nature Print Co....	Picture frames and pictures.	243 Middle.....	4	10
Morgan Bros.....	Picture frames and window shades.....	457 Congress.....	5	
H. M. Smith.....	Picture frames and photographs.....	8 Elm.....	2	1
Churchill Mfg. Co.....	Plating (knife) and buttons.	570½ Congress.....	1	1
Colonial Silver Co.....	Plated ware (silver).....	38 Elm.....	25	2
Woodman-Cook Co.....	Plated ware (silver).....	444 Fore.....	46	4
John J. Frye.....	Plows, etc.....	23 Preble.....	3	
Catlin Bros.....	Potato chips.....	101 Oxford.....	2	1
Edgar E. Austin.....	Printing (job).....	195 Federal.....	2	
Stephen Berry Co.....	Printing (magazine).....	37 Plum.....	5	3
Bryson & Welch.....	Printing (job).....	48 Temple.....	5	
Crowley & Lunt.....	Printing (newspaper).....	92 Exchange.....	4	
Eastern Argus Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper).....	99 Exchange.....	30	5
Evening Express Pub. Co....	Printing (newspaper).....	13 Monument Sq..	30	20
Harris & Williams.....	Printing.....	430 Fore.....	5	
Jewett Printing Co.....	Printing.....	226 Federal.....	11	6
Lefavor-Tower Co.....	Printing (book).....	199 Federal.....	10	4
Libby & Smith.....	Printing (newspaper).....	193 Federal.....	4	5

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
L. H. Nelson Co.....	Printing (book) and novelties	252 Spring.....	50	50
Portland Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper).....	97 Exchange.....	66	9
Smith & Sale.....	Printing (book).....	45 Exchange.....	10	12
F. J. Smith Co.....	Printing (magazine).....	98 Exchange.....	16	30
Southworth Printing Co.....	Printing.....	105 Middle.....	20	10
Tucker Printing Co.....	Printing.....	105 Exchange.....	30	2
George F. Alexander Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....	42½ Exchange.....	2	2
Cook, Everett & Pennell.....	Proprietary medicines.....	139 Middle.....	4	
Freeman Pharmacal Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....	40 Preble.....	2	
George C. Frye.....	Proprietary medicines.....	320 Congress.....	9	9
Gilson Drug Store.....	Proprietary medicines.....	14 Monument Sq..	3	
H. H. Hay's Sons.....	Proprietary medicines.....	387 Congress.....	2	
Heseltine & Tuttle Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....	387 Congress.....	2	
Murphy Bros.....	Proprietary medicines.....	241A Congress.....	3	
Smith & Broe.....	Proprietary medicines.....	480 Congress.....	2	
C. A. Waite.....	Proprietary medicines.....	6 Farrington Pl..	1	1
Novelty Rug Co.....	Rugs and carpets (rag).....	38 Elm.....	9	1
F. A. Leavitt & Son.....	Sails, etc.....	39 Exchange.....	3	1
J. S. McVane.....	Sails, awnings, tents and hammocks.....	130 Commercial..	2	
E. A. Pool.....	Sails, awnings, tents and hammocks.....	3-7 Commercial wharf.....	5	1
Portland Sailmaking Co.....	Sails, awnings and tents.....	44 Portland pier..	7	
Schouland Bros.....	Sausage and pork products..	8-10 Union.....	14	
Swift & Co.....	Sausage.....	336 Commercial..	2	
The E. T. Burrows Co.....	Screens (wire, house), pool and card tables.....	70 Free.....	200	30
National Metal Seal Co.....	Seals (jar, can, bottle, etc.)...	511A Congress (office).....	24	6
William J. Curran.....	Sheet metal work (tin and iron).....	109 Center.....	3	
Cutler & Murray.....	Sheet metal work (hotel cooking apparatus).....	15 Cross.....	12	1
C. H. Hawbolt.....	Sheet metal work.....	57 Union.....	3	
Welch & McCarthy.....	Sheet metal work.....	6 Franklin.....	3	
A. H. Scott Co.....	Shirts (high grade custom)...	273 Middle.....	2	3
Coronet Mfg. Co.....	Shirtwaists (ladies).....	148 Middle.....	29	206
A. H. Berry Shoe Co.....	Shoes (ladies' McKay sewed and welts of good quality)...	149 Middle.....	65	60
Portland Shoe Mfg. Co.....	Shoes (women's McKay sewed).....	67 Union.....	100	50
G. A. Crossman & Sons Co.....	Shooks (box).....	1169 Forest Ave..	45	
O. P. Peterson.....	Show cases, etc.....	32 Union.....	2	

Portland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
H. L. Williams Co.....	Show cases and store fixtures.	79 Cross	15	1
M. T. Mulhall	Signs	29 Temple.....	4	
S. H. Redmond.....	Signs	225 Federal.....	3	
G. C. Tainsch Sign Co.....	Signs	225½ Middle.....	6	1
Portland-Monson Slate Co ...	Slate utensils.....	25 Central wharf..	15	1
Ellis Mfg. Co	Sleeve boards, window ven- tilators, etc.....	225½ Middle.....	1	
Ingalls Bros.....	Soda and mineral water.....	36 Plum.....	15	
Joseph Mack	Soda and mineral water	438 Fore.....	2	
Murdock & Freeman Co	Soda and mineral water	7 Franklin	25	1
C. E. Odiorne Bottling Co....	Soda and mineral water	60 Cross.....	7	1
E. M. Lang Co.....	Solder and canning ma- chinery.....	341 Fore.....	6	1
F. B. Welch	Stamps (rubber), stencils, wood engraving, etc.....	401 Fore.....	4	1
Berry Clark Co	Store fixtures, and cabinet work.....	71 Kennebec.....	25	1
Satin Gloss Polish Co.....	Stove polish.....	426 Fore.....	2	
Portland Stove Foundry Co..	Stoves and furnaces.....	39-57 Kennebec..	70	1
Fletcher & Crowell.....	Structural iron and steel.....	259 Commercial...	20	
Megquar & Jones.....	Structural iron and brass work	31 Pearl.....	60	1
Moses S. Burbank	Tailoring (custom).....	228½ Middle.....	3	
W. L. Card	Tailoring (custom).....	46 Free.....	4	8
J. D. Carrigan.....	Tailoring (custom).....	570½ Congress.....	1	1
A. E. Cornish.....	Tailoring (custom).....	547A Congress.....	5	2
G. P. Cornish.....	Tailoring (custom).....	571½ Congress.....	3	2
Peter C. Eskilson	Tailoring (custom).....	665 Congress.....	8	7
F. S. Fountain.....	Tailoring (custom).....	327 Congress.....	2	3
M. M. Gerrish.....	Tailoring (men and women's)	221 Spring.....	1	1
H. L. Gleason	Tailoring (men and women's)	457½ Congress.....	2	1
J. J. Golding	Tailoring (custom).....	13 Free.....	1	2
Gould & Weisman.....	Tailoring (custom).....	547A Congress.....	4	2
F. W. Groostuck	Tailoring (custom)	199½ Middle.....	1	1
John H. Kaveney.....	Tailoring (custom).....	584 Congress.....	1	2
W. H. Kohling	Tailoring (custom).....	562 Congress.....	2	3
M. Latkin	Tailoring (men and women's)	173 Congress.....	2	
W. M. Leighton	Tailoring (custom).....	268½ Middle.....	5	9
M. M. Nausen	Tailoring (custom).....	514 Congress.....	2	
Albert A. Nickerson	Tailoring (custom).....	930 Congress.....	1	

Portland—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
L. Parker.....	Tailoring (ladies').....	629 Congress.....	3	
Abraham Rosen.....	Tailoring (custom).....	89 Brackett.....	2	1
J. Schiebe.....	Tailoring (custom).....	412 Congress.....	2	3
M. Schiebe.....	Tailoring (custom).....	25 Free.....	2	
D. Schwey.....	Tailoring (custom).....	455 Fore.....	2	
A. Shatz.....	Tailoring (custom).....	197 Congress.....	1	
C. H. & A. L. Skinner.....	Tailoring (custom).....	592 Congress.....	3	9
J. M. Tolford.....	Tailoring (custom).....	20 Free.....	2	3
Morris Weisberg.....	Tailoring (custom).....	186 Brackett.....	1	1
Casco Tanning Co.....	Tannery.....	170 Forest Ave.....	75	
Portland Stoneware Co.....	Tile, fire brick, digester lin- ings, etc.....	253 Forest Ave. (rear).....	200	1
Crockett & Gordon.....	Tinware.....	779 Forest Ave.....	4	
Maine Tinware Co.....	Tinware.....	413 Fore.....	3	
Portland Tinware Co.....	Tinware, etc.....	100 Cross.....	8	
A. S. Hinds.....	Toilet goods.....	20 West Congress..	10	15
Bennett Mfg. Co.....	Toys and woodenware.....	196 Pearl.....	21	4
Winslow Specialty Co.....	Toys, novelties, etc.....	547A Congress.....	1	
J. L. Brackett & Co.....	Trunks.....	240 Federal.....	10	
The Chenery Mfg. Co.....	Underwear (women's) and shirt walsts.....	236 Middle.....	6	82
Russ, Eveleth & Ingalls Co..	Underwear (women's).....	43 Market.....	7	100
Waxola Mfg. Co.....	Waxola sweeping compound.	Portland Pier.....	4	
A. E. Stevens Co.....	Wheels (wagons).....	9-15 Union.....	12	1

Pownal.

Charles L. Dow.....	Grist mill.....	West.....	1	
Clarence L. Fickett.....	Lumber (short).....	Intervale.....	6	
Frank A. Knight.....	Lumber.....	North Yarmouth..	6	

Raymond.

H. L. Forhan.....	Canned corn.....		50	12
George A. Murch.....	Lumber (long and short) and shooks.....	South Casco.....	4	
Raymond Lumber Co.....	Lumber, shooks and spool stock.....	Raymond.....	15	
R. W. Leach.....	Shooks.....	Raymond.....	7	

Scarboro.

Lewis Harmon.....	Lumber (long).....	Gorham.....	3	
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South Portland.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
B. F. Knight.....	Bakery	3	1
W. W. Rich.....	Bakery .....	.....	1	2
Portland Iron & Steel Co.....	Bar iron.....	107 Lincoln.....	225	2
J. G. Davidson.....	Boats (all kinds from punt to steam yachts).....	.....	11	
John H. Griffin.....	Boats.....	.....	7	
Ida Williams	Dress making and millinery..	.....		1
Augustus P. Fuller Co.....	Japans, varnishes and dryers.....	.....	10	1
Marine Hardware & Equipment Co	Marine hardware.....	.....	50	3
Oscar Graffam.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	1	
South Portland Monumental Works	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	3	
Noyes Machine Co.....	Propellers (solid, also folding and automatic for use on auxiliary craft, they do away with the drag and resistance of solid wheel).....	.....	10	
E. W. Brown Co	Sardines .....	.....	30	45
G. F. Elwell	Sausage .....	.....	2	
Portland Shipbuilding Co.....	Vessels (wooden hulls) and boats (motor).....	(Office 135 Commercial St., Portland).....	75	

Standish.

William F. Dolloff.....	Cooperage	Sebago Pake, R. F. D.....	1	
Almon Mareau.....	Cooperage	Sebago Pake, R. F. D.....	2	
Melville W. Rand.....	Cooperage	Sebago Lake, R. F. D.....	2	
Cousins & Tucker Co.....	Grist mill.....	Steep Falls.....	2	
Ralph W. E. Shaw.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Sebago Lake, R. F. D.....	2	
E. I. DuPont de Nemours Lumber Co	Lumber and box shooks.....	Sebago Lake.....	175	
A. F. Sanborn & Sons Co.....	Lumber and cooperage stock.....	Steep Falls.....	20	
Sebago Lake Lumber Co.....	Lumber and cooperage stock.....	Sebago Lake.....	25	
J. S. Jackson	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	2	
Androscoggin Pulp Co	Pulp (ground wood).....	Steep Falls.....	50	

Westbrook.

George S. Clay.....	Bakery .....	.....	1	3
Insulated Disc Co	Bean pots and trusses.....	.....	2	4
F. S. McDonald.....	Boxes (paper).....	.....	4	35
Dana Warp Mills.....	Cotton warps and grain bags ..	.....	245	250
Mallison Power Co.....	Electricity.....	.....	5	

Westbrook—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Presumpscot Electric Co.....	Electricity (light and power) .....	.....	6	2
Rufus K. Jordan	Foundry (iron) and machine shop.....	.....	25	
John Lawrensen	Grist mill .....	.....	2	
J. W. Morris.....	Grist mill .....	.....	2	
Westbrook Hammock Co.....	Hammocks.....	.....	5	20
George C. Dunn.....	Harnesses .....	.....	1	
Cragie-Conant Mfg. Co	Induction coils.....	.....	2	
Foster & Brown	Machinery (paper).....	.....	8	
Mrs. M. J. Lawless.....	Millinery.....	.....		3
Mrs. A. C. Nash	Millinery.....	Cumberland Mills.		2
Mrs. E. L. Pillsbury.....	Millinery.....	Cumberland Mills.		2
Charles T. Ames.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	5	
Howard E. Wright	Photographs	Cumberland Mills.	1	
Knight Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing and steam heating.....	.....	10	
H. S. Cobb.....	Printing (job).....	Cumberland Mills.	1	2
Raymond & Marr	Proprietary medicines.....	.....	3	
S. D. Warren & Co.....	Pulp (soda) and paper (book).....	Cumberland Mills.	1025	125
Coronet Mfg. Co.....	Shirtwaists .....	.....	1	40
Marshall Mfg. Co.....	Shovel handles and picker sticks.....	Cumberland Mills.	20	
Haskell Silk Co.....	Silk dress goods and satins .....	.....	100	100
Charles M. Waterhouse	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	3

Windham.

Windemere Creamery Co	Creamery.....	South.....	5	
Ralph Soule.....	Grist mill	South.....	2	
Androscoggin Pulp Co	Pulp and pulp board.....	South.....	275	
E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder Co.....	Pulp for dynamite	South.....	60	1

Yarmouth.

Knight & Cook	Bakery	Yarmouthville	2	1
Royal River Mfg. Co	Cotton yarn, twine and bags.....	.....	23	40
Linn B. Abbott.....	Electrical apparatus.....	.....	5	
Yarmouth Mfg. Co	Electricity .....	.....	3	
Elisha A. Clark.....	Grist mill.....	.....	4	
A. F. York.....	Grist mill and canned goods.....	Yarmouthville	4	
G. M. Bond.....	Harnesses	Yarmouthville	2	
Guy L. Brackett.....	Lumber and planing.....	.....	4	

Yarmouth—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Miss A. E. Abbott	Millinery.....	Yarmouthville		3
Lester & Porter.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	2	
L. R. Cook.....	Proprietary medicines.....	Yarmouthville	2	
Forest Paper Co.....	Pulp (soda)	Yarmouthville	245	1
Hodsden Mfg. Co.....	Shoes (women, misses and children's cheap McKays) ..	Yarmouthville	30	20

SILK GOODS.

The manufacture of silk goods in this State is confined to a single establishment, that of the Haskell Silk Company, situated in Westbrook about six miles from Portland. This company was organized in 1874 and the first product of the mill was silk thread, but in 1880 looms were put in and the weaving of broad silks was begun.

At the start, only 6 persons were employed, but business increased and the original building was soon found too small for its accommodation and the capacity of the plant was several times enlarged, until, in 1900, it was decided to erect a new mill.

The company owns about 65 acres of land bordering on Presumpscot river, and the site selected for the new mill was on the most elevated part of the lot. The material used in the new construction was brick. The mill itself is 299 feet in length, 50 in width and two stories high. The form of construction gives the opportunity for a free circulation of air, as the floor space is not divided, and the windows are well arranged for ventilation. The boiler house and dye house are in a separate building, 114 feet long, 36 feet wide, and one story high. There is also an office building 36 by 45 feet.

The mill is now operated by electricity which is generated at Mallison Falls on the Presumpscot, a few miles above, where a dam was built and an electric power plant put in several years ago. The amount of energy required to run the silk mill is about 150 horse power. The plant is not only run by electricity but is also lighted from the same source, and even the heat for finishing comes from electricity. The plant itself is heated by hot air, aided by blowers which, in summer, may readily be utilized to cool the air.

One great factor in the manufacture and dyeing of silk is pure water, and in order to obtain it in sufficient quantities the company has had two artesian wells sunk to a depth of over 200 feet each, striking veins which will furnish 50 gallons per minute of the purest water.

The number of hands employed varies somewhat at different times of year, running from about 150 during the summer months to as high as 200 in the busiest season, and they are nearly evenly divided between men and women. In the various branches of the work much skill is required, more so than in the other lines of the textile industry, and hence a class of workers, both male and female, who can command a higher scale of wages, are here employed. The few children at work are older than they will average in the cotton mills. As the material used is very expensive, an indifferent workman would not be profitable.

The raw silk for this mill is, for the most part, purchased in Japan. The machinery used is of the best and the product is favorably known in the leading dry goods stores throughout the country.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Avon.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Selden Parker	Granite (monumental)	Phillips	2	
S. H. Stilphen	Lumber (long)	Phillips	10	

Carthage.

George W. Kneeland	Spool stock	Berry Mills	15	
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Chesterville.

A. L. Whittier	Apple barrels		5	
Carville, Thomas & Dakin ...	Canned apples	Farmington Falls .	4	8
Frank Farmer	Carriage trimming	North	2	
Lovejoy Bros	Carriages	North	5	
Harry Moulton	Carriages	North	2	
C. E. Norcross	Carriages	North	3	
Mrs. Will A. Sanborn	Dress making			1
Adelbert Currier	Granite (rough)	Farmington Falls .	2	
D. H. Currier	Granite (rough)	Farmington Falls .	1	
Keith & Son	Grist and saw mill	North	1	
C. S. Norcross	Lumber (long)		1	
Richardson Lumber Co	Lumber (long) and boxes		2	
Eli S. Oliver	Spools, boxes and crates	Farmington Falls .	10	
C. W. Mansur	Tannery (sheep)		7	
Weymouth & Co	Upholstering	North	10	

Eustis.

Mial H. Norton	Lumber (long and short)		2	
Stratton Mfg. Co	Wood turning	Stratton	40	10

Farmington.

J. C. Norton, Jr.	Bakery		3	1
Joseph W. Mathieu	Cabinet work		1	
Burnham & Morrill Co	Canned corn	West	73	23
E. S. Dingley Co	Canned goods (apples & corn)	West	16	24
E. S. Dingley Co	Canned goods (apples & corn)	Falls	16	24
W. A. Marble & Co	Canned goods (corn & apples)	West	4	8
E. R. Weathern & Son	Canned goods	West	4	5
Albert E. Knowles & Son	Carriages	North Chesterville	2	
Hallie Knowlton	Carriages		4	

Farmington—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
John Knowlton Son & Co	Carriages		5	
Knowlton & Knowlton	Carriages		5	
Albert Morrow	Carriages	North Chesterville	3	
H. A. Parker	Carriages	West	3	
C. A. Pinkham	Carriages		6	
B. F. Watson	Carriages	Falls	8	
I. R. Wright & Son	Carriages	North Chesterville	3	
Levi F. Smith	Carriage-trimming		2	
J. F. Norton	Confectionery		1	1
Turner Center Dairying Association	Creamery and cream cans	West	5	
Mrs. Rena Adams	Dress making			1
Mrs. Hattie Bean	Dress making			1
Mrs. Bertha Harnden	Dress making			1
Mrs. Bert Marble	Dress making			1
Mrs. F. M. Norton	Dress making			1
Miss Annie Riggs	Dress making			1
Mrs. Charles Tingg	Dress making			1
Chester Greenwood & Co	Ear protectors		4	8
C. E. Wheeler	Fishing rods (bamboo)		2	
W. W. Small	Grist mill		1	
Luther C. Curtis	Lumber (long and short)	Falls	3	
C. A. Gould	Lumber (long)	West	6	
I. R. Wright & Son	Lumber (long and short)	North Chesterville	2	
Mrs. Harry Brown	Millinery			2
Mrs. E. A. Miller	Millinery			2
Miss A. L. Turner	Millinery			2
Soule & Gilkey	Monumental work (granite and marble)		2	
Knowlton, McLeary & Co	Printing (newspaper and job)		6	8
R. A. Merrow	Printing (newspaper and job)		4	
Fred Hiscock	Sideboards		1	
E. B. Jennings	Tailoring (custom)		2	
Wilfred McLeary	Tin and sheet iron work		1	
C. B. Moody	Tin and sheet iron work		2	
E. A. Roderick	Tin and sheet iron work		2	
Russell Bros. & Estes Co	Wood novelties		120	20

Industry.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Henry Oliver	Canned apples	West Mills.....	3	4
J. W. Pratt.....	Canned apples	West Mills.....	8	8
George A. Cook	Lumber (short) and boxes.....	Allen's Mills	3	
Henry Oliver	Lumber (long) and novelties.....	West Mills.....	15	
A. I. Rackliff	Lumber (long & short) & boxes.....	Allen's Mills	5	

Jay.

J. Eugene Belanger & Co.....	Bakery	Chisholm.....	2	1
Saco Valley Canning Co.....	Canned corn .....	.....	65	35
North Jay White Granite Co.	Granite (rough for the trade).	West	40	
Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co.....	Granite (building and tomb) .	North	200	
A. W. & D. J. Bryant	Grist mill.....	North	2	
D. H. Bean & Son	Lumber (long) and spool stock .....	.....	6	
W. W. Eustis	Lumber (long).....	North	6	
Gordon Bros.....	Lumber (long and short)	Chisholm	20	
Wm. L. Riggs.....	Lumber (long).....	Chisholm	10	
W. W. Riggs	Lumber (long) and spool stock .....	.....	10	
I. C. Mayo & Son	Monumental work (granite).....	North	2	
International Paper Co	Paper (news) & sulphite pulp.....	Chisholm	590	10
International Paper Co	Pulp (ground wood).....	Riley	100	
Livermore & Chisholm Bottle- ing Co	Soda and mineral water.....	Chisholm.....	3	
Jay Wood Turning Co.....	Wood novelties .....	.....	40	20

Kingfield.

Napoleon Champaigne	Bakery .....	.....	1	1
Frank Hutchins.....	Canned goods (fruits and veg- etables of all kinds).....	.....	1	4
W. F. Norton	Cant dogs .....	.....	2	
Mrs. F. O. Merchant.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. J. A. Voter	Dress making .....	.....		1
L. A. Norton.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
A. G. Winter	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
A. C. Woodard	Harnesses .....	.....	1	
Ray Huse.....	Lathes (automatic) .....	.....	1	
C. W. French	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	6	
Benj. Lander	Lumber (long) and spool stock	Freeman	6	
Butts & Merchant	Millinery.....	.....		2

Kingfield—Concluded

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Huse Spool & Bobbin Co.....	Wood novelties .....	.....	45	
Jenkins Bogart Mfg. Co.....	Wood novelties .....	.....	80	20
Mayo & Wilkins.....	Worsted rolls, etc.....	.....	3	

Madrid.

Reed's Mill Lumber Co.....	Lumber & parcel handles.....	Phillips.....	7	
Russell Bros. & Briggs.....	Parcel handles.....	.....	2	
F. E. Smith.....	Wires & prints, parcel handles.....	.....	1	1

New Sharon.

Twitchell-Champlin Co.....	Canned corn.....	.....	45	35
H. Wyman.....	Carriages.....	.....	4	
J. H. Plummer.....	Granite (monumental).....	.....	1	
Wm. & J. C. Crosswell.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	2	
C. F. Wilson.....	Lumber (long & short) & boxes.....	.....	2	
Mrs. H. B. Porter.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Harding & Jordan Shoe Co...	Shoes (men's working, driving & sporting).....	.....	24	12
C. A. Thompson & Co.....	Wood novelties & grist mill.....	.....	6	

New Vineyard.

L. J. Hackett.....	Lumber (long & short) and barrels.....	.....	5	
Gilbert R. Hillman.....	Lumber (long & short).....	.....	5	
William Morton.....	Lumber (long & short).....	.....	5	
Frank Luce Mfg. Co.....	Wood novelties.....	.....	26	

Phillips.

George A. French.....	Carriages.....	.....	2	
H. R. Rideout & Co.....	Carriages.....	.....	1	
Samuel J. Sargent.....	Carriages.....	.....	1	
Sweetzer Bros.....	Carriages.....	.....	2	
C. F. Thompson Co.....	Carriages.....	.....	2	
T. R. Wing.....	Carriages.....	.....	2	
Brayman Woodenware Co...	Clothes pins.....	.....	25	35
C. H. McKenzie.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
William Smith.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
Berlin Mills Co.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	8	
George B. Dennison.....	Lumber (long & short).....	.....	5	
Sedgeley, Pope & Co.....	Millinery.....	.....		1

Phillips—Concluded

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
North Franklin Marble Works	Monumental work (marble).....		2	
E. H. Shepard.....	Parcel handles.....		4	
J. W. Brackett.....	Printing (newspaper & job).....		6	1
Austin & Co.....	Spools.....		36	
H. W. True.....	Tailoring (custom).....		1	3
Charles Forster, Estate.....	Toothpicks.....		30	20
Hiscock & Atwood.....	Yarn, cloth & hosiery.....		10	3

Rangeley.

Henry L. Pratt.....	Bakery.....		1	1
A. S. Amburg.....	Boats (row).....		1	
C. W. Barrett.....	Boats (row).....		3	
F. C. Conant.....	Boats.....		1	
E. L. Haley.....	Boats (launches).....		1	
A. E. Blodgett.....	Carriages.....		3	
I. W. Mitchell.....	Carriages.....		1	
George Kempton.....	Carriage painter.....		1	
E. T. Hoar.....	Fishing rods & snow shoes.....		2	
Mrs. Etta Lamb.....	Flies and fishing tackle.....			2
C. H. McKenzie.....	Grist mill.....	Oquossoc.....	2	
Walter E. Twombly.....	Knapsacks.....		1	
Claude Lowell.....	Lumber (long & short).....		1	
Rangeley Steam Mill Co.....	Lumber (long & short).....		12	
Mrs. H. H. Dill.....	Millinery.....			1
Mrs. Emma McCard.....	Millinery.....			2
Charles N. Harnden.....	Snow shoes.....		1	
J. A. Russell.....	Tinware.....		1	

Salem.

Mrs. W. S. Dodge.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Edward Harris.....	Dress making.....			
W. S. Dodge.....	Parcel handles.....		16	

Strong.

C. M. Dickey.....	Cider.....		1	
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Canned corn.....		71	24
Mrs. W. L. Guild.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Charles Luce.....	Dress making.....			1

Strong—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
W. I. Smith.....	Lumber & grist mill.....		1	
C. V. Starbird.....	Lumber (long & short) & boxes.....		20	
L. W. Loring.....	Millinery.....			1
Mrs. J. C. Terrill.....	Millinery.....			1
Albert Daggett.....	Road rakes.....		1	
Daggett & Will.....	Tin & sheet iron work.....		1	
Charles Forster, Estate.....	Tooth picks.....		60	40

Temple.

Charles T. Hodgkins.....	Lumber (long & short).....		20	
George W. Staples.....	Lumber.....	Hartford, Conn.....	4	

Weid.

Stinson Masterman.....	Grist mill.....		1	
Tainter & Schofield.....	Lumber (long and short).....	R. F. D.....	4	
W. E. Parlin.....	Twine cutters.....		1	

Wilton.

J. E. Hiscock.....	Canned goods.....		10	15
Marble & Dingley.....	Canned goods.....	Dryden.....	50	50
Frank Noyes.....	Canned goods (apples and corn).....	East.....	18	17
Miss May Wright.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Ellen Young.....	Dress making.....	Dryden.....		1
G. R. Fernald & Co.....	Grist mill.....		2	
N. E. Adams & Co.....	Lumber (long & short).....	Dryden.....	3	
A. T. True.....	Meat pins.....	East.....	2	1
Mrs. A. S. McGrath.....	Millinery.....			1
O. H. Hildreth.....	Parcel handles & dowels.....	Dryden.....	4	
E. P. Parlin.....	Proprietary medicines.....		1	
G. H. Bass & Co.....	Shoes (river drivers, lumbermen & sportsmen's).....		85	25
Russell Remick.....	Spool stock.....	East.....	15	
H. R. Dascomb.....	Tailoring (custom).....		1	1
G. W. Whibley.....	Tin working.....	East.....	1	
Wilton Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods.....	Dryden.....	125	35
Wilton Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods.....	Wilton.....		

Rangeley Plantation.

C. B. Cummings & Sons.....	Dowels.....	Bemis.....	60	
American Realty Co.....	Pulp bolts.....	Bemis.....	33	

Crockertown Township.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Prouty & Miller.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Bigelow	75	

Perkins Township.

American Enamel Co.....	Spool stock.....	Notch.....	40	
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Wyman Township—No. 4, Range 3, B. K. P., W. K. R.

Russell Bros. & Estes Co.....	Spool stock.....	Stratton.....	18	
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HANCOCK COUNTY.**Amherst.**

Amherst Cheese Co.....	Cheese.....		1	
N. H. & R. J. Grover.....	Lumber (long and short) and spool bars.....		4	
Mrs. E. A. Crosby.....	Millinery.....			1
E. & S. Kenniston.....	Shingles and blueberry boxes.....		3	

Bluehill.

S. G. Hinckley.....	Bakery		2	
Roscoe Grindle.....	Barrels (fish and bait)		1	
Angus Henderson.....	Barrels (fish and bait)	South.....	1	
Archie Henderson.....	Barrels (fish and bait)	South.....	1	
Ganzelo Herrick.....	Barrels (fish and bait)	South.....	1	
Nelson Herrick.....	Barrels (fish and bait)	South.....	1	
Frank Mason.....	Boats (row and power).....		2	
Farnsworth Packing Co.....	Canned clams.....	South.....	4	3
R. S. Osgood.....	Coffins and caskets.....		1	
G. W. Butler.....	Contractor and builder.....		5	
E. W. Mayo.....	Contractor and builder.....		4	
Frank Stover.....	Contractor and builder.....		4	
Mrs. J. E. Fullerton.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Eliza Herrick.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Rena Johnson.....	Dress making.....			1
Chase Granite Co.....	Granite (rough).....		12	
J. B. Park.....	Granite (rough).....		12	
G. M. Allen & Son.....	Lumber (long and short) and staves.....		10	
Elmer I. Fiske.....	Lumber (short) and staves.....		6	
P. J. Gott.....	Lumber (short) and staves.....		7	

Bluehill—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. M. Gray & Son.....	Lumber (long and short) and staves.....	.....	6	
E. W. Mayo.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	8	
E. M. Dow.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Mrs. E. M. Saunders.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
E. P. Babson.....	Mittens and stockings.....	.....		100
W. M. Howard.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	3	
S. G. Hinckley.....	Photographs.....	.....		1
Alfred Staples.....	Picture frames.....	.....	1	
Bluehill Mineral Spring Co..	Soda and mineral water.....	.....	1	

Brooklin.

Eugene I. Day.....	Boats (all kinds).....	Sedgwick.....	1	
Hollis Dow.....	Boats (row and power).....	North.....	2	
Orris C. Gray.....	Boats (row and power).....	Naskeag.....	2	
Arthur L. Sargent.....	Boats (mostly motor).....	Sedgwick.....	3	
Eugene Sherman.....	Boats (all kinds).....	North.....	2	
Farnsworth Packing Co.....	Canned clams.....	.....	3	9
A. H. Mayo.....	Canned clams.....	.....	2	18
Fred Allen.....	Contractor and builder.....	Haven.....	2	
Weston Scott.....	Contractor and builder.....	.....	5	
Mrs. Mary Freethy.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Clara Gott.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Hattie Joyce.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Edna McFarland.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Florence Blaisdell.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Farnsworth Packing Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	75	75
A. H. Mayo.....	Sardines.....	.....	15	15

Brooksville.

Brooksville Woolen Mill....	Blankets and yarns.....	.....	4	
John S. Blake.....	Boats.....	Harborside.....	1	
A. V. Gray.....	Boats (row).....	Cape Rozier.....	1	
Deforest Gray.....	Boats (power and sail).....	South.....	2	
T. T. Harvey.....	Boats (all kinds).....	.....	4	
E. C. Mason.....	Boats (power, sail and row)...	.....	1	
R. P. Gray.....	Brooms.....	South.....	1	
T. T. Harvey.....	Contractor and builder.....	.....	6	

Brooksville—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Alice L. Black.....	Dress making.....	Cape Rozier.....		1
Mrs. Georgie Black.....	Dress making.....	Cape Rozier.....		1
Mrs. M. D. Chatto.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1
Mrs. Nellie Grindle.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Carrie Hutchinson.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1
Mrs. E. C. Mason.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1
Mrs. L. M. Roberts.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Buck's Harbor Granite Co....	Granite (paving and building)	South.....	150	
A. A. Goodell.....	Lumber (long and short) and staves.....	North.....	18	

Bucksport.

H. W. Ladd.....	Bakery.....	.....	1	3
John J. Hall.....	Barrels.....	.....	1	
J. E. Witham Cooperage Co.	Barrels (phosphate).....	.....	12	
Bucksport Launch & Engine Works.....	Boats and gasolene engines.....	.....	6	
John J. Hall.....	Boats (yawls for vessels).....	.....	2	
C. O. Page.....	Boats (mostly dories).....	.....	2	
George F. Parker.....	Boats (motor, sail and row)...	.....	2	
F. W. McAllister.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	.....	3	
D. Whiting & Sons.....	Creamery.....	.....	1	
Miss Alice E. Ball.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Louise Jones.....	Dress making.....	.....		3
Mrs. B. De Forest Snowman.	Dress making.....	.....		2
T. M. Nicholson & Co.....	Fish (boneless cod and smoked herring).....	.....	12	
G. W. Richardson.....	Lumber (short), staves and heading.....	.....	12	
Miss I. H. Hopkins.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Mrs. M. A. Robbins.....	Millinery and dress making..	.....		2
Miss R. B. Trott.....	Millinery.....	.....		3
True & Mason.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
R. D. Keyes.....	Moccasins.....	.....	1	
East Bucksport Peat Mfg. Co.	Peat.....	East.....	3	
E. P. Emerson.....	Sails.....	.....	2	
R. A. Rhind.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	3
George Blodgett Co.....	Tannery (sheep).....	.....	60	
H. F. Ames & Co.....	Tinware.....	.....	3	
W. T. Treworgy.....	Tinware.....	.....	1	

Castine.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
G. D. Moore.....	Bakery .....	.....	1	
Atlantic Boat Exchange.....	Boats.....	.....	4	
W. S. Webster.....	Boats (mostly power).....	.....	3	
Perkins & Bowden.....	Contractor and builder.....	.....	8	
J. Walter Weeks.....	Contractor and builder.....	.....	3	
Dunbar & Hooper	Creamery.....	North.....	3	
Mrs. Kate Achorn	Dress making .....	.....		1
Miss Carrie Cosgrove.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Elizabeth Gates.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Miss Josie Perkins.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Castine Line & Twine Co....	Fish lines.....	.....	18	
Castine Light, Heat & Power Co.....	Gas (acetylene).....	.....	2	
A. K. Dodge.....	Lumber (long and short).....	North	6	
Dainy Hall.....	Lumber (long and short).....	North	6	
Mrs. C. L. Jones	Millinery.....	.....		2
W. G. Sargent.....	Photographs .....	.....	1	
E. J. Seybt.....	Photographs.....	.....	1	1
W. G. Sargent.....	Picture frames .....	.....	1	1
J. M. Dennett.....	Sails.....	.....	1	

Cranberry Isles.

A. J. Bryant	Boats (motor chiefly).....	Isleford.....	1	
Leslie R. Rice	Boats (power and sail).....	Sutton	2	
Gilbert Rosebrook.....	Boats.....	.....	2	
A. M. Spurling.....	Boats (power, sail and row) ..	Isleford.....	3	
Millard S. Spurling.....	Boats (small motor and row) ..	.....	2	
John B. Steele.....	Boats (gasolene launches).....	.....	2	

Dedham.

J. T. Black.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
H. P. Burrell	Lumber (long and short) and ladder sides .....	.....	10	
W. F. Chute	Lumber (long).....	Green Lake	10	

Deer Isle.

H. L. Joyce.....	Contractor and builder .....	.....	6	
J. E. Saunders.....	Contractor and builder .....	.....	5	
Benj. C. Smith.....	Contractor and builder .....	.....	5	
Mrs. Florence Haskell.....	Dress making .....	.....		1

Deer Isle—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Lillian Haskell.....	Dress making	North		1
Mrs. Goodwin Thompson	Dress making			1
Mrs. Lena Lowe.....	Millinery.....			
Mrs. Cora L. Torry	Millinery.....			1
Eastbrook.				
Elmer L. Clough	Lumber (long and short), spool stock and box shooks	Franklin R. F. D..	5	
Eastbrook Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short), staves and spool stock	Franklin R. F. D..	15	
Eden.				
G. W. Austin.....	Bakery	Bar Harbor.....	2	
A. E. Spurling.....	Bakery	Bar Harbor.....	3	1
F. D. Hayes.....	Boats (all kinds, electric launches and speed boats a specialty)	Bar Harbor.....	4	
E. L. Stevens	Boats (pleasure)	Bar Harbor.....	1	
Twitchell-Champlin Co	Canned clams	West	7	12
Davis Bar Harbor Buckboard Co	Carriages.....	Bar Harbor.....	15	
Guthrie & Wilson	Carriages, carts, wagons, sleds and wheels.....	Bar Harbor.....	4	
George P. Billings.....	Contractor and builder, cabi- net and house finish	Bar Harbor.....	20	
C. A. Hodgkins.....	Contractor and builder	Bar Harbor.....	12	
A. E. Lawrence Co	Contractor and builder and house finish	Bar Harbor.....	20	
R. H. Moon.....	Contractor and builder	Bar Harbor.....	17	
Fred L. Savage	Contractor and builder	Bar Harbor.....	12	
E. K. Whittaker.....	Contractor and builder and house finish	Bar Harbor.....	80	
Mrs. Agnes Alley.....	Dress making	Bar Harbor.....		2
Mrs. Benjamin Gower.....	Dress making	Bar Harbor.....		2
Miss Evie F. Hamor.....	Dress making	Bar Harbor.....		2
Mrs. Frank Roberts	Dress making	Bar Harbor.....		2
W. E. Rodich.....	Furniture	Bar Harbor.....	2	
Bear Brook Quarry.....	Granite (building and other purposes)	Bar Harbor.....	4	
Nicherson, Spratt & Greeley .	Grist mill.....	Bar Harbor.....	4	
William Fennelly	Harnesses	Bar Harbor.....	2	
C. B. Higgins	Harnesses	Bar Harbor.....	2	
Hall Bros.....	Lumber (long and short)	Salisbury Cove....	4	
Frank Spratt	Lumber (long and short)	Bar Harbor.....	10	
Lena R. Alley	Millinery.....	Bar Harbor.....		2
Mrs. Eda D. Jellison.....	Millinery.....	Bar Harbor.....		4
Mrs. Charles Linscott	Millinery.....	Bar Harbor.....		2

Eden—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
C. B. Stalford Millinery Co . . .	Millinery	Bar Harbor		2
Mrs. Flora B. Wakefield	Millinery	Bar Harbor		4
F. W. Clark	Monumental work (granite and marble)	West	3	
C. H. Norris & Co.	Monumental work and build- ing stone	Bar Harbor	12	
Harry L. Bradley	Photographs & picture frames	Bar Harbor	1	1
Ernest Emery	Photographs, picture frames and post cards	Bar Harbor	2	2
Ira G. Strout	Roads and filters	Bar Harbor	25	
Clifford M. Willey	Roads and concrete work	Bar Harbor	40	
Bar Harbor Spring Water Co.	Soda and mineral water	Bar Harbor	3	
Red Rock Spring Water Co.	Soda and mineral water	Bar Harbor	3	
John Millar	Tailoring (custom)	Bar Harbor	2	
J. J. Moran	Tailoring (custom)	Bar Harbor	2	
A. M. Shiro	Tailoring (custom)	Bar Harbor	3	
Austin Stove Co	Tinware	Bar Harbor	2	
Green & Reynolds Co	Tinware	Bar Harbor	2	
J. F. Hodgkins	Wharf building	Bar Harbor	8	

Ellsworth.

Ellsworth Home Bakery	Bakery	Main	1	2
George F. Haskell	Barrels (bait)	Franklin	1	
M. J. Dews	Blankets and yarn		2	3
H. B. Phillips	Bricks		6	
Isaac L. Hopkins	Cabinet work		1	
Henry E. Davis	Carriages	Franklin	15	
M. E. Maloney	Carriages	Water	11	
F. H. Osgood	Carriages and sleighs		2	
E. E. Rowe	Carriages and sleighs		7	
L. E. Treadwell	Carriages	Falls	2	
Roy C. Haines	Coffins and caskets	Main	2	
Walter Bonsey	Concrete blocks		2	
A. M. Foster	Contractor and builder		6	
F. R. Moore	Contractor and builder		12	
E. Bonsey & Son	Doors, sash and blinds	Water	2	
Mrs. Ida Byard	Dress making	Elm		1
Mrs. Charles H. Curtis	Dress making	Water		2
Mrs. Julia Gray	Dress making	Spruce		2
Mrs. Alice M. Hooper	Dress making	Main		3

Ellsworth—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Annie H. Phillips	Dress making	Pine		1
Miss Alice J. Smith	Dress making	School		2
Mrs. Roscoe Taylor	Dress making	School		1
Bar Harbor & Union River Power Co	Electricity .....	.....	4	
Dirigo Mfg. Co	Gloves (men's cotton) .....	.....	1	6
C. W. Grindle	Grist mill	Water	2	
George Dunham	Hoops (barrel)	Falls	1	
Whitcomb Haynes & Co	Lumber (long & short), staves, heading, boxes and crates ..	Falls	50	
Charles J. Treworgy	Lumber (long and short), staves, heading and boxes ..	Falls	27	
Ellsworth Foundry & Machine Works	Machinery (mill), gasolene engines and castings	Water	15	
Miss A. M. Connick	Millinery	Main		2
Miss A. F. Hight	Millinery	Main		2
Mrs. Martin M. Moore	Millinery	Falls		1
Katherine E. Staples	Millinery	Main		2
H. W. Dunn	Monumental work (granite and marble)	Water	3	
E. K. Hopkins	Monumental work (granite and marble) .....	.....	1	
C. H. Curtis & Co	Paint	Water	1	
B. F. Joy	Photographs	Main	1	1
Irving Osgood	Photographs & picture frames	Franklin	2	
Stanwood Studio	Photographs & picture frames	Main	1	
Campbell Pub. Co	Printing (newspaper and job)	Main	6	5
Walter J. Clark Jr.	Printing (job)	Water	1	
R. F. Gerrish	Printing (job)	Water	1	
Hancock County Pub. Co	Printing (newspaper and job)	.....	5	2
Tracy & Bellatity	Printing (job)	Water	2	2
G. W. Dennett	Sails	Water	2	
E. C Osgood	Snow plows .....	.....	3	
Branch Pond Lumber Co	Staves and headings .....	.....	20	
John J. Duffy	Tailoring (custom)	Franklin	1	3
J. A. French	Tailoring (custom)	Main	1	
Mark Hertz	Tailoring (custom)	Main	1	3
P. H. Shea	Tailoring (custom)	Main	1	2
F. B. Aiken	Tinware	State	3	
John P. Eldridge	Tinware .....	.....	4	
C. H. Curtis & Co	Vessels and repairs .....	.....	4	
Ellsworth Hardwood Co	Wood turning (dowels, toys, [etc.]	Falls	44	14

Franklin.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Charles E. Dwelley.....	Coffins & caskets.....			1
Charles Sprague.....	Contractor & builder.....			6
Blaisdell & Butler.....	Granite (monument bases)...		2	
T. M. Blaisdell.....	Granite (paving, monumental, random & curb),		25	
W. B. Blaisdell & Co.....	Granite (paving & curb).....		15	
Charles Bradbury.....	Granite (monumental & paving).....		3	
Frank Bradbury.....	Granite (foundations & building).....		8	
Bragdon & Fernald.....	Granite (paving & edge).....		18	
Bragdon Bros.....	Granite (monument bases)...		5	
Clark Bros.....	Granite (monument bases & paving).....		2	
H. W. Gray & Co.....	Granite (bases & monu- mental).....		3	
Hastings & Willams.....	Granite (monument bases and paving).....		2	
Higgins & McNorton.....	Granite (monument bases & paving).....	West.....	2	
S. S. Scammon.....	Granite (monument bases, & paving).....	West.....	15	
J. W. Blaisdell.....	Lumber (long & short) & staves.....		15	
S. S. Scammon.....	Lumber (long & short), staves, heading & spool bars.....	West.....	15	
A. S. Pherson Co.....	Millinery.....			1
Bunker Bros.....	Monumental work.....		3	

Gouldsboro.

Warren W. Strout.....	Boats (all kinds).....		1	
E. T. Russell & Co.....	Canned clams.....	Prospect Harbor...	5	25
E. P. Parker.....	Fish curing.....	Corea	2	
Charles H. Whitney.....	Laths & lobster traps.....		4	
W. F. Hutchings.....	Lumber (long & short), lobster traps, staves and spool bars.		12	
Frank P. Noyes.....	Lumber (long & short) & staves	West.....	12	
C. C. Tracey.....	Lumber (short) staves and lobster traps.....	R. F. D.....	6	
Frenchman's Bay Packing Co.	Sardines.....	South.....	25	50
E. T. Russell & Co.....	Sardines.....	Prospect Harbor..	20	30
A. E. Guptill.....	Wool rolls (carding).....		1	1

Lamoine.

W. S. Hodgkins.....	Barrels (fish).....	East.....	2	
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Mount Desert.

R. B. Seavey.....	Boats (motor, pleasure and fishing).....	Northeast Harbor.	2	
W. C. Wasgatt.....	Boats (sail, motor & dories)	Sound.....	1	
B. W. Candage & Sons.....	Contractor and builder.....	Seal Harbor.....	10	

Mount Desert—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
A. E. Clement	Contractor and builder.....	Seal Harbor.....	10	
Edw. A. Hodgdon.....	Contractor and builder.....	Northeast Harbor.	5	
C. D. Joy.....	Contractor and builder.....	Northeast Harbor.	5	
William M. Peckham.....	Contractor and builder.....	Northeast Harbor.	3	
I. E. Ralph.....	Contractor and builder.....	Northeast Harbor.	7	
A. S. Reynolds.....	Contractor and builder.....	Northeast Harbor.	3	
W. S. Smallidge.....	Contractor and builder.....	Seal Harbor.....	12	
J. H. Soulis.....	Contractor and builder.....	Northeast Harbor.	6	
Lewis A. Wilson.....	Contractor and builder.....	Northeast Harbor.	2	
Mrs. Marandy Branscome....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Charles Bunker.....	Dress making.....	Northeast Harbor.		1
Mrs. Nellie Bunker.....	Dress making.....	Northeast Harbor. (Summer only)	4	8
Miss Katherine Reed.....	Dress making.....	Northeast Harbor.	2	
Mrs. Thomas Richardson....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Maud Stanley.....	Dress making.....	Northeast Harbor.		2
Mrs. Alvah Webber.....	Dress making.....	Northeast Harbor.		1
I. O. Clement.....	Fish curing.....	Seal Harbor.....	3	
Seth Babbage.....	Granite (building & paving)..	Hall Quarry.....	20	
Booth Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co.....	Granite (paving).....	Sound.....	15	
Arthur Brown.....	Granite (paving).....	Sound.....	12	
Campbell & Macomber.....	Granite (building & paving)..	Hall Quarry.....	85	
New York & Main Granite Co.	Granite (building & paving)..	Hall Quarry.....	35	
Richardson Bros.....	Granite (building & paving)..	Hall Quarry.....	20	
J. W. Somes.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	6	
Kimball & Gilpatrick.....	Millinery.....	Northeast Harbor.		2
I. T. Moore.....	Photographs, picture frames and post cards....	Northeast Harbor.	2	9
Robert Ash.....	Shoes (custom).....	Northeast Harbor.	2	
S. B. Brown.....	Tinware.....	Northeast Harbor.	2	

Orland.

S. R. Hutchings.....	Boats (power, sail & row).....	.....	1	
A. W. & A. B. Hutchings.....	Bricks.....	.....	8	
Augustin Mason.....	Dowels and spool bars.....	East.....	3	
Penobscot Bay Electric Co..	Electricity.....	East.....	3	
F. B. Gross & Son.....	Fish curing.....	.....	6	
O. P. Harriman.....	Fish curing.....	.....	5	

Orland--Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
S. R. Hutchings.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
J. M. Bray.....	Lumber (short) & box shooks.....	.....	16	
Edward Buck.....	Lumber (short).....	.....	3	
S. R. Hutchings.....	Lumber (long & short).....	.....	3	
W. L. Wentworth & Co.....	Lumber (long & short).....	East.....	5	
J. E. Witham.....	Lumber (long and short) and heading.....	.....	10	
Bowden Bros.....	Monumental work.....	.....	4	
Mrs. Lillian Varnum.....	Photographs & post cards.....	.....		1
Edward P. Hutchings.....	Wheel barrows.....	.....	1	
Augustin Mason.....	Woolen yarn.....	East.....	3	

Otis.

Harold Salisbury.....	Lumber (long & short) & staves..	4	
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Penobscot.

Percy Perkins.....	Boats (mostly power).....	South.....	2	
George Whitehouse.....	Boats (all kinds).....	South.....	2	
Elerly F. Leach.....	Bricks.....	.....	3	
Otis Leach.....	Bricks.....	.....	5	
E. J. Snow.....	Coffins and caskets.....	South.....	2	
Mrs. Tillie Peterson.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Ruth Smith.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Luella Snowman.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Jennie Wright.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1
Sewall Gray.....	Grist mill.....	South.....	1	
Harry & Edwin Leach.....	Hoops (barrel).....	.....	2	
Sewall Gray & Son.....	Lumber (long & short).....	South.....	8	
Henry Perkins & Sons.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	8	
A. C. Condon & Co.....	Millinery.....	South.....		2
A. C. Condon & Co.....	Mittens & gloves (woolen).....	South (at home).....		30
Oliver Perkins.....	Monumental work.....	South.....	2	
B. H. Leach.....	Stockings (men's woolen).....	.....(at home).....		15

Sedgwick.

John G. Eaton.....	Barrels (fish).....	.....	1	
H. B. Harding & Son.....	Boats (mostly row).....	Sargentville.....	2	
W. A. Pert.....	Cabinet work.....	.....	1	
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned clams.....	.....	7	21
E. J. Byard.....	Contractor & builder.....	.....	2	
H. J. Limeburner.....	Contractor & builder.....	Sargentville.....	3	

Sedgwick—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Scott R. Limeburner	Contractor and builder	Sargentville.....	4	
Mrs. F. H. Harding.....	Dress making	Sargentville.....		1
Miss Helen Runey.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Nellie Robbins	Dress making .....	.....		1
W. G. Sargent	Granite (paving).....	Sargentville.....	8	
S. P. Snowman	Lumber (long and short)	North Brooksville.	4	
John Thurston	Lumber (long and short)	North	15	
Mrs. A. E. Sylvester	Millinery .....	.....		2
H. B. Harding & Son	Sails	Sargentville.....	2	

Sorrento.

Enoch L. Welch.....	Barrels (fish, fruit and potato) 		3	
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Southwest Harbor.

Harry Brown	Boats (launches and row)	Manset	2	
William Gilley	Boats (row)	1	
W. R. Keene.....	Boats (row)	Manset	1	
John L. Mayo	Boats .....	.....	1	
S. H. Mayo	Boats (mostly power) .....	.....	4	
Allen J. Lawler	Canned clams.....	.....	3	
William Lawton.....	Canned clams .....	.....	2	2
Benj. T. Dolliver	Contractor and builder	Manset	5	
Seth Lurvey.....	Contractor and builder .....	.....	7	
R. Norwood	Contractor and builder .....	.....	8	
Arthur Richardson.....	Contractor and builder .....	.....	6	
Henry Tracey	Contractor and builder .....	.....	6	
Mrs. D. L. Mayo.....	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. Ida Richardson	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Carrie Spurling.....	Dress making	Manset		1
M. B. King	Fish curing .....	.....	2	
B. H. Mayo	Fish curing	Manset		
James Parker's Sons	Fish curing	Manset	4	
Southwest Harbor Cold Storage Co	Fish (preserved)	Manset	6	
Robinson Glue Co.....	Glue and fertilizer	Manset	6	
Mrs. Hattie Savage.....	Millinery .....	.....		1
Clark Hopkins	Sails	Manset	1	
James Scott.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	

Stonington.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
George Manardi.....	Bakery (Italian cooking) .....	.....	2	2
Joseph Eaton.....	Boats (row and yacht tenders) .....	.....	1	
William Hutchings.....	Boats (power mostly) .....	.....	3	
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned clams.....	Oceanville	7	14
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned clams.....	.....	7	14
Frank Judkins	Carriages and sleighs .....	.....	2	
H. B. Smith.....	Contractor and builder .....	.....	10	
H. C. Smith.....	Contractor and builder .....	.....	8	
Mrs. M. M. Brimiglon	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. Jewett Carter	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Fred Joyce.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Benvenue Granite Co	Granite (paving, building and bridge).....	.....	150	
Chase Granite Co.....	Granite (paving, building and bridge).....	.....	50	
J. L. Goss	Granite (paving, building and bridge).....	.....	100	
John Hagan & Co	Granite (rough).....	.....	15	
Lattie Granite Co	Granite (rough).....	.....	25	
J. C. Rogers	Granite (paving, building and bridge).....	.....	150	
Ryan-Parker Construction Co.	Granite (paving, building and bridge).....	.....	150	
H. M. Thayer.....	Granite (rough).....	.....	12	
Mrs. E. E. Barbour	Millinery .....	.....		2
George Marr.....	Monumental work .....	.....	4	
Jewett Noyes	Picture frames, salves, etc .....	.....	2	
George Trundy.....	Sails .....	.....	1	

Sullivan.

George B. Patten	Bricks .....	.....	6	
Norman Hale	Contractor and builder	West.....	8	
Sullivan Creamery Corpora- tion.....	Creamery	East	1	
Mrs. N. H. Williams.....	Dress making	West		1
Alonzo Abbott.....	Granite (paving and curb) ..	North	20	
Crabtree & Havey.....	Granite (paving and curb) ..	North	60	
Dunbar Bros.....	Granite (paving and curb) ..	.....	20	
W. T. Havey, Jr. & Son	Granite (paving and curb) ..	North	20	
Hooper-Havey & Co.....	Granite (paving, curb and random)	North	60	
Harvey E. Robinson.....	Granite (paving and curb) ..	North	25	
E. W. Doyle & Co.....	Lumber (long & short) & staves	East	4	

Sullivan—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Dunbar Bros.....	Lumber (long & short) & staves	.....	10	
Mrs. Jennie Smith.....	Millinery.....	West.....		1
Harry Mann.....	Monumental work.....	.....	1	
N. H. Williams.....	Monumental work (granite and marble)	North.....	1	
Surry.				
R. B. Holmes.....	Canned blueberries.....	Ellsworth.....	6	
E. E. Withee.....	Contractor and builder.....	.....	5	
Martin Cunningham.....	Lumber (long and short) and barrel hoops.....	.....	6	
Manuel A. Gaspar.....	Lumber (long & short) & staves	.....	6	
H. E. Saunders & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	3	
Francis R. Baird & Sons.....	Granite (paving).....	Swans Island.....	40	
Tremont.				
William N. Lunt.....	Boats.....	West.....	1	
Clifton M. Rich.....	Boats (motor and row).....	Bernard.....	1	
William Underwood Co.....	Canned clams.....	McKinley.....	13	37
Holley Galley.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	Bernard.....	2	
Eben B. Clark.....	Contractor and builder.....	.....	2	
J. M. Kelley.....	Contractor and builder.....	.....	2	
Clifford Rich.....	Contractor and builder.....	.....	2	
Fred J. Rich.....	Contractor and builder.....	McKinley.....	2	
Mrs. Inez Gurney.....	Dress making.....	McKinley.....		1
Mrs. V. S. Knowlton.....	Dress making.....	McKinley.....		1
Mrs. Lucy Richardson.....	Dress making.....	McKinley.....		1
Guy H. Parker.....	Fish curing.....	Bernard.....	3	
P. W. Richardson & Son.....	Fish curing.....	McKinley.....	3	
D. S. Gott.....	Fish nets.....	McKinley.....	1	
Lewis Gott.....	Fish nets.....	McKinley.....	1	
Mrs. Ina Holmes.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Frank McMullen.....	Sails.....	McKinley.....	1	
William Underwood Co.....	Sardines.....	McKinley.....	66	134
George Haynes.....	Wheels.....	Center.....	1	
Trenton.				
Whitecomb Haynes & Co.....	Lumber (long & short), staves, heading, boxes and crates..	Ellsworth Falls....	25	
Verona.				
S. D. Bridges.....	Fish (smoked).....	Bucksport R.F.D.3 |	6 |	

Waltham.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Hermon Jordan	Lumber (long and short) dowels, etc	8	

Winter Harbor.

H. E. Tracy	Boats (row)	10	1
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KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Albion.

Portland Packing Co.....	Canned corn.....	45	3
John C. Chalmers	Lumber (long and short).....	4	
R. P. Clark.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	4	1
W. P. Leonard.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	4	

Augusta.

Thomas Dufresne.....	Bakery	6 Mt. Vernon Ave.	1	
John M. Kehoe.....	Bakery .....	.....	2	2
Miles Mitten.....	Bakery .....	.....	1	
Webber & Hewett	Bakery	285 and 287 Water.	3	
E. L. Ripley	Boats and launches.....	72 Gage.....	2	
Harry S. Reid.....	Book binding.....	327 Water	5	8
Newbert-Noyes Co.....	Bricks.....	Mt. Vernon.....	15	
Purinton Bros. Co.....	Bricks.....	333 Water	10	
John P. Ferran	Carriages.....	72 Gage.....	1	
Delano & Shaw	Carts (farm).....	5 Bowman.....	2	
Brown Cement Block Co.....	Cement blocks.....	.....	
C. H. Dyer.....	Cider	Hospital Road.....	1	1
Ira L. Shirk.....	Cigars	159 Water	1	
N. T. Folsom & Son.....	Confectionery ..	273 Water	1	2
J. G. Johnson.....	Confectionery	179 Water		2
C. H. Pettis.....	Confectionery	Water	2	3
Edwards Mfg. Co.....	Cotton goods (prints, sheet- ings, ripplettes, twills and fine goods).....	Water	500	550
Miss Alice Clark.....	Dress making.....	43 Grove		7
Mrs. Charles Marston.....	Dress making.....	67 Green		1
K. B. Williams.....	Dress making.....	292 Water		1
Augusta Electrotype Foundry	Electrotyping	327 Water		4
Lunt & Brann	Fancy goods.....	189 Water.....		1

Augusta—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
H. G. Barker Co.....	Fur goods.....	205 and 209 Water.	2	3
H. H. Harvey.....	Hammers and tools.....	108 Bangor.....		
L. F. Baily.....	Harnesses.....			
H. H. Hamlin.....	Harnesses.....	254 Water.....	7	
L. O. Pullen.....	Harnesses.....	65 Cony.....	1	
Augusta Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	108-120 Arsenal....	100	
Boyd & Harvey.....	Lumber (short).....	Augusta Trust Bldg	15	
Augusta Machine Shop.....	Machine shop (screw drivers)		10	
Fifield Bros.....	Machine shop (gasolene en- gines, etc.).....	337 Water.....	9	
Mrs. L. C. Cochrane.....	Millinery.....	259 Water.....		1
Miss Mary E. Coughlin.....	Millinery.....	Opera House Block		4
Miss Alberta Heald.....	Millinery.....	201 Water.....		1
Maude M. Mosher.....	Millinery.....	49 Cony.....		3
Mrs. C. M. Wheeler.....	Millinery.....	203 Water.....		2
Whitman & Adams Co.....	Millinery.....	211-215 Water.....		2
Brown & Hopkins.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	53 Cony.....	5	
Maine Optical Co.....	Optical goods.....	281 Water.....	2	
Burleigh & Flynt.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	329-331 Water.....	30	20
Gannett Publishing Co.....	Printing (literary papers)....	20 Willow.....	50	100
W. S. Ladd.....	Printing (job).....	339 Water.....	10	2
Maine Farmer.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	302 Water.....	6	5
Nash & Son.....	Printing (almanac and job)...	11 Oak.....	2	1
Vickery & Hill Publishing Co.	Printing (literary papers).....	11-17 Chapel.....	60	125
A. D. Weeks.....	Printing (job).....	247 Water.....	1	
Cushnoc Pulp and Paper Co..	Pulp (ground wood and sul- phite) and paper (manila)..	Maple.....	170	8
C. A. Eaton Co.....	Shoes (men and boys' medium grade, Goodyear welt).....	61-65 Gage.....	200	75
Glenwood Spring Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....	236 State.....	5	
Nancy Hanks Suspender Co..	Suspenders and belts.....	17 Crosby.....	2	6
L. H. Dudley.....	Tailoring (custom).....	330 Water.....		1
Power S. Mooney.....	Tailoring (custom).....	Augusta Trust Bldg		1
C. W. Townsend.....	Tailoring (custom).....	319 Water.....		4
C. E. Hoxie Co.....	Woodworking (doors, window frames, etc.).....	43 State.....	15	
H. Humphrey & Son.....	Woodworking (moulding, sheathing, etc.).....	Gage.....	4	
Lawrence, Newhall & Page..	Woodworking (windows, frames, etc.).....	31 Maple.....	30	
Tobey Bros. & Son.....	Woodworking (general).....	11 Bangor.....		

Belgrade.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address,	Men.	Women.
C. H. Brown.....	Barrels (apple and shingles)..	North.....	2	
E. H. Mosher.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
John Damren.....	Lumber (long).....	North.....	1	

Benton.

Turner Center Creamery.....	Creamery.....	West.....	2	1
J. E. Brown.....	Granite and cement blocks....	Station.....	5	
United Box Board & Paper Co.	Pulp and wood board.....	Falls.....	15	

China.

H. F. Merrill.....	Grist and shingle mill.....	Weeks Mills.....	2	
Louis Masse.....	Lumber (long).....	Weeks Mills.....	1	
McDougal Bros.....	Lumber (box boards).....	Weeks Mills.....	2	
Porter & Bumps.....	Lumber (box boards).....	Weeks Mills.....	2	
L. H. Reynolds.....	Lumber.....	.....	1	
Tobey Bros.....	Lumber.....	Palermo.....	1	
H. & H. F. Whitehouse.....	Lumber (long).....	South.....	3	
W. W. Wood.....	Lumber.....	.....	1	

Clinton.

President Card Co.....	Cards.....	.....	6	
Miss Carrie Flagg.....	Dress making.....	.....	1	
J. B. Davis Mfg. Co.....	Wood novelties.....	.....	10	
F. L. Besse.....	Tannery (sheep skins).....	.....	13	

Farmingdale.

Berlin Mills Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Portland, 398-410 Commercial St.	53	
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Fayette.

Jackman Bros.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Mount Vernon.....	6	1
E. E. Smith.....	Lumber (long and short).....	3	

Gardiner.

A. H. Alger Co.....	Boxes (paper, shoe).....	70 Summer.....	10	20
Glidden Box Co.....	Boxes (wooden) and shooks....	357 Water.....	14	1
Monmouth Canning Co.....	Canned corn.....	.....	40	50
George B. Morse & Co.....	Cigars.....	213 Water.....	2	
Edward Jenks.....	Confectionery.....	259 Water.....	2	2
Gardiner Creamery Co.....	Creamery.....	44 Mechanic.....	4	
Lawrence Bros.....	Lumber (long and short).....	South.....	50	

Gardiner—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
South Gardiner Lumber Co.	Lumber (long and short).....	South.....	75	
Henry Scribner, Estate.....	Machinery (saw mill).....	2 Highland Ave...	7	
Gardiner Marble&Granite Co	Monumental work (granite and marble)	116 Bridge.....	3	
Copsecook Mills	Paper (manilla and writing) .	829 Water	50	
Gardiner Pub. Co	Printing (newspaper and job)	365 Water	6	4
W. W. Kelley.....	Printing (job).....	6 Maine Ave	2	2
Hollingsworth & Whitney....	Pulp (ground wood)and paper (manilla and writing)	701 Water	35	
International Paper Co	Pulp wood	South.....	30	
Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co	Shoes (men and boys' Good- year welt).....	Maine Ave	200	100
R. P. Hazzard Co.....	Shoes (men's Goodyear welt).	64 Winter	160	100
W. H. O'Brien.....	Tailoring (custom).....	235 Water		1
Charles F. Weeks.....	Tailoring (custom).....	281 Water.....		1
James Mather & Son Co	Woodworking (blinds, win- dows, shingles, etc.).....	.....	30	
Oakland Mfg. Co	Woodworking (doors, sash, etc.).....	134-158 Summer.....	25	

Hallowell.

Mrs. Luther Gray	Dress making	21 Union		1
O'Brien Electrophone Co ...	Electrophones, etc	169 Second	8	2
Fuller Bros. Sons.....	Foundry (iron and brass) and general mill machinery	Water	25	
H. L. Brown & Co.....	Granite (building, etc.).....	.....	125	
Hallowell Granite Co	Granite (building, monumen- tal and statuary).....	Central, cor. Frank- lin.....	250	
George B. Lord.....	Granite (building and monu- mental).....	55 Water	10	
Hallowell Register	Printing (newspaper and job)	158 Water	2	1
American Glue Co	Sand paper.....	.....	30	
Johnson Bros.....	Shoes (women's welt&McKay)	15 Central	300	125
George Stoddard	Soap.....	.....	2	
Henry Horne & Co	Tanning (fur skins).....	off Water.....	2	

Litchfield.

Mrs. Annie J. Ayers	Lumber (long).....	R. F. D.....	3	
E. D. Cornish.....	Lumber (long).....	Richmond R. F. D.	5	

Manchester.

H. F. Cummings.....	Lumber (long).....	2	
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Monmouth.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Monmouth Canning Co	Canned corn		50	60
Miss Mary Carson	Dress making			
A. V. Blaisdell.....	Lumber (long).....		1	
Cochnewagan Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and cooperage		6	
E. C. Leighton.....	Lumber (short) & cooperage		6	
M. L. Getchell & Co.....	Moccasins		10	8
J. H. McIlroy & Son.....	Woolen goods (bed blankets).....	North	75	40

Mount Vernon.

H. H. Foster.....	Boats			
C. E. Butler & Son.....	Cooperage	(West)	2	
Zula Butler.....	Dress making			
Rose Foster.....	Dress making			
Mrs. Ira Tracy.....	Dress making			
H. E. Corson.....	Grist mill.....		2	
Corson & Tracey	Lumber (long and short)		2	
J. C. Scates	Lumber (short)		1	
C. W. Mansur.....	Tanning (sheep skins).....	(West)	4	

Oakland.

King Axe Co	Axes		20	
Dunn Edge Tool Co	Axes and scythes		25	
Emerson & Stevens.....	Axes and scythes		30	
Witherell Seythe Co.....	Axes and scythes		15	
Portland Packing Co	Canned corn		50	80
H. W. Greeley & Co	Grist mill.....		4	
Ames Shovel & Tool Co.....	Shovel handles.....		12	
A. B. Bates & Co.....	Threshing machines		25	
Cascade Woolen Mill.....	Woolen goods (ladies' dress goods).....		50	100
Oakland Woolen Mill	Woolen goods (men's wear and cloakings).....		75	85

Randolph.

I. R. Seavey & Son	Baskets (Oxford).....	Gardiner	4	
Gray-Hildreth Co.....	Grist mill		4	

Readfield.

H. F. Webb Co.....	Canned corn		25	40
C. E. Morrill & Son.....	Carriages.....		2	
A. T. Swift.....	Cider.....		1	

Readfield—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. W. M. Birch	Dress making .....	.....		2
Miss Gertie Maxim	Dress making	Kent's Hill		2
N. D. Gordon & Son	Grist and lumber mill	Depot	8	1
Mallett Jewelry Co	Jewelry (wire) .....	.....	1	1
M. S. Collins	Lumber (long) .....	.....	3	
Blackwell Williams & Co.	Society emblems, pins, etc.	3	

Rome.

Frost L. French	Lumber (long and short)	1	
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Sidney.

J. H. Bean	Wagons (farm)		
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Vassalboro.

R. H. Jackson	Bakery	North		1
E. S. Forrest	Brooms for household purposes	Riverside	1	
E. L. Baker	Lumber (long and short)	Riverside	4	
Albert Foster	Lumber	Riverside	1	
Thomas Piper	Lumber (short)	East	2	
American Woolen Co	Woolen goods (men's fancy cassimeres)	North	260	104

Vienna.

P. Whittier & Son	Cooperage and shingles .....	.....	3	
J. E. & O. E. Trask	Picker sticks .....	.....	2	
Fairbanks & Jack	Picker sticks and crate shooks .....	.....	2	

Waterville.

Kennebec Boat & Canoe Co.	Boats and canvass canoes .....	.....	20	
Larkin & Dignam	Cigars	87 Main	2	
W. A. Hager	Confectionery	113 Main	1	3
O. E. Meader	Confectionery .....	.....	2	1
L. J. Pitts	Confectionery	87 Western Ave. . .	1	2
Lockwood Co.	Cotton goods (sheeting)	Bridge, cor. Water. .	500	600
Waterville Iron Works	Foundry (iron)	Head of the Falls. .	10	
Merrill, Runnels & Mayo.	Grist mill	45 Front & 7 Toward	4	
N. Krutzy	Hair goods	88 Main		2
Lombard Steam Log Hauler Co	Log haulers	152 College Ave. . .	12	
Cloutier Bros	Millinery	33 Main		2
M. S. Irish	Millinery	90 Main		2

Waterville—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Ethel Noone & Co.....	Millinery.....	183 Main		3
L. H. Soper & Co.....	Millinery.....	56 Main		3
Charles E. Morse.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	188 Main	4	
Waterville Granite & Marble Co.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	Temple.....	10	
Groder Dyspepsia Cure.....	Proprietary medicines.....	.....	2	5
Sentinel Publishing Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	25 Silver.....	20	10
Hathaway Shirt Co.....	Shirts (white and fancy).....	Leighton Road....	50	75
Noyes Stove Co.....	Stoves.....	18 Chaplin.....	12	
E. S. Brown & Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	2	2
E. S. Dunn & Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....	6 Silver.....	2	
E. H. Emery.....	Tailoring (custom).....	12 Main.....		2
A. S. Mitchell.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	
National Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods.....	off Western Ave..	10	15
Wyandotte Woolen Co.....	Woolen and worsted goods (all kinds).....	Head of the Falls..	120	50

Wayne.

J. F. Gordon.....	Granite quarry.....	.....	3	
Reuel Clark.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	1	
E. A. Godfrey.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	1	
North Wayne Tool Co.....	Scythes and hay knives.....	(North).....	50	
E. L. Lincoln.....	Tailoring (custom).....	1	

West Gardiner.

Eben Horn.....	Tannery (sheep).....	Gardiner.....	7	
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Windsor.

Phillip R. Porter.....	Lumber (box boards).....	Windsorville.....	18	1
J. F. Sproul.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Weeks Mills.....	3	
J. W. Sproul.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Windsorville.....	4	

Winslow.

F. H. Ellis.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	3	
Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.	Pulp (ground wood and sul- phite) and paper (manilla).....	.....	825	75

Winthrop.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Winthrop Bakery.....	Bakery.....	.....	2	1
E. C. Leighton.....	Barrels (apple).....	.....	6	
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned goods (shell and string beans, corn and suc- cotash).....	.....	45	35
H. P. Hood & Sons.....	Creamery.....	.....	16	
C. H. Shaw.....	Harnesses.....	.....	
D. H. Maxim.....	Lumber (short) and grist mill.	.....	2	
Winthrop Marble and Granite Works.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	1	
C. M. Bailey & Sons Co.....	Oilcloth (floor).....	.....	50	2
C. M. Bailey & Sons Co.....	Oilcloth (floor).....	(Center).....	30	2
Wadsworth & Woodman.....	Oilcloth (table).....	.....	13	
The Budget.....	Printing (newspaper & job)...	.....		1
L. Pettingill.....	Woodworking & cooperage...	.....	8	
Winthrop Mills Co.....	Woolen goods (bed blankets and cotton warp).....	.....	225	125

OIL CLOTH.

Unlike most other Maine industries, the manufacture of oil cloth has never extended far from the place of its origin and, with two exceptions, it has been confined to Kennebec county. The work has been carried on at various times in Vassalboro, Hallowell, Manchester, Readfield, Winthrop and Monmouth, and outside of the county, for brief periods, at Skowhegan and Bath, but at the present time the only factories in operation are in the town of Winthrop, two being located at Winthrop village and one at Winthrop Center.

In 1830, Alton Pope commenced in a small way the manufacture of table oil cloth, but removed to Manchester Forks the following year where he employed two or three hands, the product being peddled about the country in teams. At that time, such a thing as a floor oil cloth was hardly known and, as a matter of fact, carpets of any kind were scarce in Maine homes.

In 1832, Mr. Pope formed a partnership with Alden Sampson, but after several years Mr. Sampson purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business until his death, after which it was conducted by his sons. The Sampson factory at Manchester was burned in 1861 and the business was transferred to Hallowell and a branch factory established on Long Island, about three miles from New York city. The Hallowell factory was closed in 1893, up to which time it had employed a crew of from 50 to 60 men and turned out about 65,000 yards of floor oil cloth per month.

In 1840, S. L. Berry started a factory in Hallowell which was carried on by successive owners for nearly 60 years when it was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt.

J. A. and Peter Sanborn owned and successfully conducted an oil cloth factory at East Readfield for many years but it was finally purchased by Charles M. Bailey of Winthrop, as was also several small factories started by various parties in Winthrop and Monmouth. Moses Bailey, a brother to Charles M., at one time owned a plant at Winthrop Center, as well as one in Camden, New Jersey.

While several parties have made a financial success in this industry, at the present time the entire business of making floor oil cloth in the State is in the hands of C. M. Bailey's Sons and Company. This company now runs two factories, one at Winthrop Village, where 50 men and 2 women are employed, and the other at Winthrop Center, where 30 men and 2 women find employment. Wadsworth and Woodman also run a small plant at Winthrop Village where they manufacture table oil cloth and give employment to 13 men.

The firm of C. M. Bailey's Sons and Company is said to be one of the oldest, wealthiest and most successful firms in the State, doing business in any industrial line. It was started in

a very unpretentious way. When Pope and Sampson were conducting their table cloth manufactory in Manchester in the thirties, among their employes was Daniel R. Bailey, an older brother of Charles M. Having mastered the business he returned to his home in Winthrop, and with his father, Ezekiel Bailey, a farmer, and Charles M., began the manufacture of table cloths on a small scale. They had no factory, but used an out-building for the purpose. Charles M. was a mere boy but at the age of seventeen he went out on the road to sell the goods.

The business prospered and increased as carpets came into use, little attention being given to table cloth manufacturing. In 1847, Charles M. owned a factory and was conducting a business of his own at Winthrop Center, employed a crew of men and was shipping large quantities of goods for those days. On May 17 of that year his factory was destroyed by fire, and the factory he then rebuilt shared a like fate on December 13, 1864, and was again rebuilt. Meanwhile he had established factories at Winthrop village and purchased others. It is a well known fact that for over fifty years the Bailey works have never been shut down for a single day except Sundays. On holidays the men are told they can work or not as they choose, and a majority of them remain in the shops.

In the early days of this industry the manufacturers in Kennebec county practically held a monopoly of the business, but in more recent years plants have been established in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, and the competition is very sharp and only those having a well established business or an abundance of capital may hope to be successful.

One serious drawback in the manufacture of oil cloth is the danger from fires. The buildings in Maine have been invariably constructed of wood, two or three stories in height, substantial and heavily timbered, as the material and goods to be supported are exceedingly heavy. Such is the inflammable nature of the oils used in manufacturing that practically every oil cloth plant in the State has sooner or later suffered the loss of one or more sets of buildings by fire.

KNOX COUNTY.

Appleton.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Charles N. Plummer	Lumber (long and short), staves and heading.....	North	6	

Camden.

S. Hansen	Bakery		1	1
Joseph Allenwood	Barrels (apple and lime).....		1	
Erastus T. Wilson	Barrels (fish) and lime casks		2	
G. A. Briggs	Boats (row and yacht tenders)		1	
John E. Dailey	Boats (power).....		2	
Willis A. Harville.....	Boats of all kinds		3	
(H. L.) Maker & Rains.....	Boats (row and launches)		4	
A. G. Young.....	Boats (power and sail)		3	
Thorndike & Hix	Canned goods (apples, baked beans, green and wax beans, clams, chowders, fish, pump- kin and squash)		4	16
Camden Cigar Co.	Cigars		4	
George Mixer	Confectionery		1	
Camden Lumber Co.....	Doors, sash, blinds and grist mill		18	
Mrs. Clarence Adams	Dress making			1
Mrs. Barker	Dress making			1
Grace A. Drake.....	Dress making			1
Miss Ella Hall.....	Dress making			1
Mrs. E. R. Moore.....	Dress making			1
Mrs. A. N. Parsons	Dress making			1
Miss Annie Scott	Dress making			1
Misses H. L. and A. J. Young	Dress making			2
Knowlton Bros.....	Foundry (iron and brass) and derricks.....		24	
Camden Anchor-Rockland Machine Co	Gasolene engines and boats... ..		50	
F. N. Thompson.....	Granite (monumental work)		2	
Camden Grist Mill Co.....	Grist mill		2	
Frye & Porter	Grist mill		3	
W. S. Irish.....	Harnesses		1	
Eastern Coupling Co.....	Hose couplings.....		6	
Rockland-Rockport Lime Co.	Lime		8	
W. C. Howe	Machinery (heading).....		3	
G. A. Colson & Co.....	Millinery.....			3

Camden—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
F. S. & C. E. Ordway.....	Millinery.....			4
Mrs. A. L. Worthing....	Millinery.....			1
The Dr. D. P. Ordway Plaster Co.....	Porous plasters ("Ordway's").....		2	76
The Dr. D. P. Ordway Plaster Co.....	Printing.....		5	
J. H. Ogler (Herald).....	Printing (newspaper and job).....		3	2
John C. Berry.....	Sails.....		2	
R. L. Bean Co.....	Ship building.....		60	
J. A. Brewster.....	Shirts (custom and stock laundered).....		9	
G. O. Andrews.....	Tailoring (custom).....		1	1
Camden Tailoring Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....		2	5
Frank Wiley.....	Tailoring (custom).....		2	10
Camden Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (men's fancy cassimeres, ladies' fancy worsteds).....		65	45
Hall Mfg. Co.....	Woolen and worsted goods (men and women's weave).....		50	30
Knox Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (papermakers' felts and printers' blankets).....		89	56
Sea Bright Woven Felt Co.....	Woolen goods (cloths for mechanical purposes).....		52	14
Cushing.				
A. F. Morse & Son.....	Boats.....	Friendship.....	2	
E. B. Hart.....	Canned goods (apples, beans, clams, dandelions, herring and squash).....	Thomaston.....	2	14
Friendship.				
H. C. & E. H. Brown.....	Boats (power, sail and row).....		2	
Rufus G. Condon.....	Boats of all kinds.....		3	
C. A. Morse.....	Boats (fishing and yachts up to 50 feet).....		3	
Wilbur A. Morse.....	Boats of all kinds.....		6	1
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Canned clams.....		9	30
E. H. Lawry.....	Canned goods (baked beans and clams).....	Lawry.....	6	30
W. C. Larrabee.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Waldoboro, R. F. D. 3	2	
Hope.				
L. P. True.....	Canned goods (baked beans, small fruit and vegetables).....		10	10
F. L. Payson & Co.....	House finish.....	South.....	7	
W. B. Fish.....	Staves and heading.....	South.....	7	
M. F. Taylor & Son.....	Staves and heading.....	South.....	3	
Hurricane Island.				
Hurricane Isle Quarries Co.....	Granite (finished and rough for building and other pur- poses).....	Rockland.....	225	

North Haven.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
C. F. Brown.....	Boats of all kinds.....	Pulpit Harbor.....	8	
James O. Brown.....	Boats (power, sail & row.....	.....	10	
Cyrus Carver.....	Lumber.....	.....	2	
William Sampson.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	2	

Rockland.

Flint Bros.....	Bakery.....	276 Main.....	3	2
John Resteghini.....	Bakery.....	Sea.....	2	
C. E. Rising.....	Bakery.....	288 Main.....	4	2
C. E. Bicknell.....	Boats (row, gasolene, yawls & yachts.....	465 Main.....	4	
E. A. Knowlton.....	Cabinet work.....	321 Main.....	1	
Thorndike & Hix.....	Canned goods (apples, baked beans, green & wax beans, chowders, clams, fish, pumpkins & squash.....	Tilsons wharf.....	30	
Hall & Manson.....	Carriages.....	515 Main.....	7	
E. O. Philbrook & Son.....	Carriages.....	635 Main.....	3	
Rockland-Rockport Lime Co.	Casks (lime).....	.....	57	
J. W. A. Cigar Co.....	Cigars.....	288 Main.....	11	
E. W. Cigar Co.....	Cigars.....	334 Main.....	4	
H. C. Clark Co.....	Cigars.....	335 Main.....	3	
E. W. Egan.....	Cigars.....	390 Main.....	3	
C. G. Giannon.....	Confectionery.....	252 Main.....	1	
Saint Clair & Allen.....	Confectionery.....	50 Sea.....	5	3
N. E. Braiding Co.....	Cords & lines.....	60 Summer.....	2	
Howard & Brown.....	Diplomas.....	16 School.....	3	
Annie P. Adams.....	Dress making.....	320 Main.....		1
Mrs. Fannie Carleton.....	Dress making.....	33 State.....		1
Miss Nettie A. Clark.....	Dress making.....	110 Broadway.....		1
Mrs. Clara E. Colcord.....	Dress making.....	17 Water.....		1
Lena C. Conary.....	Dress making.....	58 Brewster.....		1
Grace E. Knowlton.....	Dress making.....	204 Broadway.....		1
Miss Evie Nash.....	Dress making.....	260 Main.....		1
Mary H. Maddox.....	Dress making.....	4 Elm.....		1
Miss Etta L. Philbrook.....	Dress making.....	248 Main.....		1
Miss Blanche E. Price.....	Dress making.....	500 Main.....		1
Miss F. A. Smith.....	Dress making.....	471 Main.....		1
Ernest C. Davis.....	Evapero (modern cleaner).....	332 Main.....		1

Rockland—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
M. B. & C. O. Perry.....	Fish (cured).....	Atlantic wharf....	1	
Rockland Fish Co.....	Fish (cured).....	Tilsons wharf.....	3	
A. H. Brown.....	Foundry (brass) and tools.....	32 Water.....	2	
W. P. MacMillan.....	Foundry (brass) & ship castings.....		3	
North Lubec Manufacturing & Canning Co.....	French mustard.....	Tilson's wharf....		
Camden Anchor-Rockland Machine Co.....	Gasolene engines & boats.....	92 Sea.....	12	
Utility Glove Co.....	Gloves & mittens (cotton).....	316 Main.....	2	9
Rockland Granite Co.....	Granite (finished).....	South Main.....	150	
L. M. Littlehale.....	Grist mill.....	40 Park.....	8	
F. E. Keller.....	Harnesses.....	Park & Lisle.....	2	
Simpson & Staples.....	Harnesses.....	369 Main.....	2	
C. M. Sullivan.....	Harnesses.....	483 Main.....	2	
American Legging Co.....	Leggins & gaiters (men & women's).....	48 Park.....	3	12
A. D. Bird & Co.....	Lime.....	557 Main.....	20	
A. J. Bird & Co.....	Lime & lime pencils.....	61 Front.....	39	
C. Doherty.....	Lime.....	377 Main.....	3	
A. C. Gay.....	Lime.....	105 Sea.....	2	
Rockland Lime Co.....	Lime.....	14 Water.....	20	
Rockland-Rockport Lime Co	Lime.....		460	
White & Case.....	Lime.....	282 Main.....	5	
A. B. Wardwell.....	Masts & spars.....	69 Mechanic.....	1	
Miss Carrie A. Barnard.....	Millinery.....	331 Main.....		4
Fuller-Cobb Co.....	Millinery.....	334 Main.....	1	
Mrs. A. H. Jones.....	Millinery.....	37 Limerock.....		2
Miss J. C. McDonald.....	Millinery.....	303 Main.....		8
Mrs. E. W. McIntire.....	Millinery.....	337 Main.....		7
Miss J. E. Peabody.....	Millinery.....	72 Main.....		5
Miss Etta L. Philbrook.....	Millinery.....	248 Main.....		2
Miss E. A. Reilly.....	Millinery.....	340 Main.....		5
Miss I. A. Staples.....	Millinery.....	686 Main.....		2
Mrs. J. C. R. Sullivan.....	Millinery.....	338 Main.....		3
Miss Caroline Shearer Swett..	Millinery.....	334 Main.....		4
Rockland Marble & Granite Co.....	Monumental work (granite & marble).....	282 Main.....		8
Miss Ida M. Stubbs.....	Nets (fish) & laundry bags....	144 Union.....		50
The Caslon Press.....	Printing (job).....	335 Main.....	2	1

Rockland—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Clark & Glover.....	Printing (job).....	8 Oak.....	3	
Opinion Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper & job)...	468 Main.....	6	5
Rockland Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper & job)...	469 Main.....	8	5
Baby Giant Medicine Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....	24 School.....	1	
Dr. Byron Gay Medicine Co..	Proprietary medicines.....	397 Main.....	1	
Pendleton's Panacea Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....	606 Main.....	1	
Charles W. Titus.....	Proprietary medicines.....	120 Limerock.....	2	1
W. H. Glover Co.....	Pumps, blocks, windows, etc.	13 Sea.....	95	
W. L. Benner.....	Safety thillbow.....	2 North Main.....	1	
William Farrow.....	Sails, awnings & tents.....	Tilsons wharf.....	5	
George W. Mugridge.....	Sails, awnings & tents.....	Snow's wharf.....	4	
S. T. Mugridge.....	Sails, awnings & tents.....	477 Main.....	4	
North Lubec Manufacturing & Canning Co.....	Sardines.....	Tilsons wharf.....	50	125
Cobb, Butler & Co.....	Ship building.....	Atlantic wharf.....	60	
I. L. Snow & Co.....	Ship building.....	79 Mechanic.....	30	
C. E. Havener.....	Soda & mineral water.....	462 Main.....	3	
E. L. Hewett.....	Soda & mineral water.....	247 Main.....	6	
James W. Campbell.....	Tailoring (custom).....	86 Summer.....	2	
F. C. Knight & Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....	373 Main.....	2	16
J. G. Pottle.....	Tailoring (custom).....	362 Main.....	2	3
E. H. Rose.....	Tailoring (custom).....	399 Main.....	3	12
Livingston Mfg. Co.....	Tools (stone cutting).....	Lime.....	25	
Ezra Whitney.....	Wool pulling.....	Cedar.....	1	

Rockport.

Mrs. J. Hartford.....	Bakery.....			1
Wellington L. Clark.....	Boats of all kinds.....		1	
George T. Eels.....	Boats (row and sail).....		1	
Hyler & Campbell.....	Boats.....		2	
Rockland-Rockport Lime Co.	Casks (lime.).....		13	
Knox Cooperage Co.....	Cooperage.....	West.....	4	
J. W. Oxtou.....	Cooperage.....	West.....	3	
Mrs. Belle Cothel.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Cummings.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Sadie Heggins.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Charles Jenkins.....	Dress making.....			1

Rockport—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Maude Manning.....	Dress making.....			1
Philbrook & Richardson.....	Granite (monumental work).....		2	
Rockport Collar Co.....	Horse collars.....		2	
Mrs. A. W. Goodwin.....	Knit and crocheted goods.....	(at home).....		30
Mrs. Cora W. Perry.....	Knit goods (children's leg- gings, bootees, etc.).....			35
Eels Lime Co.....	Lime.....		40	
Rockland-Rockport Lime Co.	Lime.....		79	
Mrs. F. Flanders.....	Millinery.....			1
Carleton, Norwood & Co.....	Sails.....		1	2
S. E. & H. L. Shepard Co.....	Sails.....		1	2
Storey Mfg. Co.....	Shirts (men and boys' chevots, black sateen, black drill working shirts, also outing flannels and white cotton night shirts).....		7	38

Saint George.

Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Fish canned (cod and had- dock).....	Port Clyde.....	10	14
R. F. Dodge.....	Fish curing, etc.....	Port Clyde.....	20	5
Booth Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co.....	Granite (rough and paving).....	Long Cove.....	250	
Independent Canning Co.....	Sardines.....	Port Clyde.....	25	100

South Thomaston.

James Anderson.....	Granite (dimension stock).....		2	
N. C. Bassick & Sons.....	Granite (rough and ham- mered).....		4	
Bodwell Granite Co.....	Granite (finished and rough for building and other pur- poses).....	Spruce Head.....	125	
John Ingraham.....	Granite (monumental work).....		2	
W. P. Sleeper.....	Granite (monumental work).....		2	
George McConchie.....	Granite (rough and ham- mered).....		3	

Thomaston.

Mrs. G. A. Moore.....	Bakery and ice cream.....			1
R. B. & E. G. Copeland.....	Boats (gasolene).....		3	
Thomaston Brick Co.....	Bricks (common and face).....		80	
J. O. Cushing & Co.....	Canned clams and fish.....		3	25
Jennie Conlen.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Jefferson Faulkner.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Edith Lenfest.....	Dress making.....			1
Elizabeth Tobey.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. A. L. Wall.....	Dress making.....			1

Thomaston—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
The Misses Wilson.....	Dress making.....			2
Mrs. Caspar Woodcock.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Elmer Woodcock.....	Dress making.....			1
(J. A.) Bird & Linnell.....	Lime.....		14	
J. A. Creighton.....	Lime and grist mill.....		35	
Rockland-Rockport Lime Co.	Lime.....		18	
Mrs. E. D. Daniels.....	Millinery.....			3
Mrs. A. F. Winchenbach.....	Millinery.....			4
A. F. Burton.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....		3	
G. I. Robinson Drug Co.....	Proprietary medicines and extracts.....		3	
Dunn & Elliot Co.....	Sails.....		6	
Washburn Bros.....	Sails.....		4	
George W. Edgerton.....	Tailoring (custom).....		2	1

Union.

Thorndike & Hix.....	Canned apples.....		25	25
Monmouth Canning Co.....	Canned corn.....		20	20
The Wingate-Simmons Co.....	Carriages.....		6	
Brown Bros. Co.....	Clothing (men's trousers).....	South.....		6
Thurston Bros.....	Coffins and caskets.....	South.....	17	
Mrs. Lillian Alden.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. George Robbins.....	Dress making.....			1
S. W. Jones.....	Foundry (iron).....	South.....	3	
Bessey Bros.....	Grist mill.....		2	
E. S. Pope.....	Grist mill.....		3	
Clarence Barker.....	Lumber (long).....		3	
W. J. Crawford.....	Lumber (long).....	East.....	3	
H. F. Cummings.....	Lumber (long).....	(P. O. Augusta, R. F. D. 5).....	12	
Willis E. Norwood.....	Lumber (long).....		3	
A. M. Titus.....	Mast hoops.....	East.....	1	
Mrs. E. M. G. Clouse.....	Millinery.....			2
Mrs. M. A. White.....	Millinery.....			1
W. E. Dorman.....	Monumental work (granite).....	East.....	3	
J. L. Bradford.....	Proprietary medicines.....		1	
Cramer & Humes.....	Staves, heading and shingles.....	R. F. D. 3.....	9	
Gould Bros.....	Staves and apple barrels.....	East.....	4	
Lenfest & Lucas.....	Staves and heading.....		4	

Vinalhaven:

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. W. P. Turner.....	Bakery .....	.....		2
Cooper & Cooper.....	Boats (motor and row).....	.....	2	
Ernest H. Smith.....	Boats (motor and row).....	.....	2	
Lane-Libby Fisheries Co.....	Fish. (dry, smoked and pickled), glue, fertilizer, sounds and oil.....	.....	55	30
J. S. Black.....	Granite (rough stock and paving).....	.....	25	
Bodwell Granite Co.....	Granite (finished and rough for building and other purposes) .....	.....	200	
J. Leopold.....	Granite (paving).....	.....	20	
Lane & Brown.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
L. C. Chase & Co.....	Horse nets.....	(at home).....	8	75
Mrs. Ernest L. Glidden.....	Millinery.....	.....		200
Mrs. Fannie W. Hunt.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
				1

Warren.

J. C. Munsey.....	Bakery .....	.....	1	1
L. J. Hills	Cider and vinegar.....	.....	2	
Ralph E. Stevens.....	Cooperage.....	.....	2	
Isaac Libby.....	Creamery.....	.....	1	1
Elmer E. Studley.....	Creamery.....	.....	1	1
Mrs. Brown.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Esther Newbert.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Mahala Oliver.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Hattie B. Stevens.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
H. D. Sawyer	Harnesses .....	.....	1	
Warren Lime Co.....	Lime	Rockland.....	15	
Clara L. Anderson.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	6	
Keith & Johnson.....	Lumber (long) and boxes.....	Thomaston.....	8	
C. A. Milliken	Lumber (long and short).....	West.....	28	
Oberton & Crawford.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	9	
L. A. Packard	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	6	
Loring C. Packard.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	5	
Payson & Mank.....	Lumber (short).....	Thomaston.....	5	
Spear Bros.....	Lumber (long and short) and barrel stock.....	.....	8	
La Forest Stevens.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	6	
W. M. Stillfen	Lumber (long) chair stock.....	.....	4	
Mrs. I. M. Dolham.....	Millinery.....	.....	

Warren—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Rice & Hutchings.....	Shoes, (men, boys, youths, women, misses and children's McKay sewed and standard nailed).....		77	33
E. M. Cunningham	Sleds and wagons		2	
Georges River Mills Co.....	Woolen goods (cheviots, overcoatings and dress goods).....		72	28

Washington.

Augustus Cunningham.....	Barrels (apple) and casks.....		1	
Sidney Humes.....	Barrels (apple) and lime casks.....		3	
Edward E. Prescott.....	Barrels (apple) and casks.....		2	
A. E. Jones.....	Cider, grist and threshing mill.....		2	
Mrs. J. Achorn.....	Dress making.....			1
A. L. Farrar & Son.....	Lumber (long).....		3	
George W. Gove.....	Lumber (long and short) staves and heading.....		3	
G. H. Lincoln.....	Lumber (long).....		4	
A. N. & G. L. Sprague.....	Lumber (long).....		3	
Mrs. H. E. Hoak.....	Millinery and dress making.....			1
Alden Doe.....	Shingles and heading.....		1	
Cramer & Humes.....	Staves and heading.....		6	
Jones & Turner.....	Staves and heading.....	Liberty.....	3	
Mrs. Nellie Maddox.....	Staves and heading.....		3	
J. W. Farrar.....	Staves and shingles.....	Razorville.....	4	
Charles Vannah.....	Staves and shingles.....		3	

NORTH LUBEC MANUFACTURING AND CANNING COMPANY,
ROCKLAND, MAINE.

Strictly sanitary apparatus and surroundings for the preparing and packing of sardines are typified in the new factory of the North Lubec Manufacturing and Canning Company at Rockland. This factory, which is situated on Tilsons wharf, Sea street, is of the highest type of reinforced concrete construction, flooded with sunlight and fresh air through huge windows, sky lights and roof openings. The building is absolutely fireproof and the owners will be under no expense for insurance. The only apparatus needed to thoroughly cleanse the factory from roof to foundations is a hose and plenty of water. Every portion of the interior is cement, brick or glass.

The factory is two stories in height, 201 feet in length by 61 feet in width and is adjoined by a two storied power house and

office building, 40 by 30 feet, on the south side. The lower floor will be used for the storage of fish and materials and for a shipping room. The lower floor of the boiler house will contain two horizontal boilers of 125 horsepower each and a 75 horsepower engine connected with the machinery above by a rope drive. The disproportionately large boiler capacity is made necessary by the demand for steam for the sterilizing and other apparatus used in the preparation of the fish.

Two reinforced concrete stairways within the building and one on the outside give access to the second floor. Over the power station is the office. This is a large, well lighted and ventilated room, equipped with closet, telephone booth and lavatory. The main floor of the factory, on which the fish canning is carried on, does not contain a single square foot of floor space on which the sun does not shine. Across the west end of the building are installed six bath tanks such as are used in factories of this nature. Directly behind these is a battery of ten can closing machines of the very latest type.

The greater part of the space is occupied by the packing tables. These are a new idea in sanitary equipment, the top being of heavy glass to facilitate thorough cleansing. They are the first ever used, so far as is known. There are 48 of them, three by seven feet in size, joined together in sets of 12 each by glass topped tables two feet wide and 74 feet long. At each of the short tables two packers will work.

Along the east wall is a set of steam sterilizing boxes where the fish will come in contact with the steam from the boilers below. Afterwards they will be put into a large oven, which occupies the southeast corner of the room, where they are subjected to from 700 to 800 degrees of heat. Beside this large oven-like box are two flaking machines, the invention of Edward M. Lawrence, president of the company, by means of which the fish are placed on flakes.

The factory combines every modern feature of fish canning apparatus and process with the finest factory building in existence anywhere. The sanitary surroundings in which the fish are prepared and packed guarantee to the public a product as nearly clean and healthful as human brain can devise.

In connection with the plant is a factory where French mustard is manufactured. This product is used in the preparation of certain brands of sardines both here and at other factories along the coast.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Abbie McDonald	Dress making	Head Tide		1
J. A. Jewett	Grist mill.....	Head Tide	2	
A. B. Erskine.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	10	
L. K. Achorn.....	Shoes (custom).....	.....	1	

Boothbay.

Mrs. Oliva McDougall.....	Dress making	East		1
Dodge & Giles.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	3	
C. Hodgdon & Sons.....	Lumber (long and short).....	East	5	
Mrs. M. E. Barlow.....	Millinery.....	East		2
The Fisheries Co	Oil (fish) and scrap	Linnekin.....	100	
E. Farnham	Shoes (custom).....	East	1	
Irving Adams	Vessels and yachts.....	East	15	
Hodgdon Bros.....	Yachts	East	6	
Freeman Murray	Yachts and boats.....	East	3	
Rice Bros. Co.....	Yachts and gasolene boats.....	East	25	

Boothbay Harbor. .

J. E. Blake.....	Bakery .....	.....	2	
J. S. Marson	Bakery .....	.....	7	
J. F. Mosher.....	Barrels (fish).....	.....	1	
Irving W. Reed.....	Boats and yachts.....	.....	4	
Elphalet Tibbetts.....	Boats and yachts.....	.....	1	
Boyd & Orne	Carriages and sleighs .....	.....	2	
Mrs. B. F. Albee	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. S. E. Farmer	Dress making.....	West Boothbay....		1
Anna B. Kendrick.....	Dress making.....	Boothbay.....		1
Mrs. Clara E. Lowe	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. T. L. Montgomery	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. P. Orne.....	Dress making.....	West Boothbay....		1
Mrs. Mary J. Williams	Dress making.....	.....		1
Boothbay Harbor Light & Power Co	Electricity.....	.....	2	
D. A. Greenlaw & Co.....	Fish (smoked) .....	.....	20	
H. T. Thurston Co.....	Gasolene engines.....	.....	10	
Oscar A. Page	Granite (monumental work).....	.....	3	
H. W. Bishop Co.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	

Boothbay Harbor—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Wm. E. Brown & Co.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	2	
Pierce & Hartung	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	6	
The Misses McKown.....	Millinery .....	.....		3
C. E. Kendrick	Printing (newspaper and job) .....	.....	3	2
L. A. Dunton	Sails .....	.....	7	
Boothbay Packing Co	Sardines.....	.....	10	16
Neptune Packing Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	20	35
L. Pickert Fish Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	35	40
Solomon David.....	Shoes (custom).....	.....	1	

Bremen.

G. W. Carter.....	Boats	Medomak	1	
Eugene McLain	Boats (large and small)	Medomak	1	
G. W. Prior	Boats	Medomak	1	
Burnham & Morrill Co	Canned clams	Medomak	12	27
E. A. McCassey	Lumber (short)	Medomak	2	

Bristol.

Mrs. R. J. Blaisdell.....	Bakery	New Harbor.....		1
W. J. Burnside	Boats (motor speed and family cabin launches).....	Pemaquid Beach..	1	
Ernest Chadwick	Boats (sail, power and row) ..	Pemaquid Beach..	1	
H. M. Frances	Boats	Round Pond	1	
J. A. Geyer	Boats (row, sail and launches)	Pemaquid Harbor.	1	
Ed. Gates	Boats	Round Pond	1	
Albion Carter.....	Boats (all kinds)	Round Pond	1	
L. A. Gamage	Boats and yachts.....	South.....	1	
H. W. McFarland.....	Boats and yachts.....	South.....	1	
W. A. McFarland.....	Boats (row & power) & yachts	South.....	1	
I. J. Sproul	Carriages.....	.....	1	
C. A. Clifford	Confectionery .....	.....	3	
A. C. Fossett.....	Creamery.....	West.....	2	
Miss Barker.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1
Matilda Mason.....	Dress making.....	Round Pond		1
Mrs. Annie Parmenter	Dress making.....	Pemaquid Beach..		1
Mrs. L. Poland	Dress making.....	New Harbor.....		1
Mary Thompson.....	Dress making.....	Round Pond		1
F. P. Munsey	Extracts and essences.....	Pemaquid Beach..	1	
C. C. Farmer.....	Fish (canned).....	South	2	6

Bristol—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
C. B. Meserve.....	Fish (cured).....	New Harbor.....	6	
C. A. Farrin.....	Fish (smoked).....	Pemaquid Harbor.....	2	5
G. M. Leighton.....	Fish (smoked).....	South.....	10	
Peter Svenson.....	Granite.....	Round Pond.....	6	
Wm. P. Ford.....	Grist and carding mill.....	West.....	1	
W. J. Hatch.....	Grist and threshing mill.....	.....	1	
Crawford & Oberton.....	Lumber (long).....	West.....	5	
George Pastorius.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	6	
C. V. Robbins.....	Lumber, barrels and packing cases.....	.....	8	
Mrs. Gray.....	Millinery.....	Pemaquid Beach.....		1
Mrs. A. L. Hines.....	Millinery.....	Round Pond.....		1
Mrs. E. Leeman.....	Millinery.....	New Harbor.....		1
E. J. Irvine.....	Tanning and harnesses.....	.....	1	

Damariscotta.

T. A. Jones.....	Boats (row, sail and motor).....	.....	1	
D. H. Northey.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	.....	2	
Miss Laura Clark.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Genthner.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Iola Loud.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Maria McNear.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Sidelinger.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Portland Power & Development Co.....	Electricity.....	.....	4	
W. C. Knowlton.....	Harnesses.....	.....	2	
Mrs. W. T. Erskine.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Mrs. A. T. Gamage.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Metcalf & Brown.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
O. A. Page.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	3	
Damariscotta Herald.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	.....	2	4
Pine Tree Press.....	Printing (job).....	.....	3	
C. L. Hiscock.....	Shoes (custom).....	.....	1	

Dresden.

Edward Hall.....	Boats.....	West.....	1	
George Killam.....	Boats (small row and power).....	Cedar Grove.....	1	
Charles McDonald.....	Boats (gasolene and row).....	.....	1	

Dresden—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
William Rittall.....	Boats, yachts, grist and lumber mill	Cedar Grove	2	
Winnie Goud.....	Dress making	Mills		
Adelina Houdlette.....	Dress making			
Mabel Perry.....	Dress making	South		

Edgecomb.

Caſwell Bros.....	Boats.....	South Newcastle..	2	
Cushman Page.....	Bricks.....	East Newcastle....	5	
Daniel Page.....	Bricks.....	East.....	5	
Mrs. L. Dodge.....	Dress making			1
Mrs. R. P. McKenney.....	Dress making			1
F. M. Dodge.....	Granite (monumental)	East Newcastle....	1	
Brown & Emerson.....	Lumber (long and short).....		4	
Charles F. Dodge.....	Lumber (long).....		4	
C. E. Haggett.....	Lumber (long).....	South Newcastle..	1	

Jefferson.

C. E. Flanders.....	Barrels (apple)		1	
Freeman Peaslee.....	Barrels (apple)		2	
Stella Dinsmore.....	Dress making			1
Mrs. M. Wilson.....	Dress making			1
Briggs Jones.....	Granite (monumental)		1	
F. T. Davis.....	Grist mill		1	
S. L. Jackson.....	Lime casks.....		1	
Alden C. Boynton.....	Lumber (long and short) and grist mill.....	South.....	5	
H. W. Clary.....	Lumber (long and short) and wood working		12	
O. P. Hilton.....	Lumber (long).....	South.....	2	
James Y. Meserve.....	Lumber (long and short).....		10	
J. Y. & F. O. Meserve.....	Lumber (box boards).....		10	
Mrs. A. A. Skinner.....	Millinery.....			1
Herbert Boardman.....	Printing (job).....		1	
Avery Bond.....	Sleds and farm wagons		1	
Sanford Jones.....	Staves and heading.....		4	
Henry Dow.....	Staves and shingles.....		1	

Newcastle.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Jonathan Dodge	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. John McMichael.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Flint & Stetson	Grist mill .....	.....	2	
A. B. Erskine.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Alna.....	10	
Muscogus Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	5	
W. G. Shattuck	Lumber (long).....	.....	3	
George E. Trask.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Sheepscoot	8	
F. S. March.....	Monumental work (granite and marble) .....	.....	1	

Nobleboro.

Mrs. Alice Rolfe.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Emma Winslow.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
C. F. Creamer	Grist mill .....	.....	2	
Muscogus Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	6	
E. I. Umberhind	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	3	
Otis G. Oliver	Shingles.....	.....	2	

Somerville.

Arthur Dodge	Lumber (long and short) and staves .....	.....	6	
French Bros.....	Lumber (long) and apple bar- rels .....	.....	3	
Myrick Hysler	Lumber (short) .....	.....	2	
R. P. Porter	Lumber (box boards).....	Augusta.....	4	
F. O. Farrar	Shingles, headings, etc	Razorville	4	

Southport.

Everett M. Clifford.....	Boats.....	.....		1
E. L. Decker	Boats.....	.....		2
C. S. Gray	Boats (all kinds).....	West		5
Benjamin Rand.....	Boats.....	.....		1

Waldoboro.

Henry Newburgher	Bakery .....	.....	2	1
Clifford Winchenbach	Boats.....	.....	4	
G. O. & R. T. Waltz	Cabinet work, moulding, etc .....	.....	2	
Soule & Lambert	Carding (wool rolls) .....	.....	1	
M. M. Richards & Co.....	Clothing (men's custom ready made pants) .....	.....	6	9
E. H. Davis.....	Confectionery.....	.....	1	1

Waldoboro—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Andrew Genthner	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. D. Miller.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Miss C. Standish.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Horace Winchenbach.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Booth Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co	Granite (building work and paving) .....	.....	125	
O. E. Ludwig	Grist mill .....	.....	1	
Vannah, Chute & Co	Grist mill	Winslow's Mills ..	2	
R. K. Knowlton.....	Harnesses .....	.....	2	
Alden Burnhemer.....	Lumber (long and short).....	North	6	
Creamer Bros.....	Lumber (long and short).....	South.....	2	
W. C. Larrabee.....	Lumber (long and short).....	South.....	2	
Dana Lash	Lumber (box board).....	Winslow's Mills... ..	3	
Nash & Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	3	
George Oliver	Lumber (long and short).....	North	3	
Sidney E. Packard	Lumber (long).....	.....	2	
Vannah, Chute & Co	Lumber (long) and planing ..	Winslow's Mills... ..	4	
W. R. Walter.....	Lumber (long and short).....	North	5	
J. E. White.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	3	
White & Farrar	Lumber (long).....	.....	5	
Mrs. A. L. Hines.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Mrs. Nettie Winslow	Millinery.....	.....		1
G. Deering	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	Winslow's Mills ..	1	
Glidden & Gallagher.....	Monumental work (granite and marble) .....	.....	2	
O. Levensaler	Monumental work (granite and marble) .....	.....	1	
F. L. Benner	Proprietary medicines.....	.....	1	
S. A. Jones	Sails.....	.....	3	
B. A. Boggs.....	Soda and mineral water .....	.....	2	
Ephriam R. White	Tools (ship carpenters') .....	.....	1	

Westport.

Woodbury Hodgdon	Boats (sail, row, launches, vessels and dories) .....	.....		1
C. P. Pierce	Boats, piers and lobster pounds .....	.....		1
W. M. Pierce	Boats, piers and lobster pounds .....	.....		1
Charles E. Colby	Lumber (long and short).....	.....		4
Mrs. Blanche W. Dickson.....	Lumber (long).....	.....		2

Whitefield.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Alfred W. Dunton.....	Cabinet work	North	1	
E. N. Gray.....	Carriages and sleds	North	1	
Frank Ripley.....	Carriages and sleds .....	.....	1	
Mrs. Abbie Chisam.....	Dress making	North		1
Mrs. Leighton.....	Dress making	Coopers Mills		1
Mrs. Ella Partridge.....	Dress making	North		1
Henry Clary.....	Grist mill.....	North	2	
W. C. Ford	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
Achorn & Colby.....	Lumber (long & short) & staves	Coopers Mills.....	5	
Charles Brown	Lumber (long).....	Coopers Mills.....	2	
H. W. Clary	Lumber (long and short)	North	9	
W. C. Ford	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	8	
Mrs. Weeks.....	Millinery	Coopers Mills.....		1
Eugene C. Jewett	Monumental work.....	.....	1	
Charles Clifford	Tinware and stove funnels.....	Coopers Mills.....	1	

Wiscasset.

George Mark	Bakery .....	.....	1	1
Frank F. Pendleton.....	Boats.....	.....	4	
Henry D. Pendleton	Boats.....	.....	1	
Turner Center Dairying Association.....	Creamery .....	.....	6	
Mrs. Fowles	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Mabel Lewis	Dress making .....	.....		1
Miss Bessie M. Maloy	Dress making .....	.....		1
Miss E. J. Pool.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
J. R. B. Dinsmore	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
Wiscasset Grain Co.....	Grist mill.....	.....	3	
George Huff.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	4	
James White	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	2	
Mrs. Isabel McCurdy.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Mrs. Mabel Pendleton.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
March & Murphy.....	Monumental work (marble).....	.....	2	
Sheepscot Echo	Printing (newspaper and job) .....	.....	2	1
Benj. F. Blagdon	Shingles.....	.....	2	

OXFORD COUNTY.

Albany.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Fred L. Edwards	Lumber (long and short) and spool stock	Bethel.....	8	
Elliott & Barrett.....	Spools	Bethel.....	20	3
E. E. Barker.....	Spool stock, staves & shingles.	.....	5	

Andover.

Olney A. Farrington	Dowels	East	4	
R. A. Grover	Dowels, handles and skewers.	.....	14	
A. K. P. Barton	Lumber (long) and dowels ..	East.....	3	
C. A. Rand	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	2	
W. G. Cushman	Sleights and wood turning .....	.....	1	

Bethel.

H. F. Webb Co	Canned corn	Portland	35	1 ⁵
Bethel Mfg. Co	Chairs and lumber .....	.....	20	4
J. B. Haskell.....	Cider and evaporated apples ..	.....	3	2
Bethel Creamery Co.....	Creamery .....	.....	3	
Jacob A. Thurston	Dowels, spool stock & lumber.	North	25	
A. F. Copeland	Leather mouth bits .....	.....	2	
I. S. Morrill & Son.....	Lumber (long) spool stock and dowels .....	.....	12	
Eliphalet E. Whitney	Monumental work (granite and marble) .....	.....	1	
E. C. Bowler.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	.....	4	4
Merrill, Springer Co.....	Spools and dowels .....	.....	25	
Julius P. Skillings.....	Spools, bobbins and dowels ..	.....	20	5

Brownfield.

Hill Lumber Mfg. Co.....	Clothes dryers and lumber (long and short)	East	15	1
John G. Marston	Lumber (long) .....	.....	1	
Charles Linscott.....	Shingles, spool bars & dowels.	.....	5	

Buckfield.

Morrill & Cloutier.....	Barrels and lumber (long, hard and short) .....	.....	8	
C. Withington & Sons	Brushes of all kinds and dust- ers for cotton & woolen mills ..	.....	8	12
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned goods (beans, corn and succotash) .....	.....	45	35
American Die Block Co	Die blocks .....	.....	4	
C. M. & H. A. Irish	Die blocks and cutting boards	.....	6	
Mrs. C. A. Record	Dress making .....	.....		1
Heald & Lunt	Grist mill .....	.....	2	

Buckfield—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
A. F. Warren & Son.....	Harnesses .....	.....	2	
Heald Bros	Lumber and brush blocks	R. F. D. 1.....	4	
Horace A. Murch	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	2	
Canton.				
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned goods (beans, corn and succotash).....	.....	35	40
D. Whiting & Sons	Creamery .....	.....	5	
W. Maude Ellis.....	Dress making .....	.....	
F. A. & A. A. Russell	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
C. F. Oldham.....	House finish.....	.....	1	
Lyman W. Smith Co.....	Tannery (sheep) .....	.....	75	
Frank Richardson.....	Violins .....	.....	1	
Denmark.				
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Canned corn .....	.....	50	18
Augustine Ingalls	Shingles .....	.....	2	
Fred Sanborn	Spool&wheelstock,boxshooks, corn boxes and apple barrels.....	.....	16	
Dixfield.				
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Canned corn .....	.....	57	18
Mrs. Mary Taylor	Dress making .....	.....		2
Phillip Andrews & Son	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
Dixfield Lumber Co.....	House finish	Rumford	3	
Henry G. Thayer.....	Lumber (long) .....	.....	10	
Holt Bros	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	2	
Holt Bros	Printing (job).....	.....	
N. S. Stowell Spool & Wood Turning Co.....	Spools and novelties .....	.....	60	6
Charles Forster, Estate.....	Toothpicks .....	.....	40	60
Forster Mfg. Co.....	Toothpicks .....	.....	20	3
Fryeburg.				
H. C. Baxter & Bro.....	Canned corn .....	.....	40	20
Snow Flake Canning Co.....	Canned corn.....	North	50	25
A. W. Cook	Chisel handles, mouldings and shingles .....	.....	2	
Miss Maud M. Irish	Dress making .....	.....		1
Eagle Granite Co.....	Granite (bases) .....	.....	8	
Stephen Charles	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	North	2	
Hobson & Twombly Co.....	Piano backs, shooks & lumber.....	.....	25	

Gilead.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
George E. Leighton Co.....	Spool bars, dowels and bobbins.....		30	

Greenwood.

Frank L. Willis.....	Long lumber and spool stock	West Paris.....	6	
Ransom Cole.....	Spool stock and lumber.....	Bryant's Pond R. F. D. 2.....	7	
Jullus P. Skillings.....	Spool stock.....	Locke's Mills.....	12	
E. L. Tebbets Spool Co.....	Spools and novelties.....	Locke's Mills.....	61	11

Hanover.

H. B. Smith & Co.....	Dowels and lumber.....		10	
H. A. Staples.....	Grist mill and carding (wool)		1	

Hartford.

Minot Packing Co.....	Canned corn.....	East Sumner.....	65	70
Cloutier & Irish.....	Lumber (long and short).....		75	
Leon O. Irish.....	Lumber (hard and soft).....		10	

Hebron.

F. E. Gurney.....	Cider and vinegar.....	R. F. D.....	2	
H. W. Bearce.....	Lumber (long and short) and apple barrels.....		4	

Hiram.

Hiram Cooperative Canning Association.....	Canned corn.....		36	8
Twitchell-Champlain Co.....	Canned corn.....		36	25
Rufus Small.....	Cigars.....	East.....	2	
Hiram Creamery Asso.....	Creamery.....		3	1
Hiram Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short), spool stock, shooks & boxes.	East.....	16	
G. H. Rankin.....	Lumber (long and short), spool stock, shooks and barrels.....	East.....	4	
E. W. Bosworth.....	Grist mill.....	East.....	1	
Lemuel Cotton & Son.....	Tool handles (axe & hammer)		5	
N. R. Flint.....	Tool handles (axe, pick, sledge and hammer).....		2	

Lovell.

N. T. Fox.....	Dowels and lumber (long)		8	
John A. Fox.....	Lumber (long and short) spool stock, dowel strips and apple barrels.....		5	
Josiah H. Fox.....	Lumber (long and short).....		10	

Mason.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
F. I. Bean.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Bethel R. F. D. 4:		

Mexico.

I. W. Mason.....	Dowels.....	Hale.....	6	
Jenne, Lovejoy & McKinnie.	Lumber.....	Frye.....	15	
I. W. Mason.....	Lumber (long).....	Hale.....	6	
Clark Huston.....	Pick poles and river tools.....		5	
Charles Forster, Estate.....	Toothpicks and cigar lighters	Dixfield.....	125	

Newry.

Jacob A. Thurston.....	Dowels and spool stock.....	Bethel.....	10	
H. F. Thurston.....	Dowels, spool stock, pick poles and cant dog stocks.....		10	
C. A. Baker.....	Lumber (long and short), dowels and spool stock.....	North Bethel.....	15	
Charles A. Douglass.....	Lumber (long and short), dowels and spool stock.....	North.....	8	
Samuel A. Eames.....	Lumber (long and short) and spool stock.....	North.....	3	
W. W. Kilgore.....	Lumber (long and short) and spool stock.....		5	

Norway.

C. R. Ranger.....	Bakery.....		4	2
William C. Leavitt Co.....	Boiler handles and tinware..		2	
H. F. Webb Co.....	Canned corn.....		68	17
John H. Fletcher.....	Confectionery.....		2	1
S. B. & Z. S. Prince.....	Dress making.....			8
Small & Davis.....	Dress making.....			4
Thomas Smiley.....	Dress making.....			4
Mrs. H. W. Twombly.....	Dress making.....			10
Miss Georgie Walker.....	Dress making.....			1
Novelty Turning Co.....	Dowels and wood novelties..		14	1
C. B. Cummings & Sons.....	Grist mill.....		2	
H. E. Gibson.....	Grist mill.....		2	1
Partridge Bros.	Grist mill.....	Lake.....	2	
James N. Favor.....	Harnesses.....		1	
Robert F. Bickford.....	Lapidary.....		1	
Ross L. Bickford.....	Lapidary.....		2	
C. B. Cummings & Sons.....	Lumber and dowels.....		30	
Partridge Bros.....	Lumber (long).....	Lake.....	10	

Norway—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. F. Bolster.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....		4	
Norway Medicine Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....		1	
B. F. Spinney & Co.....	Shoes (misses, childrens and ladies').....		230	175
A. M. Dunham.....	Snow shoes.....		4	
H. H. Hosmer.....	Snow shoes.....		3	
W. F. Tubbs.....	Snow shoes.....		2	1
W. F. Tubbs.....	Snow shoe foot tiggings.....		1	
Mrs. A. J. Nevers.....	Soda and mineral water.....		1	

Oxford.

Morris Clark.....	Baskets.....		1	
J. L. Holden.....	Baskets.....		5	
Fernald, Keene & True Co.....	Canned corn.....	Welchville.....	60	6
Mrs. G. E. Cash.....	Dress making and men's canvas gloves.....			1
Mrs. Morris Clark.....	Dress making.....			1
M. E. Peterson.....	Dress making.....			1
Robinson Grain Co.....	Grist mill.....		2	
W. E. Frye.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Welchville.....	10	1
Robinson Grain Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....		6	
George R. Morris.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....		3	

Paris.

F. W. Walker.....	Bakery.....	South.....	4	1
E. R. Davis.....	Bolt and ladder books, ferules and picks for pick poles.....	West.....	1	
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Canned corn.....	South.....	55	21
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Canned corn.....	West.....	69	15
G. H. Porter.....	Cider and vinegar.....	South.....	6	
Lewis M. Mann & Son.....	Clothes pins, pall bail woods, etc.....	West.....	15	4
A. W. Walker & Son.....	Concrete blocks, etc.....	South.....	8	
L. Cook Wheeler.....	Confectionery and ice cream.....	South.....	2	1
Oxford Co. Creamery.....	Creamery.....	South.....	15	
Irish Bros. & Co.....	Die blocks and cutting boards.....	West.....	10	
L. L. Mason.....	Dowels.....	Portland, 432 Commercial.....	15	
Mrs. Herbert Field.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1
Mrs. E. H. Haggett.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1

Paris—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. A. L. Holmes.....	Dress making	South.....		3
A. C. Maxim.....	Grist mill	South.....	3	
Shurtleff & Farrar.....	Grist mill	South.....	3	
Loren B. Merrill.....	Lapidary.....		1	
L. S. Billings.....	Lumber (long and short)	South.....	5	
George W. Cole.....	Lumber (long and short) and corn boxes.....		3	
A. H. Curtis.....	Lumber (long).....		5	
J. A. Kenney.....	Lumber (long) spool stock and dowels.....	South.....	6	
O. R. Kimball.....	Lumber and spool stock	West.....	4	
Frank L. Willis.....	Lumber and spool stock	West.....	6	
S. B. Ellingwood & Son.....	Pick poles.....	West.....	2	
Cummings Mfg. Co.....	Plows, pungs, heavy sleds and wagons.....	South.....	2	
Atwood & Forbes.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	South.....	4	
Paris Mfg. Co.....	Sleds, wagons (children's), step ladders, wheelbarrows, swings, tables and desks.....	South, Branch at West.....	300	
Mason Mfg. Co.....	Toys and children's furniture.....	South.....	70	30
Peru.				
Arnold Bros. Co.....	Grist mill	West.....	2	
Howard Turner.....	Grist mill		1	
Lamb & McAllister.....	Lumber (long and short)	West.....	3	
Fred Raymond.....	Lumber (long and short)	East.....	2	
Howard Turner.....	Lumber (long).....		1	
E. M. Worthley.....	Lumber (long).....	Rumford.....	10	
Hall Bros.....	Rakes (hand)	West.....	1	
N. S. Stowell Spool & Wood Turning Co.....	Spools.....	Dixfield.....	80	5
Porter.				
J. L. Quint.....	Bakery	Kezar Falls.....	1	1
Charles W. Young.....	Lumber (long and short)	Kezar Falls R.F.D.....	3	
Roxbury.				
Swain & Reed.....	Dowels.....		30	
Rumford.				
Walter Hanson.....	Awnings, tents, etc		1	1
Colin Mann.....	Bakery		6	1
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned corn.....	Center.....	44	12
Fort Hill Chemical Co.....	Chlorate of potash		18	

Rumford—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
C. J. Leary	Cigars		5	
James H. Kerr.....	Concrete blocks		30	
Charles E. Howe	Confectionery			1
Clark Foundry Co.....	Foundry and machinists.....		18	
James S. Morse	Grist mill.....		7	
W. L. Cutting.....	Harnesses		2	
J. F. Hall Co.....	Harnesses and moccasins.....		2	
V. A. Linnell	House finish		2	
Dunton Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short)		25	
Continental Paper Bag Co.....	Paper bags and commercial envelopes		260	490
Oxford Printing Co.....	Printing (job)		2	1
Rumford Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job)		2	5
Hall's Healing Powder Co.....	Proprietary medicines		1	
International Paper Co	Pulp (ground wood and sulphite) & paper (news&manilla)		726	7
Oxford Paper Co.....	Pulp (sulphite and soda) and paper (manilla, book, label coating and envelop)		717	23
Murdock & Freeman Co.....	Soda and mineral water		2	
Rumford Bottling Co.....	Soda and mineral water		2	

Stoneham.

J. Bartlett & Sons.....	Lumber (long and short), spool stock, dowels and box shooks	East	28	
V. H. Littlefield	Lumber (long and short), spool stock, dowels and box shooks	East	10	
Elliott & Bartlett	Spools	East	21	3

Sumner.

A. W. Crockett.....	Dowels and barrels (apple)		3	
E. W. Chandler.....	House finish	West	2	
B. H. Bisbee	Lumber (long and short)	East	4	
E. I. Brown.....	Lumber (long and short)	East	75	
Elias Johnson	Lumber (long and short)	West	3	
Redding Bros.....	Spool stock and lumber (long and short)	Redding.....	6	
Julius P. Skillings.....	Spool stock and lumber	Bethel	12	

Sweden.

H. H. Bisbee.....	Lumber (long and short), spool stock and fruit barrels	Harrison	4	
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Upton.

John H. Raymond.....	Lumber (long and short)		5	
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Waterford.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address,	Men.	Women.
William W. Watson	Boxes and spool stock	South	3	
W. K. Hamlin	Carding (rolls and batting)...	South	2	
W. K. Hamlin	Creamery	South	7	
Wm. H. Kilgore	Dowels and staves	North	5	
Mrs. L. R. Muller.....	Dress making	South		2
Harry Brown	Lumber (long and short), dowels and boxes	North	10	
E. G. Emerson.....	Lumber	South.....	3	
W. K. Hamlin.....	Lumber (short), spool and dowel stock and boxes.....	South	4	
Hapgood & Willard	Lumber (long&short)&barrels	South.....	4	
Henry O. Rolfe	Lumber (long&short)&dowels	East	8	

Woodstock.

Fernald, Keene & True Co.	Canned corn	West Poland		
I. W. Andrews & Sons.....	Coffins and caskets.....	.....	10	
Elbridge Crocker	Extracts and medicines	Bryant's Pond	1	
H. Alton Bacon	House finish.....	Bryant's Pond	3	
Herman E. Billings.....	Lumber (long and short) spool and dowel stock.....	Bryant's Pond R. F. D. 2.....	6	
G. L. Cushman	Lumber (long and short)	Bryant's Pond R. F. D. 2.....	2	
Dearborn Spool Co	Spools and novelties	Bryant's Pond.....	50	

Milton Plantation.

Lewis Mann & Son	Clothes pins, pall ball woods etc.....	Bryant's Pond R. F. D. 1.....	12	6
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Batchelder's Grant.

Hastings Chemical Co.....	Spool stock.....	Hastings	12	
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THE PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The plant of the Paris Manufacturing Company has the distinction of being the most extensive wood working establishment of its kind in the world. It is located at South Paris, in Oxford county, with a branch at West Paris. At the two locations the twenty-one buildings contain considerably more than three and one-half acres of floor space, and the grounds owned are ample, there being 12 acres at the former point and 10 acres at the latter. The motive power is steam. A 500 horsepower engine drives the works at South Paris and one of 250 horsepower at West Paris, while the boilers are of much larger capacity.

What has since developed into this immense industrial plant was commenced in 1861 in a farmer's kitchen at West Sumner, Maine, where Mr. Henry F. Morton made children's sleds by hand and his wife painted them. As the demand for these painted hand sleds increased a shop was built and a man hired to assist in their manufacture.

In 1869 the business was moved to Paris Hill, where it was carried on for about fourteen years, the sales increasing all the while, but the cost of truckage, both of the raw material and the manufactured products, became so large an item of expense that it was found necessary to locate near the railroad, and in 1883 the business was transferred to South Paris on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, where it has since been carried on.

In 1886, the first factory building erected at South Paris was destroyed by fire, causing a heavy loss, but a new and larger one was built on the site of the old, and this has been the nucleus around which has grown the extensive plant of today. In 1901, a large factory building at West Paris was purchased and remodeled, where all the step ladders are now manufactured.

The plant uses about \$150,000 in raw material, pays nearly \$150,000 in wages, and produces something like \$300,000 worth of finished product annually, while the number of men constantly employed exceeds 400.

The larger part of the output is made expressly for children and includes sleds, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, desks, tables and step ladders, of which enumerated articles over 400,000 are annually manufactured, besides many other minor articles.

The growth and success of the Paris Manufacturing Com-

pany is due largely to the character of its output, which has always been at the head. It has ever been the aim of the management to get up something that would exceed in style and finish anything of the kind on the market. As much care and skill are exercised in their production as are displayed in the manufacture of any goods for adults. There is no piece work done in the factory, as the tendency might be to slight the work.

The different kinds of woods used are birch, beech, maple, oak, ash, spruce, pine and bass. A large part is cut on the company's own land, yet about 400 car loads are annually purchased, mostly cut from the farms along the line of the railroad.

The products are sold in all parts of the United States, and the goods from this factory can be found in the largest and best stores. Among the larger customers may be mentioned John Wanamaker of Philadelphia and New York; Siegel Cooper, Chicago and New York; Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia and Milwaukee; Jordan & Marsh Co., Houghton & Dutton, and R. H. White & Co. of Boston; Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago; the Emporium of San Francisco; the Bon Marche of Seattle and the Hudson Bay Co. of Vancouver and Winnipeg. The export business has grown considerably during the past few years, and a great many goods are sent to England, South Africa and Australia.

Many of the workmen have been connected with the plant for 20 years, some 25 and a few for 30 years. They are mostly Americans. The work requires skill, sobriety and intelligence, and a walk through the plant shows that the above requisites prevail in a very large degree.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Alton.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Sargent Bros.....	Lumber .....	.....	
O. W. Whittler.....	Lumber and brush blocks.....	West Old Town....	10	
Bangor.				
Bangor Edge Tool Co.....	Axes and cant dogs.....	111-113 Exchange.	14	
Bangor Home Bakery.....	Bakery .....	.....		2
Dvorin & Kamenkovitz	Bakery	248 Hancock	3	
F. H. Fickett.	Bakery	205 Exchange.....	7	
Fox & Adams Co.....	Bakery	171-173 Exchange.	2	
L. Hegwein.....	Bakery, confectionery and ice cream .....	.....	5	6
Helson's Home Bakery.....	Bakery .....	.....	2	3
F. L. Jones & Co.....	Bakery (crackers).....	69-73 Pickering Sq.	17	
New York Cooking School.....	Bakery	146 Main		2
J. C. Norton & Co.....	Bakery	209 Exchange	2	
E. F. Dillingham.....	Book bindery.....	13 Hammond.....	2	3
Penobscot Box Co.....	Boxes (paper) (jail help)	.....	
Bangor Brick Co.....	Bricks.....	Fourth and Parker	36	
Bangor Broom Co.....	Brooms. (jail help)	.....	
C. B. Thatcher.....	Canoes and boats.....	104 Exchange.....	1	
T. W. Cassidy.....	Cant dogs, iron and steel forging	56 Washington....	3	
Charles Welch.....	Cant dogs.....	160 Main	3	
Gray & Heal.....	Carriages and sleds.....	38 Harlow (rear)..	2	
Andrew Kelley Carriage Works.....	Carriages (heavy).....	277 Main	7	
John Mason & Sons.....	Carriages and sleds.....	French and York.	8	
Shannon & McNeil.....	Carriages and wagons.....	51 Stillwater Ave..	2	
H. B. Thombs.	Carriages and sleighs.....	Howard Lane	10	
Benjamin Adams.....	Cigars.....	289 State.....	3	
Walter S. Allen.....	Cigars	197 Exchange.....	14	7
Bangor Cigar Mfg. Co.....	Cigars.....	26 State.....	16	5
C. W. Clark.....	Cigars.....	126 Forest Ave....	2	
F. E. Gould.....	Cigars.....	130 Main	3	1
Bangor Pants Mfg. Co.....	Clothing (trousers).....	13 Essex.....	2	4
A. B. Haskell.....	Coffins and caskets.....	39-43 Park.....	12	
Lewis Bernardini.....	Confectionery.....	Broadway (R. F. D. 1).....	1	1
George N. Brountas	Confectionery	68 Main	3	1
Floros Bros.....	Confectionery	150 Main	2	

Bangor—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
George E. Lufkin.....	Confectionery.....	14 State.....	2	
T. R. Savage.....	Confectionery.....	20 Broad.....	2	2
Thurston & Kingsbury.....	Confectionery and extracts.....	64-68 Broad.....	9	26
Leighton Plumbing & Heating Co.....	Cornices (galvanized iron)...	58 Exchange.....	2	
Maine Creamery Co.....	Creamery.....	Sixth and Pier....	23	2
Eva S. Ames.....	Dress making.....			2
Helen V. Barrett.....	Dress making.....			2
Miss Nora Calhan.....	Dress making.....			1
Misses Cannon.....	Dress making.....	57 Main.....		4
Miss E. M. Coleman.....	Dress making.....	65 Stillwater Ave..		1
Mrs. Etta Ferguson.....	Dress making.....	54 Center.....		2
Miss C. Foley.....	Dress making.....	62 Main.....		3
Rosene Gibbs.....	Dress making.....			2
Miss Hortense Gibson.....	Dress making.....	586 Hammond.....		5
Nellie Golden.....	Dress making.....			3
Mrs. Thomas Hanover.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. M. F. Harriman.....	Dress making.....		1	1
Miss Mary Hurley.....	Dress making.....	239 Pine.....		1
Miss Annie B. Kelleher.....	Dress making.....	156 Main.....		2
Mrs. Ida A. Marr.....	Dress making.....	13 Clinton.....		3
Alice R. Maybury.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Lena McDonald.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. G. L. Mosher.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Mary E. Neville.....	Dress making.....			3
Mrs. Rose Patterson.....	Dress making.....			2
Mrs. Roberts & Daughter.....	Dress making.....			2
Mrs. K. A. Savage.....	Dress making.....	119 State.....		2
Mrs. T. M. Savage.....	Dress making.....			3
Mrs. A. Savoy.....	Dress making.....			2
Mrs. H. W. Seavey.....	Dress making.....			1
Sadie A. Shaughnessy.....	Dress making.....			2
Miss M. F. Shea.....	Dress making.....	62 Main.....		2
Mary E. Small.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Grace A. Ward.....	Dress making.....	70 Main.....		2
Laura E. Whitmore.....	Dress making.....	33 Park.....		1

Bangor—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Bangor Railway & Electric Co.	Electricity (power and light).	31 Main	2	
Bangor Water Works.....	Electricity (light).....		12	
Fred E. Thomas.....	Fishing rods.....	117 Exchange.....	2	
Bangor Gas Light Co.....	Gas, coke, tar and ammonia.	18 Central.....	15	
Queen City Granite Co.	Granite (building and monu- mental).....	80 Oak.....	12	
W. D. Eaton.....	Grist mill.....	Valley Ave.....	7	
A. R. Hopkins Co.....	Grist mill.....	140 Exchange.....	10	
J. N. Towle & Co.....	Grist mill.....	80 Broad.....	4	
J. Bachelder & Co.....	Harnesses.....	160 Exchange.....	4	
Edward Jordan.....	Harnesses.....	19 Central.....	2	
Cowan & McCarthy.....	House finish.....	37 Hancock.....	5	
Berlin Knitting Co.....	Knit goods (woolen sweaters and coats).....	74 Exchange.....	4	8
Mrs. Charles Fox.....	Knit goods.....			2
M. Levinson.....	Knit goods (sweaters and heavy underwear) and men's pants.....	128 Exchange.....	8	4
M. Smith & Co.....	Locks, safes and keys.....	9 Park.....	2	
William Freeman.....	Lumber (long and short)....	Valley Ave.....	16	
Morse & Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and house finish.....	Valley Ave.....	175	
Penobscot Machinery Co.....	Machinery (sawmill and pulp)		40	
Union Iron Works.....	Machinery (sawmill and transmission machines, boilers and engines).....	Oak and Wash.....	60	
Wm. H. Haskell.....	Mahogany goods.....	15 Park.....	4	
Bangor Mattress Co.....	Mattresses, pillows, cot beds, etc.....	120 Second.....	9	2
Mrs. M. R. Ayer.....	Millinery.....			2
Miss M. A. Clark.....	Millinery.....	56 Main.....		8
C. W. Coffin.....	Millinery.....	45 Main.....	1	11
Crowley's.....	Millinery.....	64-66 Main.....		5
B. M. Dixon.....	Millinery.....			1
Miss D. S. Emery.....	Millinery.....	54 Main.....		1
Mrs. E. Davis Leavitt.....	Millinery.....	88 Main.....		5
Mrs. S. A. Moran.....	Millinery.....	34 Main.....		7
S. D. Nash.....	Millinery.....			1
Nellie Noonan... ..	Millinery.....			4
M. B. Sanborn.....	Millinery.....			4
Miss M. B. Sanford.....	Millinery.....	47 Main.....		2
Miss H. E. Seavey.....	Millinery.....	100 Main.....		2
Frances J. Spellman.....	Millinery.....	124 Main.....		

Bangor—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
M. A. Tibbetts.....	Millinery.....	.....		4
Mrs. F. L. Wilkins.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Bangor Moccasin Co.....	Moccasins and Indian slippers.....	.....	32	8
E. A. Buck Co.....	Moccasins.....	95 Exchange.....	27	3
John T. Clark & Co.....	Moccasins.....	31-35 Mercantile Sq.....	1	
James L. Coombs.....	Moccasins.....	78 Exchange.....	4	
Bangor Granite Works.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	576 Main.....	10	
Fletcher & Butterfield.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	28 Harlow.....	4	
Charles F. Shepley.....	Monumental work.....	152 Main.....	4	
Bangor Nickel Plating Works	Nickel plating.....	.....	3	
T. F. Cassidy & Son.....	Oars, cant dogs, pick poles, etc.	32-42 Front.....	8	
Northern Mfg. Co.....	Paint.....	164 Broad.....	4	
J. F. Gerrity & Co.....	Picture frames and moulding.	102 Exchange.....	20	
Bangor Stoneware Co.....	Pottery.....	33 Patten.....	3	
John H. Bacon.....	Printing (job).....	28 State.....	2	1
Bangor Cooperative Printing Co.....	Printing (job).....	117 Exchange.....	6	3
Bangor Publishing Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	152 Exchange.....	35	2
J. P. Bass Publishing Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	81 Main.....	36	17
Thomas W. Burr Printing & Advertising Co.....	Printing (job).....	27 Columbia.....	14	9
John T. Connelly.....	Printing (job).....	.....	2	1
A. H. Dodge.....	Printing (job).....	11 Park.....	4	1
O. N. Furbush.....	Printing (job).....	20 Harlow.....	1	1
Chas. H. Glass & Co.....	Printing (job).....	Post-office Ave.....	13	2
Ira H. Joy.....	Printing (job).....	152 Exchange.....	2	2
O. F. Knowles & Co.....	Printing (job).....	17 Central.....	2	2
Berry & Smith.....	Sails, awnings and tents.....	Independent and Broad.....	.5	5
O. A. Fickett.....	Sausage.....	12 Broad.....	2	
A. W. Joy.....	Sausage.....	91 Pickering Sq.....	2	
C. H. Rice Co.....	Sausage.....	191 Broad.....	5	
M. Schwartz's Sons.....	Saws.....	213 Exchange.....	9	
Bangor Shoe Co.....	Shoes (medium and high grade Goodyear welts also workmen's high grade standard screw fastened).....	.....	150	50
Bangor Bottling Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....	B. H. Steamboat wharf.....	6	
Copeland & Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....	110 Exchange.....	5	
Maine Bottling Works.....	Soda and mineral water.....	173-175 Exchange.....	2	

Bangor—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Frank E. Robinson.....	Soda and mineral water	98 Birch	2	
Caldwell Sweet Co.....	Soda and mineral water .....	.....	2	
H. L. Day, Son & Co.....	Spring beds, cots, couches, and mattresses.....	91 Grant.....	19	2
Bangor Rubber Stamps Works	Stamps (rubber)	75 Central.....	2	
W. H. Earle	Stamps (rubber), stencils, seals and badges.....	107 Exchange.....	2	
Noyes & Nutter Mfg. Co.....	Stoves, ranges, furnaces and tinware	23-29 Central.....	47	
Wood & Bishop.....	Stoves, tin and iron ware	40-42 Broad.....	84	
Bangor Tailoring Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	
Louis Berger	Tailoring (custom).....	179 Exchange.....	2	1
Lyman B. Currier	Tailoring (custom).....	50 Main	3	7
W. E. Duplissey	Tailoring (custom).....	3 Park.....	1	2
E. T. Fernald.....	Tailoring (custom).....	60 State.....	4	3
David Golberg.....	Tailoring (custom).....	20 Hammond.....	1	2
Harvey Golberg.....	Tailoring (custom).....	43 Pickering Sq.....	1	
Bernard Hall	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	
John W. Hooper	Tailoring (custom).....	214 Exchange.....	2	3
Barnet Landon	Tailoring (custom).....	62 Main	3	2
E. I. Morris.....	Tailoring (ladies)	3 Park	4	3
J. P. Mullaney.....	Tailoring (custom).....	11 Park.....	1	2
J. L. O'Reilly.....	Tailoring (custom).....	6 State.....	2	2
James A. Robinson & Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....	34-36 Hammond.....	3	12
Rubin Bros	Tailoring (custom).....	148 Main	2	2
H. W. Toothaker Co.....	Tailoring (custom).....	214 Exchange.....	2	
C. F. Ward.....	Tailoring (custom).....	70 Harlow	1	
J. F. Parkhurst & Son Co.....	Trunks, harnesses, bags and suit cases.....	Main, Rowe and Barker	125	25
Morris Barnes & Co.....	Wood turning (custom).....	40 Harlow	2	
A. F. Richardson	Wood turning .....	.....	5	
F. C. Ward	Wood working (job)	138 Franklin	2	
S. A. Maxfield Co.....	Wool pulling	146 Broad	100	
Emerson Mfg. Co.....	Wrappers and skirts.....	.....	3	27
Bradley.				
Jordan Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long) and box boards	Old Town	17	
Brewer.				
J. Eslin & Son	Bakery .....	.....	4	1
James L. Grant.....	Belts for ladies and gents and music rolls .....	.....	2	
Cobb Bros	Boats (all kinds) .....	.....	3	

Brewer—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
F. O. Rogus.....	Boats.....		1	
Hathorn Mfg. Co.....	Boot corks.....		7	
A. A. Kenney.....	Brick machines.....		2	
Brooks Brick Co.....	Bricks.....		24	
Getchell Bros.....	Bricks.....		15	
John McDonald.....	Bricks.....		12	
P. H. O'Brien.....	Bricks.....		10	
Martin Jameson.....	Canoes and boats.....		1	
E. E. Strout & Son.....	Carriages, sleighs, etc.....		6	
Lena Barstow.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. L. B. Bradley.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Eva Clish.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Charles E. Foss.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Hugh Fraser.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. B. P. Gatchell.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1
Mrs. Blanche Pooler.....	Dress making.....	South.....		1
Emma E. Whitney.....	Dress making.....			1
F. H. Brastow.....	Grist mill.....	South.....	4	
Frank J. Graves.....	Harnesses.....		2	
Eastern Mfg. Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	South.....	160	
D. Sargent & Sons.....	Lumber (long and short).....	South.....	60	
Smith Planing Mill.....	Lumber (long and short), sash, blinds and doors.....		100	
Miss E. M. Jones.....	Millinery.....			4
Edward Angley's Sons.....	Oars, paddles, etc.....		5	
L. H. Thompson.....	Printing (job).....		2	
Eastern Mfg. Co.....	Pulp (chemical) and paper.....	South.....	350	250
Marine Railway & Lumber Co.	Ship yard.....		10	
Britton Leather Co.....	Tannery (sheep and calf).....		45	
L. J. Morse & Co.....	Torpedoes for celebrations.....		6	
Acme Mfg. Co.....	Wood working.....		5	
Carmel.				
H. A. McGowan.....	Barrels (apple).....		4	
Dorman-Huxford Packing Co.	Canned corn.....		27	23
F. F. Noyes.....	Canned corn.....		28	21
Turner Center Dairying Association.....	Creamery.....		14	

Carmel—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Ruby Bradford.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. M. L. Croxford.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. D. D. Roberts.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
S. T. Damon.....	Grist mill and axes.....	.....	4	
Partridge & Carter.....	Lumber (short).....	.....	2	
J. M. Robinson.....	Lumber (long and short) and spool bars.....	.....	8	
R. W. Smith.....	Lumber (long and short) and cider.....	.....	3	
Miss Rosabel Hunt.....	Millinery.....	.....		1

Carroll.

F. M. Tolman.....	Cheese and butter.....	.....	1	
H. & H. E. Stevens.....	Maple syrup.....	.....	3	1

Charleston.

I. G. Williams & Son.....	Grist mills.....	.....	1	
W. B. Bacon.....	Lumber (long & short).....	.....	5	
I. G. Williams & Son.....	Lumber (long & short).....	.....	4	
I. B. Wotton & Son.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	6	
R. E. Smith.....	Monumental work (granite & marble).....	3	

Clifton.

F. H. McLaughlin.....	Lumber (long) & cant dog stock.....	10	
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Corinna.

Northern Maine Packing Co.	Canned corn.....	30	5
D. Whiting & Sons.....	Creamery.....	2	
Burrill & Weed.....	Foundry & machine shop.....	.....	2	
Ireland Bros. Co.....	Grist mill.....	.....	5	
T. F. Burrill.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	5	
Geo H. Libby.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	4	
Harry M. Lincoln.....	Lumber (long & short).....	.....	8	
E. A. Emery.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
George A. Shepard.....	Shingles.....	.....	4	
Lewis Hutchins & Sons.....	Wagons (farm), snow rollers, etc.....	.....	3	
Burrill & Clark.....	Woolen goods (ladies' suitings and skirtings).....	.....	12	8

Corinth.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Northern Maine Packing Co.	Canned corn.....	East.....	63	37
Harold Towle.....	Carriages & sleds.....	East.....	2	
Corinth Creamery Asso.....	Creamery.....	East.....	5	
Mrs. Samuel Perkins.....	Dress making.....	East.....		1
Mrs. Arthur Spratt.....	Dress making.....	East.....		1
Frank L. Palmer.....	Harnesses & caskets.....	East.....	2	
J. W. Bean.....	Lumber (long and short).....	East.....	8	
A. P. Brown.....	Lumber (long & short).....	East.....	6	
L. M. Tupper.....	& cider..... Millinery.....	East..... East.....		1

Dexter.

Mrs. Lewis Call.....	Bakery.....			1
Mrs. E. M. Page.....	Bakery.....			1
F. H. Hayes.....	Canned corn & beans.....		15	15
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned corn and beans.....		45	35
Enterprise Creamery Co.....	Creamery.....		4	
D. Whiting & Sons.....	Creamery.....		4	
Mrs. Walter Bicknell.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. I. B. Merrill.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Leona Stevens.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Lizzie Titcomb.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. G. Weymouth.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. C. L. Winslow.....	Dress making and millinery.....			1
Dexter Electric Co.....	Electricity.....		2	
S. L. Small.....	Grist mill.....		2	
W. J. Hesaltine.....	Harnesses.....		1	
Frank Hayden.....	Harnesses.....		2	
Eldridge Bros.....	House finish & box shooks.....		12	
Frank Bither.....	Lumber (long and short).....		3	
E. A. Flanders.....	Lumber (long and short).....	North.....	7	
Puffer Bros.....	Lumber (long and short).....		6	
Chas. B. Silver.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Silver's Mills.....	6	
Fay & Scott.....	Machinery (special) & lathes.....		135	
Mrs. John F. Bigelow.....	Millinery.....			1
Miss R. A. Curtis.....	Millinery.....			1
Mrs. Etta E. Hewey.....	Millinery.....			1

Dexter—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. F. R. Wheeler.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
C. E. Morse.....	Monumental work (granite & marble).....	.....	5	
Gazette Publishing Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	.....	3	5
Leslie Curtis.....	Soda and mineral water.....	.....	2	
J. R. DuBourdieu.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	2
Amos Abbott Co.....	Woolen goods (cassimeres, men's wear).....	.....	161	62
Dumbarton Woolen Mill.....	Woolen goods (ladies' dress goods and cloakings).....	.....	50	35
Morrison Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (cassimeres, men's wear).....	.....	70	60
Wassokeag Woolen.....	Woolen goods (overcoating, men's wear).....	.....	50	25
Amos Abbott Co.....	Yarn.....	North.....	7	

Dixmont.

E. W. Fletcher.....	Barrels (apple).....	.....	2	
Eugene P. Welch.....	Barrels (apple and potato).....	North.....	1	
S. E. Harris.....	Lumber (long and short).....	North.....	4	
J. A. Porter.....	Lumber (short).....	R. F. D. 2.....	3	
Alonzo Tasker.....	Shingles.....	.....	3	

East Millinocket.

Mrs. Annie Tousiant.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Mrs. F. Filondon.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Mrs. Julia Wiseman.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Great Northern Paper Co.....	Pulp and paper (news, hanging and wrapping).....	.....	270	

Eddington.

A. F. Merrill Co.....	Lumber (long and short), bobbins and spools.....	East.....		17
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Enfield.

International Paper Co.....	Pulp (ground wood).....	West.....		65
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Etna.

S. E. Dyer.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	Newport.....		4
O. C. Friend.....	Carriages.....	R. F. D.....		1
F. E. Shaw.....	Carriages.....		1
C. W. Winters.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....		8

Exeter.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Maine Creamery Co.....	Creamery.....	.....	5	
Mrs. Frank Folsom.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Georgie Holbrook.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Buswell & Leathers.....	Grist and saw mill.....	R. F. D.....	2	
J. A. Ordway.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
L. S. French.....	Lumber (long).....	R. F. D.....	3	
J. A. Ordway.....	Shingles.....	.....	3	

Garland.

A. A. Gordon.....	Grist and shingle mill.....	Dexter.....	3	
Edwin Washburn.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
William K. Holt.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	3	
Gorham White.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	4	
H. L. Gordon.....	Machinery (clapboard).....	Dexter.....	1	
F. H. Adams.....	Picture frames.....	1	

Glenburn.

C. N. Megquire.....	Charcoal.....	1	
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Greenbush.

A. P. Harris & Co.....	Snowshoes and moccasins..	Olamon.....	8	
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Greenfield.

Cunningham Bros.....	Lumber (long).....	8	1
W. W. Harris & Son.....	Lumber and spool stock.....	12	

Hampden.

T. C. Redding.....	Boats (motor and sail).....	Corner.....	3	
Amos Patten.....	Carriages.....	.....	2	
Albert Coulliard.....	Cider.....	.....	1	
Arthur Cowan.....	Cider.....	.....	2	
Mrs. George Knowles.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Mary Reed.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Henry Pierce.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
T. F. Emerson.....	Lumber and grist mill.....	R. F. D.....	3	
Lowell & Engel.....	Lumber (long and short).....	East.....	130	
J. R. Manning.....	Lumber (long and short).....	R. F. D.....	3	
G. W. Smith & L. W. Swain..	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	15	
Stearns Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	East.....	125	
Mrs E. E. Rowe.....	Millinery.....	.....	1	3
Miss A. F. Walker.....	Millinery.....	.....		4
H. L. Richards.....	Oars and paddles.....	.....	2	

Hermon.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
E. T. Smith.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Pond	7	

Holden.

W. F. Chute	Grist mill.....	East.....	2	
W. F. Chute.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	10	
W. F. Chute.	Spring beds.....	.....	6	

Howland.

V. R. Nason & Son.....	Lumber and spool bars.....	.....	20	
Howland Pulp and Paper Co.	Pulp (chemical) & paper (bag) .....	.....	100	2

Kenduskeag.

L. W. Smith.....	Boats.....	.....	1	
Otis Rhoades.....	Carriages.....	.....	1	
W. S. Teague.....	Cider.....	.....	3	
Bangor Railway & Electric Co.	Electricity (power) .....	.....	3	
O. M. Harvey.....	Lumber (long and short) apple barrels and spool bars.....	.....	4	
George Mardin.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	2	
Linwood McCard.....	Lumber (long and short).....	7	

Kingman.

J. Butterfield.....	Grist mill.....	1	
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Lagrange.

James Davis.....	Lumber (long).....	4	
Willard Snell & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	25	

Lee.

John T. Gifford, Estate.....	Carding (wool rolls) .....	.....	1	
Haskell & Riggs.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
Haskell & Riggs.....	Dowels.....	.....	8	
Charles H. Merrill.....	Lumber (long and short).....	6	

Levant.

Barnes & McCoy.....	Lumber (long and short)....	4	
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Lincoln.

Ballantyne Holmes Co.....	Carriages and heavy wagons.....	4	
George Creech.....	Carriages and sleds.....	1	
W. C. Warren.....	Canoes .....	.....	1	
Mrs. H. R. Ayer	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Jennie Coffier.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. William Hanscome.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Frank Osgood.....	Dress making .....	.....		1

Lincoln—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Jason Runnells.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
B. R. Adams.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
Elmer Haynes.....	Grist mill and electricity	Center.....	2	
E. R. Dewitt.....	Harnesses.....	.....	2	
W. N. Haskell.....	Harnesses.....	.....	1	
Charles Sargent.....	Ladders (iron).....	.....	1	
Isaac Betham.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	16	
Grindle & Hanscom.....	Lumber (long and short) and spool bars.....	.....	8	
Randall & Milliken.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Center.....	15	
A. J. Stanhope.....	Lumber (long) and spool bars .....	.....	1	
J. Fred Clark.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
R. A. Kneeland.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Eugene Bailey.....	Moccasins .....	.....	1	
D. P. Clay.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	1	
E. E. Morse.....	Printing (job).....	.....	1	
Katahdin Pulp & Paper Co. :	Pulp (sulphite).....	.....	120	
Asa G. Clay.....	Spool bars.....	.....	6	
John MacGregor Co.....	Spools.....	South.....	45	
Lowell.				
Earl S. Page.....	Lumber, spool stock, etc.....	.....	20	
Orrick H. Wakefield.....	Lumber and spool stock.....	East.....	6	
Mattawamkeag.				
Charles R. Moore.....	Lumber (short) & spool stock |	.....	9	
Medway.				
O. C. Waite.....	Lumber (long and short).... |	Pattagumpus.... |	4	
Milford.				
A. D. Parsons.....	Carriages and sleds.....	.....	1	
International Bundle Wood Co.....	Kindling wood.....	.....	25	
G. W. Barker & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	75	
Jordan Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	60	
W. H. Ward.....	Stove foundry.....	.....	6	
Millinocket.				
McAvery & Smart.....	Bakery.....	.....	2	
Fred Peluse.....	Bakery.....	.....	2	
Katahdin Cigar Factory.....	Cigars.....	.....	2	
E. E. Wyman.....	Concrete blocks.....	.....	2	

Millinocket—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
B. B. Stinchfield...	Confectionery.....	.....	1	1
Miss Michaud.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. E. S. Perry.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Miss Smart.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. William St. John.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Corrigan Bros.....	Foundry (iron).....	.....	8	
Frank W. Rush.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	80	
Mrs. Nettie B. Buckley.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Miss Cora M. Leslie.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Rosalie M. Ryan.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Millinocket Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper & job).....	.....	2	1
Great Northern Paper Co.,....	Pulp & paper (news, hanging & wrapping).....	.....	771	
Millinocket Bottling Co.....	Soda & mineral water.....	.....	2	
Thomas Quinn.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	1
J. D. Walker.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	1
Katahdin Novelty Co.....	Wood novelties.....	.....	25	

Newburg.

Maine Creamery Co.....	Creamery.....	Hampden Corner R. F. D. 1.....	2	
Maine Creamery Co.....	Creamery.....	Carmel R. F. D.....	4	
D. Whiting & Sons.....	Creamery.....	Hampden Corner R. F. D. 3.....	7	
John J. Dearborn.....	Lumber (long & short) & bar- rels.....	Hampden Corner R. F. D. 1.....	6	
J. B. Tolman.....	Lumber (long & short).....	Hampden Corner R. F. D. 1.....	6	
Mabel Whitney.....	Millinery.....	Carmel R. F. D.....		1

Newport.

Newport Bakery.....	Bakery.....	.....	1	1
Tranby Bakery.....	Bakery.....	.....	2	
Homer Miles.....	Boats.....	.....	1	
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned corn.....	.....	50	80
Charles E. Garland.....	Carriages.....	.....	1	
Eureka Carriage Top Co.....	Carriage tops and trimmings.....	.....	2	
Miss Jennie Curtis.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Effie Moore.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Julia Rowe.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Henry Tilton.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Newport Light & Power Co..	Electricity.....	.....	3	
C. W. Getchell & Co.....	Grist mill.....	.....	3	

Newport—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
S. W. Babcock.....	Harnesses		1	
F. L. Warren.....	Harnesses		1	
New England Hotel Supply Co.....	Hotel register holders.....		1	
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	Milk (condensed).....		14	9
M. J. Merrill & Co.....	Millinery.....			2
F. E. Wilkins.....	Millinery.....			2
Kingsbury Mfg. Co.....	Moccasins and snowshoes		10	
George A. Oakes.....	Monumental works (granite).....		1	
Newport Job Print.....	Printing (job).....		1	1
Cooper Bros.....	Veneer for carriage frames, cloth boards, etc.....		50	
Newport Box & Novelty Co...	Wood novelties, spool, etc.....		25	
Newport Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (men's wear).....		122	38
Weymouth Woolen Co.....	Wool pulling and scouring.....		40	

Old Town.

Higgins Mfg. Co.....	Aniline dyes.....		1	3
F. H. Fickett	Bakery.....		2	1
Home Kitchen	Bakery.....		2	1
Alphonse LaLiberte.....	Bakery.....		1	1
Carleton Canoe Co.....	Canoes, batteaux & row boats.....		20	
Old Town Canoe Co.....	Canoes and boats.....		50	
E. M. White Co.....	Canoes and motor boats.....		9	
J. L. S. Hincks	Coffins and caskets.....		10	
Jordan Bros	Confectionery and ice cream.....		1	3
Mrs. Oliver Cone.....	Dress making.....			2
Mrs. Jerry Dubay.....	Dress making			1
Mrs. Annie Edgeley.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Annie Labell.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Amy Martin.....	Dress making.....			3
Miss Mary McCrystle.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. George McLellan	Dress making.....			1
Misses Morin.....	Dress making.....			2
H. F. Bailey Co.....	Grist mill.....		4	
D. S. Desjardins	Harnesses		2	
H. D. Orr	Harnesses		2	
Stillwater Mfg. Co.....	Lumber (long and short)	Stillwater.....	90	

Old Town—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
T. M. Chapman's Sons Co	Machinery (box, spool bar and gasolene engines)		25	
Dora M. Malkson	Millinery			4
N. E. McCrystle	Millinery			2
Nedeau & Co	Millinery			5
Miss Jennie O'Connor	Millinery			2
Hunt & Stowe	Moccasin, snowshoes and In- dian goods		4	
Albert McPheters	Paddles		1	
Damon Perforator Co	Paper perforators & scorers ..		1	
Enterprise Pub. Co	Printing (newspaper and job) ..		4	5
Star Printing Co	Printing (job)		2	
Ballard Golden Oil Co	Proprietary medicines		1	
Bickmore Gall Cure Co	Proprietary medicines		3	11
Nekonegan Paper Co	Pulp (ground wood)		60	
Penobscot Chemical Fiber Co	Pulp (soda)	Great Works	250	
Conant & Carr	Shingles		16	
George Lewis	Shingles	Stillwater	8	
J. W. Gould	Sleds and wagons (heavy)		4	
Jordan Lumber Co	Shooks (box) and house finish ..		120	
Wing & Engel Co	Shooks (box) and planing		75	
James McNaughton	Sleds, boats, etc		7	
James B. O'Connell	Sleds and wagons		4	
Blake & Wheeler Snowshoe Co	Snowshoes, skis, paddles, etc. ..		3	
F. W. Hildreth	Snowshoes		2	
J. Bezensky	Tailoring (custom)		1	
I. R. Cutler & Co	Tailoring (custom)		2	5
John Farrell	Tailoring (custom)		1	
Samuel Gordon	Tailoring (custom)		2	1
The How Co	Typewriter ribbon and carbon paper		5	3
Bodwell Water Power Co	Water power		12	
O. W. Whitten & Sons	Wood novelties (brush handles, etc.)	West	12	
American Woolen Co	Woolen goods		120	60
Old Town Woolen Co	Woolen goods (fancy cassi- meres and over coatings for men's wear)		125	75

Orono.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
G. W. Thurlow	Cabinet work .....	.....	1	
E. Mansfield & Co	Cant dogs.....	.....	11	
DeRoshier & Perron	Dress making .....	.....		3
Miss P. Gillon.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Georgie Petrie	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Charles Webber.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
William Engel & Co.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	150	
G. P. Gilman	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	3	
James Walker Co.....	Lumber (long).....	Basin Mills.....	125	
Miss Susan Baker.....	Millinery .....	.....		2
Mrs. D. Mallett	Millinery .....	.....		1
Mrs. L. N. Marquis	Millinery .....	.....		2
Shaw & Tenney	Oars, paddles, etc.....	.....	7	
International Paper Co.....	Pulp (ground wood) and paper (news).....	.....	100	
Orono Pulp and Paper Co.....	Pulp (sulphite) and paper	(Basin Mills).....	250	
International Paper Co	Shooks (box).....	Basin Mills.....	75	

Orrington.

W. E. Bowden.....	Lumber (long and short)	(South).....	4	
Wilbur R. Clark.....	Lumber (long and short) and heading	(South).....	11	
Johnson Bros.....	Shingles and heading.....	(South).....	8	

Passadumkeag.

Mrs. L. P. Page.....	Kindling wood.....	.....	22	3
R. G. Leonard.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	50	
A. C. Page.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	60	
J. C. & L. B. Bachelder.....	Sleds and boats .....	.....	2	

Patten.

Patten Planing Mills Co.....	House finish.....	.....	4	
Merrill Mill Co	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	40	

Plymouth.

C. F. McCully.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	4	
U. G. Lamb	Wool carding .....	.....	1	

Springfield.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Plummer Barber	Canoes		2	
Mrs. Freeman Budge	Dress making			1
Mrs. R. Merrill	Dress making			1
D. W. Cushman	Lumber (long and short)		12	
Thomas Lowell & Son	Lumber (long and short) and sleds.....		3	
Trask & Murdock	Lumber (long and short)		12	
Ralph Scribner	Wool carding		1	

Stetson.

C. F. Demerritt	Carriages		1	
George Weeks	Harnesses		1	
J. N. Evans	Lumber (long and short)		12	

Veazie.

B. N. Morris	Canoes (canvas)		30	1
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Winn.

C. J. Carl	Harnesses		1	
Fletcher Bros	Lumber (long and short)		6	
G. H. Hamlin	Lumber (long and short)	East	5	
Miss A. L. Flower	Millinery			1
Mrs. S. E. Twist	Millinery			1
S. W. Bradbury	Pick poles		1	
Percy Twist	Wagons		2	

Drew Plantation.

Springer Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	Wytopitlock	75	5
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Séboeis Plantation.

E. Sawyer, Jr.	Lumber (long and short)		90	
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Stacyville Plantation.

R. N. McClure & Son	Lumber (long and short)		4	
Sherman Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	Sherman Station ..	85	

Township No. 2, R. 6, W. E. L. S.

Summit Lumber Co	Clothes pins	Davidson (Office Houlton)	25	25
Summit Lumber Co	Lumber	Davidson	60	

Township A, R. 7, W. E. L. S.

A. Gilbert	Lumber (long and short)	East Millinocket ..	12	
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Township No. 1, R. 7, W. E. L. S.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Jordan Lumber Co.....	Spool bars.....	Grindstone.....	48	

Township No. 3, Indian Purchase.

F. O. Estes.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Norcross.....	40	
Perkins & Danforth Spool-wood Co.....	Spoolwood for export.....	214 Exchange St., Bangor*.....		

* Besides the mill at Norcross, this company is operating mills at Katahdin Iron Works and on Ambajegus lake, both in Piscataquis county. The mills are all running from about December 15, to April 15, during which time about 400 men are employed including those cutting and hauling the lumber. From April 1 to October 1, about 65 men are employed in bundling and shipping the spool bars.

CONDENSED MILK.

The condensed milk industry was established in the United States in 1857 by Borden's Condensed Milk Company, under the personal supervision of Gail Borden, the inventor of the process for conducting milk in vacuo.

Work was commenced in Maine in 1891, when the Aroostook Condensed Milk Company was formed, and on July 4th of that year ground was broken for a factory in Newport, Penobscot county. A two-story brick building was erected and equipped at a cost of about \$40,000.

In 1894, the Aroostook Condensed Milk Company was merged into the Maine Condensed Milk Company, and from April 21, when the change was made, to the end of the year, the milk purchased amounted to 511,600 gallons. During 1895 the milk from about 800 cows was used, furnished by about 200 farmers, and an average of 12 hands were employed, with wages varying from \$1.00 per day for women, to \$3.00 per day, the highest paid to men.

The Maine Condensed Milk Company continued the business until January, 1902, when it passed into the hands of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, the originators of condensed milk, and the building, machinery and methods were respectively altered, installed, and adapted, to conform to the requirements necessary to produce the high grade Borden standard article.

The only articles entering into this product are milk and sugar. Every precaution is taken, both at the farm and the factory to keep the milk uncontaminated, and every article and utensil about the establishment is kept perfectly sweet and clean, and probably no article of food is more free from every impurity and every germ of disease than the product of this factory.

The milk is collected every day, a sufficient number of teams being used to cover the entire territory and all milk is paid for monthly on a stated day.

The location of the business at Newport has made a market for all the milk produced by farmers within a radius of ten miles, who will cooperate with the company in making a pure product by following clearly defined rules for the care, cleanliness, and sanitary arrangements necessary.

A feature of the production of milk on a scale proportionate with the size of the farm is the constantly increasing fertility of the soil and its consequent increased productiveness, as compared with the farm devoted to a special crop and depending alone on commercial fertilizers. This difference is particularly noticeable in this section.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Abbot.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Freeman Crockett.....	Bricks.....	Village.....	7	
Abbot Excelsior Mills.....	Excelsior.....	.....	11	
C. W. Brown.....	Lumber (long) and spool stock	Village.....	4	
Buxton Rheumatic Cure Co..	Proprietary medicines.....	Village.....	1	1

Atkinson.

David Washburn.....	Ironing boards&clothes reels..	.....	3	
Charles H. Chase.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	5	
E. F. Chase, Jr.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	10	
Harvey & Tewksbury.....	Lumber (long and short).....	15	
C. P. Brown.....	Shingles.....	2	

Blanchard.

Maine National Slate Co....	Slate.....	30	
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Bowerbank.

U. S. Pegwood & Shank Co..	Pegwood, shanks&paper plugs	30	
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Brownville.

George Savage.....	Harnesses.....	1	
Pride Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long).....	50	
U. S. Pegwood & Shank Co..	Pegwood, shanks&paper plugs	50	
E. M. Gould.....	Printing (job).....	.....	1	
Merrill-Brownville Slate Co..	Slate (roofing).....	.....	85	

Dover.

F. A. Crockett.....	Bricks.....	East.....	5	
D. B. Neal.....	Canoes and snowshoes.....	.....	1	
F. E. Waterman.....	Carriages.....	.....	3	
D. Whiting & Sons.....	Creamery.....	.....	2	
Sawyer & Boyle.....	Dyes.....	.....	2	
Fred U. Hall.....	Lumber (long).....	East.....	3	
Fred A. Mayhew.....	Lumber (long and short).....	East.....	10	
Merrill Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Dover South Mills.	12	
W. L. Sampson.....	Monumental works (granite and marble).....	.....	5	
Observer Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	.....	4	3
Harry S. Dyer.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....		3
W. J. B. Johnston.....	Tailoring (eustom).....	.....	1	5
American Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (all wool piece dyed kerseys, broadcloths and billiard cloths).....	.....	150	70

Foxcroft.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
A. M. Davis.....	Bakery		2	1
J. W. Freese.....	Bakery		1	2
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned goods (beans, corn and succotash).....		40	85
Maine Creamery Co.....	Creamery		8	
W. Cushing & Co.....	Dyes		6	2
A. W. Gilman & Co.....	Grist mill.....		8	
Ireland Bros. Co.....	Grist mill.....		2	
F. J. Curtis.....	Harnesses.....		1	
L. H. Robinson.....	Harnesses.....		2	
Ober, Clark & Thayer.....	Lumber (long and short).....		14	
J. G. Sawyer.....	Lumber (long) and shooks.....		12	
C. E. McNaughton.....	Mattresses.....		8	
Batchelder & Sawyer.....	Millinery.....			4
Eva Randall.....	Millinery.....			1
The Thomas Brown Co.....	Monumental works (granite and marble).....		4	
Hughes & Son Piano Mfg. Co.	Pianos and organs.....		11	
F. D. Barrows.....	Printing (job).....		2	
John MacGregor Co.....	Spools and spool bars.....		80	12
Central Maine Potato and Starch Co.....	Starch.....		12	
Ranger & Ayer Mfg. Co.....	Veneer.....		12	
Charles F. Dearth.....	Vinegar.....		8	
C. M. DeYone.....	Wagons (truck) and sleds.....		2	
Atwood & Jackson Co.....	Woodworking and furniture.....		2	
Mayo & Son.....	Woolen goods (ladies' all wool dress goods and men's wear).....		55	52

Greenville.

Prentiss, Folsom & Co.....	Grist mill.....		1	
Gerrish Bros.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Junction.....	85	
H. M. Shaw Mfg. Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....		25	
Greenville Machine and Foundry Co.....	Machinery and castings.....		8	
Mrs. H. M. Carleton.....	Millinery.....	Junction.....		1
N. E. Davis.....	Millinery.....			1
H. L. Davis.....	Moccasins.....		2	
Frank Sawyer.....	Sleds (logging).....		1	
Veneer Product Co.....	Veneer.....		88	

Guilford.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. G. Crockett	Bakery		2	
D. Whiting & Sons	Creamery		2	
Hussey & Goldthalte	Grist mill.....		3	
Daniel Cimpher	Harnesses		1	
Guilford Mfg. Co.....	Lumber, wood working and shooks		200	
Mrs. C. S. Ayer	Millinery			2
Andrew Tibbetts Printing Co.	Printing (newspaper and job)		2	2
W. B. Mooney	Tailoring (custom)		1	
M. L. Hussey Woolen Co	Woolen goods (men&women's wear cassimeres, chevlots, tweeds and dress goods).....		54	31
Piscataquis Woolen Co	Woolen goods (men's wear, ladies' and boys' suitings, dress goods).....		60	40

Medford.

W. J. Buck	Lumber (long and short).....	Center.....	3	1
Lovejoy & Deane.....	Lumber (long and short).....		20	

Milo.

F. S. Ramsdell.....	Bakery		1	1
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad	Cars and repairs	Junction	315	
Wesley Cookson.....	Cement blocks		4	
Boston Excelsior Co.....	Excelsior		25	
H. F. Bailey Co.....	Grist mill.....		3	
C. M. Farrar.....	Harnesses		2	
Milo Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....		25	
C. W. Pierce.....	Lumber (long and short).....		30	
Johnson & Co.....	Millinery.....			2
Milo Bottling Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....		2	
American Thread Co.....	Spools & box shoosks.....		121	2
Doble Bros.....	Wagons & sleds (heavy, log- ging, farm and truck).....		3	
Daggett & Cushman.....	Wood working and machine repairs		3	

Monson.

Mrs. Hattie Sears.....	Dress making.....			1
Davison & Hammond.....	Grist mill.....		1	
Eldridge & Davison.....	Lumber (long) and spool stock		15	
C. E. Sargent.....	Lumber (long and short).....		7	
Elsie Tracy.....	Millinery.....			1
Maine Slate Co.....	Slate (roofing).....		47	

Monson—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Monson Consolidated Slate Co.....	Slate (switch boards, tubs, sinks, all kinds of structural work, etc.).....		52	
Monson Maine Slate Co.....	Slate (unfading black for all purposes).....		180	
Portland-Monson Slate Co.....	Slate goods of every description.....		42	

Orneville.

J. C. Bishop.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Boyd Lake.....	20	
A. H. Nickerson.....	Lumber (long and short).....	East Corinth.....	28	

Sangerville.

Dumbarton Woolen Mill No. 2.....	Woolen goods.....		50	40
Carleton Mills Co.....	Woolen goods (men's wear, suitings and overcoatings of fine quality).....		38	18
Sangerville Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (men's wear, suitings & overcoatings of fine quality).....		58	37

Sebec.

Pearl Lustra Dye Co.....	Dyes.....		1	1
William Appleyard.....	Lumber (long).....	Station.....	1	
A. J. Chase & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Station.....	20	

Shirley.

Shirley Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short)....		90	
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Wellington.

A. M. Carle.....	Lumber (long and short).....		7	
Mae Libby.....	Shingles and box boards.....		6	

Williamsburg.

Merrill-Brownville Slate Co..	Slate (roofing).....	Brownville.....	75	
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Willimantic.

J. Walter Sears.....	Shingles and cant dog stocks	Guilford R. F. D. 3	3	1
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Elliottsville Plantation.

C. A. Davis.....	Canoes and snow shoes.....	Monson.....		
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Lake View Plantation

American Thread Co.....	Spools and shooks.....		200	5
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Township No. 1, R. 9, W. E. L. S.

Perkins & Danforth Spool-wood Co.....	Spool bars.....	See Township No. 3, Indian Purchase, Penobscot county		
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Township No. 6, R. 9, N. W. P.—Katahdin Iron Works.

Perkins & Danforth Spool-wood Co.....	Spool bars.....	See Township No. 3, Indian Purchase, Penobscot county	100	
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SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Arrowsic.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods:	Address.	Men.	Women.
C. C. Crosby.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	9	
W. H. Spinney & Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Bath.....	8	

Bath.

Bath Baking Company.....	Bakery.....	55 Center.....	3	2
E. A. Hart.....	Bakery.....	85 Center.....	2	1
Fred C. Leonard.....	Bakery.....	195 Front.....	6	
A. S. Winslow.....	Bakery.....	132 Front.....	1	1
Woman's Exchange.....	Bakery.....	137 Front.....		2
J. S. Jackson & Son.....	Blocks (ship).....	5-7 Arch.....	12	
N. Blaisdell & Sons.....	Boats (yachts and commercial boats).....	289 Front.....	3	
W. S. Shorey.....	Book binding & blank books.....	112 Front.....	2	
McGillcuddy & Belanger....	Bricks.....	North.....	5	
Nichols Read Co.....	Bricks.....	Court.....	5	
E. F. Campbell.....	Cabinets and models.....	100 Commercial...	10	
Oscar Newlander.....	Cabinets.....	789 Washington...	2	
H. E. Bowle.....	Carriages.....	243 Water.....	2	
N. W. Hall.....	Carriages.....	.....	2	
Morse Bros.....	Cigars.....	563 Washington...	2	
J. F. Parks & Co.....	Cigars.....	108 Front.....	2	
John M. Clark.....	Coffins and caskets.....	30-32 Broad.....	3	
J. F. Clary.....	Confectionery.....	170 Front.....	5	
Geo. F. Jackson.....	Confectionery.....	79 Commercial...	2	
A. S. Winslow.....	Confectionery.....	132 Front.....	1	
H. T. Passmore & Co.....	Doors, sash and blinds.....	103 Commercial...	6	
Mrs. Lillian A. Berry.....	Dress making.....	35 Bedford.....		1
A. E. Colby.....	Dress making.....	40 Elm.....		1
Miss Mabel B. Coombs.....	Dress making.....	44 Court.....		1
Maria Crosby.....	Dress making.....	100 Union.....		1
Mrs. Martha P. Delano.....	Dress making.....	35 Bedford.....		1
Mrs. Geo. A. Dunning.....	Dress making.....	135 Front.....		1
Sarah E. Gould.....	Dress making.....	20 Spring.....		1
Mary F. Howe.....	Dress making.....	734 Middle.....		1
Mary A. Hume.....	Dress making.....	688 Middle.....		1
Mrs. Lizzie F. Lermond.....	Dress making.....	45 Weeks.....		1

Bath—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Phoebe E. Levya.....	Dress making.....	10 Green.....		1
Mrs. Charlotte B. Manchester	Dress making.....	910 Washington ..		1
Avis A. Millitt.....	Dress making.....	14 Winter.....		1
Mrs. Morse.....	Dress making.....	Elm.....		1
Blanche B. Noble.....	Dress making.....	695 Washington ..		1
Mrs. M. W. Piper.....	Dress making.....	10 Center.....		1
Mrs. Lizzie E. Potter.....	Dress making.....	15 Somerset.....		1
Mrs. Thomas Richards.....	Dress making.....	601 Middle.....		1
Mrs. Isabella Sawyer.....	Dress making.....	364 Front.....		2
Mrs. Harriet Spinney.....	Dress making.....	19 Bedford.....		2
Harriet P. Standish.....	Dress making.....	356 Middle.....		1
Anne C. Stinson.....	Dress making.....	33 Elm.....		1
Edith E. Varney.....	Dress making.....	221 Middle.....		1
Mrs. Frederick L. White.....	Dress making.....	492 Washington....		1
Sagadahoc Light & Power Co	Electricity.....	1 Lambard.....	8	
Watson, Frye & Co.....	Foundry (brass).....	17-23 Broad.....	9	
Bath Galvanizing Works.....	Galvanizing.....	52 Vine.....	4	
Torry Roller Bushing Co.....	Gasolene engines.....	34-36 Commercial..	27	3
Kimball Bros.....	Grist mill.....	7 Broad.....	8	2
I. C. Trufant.....	Grist mill.....	2-4 Vine.....	3	
N. & W. C. Covel.....	Harnesses.....	744 Washington....	4	
J. H. Scott.....	Harnesses.....	139 Front.....	2	
Bath Marine & Construction Co.....	Launches and gas engines....	Washington corner Harward.....	25	
C. W. Crooker & Sons.....	Lumber (long and short)....	North Bath road..	6	
Rogers Bros.....	Lumber (long).....		2	
Miss Mary A. Bonners.....	Millinery.....	128 Center.....		2
Bon Ton Millinery.....	Millinery.....	14 Center.....		4
Mrs. Ida B. Carlson.....	Millinery.....	27 Center.....		1
Mrs. B. J. Forte.....	Millinery.....	831 Washington ..	1	1
Mrs. M. A. Hennesy.....	Millinery.....	12 Center.....		3
Mrs. M. H. Loach.....	Millinery.....	32 Center.....		3
Mrs. S. E. Stevens.....	Millinery.....	3 Center.....		3
E. R. Groves.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	221 Front.....		1
Lake & Curtis.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	140 Commercial....		2
D. M. Melcher.....	Monumental work (marble)....	244 Front.....		1

Bath—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
O. E. Page.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	North & Lincoln..	2	
Bath Times Printing Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	81 Front.....	21	6
Beals Printing Co.....	Printing (job).....	287 Washington..	22	
A. M. Cutler.....	Sails and awnings.....	8 Vine.....	7	
Prout & Marr.....	Sails, awnings and gloves....	155 Commercial...	8	
Harry S. Lord.....	Sails.....	181 Commercial...	7	
W. F. Stearns.....	Sails.....	81 Commercial...	9	
G. G. Deering.....	Ship building.....	224 Washington...	75	
Kelly Spear Co.....	Ship building.....	91 Bowery.....	150	
New England Co.....	Ship building.....	47 Bowery.....	100	
Percy & Small.....	Ship building.....	260 Washington...	125	
Leonard C. Cooper.....	Shirts (all kinds of negligee)..	331 Middle.....	5	65
Bath Bottling Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....	104 Commercial...	4	
Hartleb & Cheltra Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....	50 Commercial...	6	
O. R. Adams.....	Tailoring (custom).....	78 Center.....	1	
L. H. Andrews.....	Tailoring (custom).....	28 Center.....	1	
S. L. Hem.....	Tailoring (custom).....	134 Front.....	1	
A. J. Snow.....	Tailoring (custom).....	36 Center.....	2	
J. B. Young.....	Tailoring (custom).....	61 Front.....	2	
Bath Iron Works.....	Vessels (iron and steel).....	4 Union.....	900	
Hyde Windlass Co.....	Windlasses.....	Federal and Water	210	

Bowdoin;

Cox Bros. Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short)....	West.....	2
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Bowdoinham.

Charles Newton.....	Bakery.....		2
Charles Welch.....	Boats (small motor and scows)		1
Pine Grove Packing Co.....	Canned goods (catsup, corn, etc.)	East.....	12
Seiger Bros.....	Canned goods (beans, corn, etc.)		12
J. M. Fulton.....	Carriages.....		1
W. H. Blanchard.....	Cigars.....		2
John Carney.....	Cigars.....		1
James Milay.....	Creamery.....		2
Emma Dunham.....	Dress making.....		1
Mrs. Alice Given.....	Dress making.....		1
Carrie Woodworth.....	Dress making.....		1

Bowdoinham—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Bowdoinham Reduction Co.	Electric brushes.....	.....	2	
Feldspar quarry.....	Feldspar.....	.....	7	
Sagadahoc Fertilizer Co	Fertilizer, bone meal and plaster.....	.....	65	
J. H. Ames Co.....	Fly killer.....	.....	3	
Charles Welch.....	Gasolene boats.....	.....	1	
A. H. Hillman.....	Harnesses.....	.....	1	
Bowdoinham Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	45	
E. O. Dinsmore.....	Lumber (long and short).....	East.....	3	
Williams & Holbrook.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	5	
Miss Alice Fulton.....	Millinery.....	.....		1

Georgetown.

Golden Son's Co.....	Feldspar.....	Center.....	44	
W. C. Todd.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Center.....	2	
C. A. McMahon.....	Chewing gum.....	Five Islands.....	2	

Phippsburg.

Gaylan Duley.....	Boats (power, sail and row).....	Parkers Head.....	1	
Lyman Oliver.....	Boats.....	Parkers Head.....	1	
Eugene Perry.....	Boats (power, sail and row).....	Sebasco.....	1	
Edwin Wallace.....	Boats (all kinds of fishing).....	Sebasco.....	1	
Loton Wallace.....	Boats.....	Sebasco.....	3	
J. B. Eaton.....	Extracts.....	Winnegance.....	1	
T. B. Cutting & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Winnegance.....	4	
Harper & Cobb.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	4	
J. G. Morse.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Winnegance.....	3	
C. V. Minot, Jr.....	Shipbuilding.....	.....	
F. S. Bowker.....	Vessels and launches.....	.....	20	

Richmond.

S. Long.....	Boats.....	.....	1	
Brunswick Box Co.....	Boxes (wooden).....	.....	8	
Turner Center Dairying As- sociation.....	Creamery.....	.....	3	
Mrs. E. O. Barter.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. N. Farnsworth.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. S. Honiker.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Jennie Lake.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Philip Pushard.....	Dress making.....	.....		1

Richmond—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address,	Men.	Women.
Miss L. Skillings.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
B. F. Curtis.....	Grist mill.....	.....	5	2
C. H. Reed.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
John Beaton.....	Harnesses.....	.....	1	
Bradstreet Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	40	
Mrs. S. M. Preble.....	Millinery.....	.....		3
G. C. Lovell.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	2	
B. F. Curtis.....	Proprietary medicines.....	.....	1	
G. W. Randlett.....	Proprietary medicines.....	.....	1	
G. A. Hawkes Co.....	Shoes (men's slippers and women's low cut).....	.....	25	20
F. B. Torrey.....	Trolley wheels.....	.....	12	
Richmond Mills Co.....	Yarns and warps (cotton).....	.....	67	32

Topsham.

Ernest Small.....	Carriages.....	.....	2	
Mrs. Augusta M. Clough.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Sadie Robinson.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Trenton Flint & Spar Co.....	Feldspar (quarried).....	.....	13	
Trenton Flint & Spar Co.....	Feldspar (ground).....	.....	15	
Feldspar Mine.....	Feldspar (quarried).....	.....	8	
Bowdoin Paper Mfg. Co.....	Paper.....	Brunswick }	100	
Pejepscot Paper Co.....	Paper.....	Pejepscot. }		
Dana S. Colby.....	Wood working.....	.....	2	

West Bath.

Fred C. Gerrish.....	Carriages.....	Bath, R. F. D. 1....	1	
G. Brown.....	Dairying products.....	Bath, R. F. D. 1....	2	

Woolwich.

Eben Dana.....	Lumber (long and short)...	4	
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SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Scott Jones	Boats (row)	North.....	1	
G. N. Ingles.....	Canned goods (apples).....	.....	3	8
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned goods (corn & string).....	North.....	50	30
W. S. Wells.....	Canned goods (apples, corn and string beans).....	North.....	5	10
E. L. Worster.....	Cart wheels and repairs.....	.....	2	
Mrs. Will Williams.....	Dress making	North.....		2
Carrabassett Co.....	Electricity	North.....	2	
G. A. Porter & Co	Grist mill.....	North.....	2	
M. W. Burns.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	6	
Carrabassett Co.....	Lumber (short)	North.....	15	
Olin W. Gordon.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	4	
Newcastle Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long).....	North.....	40	
North Anson Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	North.....	80	
Rand Bros.....	Lumber (short) and boxes.....	.....	12	
Mrs. E. H. Robinson.....	Millinery.....	North.....		1
W. C. Simmons.....	Millinery.....	North.....	1	2
Luke Emery.....	Screens, ladders, oars, axe handles, etc.....	North.....	1	
M. L. French.....	Tailoring (custom).....	North.....	1	4

Athens.

L. E. Devoll	Laths (portable mill)	Solon.....	2	
R. Brooks.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	6	
A. E. Dysert	Lumber (long and short).....	West.....	4	
M. H. Elliott.....	Lumber (short) and grist mill.....	.....	3	
Cecil Jewett	Lumber (long and short), spool bars and boxes.....	Solon.....	9	
Walker & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	6	

Bingham.

The Tucker-Lovell Co.....	Bicycles rims, dowels, etc .....	.....	50	
Lander & Ayer.....	Cedar poles and R. R. ties (In woods) .....	.....	200	
Andrew Kaul Jr. & Co.....	Hubs, bobbins and veneer.....	.....	35	
Bingham Last Block Co.....	Last blocks .....	.....	12	
Brackett & Andrews.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	4	
The American Shoe-finding Co.....	Shoe shanks and peg wood.....	.....	40	1

Canaan.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
F. G. Penney.....	Lumber (long and short).....	3	

Concord.

S. S. Chase.....	Lumber (long and short)....	8	
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Cornville.

Parsons & Smith.....	Lumber (long).....	Skowhegan.....	8	
Steward Bros.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Skowhegan.....	15	

Detroit.

R. G. Nichols.....	Hoops (barrel).....	.....	1	
C. F. McCully.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	10	

Embsden.

F. W. Wells.....	Canned goods (apples).....	.....	3	5
E. C. Andrews.....	Lumber (long and short)....	North Anson.....	6	
International Paper Co.....	Pulp (ground wood).....	Solon.....	60	

Fairfield.

G. S. & F. E. Jewett.....	Canned goods (beans, corn, pumpkin and squash)	North.....	20	20
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned corn.....	.....	40	45
C. E. Holt.....	Confectionery.....	.....	1	1
Albert Jewell & Son.....	Crating (wooden).....	.....	20	
Mrs. M. E. Davis.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. R. A. Hall.....	Dress making.....	.....	1	1
Mrs. Jennie Johnson.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Warren Jones.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Vesta Whitten.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Benton & Fairfield R. R. Co..	Electricity (power).....	.....	1	
Waterville & Fairfield R. R. & Light Co.....	Electricity (light and power)	.....	6	
Crosby Mercantile Co.....	Grist mill.....	North.....	2	
C. H. Crummett.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
J. H. Holt & Son.....	Grist and elder mill.....	Center.....	3	
L. P. Ricker.....	Grist mill.....	Hinckley.....	3	
F. J. Savage & Co.....	Grist mill.....	.....	3	
B. F. Foss.....	Hinges and bits.....	.....	2	
Augustus Leonard.....	House finish.....	.....	2	
Fairfield Brazing Co.....	Iron casting.....	.....	2	
Crosby Mercantile Co.....	Lumber (short) and boxes...	North.....	2	

Fairfield—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Ezekiel Emmons.....	Lumber (long and short)	Larone.....	4	
Hume & Newhall Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	150	
L. F. Nye Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short)	Larone.....	3	
Shawmut Mfg. Co.....	Lumber (long).....	Shawmut.....	75	
Mrs. W. W. Bigelow.....	Millinery.....	.....		3
E. F. Files.....	Millinery.....	.....		3
Keys Fiber Co.....	Pie plates and butter trays (wood pulp).....	.....	34	38
Mrs. Abbie Ladd.....	Printing (job).....	.....	2	
Fairfield Publishing Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	.....	3	3
Shawmut Mfg. Co.....	Pulp (ground wood)	Shawmut.....	75	1
United Boxboard Co.....	Pulp (ground wood).....	.....	13	
United Boxboard Co.....	Pulp (soda).....	.....	175	
Maine Screen & Ventilator Co	Screens and ventilators.....	.....	10	
Fairfield Furniture Co.....	Tables (dining and kitchen) .....	.....	25	1
C. H. McGorrill.....	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	
American Woolen Co., Ken- nebec Mill.....	Woolen goods (fancy cassi- meres).....	.....	75	75

Harmony.

H. O. Bartlett.....	Carding, spinning & weaving.....	.....	2	
Solon Creamery Co.....	Creamery .....	.....	8	
Miss Eva J. Furbush.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. A. A. Haines.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. C. L. Whittier.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
C. F. Spaulding.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
A. A. Haines.....	Harnesses .....	.....	1	
Batchellor & Morrill.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	8	
Mainstream Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	40	
Mrs. F. O. Turner.....	Millinery.....	.....		2

Hartland.

Mrs. Charles Cook.....	Dress making.....	.....	
Mrs. Ellen Waldron.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Buker Bros.....	Harnesses!.....	.....	1	
F. L. Griffith.....	House finish & carriage work	.....	3	
J. S. Page.....	Lumber (long and short) and spool bars.....	.....	8	
Mrs. H. L. Smith.....	Millinery.....	.....	

Hartland—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
E. H. Whitecomb.....	Millinery.....			2
Bert Boyden	Monumental work (granite and marble)		1	
Fuller-Osborn Mfg. Co.....	Shirts and wrappers		10	65
A. R. Page Jr.....	Wood working (sash, blinds, doors, etc.).....		50	
Linn Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (rugs, robes, shawls, ladies' broadcloths and dress goods and men's cassimeres)		200	50

Madison.

Arthur Hobart.....	Barrels and shingles.....	East.....	2	
Johnson & Johnson	Bricks	Skowhegan.....	9	
A. H. Ward.....	Brooms.....		11	
A. Christopher	Cigars		2	
Brand City Bakery.....	Confectionery and bakery.....		2	
W. W. Hollis	Confectionery		1	1
E. H. Holt.....	Confectionery		1	1
Mrs. J. L. Coughlin.....	Dress making			2
Mrs. C. C. Hartwell.....	Dress making			1
Miss C. A. Savage	Dress making			1
N. A. Weston.....	Grist mill		5	
Delbert Hobart.....	Lumber (long).....	East.....	2	
Horace Spear.....	Lumber (long and short).....		12	
N. A. Weston	Lumber (long and short).....		15	
T. C. Clark.....	Millinery.....			2
Mrs. C. D. Eames.....	Millinery.....			3
Blanche L. Seavey	Millinery.....			2
Henry C. Prince.....	Printing (newspaper & job).....		3	
The Great Northern Paper Co.	Pulp (sulphite) & paper (news and bag).....		255	1
Hollingsworth & Whitney....	Pulp (ground wood).....		100	
J. W. Hussey	Shingles.....	East.....	2	
Mark Hobart	Shooks (box).....	East.....	2	
H. A. Dane	Wood working (sash, blinds, doors, etc.).....	Skowhegan.....	10	
American Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (cassimeres, men's wear).....		125	50
Madison Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (broadcloth).....		180	95
Somerset Worsted Mills.....	Worsted goods (cotton worsteds and worsteds).....	East.....	38	37

Mercer.

C. K. Allen	Lumber (long and short).....		2	
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New Portland.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Charles H. Bartlett.....	Boxes, box shooks and wood novelties.....	North.....	20	
W. S. Wells.....	Canned goods (apples).....	East.....	4	5
Carrabassett Creamery Co....	Creamery.....	East.....	2	
C. F. Jordan.....	Grist mill.....		2	
Carrabassett Co.....	Lumber (long).....	East.....	10	
Joshua Chick & Son.....	Lumber (long), spool stock & dowels.....		8	
Cloutier & Irish Lumber Co..	Lumber (long) (portable mill)	North.....	10	
F. L. Hunt.....	Lumber (short).....		18	
Helen Plummer.....	Millinery.....	North.....		1
C. F. Jordan.....	Shingles and cider.....		5	

Norridgewock.

George Chandler.....	Boats.....		1	
Morton Stanley.....	Boats.....		1	
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Canned corn.....		77	36
George S. Jewett.....	Canned corn.....		20	12
Solon Creamery Co.....	Creamery.....		7	
Miss Cora M. Baker.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Lillian Carr.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. W. H. Fairfield.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Martha Haynes.....	Dress making.....			1
Skowhegan Electric Light Co.	Electricity (light and power). (Sub-station).....		1	
Dodlin Granite Co.....	Granite (building and rough)		20	
Frank Groves.....	Granite (building and monumental).....		2	
Fred S. Lawton.....	Granite (building and rough)		9	
E. C. Taylor.....	Granite (bases for monuments).....		2	
Brackett & Russell.....	Grist mill.....		1	
W. W. Huntoon.....	Harnesses and blanket protectors.....		2	
Frank Fuller.....	Lumber (long and short).....		4	
George E. Harlow.....	Lumber (box boards, sash & blind stock).....		20	
Roy Trueworthy.....	Lumber (long and short) and boxes.....		2	
Mrs. Harry Carr.....	Millinery.....			2
Miss Neva Johnson.....	Millinery.....			1
A. W. Merrill.....	Millinery.....			2
A. H. Blaisdell.....	Monumental work (granite).....		2	
Charles O. Bruce.....	Monumental work (granite & marble).....		2	

Norridgewock—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Norridgewock Marble & Granite Works.....	Monumental work (granite & marble).....		2	
D. E. Taylor.....	Monumental work (granite).....		4	
Charles L. Worthley.....	Monumental work (granite & marble).....		3	
Dennis Brown.....	Printing (job).....		1	
Mutual Shoemakers Inc.....	Shoes (misses & children's).....		42	18
Cunliff Bros.....	Sleds and wagons.....		4	

Palmyra.

Mrs. Annie Pooler.....	Dress making.....			1
Hollis Weeks.....	Grist mill and shingles.....		3	
Allie Emery.....	Hoops (barrel).....	Pittsfield.....	1	
Leslie Clements.....	Wagons (farm).....	Newport.....	1	

Pittsfield.

Pittsfield Bakery & Cooking School.....	Bakery.....		1	1
Northern Maine Packing Co.....	Canned goods (beans, corn & peas).....		40	10
H. E. Shattuck.....	Carriages, wagons & sleighs.....		1	
S. S. Smith.....	Carriages and sleighs.....		6	
Frederic E. Pulos.....	Confectionery.....		2	
D. Whiting & Sons.....	Creamery.....		6	
Marilla Bean.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Ada Coffin.....	Dress making.....			3
Mrs. L. K. Dearborn.....	Dress making.....			3
Mrs. F. E. Mansir.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. D. S. Spearin.....	Dress making.....			2
Sebasticook Power Co.....	Electricity (light & power).....		2	
H. F. Bailey Co.....	Grist mill.....		6	
Hunter & McMaster Co.....	Grist mill.....		3	
E. N. Shaw.....	Harnesses.....		2	
L. M. Lord.....	House finish.....		20	
Charles Watts.....	House finish.....		3	
Beals & Walker.....	Lumber (long and short).....		25	
Universal Package Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and spools.....		25	
E. J. Day.....	Millinery.....			3
Seekins & Brigham.....	Millinery.....			3
Mathews Printing Co.....	Printing (job).....		2	2
The Pittsfield Advertiser.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....		4	1

Pittsfield—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. H. Davis	Proprietary medicines.....	.....	1	
Fuller-Osborn Mfg. Co.....	Skirts.....	.....	3	35
Will Seekins.....	Soda and mineral water.....	.....	2	
B. L. Fitzgerald	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	3	
George P. Hooper	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	4	
Robert Dobson & Co.....	Woolen goods (men's cassi- mere suitings).....	.....	185	100
Smith Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods.....	.....	50	25
Waverley Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (men's).....	.....	155	55

Ripley.

L. R. Ramsdell	Cheese .....	.....	1	
Thurston & Ramsdell	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	4	

Saint Albans.

Snowflake Canning Co	Canned goods (apples, beans and corn) .....	.....	25	25
Mrs. Florence Chism	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Rose Holt	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Bessie Prescott.....	Dress making .....	.....		2
Cyr Bros.....	Granite.....	Main Stream.....	20	
C. A. Batchelder	Lumber (long and shoe trees).....	.....	10	
Fitzgerald & Emery	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	6	
Walter Wilkins.....	Lumber (long and short)	Ripley.....	3	
Wing Bros.....	Lumber (long and short)	Ripley.....	4	
Glenwood Mineral Spring Co.	Mineral water.....	Hartland.....	1	
Charles H. Stuart.....	Shingles.....	Newport.....	3	
Ames Shovel & Tool Co	Shovel handles.....	.....	7	
Charles Hilton.....	Wagons, wheels and sleds .....	.....	1	

Skowhegan.

F. E. Cross.....	Apple corers .....	.....	1	
Simon Grover	Boats .....	.....	1	
H. Purington & Co	Bricks .....	.....	10	
M. E. Beal.....	Canned goods (apples and garden truck).....	.....	4	8
Portland Packing Co.....	Canned goods (corn and succotash) .....	.....	45	35
Blunt Hardware Co	Cant dogs .....	.....	1	
E. J. Butler.....	Cigars .....	.....	3	
Luckow & Avery.....	Cigars .....	.....	2	
J. R. Provencal.....	Cigars .....	.....	3	

Skowhegan—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Skowhegan Casket Co	Coffins and caskets.....	.....	5	
Ned H. Lambert.....	Confectionery .....	.....	2	2
Milburn Fruit Co.....	Confectionery .....	.....		3
Skowhegan Jersey Creamery.	Creamery .....	.....	16	
Mrs. O. A. Abbey.....	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. Mary Burnor.....	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. Vina Greenhill.....	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. Freeland Kincaid.....	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. A. C. Luce	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. C. E. Norton	Dress making .....	.....		2
Mrs. I. M. Russell	Dress making .....	.....		3
Skowhegan Electric Light Co.	Electricity (light and power) .....	.....	9	
Somerset Traction Co	Electricity (power) .....	.....	2	
Miss I. J. Towne.....	Embroidering and stamping..	.....		1
Maine Granite Co	Granite and marble (building) .....	.....	6	
The Nolin Mfg. Co.....	Grass hooks and scythes.....	.....	18	
D. A. & W. E. Porter	Grist mill.....	.....	3	
Steward Brothers.....	Grist mill.....	.....	4	
C. A. Williams & Co.....	Hatchets and skates .....	.....	5	
Adams & Burns	House finish, picker sticks and handles.....	.....	8	
J. H. Dane.....	House finish, sash and blinds.	.....	5	
McQuillan & Pooler.....	House finish .....	.....	15	
Skowhegan Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short) .....	.....	50	
Hackett & Witham.....	Machinists and founders (circu- lar saw mills, birch, shingle and lath machines).....	.....	15	
H. E. Thompson	Milk can stoppers .....	.....	5	
Willis Trask	Milk can stoppers .....	.....	2	
E. B. Curtis.....	Millinery .....	.....	1	3
Miss L. D. Mathieu	Millinery .....	.....		4
Miss C. E. Poulin	Millinery .....	.....		4
Miss N. L. Walker.....	Millinery .....	.....		1
Miss L. M. Withee.....	Millinery .....	.....		7
Edwin W. Marble	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	6	
R. E. Dunbar.....	Printing (job) .....	.....	1	
The Independent-Reporter Co.	Printing (newspaper and job) .....	.....	7	3
Riverside Pulp Co.....	Pulp (ground wood) .....	.....	13	
The Savage Mfg. Co	Pulp (ground wood) .....	.....	15	

Skowhegan—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Skowhegan Pulp Co	Pulp (ground wood) .....	.....	30	
Oriental Rug Works	Rugs, from old carpets.....	.....	3	3
Ira W. Page, Jr.....	Sash and blinds .....	.....	20	
Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co	Shoes (men's) .....	.....	175	75
Silver Spring Bottling Co.....	Soda and mineral water .....	.....	4	
E. C. Berry	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	
E. B. Carter	Tailoring (custom).....	.....	1	7
Charles Murphy.....	Tailoring (ladies') .....	.....	1	
R. L. Mitchell	Wood novelties and lug strap fasteners .....	.....	16	
American Woolen Co	Woolen goods (fancy).....	.....	130	50
Marston Worsted Mills	Worsted goods (men's suitings) .....	.....	130	90
Maine Spinning Co.....	Yarns (worsted) .....	.....	40	105

Smithfield.

L. J. Wyman	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
Harrison Green, estate.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	6	
F. D. Stevens	Lumber (long).....	.....	4	
H. E. Groves	Wagons and sleds.....	.....	2	

Solon.

Northern Maine Packing Co..	Canned corn .....	.....	40	20
Solon Creamery Co.....	Creamery .....	.....	5	1
Fall Brook Grist Mill.....	Grist mill.....	.....	2	
Charles Cooley	Lumber (box boards).....	(portable mill).....	25	
C. W. Cooley	Lumber and bobbins.....	.....	20	
Solon Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long), boxes and house finish .....	.....	12	
Ethel French.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Meador's Oil Paste Co.....	Shoe blacking.....	.....	1	
Abner Whipple.....	Sleighs and wagons	1	

Brighton Plantation.

Brighton Mfg. Co.....	Lumber and spool bars.....	25	
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Caratunk Plantation.

G. S. Witham.....	Axes and cant dogs.....	3	
S. S. Armstrong & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	10	

Dead River Plantation.

C. T. Rand.....	Lumber (long and short).....	3	
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Flagstaff Plantation.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
O. M. Rogers.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
O. M. Rogers.....	Lumber (long and short).....	3	

Jackman Plantation.

R. Gilman.....	Lumber (long and short)....	10	
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Lexington Plantation.

H. O. Hewett.....	Lumber (long and short).....	5	
Jenkins & Bogart.....	Wood novelties.....	90	20

Pleasant Ridge Plantation.

Steward Bros.....	Lumber (long and short)....	Bingham	4	
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WALDO COUNTY.

Belfast.

B. Kelley & Co.....	Axes.....	3	
City Bakery.....	Bakery	Church.....	4	1
A. F. Riggs.....	Bakery	3	
L. A. Coombs.....	Boats (pleasure).....	.....	6	
W. A. Macomber.....	Boats .....	.....	2	
The Pastures.....	Butter and sausage.....	.....	3	
G. A. Mathews.....	Carriages.....	.....	3	
F. M. Bailey.....	Cigars	City Point.....		5
J. L. Perry.....	Cigars .....	.....	1	2
Acme Clothing Co.....	Clothing (boys' trousers)....	.....	5	40
Dodge Clothing Co.....	Clothing (working men's)....	.....	3	15
E. O. Hall.....	Clothing (trousers).....	.....	4	6
H. L. Lord.....	Clothing (men's).....	Main	1	5
Thompson Mfg. Co.....	Clothing (working men's)....	Church.....	10	40
Mayo, White & Carter.....	Confectionery, soda and mineral water.....	Pleasant.....	4	

Belfast—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
L. S. Shiro.....	Confectionery.....	High.....	2	
C. F. Thompson & Co.....	Confectionery.....	.....	1	
P. H. Hood & Sons.....	Creamery.....	.....	1	
D. Whiting & Sons.....	Creamery.....	Main.....	2	
Mrs. Inez Chase.....	Dress making.....	Cedar.....		1
Mrs. J. Dodge.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Myra Duffy.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss A. E. Going.....	Dress making.....	High.....	2	
Mrs. Stella Haley.....	Dress making.....	.....	2	
Mrs. C. A. Mathews.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss M. J. Williams.....	Dress making.....	.....		3
Penobscot Bay Electric Co.....	Electricity.....	.....	4	
The Coe-Mortimer Co.....	Fertilizer.....	.....	40	
N. S. Lord & Co.....	Gloves (cotton).....	Front.....	3	3
Neil Woods.....	Grist mill.....	Poor's Mill.....	1	
L. F. McDonald.....	Harnesses.....	.....	3	
The Fashion.....	Hats.....	.....		3
J. C. Durham.....	House finish.....	Pleasant.....	6	
Mathews Bros.....	House finish.....	.....	75	
Sherman & Co.....	Leatherboard.....	.....	15	
Emery R. Cottrell.....	Lumber (long), staves and heading.....	.....	3	
Elmer J. Rankin.....	Lumber (long).....	.....	2	
Mrs. H. C. Cunningham.....	Millinery.....	Church.....		3
Miss L. H. Ferguson.....	Millinery.....	Main.....		2
Miss Eva B. Greenlaw.....	Millinery.....	.....		3
Mrs. R. C. Sheldon.....	Millinery.....	Church.....		1
Mrs. B. F. Wells.....	Millinery.....	Main.....		3
A. S. Heal.....	Monumental works (granite and marble).....	.....	7	
Hutchings Bros.....	Monumental works (granite and marble).....	Front.....	6	
Eastern Illustrating & Publishing Co.....	Photo postcards, photographs and calendars.....	Budge.....	2	3
George E. Brackett.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	Main.....	3	1
Republican Journal.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	Church.....	4	5
Waldo County Herald Publishing Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	Budge.....	5	5
Brown Medical Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....	.....	1	1

Belfast—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
N. S. Lord & Co.....	Sails, awnings and tents.....	Front.....	4	
Estabrook Shirt Mfg. Co.....	Shirts (men's working and flannel), night gowns and pajamas.....	Front.....	8	25
Leonard & Barrows.....	Shoes (boys, youths and Little Gents', Goodyear, McKay sewed and Standard screw)	Pleasant.....	225	100
J. B. Stickney.....	Tinware.....	Church.....	3	

Brooks.

Portland Packing Co.....	Canned goods (corn, shell beans, string beans and succotash).....		50	25
Isaac L. Staples & Son.....	Carriages.....		3	
John H. Gordon.....	Clothing (trousers).....		5	25
E. H. Walker.....	Clothing (vests).....		2	15
H. P. Hood Sons.....	Creamery.....		1	
Mrs. Adelbert Bowen.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. A. B. Huff.....	Dress making.....			2
Mrs. James F. Jewell.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. B. F. Stautial.....	Dress making.....			1
Swan & Sibley.....	Grist mill.....		1	
James Ellis & Son.....	Lumber (long and short) and spool bars.....		3	
Peavey Bros.....	Lumber (long and short).....		3	
Mabel Estes Co.....	Millinery.....			1
Mrs. Frances Merritt.....	Millinery.....			2
O. W. Lane.....	Tinware.....		1	
W. W. Crosby.....	Wheelwright.....		1	
W. H. Roberts & Son.....	Wood turning & short lumber.....		7	3

Burnham.

Chute & Mitchell.....	Hoops (barrel).....		8	
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Frankfort.

Mount Waldo Granite Co.....	Granite (building and street work).....		300	
Frankfort Supply Co.....	Lumber (long and short).....		6	

Freedom.

Freedom Supply Co.....	Grist mill.....		1	
Banton Bros.....	Lumber (long and short) and planing.....		4	
Freedom Lumber Co.....	Lumber (short), boxes, crates, broom handles, etc.....		10	
J. Sylvester.....	Lumber (long and short).....		2	
A. A. Thompson.....	Shingles and wool carding.....		2	

Jackson.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
W. E. Gould.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Brooks R. F. D. 4..	6	

Knox.

W. C. Bowen.....	Barrels.....		1	
W. C. Bowen.....	Grist mill.....		1	
W. C. Bowen.....	Lumber (long and short).....		4	

Liberty.

Lucius C. Morse.....	Coffins, caskets, furniture, dowels & woodwork jobbing.....		3	
George N. Stevens.....	Lumber (long and short), staves and heading.....		2	
Frank P. Bennett.....	Machinery (sawmill etc.), staves and heading.....		4	
Leigher & Prescott.....	Staves and heading.....		5	
Hunt, Walker & Co.....	Tannery (sheep).....		13	

Lincolnville.

Albert A. Wentworth.....	Barrels and lime casks.....	Center.....	1	
C. F. Dustin.....	Lumber.....		15	
Heal & Young.....	Lumber (long and short), staves and heading.....	Center.....	1	

Monroe.

J. B. Palmer.....	Grist mill.....		1	
J. B. Palmer.....	Shingles and laths.....		2	

Morrill.

A. M. Daggett.....	Lumber (long), staves, head- ing and barrels.....		5	
H. Merriam.....	Lumber (long and short), staves and heading.....		10	
W. E. Jones & Co.....	Shingles, staves, heading and barrels.....		6	

Northport.

A. H. Blackington.....	Lumber (long).....	Rockland.....	10	
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Palermo.

W. H. Daily.....	Barrels (apple) and wool carding.....		1	
E. S. Kitchen.....	Grist mill.....		1	
I. N. Quigg.....	Lumber (long and short), barrels and lime casks.....	R. F. D. 1.....	7	
M. Walter Tobey.....	Lumber (long).....		8	
C. S. Leeman.....	Shingles, laths and heading.....		3	

Prospect.

Switzer Water Co.....	Soda and mineral water.....		4	
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Searsmont.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Warren Bros.....	Boats (row & small launches)		8	
Miss Fannie Hanson.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Mary McFarland.....	Dress making.....			1
J. F. Marden.....	Grist mill.....		2	
C. S. Adams.....	Lumber (long and short), staves, heading.....	South Montville...	5	
J. M. Levenseller.....	Lumber (long), staves and heading.....		4	
O. E. Robbins.....	Lumber (long), staves and heading.....		5	
Mrs. Ora Bryant.....	Millinery.....			1
Miss Lelia Morrimer.....	Millinery.....			1
A. L. McCarrison.....	Monumental works (granite).		1	
B. F. Fuller.....	Shingles, staves and heading.		3	
Frank Proctor.....	Shingles, staves and heading.	North.....	2	
G. W. Robinson.....	Shingles, staves and heading.	West Appleton ...	3	

Searsport.

Pike Bros.....	Barrels.....		30	
F. A. Nye.....	Coffins, caskets and picture frames.....		1	
L. M. Sargent.....	Coffins and caskets.....		1	
Mrs. F. E. Brown.....	Dress making.....			2
Mrs. C. E. Whitcomb.....	Dress making.....			1
Pike Bros.....	Grist mill.....		1	
E. A. Buker.....	Harnesses.....		1	
Herbert Black.....	Lumber (long).....		4	
George Merrill.....	Lumber (long).....		3	
Horace Robbins.....	Lumber (long and short).....		5	
Mrs. D. S. Beals.....	Millinery.....			2
Mrs. Eva Nye.....	Millinery.....			2
Pike Bros.....	Spools.....		8	
Pike Bros.....	Staves and heading.....		14	
Clement & Adams.....	Tailoring (custom).....			1
C. O. Sawyer & Co.....	Tinware.....		1	
Searsport Heating Co.....	Tinware, heaters & radiators.		4	

Stockton Springs.

Miss Ida Merrithew.....	Dress making.....			1
Joseph W. Grant.....	Lumber.....	Sandy Point.....		
J. D. Young Canning Co.....	Sardines and clams.....		20	20

Swanville.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. F. Webb.....	Monumental works (granite and marble.....	Belfast R. F. D. No. 1.	2	

Thorndike.

J. H. Sayward	Lumber		2	
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Troy.

Turner Center Dairying Association.....	Creamery.....		2	1
L. L. Rogers.....	Lumber and wood novelties.....		15	

Unity.

Portland Packing Co.....	Canned corn		45	40
H. P. Hoods & Sons.....	Creamery.....		3	
Turner Center Dairying Association.....	Creamery.....		6	
S. Connor	Grist mill.....		1	
Maplewood Lumber Co.....	Lumber and spool stock		10	

Winterport.

O. E. Cole.....	Bakery		4	1
D. W. Curtis.....	Bakery		2	1
J. O. Moody.....	Barrels (apple).....		1	
D. Whiting & Sons.....	Creamery.....		3	
Mrs. Ellen Littlefield.....	Dress making			1
C. A. McKenney.....	Grist mill		2	
Daniel Marden & Son	Grist mill.....	R. F. D	1	
E. S. Young.....	Harnesses.....		1	
C. A. McKenney.....	Laths and heading.....		4	
Daniel Marden & Son.....	Lumber (long and short), staves and heading.....	R. F. D	6	
S. A. Newry.....	Lumber (long and short)	R. F. D	3	
Mrs. Nellie Hanson.....	Millinery.....			2
Mrs. A. E. Treat.....	Millinery.....			2
C. H. McDermott.....	Monumental works (granite and marble.....		2	
C. R. Lougee.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....		1	2
Frank W. Haley.....	Tinware.....		2	

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Addison.				
H. S. Kane	Canned blueberries .....	.....	6	4
H. S. Kane	Canned clams .....	.....	4	20
Mrs. Fannie Alline	Dress making .....	.....		1
Joy Bros.	Fish (smoked, pickled & cured)	Addison R. F. D. ..	5	5
Pleasant River Granite Co.	Granite (black monumental) .....	.....	15	
C. H. Small	Printing (job) .....	.....	1	
Addison Packing Co.	Sardines .....	.....	30	35
M. L. Cleaves	Sleds and truck wagons .....	.....	3	
Alexander.				
Frederick M. Brown	Grist mill .....	.....	1	
Samuel H. Brown	Monumental work (granite) ..	.....	4	
Baileyville.				
Mrs. John Cressy	Dress making	Woodland, Wash. Co.		1
Mrs. Russell	Dress making	Woodland, Wash. Co.		1
Miss Katherine Blaney	Millinery	Woodland, Wash. Co.		1
Saint Croix Paper Co.	Pulp (ground wood and sulphite) and paper (news) ..	Woodland, Wash. Co.	420	
John Green	Tailoring (custom)	Woodland, Wash. Co.		1
Baring.				
Eastern Pulp Wood Co.	Pulp wood .....	.....	14	
The Granville Chase Co.	Shooks (box) and shingles ..	.....	40	
James Murchie & Son	Staves and laths .....	.....	10	
Calais.				
Buell & Rutherford	Bakery .....	.....	4	1
W. A. Doyle	Bakery .....	.....	3	
J. W. Irving	Bakery	Milltown ..	3	1
James D. Scheppie	Bakery	Milltown ..	1	1
C. S. Adams	Boats (all kinds and launches) ..	.....	2	
W. C. Greenlaw	Boats .....	.....	7	
H. W. Morrill	Boats .....	.....	1	
N. J. Adams	Boxes (paper, for shoes & candy) ..	.....	2	1
B. Kalish	Bricks .....	.....	7	
Red Beach Plaster Co.	Calcine plaster, land plaster and bricks	Red Beach	40	
F. Gillisple	Carriages and pungs .....	.....	4	

Calais—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
J. F. McLaughlin.....	Carriages.....	Milltown.....	2	
James Robinson.....	Carriages and pungs.....	.....	6	
J. M. Stuart.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	Milltown.....	1	
John Gillis Co.....	Coffins and caskets.....	Milltown.....	3	
Beckett & Co.....	Confectionery and soda.....	.....	3	11
Miss Grace Armstrong.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Albert Daniels.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Misses Hill.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Sarah Polk.....	Dress making.....	Milltown.....		1
Mrs. Frank Smith.....	Dress making.....	Milltown.....		1
Mrs. Gertrude Webber.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
B. W. Corliss.....	Extracts.....	Milltown.....	1	
Smith Bros.....	Fish (smoked).....	.....	3	
McCullough & Tait.....	Foundry (iron and brass).....	.....	9	
N. A. Olsson.....	Garments (ladies').....	.....	1	25
W. Hutchinson.....	Grist mill.....	.....	1	
Milltown Grist Mill.....	Grist mill.....	Milltown.....	1	
F. L. White.....	Gunsmith.....	.....	1	
J. J. Groves.....	Harnesses.....	Milltown.....	1	
S. R. Wilder.....	Harnesses.....	.....	2	
Jackson Calkins.....	Hoops(orange box strappings).....	Red Beach.....	1	
George Newton.....	Laths.....	Red Beach.....	12	
H. F. Eaton & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Milltown.....	180	
James Murchie & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Milltown.....	76	
E. C. Young Furniture Co.....	Mattresses and picture frames.....	.....	2	
May C. Chapais.....	Millinery.....	Milltown.....		2
G. G. Dinsmore.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Lambe & Stevens.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
M. J. Lockary.....	Millinery.....	.....		6
Alex. Lowe & Co.....	Monumental work (red and black granite).....	Red Beach.....	2	
F. McVay.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	2	
Maine Granite Co.....	Monumental work (red and black granite).....	Red Beach.....	75	
Mingo Bros.....	Monumental work (red and black granite).....	Red Beach.....	5	
Phelan Bros.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....	4	
Red Beach Granite Co.....	Monumental work (red and black granite).....	Red Beach.....	15	

Calais—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Smith & Young.....	Monumental work (red and black granite).....	Red Beach.....	4	
F. A. Allen.....	Picture frames.....		1	
Calais Trading Co.....	Picture frames.....		1	
A. H. Eaton.....	Planing and moulding lumber.....		7	
Calais Advertiser Pub. Co....	Printing (newspaper and job).....		4	2
Calais Times Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....		3	
J. Sears.....	Printing (job).....		1	
John F. Oliver.....	Sails and awnings.....		3	
Thurell, Batchelder & Co....	Shoes (men, boys, youths and Little Gents' medium grade, McKay and Standard screw).....		75	75
Trimble Bros. & Co.....	Shoes (men's).....		65	20
Calais Box and Lumber Co....	Shooks (box) and laths.....		30	
Calais Shot Works.....	Shot (chilled iron).....		6	
M. W. Corliss.....	Spring beds, mattresses and pumps.....	Milltown.....	2	
Calais Tanning Co.....	Tannery (sheep skins) and wool pulling.....		40	
B. Murphy.....	Tailoring (custom).....		2	
McCann & Fenleson.....	Wagons (truck).....		3	

Charlotte.

Hanson & Higgins.....	Laths.....	Milltown.....	40	
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Cherryfield.

A. L. Stewart & Sons.....	Canned blueberries.....		75	25
Ward Bros. & Wyman.....	Canned blueberries.....		75	70
Mrs. Abbie Grant.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Annie Hill.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Abbie Ricker.....	Dress making.....			1
E. A. Guptill.....	Furniture and church pews.....		1	
G. R. Campbell & Co.....	Grist mill.....		1	
E. Church.....	Harnesses.....		1	
E. R. Wingate.....	House finish.....		1	
G. R. Campbell & Co.....	Lumber (long & short) & staves.....		75	
A. L. Stewart & Son.....	Lumber (long and short) and staves.....		30	
Ward Bros. & Wyman.....	Lumber (long and short) and staves.....		75	
Suste Mack McClure.....	Millinery.....			1
E. K. Wilson, Estate.....	Shooks (box).....		12	
Frank Hutchins.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....		1	

Columbia.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Jasper Wyman & Son.....	Canned blueberries..... (pickers included)	.....	80	65
Millard E. Ross.....	Laths.....	.....	12	
Smith & Smith.....	Laths and shingles.....	.....	12	
E. B. Puffer.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	12	
George L. Tabbutt.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	1	

Columbia Falls.

A. & R. Logie.....	Canned blueberries.....	.....	35	10
Schoodic Pond Packing Co..	Canned blueberries.....	.....	18	8
Hall & McDade Lumber Co..	Lumber (long and short).....	50	

Cooper.

Calais Molybdenite Co.....	Molybdenite.....	35	
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Cutler.

Melvin Huntley.....	Boats (mostly fishing).....	1	
G. N. Williams.....	Canned goods (blueberries & sardines) & fish curing.....	80	30
J. Ackey.....	Herring (smoked).....	.....	2	4
J. W. Beardsley & Sons.....	Herring (smoked & boneless).....	.....	7	24
G. M. & S. O. Chenery.....	Herring (smoked).....	.....	3	5
Gideon Huntley.....	Herring (smoked).....	.....	2	4
E. G. Burnham.....	Shingles, staves and heading).....	.....	25	

Danforth.

Mrs. A. M. Gates.....	Bakery.....	.....		1
M. W. Powell.....	Carriages and sleds.....	.....	3	
William Brannen.....	Carriages (repairs) and pungs.....	.....	2	
Danforth Feed Co.....	Grist mill and box shooks.....	.....	12	
A. R. Leavitt.....	Harnesses.....	.....	1	
Henry H. Putnam Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks.....	.....	115	
Mrs. J. H. Chadbourne.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Mrs. A. E. Russell.....	Millinery and dressmaking.....	.....		2
John E. Murray.....	Painting (sign and carriage).....	.....	2	
William E. Dunn.....	Printing (job).....	.....	1	
Danforth Bottling Works.....	Soda and mineral water.....	.....	1	

Dennysville.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Pushee Bros.....	Boats.....		10	
Charles Dudley.....	Hoops and barrels.....		2	
Dennysville Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short), box shooks and novelties.....		75	
Frank S. West.....	Printing (job).....		1	
C. A. Smith.....	Sleds (logging).....		2	
G. A. Brown.....	Sleds and farm wagons.....		2	

East Machias.

Fred P. Allen.....	Bakery.....		1	1
Charles Ingalls.....	Boats (all kinds, pleasure and work.....)		3	2
Mrs. Charles Crooker.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Nina Hathaway.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Cassie Jasper.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Emma Robertson.....	Dress making.....			1
George W. Berry.....	Grist mill.....	Jacksonville.....	1	
Thomas George.....	Laths.....	Jacksonville.....	6	
C. H. White & Co.....	Laths.....		12	
David Berry.....	Lumber (long and short), truck wagons and sleds.....		3	
H. L. Gooch.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Jacksonville.....	20	
Miss Pearl Pettigrew.....	Millinery.....			1
Eastern Pulp Wood Co.....	Pulp wood.....	Jacksonville.....	11	
William E. & Millard Gouch.....	Shooks (box) and shingles.....	Jacksonville.....	3	
Gaddis Bros.....	Sleds, truck wagons and pungs.....		3	

Eastport.

W. F. Bradish.....	Bakery.....		2	
Arthur Clinch.....	Bakery.....		2	
A. G. Lord.....	Bakery.....		1	1
R. H. Spear.....	Boats (fishing).....		3	
Samuel Vannah.....	Boats.....		2	
American Can Co.....	Cans (sardine).....		125	75
John E. Healey.....	Carriages (wood work).....		2	
Rumery Bros.....	Clothing (men's).....		2	9
A. W. Beckett.....	Confectionery.....		2	
Henry Davis.....	Decorating (tin plate).....		10	
Miss Stella Banks.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Will Greenlaw.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Kate Kane.....	Dress making.....			1

Eastport—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Andrew Malloy.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Emma Mitchell.....	Dress making.....			1
Mrs. Charles Varney.....	Dress making.....			1
Miss Mame Varney.....	Dress making.....			1
Deep Cove Mfg. Co.....	Fertilizer, fish scrap, staves and heading.....		20	
New England Canning Co....	Fish curing.....		2	
L. C. Atwood.....	Fish (smoked, pickled and cured).....		3	
G. H. Lyons & Son.....	Fish (smoked, boneless, pickled and cured).....		10	22
R. H. Spear.....	Fish (smoked and cured).....		10	
Lane-Libby Fishery Co.....	Glue (liquid fish).....		10	
Beal & Gannett.....	Herring (smoked and bone- less).....		20	34
J. W. Beardsley & Sons.....	Herring (smoked and bone- less).....		15	75
Andrew Holmes.....	Herring (smoked and bone- less).....		3	40
Andrews Holmes.....	Herring (smoked and bone- less).....		12	
George Holmes.....	Herring (smoked).....		2	3
C. R. Stickney & Co.....	Herring (smoked).....		4	
Levi Turner.....	Herring (smoked and bone- less).....		3	10
Reliable Machine & Die Works.....	Machinery (tools, dies, etc.)..		5	
Mrs. Frank Bradish.....	Millinery.....			2
Eastport Dry Goods Co.....	Millinery.....			4
Annie B. McNichol.....	Millinery.....			3
John N. Henward.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....		3	
J. W. Raye & Co.....	Mustard and box shooks.....		18	
Eastport Citizen Pub. Co....	Printing (newspaper and job)		3	5
Eastport Sentinel Pub. Co....	Printing (newspaper and job)		3	3
John Crowley.....	Sails.....		1	
Atlantic Canning Co.....	Sardines.....		37	30
Blanchard Mfg. & Canning Co.	Sardines and box shooks.....		70	50
Hiram Blanchard & Co.....	Sardines.....		32	28
L. D. Clark & Sons.....	Sardines.....		100	200
Eastport Sardine Co.....	Sardines.....		40	35
E. A. Holmes Packing Co....	Sardines.....		34	33
M. C. Holmes Canning Co....	Sardines.....		35	30
Independent Canning Co....	Sardines.....		70	67
McNichol Packing Co.....	Sardines.....		30	27

Eastport—Concluded

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
New England Canning Co....	Sardines .....	.....	15	22
Seacoast Canning Co.....	Sardines, box shooks, mustard and fertilizer.....	.....	460	450
Eastport Bottling Co.....	Soda and mineral water	2	

Edmunds

Bell Bros.....	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks.....	8	
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Harrington

C. E. Leighton.....	Boats	3	
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	Canned blueberries.....	18	3
Edward G. Grant.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	8	
Edwin R. McKenzie.....	Pumps.....	.....	1	
F. J. Drisko	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	1	
S. M. Drisko	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	1	

Jonesboro

Charles E. Fish.....	Boats.....	.....	1	
Lawrence Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks.....	.....	100	
N. W. Fish.....	Shooks (box) and laths.....	.....	2	
George Fish.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	1	

Jonesport

Mrs. P. R. Drisko.....	Bakery.....	West		1
J. H. Faulkinham.....	Bakery and ice cream	West.		3
Jeremiah Beal.....	Boats.....	.....	1	
Joseph A. Beal.....	Boats (reach).....	Beals	1	
George Brown.....	Boats	Beals	1	
Morris Dow.....	Boats (all kinds).....	.....	3	
Alton V. Rogers.....	Boats ..	.....	1	
Frank P. Smith & Co.....	Boats (pleasure and working)	West	2	
Mrs. George Leighton.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Mrs. Ella Mansfield.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Mrs. Lucy Smith.....	Dress making .....	.....		1
Metropolitan Granite Co.....	Granite.....	.....	20	
D. S. Andrews & Co.....	Herring (smoked, boneless and pickled) .....	.....	5	15
John A. Beal.....	Herring (smoked).....	Beals	7	10
John A. Beal.....	Herring (smoked)	Beals	4	6

Jonesport—Continued

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Charles L. Donovan	Herring (smoked) . . . . .	.....	5	
Hickley, Stevens & Co	Herring (smoked, boneless and pickled) . . . . .	.....	7	20
R. B. Stevens	Herring (smoked & boneless) . . . . .	.....	5	15
Miss Mida Smith	Millinery	West		2
B. C. Whiting	Millinery and dress making	West		3
E. A. Worcester	Printing (job) . . . . .	.....	1	
J. R. Woodward	Sails . . . . .	.....	2	
Mansfield Packing Co.	Sardines and smoked herring . . . . .	.....	57	70
William Underwood & Son	Sardines, clams and clam chowders	West	75	75

Lubec

E. Hinson	Bakery . . . . .	.....	1	1
Stewart & Adams	Bakery . . . . .	.....	2	1
G. T. Yorke	Bakery . . . . .	.....	1	2
B. W. Adams	Boats (motor and row) . . . . .	.....	1	
R. C. Colson	Boats . . . . .	.....	2	
Frank Hallett	Boats (mostly fishing)	North	2	
American Can Co.	Cans (sardine) . . . . .	.....	178	30
Lizzie Godfrey	Dress making	South		1
Edna Mahoney	Dress making	South		1
Mary McCurdy	Dress making . . . . .	.....		1
Miss Laura Wormell	Dress making . . . . .	.....		1
C. S. Gove	Fish curing	North	2	
W. B. Mowry	Fish (cured, pickled, smoked and boneless) . . . . .	.....	10	10
J. H. Randall	Fish curing	North	2	
Mathews & Mulholland Co.	Fish (smoked and cured) . . . . .	.....	8	2
Everett Reynolds	Fish (smoked and cured) . . . . .	.....	
J. A. Tucker	Fish (smoked, pickled and cured) . . . . .	.....	6	6
Avery Bros.	Grist mill	North	1	
Hillman Allen	Herring (smoked)	South	4	
W. J. Andrews	Herring (smoked & boneless)	West	6	7
Avery & Trefry	Herring (smoked)	North	3	4
E. M. Cousins	Herring (smoked)	South	2	8
John Creath	Herring (smoked)	South	1	5
Dean & Oglvie	Herring (smoked)	North	3	4

Lubec—Continued

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Harry Kelley.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	.....	8	6
James W. Kelley.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	West.....	3	4
W. G. Kennedy.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	.....	4	
J. L. Lynch.....	Herring (smoked)	West.....	3	5
L. A. Marston.....	Herring (smoked)	South.....	3	3
Robert McBride.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	.....	8	2
Horace McFadden.....	Herring (smoked)	West.....	3	4
Lewis McFadden.....	Herring (smoked)	West.....	2	13
Mariner McFadden.....	Herring (smoked)	West.....	2	5
Morrison & Andrews.....	Herring (smoked)	.....	8	4
Walter Myers.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	South.....	5	10
Pike & Davis.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	.....	15	10
Pike & Peacock.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	.....	16	11
E. Ramsdell.....	Herring (smoked)	.....	4	2
Rogers Island Fish Co.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	North.....	7	8
Frank Small.....	Herring (smoked)	South.....	2	7
Irving Small.....	Herring (smoked)	West.....	2	2
S. R. Smith.....	Herring (smoked)	South.....	3	8
F. M. Tucker.....	Herring (smoked & boneless)	.....	5	5
Leonard Tucker.....	Herring (smoked)	West.....	3	3
Wallace Bros.....	Herring (smoked)	South.....	2	8
Edgar Wilson.....	Herring (smoked)	North.....	3	5
U. G. Wormell.....	Herring (smoked)	South.....	3	5
J. S. Calkins.....	Laths and box shooks.....	West.....	14	
Mrs. C. M. Fountain.....	Millinery.....	.....		3
Mrs H. Saunders.....	Millinery and dressmaking...	.....		2
C. H. Fletcher & Son.....	Sails.....	.....	2	
Columbian Canning Co.....	Sardines, smoked herring and box shooks.....	.....	77	60
Diamond Packing Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	20	20
Globe Canning Co.....	Sardines.....	North.....	35	45
Lubec Sardine Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	180	290
Mawhinney & Ramsdell.....	Sardines and smoked herring	.....	17	30
North Lubec Mfg. & Canning Co.....	Sardines.....	North.....	135	140
Seacoast Canning Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	50	110

Lubec—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Union Sardine Co	Sardines.....	.....	30	48
George Mowrey.....	Shooks (box) and smoked and boneless fish.....	.....	7	9
Charles Taft.....	Shooks (box).....	.....	1	
T. G. Mitchell.....	Soda and mineral water.....	.....	3	
Machias.				
Chandler & Co.....	Bakery and confectionery.....	.....	8	
Etta W. Libby	Bakery.....	.....	1	1
Miss Pearl Holt.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Sargent, Stone & Co.....	Foundry (iron).....	.....	4	
D. C. Getchell & Co.....	Grist mill.....	.....	4	
M. J. Allen	Harnesses.....	.....	1	
George A. Fenno.....	Harnesses.....	.....	1	
Foster & Bryant.....	House finish.....	.....	3	
Machias Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and heading.....	.....	175	
Machias Mfg. Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and shooks.....	.....	50	
Cornelius Sullivan.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Whitneyville.....	100	
Mrs. J. W. Crane.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Mrs. G. W. Flynn.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Miss Edwina Smith.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Alden G. Davis.....	Monumental work (red, and black granite and marble).....	.....	2	
Machias Granite Works.....	Monumental & construction work (red & black granite.).....	.....	7	
Machias Republican Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	.....	1	4
Machias Union Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job).....	.....	2	1
American Realty Co.....	Pulp wood.....	.....	50	
William T. Armstrong.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	2	
S. P. Clark.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	2	
Ernest M. Garnett.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	1	
S. W. Gilchrist.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	2	
Monaghan Bros	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....	2	
Machiasport.				
Lester Beal.....	Boats.....	Bucks Harbor.....	1	
Ambrose Kinghorn.....	Boats (fishing and row).....	Bucks Harbor.....	1	
Fred Sprague.....	Boats.....	Bucks Harbor.....	1	
Smith Sprague.....	Boats (motor, row, etc.).....	Bucks Harbor.....	1	
Stuart Bros	Boats.....	.....	3	
Melvin Morse.....	Fish (smoked, boneless, pickled and cured).....	.....	4	3
Jesse H. Guptill.....	Herring (smoked).....	.....	2	4

Machiasport—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
John Richardson.....	Herring (smoked).....	.....	5	1
E. P. Stiles.....	Herring (smoked).....	.....	3	4
Small & Allen.....	Laths.....	.....	15	
L. B. Johnson.....	Sails.....	.....	1	
Machias Canning Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	46	46
Machiasport Packing Co.....	Sardines.....	Bucks Harbor.....	35	40
Machiasport Packing Co.....	Sardines and smoked fish.....	.....	58	74
Marine Railway Co.....	Ship repairs.....	.....	8	

Marion.

Cathance Lumber Co..... | Lumber and wood novelties | Dennysville R.F.D.2 | 18 |

Marshfield.

S. M. Holway..... | Granite..... | Machias..... | 10 |

Meddybemps.

Dennysville Lumber Co... | Laths, spool stock & novelties. | | 5 |

Milbridge.

A. V. Foster.....	Boats and machine repairs.....	.....	1	
Joseph Mitchell.....	Boats.....	.....	1	
A. E. Dresser.....	Die handles.....	.....	2	
Mrs. Sadie Dyer.....	Dress making.....	.....		2
Mrs. Josie Foster.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Judson Strout.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Bart Swanton.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
J. L. Bowden.....	Harnesses.....	.....	1	
Warren Sawyer.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	10	
J. C. & G. R. Strout.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	10	
Mrs. Mae Rich.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Wallace & Swanton.....	Monumental work (red, gray & black granite & marble).....	.....	2	
O. Roberts.....	Sails.....	.....	2	
Milbridge Packing Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	60	60
Jasper Wyman & Son.....	Sardines and clams (canned).....	.....	30	30
Sawyer Bros.....	Ships & lumber (long & short).....	.....	20	

Pembroke.

D. W. Hersey.....	Blinds and screens.....	.....	1	
W. H. Rea.....	Blinds, screens and doors.....	.....	1	
Eastern Exploration Co.....	Copper, lead & silver mining.....	.....		40

Pembroke—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Mrs. Charles Fisher	Dress making .....	.....		1
Mrs. Arthur Gardiner.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Miss Mary Morrison.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Edward Wilder.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
E. K. Brown.....	Grist and cider mill and carriages.....	West.....	2	
Sunset Packing Co.....	Herring (smoked).....	West.....	6	
L. A. Leighton.....	Millinery.....	West.....		1
Sunset Packing Co.....	Sardines.....	West.....	53	50
J. W. Raye & Co.....	Shooks (box) and laths.....	Ayers Junction....	13	
F. P. Smith.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....	.....		1
Perry.				
Doore Bros.....	Laths.....	.....	12	
Eastern Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks.....	.....	6	
James Murchie & Sons.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	32	
Princeton.				
E. M. Richards.....	Coffins and caskets.....	.....	1	
Miss Annie Larner.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Charles Mercier.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Mrs. Linsey Mitchell.....	Dress making.....	.....		1
Charles F. Eaton.....	Excelsior and box shooks.....	.....	60	
A. P. Belmore.....	Harnesses.....	.....	1	
J. L. Furbush.....	Hoops (barrel).....	.....	2	
Lyons Bros.....	Laths and staves.....	.....	12	
L. McKechnie & Son.....	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks.....	.....	35	
Mrs. G. A. Stewart.....	Millinery.....	.....		1
Eastern Pulp Wood Co.....	Pulp wood.....	.....	11	
W. W. Mercier.....	Spools and laths.....	.....	8	
T. C. Atkins.....	Wheelwright and cabinet making.....	.....	1	
S. L. Peabody.....	Yarns (stocking) and roll carding.....	.....	3	1
Robbinston.				
Saint Croix Co.....	Sardines.....	.....	28	30
Roque Bluffs.				
John Watts.....	Boats.....	.....	1	
Stephen Watts.....	Boats.....	.....	1	
Burnham & Co.....	Canned clams.....	.....	3	20
Kennebec Fish Co.....	Herring (smoked).....	.....	3	8

Steuben.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Edgar Godfrey.....	Boats.....		2	
H. C. Dunbar.....	Harnesses.....		1	
A. W. Smith & Son.....	Laths and staves.....		4	
John V. Whitten.....	Lumber (long and short), staves and heading.....		7	1
Dora Smith.....	Millinery.....			
J. W. Pottle.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....		1	

Topsfield.

O. H. Mahar.....	Lumber (long and short)...		4	
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Trescott.

Ralph Dunn.....	Shooks (box) and laths.....		9	
J. W. Jones.....	Shooks (box).....		2	

Vanceboro.

W. S. Logie Co.....	Canned blueberries.....		6	
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Wesley.

F. H. Colson.....	Lumber & carriage work.....		1	
Josiah Day.....	Shingles.....		3	

Whiting.

Judson Hall.....	Logs and lath wood.....		6	
G. A. & U. Hall.....	Lumber (long and short)....		18	
Lamb & Crane.....	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks.....		18	
Boynton & Esty.....	Lumber (short), box shooks and spool bars.....		20	
Jessie B. Crane.....	Sleds and truck wagons.....		2	

Whitneyville.

Cornelius Sullivan.....	Lumber (long and short)...		100	
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No. 14 Plantation.

S. M. Holway.....	Lumber (long and short)...	Machias.....	10	
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No. 21 Plantation.

Elijah Brown.....	Hoops (barrel).....	Princetown.....	6	1
Enoch Brown.....	Hoops (barrel).....	Princetown.....	2	

BLUEBERRY CANNING.

The canning of fruits and vegetables produced in the State of Maine is confined to the cultivated varieties with the exception of the blueberry. Blueberries grow wild in all parts of the State and, so far as the low bush variety is concerned, has never been domesticated; and in only one instance has it come to our knowledge of any one cultivating successfully the high bush variety. But it is only the low variety that grows sufficiently plenty to be reckoned as a commercial crop.

The blueberry bush will grow on bogs or swampy land, on sandy plains, on ordinary upland, on rocky hillsides and on mountain tops, bare of earth, wherever a crevice among the ledges will allow the penetration of the roots. It does not do well in the shade, as it requires plenty of sun to develop and mature the fruit. In every county of the State there are sections where the fruit is gathered and sold in the local markets. But the great blueberry producing section is in Washington county on half a dozen or more ordinary rocky townships and towns which in past years have been largely swept by fire.

When the old growth is burned off a tract of land, nature sets itself to reclothing it with a new growth, and, if left to itself, in the course of a century, it has the appearance of an old growth forest. Such, no doubt, would be the condition of these blueberry tracts or barrens today, had the old burnt land been protected from further fire, but where once a piece of ground shows itself capable of producing a good crop of blueberries, especially if near a settlement, fires, sometimes set by accident, but more generally by trespassers, burn over the ground year after year and prevent a new forest growth.

Until within a comparatively few years, blueberries, like the fish in the sea, were considered public property. But this is all changed. William Freeman, a lawyer living in Cherryfield, who owned thousands of acres of blueberry plains, thought it only fair and equitable that the canners should pay a small sum for the blueberries picked on his lands. Some of the canners paid while others refused, and suit was brought which was finally decided by the law court in favor of Mr. Freeman's conten-

tion, that the owner of land had the right to sell and collect stumpage on blueberries, the same as on lumber. Now the canners pay to the land owners at the rate of one-half cent per quart stumpage.

The canning of blueberries in Maine was begun as early as 1866, for in that year, A. L. Stewart, of Cherryfield, packed for the Portland Packing Company, and John Winslow Jones was connected with blueberry canning in 1870. William Underwood and Company, Jonesport, were also among the pioneers in this industry. The towns of Cherryfield, Columbia and Columbia Falls, and townships 18, 19, 24, 28 and 29, all produce large crops of blueberries.

In 1899, there were five canneries in operation. They purchased 39,000 bushels of berries, which cost, at the factory, about \$50,000. At the prices quoted, the pack of that year was worth at least \$100,000. About 100 hands were employed in the canneries for about six weeks, and the numbers of pickers was probably from 600 to 700.

Returns received at this office show the following concerns now in the business:

H. S. Kane, Addison.

A. L. Stewart and Son, Cherryfield.

Ward Brothers and Wyman, Cherryfield.

Joseph Wyman and Son, Columbia.

A. R. Logie, Columbia Falls.

Schoodic Pond Packing Company, Columbia Falls.

Burnham and Morrill, Harrington.

W. S. Logie, Vanceboro.

About 175 hands were employed in the canneries last year, about one-third being women, and the number of pickers was about 1,000. The canning season runs about six weeks.

The blueberry lands are now leased in well defined sections of 100 acres or more. The lessee has the general care of his section, burns over about one-third of the surface each spring, provides pickers who generally camp on the grounds, and hauls the blueberries each day to the factory. As the fruit ripens unevenly there are two pickings, the first by hand. The early pick is usually put in boxes, crated and shipped fresh to the Boston market.

The second picking is done more rapidly, either with a hand rake with a receptacle for holding the berries, or with a similar instrument fixed on wheels. This machine is pushed by the picker through the low bushes and does excellent work, as the berries, when fully ripe, separate readily from the string upon which they grow. After picking, the cleansing is done with an ordinary winnowing machine.

The process of canning blueberries is very similar to that of canning corn; in fact the same style of cooker and filler is used in both. Although this cannot be called one of our large industries, it is important in several ways. Unlike corn and other vegetable products preserved by the canning process, blueberries require no cultivation, the entire cost of production up to the time of picking being confined to the simple act of burning over the ground once in three years, the work of a few hours at most. Growing in a very sparsely settled region, the money paid for picking goes to a class whose opportunities for obtaining ready cash are very limited, the work being done largely by women and children.

It is the utilization of a product that would otherwise largely go to waste. It is one of the many small industries of the State, which, taken together, add largely to the prosperity of our people.

YORK COUNTY.

Acton.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Charles R. Edgecomb.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Milton Mills, N. H.	6	
Z. G. Horn.....	Lumber (long) and boxes	Horn's Mills, N. H.	4	
John & Ernest Stevens.....	Lumber (long).....	North Lebanon, Me	7	
Andrews Wasgapt Co.....	Shoe stitching.....	Milton Mills, N. H.	3	18

Alfred.

Shaker Community	Baskets (ladies' and fancy			
H. Green, Agt.....	articles.....		15	25
Alfred Embroidery Co.....	Embroidery (white, cotton of			
	all descriptions, also silk &		20	20
	linen for novelties).....			
John Bennett.....	Granite quarry (rough stone			
	for curbing and bases for		4	
	monuments.....		1	
A. A. Black.....	Harnesses.....			
Alfred Heel Co.....	Heels (shoe).....		35	
B. C. Jordan.....	Lumber (long).....		16	
Daniel McAuley.....	Lumber (long).....		15	
	(portable mill)			
Henry McKay.....	Lumber (long).....		15	
	(portable mill)			
W. L. Nichols.....	Lumber (long).....		12	
	(portable mill)			
F. Russell.....	Lumber (long and short).....		6	
Reeves and Linscott.....	Monumental work (granite &			
	marble).....		6	

Berwick.

J. A. Fall.....	Confectionery.....		1	
John N. Haines.....	Bedding and carpet lining			
	stock from cotton waste.....	Somersworth, N. H.	12	6
J. A. Tibbetts & Son.....	Grist mill.....		3	
Myron Goodwin.....	Lumber and planing.....		8	1
J. R. Horn.....	Lumber (long) and boxes.....	Somersworth, N. H.	20	1
W. G. Spence.....	Monumental work (granite &			
	marble).....		6	1
O. H. Butler.....	Soap (soft).....		4	
Westley Fall.....	Soap (soft).....		2	

Biddeford.

Allard Bros.....	Bakery.....	66-68 Elm.....	10	
Philip Couture.....	Bakery.....	15 Spruce.....	4	
John B. Doyle.....	Bakery.....	40 Washington.....	6	2
N. A. Brouillard.....	Brooms (corn).....	31 Franklin.....	1	
Fenderson & Cole.....	Cigars.....	175 Main.....	3	
P. J. Paraday & Co.....	Cigars.....	180 Main.....	2	

Biddeford—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
C. C. Ricker.....	Cigars.....	216 Elm.....	3	1
G. W. Schneider & Co.....	Cigars.....	227 Main.....	2	
E. P. Staple.....	Cigars.....	33 Alfred.....	2	
William P. Whittler.....	Cigars.....	168 Main.....	2	1
H. L. Merrill.....	Confectionery and ice cream.....	230 Main.....	1	1
Pepperell Mfg. Co.....	Cotton goods, (drills, flannels, jeans and sheetings).....		1560	2040
Mrs. J. Berron.....	Dress making.....	168 Main.....		8
Misses Dore.....	Dress making.....	Hill.....		4
Mrs. M. D. Lacroix.....	Dress making.....	159 Main.....		4
York Light & Heat Co.....	Electricity (heat & power).....	239 Main.....	12	
York Light & Heat Co.....	Gas.....	239 Main.....	5	
Gowen Emmons & Co.....	Granite quarry (rough, monu- mental, building & paving).....	47 Granite.....	8	
Libby & Stuart.....	Granite (rough and cut).....		6	
Charles Ricker.....	Granite quarry (rough and hammered for building and monuments).....	55 Granite.....	5	
Ira T. Wormwood & Son.....	Granite (building).....	27 Myrtle.....	5	
Andrews & Horrigan Co.....	Grist mill.....	431 Main.....	4	
Joel Bean & Son.....	Grist mill.....	53 Elm.....	6	
W. Bolvin.....	Harnesses.....	12 Alfred.....	1	
P. Lamoureux.....	Harnesses.....	12 Washington.....	3	
J. G. Deering & Son.....	Lumber.....	Spring's Island.....	60	2
E. A. Antholne.....	Machinery (engines) and repairs.....		2	
Saco & Pettee Machine Shops	Machinery (cotton mill).....		1200	5
Mrs. D. D. Bernier.....	Millinery.....			2
Mrs. F. H. Cousins.....	Millinery.....	167 & 173 Main.....		10
Miss P. C. Marcille.....	Millinery.....	216 Main.....		1
Mrs. K. E. Meeds.....	Millinery.....	171 Main.....		3
Mrs. C. Moreau.....	Millinery.....	38 Hill.....		1
Mrs. J. Pariseau.....	Millinery.....	155 Main.....		5
E. H. Roberts.....	Millinery.....	218 Main.....		3
Mrs. Isaac Simausky.....	Millinery.....	133 Main.....		3
Smith-Fosdick Co.....	Millinery.....	143 Main.....		3
Mrs. Luois Ste. Marie.....	Millinery.....	114 Main.....		4
Misses Wilson & Shea.....	Millinery.....			4
O. L. Allen.....	Monumental work (granite & marble).....	298 Main.....	4	

Biddeford—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
George E. Morrison.....	Monumental work (granite & marble).....	9 Lincoln.....	4	
George H. Yates.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	Granite.....	5	
H. P. Poission.....	Photographs.....	137 Main.....	2	
Alfred Bonneau.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	City Square.....	2	
C. H. Prescott.....	Printing. (newspaper and job)	City Square.....	15	5
The Record Pub. Co.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	234 Main.....	8	8
William H. Watson.....	Printing (job).....	159 Main.....	1	
A. Paquet & Son.....	Sausage.....	38 Hill.....	2	1
Deering-Proctor Co.....	Shooks and boxes.....	Main.....	60	1
Diamond Match Co.....	Shooks (box) & match blocks.	30 Hooper.....	150	
L. Gironard.....	Tailoring (custom).....		11	
F. E. Moses.....	Tailoring (custom).....	159 Main.....	1	
Gilman A. Deering.....	Tallow.....		5	
Frank E. Hooper.....	Washboards & snow shovels..	6 Mt. Pleasant.....	6	
J. H. Hooper.....	Washboards.....	New Eastern Depot	5	

Buxton.

Portland Electric Co.....	Electricity (light & power)...	West.....	4	
Centrifugal Leather Co.....	Leatherboard.....	Bar Mills.....	15	
M. H. Briant.....	Millinery.....	West.....		1
George G. Page Box Co.....	Shooks (box).....	Bar Mills.....	35	1
Buxton Mfg. Co.....	Worsted goods (men's wear of fine quality).....	West.....	12	0

Cornish.

Fernald, Keene & True Co...	Canned corn.....			
I. N. Brackett & Co.....	Clothing (khaki trousers).....		3	14
J. H. Downs.....	Clothing (men's).....		10	40
Ira Garland.....	Clothing (men's).....		2	22
M. S. Eastman.....	Grist mill.....		2	
W. W. Thompson.....	Harnesses.....		8	
M. E. Gilpatrick.....	Millinery.....			2
Smith & Warren Co.....	Millinery.....			2
A. P. & G. W. Copp.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....		4	
The Webb-Smith Printing Co.	Printing (newspaper and job)		6	8

Dayton.

Leonard C. Walker.....	Lumber (long and short).....	Biddeford, R. F. D. 4.....	6	
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Eliot.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address,	Men.	Women.
Mitchell Fecteau.....	Bricks.....	Dover, N. H.....	6	
Joseph King.....	Bricks.....		7	
Charles A. Taitt.....	Bricks.....	South Berwick,	10	
Lawrence Rowe.....	Bricks.....	R. F. D. 2.....	9	
Joseph Trodeau.....	Bricks.....		6	

Hollis.

Frank M. Ross.....	Charcoal.....	Clark's Mills.....	2	
L. L. Bradbury.....	Lumber (long) and boxes.....		9	
L. L. Clark.....	Lumber (long) & box shooks	Clark's Mills.....	25	
Publishers Paper Co.....	Pulp (ground wood).....	Bar Mills.....	20	

Kennebunk.

Charles Ward.....	Boats and barges.....		5	
National Fiber Board Co.....	Fiberboard.....		32	4
Leatheroid Mfg. Co.....	Leatheroid & leatheroid goods		140	10
Mousam Mfg. Co.....	Shoe counters.....		45	10
R. W. Lord Co.....	Twine for netting and gauging	West.....	30	35

Kennebunkport.

George H. Chick.....	Boats (row) and launches (gasoline).....		2	
Clement L. Clark.....	Boats (all kinds of small craft)		2	
D. H. Heckman.....	Boats, canoes, launches and yachts.....		4	
John Peabody.....	Boats and canoes.....		3	
Cleveland Trott.....	Boats, launches and canoes (small of all kinds).....		3	
A. G. Gelinias.....	Bricks.....	Rochester, N. H.....	6	
John L. Williams.....	Canoes.....		2	
W. R. Wheelwright.....	Harnesses.....		1	

Kittery.

E. H. Cousins.....	Bakery.....	Point.....	1	3
L. R. T. Wagar.....	Bakery.....		1	1
Atlantic Shore Line Railway.	Electricity (power).....	Point.....	7	

Lebanon.

M. D. Emerson.....	Lumber (long and short.)..	East.....	3	1
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Limerick.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
G. S. Cotton.....	Carriages.....		2	
Crescent Creamery.....	Creamery.....		2	1
Willowdale Creamery.....	Creamery.....		2	
Limerick Water & Electric Co.	Electricity (light and power).		2	
A. B. Leavitt.....	Lumber (long).....		5	
James T. Watson.....	Lumber (long and short)....		4	
John Woodsum.....	Lumber (long and short)....	North Waterboro..	6	
Miss Ethel Townsend.....	Millinery.....			1
F. P. Johnson & Son.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....		2	
Henry E. Clark.....	Shingles.....		2	
Henry E. Eastman.....	Tannery (calf skins for cover- ing rolls in cotton mills)....		3	
Limerick Mills.....	Worsted yarns.....		40	112

Limington.

Chase Bros.....	Lumber (long) and heading..	East.....	7	
Silas Hubbard.....	Lumber (long and short)....	East.....	7	
Webster Bros.....	Lumber (long and short)....	North.....	6	

Lyman.

T. H. Lord & Son.....	Lumber (long and short)....		4	
John Seaver.....	Lumber (long) (portable mill)	Alfred, R. F. D....	15	

Newfield.

Stephen W. Libby.....	Grist mill.....		1	
F. D. Wood.....	Grist mill.....		1	
Charles Moulton.....	Lumber (long and short)....	West.....	4	
Charles Moulton.....	Lumber (long) (portable mill)	West.....	12	
W. H. Straw.....	Lumber (long).....		4	

North Berwick.

William H. Austin.....	Bakery.....			
W. H. Furlong.....	Boxes (paper) and printing..		1	1
Samuel Buffam & Co.....	Boxes (wooden) and lumber..		95	5
I. Varney & Sons Co.....	Boxes (wooden) and box shooks.....		60	
C. W. Goodwin.....	Confectionery.....		1	3
J. F. Pearson.....	Fly killers.....		1	
G. S. Mansfield.....	Harnesses.....		1	
F. R. Turner.....	Harnesses.....		1	
Erastus Hatch.....	Lumber (long).....		15	

North Berwick—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
D. P. Morrill.....	Lumber (custom).....	R. F. D. 1.....	8	
Hussey Plow Co.....	Plows and agricultural imple- ments, fire escapes, etc.....		10	
J. B. Varney Plow Co.....	Plows and agricultural tools.....		1	
Richard H. Hurd.....	Proprietary medicines.....		2	
H. E. Guptill.....	Shoes (women's oxfords, slip- pers and boots).....		7	
J. E. Hobbs.....	Sleigh runners (patent).....		5	
Gilbert Gilbertson.....	Tailoring (custom).....		1	
North Berwick Woolen Co....	Woolen goods (flannels and dress goods).....		53	33
Old Orchard.				
H. A. G. & B. F. Milliken....	Lumber (long).....		10	
Parsonsfield.				
Kezar Falls Bobbin Co.....	Bobbins.....	Kezar Falls.....	16	
L. A. Wentworth.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	Kezar Falls.....	2	
W. H. Newbegin.....	Cigars.....	Kezar Falls.....	1	1
Cornish & Kezar Falls Electric Light & Power Co.....	Electricity (light and power).....	Kezar Falls.....	2	
Sokokis Lumber Co.....	Lumber (long and short) and boxes.....	Kezar Falls.....	25	
Charles Andrews.....	Shingles.....	Kezar Falls, R. F. D. 2.....	2	
Harry Edwards.....	Shingles.....	Kezar Falls, R. F. D.....	1	
Kezar Falls Woolen Co.....	Woolen goods (dress goods and suitings).....	Kezar Falls.....	79	25
Saco.				
Frank N. Berry.....	Bakery.....	176 Main.....	1	1
W. H. Vinton Co.....	Boats (power and row).....		2	
Frank Peltier.....	Bricks.....	Biddeford.....		
Saco Brick Co.....	Bricks.....	82 Kind.....	35	
John S. Palmer.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	19 Thornton.....	3	
Ivory H. Towle Co.....	Carriages and sleighs.....	Scammon, cor. Elm.....	5	
William J. Bradford.....	Cigars.....	151 Main.....	3	
E. W. Vinton.....	Cigars.....	143 Main.....	1	
York Mfg. Co.....	Cotton goods.....		1209	874
Biddeford & Saco Railway Co.	Electricity (power).....		6	
J. M. Virgin & Son.....	Furniture (rattan).....	10 Pleasant.....	4	
Saco Milling Co.....	Grist mill.....	Mill.....	2	
G. M. Skillings.....	Harnesses.....	187 Main.....	1	
Garland Mfg. Co.....	Loom pickers and harnesses.....	46-58 Water.....	50	50

Saco—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Ansel A. Thurston.....	Lumber (long).....	R. F. D. 1.....	2	
Factory Island Dept. Store	Millinery.....	108-120 Main.....		9
Miss Carrie M. Jones.....	Millinery.....	204 Main.....		4
A. C. Junkins.....	Millinery.....	116 Main.....		3
L. C. Small.....	Millinery.....	266 Main.....		3
Charles H. Cleaves.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	243 Main.....	2	
Arthur Tisdale.....	Photographs.....	204 Main.....		1
Page & Thompson.....	Picture frames.....	197 Main.....	2	
Streeter Press.....	Printing (job).....	195 Main.....	4	1
Fred J. Grant.....	Window screens & lobster pots	12-14 Common.....	8	

Sanford.

Chadbourne & Traves.....	Bakery.....	Springvale.....	2	
D. W. Oliver.....	Bakery.....		1	1
John Wadsworth.....	Bakery.....		3	2
Sanford Light & Power Co....	Electricity (light and power)	Springvale.....	3	
Wentworth & Plaisted.....	Grist mill.....		8	
C. H. Cram.....	Lumber (long and short).....	R. F. D.....	3	
B. C. Jordan.....	Lumber (long).....	Alfred.....	7	
Moses Moulton.....	Lumber (long).....		6	
Fred A. Smith.....	Lumber (long & short) & boxes	Springvale.....	6	
Miss I. M. Lowell.....	Millinery.....	Springvale.....		2
Mrs. Moses Moulton.....	Millinery.....			2
Miss J. M. Ogden.....	Millinery.....	Springvale.....		3
John Craughwell.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....		1	
Michael H. Dorsey.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	Springvale.....	1	
F. C. Philpot.....	Photographs & picture frames		2	
Sanford Mills.....	Plush and mohair goods.....		800	400
Averill Press.....	Printing (newspaper and job)		8	2
Frank H. Dexter.....	Printing (newspaper and job)	Springvale.....	2	1
Sears & Roebuck.....	Shoes(women's McKay sewed)	Springvale.....	250	150
J. H. Makin.....	Tinware.....	Springvale.....	2	
Moses Moulton.....	Wood working.....		3	
Fred S. Sherburn.....	Wood working (doors, sash, window frames, etc.).....		20	
Frank D. Smith.....	Wood working (general).....	Springvale.....	3	
Goodall Worsted Co.....	Worsted goods and linings....		500	500

Sanford—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Goodall Worsted Co	Worsted linings.....	Springvale	22 ¹	225
Jagger Bros.	Yarns (mohair and worsted) ..	.....	5	17
Springvale Spinning Co	Yarns (worsted of all kinds) ..	Springvale	8	22

Shapleigh.

B. C. Jordan.....	Lumber (long).....	Emery's Mills.....	7	1
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South Berwick.

E. J. Hooper.....	Bakery	2	1
D. B. Joy	Carriages.....	1	
Miss G. E. Herson	Dress making		4
C. S. Durgin	Harnesses.....	.....	2	
Raitt & Hodgdon.....	Lumber (long) & railroad ties	R. F. D. 2.....	12	
Bert A. Tuttle	Lumber (long).....	R. F. D. 2.....	6	
P. G. Varney	Lumber .....	.....	4	
F. A. Webster	Lumber .....	.....	7	
M. S. Lennan.....	Millinery.....	.....		2
Miss Margaret Roche.....	Millinery.....	.....		3
Miss S. G. Wilkinson	Millinery.....	.....		3
Ralph Goodwin	Monumental work (granite and marble) .....	.....	1	
David Cummings Co.....	Shoes (women, misses and children's McKay sewed, also wooden & paste board boxes)	.....	260	65
R. M. Davis.....	Tailoring (custom) .....	.....	1	5
J. B. Whitehead & Bro	Tailoring (custom) .....	.....	3	5
Newichawanick Co.....	Woolen goods (horse and bed blankets, automobile rugs, kerseys, slashers, etc.) .....	.....	60	70

Waterboro.

Carl Bros.....	Canned goods (corn and vege- tables) .....	.....	25	10
Carl Bros.....	Grist mill .....	.....	2	
A. H. Chadbourne	Lumber (long and short)	East	13	
Dennis Johnson	Lumber (long and short).....	North	8	
W. A. Roberts	Lumber (long).....	East	10	
C. W. Smith & Son.....	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	30	
J. H. Gallagher.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	.....		3

Wells.

Oscar J. Hubbard	Lumber (long and short).....	.....	20	
West & Hatch	Lumber (long).....	North Berwick.....	6	

York.

Name of Manufacturer.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Men.	Women.
Norton Brick Co.....	Bricks.....	Corner.....	55	
York Harbor Brick Co.....	Bricks.....	Village.....	45	
A. C. Farwell.....	Confectionery.....	Beach.....	2	
H. L. Grant.....	Harnesses.....	Village.....	2	
Henry Moulton.....	Ladders.....	Village.....	4	
J. E. Staples.....	Monumental work (granite and marble).....	Village.....		
Allen C. Moulton.....	Wood working (doors, window frames, etc.).....	Village.....		

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Tremendous economic waste is the inevitable result of Maine's lack of law governing hazardous industrial pursuits. The time has come when public opinion demands that this waste cease. The drain upon the greatest asset of the State, the human beings inhabiting it, has attained such proportions that the inauguration of a broad conservation policy has become imperative. We can no longer afford to permit this matter to govern itself, for lack of regulation has bred a license and an indifference to the rights of others which menaces posterity.

Many of Maine's sister states are far ahead of her in regulating the use of dangerous machinery, the protection of workmen engaged in hazardous callings and the surroundings of unhealthful industries as regards sanitation and ventilation. We have no effective laws touching on these subjects. The fact that the awakening of the public conscience is so tardy is to be regretted, but it enables Maine to profit by the experience of her neighbors. Some of the laws of other states have been efficacious, others useless (either because of non-enforcement or their structure) and still others positively harmful, in that they are called laws for the protection of the workingman, when in reality they are a sop, written into the statutes to stop agitation, but so adroitly drawn that they leave the manufacturer and careless workman free to wantonly endanger their own lives and the lives of others.

Accidents in Maine industries are destroying the workmen, the bone and sinew, the solid foundation on which all prosperity rests, or, what is infinitely worse, is so maiming and disabling a great army of these earning units that their capacity for producing wealth for their employers and income

for themselves is appreciably reduced while the demands upon the depleted income have a tendency to increase rather than remain stationary. Something must be done in the immediate future to ameliorate this condition. Steps must be taken to better protect these workmen from accidents and provision must also be made to so distribute the funds, now spent by employers in protecting themselves from damage suits and verdicts, that a much larger proportion shall reach the injured individual and his family and at the time when the need is greatest.

Industrial accidents are variously defined by writers on economic subjects, but perhaps the best definition extant is that set forth by Frederick L. Hoffman in Bulletin 78 of the United States Bureau of Labor, as follows:—

“Industrial accidents are casualties occurring chiefly among wage-earners employed in industrial pursuits, this term including all manufacturing and mechanical industries and trade and transportation. A narrow definition limits this class of accidents to factories and workshops, but this seems hardly warranted by the conditions under which the industrial activity of the nation presents itself as a problem in statistical analysis. The scientific definition of the term is, however, of small importance, and the whole subject is practically comprehended in the term dangerous trades, which implies the risk, or liability to accident or injury, is because of personal exposure more or less inseparable from the employment.”

Our concern is chiefly with what Mr. Hoffman terms the “narrow definition” however. Maine may, in all probability, does, need laws regulating the conduct of industrial activity other than that found in manufacturing establishments, in order that her workmen engaged in excavating, quarrying, building and dam construction and similar work into which the operation of machinery enters only in a small degree, may be better safeguarded. But her greatest need at this time seems to be laws providing that every dangerous machine be equipped with proper guards and that these guards be used at all times. No employer should be permitted to offer workmen employment on, nor any employe permitted to operate, an unguarded dangerous machine, even for a short period of time. Nothing is gained in providing guards for the use of operatives and permitting them to be removed during a time when it is nec-

essary to hurry the work, for it is when a workman is hurrying that the greatest danger of accident obtains.

Statistics containing a record of every accident occurring under present day conditions are very much to be desired for an intelligent discussion of this subject. Few states collect such statistics very extensively. Some states and countries make an effort to keep a complete record, but anything approaching full returns is so rare that only a rough estimate can be made of the extent the evil has attained. It is estimated that there were 35,000 fatal industrial accidents and approximately 2,000,000 non-fatal accidents of the same class in this country in 1908.

No figures, however meagre, except estimates based on the most superficial knowledge of accidents to machinery operatives in Maine, are available, because there is no law to compel employers of labor to make returns.

A significant, as well as exasperating, feature of every effort to obtain information concerning industrial accidents is the marked aversion to publicity which characterizes a very large percentage of the employers of labor. Every avenue through which accurate information as to the cause of an accident, extent of injury to the individual, the machinery or works, the name of the victim or any other fact that could possibly be of interest to the public could escape, is closed and guarded. Reporters in the employ of the daily newspapers are commonly barred from plants, their inquiries met with evasion or bald untruth, and nearly always directed to go to the "office" for information. An industrious reporter can and does discover more violent, though temporary, cases of lock-jaw in investigating a half dozen industrial accidents than were ever chargeable to a dozen Fourth of July celebrations.

Hundreds of accidents occur every year which are not reported because they occur in remote communities where there is no newspaper, or where the news is gathered in a half-hearted or slovenly manner. The manufacturers are hostile and the newsgatherers are incompetent or lazy. Hospital superintendents and physicians do not give information concerning such accident cases when they come to their attention, if such action can be avoided. In fact the seeker after information along these lines has his work cut out for him.

Why?

Newspapers are founded on an honest desire to give the news. They give it fairly and completely, so far as they can procure information. The publishers know that the public is interested in every accident and has the right to know how many there are, who the victims are, the extent of their injuries, and above all, the manner in which each accident occurred. The public is interested because the public eventually pay all the bills, in the purchase price of the product, in the support of public or private charities or in the lower standard forced upon society by the ever increasing percentage of dependents and semi-dependents created.

Because the newspaper record is incomplete and because there is no one source of information which does contain anything like a complete record, it is necessary to thoroughly investigate every possible source of accident news if one is to obtain even a faint conception of the extent this evil has attained. Incomplete as such data is and unsatisfactory as "statistics" thus compiled are, one has recourse to nothing better.

There are no statistics and there can be none showing the sufferings of the families of the injured or killed, the continued impaired health of those victims who escape with their lives, the shortened lives, blasted hopes and ambitions, and the thousand other untoward consequences of accidents to workers.

Maine statute books contain no law which compels an employer of labor to report the accidents which occur among his workmen to any state bureau or department, though they do contain a law instructing the Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics to collect them. Maine needs the machinery to procure prompt and complete publicity of every accident which occurs within the limits of the state. By such publicity will it be possible to intelligently proceed to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents, distrust and discontent will be neutralized if not entirely eliminated, some idea of the true proportions of this tremendous industrial and economic waste can be had and steps to improve the general conditions surrounding workingmen may be taken advantageously. Nothing can be accomplished as long as the men charged with the work are compelled to grope in the dark.

Manufacturers who are thoroughly alive to the situation are carefully investigating every accident which comes to their

notice, whether in their own plants or elsewhere, ascertaining the cause and every attendant circumstance, so that they can guard against the accidents of the future. That is the best use to which such information can be put. Doubtless fear that the same data will be used against them in court proceedings to fix liability, is the cause of the opposition to making returns to the bureau. As such matter is strictly confidential and is guarded very carefully, there is no good reason for such distrust.

During the year which ended April 1, 1910, accidents to the number of 80 were reported on the blanks sent out by the Maine Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics. These returns are unsatisfactory in that it is certain that only a very small percentage of the total number is represented. The filing of the blanks, under the present law, is optional with the employer. Only one large employer of labor complied with the request of the department fully. Others reported one or two accidents. A few declined through their counsel. Most of the employers simply ignored the request altogether.

The single company which replied in accordance with the spirit as well as the letter of the law, reported 40 accidents, or 50 percent of the whole number reported during the year by all the manufacturers of the state. It is significant that this company is one of the few that takes unusual precautions to provide for the protection, comfort and health of its employes. If this company, which protects its men in every way called for by modern practice, had 40 accidents, how many occurred in other mills where these favorable conditions did not exist?

One company reported three accidents and stopped filing. Inasmuch as this company employs as many persons as the first mentioned, and is engaged in fully as hazardous a business, it is hardly a reasonable assumption that the accidents in that mill for the year numbered but three.

Six large plants reported two accidents each (a truly remarkable record if it were complete) for the year. Some of them employ several hundred men, women and children in pursuits where the danger of accident is very great indeed. It is possible, though highly improbable, that two reports each, cover the accidents in these establishments. Only one accident during the year was the enviable record reported by 20 em-

ployers. Common sense tells anyone at all familiar with the subject that in many of these cases the record filed with the commissioner is far from conforming with the facts.

There is very evidently a great need of further legislation on this matter. The law as it stands is useless, for anything short of a complete record has no value.

Newspaper clippings of industrial accidents in Maine due to machinery between April 1, 1909, and April 1, 1910, while giving but a meagre idea of the extent of the total number of accidents, is of value as indicating the trades in which the greatest number occur. The department has scrutinized the daily papers of the state with some care since April 1, 1909 and as a result has as nearly a complete record as may be had from that source. Such a record contains only a very small percentage of the total number, for hundreds of them have little, if any news value, while others are with-held or the important facts suppressed.

The publicity of accidents in the Maine lumber industry is exceedingly meagre when the vast proportions of the business are taken into consideration. An accident hardly ever reaches the newspapers unless the victim is so severely injured that he is brought out to some settlement.

Woodworking machinery, which includes saws, planers, etc., claimed 64 victims, of whom but two lost their lives immediately. A large percentage of these accidents resulted in the permanent maiming of the victim, in the loss of fingers, toes, arms or legs.

Pulp and paper industries claimed 21 victims by machinery alone, of whom three died at once or were instantly killed. This list does not include the casualties incident to piling pulp wood, moving machinery, paper, etc.

The machinery used in the manufacture of textiles maimed 18, many of them women.

Elevators, by falling, exposed gears, or other causes, injured 12 individuals and killed three. Both freight and passenger elevators figured in the items.

One iron and steel worker's injuries found publicity in the daily press but the following paragraph is significant;—

“The physician who is constantly at the works of the company, attended the man and he was taken later in a carriage to one of the hospitals in Portland.”

The paragraph quoted doesn't refer to the machinery accident noted, but to another accident in the same plant. The fact that a physician is "constantly at the works of the company" indicates that there is at least more than one accident each year.

Revolving shafting, belts, set screws, couplings, etc., found 34 victims during the year, 12 or 35 percent of whom died. These accidents are distributed throughout all the industries and are not included in the other enumerations.

Electric power plants, works and machinery caused the death of two and maimed four others under circumstances which attracted the attention of the news gatherers. Linemen are not included. All the items referred to accidents in power stations or about electrical apparatus connected with machinery.

Printing presses, paper cutters and other printing office machinery maimed four. Hundreds of such injuries are never reported, the loss or crippling of a finger generally escaping the notice of the reporters.

Accidents in 28 cases were not stated with sufficient clearness to enable the reader to determine what industry was effected. They all resulted from the use of machinery and ranged from gears, machine shop and laundry machinery to a hay press.

Further examination of this gruesome record reveals the fact that a large proportion of the accidents occurred to young workers, some inexperienced or reckless young men and women just taking up the burdens of life, many others to workers who may fairly be assumed to have been exercising all the care compatible with the pace of the industry and the common practices of their fellows. All young men and women who work on dangerous machinery are not reckless. Most of them are fair to themselves when they are not compelled to work to rapidly, when the pace is not too fast.

The only statistics of accidents in Maine which approach completeness as regards any single occupation, are those furnished by the railroad companies and incorporated in the report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. For the year ending June 30, 1909, eleven employes were killed and 105 were injured in the movement of trains, locomotives and cars, while the death of one and the injury of 140 others was

attributed to other causes, making a total of 12 killed and 245 injured on the steam roads. The total number of employes was 9467, including the general officers, so that the casualty list is 2.7 percent of the total. On the electric railways no employe was killed and but 11 were injured out of the 1749 employed. This presents a casualty list of but .006 percent, a very creditable record. Railroads, however, are a problem in themselves.

The great majority of the accidents enumerated occurred on machinery that was not properly guarded, for, with the exception of such precautions as have been taken by a comparatively few employers, there is no guarded machinery in Maine, according to the standard set by modern practice in other states. Authorities are practically agreed that 95 percent of the accidents that are happening on unguarded machines could be prevented by proper guards.

Statistics of fatal accidents in the state of New York during the period between 1901 and 1905 show that 55 percent were caused by machinery and 45 percent from other causes. Similar data concerning the non-fatal accidents for the same state during the same period show that 54.6 percent were caused by machinery and 45.4 percent by other agents. Sub-division of fatalities shows that 17.4 percent were attributable to gears, belts, shafts, and pulleys; 22.9 percent to the various kinds of elevators, hoists and cranes; 4.2 percent to saws, planes and lathes; .7 percent to presses and stamping machines; .9 percent to emery wheels; .6 percent to textile machinery and 8.3 percent to other machines and machine tools.

The only data concerning the accidents occurring in establishments where chemicals were manufactured, is that collected in New York from 1901 to 1905. The industries include the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric and other acids, soda, potash, alum, coal tar products, cyanide, wood distillation, bleaching material, dyestuffs, tanning material, paints and oils, varnishes and compressed and liquified gases. There were 1339 accidents in the trade during the period, of which 2.5 percent were fatal, 9.1 percent caused temporary disablement and 6.3 permanent disablement.

Electrical industries are making very rapid progress, but the last figures available, those of 1902, show that at that time there were 6,996 salaried officials and 23,330 wage earners

in this country all more or less exposed to risk of accidental death and injury as the result of direct or alternating electrical currents. The accident risk varies with the employment, whether foremen, inspector, engineers, firemen, dynamo and switchboard men, mechanics or lamp-trimmers. One insurance company, which gathered statistics from 1897 to 1906, found that of the 645 deaths in the industry, 95 or 14.7 percent were due to accident and that 19.1 percent of the deaths occurred when the individuals were between the ages of 25 and 34. Among the linemen the risk was very evidently greatest, for of the 240 deaths reported 112 or 46.7 percent were due to accident.

In lumber and kindred industries the most complete figures are those for the state of Washington, a state in which they form a very important part of the industrial activities. The greatest danger attends logging and lumbering. Of the 9,447 men employed for the year ending August 1, 1906, 1022 suffered slight accident, 64 serious accident and 15 were killed.

In Oregon between January 1, 1905 and September 30, 1906, 151 accidents in saw mills were reported. Of these 38 were fatal, 53 were serious, 35 were severe and 25 were slight. Of the 28 logging accidents reported, 15 were fatal, 11 were serious and two were severe.

A leading insurance company's experience with men engaged in railway service during the ten year period from 1896 to 1906, gave an inkling of the danger of fatal accidents in that calling. Of the 171 deaths among conductors, 50 or 29.2 percent resulted from accidents. Of the 142 deaths among engineers, 42 or 29.6 percent resulted from accident. Of the 207 deaths among firemen 111 or 53.6 resulted from accident. Of the 1017 deaths among brakemen, 630 or 68.7 percent resulted from accident. Of the 704 deaths among flagmen and switchmen, 208 or 29.5 resulted from accident. Of the 216 deaths among railway gatemen, 33 or 15.3 percent resulted from accident and of the 193 deaths among freight handlers, 30 or 15.5 percent resulted from accident.

The best information concerning accidents in the textile industries comes from England, where the matter has been considered with some care. The various trades represented in the textile industries as a group, however, are so varied that it is difficult to arrive at a degree of accident liability. The

risk of fatal injury is not extremely great, but minor injuries are very numerous and seldom come to public notice. There is no doubt that the number of accidents can be reduced.

A large number of men, including stevedores, warehousemen, freight handlers and longshoremen are employed in Maine. Death often visits their calling and, as theirs is a trade of small incomes, the suffering which results among their families is severe. Fatal accidents are greatly outnumbered by those which temporarily disable the victims. Strains, crushed fingers and limbs, cuts and bruises are so frequent that unless especially severe they escape notice. Data collected in England indicates that 1.38 deaths in every thousand of the men engaged in the work is the result of accident. Such estimates as have been made on the accidental deaths in the fishing industries fix 15 percent as the proportion due to accident.

Quarrying is a very dangerous occupation but the only data available is that gathered by an insurance company in the decade from 1896 to 1906. Of the 198 deaths among policy holders engaged in that business, 52 or 26.3 percent were from accident.

Statistics show that 100 men were killed or injured by set screws in Illinois factories during the year 1906.

According to a recent bulletin of the United States Bureau of Commerce and Labor the normal rate of accident frequency in this country is 1.13 per thousand. It would be interesting to know how this "normal" was determined upon and, if based on anything like a complete record, how much higher it is than it would be if Maine's machinery was guarded.

The industries of Maine are paying dearly for the privilege of running unguarded machinery through industrial insurance premiums, expense of litigation, loss of time of both employers and employees in attending court, demoralization of working forces when accidents occur, loss of product of injured workmen, breakage and destruction of machinery and, through the payment, voluntarily or by compulsion, of indemnities.

It is freely admitted by the representatives of industrial insurance companies doing business in Maine that the rates are higher than they would be if there were statutes compelling

the employers to maintain proper safeguards on all machinery, ways and works.

The employers of Maine paid nearly a million dollars in liability insurance premiums during the ten years ending in 1908 and losses amounting to slightly less than \$400,000 have been paid in the same period. There has, therefore, been an economic waste of approximately \$600,000, arising from the insurance feature of the case, alone. If there is anything to be deducted from these figures, it is the commission account and money paid out in the state for litigation, but in the latter case an equal or perhaps larger amount must be charged off for needless litigation, which is itself an economic waste. The losses paid were approximately 40 percent of the premiums for the ten year period.

At the Atlantic City conference for the consideration of industrial accidents and workingmen's compensation it was estimated by insurance men that the losses paid in Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin, all greater manufacturing states than Maine and all states in which the industries are much more hazardous than those in Maine, are from 33 to 35 percent. In Minnesota the losses paid during a five year period which ended in 1909, amounted to 58 percent of the premiums.

Maine, evidently, is not the worst field, from the standpoint of the insurance company, yet it is bad enough to warrant an extra charge in the premium. Accurate comparison of rates among the various states is next to impossible for the layman, because the risks "written" in any employment vary so greatly in surroundings, etc., and the rates quoted on a single class of risk by the various competing companies are so widely divergent. It seems sufficient, however, to accept the statement of Maine agents, that this kind of insurance costs more in this, than in other states because we have no statute laws protecting the employe using dangerous machinery, ways or works.

While it is true that insurance companies step in after an accident and assume the responsibility, the employer is not thereby relieved of all expense. He must attend court, regardless of his business engagements and is very likely to lose valuable time as a result. Again, very often the employer deems it good business to have a legal representative in court all of the time that his case is on trial, in addition

to the insurance company's representative. Every employer gives valuable time to the discussion of accident cases, before, during and after trials.

Whenever an accident occurs there is a more or less complete demoralization of the working force in the immediate vicinity of the victim. Other employes leave their work to render aid, to offer suggestions or to look on. It furnishes a common and all absorbing topic of conversation for some time afterwards and when men are talking they are not working. The horror which the sight of blood inspires in most men and women completely unnerves many, especially women. This too is reflected in reduced output. Often the injured man is a cog in a huge machine and it is not easy to fit a new cog in his place. In any event time and money are lost, even though an experienced man replaces the victim.

It is not at all an uncommon occurrence for an accident to a human being to be accompanied by the destruction of machinery, or at least, serious breakage. In thousands of cases machinery must be taken apart or dismantled in order that the victim may be released. There would be less of this kind of waste if all the machinery were provided with the proper guards when built by the manufacturers.

Some employers deem it good business to pay for such medical attendance and supplies as injured employes require. Others give half pay. A very few pay wages and medical attendance. Others pay a lump sum. Whatever course is pursued, the purpose no doubt is to avoid litigation and keep the good will of the employes. A few by skillful use of aid at the proper time keep out of court almost entirely. Three recent cases where young men lost their lives illustrate this system. A young mechanic, caught in his machine and crushed to death, was earning nine dollars a week. Provided he should be continuously employed, he would have earned approximately \$1200 before he reached the age of 21 years. His employers paid his bereaved mother \$150 for funeral expenses and have agreed to pay \$10 a month until the date on which her son would have reached his majority, or about \$380. Thus the company "settled" for \$150 and a promise, which, if kept, will eventually cost \$380, a total of \$530. Another case, a young machine operator, killed while at work, was settled for \$312. A third case, a carpenter, em-

ployed in a paper mill, having been killed by being caught in a revolving shaft, the doctor's and undertaker's bills were paid and the widow given an allowance amounting in all to \$309.75.

Three young men just entering upon the best part of their lives were snuffed out in Maine industries and the total compensation made to society was about \$1152. This action on the part of the employers may have been governed by philanthropic motives and it is possible that if suits had been instituted by the relatives of the deceased larger amounts would not have been recovered, but in either case it must be admitted that a system that places no higher value upon human life and usefulness should be replaced with something more in line with an advanced civilization and the Divine injunction, "bear ye one another's burdens."

Occasionally an injured workman wins a verdict in court. Unless pared down by some higher tribunal this verdict is more than likely to be excessive. The employer must pay, even if he becomes a bankrupt in doing it. The fault is with our system of distributing such burdens.

The people of Maine are carrying a burden which should not be theirs when they contribute to charitable institutions and movements which would be smaller and less expensive if the suffering and privation incident to industrial accidents were eliminated or at least greatly reduced. The persons injured, constituting as they do a much larger element of the population than most of us realize, become a very noticeable burden upon their families, relatives or friends. Their physical needs continue, but their ability to provide for them ceases for a lesser or greater length of time up to total permanent disability. Crystal Eastman who has earned a national reputation as an investigator and writer on industrial subjects, stated the case very well when she said:

"The situation of a workingman disabled by injury and at the same time deprived of all income is somewhat analogous to the situation of a man confined in a debtor's prison in the old days in England. They said to a debtor, 'In order to get out you must pay your debts, but in order to pay your debts you must get out.' We say to the disabled workman, 'In order to recover you must have income, but in order to have income you must recover.'"

The state as a state or community loses the earning and producing unit either temporarily or permanently, but the demand for food, clothing and the ordinary comforts of life is not reduced. The state, through the maintenance of the courts, the per diem of juries, the salaries of court attendants and officers and the expenses incident to prolonged sessions of the courts for the trial of personal injury cases, contributes more than its share to the total waste. The moral tone of the state is lowered by this litigation which breeds perjury, corruption and distrust between employer and employe, class prejudice and open hostility between the investing and producing classes.

Industrial accidents lead to increased suffering among the young, whose education, earning capacity and social and moral standards determine the kind of state Maine shall be. Any force which tends to retard education, to reduce earning capacity or lower social and moral standards, militates against the state actively and persistently. Such a force is found in industrial accidents.

The death of the head of a family too often causes the withdrawal of the older children from school privileges. They are forced to become wage earners before they are fully developed, either mentally or physically. Too often the only employment available effectually stops both mental and physical growth. Again, the mother of young children is often forced to become a bread winner. She is forced to leave the up-bringing, guidance and moulding of her little ones to kind neighbors or to chance. When they need her counsels most, she is not present to give them. A more pitiful spectacle is not imaginable than a family of children who know their mother only as a bread winner who comes home too exhausted to do more than snatch a morsel of food and seek recuperation for her overtaxed body in sleep. The children of such mothers cannot and do not, except in isolated cases, fill the place in society they would have filled had their lives and surroundings been normal. The state suffers.

Industrial accidents which remove or disable heads of families bring a train of suffering and disaster which is difficult of comprehension and awful to contemplate. The effect upon the working and producing forces of a state cannot be measured for it is impossible to calculate or even estimate the shortened life, reduced efficiency and lost opportunities

which are among the inevitable results. An investigation made by the labor department during the past year reveals the fact that in many cities and towns of the State there are people supported wholly or in part by public charity whose dependent condition was brought about through an injury received while engaged at an industrial pursuit.

The causes of accidents are legion. Carelessness, indifference and ignorance cause many. Insufficient protection causes more. A combination of any of the first three with the last is responsible for thousands of others. Absolute non-protection, which is the rule in Maine, is responsible for by far the greater number.

It is estimated that each year from 30,000 to 35,000 wage earners in the United States lose their lives by industrial accidents, and that each year 2,000,000 non-fatal accidents occur in industrial work. Just what proportion of these are due to lack of safety appliances, what proportion to carelessness and what unavoidable, it is impossible to determine. Data collected in 377 fatal accidents in Pittsburg, Pa., from inquest records, statements of witnesses and of employers, indicated that 27.85 per cent were caused by the victim or his co-workers solely; 29.97 per cent, by the employers or their representatives, solely; 15.91 per cent by a combination of the first two and 26.26 per cent by other agents or were classed as "unavoidable". While such information is far from satisfactory it certainly disposes of the oft repeated statement that 95 per cent of the accidents are chargeable to the carelessness of the victim or his fellow servant.

Crystal Eastman, says:—"A larger proportion of these 'careless' cases, according to my interpretation of them, belong under 'inattention'. It may strike the reader at first that there is no difference between this word and 'heedless', and perhaps there in none. But these divisions will serve to demonstrate that the whole story is not told where we say that a man was 'careless'. They are at least a beginning toward clear thinking on this subject. * * *

"The reckless workman then, is the man whose naturally daring temper has been selected, and then encouraged and accentuated by an occupation involving constant risk. * * *

"When we read, then, of a man who went up to make repairs without stopping the crane, or of a man who tried to

throw a belt on without slowing down the shaft, we must not lay the resulting accident unquestioningly to his own personal ill-considered haste. Perhaps he was but a part of a great machine, which was going too fast for safety. Every man in the process must keep up to the pace of the whole. He can no more go his own gait than a spoke in a wheel can go its own gait." * * *

The speeding up process has not been brought to its present degree of perfection without sacrificing eyes, fingers, limbs and lives. The demand for a machine which will produce more at less cost has resulted in increasing the speed of all machinery to a point where much of it is running faster than is consistent with the safety of the operative.

"It is true," says John Mitchell, ex-president of the Mine Workers, "that many accidents are due to carelessness, but I dare say that if the American workmen were to propose in a formal and definite way to exercise all the precaution exercised by the workmen of other countries, the employers of the United States would not be willing to make that sort of contract with them.

"If the American workingmen could have their present wage scale for one-third less work they would be perfectly willing to exercise all the care that is exercised by the workmen of the old world. The American brick-layer lays one-third more bricks than does his brother across the pond. The American miner mines one-third more coal than does the miner of other countries, so that the carelessness which the courts declare has been responsible for the large number of casualties is as a matter of fact carelessness which we cannot control."

Investigation of 50,000 cases in five years in Austria showed that only 26 per cent, or a little more than a quarter were chargeable to the carelessness of the workmen. Fairly complete investigations in Germany showed similar results. American workmen are doubtless more reckless of consequences. If they were not, they would not tolerate present conditions for a moment.

To enumerate all the safety devices desirable in the varied industries of this state would be too great a task for the limited facilities of the labor department. The general divisions of machinery are well enough known however, to permit of the discussion of various devices which should be installed

wherever such machinery is used. For instance, the projecting set-screw and key should either be done away with, or covered with wood or other substance so that the danger of catching clothing and hair is removed. It should be noticed that in the newspaper reports of accidents which are given in another part of this article, the percentage of fatal accidents due to power transmission devices, such as belts, pulleys, shafting, set screws, etc., is very large indeed, more than 50 per cent, in fact. Set screws and keys were responsible for many of these fatal accidents. The shifting of belts, which should have been done with mechanical appliances, such as the common belt shifter which is used with a loose pulley, or with a belt hook, but which was attempted on rapidly revolving tight pulleys, claimed many victims. Oiling moving shafting is a highly dangerous operation which is performed in many industrial establishments when it is entirely unnecessary. The same is true of the cleaning and oiling of moving machinery.

The foremen usually warn the operatives, from humanitarian motives, but the custom is too often to oil when the machinery is in motion and the workmen do so, rather than put in extra time, before or after the regular working hours, when machinery runs throughout the working day. Under these circumstances both the workmen and the foremen are at fault. The workmen had warning and the foremen should have followed up their warning to see that it was heeded.

A case in point is that of a man in the southwestern part of the state, who cleaned and oiled a piece of electricity generating machinery almost unnumbered times without accident, but one night his hand slipped and was instantly torn to shreds. He was promised a permanent position with the company and did not sue. He has nothing to bind his employers to their agreement and it is possible to throw him upon his own resources at any time.

Guard rails around dangerous machinery sometimes interfere with the free movement of the workmen, the adjustment and oiling of the machinery, the handling of raw material and product and the cleaning of the machinery and surroundings. On the other hand lives are saved, arms and legs are saved and, with a little experience, the rails are in no sense a handicap upon the workmen. They should be required, especially in engine rooms, etc.

Steam engines are highly dangerous machines necessary to modern industrial progress, but there is no reason why they should be permitted to be run unguarded to such an extent that fatal accidents are practically certain to occur. The death roll is no larger because the number of people who have access to engine rooms is comparatively small.

Everyone is familiar with the principle involved in the operation of an engine governor. Few ever stop to think that these governors do not always "work," that the governor belt often breaks, or that the apparatus gets old and inefficient. Other safety appliances and apparatus are also needed to supplement the governor.

The engineer in one of the leading manufacturing plants of this state attached an iron handle about a foot in length to the wheel of his throttle valve. With a little practice he developed the faculty of striking that handle a sharp blow, and whirling the valve into its seat in an instant. That simple manual appliance, inadequate as it was, prevented several serious accidents and much damage to stock and machinery during the two years the case was under observation.

Rubber mats or other secure foot holds and safety treads are necessary in every engine room, where the floors become slippery with grease or filled with oil. A secure foothold often makes all the difference between life and death.

The crowding of machinery in factories causes hundreds of accidents. Such crowding is seldom necessary and never occurs in well managed factories where the material is properly routed so as to avoid unnecessary handling and transportation. One of the newspaper items which go to make up the totals mention elsewhere, recorded a case where a young man, just married, lost four fingers of one hand in a saw and in pulling his body away in an attempt to save them, came in contact with a moving buzz planer and lost the four fingers on his other hand. There is no excuse for such a calamity. By far the greater number of accidents chargeable to the crowding of machinery comes from contact with keys, set screws, pins, gears and belts.

The only law regarding steam boilers in Maine is that which makes it obligatory on the part of the manufacturer to install a safety plug. That is very well so far as it goes, but there are many other danger points which are not guarded, and

cannot be guarded properly without rigid and constant inspection. While it is true that insurance companies insist on certain standards and enforce their rules so far as possible, there is no doubt but that there are hundreds of steam boilers in this state which have no insurance on them and which are run every day at a tremendous risk.

Maine's lack of statute law relating to such matters, permits them to fall under the common law. Investigation of the rules which have grown up under this condition shows that the injured workman, by hook or crook, has been squeezed so far into the background that he is not a very prominent figure.

Lindley B. Clark, discusses these rules in Bulletin 74 of the United States Bureau of Labor. That portion of his paper relating to safety appliances is as follows:—"In accordance with the rule as to due care, the obligation rests on the master to supply tools and appliances that are reasonably safe for the intended use and reasonably well adapted to perform the work in contemplation. These must be provided at the place of use or at a place of such ease of access as to be reasonably procurable.

"Closely related is the duty to provide a safe place to work and proper material for use, the measure still being not absolute but reasonable or adequate safety. The distinction between place and appliance is not an easy one to draw, though the courts are stricter in their requirements as to the former than to the latter. Thus, if a scaffold furnished by an employer be regarded as a place of work, he is responsible not only for the materials supplied, but also for the construction and maintenance; while if it be viewed only as an appliance he must make reasonable provision therefor, but its insufficiency, if such there be, may be laid to the account of the fellow-workmen of an injured employe, or perhaps to his own negligence in erection. (A)

"What may be required in the way of improvement and alteration or in the adoption of new devices to accomplish the ends of safety is governed largely by the usual and ordinary course of procedure of those in the same business. The employer can not be made an insurer, nor is he bound to intro-

(A) *Am. Car & Foundry Co. v. Armentant* (1905), 214 Ill. 509, 73 N. E. 766.

duce the newest and safest appliances. On the other hand, he can not be allowed to disregard all inventions for securing the safety and comfort of his workmen. But as new devices become more generally used, the standard of the custom of prudent men will become correspondingly altered, and the law of general usage may compel the adoption of devices the omission of which had not previously been considered as negligence. (B) This rule operates more effectively in the case of installing new equipments or of beginning a new undertaking than where the question is one of the continuance of

“The doctrine that the employer is bound to safeguard his employes from exposure to needless and unreasonable risks is subject to the general qualification that one has the right to carry on a business which is dangerous, either in itself or because of the manner in which it is conducted, provided it does not interfere with the rights of others, without incurring liability to a servant who is capable of contracting and who knows the dangers attendant on employment in the circumstances. (C) A brief statement of the rule is that the employer has a right to exercise a reasonable judgment and discretion in the conduct of his affairs, and it is said that it would be a very extraordinary case in which this right would be interfered with. (C) This does not, however, permit the use of unreasonably dangerous appliances nor those which are in themselves defective or so obsolete and inferior that their adoption or retention would of itself indicate negligence, (D) though the question is held to be not one of comparative safety but of reasonable safety. No fixed rule of liability is possible, therefore, in this respect, each case being of necessity decided on its own merits.

“Where a convenience is of great advantage, its adoption may be classed as obligatory, at least where the change involves but small cost. It is not clear how far expense may be offered as a defense, no case being at hand in which that alone was held to relieve the employer from the duty of cor-

(B) *Mason v. Richmond & D. R. Co.* (1892), 111 N. C. 482, 16 S. E. 698.

modification of established conditions.

(C) *Tuttle vs. Detroit, etc., Ry.* (1887), 122 U. S. 189, 7 Sup. Ct. 1166.

(D) *Choctaw, O. & G. R. Co. v. McDade* (1903), 191 U. S. 64, 24 Sup. Ct. 24.

recting abnormally dangerous conditions. In Alabama, however, the cost and the effect on public interests were considered as so affecting the requirement that the employer was not held negligent as matter of law in a case where a low bridge over a railroad could be changed only at large expense and the marked inconvenience of several members of the public." (E)

Such conditions are unsatisfactory in the extreme, both to employer and employe. They lead to litigation and a feeling of discontent among the parties. There is need in Maine of laws to make it obligatory upon the owners of dangerous machinery to so guard it that it can be safely operated by a person using reasonable prudence. No such laws now have place on our statute books though nearly every other state in the Union has already recognized the necessity for such legislation and acted accordingly. Maine is so far behind that the conditions obtaining are an ever present reproach upon its good name. There is a widespread and sincere interest in the subject which demands recognition. It is not confined to Maine, but is disseminated throughout the whole civilized world by the modern movement toward better conditions.

Inventors, urged on by the high rewards offered by industrialists, have devoted nearly all their time and energy to the production of machinery that turns out product faster than ever before. That, with the required high standard of efficiency in other ways, has given inventors problems enough to solve. There has been little reward for the man who invented safety devices for workmen. The time seems to have arrived when more attention can profitably be given to providing these high speeded, high powered and highly efficient machines with appliances which will guard the operatives. In states where action has already been taken along these lines, the demand for improvements is greatest. Though the demand is greatest in those states, the need is greatest in states like Maine.

but it is much better for the man, as it is for society, that the eye or leg be not lost." No one will disagree with Mr. Mitchell on that point.

(E) Louisville & N. R. R. Co. v. Hall (1890), 91 Ala. 112, 8 So. 371.

In the words of John Mitchell,—“It is all very well for a man to receive \$1000 or \$2000 for the loss of an eye or leg,

The workman himself, can well afford to give attention to this accident problem, for it vitally affects the welfare of himself and his family. He should familiarize himself with the accidents most likely to occur in the industry in which he is employed, the cause therefor and the best means of prevention. This is equally true of diseases peculiar to certain trades. He does not do so because all his energy is used in earning his living. When he turns to his home after a day of toil, he wants rest and recreation, rather than instruction in economic problems. There is no doubt that great good would come of such study, however. In no other way can so much light be shed on the problem of accident prevention.

Accident prevention, which is also the elimination of waste, can be attained only through the cooperation of all civilized society. Accidents will always occur. It is impossible to prevent them entirely, but the number can be appreciably reduced, once all the interested parties apply themselves to the problem. The solution appears to be simply the enactment and enforcement of laws requiring safety devices and the establishment of museums in which all new safety inventions may be exhibited and demonstrated. Unfortunately this solution is attended by many perplexing details which have delayed and in many cases defeated, definite legislative action.

The principle argument against laws regarding the protection of machinery is that it is impossible to legislate the carelessness of the average workman out of existence. That is true, but it is also true that laws making it obligatory upon the manufacturer to guard his machinery and a serious offense upon the part of the individual who removes that safeguard and operates or permits the machine run without it, have been found to act as strong deterrents to carelessness. Such laws are as effective when enforced and as ineffective under lax or non-enforcement as all other laws. Cooperation of employer and employe is essential to effective administration of such laws as well as getting them enacted. It does not avail anything for the manufacturer to comply with such laws if the operative nullifies them by removing guards.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Another phase of the accident question which is attracting a great deal of attention in other states is that of indemnifying injured workmen. General dissatisfaction with existing conditions in this regard has caused agitation in favor of some other system. At the present time, when a workman is injured, the first question asked is, "Who is to blame?" for upon the answer depends the possibility of the injured man receiving anything from his employer. Upon that answer also depends the workman's chance to punish his employer for making him work under hazardous conditions. This dual purpose in suing an employer is one of the glaring injustices which attend our present system of handling such matters.

Waste attends every step, from the time a workman is injured until he dies. He loses earning capacity and wages from the moment the accident occurs. Bills for medical attendance and supplies are added to his other burdens. If he goes to court, he must have a lawyer and witnesses. Both cost money. If he, by providing for the payment to the lawyer of a large contingent fee, finally gets his case into court, before the jury and decided in his favor, he still has the higher courts to face, with all the expense, loss of wages, anxiety and delay.

The first kind of waste with which an injured workman comes in contact, is the lawyer who seeks to take his case on a contingent fee. In the large cities these "ambulance chasers," as they are called, seek out every victim and agree to look after his interests for a quarter or half or three-quarters of the verdict, in case one is had. This fellow then has something to trade with. He can conduct the case honestly and take the gamblers chance to get his money back and pay for his time, or he can seek out the representatives of the employer and "settle." Unfortunately, for such a system is

the workingman's only hope under present conditions, the fees demanded are excessive and the "ambulance chaser's" reputation for honesty and fair dealing was shattered long ago. Too many of them advise suit, when their client has no chance to win, in order to have a club with which to force an advantageous (to themselves) settlement.

The next waste, is the claim agent of the insurance company or employer. This gentleman of lofty ideals and generous impulses approaches the bedside of the injured and dying full of sympathy and a desire to get his company out from under. He wheedles or threatens, whichever method he thinks will produce the best results, and rubs his hands in unholy glee when he succeeds in swapping \$50 for a man's right arm and a signed release. This species of human being has the proud record of settling with newly-made widows for a set of mourning clothes, a \$100 funeral, or transportation back to the old country. It has paid \$20 for cutting off a man's arm or leg and some of the "best" of them point to cases where they have done even better than that. They have saved their employers from paying as they ought to pay, for the moment. Eventually all contributes to discharge the debt.

If the claim agent does not get a settlement, and the attorney does get a client and the chance to sue, the greatest waste of all is inaugurated. In some states this waste is enormous. In Maine it is not so serious, but it is too large. Estimates by court officials in eleven of the 16 counties of Maine indicate that about a sixth of the time devoted to the trial of civil cases is occupied by cases in which an employe is seeking compensation from an employer for an industrial accident. The cost of maintaining a court during the term time is variously estimated at from \$100 to \$200 a day.

Just how grave a problem the trial of the personal injury cases has become, the layman who seldom enters a court room, has little if any idea. It is estimated that in New York city nearly four-fifths of the time of the courts is taken up by such cases. One of the western states delegates to the Atlantic City conference on Workingmen's Compensation Acts reported that one-half the time of the courts in his state was thus occupied, while the Minnesota report was that at least a third of the cases tried were personal injury cases involving employes.

Maine has no class of attorneys who would come under the designation "ambulance chasers", though there is generally one or two offices in every city which get the majority of this business. The waste here lies in the large number of cases which go to the law court, after long drawn out trials in the lower courts, the delay in reaching final judgment and small settlements which are often made to avoid suits. It is estimated that for every case which goes before a jury in Maine, at least ten are settled outside of the courts.

The statement was made at the meeting of the New England Civic Federation that only 25 per cent of the money paid by employers for injuries, ever reaches the man injured. This statement has since been disputed by certain insurance companies, so far as their experience and practice is concerned, the counter-claim being that they have settled a greater percentage of cases than that without going into court at all. The claims are not inconsistent with each other, however. It is entirely possible that the insurance companies referred to settled a much larger percentage of the number of cases than 25 per cent and paid whatever they had to pay, direct to the person injured, and yet, they might not have paid out anything like 25 per cent of the premiums turned into their treasuries by their clients.

A little investigation along this line in Minnesota showed that out of 2039 cases 276 or 18.3 per cent were settled out of court by the payment of compensation direct to the victim of the accident or to his attorney. The inference is that the other 81.7 per cent were fought in the courts. It is worthy of notice that in so large a share as 18.3 per cent, it was considered good business to "settle". In the other cases the element of waste must have been great, especially if any of them were appealed, for, where the degree of disablement must be fixed by the jury, fully 50 per cent of the cases are appealed and the great majority of the verdicts are modified or set aside.

There is no doubt that there is a tendency in insurance offices to settle these cases without suit whenever possible. This policy has developed very lately and may be said to be growing fully as rapidly as the tendency for juries to grant excessive verdicts—and there is such a growth. If this policy of "settling" were developed to the highest degree, we would have the very thing we are trying to get by law, i. e. a system of compensation for the workingman in which the element of fight is left out and

settlement is made on business principles. It is too much to hope, however, that the insurance companies will adopt any such policy, except as it is forced upon them.

Cases which have been kicked from pillar to post in the various courts of the land for years, while the injured parties or their heirs are suffering for the necessities of life, are not hard to find. The many writers who have attempted to mold public opinion in the magazines have referred to such cases so often that their significance is largely lost. Some cases have been pending 20 years and are not yet settled. Thousands of other cases have never been permitted to come to trial. The greatest waste is found in neither of these classes. It is found in the great majority of cases, which are in the courts from a year to four or five years. The money wasted is believed by students of the problem to be sufficient to fairly compensate every injured individual regardless of negligence.

In Maine a widow suing for compensation for the death of her husband, waited two years while her case was being fought in the supreme judicial court and before the full bench, and finally received \$4000 of the verdict of \$5000 awarded by the jury; i. e., 20 per cent of the verdict went for lawyer's fees and other expenses. The widow was extremely fortunate. Few get as large a proportion of the verdict.

Another Maine case, in which a man lost his arm, was in the courts a year and three months and the victim eventually received \$1500 of a \$3000 verdict. Many similar cases could be cited.

The average time taken to carry a case to a final judgment in Maine is about two years, though there are many cases which have required four or five years. In New York, three years is generally accepted as about the average time required at present to finally determine such suits. Meanwhile, if the plaintiff is poor (and he generally is) he and his family are objects of charity or exist according to the lowest possible standards which will sustain life.

The single item of expenditure known as costs, is a very considerable one. For example, costs assessed in a given case in Scotland where a compensation act is in force were \$53.46. The same case under our system would have involved costs amounting to \$122.50. The difference, \$68.84, would clothe many families a year.

Under the head of economic waste chargeable to the present iniquitous system, should be set the occasional excessive verdict, which leads so many injured workmen to gamble in the courts for a competency; the fees and charges paid to third-rate attorneys, who are not above giving advice tending to make litigation rather than advice tending to best compensate the person injured; the expense of maintaining the "corpse attendant" corps, made up of individuals whose business it is to intrude upon the grief of widows and orphans, and, by taking advantage of their straits, secure a release at the lowest possible cost; the large percentage of the expense of our courts, which is caused by the trial of personal injury cases; a large percentage of the sums spent in charitable work; and finally, a large part of the money spent in running our pauper institutions.

A conservative estimate of the annual loss in cash to the wealth of the United States through preventable accidents in the various industries is \$125,000,000.

More extensive investigations have been made in Pennsylvania than elsewhere, relating to the economic loss traceable to accidents. In 193 cases of married men killed the actual earnings were known. The loss of income to their families, based on natural expectation of life and earning capacity at time of death, with \$300 subtracted in each case, for maintenance of the man killed, amounted to \$2,754,357. The families actually received \$72,039 or 2.6 per cent. The rest can fairly be considered economic loss, for none of the victims was earning more than enough to sustain himself and family.

In 288 other cases where married men, or men contributing to the support of families, were injured so severely that they died, compensation was paid for 56 per cent of the married men and for 69 per cent of those contributing to the support of families, though not married. Of the men permanently injured 13 or 5.4 per cent received full pay; 6 received nothing; 7 got \$100 or less; 6 got more than \$101 and less than \$500, while but two got more than \$500. In the 229 cases where men were temporarily disabled, the total loss of income was \$37,677, while the employers paid a total of but \$6,719. Inasmuch as these accidents all occurred in the steel industry, it is rather too much to ask the public to believe that only 17.8 of them are chargeable to the hazard of the business.

In 11 cases where the victim lost an eye, three men got nothing, one man got \$48; two men got \$50 each; one got \$75; one got \$100; two got \$150 and one got \$250. Evidently eyes are not very valuable in the steel district. In three cases where men lost an arm, two got nothing and one got \$300. When men lost a leg, they generally got \$225 and the cost of an artificial limb. In ten cases where two or more fingers were destroyed, six of the victims got nothing, one got \$15; two got \$100 and one got \$250 for three.

In the light of the fact that 50 per cent of the killed and injured got no compensation, while in 55 per cent of the cases involving married men living with their families and in 68 per cent of the cases involving men contributing to the support of families, where death resulted \$100 or less was paid for funeral expenses, the one reasonable conclusion is that a grave wrong is being done these men, their families and the public.

The fellow servant doctrine, which was established in England in 1836 and promptly imported by the courts of this country, was founded on an obscure and non-representative case and long ago outlived its usefulness. In fact English law-givers have already found it to be inadequate and discarded it. It has remained for Americans to permit this doctrine to exist after conditions have so changed that, instead of being a law of and for the people, it is a law inimical, not only to their interests and welfare, but to their rights and to common justice.

The committee on Industrial Indemnity Insurance of the National Association of Manufacturers, which consisted of D. A. Tompkins, H. E. Miles, F. C. Schwedtman and James A. Emery, used significant language in condemning the system which now prevails in this country. The report contains the following paragraph:

"Proof without end could be produced to show that the demagogue, the agitator and the Socialist are using the evident shortcomings of our present system for their own selfish ends. This statement is written to call the attention of the manufacturer, the employer, the business man, to the existing state of affairs. He is usually too busy to take action until after it is too late."

The feeling of mutual sense of wrong and of resentment which has grown up between employers and employes is trace-

able directly to the dishonest practices that are fostered by the present system. Many workingmen are not above exaggerating the extent and effect of their injuries, of simulation and malingering, in the hope of getting a large verdict from the employer. Many lawyers are perfectly willing to aid and abet such robberies with every facility at their command.

Many manufacturers, especially those who have had to do with these fakers, are prone to minimize the injuries received by the employe and to use any subterfuge to avoid paying compensation. This spirit has spread among the manufacturers and the insurance companies to such an extent that the honest workman is subjected to all sorts of indignities in the preparation and trial of his case.

If it were possible for the honest employer and the honest employe to meet as equals and discuss the question dispassionately, as a business proposition, the whole problem would be solved. As it is, both honest employers and honest employes are wronged by their dishonest fellows. Something can and should be done to remedy this evil, as it is a source of expense and needless friction.

It is not to be wondered at that all the parties concerned are dissatisfied. Every individual and commission that has looked into the subject discovers at once that such is the case. The New York Legislative Commission sought an expression of opinion of the workings of the present law through letters to employers and representative employes. Sixty-three employers were convinced that the present system is unfair, while 53 thought that it was fair, but could be bettered in many particulars. Of the representative laboring men, 41 declared flatly against the present laws and 32 suggested a change, most of them favoring some sort of a compensation law.

Workingmen's compensation is the designation generally used in speaking of a system of paying a lump sum, weekly stipend or pension to workingmen injured, without recourse to courts to determine the question of the employers' liability. Under it the question of "Who is to blame?" is eliminated and the question, "How badly are you hurt?" is substituted. The victim is compensated by his employer, who in turn protects himself through some sort of insurance. The cost goes into the product and is paid by the consumer, just as is the case in this country

with liability insurance. The main difference in the two systems, is in the manner of distributing the money collected from the public.

In America we attempt to fix the blame and waste a large sum of money, which should be paid to the injured, doing it, or rather, preventing it. It costs employers more to defend than it does employes to prove, for an elaborate organization called an insurance company, must be maintained. These companies are strongly competitive in their dealings and, while it is doubtful if their profits are excessive, their expense to the public is greater than it should be. If these same companies were charged only with paying compensation in case of accident, and could dispense with their costly array of legal talent, much of the waste would be eliminated.

The German system, which many claim cannot be adopted in this country because its principles are hateful to the principles upon which this republic is built, is in reality a system of compulsory insurance to which employes and employers contribute. The state also contributes in the case of old age pensions. The government provides for the use of all up-to-date safety devices and, by rigid inspection, sees to it that the devices are used. The compensation paid is about two-thirds that received by the workmen for their regular toil.

The German law was enacted July 6, 1884, and went into effect October 1, 1885. Supplementary acts were passed May 28, 1885, May 5, 1886, and July 11 and 13, 1887. A codification was enacted June 30, 1900.

Provision is made for compensation for all 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.

The industries covered are mining, salt works, quarrying and allied industries, shipyards, factories, smelting works, building trades, chimney sweeping, window cleaning, butchering, transportation and handling, agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

All workmen are compensated 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.

The act covers government employes in postal, telegraph, and railway services and in industrial enterprise of army and navy, unless otherwise provided for.

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.

When death results funeral benefits of one-fifteenth of annual earnings of deceased are paid, but not less than 50 marks (\$11.90). Pensions are paid to dependent heirs not exceeding 60 per cent of the 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. If the annual earnings exceed 1,500 marks (\$357), only one-third of the excess is considered in computing pensions. Where the accident brings disability free medical and surgical treatment is paid for the first thirteen weeks by sick benefit funds, and afterwards by the employers' associations. For temporary or permanent total disability, 50 per cent of the daily wages of persons similarly employed, but not exceeding 3 marks (71 cents), is paid by the sick benefit funds from the third day to the end of the fourth week; from the fifth to the end of thirteenth week, allowance by sick benefit fund and 16 2-3 per cent of the average annual earnings of the injured person is paid by the employers' associations. For complete helplessness necessitating attendance, payments may be increased to 100 per cent of annual earnings. For partial disability, a corresponding reduction in payments is provided for. If the annual earnings exceed 1,500 marks (\$357), only one-third of the excess is considered in computing

pensions. Whenever a change in condition of injured person occurs, a revision of benefits may be made. 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. The solvency of employers' associations is guaranteed by the State. Disputes are settled by "arbitration courts for workmen's insurance," composed of one government official, two representatives of workmen, and two of employers.

The English system of compensation, which many students claim is the only method practicable for this country, provides that when a workman is killed about his work, three years' wages shall be paid to his dependents by his employer; if disabled for more than one week, he shall be paid one-half his weekly wage, and if permanently disabled, he shall receive compensation throughout the rest of his life. The English system also includes an old age pension, for it has been found that compulsory compensation tends to force the aged out of employment where they are likely to be injured. The English law has been amended in recent years so that illness traceable to the trade or industry is also sufficient reason for receiving compensation.

The English law was enacted December 21, 1906, and went into effect July 1, 1907, replacing the acts of August 6, 1897, and July 30, 1900. Compensation is provided for 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 the injury is due to serious and willful misconduct, unless it results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

"Any employment" is the broad term used in stating the industries covered. Any person regularly employed for the purposes of the employer's trade or business whose compensation is less than £250 (\$1,216.63) per annum comes within the provisions of the bill, but persons engaged in manual labor only are not subject to this limitation. The act applies to civilian persons employed under the Crown to whom it would apply if the employer were a private person.

The entire cost of compensation rests upon the employer. The compensation for death is a sum equal to three years' earn-

ings, but not less than £150 (\$729.98) nor more than £300 (\$1,459.95); to those entirely dependent on the earnings of the deceased. A sum less than above amount is paid if the deceased leaves heirs partially dependent on his earnings, the amount to be agreed upon by the parties or fixed by arbitration. Reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial are paid, but they cannot exceed £10 (\$48.67), if deceased leaves no dependents.

In cases where disability results a weekly payment is made during incapacity, of not more than 30 per cent of the employe's average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, but not exceeding £1 (\$4.87) per week; if incapacity lasts less than two weeks, no payment is required for the first week. A weekly payment is made 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. Minor persons may be allowed full earnings during incapacity, but weekly payments may not exceed 10 shillings (\$2.43). 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. Weekly payments may be revised, at the request of either party, under regulations issued by the secretary of state.

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 the 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.

In case of an employer's bankruptcy, the amount of compensation due under the act, up to £100 (\$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 to 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.

Questions arising under the law are settled either by a committee 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 to act in his place.

H. V. Mercer of Minneapolis, member of the Employes Compensation Commission appointed by the Minnesota Legislature, discussed the legal possibility of compensation acts in this country in a very able manner before the conference at Atlantic City. His study of this phase of the matter has been thorough and his conclusions are highly valuable. His argument, with authorities cited and quoted, is printed in full in the report of the conference. The space available in this report permits of the use of his conclusions only. They are as follows:

I. Public work is not controlled by the constitutional rule as to freedom of contract.

II. The relations of the people to the governments of the United States and of the several states are based upon contract to which individual rights are enough subjected to protect the general welfare at least, under the police power.

III. The commerce clause of the Federal Constitution grants to Congress the right to control relations of master and servant in so far as needed in such commerce, but does not grant to the Federal Government the right to deprive the state of its police power or to regulate state commerce.

(a) The commerce clause was not intended to, and does not, take away the police power of the states.

(b) The states execute the police power even with respect to interstate commerce but do so only for their self-protection and only to such an extent as not to amount to regulation in the constitutional sense.

IV. The police power of the people of the several states was never delegated by the Federal Constitution to the national government, nor prohibited by that instrument to the states.

(a) The Fourteenth Amendment was not designed to destroy the state's police power.

V. Some of the usual constitutional objections against laws are not applicable to this question, for they do not apply to the state if it stays within reasonable, equal, and lawful regulations of dangerous employments.

(a) The first ten amendments to the Federal Constitution apply only to the Federal Government and do not require the states to give the jury trial but probably would require such trial in the Federal Courts, where they have jurisdiction.

VI. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution is a prohibition upon the states—not upon the National Government.

(a) The privileges and immunities secured by that instrument are those which belong to citizens of the United States as distinguished from citizens of the states.

(b) Equal protection of the laws is construed by the Federal Courts as it is by the state courts to permit reasonable classifications treating those within the class equally. This is no bar to such law.

(c) The due process of law provided by the Fifth Amendment applies only to the Federal Government but in the Fourteenth Amendment it is a prohibition upon the states.

(d) The Federal Constitution, however, does not control mere forms of procedure in or regulate the practice of state courts. All that it requires is that at some point in the controversy there must be a time and place for the court to adjudicate the legal liability after fair hearing.

(e) It is not taking private property without due process of law within the constitutional provisions to require dangerous employments to be liable for the risks of the injury without any particular fault in the special transactions.

(f) The jury trial provided by the state constitutions is the trial of such cases as embrace principles secured by the constitution when it was adopted and not a trial of matters involved only in new laws such as this would be.

VII. This sort of law would not take private property for public use by reason of two principles.

(a) Under our social compact the private owner has no ownership except that which is subject to reasonable control such as this would be.

(b) The private individual has no right to complain of the taking of only so much property as is an aid to government operation by reason of the last above principle.

VIII. The Fourteenth Amendment secures the liberty of contract between employer and employe except when limited by the police power; the exercise of the police power rests in

the legislative department; the courts interfere to uphold the constitution only to prevent arbitrary power from being exercised under cover of the police power.

(a) The courts recognize that the employer and the employe do not stand on an equality in making their contracts.

(b) The police power is used to regulate insurance of private property and the control of employer and employe.

(c) No owner of property has the right to claim that a contract previously in existence has been changed in its obligations by reason of the exercise of the police power because the implication of the power always went with that contract as a matter of law.

(d) The police power can neither be legislated nor contracted away.

IX. The action of the state must not be arbitrary.

(a) The common law was not made to meet the present conditions and is totally inadequate therefor.

(b) The law on this question has not kept pace with the industry.

(c) The employe carries this risk now.

(d) It is a great temptation to perjury.

(e) The employer not satisfied.

(f) It is insufficient to protect the public.

X. The compensation in the modern foreign countries is along this line.

(a) What advance has been made.

(b) The common law has been modified in many respects and there seems to be no reason why it should not be repealed, at least after a reasonable remedy is given in its stead.

(c) The Federal Government and many of the states have been working in this change sufficient to show that no party wants arbitrary action but only reasonable regulation, yet, there are doubts in the minds of many as to whether we can make the necessary laws.

XI. The simplest remedy, already well justified for property insurance, is to fix a definite liability by law for hazardous industries on condition that the amount of damages be submitted to arbitration—repeal the common law.

XII. The fallacy in the most of our objections lies in the fact that we fail to understand or appreciate the weight which must be given to the power to protect the public interests. The

power of general welfare must always remain with the states subject only to reasonable, equal and lawful regulations.

REMEDY.

There would seem to be no good reason why the legislature could not make a simple and adequate remedy along the following lines:

(a) Fix a definite legal liability instead of the common law in hazardous employment. Either require the employer to pay all, or the greater part, and the employe to pay an equitable proportion, of the carrying charges.

(b) Establish a board of awards, arbitration or reference where prescribed forms of procedure could be liberally interpreted, and simply, quickly and inexpensively try to fix the amount of damages as a condition precedent to recovery and which as to amount would be final.

(c) Allow appeal to regular courts only to show want of jurisdiction, fraud in arbitrators or question legal liability.

Workingmen's compensation in America is a dream that is coming true. Just now there is a groping for ways and means to bring it about, a little later there will be a search for the proper form the laws shall take, and finally there will be a concerted campaign to bring about the enactment of uniform laws of this character in all the states. The most pleasing feature of the present movement is the fact that wherever anything has been accomplished in America, it has been brought about by joint action of representatives of employers and employes.

In the state of Washington, the Pacific Coast Lumber Association, a group of lumber manufacturers who own and operate 1200 saw and planing mills and lumber yards in the western part of that state, is conducting a vigorous campaign for the enactment of a compensation act by the next legislature. The association has arranged for a conference of manufacturers and labor unionists in order that the matter may be discussed from all angles. So widespread is the demand for the reform and so thorough has been the canvass for converts, that it is deemed very probable that Washington will soon have a compensation act in working order.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Association is not giving of its time and energy to this cause from philanthropic motives. It does not claim anything of the kind. It states frankly and distinctly that its sole purpose is to reduce the expense incident to industrial accidents among the men in its employ. The manufacturers feel that they have been paying too much for liability insurance and that the small amount that reaches the injured workmen is entirely out of proportions to the premium.

Employers of the state of Washington pay out nearly a million dollars every year in insurance premiums and they have come to the conclusion that some system whereby they would be enabled to treat directly with the injured workman, would be much more satisfactory as well as much less expensive.

It has been suggested that the compensation act might not provide for the payment to the injured workman of as large a sum as he might deem he was entitled to, but the association answers that objection by pointing out that while the sum named might not be as large as some of the verdicts occasionally granted by the courts, the workman would receive all the money and would be under no expense for legal advice or court fees.

Employers are beginning to consider the matter on a broader plane than in former years. Recently a large employer of labor in Chicago declared that the whole question should be treated as one of depreciation, not of plant or works, but of men. He would charge off each year a certain amount for that purpose.

This new conception of the duty of the public toward the injured is based on the premise that the vast majority of the accidents in which workingmen are killed or injured are chargeable, not to any individual, whether fellow servant or employer, but to the hazards of the trade. Such being the case, the product of the trade should bear the cost of accident prevention and compensation.

If this theory is correct, and it already has a host of supporters among thinking men of all schools, an accident in a trade must be paid for by the masters in that trade. It follows then that all the master minds thus engaged will have an interest in preventing accidents, not only in their own establishments, but in all the establishments of the trade. In other words, there will be a community of interest in the prevention of accidents which will lead all men in the trade to do their best to prevent accidents.

There are thousands of accidents, however, which cannot be foreseen, cannot be prevented. What is to be done with these? The workingman, who suffers the injury, also suffers the loss, for which he is in no way at fault. Why should he bear it alone? He is the one party least able to bear it. He is in no way at fault. Why should not the cost of the accident enter into the cost of the product along with the raw material and labor?

European countries take the stand that few men willfully injure themselves, that nearly all accidents are incident to the trade. They charge it into the cost and finally assess it to the consumer. If this was all that was accomplished, i. e. a redistribution of the burden, the new system would have much to commend it. But it accomplishes more. It leads to better protection of machinery and better care of workmen. It has cleared the court dockets, reduced litigation expense and created a better feeling between employer and employe. When a man can secure a reasonable compensation for an injury without paying an attorney, he is not likely to go to that unnecessary expense.

Manufacturers who have studied compensation, have found that it is cheaper than our present system. Some of them have inaugurated compensation systems of their own.

The United States Steel Corporation inaugurated a system of voluntary compensation for its employes May 1, 1910, which provides that for the loss of a hand the victim shall receive the equivalent of 12 months' wages; for the loss of an arm, he shall receive the equivalent of 18 months' wages; for the loss of a foot, 9 months' wages; for the loss of a leg, 12 months' wages; and for the loss of an eye, 6 months' wages.

In cases of accidental death funeral expenses not exceeding \$100 will be paid by the company. In the case of married men, living with their families, who had worked for the company five years or less, 18 months' wages will be paid if he leaves a widow and children under 16 years of age. For each additional year over five years that the victim had worked for the company, three per cent should be added and for each child under 16 years of age, 10 per cent should be added; but in no case can the compensation exceed \$3000. This program will be followed for one year and is being watched with great interest by students of the problem.

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company of New York, engaged in the manufacture of automobiles, applied a proposed compensation act to its force for a year which had elapsed, to determine the relative costs of the two systems. The company's report to the New York legislative commission was as follows:

"Under the experience of our company for two years ending October 1, 1909, during which time 119 accidents occurred, if the proposed compensation system had been in force and we had paid one-half wages to all injured employes and wages for three years in the case of the one employe who died, we would have paid during the two years \$2,091.83, all of which unquestionably would have gone to the injured employes and those dependent upon them.

"During the two years aforesaid we did pay \$3,517.05 for liability insurance. During this time the injured employes received from the insurance company \$1,491.97, of which \$278 was for surgical aid or medical attendance, \$779.97 for settlement of claims and \$434 as a result of actions at law.

"If the proposed law would have been in effect during the two years ending October, 1, 1909—the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company would have saved approximately \$1,425.22, or approximately 40 per cent of the amount paid, while the injured employes would have gained approximately \$559.86 or approximately 40 per cent more than the amount they received."

The New York Edison Company is one of the many employers of labor who have cast off liability insurance and adopted in its stead a system of compensation. The step was taken in 1905 when the pay roll contained 5,000 names. The reasons given by the company for the adoption of this policy were as follows:

1st.—The company could distribute among its employes the amount heretofore paid as premiums to the insurance companies. If expenditures should be less the plan would be a financial success; if more, the company would at least know that the money was going to its men.

2nd.—Every injured employe would share in the amount expended, instead of only those whose cases came under company liability.

3rd.—The experience acquired by the company in investigating the details of accidents would undoubtedly lead to the establishment of safeguards and would improve general working conditions.

4th.—The whole economic loss would be distributed, and good relations between the company and its employes maintained.

The following year, after this system had been in effect for 12 months, the company found that its disability pay roll amounted to \$13,055.82. To that sum should be added the sum paid out for medical attendance, drugs and settlement expenses, which makes a total of \$28,042.63. The insurance premiums for the year would have been \$35,000 according to the company's estimates. The saving therefore amounted to \$6,957.37. The experience of this company demonstrates conclusively the enormous extent of the waste which is going on throughout the country.

The record for the following year, 1907, is very similar. The total accident expense was \$35,559.20. The premium estimate was \$42,000, a saving of \$6,440.80. The succeeding years of 1908 and 1909 showed equally gratifying records.

President Harrison was the first public man to take a stand against the fellow servant doctrine. Since his day, the iniquities of the system have been the subject of comment by thousands of educators, publicists, manufacturers, economists and business men as well as politicians and statesmen.

At the meeting of the New England Civic Federation, which was held in Boston in January, 1910, various speakers expressed opinions on the industrial accident compensation problem as follows:

Archbishop Ireland—

"The number of industrial accidents annually occurring in the country is appalling. Something should be done, if America be worthy of its fame as a civilized country, to reduce in number those accidents, and, when accidents do occur despite all reasonable precautions, to alleviate the remediable consequences resulting from them.

"All things considered, the simplest and fairest solution is to place the responsibility of compensation for accidents upon the industry within the sphere of which they have arisen. Those who are impoverished through industries cannot be left to starve, and it is not those who did not profit by the industries

who should be called upon to make compensation for damages caused thereby."

Charles P. Neill, United States Labor Commissioner—

"Our present laws, both federal and state, are thoroughly unsatisfactory alike to wage earners and to the thinking public. The principle embodied in our statutes dealing with remuneration for industrial accidents is a principle which has been discarded by practically every other industrial country, and the United States has the unenviable distinction of being probably the most backward industrial country in the world in this respect."

Frederick P. Fish of Boston—

"There are some questions in which the employer has one point of view and the employe another, but in discussing this question we speak from the point of view of the whole people, as it affects us all alike.

"If it is true that we are behind the times in this country in the number of accidents we have, isn't it our first duty to find the cause and then the remedy? I don't know the cause, but I believe that if the Civic Federation will take hold of the matter in a scientific manner, if found, it will be corrected. I think the laws regarding employers' liability never go as far as the circumstances demand. If proper attention were given to the making of machinery and conditions of work were as safe as possible many accidents would be prevented.

"Workmen themselves are a very careless crowd, and that in a way is very much to their credit. I have little respect for a man who is always looking for his hide, but on the other hand recklessness is to be deplored. I believe rules should be made and enforced to prevent employes from being careless.

"Something should be done so that money paid in injuries should go to those who are hurt. I think the law of Massachusetts pretty good as it stands, and think some things in it should never be changed. I think no man should be compensated for injury due wholly to his own fault. What we need is a new kind of scientist who can go into the future from the present and past, analyze facts, go forward to the future and see how to shape the development of known facts for the best interests of the human race."

Seth Low of New York, President of the National Civic Federation—

"I think the trouble with the employers' liability law is that it hits the wrong party. I am told that only 20 per cent of the money paid for injuries reaches the man who is hurt. The law works very unevenly, due in part to the fact that the question of damages is passed on by jurors who differ greatly in personality. One man gets a fortune for an injury while another for an injury of the same nature gets nothing.

"Another weakness of the law is that it leaves the door wide open for an unscrupulous employer to take advantage of an employe who is hurt. When it comes to a remedy, the situation in this country is extremely serious. European countries have adopted a system of workmen's compensation instead of the employers' liability.

"I think that system has an advantage over our present one in reducing the number of accidents. There is no place where the proportion of accidents is so small as in Germany and no place where so much care is taken to reduce the danger of accidents. Germany has the workmen's compensation system."

"While the injured person gets only 20 per cent of the money paid here, in Germany he gets 70 per cent. I feel that the German system is better even than the English. I think that we ought to change to the workmen's compensation system, but how to do it must be carefully considered.

"Any law, to be of benefit to the whole community, must abandon the necessity of an appeal to a jury. But one industrial state may well hesitate to change its system unless the others will consent to do the same. But I think there is an impulse toward uniform legislation."

John Mitchell, ex-President of the United Mine Workers, and Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor—

"I am convinced that we must change our entire system of compensation for accidents.

"I believe in the English system of compensation and that it would be the most practicable in this country. The country of Europe, having the most elaborate system of industrial insurance and compensation, Germany is the most prosperous, and the rise of that empire began with the adoption of that system.

But England has not suffered from its system, which is more comprehensive and better than ours, and I am not sure that the expense would be any larger upon the employers than the present employers' liability system.

"The present system is both expensive and iniquitous; nothing causes more friction and ill-feeling between an employer and employes than our present system of adjusting industrial accidents, and it seems to me that we ought to profit by what has been done by the people of the old world.

"In giving relief, laws and contracts must be made to do justice to the victims of industrial accidents, and I think it not too much to ask that the burden of these accidents be borne by the industries. I would adopt a system of compensation that will put an end to litigation and hard feeling and bring immediate relief to the injured or the family of the killed."

"Compensation acts for workmen must sooner or later come in all our states," says Collier's Weekly in a recent editorial. "Under the present system about one workman in ten who is injured has the legal right to a lawsuit, and if suit is brought his chance of recovery is about one in ten. The defenses set up by the employer are, under modern conditions, arbitrary and unreal. If suit is brought it can be dragged along for several years, and the lawyers' fees and court expenses eat up half the damages.

"Large employers and the liability insurance companies have all the advantage in the trial of a case because of their perfect machinery for getting evidence, their skillful lawyers and their ability to take all appeals. In New York state this subject is being energetically pressed at present, the general feeling being in favor of an act providing for compensation equal to 56 per cent of the wage rate in case of disability and in case of death for a sum equal to four years' wages.

"The present system does not tend to make the employer interested in preventing accidents or in the proper care and quick recovery of the injured any more than it tends to give real relief to employes and their families. The proposed change would produce a community of interests between the employer and the employed. It would lead toward better machinery, better care and far more justice. It is recognized, however, on the other side that the act should be so drawn as to prevent

the encouragement of litigation by attorneys who live by collecting accident claims, and one method of accomplishing this would be a plan for the settlement by arbitration of practically all questions arising under the compensation act."

President Roosevelt's last message contained the following:

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Employers' Liability Act, the experience of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Department of Justice in enforcing the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, and the gravely significant attitude toward the law and its administration recently adopted by certain heads of great corporations, render it desirable that there should be additional legislation as regards certain of the relations between labor and capital, and between the great corporations and the public.

"The Supreme Court has decided the Employers' Liability Law to be unconstitutional because its terms apply to employes engaged wholly in intrastate commerce as well as to employes engaged in interstate commerce. By a substantial majority the court holds that the Congress has power to deal with the question in so far as interstate commerce is concerned.

"As regards the Employers' Liability Law, I advocate its immediate re-enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus covered by an adequate national law, the field of intrastate employment will be left to the action of the several states. With this clear definition of responsibility the states will undoubtedly give to the performance of their duty within their field the consideration the importance of the subject demands.

"I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employes injured in the government service. Under the present law an injured workman in the employ of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife, and his young children. This is an outrage. It is a matter of humiliation to the nation that there should not be on our statute books provision to meet and partially to atone for cruel misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own while faithfully serving the public. In no other prominent industrial country in the world could

such gross injustice occur; for almost all civilized nations have enacted legislation embodying the complete recognition of the principle which places the entire trade risk for industrial accidents (excluding, of course, accidents due to willful misconduct by the employe) on the industry, as represented by the employer, which in this case is the government. In all these countries the principle applies to the government just as much as to the private employer. Under no circumstances should the injured employe or his surviving dependents be required to bring suit against the government, nor should there be the requirement that in order to insure recovery negligence in some form on the part of the government should be shown. Our proposition is not to confer a right of action upon the government employe, but to secure him suitable provision against injuries received in the course of his employment. Exactly as the workingman is entitled to his wages, so he should be entitled to indemnity for the injuries sustained in the natural course of his labor. The rates of compensation and the regulations for its payment should be specified in the law, and the machinery for determining the amount to be paid should in each case be provided in such manner that the employe is properly represented without expense to him. In other words, the compensation should be paid automatically, while the application of the law in the first instance, should be vested in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The law should apply to all laborers, mechanics, and other civilian employes of the government of the United States, including those in the service of the Panama Canal Commission and of the insular governments.

"The same broad principle which should apply to the government should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers. Where the nation has the power it should enact laws to this effect. Where the states alone have the power they should enact the laws. It is to be observed that an Employers' Liability Law does not really mean mulcting employers in damages. It merely throws upon the employer the burden of accident insurance against injuries which are sure to occur. It requires him either to bear or to distribute through insurance the loss which can readily be borne when distributed, but which, if undistributed, bears with frightful hardship upon the unfortunate victim of accident. In theory, if wages were always freely and fairly adjusted, they would always include an allow-

ance as against the risk of injury, just as certainly as the rate of interest for money includes an allowance for insurance against the risk of loss. In theory, if employes were all experienced business men, they would employ that part of their wages which is received because of the risk of injury to secure accident insurance. But as a matter of fact, it is not practical to expect that this will be done by the great body of employes. An Employers' Liability Law makes it certain that it will be done, in effect, by the employer, and it will ultimately impose no real additional burden upon him."

In his annual message of January 1, 1909, to the New York Legislature, Governor Hughes said:

"I believe that it would be salutary to go further in accordance with the principles which have been announced in some other jurisdictions and in the case of injuries sustained by adults by reason of conditions created or permitted in violation of the Labor law to preclude a defense upon the ground of the assumption of risk by the employe. This would be an appropriate penalty for an infringement of the statute and secure the protection which the statute is designed to afford by requiring suitable safeguards against the risks that are incident to the employment. Our statute should make this policy clear in appropriate terms.

"I also recommend that provision be made for special and expert inquiry into the questions relating to employer's liability and compensation for workmen's injuries. Our present methods are wasteful and result in injustice. Numbers of negligence cases are prosecuted upon a basis which gives the attorneys a high percentage of recoveries. Only a small percentage of the premiums paid for insurance against liability is devoted to payment of losses. As a result the workmen do not receive proper compensation and employers pay large amounts that do not reach them. There are constitutional restrictions which stand in the way of some of the remedies which have been devised in other countries; but the subject should be thoroughly examined to the end that the present waste and injustice should be mitigated to the fullest extent that may be found to be at once practicable and consistent with the provisions of our fundamental law."

John M. Gitterman, writing in McClures for June, 1910, says:—"The whole situation is well summed up in the words

of Judge Morris of the United States District Court in the case of Kelley versus the Great Northern Railway Company (152 Fed. Rep. 231):

'In the same article its authors seem to look upon the changes made by this act in the fellow servant rule, the contributory negligence rule, the rule as to the freedom of a carrier to contract with its employes concerning its liability for an injury to an employe, and the removal of the limit to the amount of recovery for an accident resulting in death, so often prescribed in other statutes, as startling and dangerous. They do not impress me. I think it has come to be generally recognized that their reasoning of the cases in which the fellow servant rule has been laid down by the courts has, in view of modern methods and the many dangerous mechanical means and appliances used in most every branch of modern industry, lost much, and in some cases all, of its force. I think it may be fairly asserted that the contributory negligence rule, as laid down and applied by the courts, is in view of modern conditions, certainly as applied to those engaged in certain occupations, a harsh, cruel, and unjust rule, and ought long since, in the furtherance of justice and in the interest of humanity, to have been greatly modified.'

P. Tecumseh Sherman of New York, in stating his views to the New York Commission, said:—"The objection I hear around a good deal against the compensation laws is that compensation law is the first step towards socialism. Now, I don't know what socialism is; I could never find out, though I studied the subject a good deal, but generally by socialism most people in America mean the hostility to the existing social order, due to discontent. Now, if by the compensation law you could remove one cause of existing discontent to that extent you would militate against the advance of socialism. On the other hand, socialism, I think, is generally understood by economists to mean collectivism or communism, the opposition to capitalism or individualism. Now, there is nothing in the compensation principle that militates against capitalism. It is the question of law as to where this liability shall be placed between different individuals. Neither are the European compensation laws at all socialistic in their origin. The compensation laws of Germany were introduced and practically imposed on Germany by Bismark who was not very much of a socialist. And in

England they were advocated or introduced originally—I don't know whether they were introduced—but they were enacted originally through the influence of Lord Salisbury, who was far from being a socialist. It is true that in England Mr. Chamberlain, the radical leader, helped very much in procuring the enactment of those laws; but the fact is that those laws had been introduced and advocated and passed largely through the influence of men who have been not only not socialists, but opposed to socialism; not radicals, but opposed to radicalism, and a little more of aristocrats than anything else.

“There is nothing about those laws, about their theory, or about their history, or anything else that is socialistic. There have been in other countries laws introduced that we might say are socialistic, or paternalistic, or are not suited to us; and there have been details added to the compensation laws in England particularly that we may think are unwise, unsuited to us, undemocratic, socialistic, maybe; but the principle of the compensation laws and the theories upon which those laws were originally advocated and passed were not at all socialistic.

“There is another objection that appears rather seriously in some of the foreign laws; and that is, that the compensation law tends to prevent the employment of the aged and infirm. Now, you say, if the employer is liable to pay compensation for an accident to an employe, no matter whether the employe was at fault or not, he naturally will select only the men physically competent, and will draw the line against the infirm and the aged, to whom accidents are more liable to happen; and that has been the rule where the compensation laws exist. Now, the answer to that is that there are very few aged and infirm employed originally; that is, employed in the industries of this State when they are aged and infirm. They don't employ them anyhow. So, if you apply your compensation law to the hazardous industries, to the mines, the quarries, the railroads, to the big construction work, you won't prevent the employment of any aged or infirm, because no aged or infirm are employed there; and, nevertheless, the compensation law will apply to the very industries where the great bulk of the accidents happen.”

Henry T. Noyes, Jr., of the German-American Button Company of Rochester, N. Y., in his remarks to the New York Commission, said:—“It seems to me it has been obvious from

the remarks made here that the present system is exceedingly wasteful. It is wasteful to the employer also in a way that I would like to mention. Of course if he wins a case he still has to pay his insurance cost; he has to pay his lawyers, because probably the lawyers that he would want in a case would be high class lawyers; and then, too, he has to pay another cost. It takes his time, it takes the time of those in authority, and those losses can be figured, I believe, in a much larger sum than they are usually reckoned. It is wasteful to the public, of course obviously, because it congests our courts."

George M. Gillette of Minnesota Employers' Liability Commission, offered the following suggestion at a recent conference:—"* * * a thing that has very much influenced my views on this subject is the question of our present laws relating to negligence and their effect upon the morals of the community. I believe that there is not a gentleman who has had to do with personal injury matters that will not agree with me when I say that under our existing system there is no one thing which is a subject of litigation, which so breeds perjury, as the laws relating to negligence. The employe tries so to color the evidence as to bring him properly within the rules so that he can recover. The employer does exactly the same thing. It seems to me, as viewed from a moral standpoint, that if the whole question of negligence could be eliminated it would have a very salutary effect upon the morals of every community."

The existing system is condemned in the following language by the men who investigated conditions in Wisconsin:—"The attempt to locate negligence so that it will hold in a court of law is expensive and creates hostility between workmen and employers.

"The law of negligence means liability insurance for the employer, and a large part of the money paid to liability insurance companies is wasted.

"The concealment of facts regarding accidents hinders the important work of preventing accidents.

"The existing laws do little to encourage workmen and employers to enter into mutual insurance schemes, nor do they encourage the workmen to insure themselves. Workmen do not have adequate protection."

"It was not until 1898 to 1900 that the subject attracted much attention in the United States," said the New York Legislative

Commission in making its report, "In 1898 W. H. Willoughby published the first careful study of foreign industrial insurance, and in 1900 the report of the Commissioner of Labor of this State (Senate Documents, 123d Session, 1900, vol. 10, part II, written by Adna F. Weber) contained an able study and report upon the question of the European experiences. A commission appointed to study the subject in Massachusetts in 1904 recommended the adoption of the English system of 1897, but the bill failed of passage. A commission in Illinois recommended legislation along somewhat similar lines in 1907. There, too, the bill failed of passage. A legislative commission in 1908 on the subject in Connecticut found itself unable to reach any definite conclusion. At present a commission of the State of Minnesota and a legislative committee of the State of Wisconsin are considering discarding the present system, while in Ohio, Illinois and other states the appointment of commissions to study the problem is being earnestly urged upon the legislatures.

"The Commission is strongly of opinion that the present legal system of employers' liability in force in this State (and practically everywhere else in the United States) in industrial employments is fundamentally wrong and unwise and needs radical change.

"The workman injured in his employment must of necessity bear the burden of his injury. The pain and suffering are his, and no system of law can change or shift that burden. But if that injury be not one which he has willfully brought on himself, but has arisen from the hazard of his work, we are unanimously of opinion that the workman should be so placed by the law that he shall have the right to call for and receive such prompt and certain compensation as will keep him and those dependent on him from destitution. We are further convinced that in industries in this State as they now exist, the workmen are not able to solve this accident difficulty for themselves. Were the *laissez faire* system of political economy working without friction, a workman engaged in hazardous employments would command and receive wages high enough to enable him to carry the risks of trade accident and insure them—and there would be no problem. The accident relief burden reflected in wages would be an element in the cost of the industrial product which the consumers of

that product must pay. But that theory does not work out. Wages are not relatively higher in the most dangerous trades. The accident risk is a minor element in fixing wages, and the workers in dangerous trades are in the majority of cases not able to carry adequate insurance, and in a large proportion of cases seem to carry no insurance. In view of that fact, we are convinced that the wise policy for the State should be to throw the burden of accident relief in dangerous trades on the industry in another way. Though the workmen cannot shift this accident burden upon the cost of the product or upon the trade, the employers can, through their power to fix their selling price with reference to the cost of replacing and repairing machinery, so we would have them make an element of the price of the product the cost of relieving the injured workers of hazardous industry.

"Our present system of dealing with this question in New York (and the same system prevails in all the United States) is to make no such provision, to require that the workman assume the risks of the trade, and to give him a right to sue his employer at law only when the accident is due to fault of the employer and to recover from his employer such a sum as shall compensate him for the damage suffered. That system discarded in almost every other industrial country, we regard as inherently unfitted to modern industrial conditions in dangerous employments, and grossly unfair to workmen injured by trade risks. In practice our system with its lawsuits is so uncertain, so full of vexatious delays and so wasteful and extravagant that as a whole it is satisfactory to no class in the community. Moreover, no change in it can cure its greatest defects unless the change amounts to abandoning the theory that the employer shall pay only when the accident is due entirely to his negligence or fault."

"The toll of human life and limb being exacted by modern industry has reached such startling proportions as to be a serious menace to our national welfare," says American Industries in a recent editorial article. "That it is so recognized is evidenced by the increasing number of laws made to protect life and health, and the marked tendency shown to fix legal responsibility for accidents.

"Investigation into the causes of this drain upon our national vitality has proved conclusively that a very large percentage

of industrial accidents can be avoided by the adoption of proper preventive measures. From the nature of the case it is plain that, although the employer and the employe must work together to attain the desired end, of reducing accidents to a minimum, the initiative should come from the employer.

"It is important for selfish as well as humanitarian reasons that the manufacturer should both provide safeguards and insist on their use. The employe, as a rule, will not hesitate to sue him for damages on account of any injury, and the tendency is to hold the employer responsible for the use of safeguards as well as the provision of them."

The State Federation of Labor of Wisconsin, at one of its meetings late in 1907, answered certain questions regarding its position upon the subject as follows:

1. When an accident occurs to an employe, whether through his own negligence or not, an injury is done, not only to the physical body of the one injured, but in case the injured party has a family, or is assisting in the support of others, they also are compelled to suffer through the inability of the one injured to perform his natural duties and fulfill his obligations toward those whose care and wellbeing are in his or her charge, and unless adequate compensation is paid, either by the establishment where the accident occurred, or by the State out of a fund raised by taxing the various industries according to their liability for causing accidents, or friends and relatives come to the rescue, the one injured, as well as those dependent on his or her earnings must naturally become a charge on the community. As long as any individual, firm or corporation makes a profit on any man's labor, and no man or corporation would employ any one unless that was the case, the fact that a profit is made is proof conclusive that the employe is not paid for the risk he runs of being injured during the time he is employed, consequently it is neither just nor equitable that he or his family should suffer by reason of accidents which occur to him owing to the hazardous nature of his occupation.

The family is the central sun around which our body politic revolves, and it is the first duty of the State to conserve the happiness and wellbeing of the family.

2. The present conditions for providing a proper adjustment of accident claims are most unsatisfactory, both from an employe's, as well as from an employer's standpoint. In case

of an accident the first question raised is that of liability; and even if it appears to be clearly established that the employer is legally liable for damages, it may be necessary for the injured party to go to the expense of a protracted lawsuit and secure judgment in order to obtain justice.

Any plan to give to employes a tangible prospect of securing a fixed compensation in case of an accident would be better than the present chaotic condition, even if this were effected by means of mutual accident associations with contributions from both workmen and employers to an accident fund.

A half a loaf is better than none; but for reasons stated in answer to question No. 1, it is not just or equitable that the employe should be compelled or asked to become a co-insurer with his employer to provide for his security against accidents so long as the surplus value he creates is not only sufficient to provide his employer with the means to insure him against accidents, but to leave a comfortable profit besides. In consideration of the profit he is enabled to make out of the labor of his employe it is but his natural duty to safeguard the life, health and happiness of his employes.

3. It is rather difficult to speak for every laboring man, as the views and opinions of men vary, but it would seem preferable to have damages for a certainty, though limited in amount, than to have them in prospectus, and wait an eternity to get them or whatever remains after lawyers collect their fees.

4. The burden of safeguarding the life and limb and health of employes, and paying an adequate compensation for injuries ought to be borne by the State. Our industrial army, that creates all wealth and makes for progress, ought to be protected.

An accident Fund ought to be created by the State; this Fund to be raised by taxation levied on all industries which menace the life or limb or health of employes, each line of industry being taxed according to its liability for causing accidents, and the liability of each separate line of industry to be determined by securing the necessary statistics.

This burden would eventually fall upon society in general, because as one of the fixed charges of production, it would naturally be added to the cost of production.

The Michigan Union Advocate has said in its editorial columns:—"It has been the practice to make the worker pay the

cost, or practically bear the entire burden of an accident that might incapacitate him for life. There is a broader view being emphasized now. It is in the direction of making the industry bear the burden, which plan lays the burden on the consumer, where it belongs. It is just as unfair to expect an employer to stand the cost as it is to place it at the door of the worker. Unless criminal carelessness is proven, through the determination of the employer not to afford the proper protection to his workers, the industry should bear the burden and the state should see to it that proper protection is afforded. The various factory inspection bureaus are doing great work along this line, and many manufacturers now have their own inspectors who are as strict in their enforcement of proper protective devices as the factory bureaus are. The manufacturers find that it pays, since it not only reduces the accidents, but it reduces the cost of fighting claims for damages."

RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS AMONG EMPLOYES.

Relief associations among employes of the manufacturing industries of Maine exist to but a very limited extent and the two of which the department has been able to secure particulars are both in the paper making industry.

The employes of the Hollingsworth and Whitney pulp and paper mills at Winslow have a society known as the Hollingsworth and Whitney Relief Association. It is entirely in the hands of the employes and is not contributed to by the company in any way. The company does, however, permit the assessments and benefits to be based on the payroll and thus keeps in touch with it. Through this association, the employes are enabled to insure themselves against sickness and accident for a nominal sum. Membership is optional with the employes and at the present time about 50 per cent of the total payroll is represented.

The employe who becomes a member of the association pays its treasurer one-twelfth of his wages for one week, each fourth week. In case the benefits assume such large proportions that the regular assessment is not large enough to meet the claims, he may be assessed further. In case there is a surplus, as there generally is, at the end of the year, all but \$150 is returned to the members on the Saturday before Christmas, *pro rata*. Last year the rate of return in the case of a man who had paid 13 assessments, was equal to 9 of them.

In case of sickness the insured receives six times the amount of his assessments, each week beginning at the end of the first week and continuing for a period not exceeding 12 weeks. In case of death from sickness, \$50.00 is paid on the funeral expenses. None of the sickness insurance takes effect until after the employe has been a member of the association 30 days, and 30 days during which the insured has been regularly at work, must elapse between two claims for benefits.

In case of accident, the insured receives six times the amount of his assessment for a period of not more than 26 weeks. In case of death a sum equal to 26 weeks' benefit is paid in addition to \$50.00 for funeral expenses.

The expense of administering this form of insurance is practically nothing. The only salaries paid are those of the president and treasurer, the former receiving \$50.00 per annum and the latter, \$100. Similar associations in other mills of the company, where the membership is smaller, pay smaller salaries to the officers.

The usual safeguards are set up in order that the members may not be preyed upon by malingerers, drunkards or foolhardy adventurers. Applicants for membership submit to a physical examination by a competent physician who makes return as to whether the candidate is suffering from any chronic disease or not.

An application for benefit must be made within five days after it is to begin. It certifies that the applicant is unable to perform his regular duties because of sickness or accident, shows the date of attack or injury, the date of the first visit of a physician, and so far as is necessary for the purposes of the association, states the cause of the illness or injury.

The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company pays the expense of the physician in every case of accident and in many cases of illness and often allows half wages, where the other benefits are insufficient for the needs of the unfortunate. Upon the receipt of such indemnity, the recipient signs a release, which holds the company blameless and harmless from action at law.

This system fosters a contentment among the employes of the company, which is much sought after by employers. The fact that the men forfeit their insurance and such money as they have paid in, in case they leave the employ of the company, acts as a strong deterrent upon those who have a tendency to wander from mill to mill, as well as those who might otherwise become involved in labor troubles.

The employes of the S. D. Warren Paper Company maintain a mutual relief association which pays benefits for disability and death caused by sickness or accident, and has a membership which includes about one-half the employes of the company. The association originated among the employes some

years ago and has no official connection with the company, though about 20 years ago, when the association fell into financial straits the company volunteered to contribute ten per cent of all the collections as an addition to the general fund. The company has followed this practice ever since.

Male employes contribute one dollar and female employes 50 cents, every three months. Upon the death of a member each is assessed 50 cents.

The benefit paid is \$5.00 per week for males and \$2.50 for females, after the first week for a period not longer than 26 weeks in any one year or one illness. Upon the death of a member \$200 is paid.

The executive power is vested in a president and board of directors, who pass upon the right of individuals to draw benefits, and interpret the by-laws. The secretary is under bonds of \$100 as he is charged with the duty of collecting the dues and assessments and receives \$100 a year for his services. The treasurer gives a bond of \$500.

ACCIDENT AND DISABILITY BENEFITS PAID BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Many of the labor organizations pay accident and disability benefits. Notable among these in Maine are the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which pays a permanent disability benefit of from \$100 to \$400, disability to consist of the loss of an arm or leg, the loss of four fingers of one hand, total blindness, or the loss of the use of a leg or arm, the amount of benefit being governed by the length of membership in the Brotherhood.

The Cigarmakers' International Union of America pays for permanent disability caused by total blindness, the loss of both hands, or becoming incurably insane, a benefit of from \$150 to \$500 according to length of membership in the union.

The Granite Cutters' International Association pays to any member in good standing \$500 for the loss of an eye.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America pays for total blindness, paralysis or the loss of an arm or leg, a benefit of from \$100 to \$200.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers pays a disability benefit of from \$100 to \$200.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union pays permanent disability benefits up to \$200.

In addition to these, many of the local unions pay sick and accident benefits from their local funds.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The list of accidents here presented numbers 568, covering the period between October 1, 1909, and October 31, 1910. Sixty-two of them resulted fatally and many of the others were of a serious nature. The list, incomplete though it is, should be sufficient to bring to the law makers of Maine a realization of the pressing need for legislation requiring the protection of machinery and thorough factory inspection.

Oct. 6, 1909.—Pulp worker; left elbow hit by conveyor; bruise.

Oct. 10.—Paper maker; finger caught in calendar rolls; two fingers on right hand badly cut.

Oct. 18.—Stockhauler in pulp mill; truck jammed right heel; foot sprained.

Oct. 28.—Woolen weaver; female; tripped over cut of cloth; hip broken by fall.

Oct. 31.—Fireman; caught between car and elevator guide in pulp mill. Both hips jammed.

Nov. 5.—Fly-frame tender in cotton mill; was wiping around moving gears when waste caught; severe cuts on back of hand.

Nov. 13.—Fly-frame tender; female; was cleaning machine with waste when hand was drawn into gears; two fingers on right hand amputated.

Nov. 17.—Printer; defective motor switch in paper mill flashed; buring thumb on left hand.

Nov. 22.—Pulp mill worker; foot cut in mill.

Nov. 23.—Papermaker; caught in rolls while cleaning; arm badly jammed and muscles strained.

Nov. 23.—Shoe Worker; caught tip of index finger in heel machine severing it.

Nov. 24.—Pulp maker; fell; sprained ankle.

Nov. 29.—Brakeman; fell from moving train; head injured.

Dec.—Cotton mill operative; left thumb caught in shuttle and mangled.

Dec.—Brakeman; shoulder wrenched; fell between car and platform.

Dec.—Farmer; finger crushed in piece of machinery.

Dec.—Laborer; foot jammed in gravel pit; toe amputated.

Dec.—Woodworker; cut left hand making amputation above wrist necessary.

Dec. 1.—Teamster; fell on sidewalk breaking leg. A few months earlier fell from street sprinkler breaking same leg.

Dec. 1.—Structural steel worker; fell 25 feet breaking several ribs, one leg, one wrist and puncturing left lung.

Dec. 1.—Woolen mill employe; fell from bridge; barely escaped death.

Dec. 2.—Quarryworker; struck in face by swinging boom; severely injured.

Dec. 2.—Shipyard employe; fore finger crushed between timbers.

Dec. 2.—Pulp mill foreman; caught in belt; three ribs broken and other severe injuries.

Dec. 2.—Planing mill employe; cut off four fingers on rip saw.

Dec. 3.—Laborer; fell from defective staging 15 feet; knee wrenched.

Dec. 4.—Woolen spinner; scalded by falling into sink filled with hot water.

Dec. 4.—Wood chopper; axe slipped, cutting artery in right ankle.

Dec. 4.—Employe of file factory; slight wound in palm of hand; blood poisoning developed.

Dec. 4.—Paper mill employe; right knee injured.

Dec. 4.—Lineman; fell; left leg fractured.

Dec. 7.—Pulp mill employe; hand caught in barker.

Dec. 7.—Powder maker; face and hands burned in explosion.

Dec. 8.—Woodchopper; leg cut when axe slipped.

Dec. 8.—Brakeman; caught between cars; bruised on back and abdomen; but no bones broken.

Dec. 8.—Woodchopper; leg cut when axe slipped.

Dec. 8.—Mail carrier; wrenched ankle and broke leg.

Dec. 8.—Laborer; fell in woolen mill; leg broken.

Dec. 9.—Sawyer; hand cut quite severely.

Dec. 10.—Machine operative; hand caught and crushed.

Dec. 10.—Laborer, rock fell cutting right hand severely.

Dec. 11.—Teamster; fell from team; one leg broken; other badly injured.

Dec. 11.—Laborer, struck unexploded charge of dynamite with pick; face stripped of skin in resultant explosion; eyes injured.

Dec. 11.—Elevator boy; caught by descending car; scalped, the flesh being stripped from the top of his head to the back of the neck.

Dec. 11.—Papermill employe; cut left hand while tying up bundles of paper; wound infected.

Dec. 13.—Roundhouse watchman; struck by door which was thrown down by locomotive; shoulder dislocated.

Dec. 13.—Mason; fell 15 feet; back wrenched and ear mangled; injuries severe.

Dec. 13.—Mechanic; caught finger in cog gear in woolen mill; member crushed.

Dec. 13.—Mechanic; caught hand in drive belt of gasoline engine used on threshing machine; thumb broken and hand cut so as to require six stitches.

Dec. 14.—Teamster fell from load of box boards dislocating shoulder.

Dec. 14.—Match factory sawyer; struck by log carrier; ankle broken.

Dec. 14.—Laborer; fell into cellar of new house; badly shaken up.

Dec. 14.—Railway mail clerk; fell from steps of car into vat of boiling water; left leg scalded horribly and right leg badly strained and bruised.

Dec. 15.—Carpenter; fell 21 feet; badly shaken, but escaped permanent injury.

Dec. 15.—Shoe operative; female; dress caught in shaft coupling near the floor. Other operatives rescued her before serious injuries were inflicted. A narrow escape.

Dec. 15.—Carpenter; fell from roof to sidewalk, 25 feet; escaped with severe contusions and shaking up.

Dec. 16.—Woodsman; axe slipped, cutting gash in foot; injury serious.

Dec. 16.—Quarryworker; granite chip struck him in eye, destroying sight.

Dec. 16.—Carpenter; struck by falling timber while at work on cement building; ankle broken.

Dec. 17.—Wood chopper; axe slipped, cutting foot.

Dec. 17.—Pulp mill worker; caught in belt; finger crushed between belt and pulley; finger amputated at first joint.

Dec. 18.—Laborer, fell from car he was loading with lumber, breaking several ribs.

Dec. 18.—Mason tender; fell 50 feet from staging; head gashed. Projecting board prevented instant death. A misunderstanding as to elevator signals caused the mason tender to pitch forward when the elevator suddenly shot downward.

Dec. 19.—Wood chopper; cut foot.

Dec. 19.—Engineer; cut between fingers in paper mill; disabled seventeen days.

Dec. 20.—Meat cutter; caught left thumb in bone grinder; member amputated.

Dec. 20.—Bridge worker; left leg and knee badly wrenched.

Dec. 20.—Wood chopper; stick flew from block destroying one eye and cutting a gash across the top of the other which required six stitches.

Dec. 20.—Box factory employe; placed hand under descending knife of "corner cutter;" hand was cut off across the palm.

Dec. 20.—Electrician; came in contact with current in power plant; arm and leg badly burned; rendered unconscious.

Dec. 20.—Lineman; fell 25 feet while at work on telephone lines; ankle broken and severely bruised.

Dec. 21.—Brakeman; thrown from steps of moving train to platform of station. His feet came in contact with ice on the platform and he was thrown forward, lacerating his hands, legs and body, besides sustaining a severe wrenching.

Dec. 21.—Laborer; was loading steel rails on flat car when grapples slipped, permitting rail to fall on him, crushing right leg at ankle.

Dec. 21.—Wood-sawyer; hand came in contact with circular saw; fingers lacerated, but saved from amputation by physician.

Dec. 21.—Papermaker; finger caught in rolls; third and little fingers of left hand crushed.

Dec. 21.—Sawyer; hands came in contact with revolving circular saw, amputating one and cutting four fingers from the other.

Dec. 22.—Clerk; fell from step ladder in store; unconscious 15 minutes from concussion of brain.

Dec. 22.—Carpenter; fell from roof of barn he was shingling, breaking one leg.

Dec. 22.—Wood worker; struck by flying piece of lumber and severely injured.

Dec. 23.—Mill wright; while tightening nut on circular saw, the wrench slipped and his hand came in contact with the saw. His little finger on his right hand was severed and two others were badly lacerated.

Dec. 23.—Round house employe; caught between moving locomotive and door. Severe internal injuries resulted.

Dec. 23.—Employe of novelty mill; car loaded with lumber passed over his foot crushing it badly and breaking one of the small bones.

Dec. 23.—Carpenter; fell from roof of barn he was shingling, breaking one leg.

Dec. 23.—Papermaker; splinter entered hand, wound became infected.

Dec. 24.—Lumberman; wrenched his back so severely that he was removed to hospital.

Dec. 24.—Teamster; fell from load of wood; concussion of brain.

Dec. 24.—Overseer in cotton mill; fell 20 feet through scuttle in cotton house, injuring back and hips, though no bones were broken.

Dec. 24.—Wood worker; leaned forward too close to revolving saw, cutting deep gash in shoulder.

Dec. 25.—Employe of bottling works; elevator cable broke and fell, striking him on shoulder breaking collar bone. The elevator fell eight feet, precipitating the injured man to bottom of shaft, causing numerous other painful though not dangerous injuries.

Dec. 28.—Mill wright; hand caught in circular saw, lacerating all, and cutting off end of middle finger.

Dec. 29.—Laborer; while dismantling old boiler, piece of iron struck him in the face, cutting it severely and destroying one eye.

Dec. 30.—Laborer; foot burned by jet from steam drill; inflammation developed.

Dec. 31.—Deck hand; caught in stern line as he was about to cast off and leg was broken.

Dec. 31.—Laborer; left hand badly cut by steam shovel.

Dec. 31.—Teamster; binder on load of logs unfastened and struck his arm, breaking it.

Jan. 1, 1910.—Carriage wood worker; hand came in contact with revolving circular saw, severing four fingers of left hand at first joint.

Jan. 3.—Paper worker; caught in hook in handling paper reels; thumb dislocated at second joint.

Jan. 4.—Meat cutter; in turning a heavy piece of frozen meat, his hand came in contact with knife, inflicting wound three inches in length.

Jan. 5.—Lineman; fell from pole; bruised and shaken, but no bones broken.

Jan. 5.—Boat builder; cut fingers on saw, amputation narrowly averted.

Jan. 5.—Machinist; struck by block of wood; wrist sprained and bruised.

Jan. 6.—Mill wright; hand drawn into gears of paper machine, right hand so crushed that four fingers were amputated.

Jan. 6.—Cotton mill operative; caught left hand in moving gears, only thumb and small part of little finger saved.

Jan. 6.—Mill operative; fingers caught in beater of waste opener; all fingers of left hand torn off.

Jan. 7.—Woodworker; caught his left hand in circular saw in bobbin factory. Two fingers and thumb cut off and hand lacerated.

Jan. 7.—Laborer; birch log fell on his leg causing compound fracture.

Jan. 8.—Freight conductor; knocked down by passing engine; dangerously injured.

Jan. 8.—Teamster; log rolled on right leg, breaking leg.

Jan. 10.—Woodsmen; log rolled on leg, broke both bones and crushed muscles.

Jan. 10.—Laborer on ice fields; cake of ice fell on foot crushing it badly.

Jan. 11.—Farmer; jumped on hay hook left by hay pressers; made deep wound in heel.

Jan. 11.—Brakeman; run over by engine; right leg cut off below knee; was attempting to board engine while at work.

Jan. 11.—Woodsmen; axe slipped cutting off three toes.

Jan. 11.—Laborer; premature explosion of dynamite in sewer

trench caused flying earth and rocks to lacerate face and hands very severely.

Jan. 12.—Laborer; fell from second story of building 15 feet, fracturing skull.

Jan. 12.—Carpenter; fell from roof striking on stone posts, breaking leg and suffering strains and bruises.

Jan. 12.—Shipper; sprained muscles of back lifting paper.

Jan. 12.—Pulp maker; fingers caught in barking machinery; three fingers lacerated.

Jan. 13.—Sawyer; clothing caught in projecting set-screw, carried around shaft several times; right arm terribly lacerated and head cut.

Jan. 13.—Car repairer; piece of iron fell on his leg bruising it severely.

Jan. 13.—Pulp worker; wounded toe with fork used in handling chips.

Jan. 14.—Woodsman; tree fell on his leg breaking it.

Jan. 14.—Laborer; caught right hand in circular saw in mill cutting off two fingers and badly lacerating the hand.

Jan. 15.—Employe in fertilizer mill; fell 25 feet from elevator into hopper; sprains and bruises.

Jan 15.—Mail clerk; struck by train while transporting mail in station; head cut severely and three ribs broken.

Jan. 15.—Steel worker; steel bar run through shoe, hot steel burning sole of foot horribly; was held prisoner by shoe many minutes while bar tortured him.

Jan. 15.—Shoe stitcher; female; needle broken and driven through finger.

Jan. 15.—Shoe stitcher; female; needle driven through thumb.

Jan. 15.—Pulp worker; hand caught in pump gear; thumb jammed and lacerated.

Jan. 16.—Carpenter; roof bracket gave way precipitating him 30 feet to ground. His fall was broken in part by a projecting staging and he escaped with a fracture of one fore arm.

Jan. 17.—Laborer; thrown from sled to pavement; slight concussion of brain.

Jan. 17.—Moth gatherer; fell 20 feet from tree to ice covered walk; struck fence in his fall tearing muscles from right arm; unconscious several hours from shock.

Jan. 17.—Brakeman; caught little finger in air hose coupling, severing it.

Jan. 18.—Woodsman; struck by rolling log; ligaments torn from knee; leg torn and lacerated.

Jan. 18.—Slate worker; caught ring finger while at work on rubbing bed, crushing that member badly.

Jan. 18.—Woodsman; axe slipped, cutting off all the toes on his right foot.

Jan. 20.—Carpenter; fell from staging to rock pile; face lacerated; bad shock.

Jan. 20.—Spool maker; hand caught in belt; right wrist broken in two places; body bruised when victim was thrown against side of building.

Jan. 20.—Laborer; fell through scaffold; leg wrenched.

Jan. 20.—Laborer; struck forearm with hammer, causing bruise and inflammation.

Jan. 21.—Papermaker; caught in machine; left thumb sprained and burst open.

Jan. 22.—Woodsman; axe struck through decayed limb and into leg to the bone.

Jan. 23.—Papermaker; slipped on wet floor, striking against box; knee bruised resulting in "water on the knee."

Jan. 24.—Teamster; slipped on ice in mill yard, falling on pile of spool blocks and breaking three ribs.

Jan. 24.—Brakeman; caught in brake and hand crushed.

Jan. 24.—Woodsman; struck by falling tree; leg broken just below knee.

Jan. 25.—Woodsman; axe slipped and cut foot badly.

Jan. 25.—Lineman; electrocuted while at work on pole. Guy wire on pole came in contact with light wire.

Jan. 25.—Wood sawyer; caught right hand in saw; index finger cut off; two others lacerated.

Jan. 26.—Longshoreman; caught by avalanche of grain in hold of steamer; shoveled out after being buried 15 minutes; narrow escape from suffocation.

Jan. 26.—Street railway employe; stepped on spike on freight car; taken to hospital.

Jan. 26.—Paper shipper; left hand caught between paper roll and post; little finger badly jammed.

Jan. 27.—Employe of iron and steel works; piece of iron or steel flew from shears; struck leg, breaking ankle and causing permanent injury.

Jan. 27.—Woodsman; axe slipped; leg gashed.

Jan. 27.—Teamster; leg crushed by falling horse.

Jan. 28.—Shoe operative; caught right hand in machine; thumb and third finger severely jammed.

Jan. 28.—Longshoreman; pick driven through foot while unloading schooner.

Jan. 29.—Pulp mill employe; elevator fell nine feet when cable broke throwing him against roll of paper, fracturing left thigh.

Jan. 30.—Section hand; hand caught in hand car; finger severed.

Jan. 30.—Woodsman; cut knee.

Jan. 31.—Woodsman; scalded by steam escaping from steam log hauler.

Jan. 31.—Paper mill employe; grinder flange weighing 800 pounds broke and fell upon him; his right leg was fractured, a bone in his foot injured, and he was otherwise severely bruised.

Feb. 1.—Papermill employe; fingers of left hand jammed while at work in mill.

Feb. 1.—Blacksmith; missed stroke with heavy sledge which rebounded from anvil striking him in forehead, making severe cut.

Feb. 1.—Machine operative; female; caught index finger in machine; serious injury.

Feb. 1.—Saw mill employe; struck by board which flew from saw; eight stitches were required to close the wound in his ear and face.

Feb. 2.—Car repairer; was at work under freight car when train was started; one foot was badly wrenched, his face bruised and he was internally injured.

Feb. 2.—Bridge worker; struck in eye by sliver of steel; sight affected.

Feb. 2.—Woodsman; caught between two logs and one leg crushed at ankle.

Feb. 3.—Papermaker; scalded by steam jet.

Feb. 3.—Steel worker; fell from roof while at work on smoke stack, breaking left arm.

Feb. 3.—Electrical engineer; burned by flash from switch in power plant; face, neck, hands and eyes badly burned.

Feb. 4.—Woodsman; ankle broken.

Feb. 5.—Carpenter; fell from roof while removing snow; ankle broken and other injuries.

Feb. 7.—Lineman; fell from ladder; wrist broken.

Feb. 7.—Saw mill employe; hand cut on circular saw.

Feb. 7.—Pulp maker; sleeve caught in belt, throwing him against projecting set screw; carried around shaft 20 times; left thigh broken; right thigh broken twice; cuts about face, back, right arm, hand and body; and badly bruised.

Feb. 7.—Steamfitter; large valve dropped on left thumb; thumb and hand lacerated and bruised.

Feb. 7.—Wood worker; gloved left hand caught in shingle machine, drawing it into cutters. His fingers on that hand were instantly severed. In pulling away, he swung his right hand against the whirling knives of a buzz planer, severing all the fingers of his right hand also.

Feb. 8.—Teamster; in breaking off a limb which interfered with the moving of his load of logs, splinters flew into one of his eyes; narrowly escaped losing sight.

Feb. 8.—Mason tender; fell from plank walk with load of bricks, one of which cut bad gash in his head.

Feb. 10.—Wood sawyer; right hand came in contact with circular saw; index finger severed.

Feb. 10.—Quarryman; struck by falling piece of rock and thrown 15 feet; badly bruised.

Feb. 10.—Building mover; fell under shoe of moving apparatus and was badly bruised.

Feb. 12.—Sawyer; badly bruised while at work.

Feb. 12.—Pulpmaker; slight cut on little finger became infected.

Feb. 14.—Boiler maker; was standing on plank between two locomotives when it gave way precipitating him to concrete floor ten feet below; head cut, and head and chest injured.

Feb. 14.—Laborer; caught in slide of coal; muscles and tendons over arch of foot badly bruised and swollen.

Feb. 15.—Pulp mill employe; in smoothing out wrinkle in pulp, drawn into rolls and horribly mangled; hand, arm, shoulder and head drawn into space six inches wide.

Feb. 16.—Longshoreman; struck by falling lump of coal while at work in hold of vessel; head severely cut.

Feb. 16.—Stone cutter; stone chip struck his left eye, destroying the sight.

Feb. 16.—Printer; foot caught in paper cutter and badly crushed; two toes cut off.

Feb. 16.—Granite worker; hand jammed by moving block of stone; hand crushed.

Feb. 16.—Wood sawyer; struck elbow upon circular saw; severely cut.

Feb. 16.—Woolen mill operative; loom weight dropped on foot, badly bruising it.

Feb. 17.—Paper mill employe; struck by sheet of iron; hand deeply cut.

Feb. 17.—Millwright; struck by flying nut; left thumb badly bruised.

Feb. 17.—Cotton warp spinner; female; slipped on floor while about her regular duties; hip broken.

Feb. 18.—Woodworker; hand hurt in box mill.

Feb. 18.—Woolen mill employe; arm caught in gear in spinning room; flesh torn.

Feb. 19.—Woolen weaver; female; foot caught on loom and badly lacerated.

Feb. 19.—Woodworker; left hand came in contact with circular saw; index and second fingers badly lacerated.

Feb. 19.—Woolen card tender; female; clothing caught in belt; thrown over pulley, striking against post; head cut and seriously bruised.

Feb. 21.—Lineman; took hold of iron brace which was wet permitting his hand to slip against live wire; hand burned and victim was unconscious half an hour.

Feb. 22.—Railroad employe; struck by train; badly injured.

Feb. 22.—Miller; caught sleeve in gearing of grist mill; muscles of right arm torn from bone.

Feb. 22.—Sailor; caught hand in pump gear on schooner; one finger amputated.

Feb. 22.—Cotton mill operative; third finger of left hand jammed in loom.

Feb. 22.—Iron moulder; spilled molten iron on one foot. The shock caused him to tip the ladle so far that the other foot was covered with molten iron also.

Feb. 23.—Train hand; back bruised in train collision.

Feb. 25.—Laborer; both legs cut off by locomotive while he was shoveling snow from tracks.

Feb. 25.—Cotton mill operative; fell down elevator well; right arm fractured.

Feb. 25.—Laborer; freight car passed over foot, crushing it; was helping to move car on siding.

Feb. 25.—Sawmill hand; caught in belt while putting it on revolving pulley; leg torn off; arm broken in three places; clothing stripped from body; internal injuries.

Feb. 26.—Woodworker; caught hand in machinery; one finger so badly mangled that amputation was necessary.

Feb. 26.—Woodworker; caught hand in circular saw; palm of hand torn out and cords cut.

Feb. 28.—Woodworker; end of left thumb so badly lacerated in lock cutter that amputation was necessary.

Feb. 28.—Teamster; caught in logging chain and leg badly wrenched.

Mar. 1.—Wood chopper; falling tree broke leg in two places.

Mar. 1.—Woolen weaver; female; clothing caught between pulley and belt; clothing stripped off; arm and body badly bruised.

Mar. 1.—Carpenter; fell from roof of building he was dismantling, struck on old boards filled with nails; numerous bruises and lacerations; badly wrenched.

Mar. 2.—Carpenter; caught thumb in circular saw, splitting it from tip to hand.

Mar. 2.—Woolen weaver; female; struck by moving part of loom; wrist broken.

Mar. 4.—Woodworker; caught hand between belt and pulley of shingle saw; hand wrenched.

Mar. 5.—Woodsman; struck by falling tree; serious injuries.

Mar. 10.—Lineman; fell from top of pole when guy wire broke; leg fractured.

Mar. 10.—Teamster; fell from load when chain broke; left leg fractured.

Mar. 10.—Laundryman; sleeve caught while he was shifting belt; wrist sprained and two bones broken.

Mar. 10.—Sail maker; cut wrist.

Mar. 10.—Wood sawyer; caught hand in slab saw; one finger badly cut.

Mar. 11.—Quarryworker; falling rock injured him quite severely.

Mar. 11.—Woodworker; two fingers severed in slasher of barrel stove mill.

Mar. 15.—Laborer; fell 20 feet in fertilizer plant; left leg broken; other bruises.

Mar. 15.—Laborer; caught in automatic carrier in fertilizer plant; numerous lacerations.

Mar. 15.—Brakeman; slipped while shifting cars and fell on one arm breaking it.

Mar. 15.—Millwright; lifting, strained muscles of back.

Mar. 16.—Longshoreman; large piece of freight fell on leg, breaking it.

Mar. 16.—Carpenter; while applying tar to shingled roof, slipped in tar and fell; one hip dislocated; both legs broken.

Mar. 17.—Wood worker; canvas glove caught in buzz planer cutting off two fingers from left hand.

Mar. 17.—Laborer; fell from wagon; ankle sprained.

Mar. 18.—Teamster; thrown under horses when they became frightened at falling plank in mill yard; other falling plank struck victim; severely wrenched and bruised.

Mar. 18.—Wood sawyer; revolving circular saw escaped from bearings, striking him in chest and running up over his shoulder; terrible wound requiring 61 stitches to close.

Mar. 19.—Wood sawyer; fell on revolving saw; elbow badly cut.

Mar. 19.—Papermaker; caught in calendar machine; forefinger severed.

Mar. 21.—Conductor; struck by passing team while boarding his car; clothing torn, back and leg injured.

Mar. 21.—Brakeman; hand caught between cars; thumb and forefinger badly mutilated.

Mar. 21.—Brakeman; hand caught between cars; hand crushed.

Mar. 21.—Millwright; knee lacerated by nail.

Mar. 22.—Woodworker; caught in shafting while oiling, whirled around two shafts and through a partition; one arm dislocated at elbow and body badly bruised.

Mar. 22.—Woodworker; hand came in contact with circular saw; one finger of left hand severed.

Mar. 23.—Clerk; caught on meat hook in jumping from shelf to which he had climbed to get some goods; was hung on hook by the arm until assistance arrived; arm badly cut.

Mar. 24.—Tanner; caught in skiving machine; three fingers of right hand lacerated.

Mar. 24.—Papermaker; left hand jammed between rolls; nail of one finger taken off.

Mar. 24.—Woodworker; left hand caught in circular saw; thumb cut off and index finger torn.

Mar. 24.—Woodworker; struck by stick which flew from lath machine; eye severely injured.

Mar. 24.—Boy 13 years old; taking wood away from saw, hand came in contact with saw; two fingers and thumb severed.

Mar. 25.—Building mover; struck by bricks knocked from chimney as house passed tree.

Mar. 27.—Pulp mill employe; lifted paper roll, causing rupture.

Mar. 28.—Ship carpenter; caught right foot under timber; foot badly sprained.

Mar. 29.—Brakeman; foot caught under locomotive and so badly crushed that it was necessary to amputate it.

Mar. 31.—Wood sawyer; caught hand in revolving saw; index finger of left hand cut off; second finger badly cut.

April 1.—Laborer; falling roll of paper bruised top of foot from great toe to instep.

April 2.—Brakeman; struck telephone pole while shifting cars; badly injured.

April 4.—Papermaker; stepped on back board covered with paper, falling on same; contusion on chest under left arm and muscles strained.

April 6.—Saw mill hand; lost control of log which rolled over him crushing leg and breaking bones.

April 7.—Wood sawyer; sawed off two fingers with circular saw.

April 8.—Plasterer; fell from staging and broke knee cap.

April 8.—Woodworker; fingers of right hand badly mutilated by buzz planer.

April 8.—Laborer; struck by ice hook while discharging ice on wharf; arm badly lacerated.

April 8.—Woodchopper; cut hand severely.

April 8.—Paper mill employe; hand caught while putting wire on paper machine; flesh stripped from back of right hand and palm of same hand lacerated.

April 9.—Millwright; wrench slipped from nut; slight wound on elbow which later became inflamed.

April 10.—Car worker; fell from staging in car shops, breaking two ribs and badly bruising body.

April 10.—Woodsmen; thrown by falling tree, axe cut hand so severely that 14 stitches were required to close the wound.

April 10.—Woodchopper; axe slipped, making bad gash in foot.

April 11.—Car repairer; plank broke, precipitating victim and 100-pound wedge into pit; four-inch cut on head besides bruises.

April 12.—Papermaker; finger caught in calendars; severely jammed.

April 12.—Car repairer; at work in railroad yards when misstep caused him to fall and break his leg.

April 12.—Farmer; fell from load of hay when binder rope broke; concussion of brain and spine.

April 12.—Tanner; left hand and arm caught in softening machine; arm badly strained and bruised.

April 13.—Boiler maker; staging fell; ankle broken and ligament torn.

April 13.—Saw mill hand; struck by axe, head cut.

April 14.—Woodsmen; axe slipped; foot badly cut.

April 14.—Woodworker; hand came in contact with saw; cut across knuckles.

April 15.—Laborer; caught between moving scow and bridge; left hip dislocated.

April 15.—Oiler; projecting set-screw caught victim, tearing clothes from body, bruising him and wrenching muscles.

April 16.—Papermaker; fell into hole in mill yard; injuring hip severely.

April 16.—Pulp mill employe; lost portion of thumb in cutter.

April 16.—Sawmill employe; compound fracture of arm.

April 18.—Woodworker; hand came in contact with circular saw, severing cords and otherwise badly lacerating that member.

April 19.—Laborer; rolling paper caught thumb, crushing it.

April 19.—Engineer; hand torn in machinery.

April 20.—Woodworker; piece of wood thrown from saw struck him on right side, causing very severe internal injuries.

April 20.—Woodworker; clothing caught in revolving shaft; victim thrown over shafting; clothing torn off and body bruised.

April 20.—Laborer; caught in automatic dump car while removing gravel from it; chest jammed.

April 20.—Woodworker; hand came in contact with circular saw, severing three fingers.

April 21.—Lumberman; thumb broken by blow from saw carriage.

April 21.—Papermaker; right knee twisted and strained while attending machine.

April 22.—Pulp maker; little finger crushed between box and machine.

April 24.—Laborer; was unloading rails from flat car, when train was moved, the rails striking him in face, bruising and lacerating it.

April 25.—Laborer; struck by flying cant dog; head and body badly bruised.

April 27.—Freight handler; case fell on ankle, spraining it.

April 27.—Electrician; hand came in contact with live wire, burning it; jumped 12 feet to concrete floor to avoid wire and sprained ankle.

April 27.—Woodworker; fingers lacerated by shingle saw.

April 29.—Two mechanics; soldering gasoline tank, thrown many feet in air by explosion; badly burned and bruised.

April 29.—Woodworker; arm came in contact with revolving saw while putting on belt dressing; bone nearly severed, arm crippled.

April 30.—Papermaker; caught in whirling shafting; two ribs broken; side bruised; left eye cut.

April 30.—Brakeman; run over by shifting engine; right leg severed.

May 4.—Woodworker; caught in bolter; arm so badly cut that amputation was necessary.

May 4.—Laborer; hand caught in circular saw; three fingers lost.

May 5.—Woodworker; hand came in contact with circular saw; three fingers cut off.

May 5.—Laborer; derrick gear burst, flying parts hitting victim on hands and face; many lacerations and bruises.

May 5.—Pulp worker; two fingers crushed in grinder.

May 5.—Woodworker; fell on saw while working on belt; arm cut off.

May 6.—Stone cutter; compound fracture of ankle while unloading stone.

May 6.—Shirt factory employe; caught in band machine; three fingers cut off.

May 7.—Woolen carder; female; hand caught and several fingers crushed.

May 9.—Woodworker; forefinger of right hand severed by buzz planer.

May 10.—Cotton mill operative; caught in belt; right arm, shoulder and side of head cut and bruised.

May 10.—Steam fitter; foot bruised by piece of pipe.

May 11.—Woodworker; two fingers severed and third badly cut in cylinder planer.

May 11.—Woodworker; caught while putting on belt of shingle machine; carried around shaft, striking against beams; both legs mangled and broken, arms fractured and body bruised; both legs amputated.

May 11.—Sawyer; struck by saw carriage; three ribs fractured; lung pierced.

May 11.—Woodworker; right arm caught in belt, whirled about shafting until clothes gave way releasing him; many painful flesh wounds.

May 11.—Pulp worker; foot run over by truck loaded with paper; ankle sprained.

May 12.—Lineman; ladder slipped, precipitating victim 20 feet to pile of granite chips; right ankle broken.

May 12.—Quarryworker; falling stone crushed foot into shapeless mass; amputated just above ankle.

May 13.—Woodworker; caught right hand in edger; hand twisted off three inches above wrist.

May 13.—Foreman in lumber mill; caught in whirling shaft; clothing torn off; body badly bruised.

May 13.—Engineer; valve blew out; face and eye scalded by escaping steam.

May 14.—Printing pressman; caught in press; hand mangled.

May 14.—Carpenter; fell from roof; four ribs and left fore arm fractured and hip injured.

May 14.—Woodworker; caught in planer; hand badly lacerated.

May 14.—Longshoremen; struck glancing blow by falling bucket; one cut and bruised about the head, the other injured about the back.

May 16.—Laborer; struck by falling stone in building under construction; leg badly bruised.

May 16.—Steam shovel handler; fell on shovel arm, breaking one leg and dislocating ankle.

May 17.—Laborer; foot caught between moving elevator and floor; foot badly jammed.

May 17.—Shipper; arm bruised at elbow joint by two rolls of paper.

May 18.—Sawmill employe; caught between two logs; right foot and leg jammed.

May 18.—Foundryman; caught in belt, head struck machine, cutting scalp; cuts on right leg below the knee.

May 18.—Woodworker; struck by swinging log in saw mill and thrown against saw; leg cut from heel to knee.

May 18.—Woodworker; struck by swinging log in saw mill and leg broken.

May 19.—Laborer; while piling pulp in pulp mill, strained his back very severely.

May 20.—Wharf builder; struck by falling piles, badly bruised and lacerated.

May 20.—Cotton mill operative; caught leg in machine; flesh lacerated.

May 21.—Woodworker; pile of lumber fell, breaking leg.

May 21.—Woolen carder; caught hand in card, lacerating it so badly that one finger was amputated.

May 21.—Woolen mill operative; one finger on left hand caught in gears, amputation necessary.

May 23.—Lineman; cross arm on pole gave way, precipitating him to ground; badly injured.

May 24.—Locomotive fireman; struck by mail crane; rendered unconscious, but escaped permanent injury.

May 25.—Freight handler; stepped into open elevator well, falling 25 feet; internally injured.

May 26.—Laborer; fell while at work in coal sheds; cut about head, hands and body.

May 27.—Woodchopper; axe slipped, cutting gash three inches long in right leg.

May 27.—Quarryman; struck by flying granite chips; badly cut on face and hands.

May 28.—Elevator man; caught in elevator hoist; leg drawn in and broken.

May 28.—Brakeman; knocked from top of box car; seriously injured.

May 31.—Bricklayer; struck by falling brick; slight concussion and bruises from fall from staging.

June 1.—Carpenter; struck by falling rivet; severe scalp wound.

June 1.—Freight handler; struck by falling steel rails; leg crushed and broken.

June 1.—Laborer; struck by dirt train; two-inch scalp wound on head; cut on left side of face.

June 1.—Woolen carder; foot caught in machinery; foot and ankle so crushed that amputation was necessary.

June 2.—Laborer; caught right hand in shears of pulley; index finger pulled out and second finger lacerated and tendon cut.

June 2.—Brakeman; fell under locomotive; both feet so badly crushed that amputation was necessary; spinal column dislocated; internal injuries.

June 4.—Switchman; run over by switching engine; foot cut off.

June 4.—Painter; ladder blown down by high wind, striking victim over right eye, inflicting bad scalp wound.

June 4.—Laborer; caught in cave-in; leg crushed.

June 7.—Laborer in paper mill; turned ankle, spraining joint and ligaments.

June 13.—Brakeman; was moving car with bar, when car suddenly rolled back across his right foot, crushing it.

June 14.—Woodworker; caught in gears; two fingers crushed off.

June 14.—Carpenters; fell from staging when bracket gave way; one had severe internal injuries; other broke ankle.

June 15.—Baggage man; struck by locomotive; one arm amputated; internal injuries.

June 15.—Car repairer; falling draw bar weighing 600 pounds struck him across abdomen; severe injuries.

June 16.—Carpenter; fell from staging; leg and hip injured.

June 20.—Shoe operative; caught in emery wheel; finger ground off.

June 20.—Painter; fell from staging, breaking left leg.

June 20.—Saw mill hand; hand came in contact with saw; three fingers cut off.

June 20.—Teamster; team went over bank; several ribs cracked; numerous cuts and bruises.

June 24.—Laborer; caught in cave-in and leg broken.

June 25.—Wood sawyer; fell on revolving saw; right arm cut off and side gashed.

June 25.—Painter; ladder slipped; left arm, three ribs, three bones in foot broken and internal injuries.

June 27.—Painter; fell from roof; right arm broken, body cut and bruised.

June 28.—Brakeman; fell between cars; right leg cut off; left foot crushed; head cut.

June 28.—Elevator boy; caught in elevator; wrist broken; internal injuries.

June 28.—Woodchopper; axe rebounded, causing wound on head.

June 29.—Papermaker; right hand caught in calendar rolls; ends of fingers crushed.

July 2.—Slasher tender in cotton mill; fell from ladder while opening a skylight; both arms broken.

July 4.—Street railway conductor; thrown from car on sharp curve; wrist badly cut, stomach and legs injured.

July 5.—Cotton mill operative; left thumb crushed in machine; nail torn out.

July 5.—Shoe operative; female; hand caught in perforating machine; badly lacerated.

July 5.—Pulp worker; fell into river and narrowly escaped drowning.

July 5.—Dyer; pail of hot liquor in dye house overturned, scalding him.

July 6.—Papermaker; left hand caught in calendar rolls and the ends of the middle and ring fingers were badly lacerated.

July 7.—Laborer; crushed between moving car and building; severely injured.

July 7.—Spool maker; female; finger caught in machine and lacerated.

July 8.—Farmer; end of middle finger of right hand severed by mowing machine cutter when horses started.

July 10.—Paper mill employe; lost control of a truck load of paper, fell and truck crushed middle finger of right hand.

July 11.—Laborer; fell 25 feet into pit; spine severely injured.

July 11.—Quarryworker; leg broken by falling stone.

July 12.—Stone cutter; hand crushed by falling stone.

July 12.—Laborer; fell from scaffold; three ribs broken.

July 13.—Laborer; caught in elevator; foot badly crushed.

July 14.—Blacksmith; piece of steel flew into eye, causing serious injury.

July 15.—Carpenter; piece of wood thrown from saw, causing severe cut on body.

July 15.—Laborer; foot lacerated while at work in pulp mill.

July 16.—Farmer; fell from scaffold in barn; right shoulder badly wrenched.

July 18.—Potter; left leg caught in clay grinder; leg amputated above knee.

July 18.—Laborer; tripped over kettle of hot tar; face and arms badly burned.

July 18.—Laborer; fell through open elevator well; three ribs broken and injured internally.

July 18.—Mason; fell four stories when falling granite block struck staging; minor bruises and cuts.

July 18.—Granite worker; caught by steel cable and thrown 10 feet into the air; concussion of the brain resulted.

July 18.—Laborer; caught in slide of gravel in pit; both thighs broken.

July 20.—Laborer; at work on mowing machine when hand slipped on to cutters; thumb severed.

July 20.—Iron worker; hand slipped into iron shears; thumb cut off and back of hand badly lacerated.

July 21.—Fireman; face, chest and arms burned when fire burst from furnace door.

July 21.—Two painters; decayed gutter allowed staging to fall; one fractured shoulder and cut head severely, other badly bruised and injured internally.

July 24.—Lumberman; hand caught between log and cant dog, crushing it.

July 25.—Laborer; buried in slide of gravel in pit; badly bruised and shaken.

July 25.—Saw mill hand; fell on revolving circular saw; disembowelled.

July 25.—Carpenter; fell from roof; badly bruised and shaken.

July 26.—Papermaker; fell downstairs in mill; badly cut at base of skull.

July 26.—Mason's helper; while at work in paper mill, pile of iron tube cores fell, causing abrasion on right arm. This wound became infected so that victim could not work for a week.

July 27.—Papermaker; strained his back in removing set of rolls from paper machine.

July 27.—Laundress; caught hand in extractor; arm so twisted that bone was broken at elbow.

July 28.—Laborer; foot caught between plank and floor of moving elevator when plank came in contact with floor above; ankle sprained, arch of foot bruised, two toes broken.

July 29.—Papermaker; in adjusting machine, fell, wrenching left arm in shoulder joint.

July 29.—Papermaker; left arm caught in calendar rolls while removing broken paper; arm burned from shoulder to middle third of forearm, two-thirds of its surface; backs of three fingers of right hand also burned.

July 29.—Laborer in paper mill; strained left side in lifting paper.

July 30.—Cotton mill operative; finger caught under falling machinery and badly jammed.

July 30.—Papermaker; fell upon rapidly moving paper, the friction of which burned his left arm from wrist to shoulder.

Aug. 1.—Locomotive fireman; jumped from cab to escape scalding steam from broken boiler tube; struck on head, cutting it badly.

Aug. 2.—Mason; insecure bracket caused fall from second story; severe shock.

Aug. 3.—Carpenter; finger jammed under timber; badly cut.

Aug. 4.—Cotton carder; caught fingers in revolving card, arm was drawn in and so horribly mangled that amputation above the elbow was necessary.

Aug. 4.—Stone cutter; struck by flying stone chip; deep cut in eye, but sight saved.

Aug. 5.—Metal worker; hand caught in sheet metal press; three fingers jammed off.

Aug. 5.—Laborer; leg broken while piling logs at pulp mill.

Aug. 6.—Woodworker; struck by slasher; wound five inches in length and four inches in width on shoulder; muscle torn off.

Aug. 8.—Wood worker; hand slipped into buzz planer; four fingers of left hand cut off.

Aug. 8.—Woodworker; arm caught in cog gear; wound required 16 stitches to close.

Aug. 9.—Woodworker; hand caught in circular saw; badly lacerated and two fingers amputated.

Aug. 9.—Paper mill employe; was cleaning around a revolving circular saw with his hand; two fingers cut off and tip of third lacerated.

Aug. 10.—Laborer; struck in left eye by flying sliver of steel; very serious injury.

Aug. 12.—Machinist; piece of steel flew into eye when he was grinding on an emery wheel; corner of right eye bruised. tact with revolving saw.

Aug. 13.—Woodworker; struck by flying timber; skull fractured.

Aug. 13.—Tanner; left arm drawn into dressing machine; flesh torn from arm as far as elbow.

Aug. 14.—Foreman of cracker factory; back and feet scalded when tubes blew out of defective boiler.

Aug. 17.—Woodworker; hand came in contact with buzz planer knives; finger mangled.

Aug. 17.—Papermaker; foot caught between two rolls of paper; nails on two toes on right foot crushed off.

Aug. 18.—Woodworker; arm lacerated when it came in con-

Aug. 18.—Carpenter; was shingling roof; in attempting to shift wires which were attached to the building, he received severe shock; hands badly burned.

Aug. 18.—Brakeman; fell from moving train; spine injured.

Aug. 20.—Contractor; derrick came in contact with live wire; shocking contractor severely.

Aug. 22.—Laborer; caught in cave-in; bruised and wrenched.

Aug. 22.—Papermaker; slipped while lifting, straining side and back.

Aug. 24.—Pulp mill employe; fell against circular saw; hand badly lacerated.

Aug. 24.—Freight handler; car in which he was at work struck by train; victim thrown in such manner that leg was broken and ligament torn.

Aug. 25.—Car repairer; arm badly bruised by flying piece of timber.

Aug. 28.—Papermaker; left hand caught in dryer felt; left wrist badly sprained.

Aug. 31.—Paper mill employe; scratch on finger developed blood poison which incapacitated the victim for three weeks and a half.

Aug.—.—Locomotive engineer; thrown from cab in rear end collision of freight trains; badly shaken and bruised.

Aug.—.—Freight brakeman; fell from car; skull fractured, head cut, shoulder bruised, condition serious when sent to hospital.

Sept. 10.—Stock hauler in paper mill; stepped on nail on iron floor, fell, striking on left arm, severely bruising it.

Sept. 10.—Guide; cut foot while chopping wood; lost much blood before help arrived.

Sept. 12.—Woodworker; arm caught in planer in cooperage plant; left arm severed half way to the elbow.

Sept. 14.—Laborer; right hand caught in ensilage cutter and cut off.

Sept. 14.—Structural iron worker; fell 20 feet; back broken, ear split, internally injured; victim was main support of mother and several brothers and sisters.

Sept. 15.—Papermaker; caught finger in winder; tendon of ring finger partially severed.

Sept. 15.—Carpenter; fell 35 feet from staging on school-house; one leg broken and injured internally.

Sept. 17.—Electrician; came in contact with live wires and received exceedingly severe burns on his hands and face.

Sept. 19.—Lumberman; fell on cross cut saw while at work some distance from camp. Cut was very severe and man suffered terribly during journey on horseback from scene of accident to camp.

Sept. 19.—Woodworker; struck on head by section of pulley which broke while in motion; dangerous injuries.

Sept. 21.—Janitor; fell down flight of stairs in building; badly shaken and bruised.

Sept. 21.—Laborer; caught his hand in barker in box mill; left arm so badly mutilated that amputation above the elbow was necessary.

Sept. 21.—Ship carpenter; fell eight feet to staging; badly bruised and shaken, but no bones broken.

Sept. 22.—Teamster; fell beneath a building he was moving; the right shoulder blade was broken, several ribs broken, both ears nearly torn off, internally injured.

Sept. 24.—Quarryman; struck by dog which slipped from stone; victim thrown ten feet to granite floor of quarry; several ribs broken and face severely cut.

Sept. 24.—Woodworker; struck by knot which was thrown by a circular saw; left eye so badly lacerated that sight is injured.

Sept. 24.—Shoe operative; female; caught in machine; hand lacerated.

Sept. 27.—Laborer; thrown from team when electric car struck it; knee, head and hands bruised.

Oct. 1.—Papermaker; was passing between two sets of calendars when he slipped and in putting up his hand to prevent falling, caught fingers in rolls; hand badly crushed.

Oct. 5.—Laborer; in tripping derrick bucket, left hand was caught and back of that member badly bruised.

Oct. 5.—Quarryman; thrown to pile of rocks, severe shock and spine bruised. Victim was standing on timber which lay across a rock, piece of stone fell from derrick to the projecting end, throwing victim 15 feet into the air as from a catapult.

Oct. 6.—Carpenter; fell from staging which was insecure; left ankle sprained.

Oct. 6.—Carpenter; fell from staging which was insecure; elbow bruised and whole body badly shaken.

Oct. 7.—Paper ruler; in drawing knife toward him it slipped; cutting deep gash in thigh.

Oct. 7.—Laborer; fell through staging of large building under construction; both legs fractured. It was necessary to cut off one foot.

Oct. 7.—Teamster; part of load of gravel fell on him, injuring his leg.

Oct. 7.—Barker in pulp mill; struck in eye by piece of bark which flew from his machine; eye badly injured.

Oct. 14.—Foreman in wood working plant; one thumb badly lacerated when hand came in contact with revolving saw.

Oct. 15.—Lineman; grasped a live wire; shock caused him to fall from top of pole into a carriage which was standing under him. His back was bruised, right shoulder wrenched and head severely cut behind his left ear.

Oct. 15.—Shoe shop foreman; fell through passageway in course of construction. One elbow was broken and ligaments torn, an ankle sprained and his face bruised and lacerated.

Oct. 17.—Electrician; came in contact with live wire in power house; both hands were badly burned; rendered unconscious by shock.

Oct. 17.—Lath sawyer; lath bolt caught in machine; in trying to remove it, operative put left hand on saw; all fingers and thumb cut off.

Oct. 19.—Sawmill employe; struck in groin by board which was hurled by rapidly revolving saw; badly bruised.

Oct. 19.—Carpenter; hand came in contact with circular saw; index finger amputated; other fingers badly lacerated.

Oct. 19.—Foundryman; fell over coal hod in foundry, breaking bone in ankle and badly spraining ligaments.

Oct. 19.—Carpenter; fell from staging to ground 30 feet below; collar bone broken, severe bruises and internal injuries resulted.

Oct. 24.—Employe; on paper machine; caught in belt; whirled about a big wheel and flung a dozen feet to concrete floor; skull fractured.

Oct. 25.—Motorman; struck by live wire; rendered unconscious and later was mentally deranged.

Oct. 26.—Carpenter; at work in power station when caught and whirled around shafting; one leg and rib fractured.

Oct. 27.—Woodsman; caught by falling tree; right leg broken below the knee.

Oct. 28.—Saw mill employe; left foot caught between two moving logs and so badly crushed and lacerated that it was necessary to amputate a portion of the foot.

Oct. 28.—Woodworker; legs cut by falling chisel; five stitches were required to close the wound in left leg; two stitches closed wound in right ankle; heel cord on right foot was severed.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Dec.—J. Albert Gould, about 30 years of age, of Hyannis, Mass., a brakeman in the employ of the Maine Central Railroad, was caught between moving train and freight platform, a space of nine inches, and so badly crushed that he died a few hours later.

Dec. 6.—Charles E. Williams, aged 46 years, of Bath, a piper in the employ of the Sagadahoc Light and Heat Company, was run over by a shifting engine in the yard of the Bath Iron Works and received injuries from which he died a few hours later. The victim was laying a gas main at the time of the accident and the engine backed down upon him. Three daughters, a son and three brothers survive.

Dec. 10.—Eben L. Coombs, 25 years of age, a laborer from New Bedford, Mass., who fell from a roof in Millinocket December 8th, died in the hospital at Bangor. The victim was shoveling snow when he fell to the ground breaking his neck.

Dec. 15.—Melvin Pineo, a young woodsman, was chopping in the woods near Eagle Lake when the tree on which he was at work, fell on him, crushing him to death. A mother survives him.

Dec. 16.—W. D. Thompson, aged 53 years, died following the amputation of his left leg, which had been crushed in the belt and pulley of a portable threshing machine. A widow and three sons survive.

Dec. 16.—James R. Perkins, aged 23 years, a carpenter in the employ of the Hollingsworth and Whitney Company at Madison, was caught on a slowly revolving shaft and received injuries from which he died the next day. The victim was making alterations in the bottom of a sliver tank when his braces or frock caught in a projecting set-screw. He attempted to throw off his clothing, but was unsuccessful. Fellow employes protected him what they could and doubtless saved him from instant death. A wife and one child survive.

Dec. 18.—Eugene Anderson of Haynesville, a boy not quite 16 years of age, who was engaged as a fireman in his father's lumber mill, was caught in the main drive belt and carried to line of shafting around which he was whirled. He died within a few minutes. His head, left hand and both feet were crushed, right arm broken, right knee disjointed and he was injured internally.

Dec. 21.—Frank Mahar of Calais, aged 56 years, at work shoveling coal in the hold of the schooner Roger Drury, was struck on the head by a coal tub when the hoisting tackle broke. He died instantly. A wife and family survive.

Dec. 23.—A man named Langley, 68 years of age, of Barrington, N. H., was struck by a piece of lumber thrown by the saw in his son's mill at Woolwich, and died within a few moments.

Dec. 26.—Charles Gallant, 55 years of age, the only means of support of nine children, received injuries while lowering the drop at the dock of the Eastern Steamship Company in Lubec, which resulted in his death a few hours later.

Jan. 3.—Lewis Whitening of Smyrna, a teamster, was thrown from a load of potatoes, the sled passing over his neck and killing him instantly. He was 27 years of age and unmarried.

Jan. 20.—Napoleon L'Abbe, 69 years of age, of Biddeford, while chopping in a timber lot at lower Biddeford, was struck by a falling tree. His skull and chest were crushed and hip broken. He died in a Biddeford hospital.

Jan. 25.—William McLain, aged 37 years, of Northfield, while working in the woods near his father's lumber camp in Township 37, was instantly killed by a falling tree which struck him on the head.

Feb. 4.—Mason Baker, aged 40 years, was caught in a belt at the Forest paper mills in Yarmouth. The victim was carried up to and around a line of shafting until life was extinct.

Feb. 6.—Eddie Hemore, 23 years of age, while unloading logs from a car into the Great Northern Paper Company's pond was swept into the pond by rolling logs and held there until he drowned. A widow and child were robbed of their means of support.

Feb. 9.—Andrew Durgin, a lumberman, was struck in the head while loading logs at East Watertown and instantly killed.

Feb. 15.—George E. Newbegin, aged 17, an employe of the Eastern Manufacturing Company at South Brewer, received

injuries from which he died fifteen minutes later, when a 30 foot section of shafting fell. A wife, young child and father survive him.

Feb. 16.—George W. Allen, aged 22 years, came in contact with an electric current of 440 volts, while installing motors in mills at Sanford, and was electrocuted.

Feb. 16.—Kusei Nylune, a Finn, 36 years of age, was killed in the Kineo quarry of the Maine Slate Company at Monson by being buried in a slide of debris. A wife and young child in Finland survive.

Feb. 25.—John Holtzeapple, aged 35, a New York structural steel worker fell from an ice covered staging on the new Hinckley bridge to the frozen river 20 feet below. Death was instantaneous. A widow and one child survive.

March 1.—John G. Mace, 30 years of age, a brakeman in the employ of the B. & A., was struck by a pole or iron bar and almost instantly killed while moving cars at Conant's siding near Old Town. The train crew were engaged in "jill-poking" cars, that is, the engine was on one track and was pushing cars on a parallel track by means of a piece of timber which rested on the pilot of the engine and against a corner of the last car. In some way this timber slipped from its socket, striking Mace. A wife and little child, living in Brewer, survive him.

Mar. 2.—Howard Spencer, of Guildford, was struck by a passing train while loading cars with lumber at Howard's crossing near Lower Abbot, and almost instantly killed.

Mar. 8.—Charles Martin of Grand Falls, a lumberman, was caught between a stump and a log which rolled from a sled, and instantly killed.

Mar. 12.—Alonzo Dewitt, aged 28, was killed in the steam rolls of a paper making machine in the mills of the Great Northern Paper Company. Half his body was pulled into the rolls and his neck broken.

Mar. 19.—Hudson Cole, aged 27, of New Limerick, employed in a lumber mill, was caught in a rapidly moving belt while adjusting it. His legs, arms and skull were crushed so that death resulted within two hours.

Mar. 19.—Leonard Russell of Howe Brook, a boy of 15 years of age was caught in a belt while adjusting it. His arms and

and legs were torn from his body, his chest crushed and abdomen torn open.

Mar. 20.—Mike Musherob, died the death of a hero at Madison when he seized a burning fuse in an effort to save the lives of fellow workmen. He was far enough away to have escaped injury had he not interfered, but several others would certainly have been killed. He had the deadly explosive raised to throw it out of range, when his head and hands were blown off. He supported an aged mother and two children.

April 8.—It was reported at Old Town that James Donovan of Shediac, N. B., was drowned a few days before, while crossing Pamedumcook Lake. He, with his foreman, horses and other members of the lumbering crew, were coming out of the woods after the season's operations. The ice was not strong enough.

April 10.—Jesse Reed of Dyer Brook, aged about 25 years, a brakeman in the employ of the B. & A., fell in the yards at Portage and was frightfully mangled. Death must have been instantaneous.

April 29.—Bernadino Ferri, aged 34 years, laborer engaged in excavating on the Rines Hill cut at Augusta, was caught in a slide of earth and rock and crushed to death against the side of a steam shovel. A widow and two children survive in Italy.

April 22.—James Newton, 27 years of age, a resident of Bowdoinham, caught his hand in the machinery while oiling at the Bowdoinham Lumber Company's saw mill and so injured his little finger that amputation was necessary. He died while under the influence of ether administered for the purpose of performing the operation. A widow survives.

April 30.—Fred P. Witham, aged 50, of Ellsworth, was caught in the shafting which was revolving at the rate of 250 revolutions a minute. Death was instantaneous. A widow and five children were bereft of the principal wage earner of the family.

May 7.—Ray Miller of Presque Isle, aged 19 years, employed on a Bangor & Aroostook gravel train at Chapman, was run over while attempting to mount the pilot of the engine. He died within a few hours.

May 14.—Seymour Theriault, aged 35, of St. George, N. B., was struck on the head by a falling hook while shoveling

coal in the hold of the schooner, W. B. Herrick at Calais. Death resulted within a short time.

May 17.—Joseph P. A. Powell of Portland, a boy 16 years of age, who was engaged as a driver by the George C Shaw Company, was caught in a freight elevator in the grocery store and crushed to death.

May 20.—Wesley Burgess of Washburn, employed in T. H. Phair's lumber mill, died from blood poisoning which resulted from a wound made April 20. Burgess stepped on a rapidly revolving circular saw which protruded through the floor. His foot was split as far as the ankle joint.

May 24.—Howard T. Phillips, aged 28 years, a Maine Central R. R. engineer, living at Augusta, was struck by a passing train at Burnham Junction and instantly killed. A widow and two children survive.

May 28.—Charles Smith, aged 25 years, a yardman in the employ of the Maine Central railroad at Chisholm, was thrown under a train while at work and both legs cut off. He lived four and a half hours.

June 2.—Edward H. Rafter of Portland, aged 23 years, a Maine Central yard brakeman, was caught between two car bumpers at Deering Junction and crushed. He died in an ambulance on the way to a hospital.

June 7.—James H. Leard of Portland, aged 25 years, a Maine Central car inspector, was struck by a standpipe while in the performance of his duties near Cumberland Junction, and died within a few moments.

June 21.—George Corbin of Fort Kent, aged 22 years and unmarried, was drowned at Madison while sorting logs.

June 27.—E. L. Hersey, a Bangor & Aroostook freight brakeman, while running ahead of his train to throw a switch at Millinocket, fell and the train passed over him. He was killed instantly.

July.—Ira A. Tilton of Mechanic Falls, 29 years of age, a brakeman employed by the Maine Central railroad, fell under a moving train while attempting to board it at Rumford Junction. His left arm was crushed and cut, shoulder and hip dislocated, ear cut off and otherwise so badly injured that he died within a few hours.

July 3.—Bradford O'Hearn, aged 43, a Portland lineman in the employ of the Consolidated Electric Light Company, fell

from a pole in the Deering district. His head struck the hub of a wheel on the supply wagon breaking his neck. It was believed that a shock caused O'Hearn to fall.

July 5.—Leslie Lombard, a Madison electrician, aged 28 years, fell from the top of a pole when he received a heavy shock. He struck on his head breaking his neck. A widow and one child survive.

July 15.—Oliver M. Perkins, aged 53 years, a farmer of South Penobscot, fell from a load of hay and was instantly killed.

July 21.—Stephen Cahill, aged 34, a farmer of Presque Isle, was instantly killed when a Canadian Pacific train struck his load of hay. A widow and daughter survive.

July 27.—Albert Colley of New Gloucester, aged 33 years, was struck by an engine of the Maine Central Railroad Company at that station and received injuries from which he died a few hours later. Colley was in the employ of the road and was about his work of lighting the switch lamps.

July 28.—Charles A. Cotton of Old Orchard, aged 33 years, an engineer at the Old Orchard House, was struck by a flying screw driver which he was using in repairing a gas machine, receiving injuries which made amputation of the leg necessary. He died as a result of the shock. Cotton released the ratchets, which in turn released a three ton counter weight. As this fell, the apparatus gathered speed until the 18 inch fly wheel burst in fragments. The screw driver was caught by the spokes of the wheel and driven through his leg.

Aug. 8.—Allen Sabine of Clinton, died as the result of an injury to his spine caused by falling from a hay rack five days previous. He was paralyzed three days before death came to his relief.

Aug. 23.—The body of Ralph Martin arrived at Old Town. He was struck by a falling branch which was torn from a tree that was struck by the tree upon which he was at work. The accident occurred on the North branch of the Penobscot East Branch.

Aug. 23.—George S. Mills of Pittsfield, a carpenter, 44 years of age, was instantly killed by falling from the roof of a dwelling house when a staging on which he was at work, gave way. The victim's neck was broken.

Aug. 31.—Ellis Cole, aged 24 years, an express messenger employed by Hoyt's Express Company, was instantly killed at Turner when two cars he was attempting to shackle were driven together so quickly that he was caught between the bumpers, which struck him such a blow over the heart that death resulted.

Sept. 2.—Frank Berry, aged 24 years, a coal trimmer, while at work in the hold of a vessel at the Macks point docks in Searsport was struck on the head by a bolt which fell from the hoisting apparatus. The victim died within a few hours, leaving a bride of two months.

Sept. 7.—Patrick Folan of Portland, aged 65 years, who was employed as a trackman, was found dying in the Fore River railroad yards in that city. It was evident that he had been struck by a switching engine. His neck was broken and he was badly mangled. A widow and family survive.

Sept. 16.—Magnus Oleson, a Swedish quarry laborer, 40 years of age, unmarried, was caught under a piece of rock which fell. His back and one leg were broken and he was also badly bruised and lacerated. He lived 14 hours in spite of his horrible injuries. The rock which caused his death weighed a ton and a derrick was used to lift it from his body. He was employed by the Kineo Slate Company, Monson.

Sept. 20.—Wendell Belyea, a young farmer of Mars Hill, was struck on the head by a driving belt which flew from a threshing machine and died within a few hours. The belt was released when a pulley broke or slipped from its fastenings.

Sept. 30.—George Lilly, aged 36, married, was instantly killed in the Lawrence Bros. saw mill at South Gardiner when a rapidly revolving circular saw escaped its moorings and fell upon him. It struck him on the right side, cutting skull and face, right arm at shoulder and nearly the length of his body. The arm was cut off. The machine which caused his death was suspended from the roof by a heavy rope which was made fast to a bolt seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. The saw weighed 1800 pounds and made 700 revolutions a minute. The bolt broke letting the apparatus fall upon the victim who was at work in the bed of the mill fastening a chain about a log. A widow and two small children survive.

Oct. 4.—Edward LeProhon, a young freight brakeman residing in Portland, was struck by an overhead bridge at South

Gardiner and suffered a fractured skull and other injuries. He died a few hours later. LeProhon was 22 years of age and was making his first run over the road.

Oct. 12.—Joseph Michaud, aged 55 years, a Waterville teamster, fell under a load of gravel and was killed. The victim was on his seat when the horses started suddenly, throwing him between the wheels. Ten ribs were broken, his lungs punctured and death ensued in 20 minutes. A widow and 13 children survive.

Oct. 14.—Lewis Lehair of Malone, N. Y., 38 years of age, married, died at the Eastern Maine General Hospital in Bangor from injuries caused by a falling tree. The victim was cutting for the Great Northern Paper Company in the north woods. He suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and internal injuries.

Oct. 20.—John Michaud, a farmer of Soldier Pond, was horribly mangled by a charge of dynamite while blasting rock on his farm. Death was instantaneous. A widow and eight children survive.

THE HOUSEHOLD SERVANT PROBLEM IN MAINE.

In connection with the publicity of this department, the following letter was distributed to 500 daily newspapers throughout this country July 20, 1910:

WANTED—10,000 girls to help around the house.
Must be honest and willing to work.
Good homes for those who suit.

Such a want advertisement expresses one of the needs of the people of Maine. Think of it! There are 10,000 homes in Maine in which there is a demand for a competent girl who is willing to work for good wages under congenial and healthful conditions. Maine is famous the world over for its hospitality, its home comforts and its home life. Girls are needed to maintain the standards set in the days before the store, the office and the factory made such inroads on the supply of girl workers.

Maine wants 10,000 girls at once. She needed as many as 10,000 three years ago and conditions have not improved. The wages paid are equal to or better than those paid in stores and many offices. First class girls are offered from three dollars to six dollars a week and all reasonable privileges. A further advantage is that there are no long periods of non-employment. There is always a demand for her services.

The Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics asked for information on the subject in 1908. Circulars were sent to every one of the 521 cities, towns and plantations. Definite figures were returned by 113, one of which was a large city. These 113 cities and towns reported conservative estimates of the number of permanent positions available for girls willing to work, as 3,550. If that can be taken as an indication of the demand throughout the state, the other towns require at least 6,500 more.

THOS. J. LYONS,
Commissioner.

Most of the 500 papers that received the story from this office, used it. The problem is so widespread, however, that many daily and weekly publications reprinted the article in its original form or rewrote it to suit their needs. In addition, the letter was the subject of editorial comment throughout the country. It is certain therefore that the original purpose of the letter, to attract attention to Maine, was accomplished. It is equally certain that Maine's need of household workers was made known to millions of people, both employers of domestic labor and employes acting as domestic helpers. In spite of that fact, less than 25 inquiries for positions were received and, so far as we have been able to learn, not one of these has resulted in the filling of a vacancy in any Maine household. Some of the applicants lived a thousand miles away and wanted their fare paid, others had two or three children, others wanted to get away from martial troubles and all wanted higher wages. All of these inquiries for places came within a very few days after the letters were distributed and naturally prompted the belief that there would be many more. Accordingly a story to the effect that inquiries for places were coming in was prepared and sent to the Maine papers. The result was the receipt of quite a large number of letters from servantless householders demanding that girls be sent forthwith. By the time the Commissioner was able, through continued correspondence, to form an opinion of the qualifications of the various applicants, faults had eliminated all but a very few. These few were put in communication with individuals who had expressed a desire to employ. A request was made of both parties that, in the event that an agreement was reached, this office be notified. Since no such good news has been forthcoming from either source, the conclusion is that no additional servants have come into the Maine market as a result of the effort to advertise Maine.

The letter served another purpose, however, for attention was drawn to the servant girl problem as it exists in Maine at the present time. The need of more and better trained help was revealed so plainly that it was decided at once to seek to find the reasons and, if possible to present a remedy. The value of an expression of opinion from employer and employe was recognized and steps were taken to obtain such an expression.

Miss Eva L. Shorey as a special agent of the Bureau was

employed to conduct an investigation calculated to get the housewives' views on the question as well as the facts concerning the conditions which surround the household worker. Unfortunately for the Bureau, Miss Shorey's well recognized ability led to the offer of a permanent position on a leading daily newspaper, which she felt compelled to accept and consequently we lost her services before the investigation was fairly begun.

The first step was the preparation and distribution broadcast of the following letter:—

STATE OF MAINE.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS.

Augusta, Maine, Sept. 19, 1910.

Dear Madam:

We will thank you very much if you will send us the names and addresses of some of your friends and acquaintances who employ servants. We desire the names in order that we may solicit the assistance of the ladies in an investigation we are making of the servant girl problem.

Thanking you for this favor, I am,

Sincerely yours,

EVA L. SHOREY,
Special Agent.

In reply about 1500 names and addresses of housewives who employ servants were sent to this office, and we were thereby able to confine the distribution of the circulars containing questions concerning household labor to people who had had experience.

The circular contained 20 specific questions and an invitation to state views fully and freely, as follows:—

STATE OF MAINE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS.

Augusta, Sept. 1910.

The Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics desires your cooperation in its investigation of the household servant problem. Through your answers to the enclosed questions, we feel sure that we will be able to gather data which will be of inestimable value to us in our work. To this end will you kindly fill in the answers to these questions fully and freely, and further, give expression to your personal views on the general

situation? The answers will be considered confidential to the extent that names will not be used in connection therewith.

Yours very respectfully,

EVA L. SHOREY;

Special Agent.

1. Name of employer.....
2. Residence
3. Do you employ women servants?.....How many?....
4. Are they employed for general housework?..as cook?..nurse?chambermaid?
5. Is laundry work included in duties of your servants?.....
6. How many persons are there in your family?.....
7. Do duties of servant include care of children?.....
8. How many hours per day is servant expected to be on duty?
9. Wages paid per week?.....per month?.....
10. Are wages higher at present than in previous years?....
11. Is the supply of domestic help increasing or decreasing?
12. What part of the week does your servant have as free time?
13. Are servants allowed to receive company, and if so, in what part of house?.....
14. Nationality of present servant?.....Married or single?Age?If of foreign birth, how long has she been in this country?
15. Has present servant had training in domestic science?...
16. Is the service you are receiving satisfactory?.....
17. Would you be willing to pay higher wages, and grant more privileges for more efficient service?.....
18. What nationality do you consider most desirable for domestic help?.....Which of the foreign born?.....
19. Do you employ domestic helpers by the hour?.....If so, how much do you pay per hour?.....
20. Does your servant room in your house or some other place?

Kindly give expression to your personal views in connection with the servant girl problem. What inducements can we offer our girls to accept employment as household workers in preference to manufacturing or mercantile pursuits.

These blanks were sent into every county in the State, to all the cities and large towns, most of the small towns, and a few plantations. In this way it was sought to get the facts from all sections as it was well recognized that unsatisfactory conditions which beset the housewives of Lewiston, Portland or Bangor, might not exist in Houlton, Farmington or Rumford Falls, though residents of the three towns named might be, and probably were, face to face with another just as serious form of the problem.

Fifteen hundred blanks were distributed and answers were received from 291 individuals. A very few stated that they no longer employed servants and one or two were proprietors of boarding houses. One blank stated conditions at an educational institution.

The returns were eminently satisfactory in every way, far exceeding in number and completeness anything of the sort ever attempted in other states. The answers to the questions and the expressions of opinion demonstrate conclusively that the housewives of Maine are making an intelligent effort to improve the condition of the household worker, that kindness is the watchword of the mistress in many homes, that there is a splendid field in Maine for the trained, conscientious and industrious girl who will do housework and that the compensation for such work is appreciably better than that for office, factory or store work as well or at least as high as that paid for similar service in other states.

It was found that the principal reason why girls who do office and factory work or sell goods in stores, do not take up housework, is the distinct line of social caste which separates the "house girl" from other female workers.

The chief complaint of the household worker is the absence of a definite contract or understanding with the employer as to what her duties are and dictation, not only as to results, but as to methods of achieving results.

The principal fault in the present supply of household help which is noted by our correspondents, is the lack of efficiency.

The social stigma which is attached to personal service is very real, at times very cruel and always very foolish. Instances may be cited where sisters are not received in the same company because one does housework and the other works in a store. Girls who are driven from stores and factories by un-

healthful conditions, and who take places in kitchens, are promptly "dropped" by their former associates. Girls who come from good homes in the country to take places in city kitchens are never permitted to take a place in society equal to that which they left. To make this doubly cruel, it is a matter conclusively proven by investigation that misfortune has driven the country girl to seek such employment in eight cases out of ten. The father, mother, or both parents are bed-ridden or dead, brothers or sisters are ill, or the family is so large that the family income must be augmented. The misfortune is of various forms, but none the less insistent in its demands.

Girls who are forced to give up high school or academy courses and turn their hands to housework find that they are no longer welcome among their former companions. The same is true of shop girls who take up housework. They are promptly relegated to a lower stratum of "society."

With all due allowance for the American desire for independence, it does not explain the social stigma which is attached to "service." It is true that the appellation "servant" has been dropped in every line of endeavor except housework or personal attendance, but the relation of servant and master, as understood in law, exists everywhere. The salesgirl is as much the servant of her employer as is the maid who serves him at his home table. The factory worker is as surely the servant of her employer as is his scrub woman. The stenographer is as truly the servant of her employer as is his laundress or his cook.

Wherein, then, lies the distinction between conditions which seem to be similar in every essential?

It is not because of the superior skill of the store, office and factory worker, for the cook in the ostracised and despised "servant" class brings to her work ability and skill equal to that of the gum-chewing "young lady" who pastes labels in the factory or writes wrappers in the publishing house. The maid who understands the manifold duties of her position is better equipped for life than the average salesgirl and typist.

It is not because of superior mental attainments. It is at least indicative of the servant girl's better sense of real values that she prefers five dollars a week with comfortable room, board and washing, to five dollars alone, from which room rent, board and laundry must be deducted. "Servant" girls have been discovered reading philosophical works, Goethe, Schiller, Homer,

George Elliot, Dickens, Thackeray, Victor Hugo and the Chautauqua courses! A Massachusetts investigation showed that nearly 70 per cent of all servants read daily papers regularly.

It is not because of greater morality or deeper religious fervor. Servant girls are hedged about with every safeguard they could have in their own homes. Their relations with men are regulated with much the same eye to their best interests as are those of the daughter of the family. They go to church more regularly, have greater respect for religion and are more devout than the women of any other class.

It is not because of the ability to spend more on dress or to dress in better taste, for servant girls have more money to spend on personal adornment, and constant personal contact with people of means and refinement tends to foster good taste in dress, for the imitative faculty is as strong in servant girls as in shop girls and typists.

It is not because girls of the factory, office and store are more healthy, for, while the factory girl stands or sits in one position through weary hours, using a single set of muscles, in all sorts of unsanitary surroundings, the office girl sits and plods in offices where pure air and sunshine seldom penetrate, and the salesgirl stands in the narrow space behind her counter from eight in the morning until at six at night and throughout the evening at least once a week, the servant girl begins her work early in the morning, has periods of rest each afternoon and the greater part of all her evenings. All of them have all of at least one afternoon each week and many have more than that. The house girl is doing work which, while hard, is conducive to health and longevity. In hundreds of cases the family physician is as much at the disposal of the servant as he is at the disposal of her mistress, and that without expense to the servant. She is not commonly exposed to inclement weather and might be said to never come in contact with conditions which every factory girl faces: i. e. work all day in wet skirts, wet feet and chilling draughts from which there is no escape—if pay is to continue.

There seems to be no explanation of the attitude of the general public except snobbery; the inherent desire of most individuals to show their "superiority" over people who render personal service. The fear of the middle class that their "position" will become insecure if their "superiority" is not always kept before those with whom they come in contact, leads them

to adopt ways and mannerisms which reveal their shortcomings more glaringly than anything else could possibly do. True gentlemen and gentlewomen are never betrayed into such foolish exhibitions.

The factory girl, typist and salesgirl indulge in this form of snobbery because they know no better. They are unaware of their thorough unfitness for the supreme function of womankind, to marry, make a home and rear children. They do not realize that the despised servant girls who can cook an appetizing meal, wash thoroughly and well so that the linen and wearing apparel may be wholesome and sweet, make a bed so that the good man of their choice may find real rest after the weary struggle of the day, and give a house the home atmosphere so essential to continued domestic happiness, are the greatest prizes in the matrimonial world of the men who work for wages. To the great discredit of the workingmen be it said that preference is too often given the incompetent, non-domestic shop girl.

The girl who does housework, in spite of the fact that she thereby shows a tendency toward home-making and home building, is handicapped in matrimony. She is eligible to the day laborer and the teamster, but if she by any chance is married to a man with a trade, his friends wonder at his taste and warn their women folks away. Such snobbery is not only strongly at variance with the much vaunted American standard of equality, but it is as disgusting as it is exasperating. It proves that the snobbish class distinctions which beset the race in centuries gone by have not been dissipated since the declaration of independence. Though our distinctions are based on worldly possessions instead of the accident of birth, they are none the less obnoxious.

Maine's servant girl problem is permeated with this snobbish spirit, but that is not the only difficulty. Social ostracism keeps many self respecting girls from doing housework who would otherwise choose it as an occupation because of its higher remuneration and better surroundings and their fitness for it. There is no doubt whatever but that there are true gentlewomen enough in Maine to give employment under congenial conditions to this entire class if social ostracism did not prevent the girls from accepting it.

Drudgery keeps many other girls from doing housework. The instant a girl loses her interest all tasks become drudgery,

just as, so long as her interest is kept alive, nothing is drudgery. This ability to awaken interest and sustain it is an essential which no housewife will ever be able to overlook, even though every other difficulty be removed.

There are various ways to awaken this interest. Some employers put the buying in charge of their servants, making it an object to the servant to buy and use supplies economically, by giving her a portion of her savings. Some employers assign a definite amount of work to the servant and give her all the time she saves, for recreation and rest. Others work with their girls, and, by using tact, and kind words, and, when censure and advice are necessary, censuring and advising as a gentlewoman should, keep the goodwill and interest of their help, even under present untoward circumstances.

Definite hours lure thousands of girls from homes. The saying that housework is never done, is no more literally true than a statement that factory work is never done. If factory work is ever "done," employment therein and income therefrom, ceases. There is this distinction, however, and it is an important one. A servant girl may wash the kitchen floor on Wednesday, but it is also the same floor she washes Saturday, and the next Wednesday and the next Saturday, and so on forever. The only compensation for such labor is the consciousness of work well done, and a word of praise from the person she serves. If the mistress takes such labor as a matter of course, she is very likely to be constantly facing the servant girl problem as a matter of course also.

The matter of title for girls engaged in doing housework for wages constitutes a perplexing question. The title "servant" is objectionable to nearly all; "maid" is equally objectionable to some; "house girl" doesn't find favor with many; "help" is also obnoxious. What, then, shall we call them? The only solution which presents itself is to so dignify the occupation that there will be no more objection to being called a "maid" than there now is to being called a stenographer or salesgirl.

Just as agricultural labor has been dignified by college training, so house work can be raised if the same course is pursued. Not many years ago the farm laborer was almost as low in the social scale as the servant girl. Then a few farmers' sons took courses in agriculture and found that the demand for their services warranted a great increase in wages and gave them a

social standing equal to that of the best. Now academies and high schools are adding courses in agronomy.

Many housewives are of the opinion that domestic science schools would perform the same service for the housework girl that the agricultural college did for the farm hand. If girls could pursue courses of study in domestic science schools and, for certain standards of efficiency receive certificates, it is felt that employers would have a standard by which to grade wages.

One correspondent suggests, also, that practical domestic science courses should be introduced into our high schools, academies, seminaries and colleges, so that our educated girls may cease to go out from these institutions almost entirely ignorant of the subject they should know the most about. Most of them would never be called upon to do housework for wages, but many of them will sooner or later be called upon to take charge of homes. Then, no matter how fine a paper they may be able to write on Greek mythology, their knowledge will not aid them to manage a home.

Wealthy Maine employers have expressed a desire to secure the services of young women who have had the advantage of training in a school of domestic science. One gentleman said that he would gladly pay eight dollars a week or more, furnish as good a room as he had in his home, all home privileges and take the girl into his family, if he could get one who was competent to take full charge of the house, buying, etc. Such a place would be highly desirable for any girl. Those who cannot afford such luxury must content themselves with the material at hand. Though the majority of our correspondents hold the opinion that the supply of domestic help is decreasing, there is strong ground for belief that it is the demand which has exceeded the supply. Our great-grandmothers complained of the scarcity and inefficiency of servants as bitterly as we are doing today.

Even the housekeeper who has a house conveniently arranged, has all the modern conveniences, a small family and a gentlemanly desire to use the Golden Rule in governing her relations with her help, finds that four classes of girls are doing housework today; those who are efficient, faithful, and who do the work for the love of it; those who are too ignorant, too lazy or too unambitious to "make good" in the factory, store or office; those who are willing to work between prosperous sea-

sons at the seashore or mountain resorts, and those who are in it for the wages and petty graft.

The girls who are doing housework because they like it, who are efficient, faithful and honest, are not so rare as some of our correspondents would have us believe. It is worthy of note, however, that most of these "girls" are middle-aged women who have spent a life time serving others, women who have had domestic troubles, or are widows. Money is no object to such women and it is worth noting that they do not receive the highest wages paid. One employer who has applied unusual intelligence to the management of a large home, declares that the ideal servant is a woman who has been unhappily married and is therefore in a state of mind to appreciate an orderly, well-appointed home where kindness rules.

The ignorant, lazy and unambitious are exceedingly common and come most often to notice because they most often fall to the lot of the employers with the money to spend, but with little idea of the way to get the most value for it. This class is responsible for a great deal of noise over the servant problem, but contributes nothing toward its solution. The ignorant and lazy girl can be made to take a different view of life and to become more efficient. A great deal of tact is required, however.

There seems to be no remedy for the transient or migratory house girl so long as the demand exceeds the supply. The glamour of summer hotel life, the possibility of receiving big tips, the regular hours and the new faces, lure a really excellent class of workers away from housekeepers every spring. There seems to be no help for it, except to create some new interest in the girl's life which will overshadow the desire for roaming. That interest may be higher wages, prospect of a permanent place at good wages and under congenial conditions, or unusual social advantages.

The fourth class, those who are merely parasites going from place to place, doing as little work as possible and demanding the highest wages, is painfully numerous. If a discharge carried with it a letter telling the truth, this class would be eliminated at once.

While it is doubtless true that the scarcity of help causes maids to be unnecessarily independent, to make unreasonable

demands and to wring exorbitant compensation from a few for unsatisfactory work, yet it is a question whether the servant girl as a class is getting more than is her due. For every case where the servant is taking an unfair advantage, it seems to be possible to find its counterpart with this important difference, the mistress is the offender. Few feel that \$4.00 a week with board, room and washing is too much to pay for service. Few claim that \$3.00 a week is sufficient, though many who employ cannot afford to pay more. Some employers declare that \$6.00 a week is little enough.

From the returns it is evident that the majority of girls have an hour or two every afternoon and the greater part of every evening as leisure. In many cases they cannot leave the house, but in most, there are periods of absolute rest from manual labor, leisure that can be spent in sewing, reading or otherwise, according to the taste of the servant.

Every mistress who values her right to be called a gentlewoman, or who desires the privilege of associating with such, furnishes the servant's room with a comfortable bed, bureau, washing accommodations, a rug or two, and at least one comfortable rocking chair, besides a closet. The fact that the maid has worked hard all day entitles her to a cheerful, as well as comfortable room to go to for rest. She should also have a sitting-room of her own in which to receive her friends.

In some homes the tyranny of the kitchen holds the maid in its grip more firmly than did slavery its victims. She must work there during most of the hours she is awake, sit there if she has an hour or two of leisure, and, in many cases, she must entertain her guests there. This is the case in large towns and cities more generally than in the rural districts. Shop and store work would not be so popular if girls were obliged to eat, spend their leisure and receive their company at the work bench or behind the counter. It is not too much to believe that one of the principal advantages of such employment is the complete change of scene which follows immediately after the work of the day is closed.

It is the first duty of every housekeeper to know how to conduct her home, how well work should be done and how much time should be consumed in doing it. Many housekeepers feel sure that they know these things and also that they know just how the servant should do them. No two people accomplish

the same result in exactly the same way. If an employer hires a girl to do her work, she should let her do it in her own way, so long as the result is satisfactory. Just as soon as the mistress undertakes to change methods, she makes trouble. Results are what should be sought.

One woman cannot do all things equally well. She may be a fine laundress and a poor cook, or a good cook and not be able to prepare a bed properly. Employers who have general house-work girls should consider this before they find too much fault. Either the mistress or the maid should know how to do house-work well. A maid who knows more about the work to be performed than her mistress will not brook petty fault-finding or unreasonable dictation.

Servant girls come in contact with their employers more often and more intimately than do most other classes of employes. If the employer is a gentlewoman, there is rarely any difficulty with the servants, for every human being respects such. She never loses her temper, is not exacting, always preserves her dignity without being snobbish and never stoops to gossip. The employer who accepts gossip from her maid has opened the door to a troop of troubles headed by undue familiarity and ending with personal abuse and gossip concerning herself and the intimate affairs of her household.

Constant contact with the employer places both at a great disadvantage, for there is always the class distinction between them. Employers having large establishments escape this constant companionship to a certain extent, but in the middle class home where mistress and maid must work side by side, the difficulty is acute. It is a situation demanding all the tact of the mistress.

Girls who wash dishes and scrub floors have feelings, beliefs and traditions, friendships and pleasures which are as dear to them as are the feelings, beliefs, traditions, friendships and pleasures of the mistresses to themselves. They each have equal right to cherish them and act in accordance with them so long as the purpose for which the maid is employed is not interfered with. A mistress has no right to catechise her servant in regard to her religious belief, to attempt to coerce her into accepting another, to ridicule that belief or comment on it in any way. She has no right to harass or abuse her servant, to

make unkind remarks or question her integrity without due cause.

Every person has friends. The friends and associates of the maid are not the friends and associates that the mistress would choose, yet, if they are respectable, she must respect them. It is as unpleasant for a maid to hear her friends arraigned and criticized by a mistress as it for a mistress to hear her friends held up to ridicule among the maids. Friendships which do not interfere with the work should be encouraged, as they tend to contentment. The same is true of pleasures. So long as the maid's pleasures do not transgress the rules of propriety and are confined to the hours definitely designated as free time, the mistress has no more moral right to intrude upon them than she would upon the recreation of her neighbors. The tendency to interfere is hard to resist, when a mistress has authority in all else, and the maid is constantly under her supervision, but it must be resisted if there is to be peace in the family and a servant in the kitchen.

Girls engaged in housework are generally quartered in the home, and are more or less subject to the rules of the house as regards entertaining company and going out in the evening. If the mistress is unnecessarily strict in these matters and tactless when she comes in contact with her servant's guests, trouble results. For the most part, however, mistresses are reasonable in their regulation of such things. Ten o'clock is late enough for male friends to call upon girls whether they call on the maid in the kitchen or the daughter of the house in the parlor. Doubtless daughters object to this rule as much as do the maids, but every mother knows the wisdom of it.

As to the number of callers a maid shall have, that is something that employers must regulate. When an employer forbids the maid, who for the moment is hostess, to have so many callers, she is approaching the matter from the wrong angle. About all she can do is to see to it that her maid does not pester her neighbors during working hours. When all employers do that, there will be no more trouble from this source. If a maid has several friends call on her when all are enjoying free time, such intercourse should not be discouraged, for it is evident that the popular maid is a leader among her companions, a valuable asset for every mistress who is really interested in the servant girl problem.

Continuous labor, with little or no free time on Sunday, becomes distasteful to a strong man. How much more quickly the energy of a girl is exhausted is better understood when her physical structure is taken into consideration. Every servant should have the whole of Sunday, except the time actually used in serving meals and clearing the dishes. To mistresses who have never planned their work with this end in view, such procedure may appear impossible, but it is not. A few families have been following that program for years and find that it pays. It is also possible to so arrange the work of the home that the maids can have two or more hours' rest every afternoon and all the time after the supper or dinner dishes are washed. From 5.30 to 6.30 A. M. until 7.30 P. M. is a period of 13 or 14 hours. Such long working hours are not in force in other activities in which girls engage. There is little wonder that girls who can do other work flee from them as from a plague. Yet a cook or housekeeper must rise at least as early as 6.30 A. M. and must be engaged as late as 6.30 P. M. If their duties include answering the door bell in the evening, the hours are longer, for they are not free to go out. The only solution seems to be to give free time during the day. This is always possible and should extend from two to four if tea is served between five and six, and an hour more if there is a six o'clock dinner. If there are two maids, by alternating the hours of rest, more free time can be given to both.

Many mistresses complain that servants work only for their wages, are not interested in their work and are indifferent to the welfare of their employers. That is true of many servants, but it is possible that the mistresses are not doing all they can to correct the fault. After they have done all in their power to awaken interest in a servant, but have been unsuccessful, they have no right to hand the girl on to other mistresses with a recommendation that, if taken at its face value, would give her the best position in the land. The ease with which such misfits find new places makes them more obnoxious with each change.

Servants who are indifferent to the welfare of the employer and her household, are only servants without interest in their work. They feel that the employers are getting all they can out of them and consequently it is good ethics to give the employer as little as possible. This state of relationship is not confined to housewife and servant, however, it exists every-

where in the business world. The fact that some business men and a few employing housewives have eliminated this spirit from servants and employes who were the worst offenders in other establishments, proves that the fault is not entirely with the employe or servant.

In industrial pursuits and stores, servants of the employer receive wages according to their efficiency or the class of work they do. In housework the wages are regulated largely by the pressure of need upon the employer and the ability of the servant to recognize her opportunity. A grading of wages which involves higher reward for permanency seems practicable and is reported as successful by one or two of our correspondents. Wages are already graded roughly according to the class of work; a cook receives more than a laundress and a good laundress more than a maid. Nurses in Maine are very generally young girls who live at home and aid with children only during certain hours. Their wages are correspondingly small, which explains, in part, why there are no more of them.

It occurs to few housewives that while they are wrestling with the "servant" problem, the girls engaged in doing housework have a "mistress" problem. While it is true that there is very general dissatisfaction on the part of mistresses with their maids, there is equal dissatisfaction on the part of maids with their mistresses. Maids have an up-hill fight to wage, which is seldom taken into consideration. They must work to live, and stand all sorts of abuse to work. If they become so exasperated in one place that they can stand it no longer, it is hardly an even chance that they find a kinder mistress at the next.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the value of a definite contract between employer and employe, in which the compensation, hours of labor, the work to be performed, etc., is clearly stated.

The absence of a definite contract by which a servant girl may know when her work begins and ends causes much dissatisfaction. The girl who plans her work so that she will have a certain amount of free time, only to be informed in the afternoon that the mistress has some extra work on hand for that day, is very likely to be discontented. If she had been informed in the morning what the work was to be for that day, she would not have been looking forward to the pleasure, only to meet with disappointment. A few mistresses seem to think that

five dollars and week and "found" is sufficient compensation for every hour that a maid is out of bed, as well as the right to call her at any time of night for real or fancied needs. One mistress orders her helper to polish the tinware when she can find nothing else for her to do. No wonder there is a servant girl problem! Such mistresses have no right to employ until they have been disillusioned by a two years' apprenticeship under a mistress as unreasonable as themselves.

Ceaseless work saps the energy of any individual. A girl who is rewarded for doing her work rapidly and well by definite free time, is likely to take pride in her work and to do it as expeditiously and as well as possible. As soon as such a servant learns that her only reward for diligence and care is more work, she takes her rest while performing her tasks, for she knows that she will get no other rest.

Privileges granted to some girls are promptly appropriated as rights and more demanded. There will be less cause for complaint on this account when both parties have a clear understanding of the difference between what is admitted to be a right and what is given as a privilege. Mistresses should never forget the difference between right and privilege. It is not to be wondered at, that, when a girl's rights are grudgingly or condescendingly admitted, she takes the privileges. The employer cannot "give" rights as rewards for good work. She can give privileges. What the rights are should be clearly stated in the contract.

Factory operatives, salesgirls and typists will not entertain for a moment the suggestion that they can make more money, live better and enjoy more pleasures if they accept employment at housework in good families. Investigators have approached these girls many times in many states in an effort to ascertain the reason, and, having discovered the objections, to see what could be done toward removing them.

While some of the girls interviewed gave really adequate reasons for clinging to their vocations, the great majority had no reason except that they preferred the sort of work they were doing. Some of the objections to housework are social ostracism, long and uncertain hours, snobbery, unreasonable exactions, or lack of tact on the part of the mistress, the drudgery and seemingly endless chain of duties, and the supervision of relations with male acquaintances. In connection with this

latter objection it should be said that thousands of American girls who are, and under all circumstances would be, models of propriety and prudence, resent the supervision of any one—or even the suggestion of the need of supervision.

The scarcity of help has forced wages up to a point where the servant girl receives more for her labor than any other class of female wage earners except the most highly skilled.

According to the United States census for 1905, the women wage earners in Maine engaged in manufacturing pursuits, numbered 16,825 and their yearly earnings amounted to \$5,106,692, an average yearly compensation of \$303.57 or a weekly wage of but \$5.83.

According to statistics gathered during 1910 by the State Superintendent of Schools, the average compensation for teachers in the common schools of Maine is \$8.31 a week during the weeks they are at work, the number of which varies from 26 to 36 in the several towns and cities. During the rest of the year, a period from 16 to 26 weeks in length, they have no opportunity to ply their vocation and their income ceases, or, if they secure other work, is often curtailed. Thus, the girl earning the average wage during the minimum period of 26 weeks, and having no other source of income, averages to earn only \$4.15 a week during the entire year. If she is so fortunate as to have a school which is in session 36 weeks (the maximum), she earns \$299.16 in the year, or \$5.75 a week.

Home is available to many as a place of refuge during the vacations, but the girl who has no home to flee to, and who feels the need of absolute rest, must maintain herself at a cost which is certainly at least \$3.50 a week. She cannot possibly have a net income of more than a dollar or two a week. If she is so fortunate as to have a home to which she goes during vacations, and can, therefore, confine the expenditures for board, room and washing to the weeks she is teaching, her net income cannot be more than \$4.80 a week during the school year, or \$1.62 a week for the full year of 52 weeks if she teaches 26 weeks, and \$3.32 if she teaches 36 weeks.

Contrast the \$3.32 net compensation of the teacher receiving average wages under the most advantageous circumstances and the \$2.33 which remains to the average female factory worker after her maintenance expense of \$3.50 is paid, with the fact that 62 per cent of the girls reported by our correspondents

receive \$4.00 or more each week, in addition to their board, room and washing, and, in some cases, medical attendance!

It is evident, therefore, that the amount of wages paid is not what prevents the ordinary American girl from taking up housework.

The foundation of all happiness is the home, but unless the home is well ordered, peaceful, neat and blessed with the true home atmosphere, it is worse than a failure. It is a positive agency of unhappiness, unrest or worse.

American home standards have hitherto been high, but the problem of maintaining a home in large towns and cities has overwhelmed many and is perplexing many thousands more. Apartment hotels, hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses and restaurants are filled with men and women who should be maintaining homes but cannot because they cannot find houses within their means or help for the housewife. The situation is rapidly becoming a serious menace to a great institution.

With the problem of providing houses, we have nothing to do at this time. The question of help we have already discussed at some length. It presents a feature which we have not touched upon, however, that of opportunity for the female worker in other pursuits.

Girls who are slaving in sweat shops, factories, stores, publishing houses and offices for less than \$7.50 a week are neglecting an opportunity to better their condition materially when they decline to accept a home, meals and \$4.00 in wages for doing housework, labor for which they are vastly better adapted and work which is much better fitted for them.

Our correspondents are representative of the best homes in Maine, homes where financial considerations are of minor importance as well as homes where the wages paid are as high as the householder can afford. They all present a sympathetic view of the problem, showing that no girl need fear for her mental, moral or financial future if she casts her lot therein. She is sure of a good home. There is every inducement to be happy and learn. In spite of the general idea that "anybody" can do housework, nothing could be farther from the truth.

There is a great deal for every woman to learn. None of them are so expert that they cannot profit by contact with others.

In every home there are books, magazines and papers to read that cannot be had in the boarding house. The conversation about the home, too, is likely to be more elevating and instructive than that of the boarding house, factory, office or store.

It is well known that the moral atmosphere in most factories leaves a great deal to be desired. This department has on file letters from girls employed in factories, which reveal a shocking condition in some instances and a far from satisfactory condition in all instances. The factories in which men and women work together, where the men show no consideration for the finer feelings of the women and where adequate toilet facilities and dressing rooms are extremely rare, are not proper places for young girls to work. There are factory owners and foremen who are careful about such things, but they are the exception, rather than the rule. The parents who realize the value of a wholesome environment, prefer that their daughters enter homes rather than factories.

Home life is always preferable to the barren existence which is the lot of the unfortunate who is compelled to "room out." Add to this the inconvenience which is inevitable when the room is in one building and the meals are eaten elsewhere, and the life of the homeless is indeed dreary and unsatisfactory. The girl who must earn her living away from home, must accept boarding house life if she takes up factory, office or store employment. She must pay a high price for existing thus. It rarely costs less than \$3.50 a week, even in the small towns. In the large towns and cities the prevailing price is \$4.50 and more. This expense must come out of wages which rarely amount to more than \$6.00 a week. The remainder must buy clothes, amusement, medicines, medical attendance, shoes, books and the thousand and one other things that a girl needs. Of course it does not, and inconvenience, ill health and suffering result.

The girl who does housework is never obliged to think about her room or her meals. They are always provided, and generally both room and meals are of much better quality than her sisters pay money for. Her amusements are often furnished, for there is frequently an extra ticket for the theatre and an auto ride for the maid as well as the mistress. Medicines and medical attendance are also furnished in many homes with-

out expense to the servant. The library in well managed establishments is at the disposal of the maid and the daily paper is as much hers as her employer's. In addition to all this, she receives almost as much in wages as the other classes of female workers. Clothes and shoes are her main item of expense and many times mistresses so cooperate with their maids that there is a considerable saving to both.

There is no doubt that housework, as a vocation, is the best of the many opportunities afforded the female wage earner today; and, once such labor is dignified by education and adjustment to modern conditions so that the social bugaboo is dissipated, it will be as popular as it deserves.

Careful study of the answers to the inquiries set forth in the department blanks reveals a vast store of interesting information on this subject.

Total number of blanks sent out.....	1500
Total number of servants employed by persons making return	333
Total number of persons returned as engaged in general housework	233
Total number of persons returned as cooks.....	46
Total number of persons returned as nurses.....	8
Total number of persons returned as chambermaids or second girls	45
Total number of persons returned as companions.....	1

It is evident from these returns that the great majority of families employ a helper who is expected to perform general housework and that comparatively few keep more than one servant. Several correspondents reported that they had but one servant at the time of writing, but employed two or more when they were able to get girls who were efficient. As the first four questions are incorporated in the foregoing the next takes up, directly, the life of the girls and their conditions, as well as the opinions of the mistresses.

QUESTION NO. 5—"Is laundry work included in duties of your servants?"

ANSWERS—

Yes	147
No	53
In part	43
Ironing only	24

OTHER ANSWERS—

One correspondent reported that it is optional to this extent, that the servant can do it if she wishes to accept the same remuneration (in addition to her regular wages) that the employer is obliged to pay a regular laundress.

"It depends on the capabilities of the maid. If she is a competent cook, the laundry is done out."

"It is left to them to decide."

One reported that all the wringing was done by motor power.

QUESTION NO. 6—"How many persons are there in your family?"

ANSWERS—

1	in the family	9
2	" " "	56
3	" " "	85
4	" " "	67
5	" " "	23
6	" " "	14
7	" " "	6
8	" " "	3
10	" " "	4
16	" " "	1
1	Boarding house	15-25
1	Boarding house	14-23
1	Boys' school	45

While we were not seeking statistics for that purpose, the above returns indicate that the small family is the rule among Maine people who are able to hire servants. They also show that the average maid is not called upon to do the work for more than four persons; and the correspondence indicates that in families as large as that the mistress aids.

QUESTION NO. 7—"Do duties of servant include care of children?"

ANSWERS—

Yes	22
Occasionally	10
No	262

OTHER ANSWERS—

"I have no children, but all my maids object to going where they are expected to care for them."

"In a general way; when the parents are away they take oversight."

"My present employe has a child of her own for whom she cares."

Coupled with the answers to the previous question, these returns show that there is no longer any doubt that Maine homes are not over run with little folks, as in former years. Many of the answers classed as "No" further stated that there were no children. In fact answers to this and the previous question indicated that many of the larger families (those over two) consisted entirely of adults.

QUESTION NO. 8—"How many hours per day is servant expected to be on duty?"

ANSWERS—

6 hours	3
7 "	8
8 "	22
9 "	20
10 "	32
11 "	6
12 "	10
13 "	12
14 "	1
15 "	2
24 "	1
Not specified	34
"As many as duties require."	67
"Depends on the servant"	6

OTHER ANSWERS—

"In this city the help manage that question."

"If I pay her her price for doing all my work, she is expected to work until it is done."

"While she is in the house she may be called upon."

The answers to this question were rather indefinite in many instances, but so far as possible the time was reduced to hours. If there are any deductions to be made, they are that the majority of girls doing housework would be benefited if the 58 hours per week law could be made applicable in their case. The question was as to the number of hours the servant is "expected to be on duty," not actually engaged in washing, sweeping, cooking, etc. The answers indicate that our correspondents took the

latter interpretation and while those expressed in hours show a preponderance of those working ten hours or less, we fear that if all had been as frank, the statistics would show otherwise.

QUESTION NO. 9—"Wages paid per week?"

ANSWERS—

\$1.25	I
2.00	5
2.25	I
2.50	14
2.75	I
3.00	48
3.25	I
3.50	38
4.00	82
4.25	I
4.50	22
5.00	48
5.25	2
5.50	6
5.75	I
6.00	9
6.50	I
7.50	4
8.00	I
10.00	I
"Per month?"	
\$5.00	I
15.00	I
18.00	I
20.00	3
28.00	I
29.00	I
30.00	2
35.00	2

OTHER ANSWERS—

"All I can afford."

"Four dollars and extra if she does out of the ordinary."

"Four dollars and a half and aprons to each one."

QUESTION NO. 10—"Are wages higher at present than in previous years?"

ANSWERS—

Yes	208
No	22
About the same	7
Very much	2

OTHER ANSWERS—

“Yes, but so is efficiency.”

“Yes, and the service is no better.”

“Much higher than ten years ago, owing to wealthy people offering higher wages. The poorer must do the same in order to get good servants.”

“There is a great advance, especially since the second maid often refuses to wash windows, sweep, wash and to remain in dining room during the meals.”

“From two to three dollars a week higher in this section. (Aroostook).”

“It seems to me a five dollar wage now is the equivalent of a \$3.50 wage eight years ago.”

QUESTION NO. 11—“Is the supply of domestic help increasing or decreasing?”

ANSWERS—

Increasing	3
Decreasing	182
“I don't know”	20
“About the same”	14
“I find no trouble in getting help”	5
“More difficult to get competent help”	2

OTHER ANSWERS—

“Half of the girls who apply do not know how to do anything right. Only a few know how to cook.”

“Decreasing, as girls prefer shop work of every kind; they feel generally that housework especially that done in the kitchen, is degrading and that the young men in their station will not visit or marry kitchen girls as a rule.”

“Decreasing, but I am sure it is not the fault of the girls. I judge by what my girls have told me of previous places that a saint could not please some of my own sex.”

“Native help used to be available, but it is not now.”

“It seems harder to find girls of any kind. They rather do most any other kind of work.”

"No wages conceivable in this community (a small city) can secure desirable servants. They can get as much or more in the larger cities, with all the social life and amusements which they enjoy as much as anybody."

"I suppose it is increasing as everyone nowadays who can afford help, think they must have it."

"The supply was always limited."

"Decreasing in this section (in Washington county) on account of the sardine factories."

"The supply of good domestic help is decreasing in Aroostook county as many of the maids who have been in the service of some of the best families are steadily leaving this part of the state for Bangor, Boston and Providence."

"They don't remain any length of time—engaging only for short periods, and working either on farms or at the shore in the summer."

"In the nearest town, where there is a small mill employing girls, only the hotel can get help at all. Wealthy people there are doing all their own work, including laundry."

While the majority of our correspondents hold the opinion that the supply of help is decreasing, probably it is so only relatively. More girls are engaged in housework in Maine today than ever before in its history. The demand, however, far exceeds the supply, for nearly everyone who keeps house now, feels that a maid is as necessary as a cook stove.

Since this subject came to the attention of the department, one immigration agent has offered to procure large numbers of girls from Scotland and another suggested that plenty of inexperienced colored help could be obtained in Barbadoes. The immigration laws regarding contract labor, exempt domestic helpers, so that, if a sufficient number of Maine householders saw fit to combine and, through an agent, induce girls from other countries to come here, the supply might be materially augmented.

A far more satisfactory solution of the problem, however, is contained in the suggestion that American girls be educated to the dignity of domestic labor.

QUESTION NO. 12—"What part of the week does your servant have as free time?"

ANSWERS—

1	afternoon	.....	16
2	"	.....	10
3	"	.....	1
5	"	.....	1
6	"	.....	3
7	"	.....	19
2	evenings	.....	1
7	"	.....	2
1	afternoon and 1 evening	.....	5
1	"	3 "	5
1	"	4 "	1
1	"	6 "	2
1	"	7 "	9
2	"	1 "	4
2	"	2 "	29
2	"	3 "	5
2	"	4 "	3
2	"	5 "	1
2	"	6 "	1
2	"	7 "	21
3	"	2 "	1
3	"	7 "	1
4	"	1 "	1
4	"	3 "	1
4	"	4 "	2
4	"	6 "	1
4	"	7 "	3
6	"	6 "	4
6	"	7 "	3
7	"	1 "	5
7	"	2 "	2
7	"	3 "	1
7	"	4 "	1
7	"	6 "	3
7	"	7 "	54
	Sundays	.....	119
	Every other Sunday	.....	12
	One Sunday a month	.....	1

OTHER ANSWERS—

“Occasionally, as desired”	6
“Any part of the day after work is done”	33
Indefinite	14

“I leave it to the girl. Nearly always a girl prefers to go when she ‘feels like it,’ rather than to be confined to any particular afternoon out.”

“Nearly every evening and several hours a day, but she does not go nearly as much as she could.”

“Time for church Sunday morning; all the rest of the day after dinner.”

“I allow her to go after the morning work is done and not return until she cares to.”

“I like to have my girl go out either afternoons or evenings of every day for a short time. They need out-of-doors exercise as much as we do.”

“Any time she chooses, if it is possible. She is always ready to oblige, and we are ready to make it possible for her pleasure.”

There were almost as many different answers to this inquiry as there were returns and it was difficult to tabulate them in any way. Whenever a correspondent stated definitely that the servant was given any portion of each Sunday as free time, it was so tabulated under a separate head, as well as in the regular tabulation. The same is true of other Sunday free time.

It will be noticed that 54 servants have every afternoon and every evening. They are considered to come under that head if they are free more than two hours each afternoon and after the dinner or supper dishes are cared for each evening. It is evident that, so far as free time is concerned, Maine servants fare better than their sisters in other states, where the one afternoon and one evening each week is steadfastly adhered to.

The large number who reported that the maid can be free any time after the work is finished, unconsciously perhaps, stated very clearly the principal objection, aside from the social stigma, to housework, i. e., the lack of definite working hours.

QUESTION NO. 13—“Are servants allowed to receive company and if so, in what part of the house?”

ANSWERS—

Yes	13
No.	2
Any part of the house.....	25

In the Kitchen	60
“ “ Dining room	6
“ “ Sitting room	8
“ “ Living room	3
“ “ Servant's Sleeping room.....	4
“ “ “ Sitting room	16
“ “ “ Nursery	1
“ “ “ Parlor	7
“ “ Kitchen and Dining room	14
“ “ “ “ Sitting room	12
“ “ “ “ Servant's room	48
“ “ “ “ “ Sitting room	1
“ “ Dining room and Sitting room.....	1
“ “ “ “ “ Servant's room	4
“ “ Sitting room and Servant's room.....	2
“ “ Kitchen, Dining room and Sitting room.....	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ Servant's room	19
“ “ “ Sitting room and Servant's room.....	3
“ “ Servant's Sitting room, Servant's Dining room and Servant's room	2
On the Back Piazza.....	4

OTHER ANSWERS—

“We keep no one whom we know as servants. They assist us and are one of the family.”

“I advocate a sitting room for servants.”

“It makes a difference who their friends are, and the personality and wishes of the maid. I do not require minister or priest to call at the back door or any but her intimates who call often, as neighbors' maids.”

“Always! And have the free use of the dining room, well warmed and with an open fire if they wish.”

“Most certainly. Their friends are as much to them as mine are to me.”

The employers of domestic help in this state evidently feel that anything that can be done to make a maid feel at home, should be done freely and cheerfully. While it seems at times impossible to “take them into the family,” yet this system prevails very generally, especially outside the large centers.

QUESTION NO. 14—“Nationality of present servant? Married or single?”

ANSWERS—

	Married.	Single.	Widow.	Divorced.	Total
American	18	116	9	3	146
Canadian	5	24	1	1	31
Danish	—	5	—	—	5
Dutch	—	1	—	—	1
English	—	6	1	—	7
Finn	—	4	—	—	4
German	1	5	—	—	6
Irish	2	48	1	—	51
Negro	2	5	1	—	8
Provinces	2	14	1	—	17
Scotch	2	2	1	—	5
Swedish	—	5	—	—	5
Swiss	1	—	—	—	1

"Age?"

15 years..... 1	31 years..... 1	48 years..... 1
16 " 1	32 " 1	49 " 2
17 " 7	33 " 2	50 " 11
18 " 5	34 " 4	51 " 3
19 " 20	35 " 8	52 " 2
20 " 18	36 " 3	53 " 3
21 " 10	37 " 1	55 " 4
22 " 19	38 " 1	58 " 1
23 " 14	40 " 9	60 " 5
24 " 15	41 " 1	64 " 1
25 " 16	42 " 1	65 " 2
26 " 8	43 " 1	67 " 1
27 " 7	44 " 2	70 " 1
28 " 9	45 " 4	72 " 1
29 " 4	47 " 1	75 " 1
30 " 10		

According to these returns 67 per cent, or considerably more than half our servants are not more than 30 years of age. It is interesting to note the advanced age of some of the helpers, more than 14 per cent being 50 years of age, or older.

"If of foreign birth, how long has she been in this country?"

	Can.	Dan.	Dut.	Eng.	Finn.	Ger.	Irish.	Neg.	Prov.	Swe.
1 yr.	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	1
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
3 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-
4 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2
5 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
6 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
7 "	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-
8 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
9 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
10 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
12 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
21 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
24 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Many who answered most of the other inquiries neglected to answer parts of Question No. 14, so that it is somewhat incomplete.

QUESTION NO. 15—"Has present servant had training in domestic science?"

ANSWERS—

Yes 11 No 283

OTHER ANSWERS—

"No, but has had experience, which is sometimes better."

It is evident that the girl with domestic science training is practically an unknown quantity in Maine. While long experience takes the place of school training, in a measure, yet there seems to be an excellent opportunity to give school-trained helpers a trial.

QUESTION NO. 16—"Is the service you are receiving satisfactory?"

ANSWERS—

Yes 136 Very 40
 No 40 Fairly 39

OTHER ANSWERS—

"Yes, I have not money enough to pay for the interest in us and care in the work she gives us."

QUESTION NO. 17—"Would you be willing to pay higher wages, and grant more privileges for more efficient service?"

ANSWERS—

Would pay more wages and give more privileges.....	56
" " " wages	28
" " " give more privileges.....	0
Would not pay more wages or give more privileges.....	121
" " " " wages	25
" " " " give more privileges.....	10

The majority of our correspondents evidently feel that they are giving all the privileges and pay that is possible.

QUESTION NO. 18—"What nationality do you consider most desirable for domestic help?"

ANSWERS—

No preference	5
American	71
Canadian	3
Danish	3
English	3
Finnish	2
German	3
Irish	34
Japanese	1
Norwegian	2
Provinces	22
Scandinavians	4
Scotch	2
Swedish	22
Swiss	1

"Which of the foreign born?"

Canadian	10
Danish	5
English	4
Finnish	1
German	4
Irish	28
Japanese	1
Norwegian	3
Provinces	6
Scandinavian	3
Scotch	4
Swedish	33
Swiss	1

OTHER ANSWERS—

"Any that pretends to work for her money."

"It does not depend on nationality."

"I like American girls the best, as I have to take them into the family—as I would one of my own."

"I have had the most satisfaction with Finn girls. They are strong, good natured and quick to learn."

"The older, self-respecting, competent Irish cooks are most loyal."

QUESTION NO. 19—"Do you employ domestic helpers by the hour?"

ANSWERS—

Yes	197	No	52
“If so, how much do you pay per hour?”			
10 cents	11	20 cents	64
12½ “	11	25 “	9
15 “	109	30 “	1
“Per day?”			
\$1.00	4	\$1.50	2
\$1.25	3	\$2.00	1

QUESTION NO. 20—“Does your servant room in your house or some other place?”

ANSWERS—

In home of employer.....	249
Elsewhere	15

OTHER ANSWERS—

- “In my house in as good a bed as I sleep on myself.”
- “Lives here, it is her home in every sense.”
- “She has a nice pleasant room and bath in my own home.”
- “In the house and is very proud of her room.”
- “The servants have a separate cottage on the grounds.”

LETTERS FROM EMPLOYING HOUSEWIVES.

“Kindly give expression to your personal views in connection with the servant girl problem. What inducements can we offer our girls to accept employment as household workers in preference to manufacturing or mercantile pursuits?”

In response to this question the following letters were received:

Treat them as we should, always remembering that they are women like ourselves.

Personally I think that if the servant girl was treated with a little more consideration, it would not be so hard to find a better class of girls to take up this kind of work.

I think servant girls should, first of all, learn to wash dishes, sweep and dust properly before they aspire to the higher things of housekeeping. We have never yet found one that could do

any one of these things well, and as a rule they do not like to be told and it makes it unpleasant all around. Most of them had better take a course of domestic science (or something else) to teach them a few of the principal things before starting out to take care of any one's household.

If I were a girl in need of a situation, my first care would be to find a place where *my* accommodations were satisfactory. I think many people consider any room with any old furniture good enough for the girl. The question of eating at the table with the family is a serious one if we employ native help, not otherwise with us. *Fair wages, a moderate amount* of work, and some place which is homelike, for themselves, to sit in and receive their company, will induce any girl who has the requisites of a *good girl* to accept and keep a situation, while nothing will induce a large percentage of girls to do anything but drift from one place to another.

I consider that they expect too much. They are well aware of the scarcity of servants in this country and take advantage of the fact.

Observe the Golden Rule in all our dealings with them.

I think if girls were treated better that it would be the greatest inducement of all. We are all human, and why should we expect of our help what we ourselves could not endure to do. I believe in giving the girls certain privileges in your home (that is if they do not abuse them). My girls are allowed to sit at our table, and are not made to feel that they are servants and nothing else. They certainly will try harder to please you if they like you than if they despise you and do it only because they have to. My present girl seems to like to do things to please me, and a word of appreciation seems to mean so much to her. Of course after an especially hard day, if you show that you are satisfied with their work I think it smooths the way so much for them and encourages them. I often take my help with us for auto rides, and with how much more enthusiasm she takes up her work again. I had a lady say to me (I didn't ask for her opinion) that she didn't want any help that she had to

make a companion of. Perhaps I am too easy, but I just turn things around and put myself in a servant's place sometimes.

The social stigma I am convinced is the greatest reason why girls do not care to do housework. The distaste for any sort of manual labor which our system of education seems to create in all classes is another reason. The attitude of those "college bred" women who "hate housework" has percolated through to the lower strata. It does not seem to me practical to make any general rule of hours for house servants. Each family is so different in its needs and the capacity of different servants so unequal that hours can scarcely be adjusted from outside. Wages could be graded more fairly if there were some way of grading the knowledge and capacity of the applicant. A woman cook and laundress of experience should certainly have wages equal at least to those a day laborer receives whose work needs no training. If we wish to induce girls to enter housework we must not gossip about them abroad, or discuss their failings at home, especially at the table. We must treat them as friends who are worthy of our affection and let them see that they are appreciated for all that they try to do well. We must *provide them with opportunities outside of our home* for proper social intercourse with men and women. A properly conducted club for household workers where they could have a good time among themselves such as some stores have created for their employes would lessen the social stigma which seems to apply to domestic service.

It seems strange to me that any self-supporting girl should prefer the long hours of any shop or store with no privileges to that of serving in a home where she is treated with kindness and consideration. In my opinion, a shop girl ranks no higher in the social scale than a domestic. I treat my help as I should wish to be treated were I in their place.

The problem of the hired girl is a very real one and one that ought to have been solved in a large measure by the fathers. The element of pure unmixed snobbery has had more to do with this matter than anything else in the world. I once employed a young woman for six months in the home, and helped her to graduate from the Academy at East Corinth. She was

one of the promising young women of the community in which she dwelt. After leaving my home she went to work with a family in an adjoining town where she received more wages than I could afford to pay her. She regarded my wife as a sort of godmother and to her she confessed that she had no chair in her bedroom or any of the conveniences that were enjoyed by the hired man. She was a Christian young woman, while her mistress was an irreligious person inclined to scoff at the piety of the hired girl. I had a niece that worked in the home of a Massachusetts family for nine years. I called one day to see her and was promptly marshalled into the kitchen, for she was not allowed to entertain her uncle in the parlor or sitting room. Just as long as inferior women treat superior servants as though they were a different sort of clay than their employers, the servant girl problem will be very real indeed. Our source of supply used to be from the Maritime Provinces of Canada, but that is a thing of the past. The highly capable young women of Nova Scotia are finding that they are very acceptable as nurses and as members of the business fraternity, milliners, stenographers, etc., with definite hours of service and many other privileges that are sweet to the heart of the dwellers in this Land of the Free, whether it be in Canada or the United States. The young woman who makes the home comfortable for myself and two children, one 9 years and the other 16 years, was given to understand when she came into the home that she was helping me in the work of building up the moral and spiritual life of the community. That when she did her work well that she was a good deal more respectable than a preacher who sought to take advantage of the easy side of life and sponge his ecclesiastical way to glory. She is certain that when she does well that there is a large measure of appreciation. If she desires to have any of her relatives visit her, they come as my guests and are welcome. That is the way that I am solving the hired girl problem in my own home. If the fathers and mothers of this generation had been a little more concerned with the practical application of the Golden Rule there would have been less trouble nowadays in securing help. I worked out for eight years, and found that many a time that I was more fairly treated and had better accommodations than the hired girl in the same family. Some of the people for whom I worked previous to

entering the ministry have been my parishioners since. We are very good friends now.

I do not think personally and truly that an improvement will ever come about, so long as present social conditions exist. When a maid is liable at any time to marry your husband's father, or in some other fashion be raised above her employer, there is no such thing as adjusting values. And I say this, knowing that if in the old country, most of the present employers would be in the "middle class," and as far out of it socially as they now consider themselves in it. In a country whose battle cry is equality there is no such thing as a good servant class. If you carefully read my replies through, you can see that I have about reached the limit of "equality" in my household, as any person must who has a small house and small family. My housekeeper is literally one of the family, occupies the spare chamber, and when company comes, I give up my room and go in with my small son. She uses the telephone, sewing machine, library fittings, parlor, and in fact everything in the house as though her own; has her place at the table, or in the trip to the country, and is in all respects one of us. On the other hand she is very good to me, helps me with my sewing, is always kind and obliging, and fond of the boy, and yet, I know this minute she is uneasy and wants to get into a shop, where she will be on duty ten hours every day, sick or well, and at the command of a boss and a bell. Here, she goes and comes when she pleases. I do most of the cooking and if she is busy about other things, prepare the meals. She puts in her spare time, of which she has every afternoon and evening, either going out or sewing for members of my family for which she is paid extra. Still, she is not satisfied and hankers for "the independence" of a shoe shop. So what can one do? Just let her go it, one can't compel her to stay. The trouble is, the thing is wholly a personal equation; no two cases are just alike, because no two women are just alike. A small family and a small house demand entirely different service from a small family in a big house; one must have a maid literally with one all the time, in a small house, and therefore must have a person who is companionable. Such are hard to find, and when found, their idea of companionship is not our idea. If one makes their housekeeper an equal, she soon becomes their superior or they are bound to cater to her

in order to keep her. When there are ten places calling for one woman, a maid does not waste much time in attending to one's particular desires or ways. I think too, the restlessness of the entire class drives them to change about once in so often, whether their change makes for good or bad. That is my experience. You may think it funny, but I believe that the ready-made shops have done more to hurt the servant problem than you can imagine. A maid can buy, nowadays, a cheap replica of anything which her mistress wears, or, as is often the case, having her board and expenses paid and good money in hand every week, actually has more money and better things than the mistress who has hundreds of ways to spend her money, and usually puts it first into house and literary and club matters. A maid gowned in a more stylish and perhaps more expensive outfit than her mistress, modelled on her own styles, is very liable to take the stand "I'm just as good as she is," which though true, is like carrying a chip on the shoulder all the time. Ten to one she has a beau who is a chauffeur to somebody, and adds an auto veil to her outfit; then, what chance has a mistress who walks to save her nickels, or dresses plainly because she wants to use more money for books, charities or her children's education? This may sound queer, but women can understand what I mean. False conditions make mischief with domestic relations of help and employer, and first among these conditions is the assertive independence that makes the ignorant lower class like to flaunt its war cry, "just as good as you are," in the face of the world.

I have kept a general housework girl for nine years, have studied her interests and rights as well as my own from early morn till dewy eve, and have given up the struggle with the problem all unsolved. For the past year I have been employing women by the hour. One sweeps and cleans my house in four hours every week; another does my ironing beautifully, I send the washing to a "wet wash" laundry, and still another I employ to attend to the door bell and telephone calls when I wish to go out. I get my own meals and do my own cooking. It seems to me that I do more necessary work every day than my girls did in three, and am not a very strong woman either. I am forced to admit that the general housework girl of today is, as

a class, lazy and mercenary, or so it seems to me from very careful observation.

It seems to me that when people treat their help as *intelligently* as they *deserve* and make a study of hours of work and relaxation and have a schedule for them as nearly as possible, they will be able to keep their help longer. It is the uncertainty of hours and demands upon them that discourages the average girl. In office, mill, etc., they know their hours and what is expected of them. System and regularity are the watchwords of the home maker if she would have well trained servants. Of course it goes without saying that a girl should have a pleasant sunny room and a place to entertain a *certain* amount of company.

There is the same variety of character among servants as among employers. Some servants appreciate and do not abuse privileges, others do. I have considered it essential to employ some one whom I could treat as a friend and have succeeded. One American girl worked for me four years, or until she married. My present help has been with me nearly five years. I deem it necessary for my help to consider themselves a part of my family and not a "servant." In every way I try to make them feel that their service to me is no whit less honorable than mine to others. I have been successful in my choice of help, at the same time I am confident that there are those who would abuse such privileges. The tendency to look upon the stained hands of the house girl as less beautiful and honorable than those of the clerk or mill girl is partly responsible for the attitude of girls toward housework. Housework should be dignified as a stepping stone or training to that highest of woman's sphere, a home.

Make as pleasant a home for them as possible, and expect no more favors from them than we are willing to give in return.

To be a successful maid, a girl must be a servant, as much as we all dislike the term. We hire them and they are paid to do the thing we want when we want it, and the old-fashioned idea of "help" and "making them one of the family" is not pleasant for any concerned. American born girls breathe in at their

birth a desire to be independent, to be every woman's equal, and they cannot be blamed for not wishing to spend their lives in the kitchen. Ask yourself why you are not a servant, and the question is answered. Servants are born, not made, and America does not furnish the environment conducive to such birth. By "our girls" I am presuming you mean American born girls, and such girls like to knock shoulders with the large outside world and take their chance for success or failure, while the foreign born servants never lift their eyes above a good servant's duties and some day a "little home, husband and children of their own" to work for and make comfortable as they have made you comfortable.

Employers will have to be more definite in their demand of work, and extra work should command extra pay. Every house should have a maid's sitting room with suitable entrance. This lies somewhat with architects and should receive their attention. I should think it feasible in some cases to hire help by the day. This gives a girl her evenings at home with her own friends, and she comes to work as a factory hand would. I had one girl do this and it proved satisfactory. A good many girls do not realize that their wage in household work is almost clear gain, and do not take into account the expense of keep to their employers. Food, wear and tear, waste and bedding, all amount to a good deal, in fact more than the wage in my case. I think it costs me about \$7.00 a week to keep a girl, \$3.00 for wage and \$4.00 for other things.

I can only speak from my own personal experience in regard to domestic help, which perhaps has been an exceptional case. I have always found that kindness and consideration must be shown, never forgetting the Golden Rule: to do as we would wish to be done by. If one can only find good American girls and train them up to suit one's self they make the best of help. Sometimes it seems that wages are not so much of a consideration as a good home and kind, considerate treatment. It is certainly getting to be a very serious problem to housekeepers, how to obtain the efficient help needed in the home. Perhaps the word *servant* will have to be dismissed from our vocabulary in this independent age, and mother's helper substituted. It looks as though we must train up our own children to be effi-

cient in the house, that when they have a home of their own, they can care for it.

I often wonder why more girls don't do housework. There are many homes like ours where girls are well treated, never imposed upon, have the privileges of a seashore home two months of the year, have a good room, good food and much personal help and extra pay for extra work as I am unable to do much myself. I plan, superintend and require good work, but beyond that my servant *lives her own life*. I have company about three months in the year and we expect willing service, but always give a present for extra summer work. I encourage a girl to sew for herself and also provide books if she likes to read. I treat her well and expect her to treat us well. The French make good servants when they learn our language. They are neater than the Irish. House girls earn more than school teachers here.

Ours is a special case. We need and have a girl who does the lighter part of the housework, dish washing, sweeping, etc., and helps care for children. She is near home and can fully indulge her social instincts there. She is content with wage and hours under the circumstances of location and work. Our experience with servants has not been such as to give valuable evidence on your last question. In general a girl must have social recognition and opportunity. Also the personal equation of the employer enters very largely into the problem. No satisfactory settlement of any industrial problem on the simple basis of a money wage is, in my opinion, possible. But to maintain mutual sympathy and respect between employer and employed involves all the delicate appreciation and tact of which any of us are capable.

I think personally that there is vastly more on the side of the girl who goes out to service than of the mistress. My servants stay with me a long time. I have been married twelve years and in that time I have had only four changes, and then only because of change of residence. The life of a maid is at best lonely and a kindly interest in her and her affairs pays. It's simply the old case of the golden rule. How would you like your daughter treated if she were out at service? I do not

insist on black for table service, in fact I like to see the fresh bright colors. It seems a bit doleful to be always in sombre dress. Once in the winter, my husband and I spend the evening out and allow our maid to have twelve of her girl friends come in to see her and in this way she can cancel her little social debts. I have never found this privilege abused. No one ever works well for money alone, they must have a real interest in their work.

From my own personal experience, the colored people of the South are the only ones who are born for household workers, but Northern women do not understand how to handle them. As to what we can offer as an inducement to the girls of our own State to accept housework instead of the shops, I fear that the problem is unsolvable. The training should come from their homes. Much could be said and has been, for both employer and employed, but little change has come from all that has been written. It will take something more than a well written article to create a different atmosphere in the homes where servants are employed. If we were in a position to demand of a servant a training in some school of domestic science, we might find a reasonable solution of some of the most vexatious things, but how to reach them and interest them in anything of the kind, I should say would be a puzzle. I had a Swede girl in my employ for several years. She was seventeen when she came to me from Stockholm and was engaged to be married. I told her if she remained five years with me, I would pay her the equivalent of \$100 toward her trousseau above her wages, and allow her her time during a month's vacation each year. I do not know whether it was any inducement or not, but she remained.

I find very few girls who appreciate the fact that besides their wages they get their board which is quite as much as they would be able to get at some other employment, but many seem to think that housework is less honorable. There are two sides to the problem surely.

It seems to me that the attitude of the public toward the servant girl has much to do in keeping the desirable girls from that kind of work. They are without doubt looked down upon by

other classes of working girls such as clerks in stores, etc. If girls could only be made to understand how important their work is, and that when well done it is just as honorable as any other kind of work, life would seem very different. I find that the people whom I hire are irresponsible, not caring at all for their word or whether they keep a promise or not. There is certainly much to be said and done for the working girl and need enough of elevating the standard. I wish I might help and say something that would give some clue to a solution of problem.

This subject is one that greatly interests me, and one which demands the best thought of our ablest women. I think we must dignify all honest labor, and by putting domestic science in our public schools teach the girls that it is just as fine an accomplishment to be a good cook, and a good housekeeper, as it is to play the piano or write a poem. The girl that can prepare well cooked, wholesome food and make our home clean and attractive is just as worthy of respect as a bookkeeper or a clerk; she should be treated with the same amount of consideration and kindness. When we do these things I believe we shall have done much to solve the servant problem. I never have any trouble in keeping a good girl. In fact they have told me that they would rather work for me for a dollar less per week and be treated kindly than to go to places which paid more, but where they were not treated so kindly.

If a girl has a good home, kind treatment, and certain privileges, it seems wise for her to retain such a position rather than to work ten hours a day in a close, noisy mill. If they can be made to think housework is not degrading, but good, honest, healthful work, and that they do not have to surrender their independence, a gain toward better things will result. Of course, as the cost of living has increased, girls expect more money. Wages have gone up. No doubt, on this account, some have had to give up their servant, and young people just beginning housekeeping are obliged to dispense with such a luxury. The age of the old family retainer when peace and security was enjoyed, is fast disappearing, and all is change and unrest. This is indicative of the times. Automobiles have a considerable share in this condition. Time alone may remedy it.

In this vicinity there is quite a large number of American girls who realize the advantages of working in a good family in preference to working in the factories and shops. They and their parents think the associations and influences much better in a home. As would be expected, those girls who are willing to work for lower wages than many earn in the mills for the sake of having *steady* employment and a good home are nearly all honest and moral. By taking an interest in them and showing them kindness and favors you cultivate the home feeling and they will repay you by faithful service, and, you may furthermore have the satisfaction of helping a class often overlooked in our desire to better the world, to lives of usefulness and happiness.

I believe the great evil of the "servant girl problem" oftentimes is with the mistress. I have kept house eighteen years, having employed six different girls; two left to be married, one's health failed and she was obliged to give up, one went home to Sweden and one to Ireland. My present girl I took "green" from Ireland and she can now do most anything and has been with me nearly three years. I try to treat my girl like a *human being*. When she has had a particularly hard day (we have had sickness for seven months with two extra nurses), I always insist that she lie down in the afternoon and rest, and in that way and by being thoughtful, I always keep her in good spirits and she is able to give much better service in every way.

My experience is that you cannot be as kind and nice to servants as you would like to be. The more you favor them the less they are willing to give in return. It is better to keep to a strict business arrangement. Do exactly as you agree and see that they do the same. They should be taught to try to please their employer instead of making the place a convenience for themselves. A girl interested in her work in the household is generally successful and appreciated. An inducement in my opinion is a good home, with good food and the interest of a family in her welfare.

In fourteen years housekeeping I have had very little trouble in getting or keeping servants. My present maid has been with me three years, and they usually stay till married. I attribute

this largely to the fact that I take a personal interest in a servant as soon as she becomes one of my household, and plan for her comfort, health and pleasure. The work is systematized so that she knows exactly what there is to do. Extra work caused by company or sickness is always cheerfully done, but for any number of extra hours I always either pay extra or give them equivalent time off. I find most servants are contented if their evenings are free. By having a six o'clock dinner a girl can have from eight to ten or ten-thirty for going out or for reading, sewing or sleeping. I have had three Irish-American girls who came to me from a shirt factory. The regular hours and evenings off was the attraction, although the wages were no more. They were interested to learn and became efficient servants. One had been a milliner but broke down. She enjoyed housework and stayed until married.

In regard to paying higher wages and granting more privileges, I would not care to pay more for the amount of work I expect a servant to do. Nor would I grant more privileges than I do, for I find generally that the more privileges granted the more are expected.

My experience is that inefficiency in servants is due to lack of education and training.

I do not think you can do much with American girls. They want big pay and very little work. They must have the parlor for their callers, and they dress better than those they work for. It is not so with my girl who is a German.

People with a small bank account cannot afford to pay more than \$3.00 or \$3.50 per week, therefore cannot expect to get competent help. I always do my cooking. Usually I take green girls and they expect \$3.00 per week to start with when I really ought to have that amount to teach them. After a few months they demand \$4.00 per week or seek a new place, thinking they ought to have as much as girls that have worked years. There ought to be some place where girls can be taught to do housework and be paid according to their ability. If I were to build a new home I would have a sitting room where

girls could take their company and be by themselves. I would treat them well and give them as good a time as my purse would allow if they were girls who would give as well as take.

I think if house girls were used better and not made to feel that they were all an ignorant, degraded set, because some are, we would all have better service. There are no inducements for girls to make housework a business. Usually a girl is given some small, poorly furnished room, never allowed to mingle with the family, and expected to eat in the kitchen. If people wish to find clean, honest girls with a fair education, as now any American girl has the privilege of having, they should be willing to make it an object for the girl to engage in housework instead of that of the shop or store. The woman I employ belongs to the Rebekahs, Grange and W. C. T. U. and has the privilege of attending the same when she wishes. A great many times it has been inconvenient to me for her to attend, but I have said nothing, as she has been very faithful to me and I realized I had the best of help and wished to keep it. Her services are confined mostly to the kitchen and laundry, as I have always taken care of the rest of the house myself unless sickness prevented.

The girls from the better families in this locality, who, of course, would make, if trained, good help, are striving for an education and would not consider the question of "housework" under any reasonable inducement. We are only able to secure those from poorer, yes, poorest families, and without training, who do not know what belongs to the duties of a well trained helper, but insist on sitting at the table with the family and in the sitting room after work hours, having no resources in themselves for entertainment. One said to me: "Oh, *Mary!* put down your book. It makes me *homesick* to see anyone reading." She was sensitive and offended with any reproof. So they all are. A well trained helper is an "unknown quantity" hereabouts.

For the past few years, I have employed American girls and have *always* tried to use my help as I should like to be used were I working for them. My experience has been that very

few appreciate the favors received. The more you grant the more they expect. They have always been shown as much courtesy as any member of the family, in fact have been considered as one of the family. They eat at the table with us except when we have company. If outsiders would let servants alone and not expect them to go whenever invited by their friends, they would have more interest and feel that their time belonged to those who employed them. As a rule, American girls are more independent and appear to feel they are conferring a great favor upon those they work for rather than receiving favors for themselves. Have paid \$4.00 a week until the present time. It was the understanding when the maid I now have came to me that she should go home every other Saturday afternoon and remain at home until the following Sunday afternoon. She has every afternoon and any evening when wanted.

I think more girls would be willing to accept employment as household workers, if they could be made to feel they were not *merely* servants, and were treated as we would like to be if we were in their places.

When I have a good girl I give her all the home privileges I possibly can and help her in every way I can. A great many of them do not appreciate it but sometimes you find one that does.

It is perfectly absurd to expect a man on a salary to furnish a sitting room and bath for a servant. A good, comfortable, pleasant room with reasonable conveniences for bathing (always including a good foot tub) is sufficient. American girls should not be so foolish about entering service. In our family we have employed Maine girls more or less for three generations and never had any trouble. I think that if the ladies treated American girls as if they were intelligent, thinking, human beings, and not as though they were ignorant immigrants, it might help. Also, if the ladies treated their help with as high a sense of honor as they treat their friends, that might help. It is a bad business breaking promises with a girl. If a girl is capable of earning good wages, that is, gives something for her money, is treated kindly and politely, given certain privileges, she is much better off in a good Maine home than in a poorly ventilated store or factory.

Try letting them go home for nights. Divide domestic work between men and women equally. Devise a name for business use not simply "Katie" or "Ellen" to every stranger. Give a bath room and dining room and let the latter be nice enough for her callers. One trouble is, no two housekeepers want similar results or make similar demands. I consider our system most defective. I have kept house happily 28 years with few changes in service, and yet I don't wonder people board. As to domestic service as it stands today, I should greatly prefer manufacturing, mercantile or almost any other pursuit if I were doing it. I consider the happily conducted home an essential to all else and the greatest joy in the world.

My opinion is that the girl doesn't get proper treatment. As a rule a servant is put up in a small room away from the family apartment and not allowed to receive company in any other part of the house but the kitchen and never allowed any part of the house for herself. She is kept in every afternoon except one in the week, so the servant becomes lonesome and looks at her work as prison work. Let every woman who is obliged to hire a servant girl treat her as she would like to be treated herself and there will be no trouble in finding house girls.

Visiting cottagers (summer), summer boarding houses and hotels take so many of the working girls that it is practically impossible to obtain help in summer unless we engage them several months in advance. The above named employers come to our kitchen doors and offer any price to our help. Our small town has over 2000 summer visitors in a season—making it very difficult to get any kind of laborers or mechanics during the summer months.

By offering them a good home and treating them kindly.

To me it seems rather discouraging to good help to see girls with less ability getting such good wages. It is not satisfactory to feel that some people are paying incompetent help large pay, but they demand it and if you must have help you have got to pay their price or go without.

I have been a housekeeper for nearly forty-one years and have generally been fortunate in my servants. My first girl was with me three years. She was very capable. I then had two that I kept but a short time for the reason that they were incapable and took no interest in their work and did not care to learn to do work properly. The next was protestant Irish, an excellent girl. She was with me three years, then married. I then took a young girl 16 years old who was willing and wanted to learn. She remained in my family 16 years and then married. She is now a widow and came back to me a year ago and is now with me. She is older and very slow, but is honest and can be trusted. I think a girl that is a capable, honest house girl is just as respectable and often times more respectable than clerks and bookkeepers. As a general thing they have good homes and I have always taken my girls to good concerts and entertainments during the winter months. I think at least once a month. Many of them today want large wages, do as little work as possible and spend most of your time, not theirs, on the street.

A servant girl in my house, as in the homes of many of my neighbors, would be used as a member of our family if she was trustworthy and carried herself so as to command respect. My girl has parts of two forenoons for her own laundry, and every afternoon to sew for herself. We furnish her a ticket to a good theatre once in two weeks. She has a very pleasant room and has her girl friends there whenever she chooses. In the end my girl saves more than a factory girl could, and I pay small wages.

One woman has been in my employ for nearly thirty-five years doing the family washings. I have had girls assist in other work, and they have remained seven, eight and nine years. I feel that if girls are made to feel that they are a part of the family, and allowed to sit with them when guests are not present, it helps quite a little. Their life is apt to be a lonely one when they are through their work, and if we do not care to have them with us, we must provide a sitting-room for them to entertain in. One girl who assisted me many years gave this as a reason why she left service, as she called it. She preferred to go out by the day as it gave her the evening to be

free and she could have company in her own room. She was of good moral character and is now well married.

Only the other day my maid asked me if people "looked down" on a girl who "worked out." She said she thought that there was nothing nicer than to know how to cook and keep a house in order. I tried to explain that it all depended on the individual and she seemed satisfied. It is true that as soon as they receive ever so little education, they will do anything in preference to housework. I think that perhaps they soon learn that the servant cannot mingle socially with people outside of her station. This is due to the fact that we are obliged to employ so many ignorant girls. I know of no remedy except an entire revolution of the classes of society, which may be a future issue in our so-called free country.

I believe that when domestic science has been put upon the same plane as other branches of labor, we shall find it easier to supply our kitchens with good, respectable workers. The main reason why girls engage in other pursuits than house work is because house work has been thought more menial than other lines of work. They prefer to be called clerks, typewriters, etc., rather than *servants*. Then, too, when a clerk has finished her day's work she is free to go where she will and do what she pleases. The whole atmosphere is changed and she is her own mistress until the next day. As a rule the worker in the home is under surveillance all the time, and has to conform perhaps to rules and regulations she has never been accustomed to before. Finally, I believe that when the mistresses of our country recognize their cooks, parlor maids, etc., as worthy of consideration as well as their seamstresses, more girls will be available, and the present situation somewhat relieved.

The great trouble in getting intelligent girls to do housework is the feeling of caste existing among the girls themselves. I myself have seen a girl whose health did not permit her to perform the laborious work of a manufacturing establishment, completely ostracised by her friends because she took a position as general house girl in a good family who respected her. I am perfectly sure of my position as I have seen it over and over. Wages are higher than ever before and girls demand

and get more comforts and privileges. Compared with the factory workers I know the wages of house help are much higher and girls have shorter hours. This is among people whom I know.

My personal feeling in regard to the servant girl problem is that the reason we have such difficulty in getting servants today is not so much the fault of the servants themselves as of the mistresses who in so many cases are willing to pay ridiculously high prices, and who keep a servant for every variety of work. It is hard to find a cook or waitress today who will wash and iron, and a general housework girl is a thing of the past. For people of moderate means, it is a very serious question I think. The principal inducements to offer girls to accept employment as household workers seem to me the fact (in most cases) of better food, more leisure, a better home and in many cases better wages. I think we must all admit however, that from a social standpoint the household worker is below her sister worker in shops and factories.

In the last twelve years I have had two girls each of whom stayed with me about seven years. Probably I had at least twelve others during the balance of the time. My trouble with help, both male and female, has come from outside, their friends advising them that they should not do this or that until finally comes dissatisfaction on their part, and "the last straw" on mine. I make my girls' welfare and happiness my business as far as possible, giving them all the privileges and comforts that my children have. As a rule they are willing to do anything required. However, I believe girls who expect good wages as housemaids should be better trained, then, with mutual interests and a true desire on the part of the maid to be helpful and on the part of the mistress to give the maid a happy, healthful life, many of the servant girl problems will be solved.

I really know very little about this matter as I employ help (I never have servants) only in the summer, but I find that good wages, kind treatment and patient teaching usually bring about satisfactory results with our native girls. I think, however, that foreign helpers are more likely to take advantage of kindness, and that it is necessary to be more distant with

them. I work with my help and work more hours than I expect them to, but they often insist on working with me till I am ready to rest too. So it is my impression that good wages, just treatment and a kindly interest will in most cases insure faithful service in return.

A hard problem to solve, and I do not see the remedy. I would have paid the same wages to the daughter of a farmer this summer as she received in a restaurant, but she declined, considering it disgraceful to do kitchen work.

If we can inspire our servants with the idea of making house work a science, bringing it up to the dignity of other pursuits and not regarding it as a thing to be ashamed of or in any degree menial, it might be a means of helping to solve the problem. I think we are greatly at fault as mistresses in not helping to raise the standard of housework in the minds of our maids. We treat them too much like machines, when, without sacrificing our own dignity or favoring boldness in any degree, we might, by a thoughtful interest in both the life of the servants and the work required of them, teach them to respect their work.

My greatest trouble with domestic help is that I cannot depend on promises made by them. I usually get along very well with help after the trunk is in the house, but I never feel sure of a promise made me before hand. I have had some very good girls who did their work well and seemed to be happy and contented. They would go away for a vacation promising to return or to let me hear from them at a specified time, but they seldom did so. I have just passed through such an experience with a woman who was very good help and a very good Catholic church woman, and I thought I could surely trust her. I cannot think of any inducement to offer girls if they do not want to do housework. I have taught a good many young girls to cook and they took a real interest in their work. I used to tell them they must stay with me two years if I taught them and some of them did so, but of late years I have done it in the missionary spirit thinking someone else might be benefited by my labor.

If girls received some training for their work they would be more efficient, but the majority who have done so are *specialists* and extremely independent. The worst fault I find, is slackness about work and person. I would rather have a girl naturally neat and orderly than an experienced cook if the two cannot be combined. Service is not as good here as in Boston and suburbs where much more is required of help. If there were fixed rules here as in Boston, New York or any large city, adhered to by the employers, service would be better.

I think to make our girls contented, we must use them as one of the family. I have always tried to be kind to mine and think it pays. I have had hired help for the past ten years, but feel that I still have lots to learn before I can manage them easily.

I think what is most needed is a class of girls who will go out as mother's helpers or to help with the children, mending, light work like dusting, etc. Such girls should have knowledge enough of sickness to notice when children are ailing and to use the clinical thermometer intelligently, be faithful in their care of the children and be capable of taking charge of the house while the mother is absent. I had such a girl once who was working her way through college. She could be left at any time with the care of the children who were 3 and 6 years old, and she would also direct the other girl who did general housework. She did all the mending and a lot of plain sewing besides dressing the children, and I could go away from home two or three days at a time and know they were safe, well and happy. She took them to drive and on little picnics, etc. On the other hand she was one of the family and was paid \$5.00 per week. She is now married and if there were girls who were willing to do as she did, our greatest difficulty would be solved.

I think in many cases maids are not treated with the consideration they should be, and until they are, I believe there will not be much change for the better. I have made it a practice never to ask a maid to do anything I am not willing to do myself. Also I try to treat a maid as I would like to be treated were I in her place.

I do not know what to say under this head for I do not have any trouble. The girl I have has been with me 13 years and she is perfectly satisfied, and so am I. I think if we do as we would be done by we will not have so much trouble with help.

The servant girl question has become most serious in this part of the country. It does not seem to be a question of wages, as many of our people are well to do and are able and willing to pay as high wages as are given in the city. There is not so much laborious work in removing smoke and grit in the house, the accommodations are far better for the maid's comfort and health in the country town than in the city, but there is a lack of pleasurable excitement and there is absolutely no *standard* of domestic service, consequently the work becomes drudgery and the servant slack and inattentive to the simplest tasks. One trying feature of domestic service in this part of the country is the antagonistic attitude of the helper towards the employer, and the fixed determination of the employes "to do as they please!" It seems to me that the institution of Domestic Science schools all over the State, would give better servants and better satisfaction to the employer.

Teach our girls not to look down on servants in kitchens, but to respect those of them who do their work well and not to have too much sympathy for the shop girl who stands on her feet all day just because she looks down on all housework. Maine and California native girls are about the same when they consider house or shop work.

I have very little trouble in keeping girls, but it does seem to be a lonely life. I do all I can in reason for my maids, show appreciation for any voluntary attentions shown me, etc. Have kept house over twenty years and, generally speaking, have had very good servants, but never pay the very big wages paid by my neighbors. Kindness, consideration, appreciation and sympathy go as far in the kitchen as in any place I know.

I think that lots of girls would be better off doing housework than to work in places where they get just enough to pay their board and a very little left, but most of the girls seem to think it a disgrace to do housework. One thing I do know, a great

many of our rich people who hire servants treat them too much like slaves. They are not allowed any privileges in the house, cannot eat with the family and are looked down upon, which is I think all wrong if they are good girls. I know one rich lady who has lots of servants and she can always get help for the very reason that she treats them nicely, comes into the kitchen and speaks kindly to them all every day and Sundays, she wants them all to go to church with her. The dinner for Sunday is prepared Saturday so her help can have it easy Sunday, and they all love her and will do anything to please her, and I think if more were like her, it would not be such hard work to get a house girl.

I have never had a girl leave me for another place, and though I could not give liberal wages, have succeeded in making firm friends of my maids and to this I attribute my success. One other principle that I have found unfailing in good results is to praise freely in appreciation of good service, thereby permitting one a perfect right to correct when necessary without giving offense. I have always tried to adjust myself to my maids individually, precisely as I would to any new member of my family, and never treat any two exactly alike. The privileges accorded them are not always the same, as the girls' preferences are always consulted when possible. I think the same rules govern this relationship as all others, consideration, justice and general friendliness and mutual interest in each other's affairs. A pleasant *home* attracts *good girls*.

I have had my girl ever since she was fifteen. She was with me during my children's childhood, so of course had more or less care of them. She was always willing to take care of the children for me to go out. Of course with our family, and we have a large house to take care of, I help with the family work. If I did not I should have to keep two girls. My maid is a very capable girl, a nice cook, painstaking and conscientious. She has been with us so long that she is one of the family. My idea is, if people who have nice girls would treat them as if they were human beings, not beasts of burden, they would not have so much trouble in keeping them. They have feelings like other people, and no maid can work every minute any

more than the mistress can. I hire extra help through house-cleaning time.

I am paying an ignorant girl wages that should command skilled labor, and when I am fortunate enough to make a change shall be asked to pay no more for competent help. My cook usually receives five dollars. I have paid six and was glad to. My second girl receives three and a half at present, but is an incompetent ignorant little creature that I find it is impossible to instill the first principles of order into. The last, who was with me eleven years, only got four dollars and was a treasure; she married. My cook was with me seventeen years, also married when she left. Since that time I have known what the servant question means, and I believe it to be a question that will take many years to work out. General housework is not to be divided off into so many hours a day, and have it just. Some times it is nothing in the absence of the family, and sometimes you have unexpected guests. It will never be settled that way. My maids have a regular day each when they do not return for the evening meal which in our case is dinner. They go out at other times at their own and my convenience like any other member of the household. I have a man to attend to all outside work, beat rugs, bring coal, tend open fires, etc. My family numbers two. It is the ignorant help that is ruining the opportunities for those who know their business. I will say further that in talking with my friends I find them all ready to pay regular wages and conform to conventional custom, but we all agree that the indifference of the average girl is awful. They all demand their privileges with an utter disregard of any return for the money they are receiving. I am speaking of the average girl remember. I have found always that those who come under the head of skilled labor are ever reasonable and diligent, and it is a pleasure to pay them though they demand no more than the ignorant.

I wonder if there ever could exist a happy state of affairs where there would be perfect mistresses to preside over households where perfect maids assisted. I wish that sometime in the dim and distant future there might be in existence a training school to which all women who ever expected to have the management of servants might go, and learn how to do it.

Then, if all women trained to manage servants should employ only trained servants, the present condition might be relieved somewhat. My idea is this—that we employers of servants know as little how to deal with them as we should, as they do how to properly work for us.

Let the girl have her work laid out each day that she may know what is before her. Consider her not a drudge but rather one of the family. You will gain her confidence in time and she is likely to stay with you. There are too many cases where the help is put into the small attic chamber while more pleasant rooms are vacant. Give the hired help as good quarters as others of the family. Pay her the equal to that which she would receive at the mill per day.

Mill wages	\$8.00 per week	As House girl	\$5.00
Board	3.00	Board	3.00
Balance	5.00	Saving	5.00

The above suggestions if considered should help keep the house girl.

It would seem that if we had thoroughly trained servants there would be less dissatisfaction and discontent on both sides. A girl cannot feel at home or contented if she knows she does not give satisfaction. On the other hand the employer should do all that is possible to make a girl feel that she has a real home, though it is not possible for people of moderate means to furnish a living room for her exclusive use. More over I believe that at least one-half the girls would not keep such a room orderly unless the mistress saw that it was done which would be an added care. I believe the sitting room is incidental and that the only way to solve the problem would be to have trained servants and reasonable and considerate employers, which after all perhaps can only be solved individually.

The servant girl problem will solve itself when the mistresses of many mansions come to a realizing sense that the servant or servants whom they employ are human beings like themselves, capable of sensing joy and sorrow, also physical suffering often times brought on by over work under an exacting mistress who is blind to everything except the fact that she pays for her help and she

must see that she gets what she considers the full amount of work due her. When madam is willing to take a kindly interest in her help, when she will take the trouble to see that they are comfortable and happy in the shelter of her home, when she sees to it that the one little corner of the house which the servant calls her own is comfortable and in a measure attractive, when she offers her books and magazines and the privilege of picking some of the beautiful flowers which grow in abundance on her lawns perhaps to be carried to her own humble home, (Madam *might* offer her touring car with her chauffeur occasionally on the maids' afternoon out to give her an extra pleasure), when madam is willing to do these things, not only will her servants—*good servants*—serve her willingly but they will fall down and worship her. With kindly tact I think madam will not suffer from any advantage or undue familiarity on the part of her servants. I know, for I speak from experience.

My experience with help has not been a trying one for when I went to housekeeping I decided that I would not quarrel with my help. We must rise above it. All married women, unless they belong to the wealthiest class, expect and intend to do some part of the work, for in putting our own vocation down we must say "housewife." I believe if a person gets a good American girl, capable of being entrusted with a child, she should not be looked down upon. Most everyone who employs help does so because they have children or a large family. Another thing, I hear a great many people who can hardly afford help say: "I make my *maid* do this and that, and she can't have more than one afternoon out, etc." Maid is something a *capable* woman (for isn't that what everyone advertises for?) detests to be called. Furthermore, I see no reason why a girl should not be allowed her liberty out any and every day when her work is done, provided the housewife is not going out. It makes a person better natured and wiser for getting out into the good air. Do not pin a person down to one afternoon a week, and above all things I believe in giving them as good as your table can afford.

I have never had any difficulty in getting and keeping competent help as they are always paid extra for extra time and

work. Most of the people who have trouble in keeping servants, impose on them by exacting from them more than was originally agreed upon for certain payment, without making any extra remuneration. This, and meddling with a trained servant who knows her business and should be allowed to do it in her own way, providing results are satisfactory, is the chief source of trouble to my mind. The fault is just as often with the mistress as the maid.

If the servant girl will possess herself of the necessary knowledge in her line of work, I feel sure that the situation will be greatly relieved. I would like to add that when a girl enters our house for service, that our house is her home and that we are interested in her and she in us.

In my opinion the servant question is as vital a one as exists at the present time. I do not feel myself well enough informed on the subject from a broad standpoint, to suggest a remedy. Personally I believe that too much sentimentality on the question is a mistake. I think it is a time for decided action. The servant of the present day holds the whip hand rather more than is best for themselves or their employers, and they have not the judgment to know how to use the whip. They have power enough and should be checked before they obtain a great deal more. The best servants, by a law of gravitation, go into families of wealth and refinement, second best servants go into families of wealth without refinement, and a large residue of poor, very poor, emphatically poor servants fall to the rest of the world. They demand a great deal, and in too many instances have been allowed to establish their demands. It is time for the employer to call a halt. The revolt has gone far enough for the present. I have taken this attitude for five years or more, have been subjected to great discomfort in consequence, but am beginning to have proof that in my case, at least, my method of action was wiser than the more sentimental attitude which I should have preferred had the time been ripe for the indulgence of sentiment which it seemed not to be.

The servant problem in Cumberland Mills is quite a serious one. The paper mill offers positions to girls where they may

work from seven till five, earning seven dollars a week and living at home. So to the girls who can secure work there, we can offer no inducement to do housework. The mills at Westbrook, a mile away, employ nearly all French girls, leaving only the most undesirable for housework. We are five miles from Portland. The electric car fare is ten cents, so that girls prefer being in the city even though we pay them more here. The church here is French Catholic and the Irish girls do not care to attend it. In my own case, of course, it has always been difficult to get satisfactory help owing to my five children. My present maid has been with me since March, 1907, with the exception of last fall and winter when she wished to try mill work, but she returned in May as she could not make as much as with me. If possible to secure two capable girls we should do so.

When I have a new girl who is a stranger in the place, I find it difficult to provide suitable company for her. That is I have in the past. Now I have two and they are company for each other. Because of my children, I am particular about the kind of girls I have. Once I find a good one, I can generally keep her. I always try to keep on a good footing with my girls. To be able to talk things over with them often helps out, and to put the matter of housework, especially the cooking, in a scientific light, is more interesting to an intelligent girl. She feels a thing is of more importance if you can show her an interesting and up to date book or magazine article on the subject. If her work is not satisfactory, it is due her to explain just why and how it is not. The servant girl's part in the happiness and comfort of the family is a large one, and she should be made to feel that she has a share in the family life to which she contributes so much.

I think girls are sometimes made to feel a difference in the social life if they are doing housework. A nurse can go into most any home and be welcomed and looked up to in social life, while the servant girl is never noticed and asked to eat by herself in the kitchen. I have had good, clean respectable girls work for me and they were always attractive in appearance, ladylike and agreeable, but never would be invited to any party or dance because they did housework, while their

friends, who were employed as clerks in stores, offices, etc., would receive invitations. I cannot understand why it is so, but it is, and for that reason I don't blame the girls for not wanting to do housework as they are made to feel by a good many that they are not wanted just because of their position. I am not speaking of the foreign servants, but our own good, clean American girls, girls whom we know are worthy to be made of and helped. These are just the kind of girls we all want in our families, and we must try to make our homes attractive to them and show them we appreciate good help.

Low salary, few privileges, lack of sympathy between mistress and maid and loss of caste keep girls out of domestic employment. I believe if more wages were paid, and they received more considerate treatment with stated hours to themselves, the problem would not be so unsolvable. Of course the question of training must soon enter largely into it. My housekeeper has been with me eleven and three-fourths years.

I have failed to discover anything that can be offered girls that will induce them to perform household tasks. The chief difficulty, as far as I have been able to comprehend it, is the aversion to general housework per se. It is looked upon as beneath the dignity of the average wage earning girl. The store and the factory do offer, or afford, a certain kind of independence which is not to be found in the housework situation, but I do not believe that the matter of freedom, or lack of it, is the cause of the unrest and uneasiness. Caste and class feeling that exists among the working classes is at the root of the matter. The girl who does housework *thinks* that she is "looked down upon" because of her occupation, and of course, as a result of this attitude of mind, considers that her work is degrading and beneath her. Whatever the cause of the deep rooted dislike and resentment toward housework as an occupation, it certainly will never be removed, and the work will never be well done until women in general and maids in particular feel that they can elevate and dignify their work by their own dignity and the worthy performance of their duties.

Treat them well, give them a fair compensation for what they are willing to do for you and give them a reasonable time for themselves. Impress upon them the necessity of keeping early hours at night. This is the worst evil we have to contend with in girls that do house work. I have never had any help that would not come back to me a second time and have had really very little trouble in keeping help in my forty years of housekeeping.

Supply them with attractive kitchens and proper utensils. Make them see the artistic possibilities of their work. Let them feel themselves to be most important and honorable members of the household, in the largest measure essential to its happiness. Convince them that their happiness and comfort is considered by the household as they are expected to regard the happiness and comfort of their employers. Teach them to recognize the dignity of their position as home makers and co-workers with the mistresses. Give them mistresses whom they can admire, respect and love. Praise good work and kindly condemn poor. Allow them such privileges as they are fitted to appreciate and enjoy when they have earned the right to them. Give them a *fair chance*.

Well bred, competent girls will not take positions as house maids. Why, I cannot say. I have found no desire on the part of the other kind of girls for self improvement, for they seem to care only to be free and let alone. I think free schools for domestic science might help the servant girl problem. Perhaps if church societies, where all would work together, would take the matter up, it might help.

It seems to me a good girl should be treated in some ways more as the daughters of the family are, praised for doing well, kindly corrected when in fault, and kindly considered when they are not feeling well. They are not machines. I should not know how to treat a saucy maid for I've never had one. If the maid has a pleasant, cosy room I think she is less apt to be homesick and has more incentive to keep it clean and in order. When people stop trying "to get all the work out of" a poor girl that they possibly can, I think the servant problem will be a little nearer solution.

Perhaps the general run of help should take a little more care of, and interest in their work, but I do think that often if the mistress took a little more care of, and interest in, the servant that fault might be mutually remedied.

The servant girl problem has been a serious one to me for the past four years. To efficient help all I have had to say was, "There are seven in the family" and they would not come. I have become so disgusted with cheap help that I have kept a seamstress a good part of the time and a woman by the day when needed. It has cost me more than to have a maid but has been more satisfactory in a way. My experience has been that the more inducement you hold out or the more you try to make things pleasant for them the more they take advantage of you. I am trying a woman now who gets \$5.00 a week, but I get her for \$4.00 with her husband to room with her. We knew him and his habits so we dared to try the scheme. I know others who have tried it successfully.

I think there should be training schools for servants, and wages should be graded by the degree of competency. Privileges should be uniform if possible in the different kinds of work, nurse maids to have their own, cooks, their own, etc. Mistresses should be more tactful and considerate than many are. If the house isn't big enough for a separate dining room and sitting room, the kitchen should be as attractive as possible and the chamber pleasant and convenient. For competent help much would be conceded by employers, but everything should be regulated and systematized. The first thing to be done is to have a training school to graduate help of all kinds. Good wages, the best of board, a good room and considerate treatment ought to be inducement enough.

In regard to this matter, I think people should treat their servants more kindly and not as they would a dog. Do kind deeds and help them to keep in the right road if they are girls who need watching. I have had no difficulty in getting along with all the girls I ever had. I have never had a girl from any city so do not know how they would be. I think house work in the country is much easier than in the city. It is certainly hard

to get a girl to do house work, they had rather work in a shop or mill.

My views are from the servant's standpoint, as I am a servant at present in a very easy place, keeping house for a gentleman whose wife is dead. The inducements to offer girls from my point of view, is to treat them as you would want to be treated under the same circumstances. Give them a comfortable room, I don't mean luxurious, a good bed with wholesome bedding, a chance to wash, a bureau and table and one chair at least that can be set in, and remember hard work makes a maid tired as it does the mistress. Of course its the maid's place to do the hard work, but after she has washed, cleaned up and done other work don't ask her to look after a cross baby or any kind of baby. Give her a square deal, let her have her own individuality. Let her be a Roman Catholic or Unitarian in peace even if you are a Baptist or other evangelical belief. A self respecting girl doesn't want to be taken into your family, she wants to be treated like a human being.

We have an employment bureau, and we find the supply of domestic help decreasing. The girls who apply in Lewiston are Americans, French and Irish with very little idea of responsibility. Irish help seems to be the best. Some girls complain of having no evenings and Sundays, while the older women want a place where they can be their own boss, and usually they are the least efficient.

A uniform price for work required; much better service than we at present receive; comfortable sleeping rooms. I believe the Golden Rule holds good here as in other matters. My experience has been that the girls are incompetent, wasteful, careless, hurrying through their work any way to get onto the streets and yet not knowing how to do the simplest kind of cooking, but expecting the same wages as the experienced help. It seems to me girls should know certain things before going into service or be willing to work for less while being taught. So few girls seem to realize that they receive not only their wages but also their board and room. There are so many ways an employer can help and encourage them. We all should encourage honest labor.

Train them to be neat, honest, temperate, saving, to be able to cook and serve a plain dinner in an acceptable and satisfactory manner.

Treat your servants as you would yourself expect to be treated provided you were placed in the same situation. While they need not be closely associated with your family, you can lend them books and be kind and interested in their little personal matters. I have had two maids live with me until they were married, one ten years and one five, both going from this house to the church, so my experience is that a reasonably kind mistress will generally have competent help.

We are only beginning to reap the evils of the "Reform against Nature." Women are crowding men out of all easy kinds of employment which men might do, and are neglecting the true functions of womanhood in the work of the home which only women can well do. So long as the so-called leaders of women continue to vociferate from the platform and clamor for a share in public life, the mothers and wives of the class who have no leisure nor strength for outside burdens must simply wear a heavier yoke and toil on as best they can in the duties of the home, the most vital work of the nation and of humanity.

Most of the girls take a wrong view of their work. They do not seem to care about how work is done, only to get through as easily as possible and get as much money for the same as they can. If some of the more intelligent girls could be induced to take up this work I think it might be remedied. More home privileges perhaps might be some inducement although most girls in the country are taken in as one of the family.

Girls should be treated kindly and courteously and given comfortable rooms, a chance to receive company and a vacation once a year with wages continued.

In a period of about five years I have had over twenty different girls and out of that number, there were only three or four who were in any way efficient and really knew how to do house work well. They could not cook, wash or iron, and were

not willing to take care of the children and let me do the work. The most of them were not neat about what they did do, and did not know how to do the simplest thing well, nor were they willing to be taught. They are not business like about their work or willing to be controlled in any way. I think if duties could be arranged so that the girl was sure of only so many hours of work each day, it might help some. Then there is the feeling of social position; of the girl being on a lower plane than the shop girl. They feel they are not so independent, but why they are not I do not see. A girl can certainly save more earning \$3.00 or \$4.00 a week doing housework than she can earning \$1.00 or \$1.25 per day where she has to pay board out of it. The working girl should cultivate a little common sense and good judgment, and the employer a faculty for putting herself in her girl's place.

I think stores are the worst place on earth for young girls as many of them get not over from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. I also think a good girl who does house work and cooks is worth \$6.00 or more per week with nights to herself after supper is over, and should have a room to herself. Also, she should be allowed to meet her own family, brothers or sisters, either in the kitchen or sitting room. If people would give their servants a few more homelike conditions, there would be no trouble so far as I know. Girls pay from \$2.75 to \$3.25 for meals and from \$1.00 to \$1.50 for a room. Girls in factories make anywhere from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per week, so that one with \$9.00 would still have about \$4.50 after paying for food and rent, and I think a good woman capable of cooking, or doing some special work in a factory should have not less than from \$4.00 to \$6.00 left after paying board and rent.

I think that the lack of independent feeling in the home of the usual woman (who leaves the servant to herself) may be one cause of trouble. Then another must be that a man looking for a wife would not like the idea of marrying a servant, thinking of his friends' remarks. In this State, especially, the bright girls have always been able to find occupation and places for themselves that seem infinitely higher to them than doing another woman's work, although when it is our own in our own house, many of us think it the best and highest. To my mind,

however, it takes a fine girl or woman to come to this view while the most of the sex are disporting themselves in public in autos, at card tables, or as clothes models.

From an eight years' experience with domestic helpers, which has been of a varied character, I deduct this: that respectable girls may lay *claim* to respectability, form a sort of alliance among themselves and exclude from their club or organization the immoral and degenerate who would join them, keeping personalities and petty spite apart from factoring in the membership. This alone, I believe, would tend to raise the character of help. Further, there is little to offer them, for if schools of domestic science teach them anything whatever, they teach them to put a greater value on their time and services thus placing the employer in their greater debt. The average small family with a moderate income cannot afford the luxury of a servant at the rate of thirty or thirty-five dollars a month, which is what the scientific schools are trending towards. Able home keepers should be able to teach their servants those things needful without recourse to that luxury, the Domestic Science School.

I think if girls would train themselves to give more efficient service, try to please their employers, try to be a real help instead of a "necessary evil" as they so often are, that things would be made more pleasant for them. I am inclined to think that the fault is, primarily, with the servant. So many incompetent, careless, "time servers" have made many housekeepers all out of patience with servant girls as a class. I do not know of any inducements other than many good kind women give now, and for myself do not wonder that smart capable girls should choose something else rather than housework, although many of the mercantile or manufacturing pursuits would *not* be preferable.

I conduct the hiring of "help" in the same manner as I do the hiring of my business employes, endeavoring to manage this part of the household affairs on a business basis. We have a cook, first girl, second girl, nurse and man. The cook receives nine dollars a week and the other women five and four dollars.

When in need of help, we send to Boston to an agency. As soon as a girl presents herself for employment, I interview her, fix her wages, tell her all that is expected of her and all of her rights and privileges. When I have finished she is given an opportunity to say what she has to say about the position. If she doesn't like the place, that is the time to find it out.

If the girl accepts the place, she then looks to my wife for instructions and orders. They are treated fairly and kindly. If they do their work well, they are not interfered with in any way. If it is not done well, their attention is called to the omission and it has never yet been necessary to repeat such a correction.

Free time is definite and is not altered. The house closes at 10 o'clock at night and those quartered there must be in at that time. Their work is arranged so as to give as much free time as possible.

The word servant is never used. The employes are called help instead. They have comfortable quarters and exactly the same food as their employer. Medical attendance is furnished and the help shown every consideration when ill. One girl was chronically in poor health and we are putting her on her feet again.

My general idea is to make the whole matter as much of a business arrangement as is possible. Have tasks arranged in such a way as to give the shortest hours possible and treat those employed just as I would treat the women employes in my business office. We also make a strong point that the women are to be put on their honor in regard to their work and not feel that they are being constantly watched by their mistress. We keep our help a long time and have had no trouble in finding satisfactory help.

I believe that girls today lack common sense and intelligence sadly. They need higher morals and to be more honest with themselves and their employer. I think if there were more central kitchens where a number of girls were employed there would be no trouble in keeping help. Girls do not seem willing to work alone. They crave excitement and entertainment. The problem is serious.

We are in a condition of change. The introduction of electricity into housekeeping will lighten the work and make it more agreeable, and the necessities of economy will make fewer servants required.

A girl working for me would have a good home and would not be confined to the house as she would be if employed in manufacturing or mercantile business. She would not have to take her wages at the end of the week to pay her board. Her general health would be better and her work would not be so tiresome. At present I am paying a cook more than she is worth just because I can't better myself.

We can offer no other inducements unless the girls have a marked preference for household work over any other. Better results can be obtained by limiting and defining their work in the home, instead of expecting them to do a little of everything as is customary now with "general housework" girls. But since the routine drudgery of a house is irritating and exhausting to an intelligent mistress, why should she hope to make it attractive to other woman of ambition or intelligence? If all principle domestic industries could be taken out of the house, as spinning and weaving have been entirely, laundry work and bread making partially, the work of keeping the house and furnishings clean and the preparation of the smaller accessories of its meals can be safely delegated to those women whose ability, taste and education as naturally lead them into the field of domestic science as they debar them from any other. In other words we can use to better advantage those only fit to do monotonous drudgery by expecting them to do nothing else, instead of struggling to make fine cooks out of them. Where wealth can pay for specialized servants there seems to be no great difficulty in obtaining them as yet, and this delays the establishment of bake shops, laundries, general heating plants, etc. which would do the work of many servants in a community and so free each household, rich or poor, from the need of some skilled service in each industry.

I am very glad to have the privilege of expressing my own experience in this place as a summer home. My house is not large but perfect in its appointments and conveniences. The

help obtainable here will not come to any one with whom they cannot *eat* and *sit* and be "one of the family." City maids will not come to the country at any price. My maids love the Public Library and every advantage the village can give which they choose to take. I have the reputation of being "too particular" because I want my table properly served and waited on, which of course means that my maid cannot eat with me. I want a servant and not a companion, but by servant I do not mean "slave," but one to whom I can be Christianly kind and helpful yet be served.

My girl has been with me three years and does all of the work when she is here, but for two summers has had long vacations to visit her home in Canada. Probably if I refused her vacations she would leave me, though our relations are very friendly and the place is not a hard one. The girl we had before this one stayed nine years with us, in a family of five, and only left because she was tired of housework, and since then has worked in a millinery shop. I know personally of some places where it is impossible to get a girl to stay because the mistress is unreasonable and too hard to please, but I must confess that as a rule in this place, at least, the servants are very independent because the supply of competent help is so much less than the demand, so the easy places are chosen and most housekeepers have to send the washing out and have extra help for housecleaning.

It is a most difficult problem and there are of course arguments from both sides. Those I have helped the most have been the most disappointing and dishonest. One in particular I had in my home one year, my interest in her was unlimited. She was attractive, always pleasant, and very capable. I tried to have her feel my home was her home and it was with the greatest pleasure that I did all to make her happy, but she proved to be very dishonest. The present maid lived 30 years in one place and she appears happy and contented enough to remain that length of time with me, but her age probably would prevent it. However, she is exceedingly kind, always pleasant, which in any one is much appreciated. With all the disappointment I have had I still feel that great kindness, consideration and appreciative words should be spoken to every human being

for every good thing that they do in order to help each one to do better, and servants are no exception in my opinion.

It seems to me the larger part of the girls who go out to service are untrained and incompetent, and expect remuneration for expert service. On the other hand, in a great majority of homes, the mistress does not provide pleasant, comfortable quarters for the maid, and housemaids as a rule are from a class of people who do not know how to keep things in good condition if they are provided. The very fact that housemaids are from the more ignorant, uncouth element among us, tends to keep the more intelligent class of girls from going out to service. Also the prevailing belief that service is not in accordance with "American independence" makes the ordinary housemaid restive under rules.

I notice that girls who work in dirty factories and girls who work in stores look down upon the girl who works for wages in a clean kitchen. The standard of respectability must be raised. When institutions of learning introduce household economics for girls—as agriculture and mechanics for boys—and a degree is conferred for excellence, it will help in procuring skilled service. I think many girls would prefer housework but for the stigma of the term servant, a term not applied to other forms of service.

If employers would use their help in a more lenient manner I think they would be able to secure good girls and keep them longer.

The manager of a large boarding house near here tells me that she has no difficulty in getting servants. Their work is absolutely regular. They know just what hours they must be on duty and when they are to be free. Any girl must think that very desirable. But I cannot see how a home can be managed like a factory or a hotel. The mistress cannot regulate her time always. In our home there are constant interruptions and many guests. Our maid has her share of the work and inconvenience, but it is my constant endeavor to consider her happiness and welfare, and to see to it that she has her full share of the privileges of the home. She does not have fixed

hours for rest, that seems impossible to arrange. If she has had a hard morning and I am to be in in the afternoon, I go to the door, leaving her free. If I must go out early the good man of the house leaves his study door open so that he can hear the bell while she has a little time of perfect freedom, and after that she goes to the door. This is often very inconvenient but we think it is right. In short we make "common cause" with our maid and we have devoted service.

I have had all kinds and conditions, but for the most part good. My experience has taught me that there is as much choice in places as in girls and they have the same right to select with care. Also that the word "servant" has caused many a self-respecting girl to give up a good home in a kind family rather than her independence. If women would look upon their "help" as their husbands do on theirs it would be better for all concerned. (The taint of slavery is with us yet.) A girl who left me to be married called on me later, and when I asked her her husband's business replied "a mason's assistant," which sounded better than hod carrier. The labor question in all its branches is a hard problem to solve and in my opinion can only be settled in one way, and that is by the *practise* of the Golden Rule by employers and employes. "Put yourself in his place," is a good rule to go by, and do as you would be done by *under the same conditions*. As no two people do a thing in the same way, look at *results* and *not methods* and much friction will be avoided.

It is a difficult problem. If girls in domestic service were what they should be, and tried to please as they do in mercantile pursuits, I am sure they would be appreciated. The knowledge received in a good home is of great value. I took a young Irish girl into my home soon after her arrival in this country and she stayed with me the most of the time for twenty-two years, at which time she married. When she left me she knew how to do everything, had a good housekeeping outfit, good clothes and a tidy sum in the bank. She now has two fine children and enjoys *at least* two gala days every year when she takes them and comes "home" to visit me.

I think the trouble is more with the employer than with the employe. I believe in giving girls who work for us privileges. They are human and it is hard enough to do our drudgery if we are considerate and kind to them. I would not allow myself to get angry and say unladylike things to a servant. I have always felt a pity and sympathy for girls who have to go about, to different places and every one doing their work so differently. I certainly feel that I have always been kind and considerate to girls who have helped me and tried to make them feel that I was a Christian woman.

I have found that girls preferred manufacturing or mercantile pursuits to housework not only because it seemed to them a higher grade of work, but because the hours were shorter, and more clearly defined. A busy housewife must often be on duty from early morning until into the evening, unless she can get a little rest in the afternoon. In hiring a servant she expects that servant to take her place in the household as far as work is concerned. In the middle class family where only one servant is hired I see no remedy for the long hours, unless the employer has sufficient sympathy for a servant to share in the work. If more servants can be employed, I think a ten-hour day for each should be the limit.

The question of help is of vital interest to me. I lay great stress on the home training. Without more practical mothers for the rising generations you can easily see what the outcome will be. The cause of the situation is apparent, but by no means corrected. In some cases of domestic help, the treatment is not what it should be. The result is that the American girl is not in her true element. She feels it's a disgrace to do the work that was intended for woman. The business man trains many years to become proficient, while on the other hand, how many years are spent in preparing for the one great sacred profession, matrimony, the all important factor of our lives? How are we to be prepared for this all important step, to train us to beautiful womanhood, wifehood, motherhood and manhood, unless our practical women come to our rescue? Domestic science, I believe to be one good step in school for girls. But then too, boys help make the home; we cannot forget this fact. Often they are forgotten. Oh! mothers, seek for tact in reaching the boys.

It's everybody's duty to fit them for some one's home, to cheer and brighten some one else's life, this brings us to the foundation again. Here commercial education is valuable to the boys to teach them to see things through the eye of experience. Here, I believe the girls should share alike. But the demand for more home training is growing. The kitchen is the machinery to the home. When the girl and boy have finished training, the girl should fill the woman's place and the boy the man's.

I am particularly fortunate in having kept my cook nine years and over, and having had excellent second girls, but have thought much on the problem which is undoubtedly growing more and more serious. I think our first remedy would be to have uniform working hours. Over and above these hours, the girl should be paid extra, as she would be in factory or store. The servants should be properly trained and for that trained service all wise women would willing pay more, as it would be economy to do so. More personal interest and consideration should be shown on both sides, as it naturally would be if the workers were trained ones. In fact to me one, and perhaps the only solution of the problem, is to establish more domestic science schools and to show our appreciation of their graduates who, working intelligently and on a business basis, would not receive the present stigma resting on all forms of domestic labor.

They should have, if capable, wages that will compare with other pursuits. The incapable girls often expect the wages of a capable girl. We should be willing to pay good wages if they earn the same.

If we could teach our young men to be more particular in their choice of a wife, choosing girls who were good housekeepers, who are fitted for their work in life, we would have no more trouble with the servant girl question.

If our girls accept such positions, they lower their standard of marriage. Do you want your son calling on your friend's maid? Let the girls with sufficient education go into manufacturing or mercantile pursuits. They keep out of the other from pride, and pride is good. It may be false pride, but most pride is false then. We give our girl a good home, are as kind

and polite to her as to our friends, and she is happy. We could do no more for her if she were our friend's daughter except that after work she would sit with us instead of with her own friends, and I am sure she would dislike that as much as we would.

Have them "keep their place," which is quite as much for their comfort as for the employer's. Treat them as human beings, with feelings and sensibilities like our own. Take an interest in their welfare, help them to save wages, and by good reading, pleasant quarters and personal thoughtfulness, bring out their best qualities. This tends to make them contented and satisfied. The position of a good and faithful girl in a good home as a domestic seems preferable to a noisy factory or a monotonous drudgery behind the counter. It offers variety, practice along lines that are valuable to a woman, and really many hours to herself.

So long as an incompetent girl can secure \$3.00 or \$3.50 a week, we shall find plenty of that kind of help. I do not feel that domestic servants are underpaid, as a rule, when one considers their many privileges. Perhaps we all undervalue the dignity of domestic service and reform may have to begin with the mistress. Personally, I take all the daily care of the house and do not require the maid to do any house cleaning except her own room. Perhaps I help too much, my girls usually remain a long time however. Of course the idea of independence and the pleasure of working together do much to keep girls in factories.

My own experience has been so fortunate that I am not a good judge. I have kept the same maids year after year, one for twenty-one years. I firmly believe that it should be the effort of each householder to make the servants comfortable, happy and self-respecting. Labor should be made easy by system, and after days of unusual work, easier days should be planned. Instead of paying more for occasions of extra work, I plan to have a chafing-dish supper instead of the regular dinner on days following a dinner party, etc. Just now in the absence of my cook, I find that all answers to my advertisements are prefaced by questions about wages, and few competent cooks

will work for less than \$6.00, and few are willing to do any washing.

From experience I can say little, as in the fifteen years I have kept house I have only had four sets of servants, most of them leaving to get married. Have always tried to make my girls happy and given them all the liberty compatible with their work. When we lived in a small house and had only one girl, I tried to make her room homelike and comfortable. Now I give my two girls a large bedroom with single beds, a sitting room and a bathroom. Few employers seem to take any interest in their help and do not give them pleasant quarters. Tact and a little judicious kindness are the most necessary attributes to a successful employer of servants.

I consider if you make a girl feel that she is at home by giving her a comfortable room and a good bed, it is a good inducement. Again to give a girl a day off occasionally is much appreciated by most girls. My present girl has been with me seven years and is perfectly satisfied.

If you treat your help as you would want to be treated if you were in their place, I think many problems would be solved.

Raising the standard of household labor by paying good wages to capable women who will take responsibility, and then giving them the confidence of the mistress and freedom from interference. Also in refusing to give high wages to incompetent help. I also believe that there is great need of raising the standard in mistresses. The ignorance and indifference of a great proportion of young married women has much to do with the present large number of incompetent servants. To produce any lasting reform in existing conditions, it must begin at the top and work downward. To have self-respecting servants you must have mistresses who look well to the care of their households and who strive always to maintain kindly relations with their help.

Only as women teach their daughters the dignity of household labor, and teach them by their own attitude toward such as are engaged in it that such labor is no more menial than that in the

manufacturing or mercantile pursuits, will this department of work be sought by young American girls in preference to the other. We cannot but see that only young women of foreign birth who have not been educated with this idea of the degradation of servitude can be depended upon as house girls for the present at least. We have it proven to us daily that young women prefer *light wages* as in stores if they keep to their own idea of respectability by not taking the position of servant in some one's home. High wages in some homes with little to do, makes it hard for those whose health and means do not permit of their paying as high wages as their more prosperous neighbors. This condition makes a hardship for many. Uniform wages, if it could be so arranged (but can it?) would be a great blessing to many who most need help. But if servants' wages are reduced, would girls seek housework at all? I cannot see how it can be solved, a problem of so many sides, involving the interests of both employe and employer as it does.

The majority of girls seeking household positions know little or nothing about housework. Advertise for a girl who can cook and six out of seven of the applicants will not even know how to make bread. It is a case of telling them everything and then telling the same thing over again every day in the week. When they get the hang of things they usually leave, especially if it is summer time. Few of the girls are neat about their persons or in their work. Six out of seven applicants will have very ill kept teeth or none at all. Six out of seven applicants will be over 50 years old and although when engaging them they assure you they are strong, after a week they will develop serious heart trouble or weak backs. Those over 50 years of age who kindly consent to stay with you usually aren't worth keeping. They make more work than they do, get on your nerves, etc. It is difficult to get a girl who is *strong*, of good disposition and intelligent. The first good girl we have had in nine months I now find too frail to do the washings, which I shall send out, increasing expense by from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week. The girl is well worth it, however, for she is an excellent cook and house girl. Most any one would be willing to pay higher wages for *skilled* help. Cooking schools ought to help solve the problem of housework. It should be a profession. More human freaks

apply for housework than for any other kind of work in which women are engaged.

It is my experience that every servant I have ever employed in my 12 years as housekeeper, has had the best end of the bargain; always kind treatment and every consideration; always the same food as I have and plenty of it; always favored if ill and allowed to have her friends visit her and she go to them. Many times girls that I have had have taken advantage of my absence and done things which were strictly against my wishes and orders, such as going away and leaving the house alone or having undesirable company come in. I think domestic service is the best work for many young women, and should be followed to help them to become prudent, useful wives for the laboring class of men. I think every girl should serve an apprenticeship for her board, room and clothes until she has fitted herself to fill the place she professes to fill but of which she knows so little.

Mine is a somewhat exceptional case. It would be impossible to treat every servant as I treat my sturdy, sensible, kindhearted but rather rough-tongued old Kate. She has never taken any advantage of the familiarity which has gradually grown up between us. But in the course of a conversation with her very recently she denounced with great emphasis, the way in which servants are treated in most houses,—“snubbed and stepped on and found fault with from morning till night—if everybody treated 'em as you do, there would be one in every house in the town.” But *how many could bear the freedom* allowed to Kate? I believe that a kindly interest and comfortable quarters would do much to diminish the prejudice among girls against household employment. But deeper than any discomfort in the situation is the *consciousness* of *social inferiority*. For this the working classes are quite as much responsible as their employers. The seamstress, the salesgirl, the typewriter, will have nothing to do with the house servant. A very attractive and intelligent little Irish-American girl came once into my family as second girl. She had been well taught at a country school and read aloud so beautifully that it was a pleasure to hear her. She interested me so much that I gave her evening lessons in history and French which delighted her and her progress was surprising. But her one intimate friend, Irish like herself, was unexpectedly

promoted to be clerk in a little book store in town and immediately dropped poor Rose's acquaintance. She was *doing house-work!* These lines are drawn most distinctly, could not be more so in the most aristocratic society. So I am at a loss to suggest any possible escape from the present distress.

I have had more than forty years' experience with servants and can only say that I have been extremely fortunate and nearly always have had good willing girls, interested in their work and in us. I prefer young girls, as they are more teachable. One of the difficulties of the servant girl problem, in my opinion, is that the mistress does not interest herself enough in the girls' welfare. If they are young they should be allowed some home privileges like receiving their friends and occasionally inviting them to lunch. I have very rarely had this privilege abused. I think if they are allowed to receive their friends at the home, it prevents their seeking what may be questionable pleasures elsewhere and perhaps forming improper acquaintances. Some of my girls have been with me seven years, others five and a number three, and in almost every instance have only left to go into good homes of their own where they are respected and useful members of society.

I am afraid I have no personal views on the servant question. It is a dull, monotonous life and in many houses girls are given to understand they are only servants, while the mistress shows no interest in them. The French I found keep their servants. There always seemed such a kindly feeling between mistress and maid. I can't think of any inducements to hold out for a girl to do the drudgery of housework! Even in England, where one used to get such good service, there is difficulty in getting good help. Factories are increasing and we had all rather be our own mistress. I liked the Jap servant, but friends tell me they are great thieves now. They were honest when I was there twenty years ago. Stealing was then punishable with death! With our civilization they seem to have taken up more of our vices than virtues. Eventually I think we must come to the Orientals. I noticed in some paper yesterday where there are many Hindoos coming here. They too make good servants.

With us, a girl's estimate of herself, her conduct, intelligence and personality determine our attitude toward her and her place in the social life of the family. Her disposition to adapt herself to our needs induces a like effort on our part. If she values membership in a community of people who represent what she would attain morally, socially, intellectually, etc., if the personal interest in her health and a kindly interest on our part are assets, then what remains of her wages after her needs are met determines the comparative worth to her of domestic versus mercantile or industrial life. The social status in the community of the domestic servant is certainly inferior to that of the mill hand or factory employe. Better qualifications, better education, better personality will remove it. We are particularly fortunate when we may employ brains at \$4.00 per week.

I think those who hire servants have yet to learn, many of them, that servants are human and must be treated like human beings. Too many employers make complete drudges of them, never allowing them in their presence excepting to order them. I have always been very fortunate in my help, and many times they have the same privileges that I allow my children.

If girls are given kindly interest, cordial appreciation of service rendered, encouragement and whatever may lead them to feel that they are *at home* and an important part of the family life, I believe they will invariably be faithful, devoted and most worthy of all they receive at our hands. At least such has been our experience during thirty-three years of housekeeping, years which have been by no means quiet or uneventful, but which have many times taxed the mistress and maid alike to the utmost.

I would like to see a training school for domestic service, and a graded system of wages. While I see the difficulties of others, I have very little trouble myself. I have kept a girl for the past twenty-two years, have never discharged one, and have never had one leave me from dissatisfaction except one who left at the end of her week's trial. I do not expect a girl to excel in every branch of housework. I try to be patient and to instruct where she is lacking and with a judicious mixture of praise and criticism I try to increase the efficiency and at the same time keep the peace. I have usually found them pleasant and accommo-

dating, and willing to allow me all the company I want, which is considerable. I believe, however, that if American girls of some education and culture are to engage in the work, it will be better for them to room outside, as the majority of our houses are built and arranged.

We have only kept house for four years and then for the summer only, boarding winters. We have had the same maids for the entire time. They are fine, reliable girls and we do everything we can to make them comfortable and happy. Of course they have more freedom than they could possibly have in a winter home, going and coming as they like as soon as their work is done, but I have never known of their neglecting their work to get out. They only seem anxious to do things well and in season that they may have more time to themselves. Probably the social problem keeps many nice and capable girls from housework, but if more people would treat their servants as they would like to be treated themselves in a similar position, there would certainly be less difficulty with maids.

My husband has a servant who acts as his stenographer. She is welcome anywhere in any society. I have a servant who does my work. She is a graduate from Robinson's Seminary in Exeter. She cannot even look inside anybody's house. Why? Because she chooses to do my housework. For instance, we go to our summer home and my maid goes to a farm after milk. She met a nice couple over there who were from Massachusetts. She was introduced to them. She came home and told me. In a very few days they called on me. Did they speak to her? Oh, no. She was only my servant. She felt badly and so did I. I am all sympathy with the housemaid. I wish we might solve the problem for them and put the blame just where it belongs.

The inducement must not come from the employer, but from the employed. In our State there is a lack of well trained, well mannered servant help. When women seeking employment as house servants furnish a willingness to work and not to shirk, their privileges, so called, will increase and they will demand and receive higher wages. At present they are extravagant, wasteful and thoughtless of their employer's interests. I have kept "help" many years, and in every case I have had to educate

and train them. My help has always remained with me. My present maid has been with me four years and her predecessor was with me eleven. I have never experienced any difficulty in getting help.

I think a more personal interest in the girl on the woman's part, with consideration each for the other, would be a step in the right direction.

I think when we have good and respectable helpers to do the hard and tedious duties which every household has, they should be treated with consideration and kindness and that every one in the house should make an effort to brighten their life as much as possible, as often they are far from their own and are not acquainted, therefore life is rather dull. When a nice American girl is obliged to go into the home and do the hard work because she is not fitted for any other work, every woman should feel it her duty to do what she can to help brighten her life and see that she keeps good hours and that her friends are the right kind.

We have tried all kinds of treatment, the better you use them the more they impose upon you. Scarcity of help is the main reason of their independence.

If we could put it before the girls as a matter of *common sense*, I think it would help some. In the majority of families they certainly have nutritious food in plenty, and it seems to me in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits their wages would not allow any such living, in fact, they couldn't possibly receive it in any ordinary boarding place. The maid ought to have a proper sense of duty towards her employer. On the other hand the latter ought to show that consideration that every true lady has for her employes.

I often tell my maid, who can neither read nor write, that she has much more time and leisure than those employed at mills or stores. If people would consider the feelings of their servants more, and their own a trifle less, they surely would not have as much trouble in obtaining girls. I am quite the envy of friends from Maine to California, where I formerly lived, in the possession of such a *faithful* maid. She has helped me

rear two dear daughters, aged 20 and 14, with hardly a murmur or a cross word. The maid is one of the best I ever saw. Have had all kinds, white and colored, male and female. This one has the best disposition I ever saw. She did not know the names of utensils used by us 20 years ago when she first came. I have cared for her like a mother in sickness and health.

Teach domestic science in the public schools or establish schools to teach good housekeeping. Grant diplomas to graduates and help them to situations if necessary, but the demand would probably equal or exceed the supply, so no aid would be needed.

REQUESTS, STRIKES AND AGREEMENTS.

AUGUSTA.

Printers.

October 13, the firm of Burleigh and Flynt, at Augusta, entered into an agreement with their printers which is to continue until October 1, 1911. The terms of the agreement provide for an increase in wages, the eight-hour day, and other conditions all of which are satisfactory to both parties to the agreement.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

Headquarters, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

UNION STAMP CONTRACT.

Agreement entered into this twentieth day of October, 1910, by and between Charles A. Eaton Company, shoe manufacturer of Augusta, Maine, hereinafter known as the Employer, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with headquarters at 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass., hereinafter known as the Union, witnesseth:

First. The Union agrees to furnish its Union Stamp to the Employer free of charge, to make no additional price for the use of the stamp, to make no discrimination between the Employer and other firms, persons or corporations who may enter into an agreement with the Union for the use of the Union Stamp, and to make all reasonable effort to advertise the Union Stamp, and to create a demand for the Union stamped products of the Employer, in common with other employers using the Union Stamp.

Second. In consideration of the foregoing valuable privileges, the Employer agrees to hire as shoeworkers, only members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in good standing, and further agrees not to retain any shoe worker in his employment after receiving notice from the Union that such shoe worker is objectionable to the Union, either on account of being in arrears for dues, or disobedience of Union Rules or Laws, or from any other cause.

The Employer agrees that there shall be no discrimination against any member of the Union because of his or her activity in Union affairs.

Third. The Employer agrees that he will not cause or allow the Union Stamp to be placed on any goods not made in the factory for which the use of the Union Stamp is granted, and the Employer agrees that it will be a violation of this contract to use the Union Stamp or Stamps in any other place than the particular factory for which the use of the Stamp is granted.

Fourth. It is mutually agreed that the Union will not cause or sanction any strike, and that the Employer will not lock out his employes while this agreement is in force.

All questions of wages or conditions of labor, which cannot be mutually agreed upon, shall be submitted to a local board of arbitration composed of one person to represent the Employer, one to represent the Union, and the two thus chosen to select a third. In case of failure to agree upon the third arbitrator, the entire matter, or matters, in dispute, shall be referred to the Maine State Board of Arbitration for a decision.

The decision of this Board of Arbitration shall be final and binding upon the Employer, the Union, and the employes.

The Employer agrees that where a change of system or method is made, he will notify the Local Union affected and endeavor to mutually agree upon a price to be paid. Failing to agree, the matter shall be arbitrated, and the decision rendered shall date from the time of change in system or method.

In the event of the Employer or Local Union, or a duly authorized agent, giving written notice to the General President of their desire to refer to arbitration any matter in dispute, relative to wages, conditions of employment, interpretation of contract, or any other difference of opinion, he shall insist that the application for same shall be signed within seven days from his receipt of said notice. Failure of either party to comply with this clause shall constitute a direct violation of this contract.

Fifth. The Union agrees to assist the Employer in procuring competent shoe workers to fill the places of any employes who refuse to abide by Section Four of this agreement, or who may withdraw or be expelled from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Sixth. The Employer agrees that the regularly appointed collectors, or business agents acting in the capacity of collectors,

shall not be hindered or obstructed in collecting dues from members working in the factory.

Seventh. The Employer agrees that the General President of the Union or his deputy upon his written order, may visit the employes in the factory at any time.

Eighth. The Employer agrees that the Union is the lawful owner of the Union Stamp, and the Employer agrees not to make or cause to be made any Union Stamp or Stamps, and it is further agreed that the Union will furnish free of cost, all Stamps necessary to be used under this agreement.

Ninth. The Union agrees that no person except the General President, or his deputy upon his written order, shall have the right to demand or receive the Union Stamp from the Employer.

Tenth. Should the Employer violate this agreement, he agrees to surrender the Union Stamp, or Stamps in his possession to the General President or his deputy, upon his written order, and that the said General President or his deputy, may take said Stamp or Stamps, wherever they may be, without being liable for damages, or otherwise.

Eleventh. In case the said Employer shall for any cause fail to deliver the said Stamp or Stamps to the General President, or his deputy, as provided in this agreement, the Employer shall be liable to the General President in the sum of two hundred (200) dollars, as liquidated damages, to be recovered by the General President in an action of contract, brought in the name of the General President, for the benefit of the Union, against the Employer.

Twelfth. This agreement shall remain in force until November 1, 1911. Should either party desire to alter, amend or annul this agreement, it shall give a written notice thereof to the other party three months before expiration of the agreement; and if the parties fail to give such notice, the agreement shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year until such notice is given.

Thirteenth. In case the Employer shall cease to do business, or shall transfer its business, or any part thereof, to any person or persons, or corporation, this agreement shall be ended, and the Stamp or Stamps shall be returned to the General President forthwith, without demand from the Union, when a new agreement of similar tenor to this may be entered into between the

Employer and the General Executive Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Signed,

By CHAS. A. EATON Co.,
by CHAS. A. EATON, Pres.,
For the Employer.

By JOHN. F. TOBIN,
For the Union.

BAILEYVILLE (WOODLAND).

Pulp and Paper Makers.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1910.

Memorandum of working agreement between the St. Croix Paper Company and the several organizations represented, to wit: The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the American Federation of Labor, representing the Millwrights, Pipers, Steamfitters, Machinists and other trades, from the second day of October, 1910, to May 1, 1912:

First—If after May 1st, 1912, either party to this agreement desires any changes to same or the termination of this agreement, party desiring such change or termination of agreement must give to the other party thirty (30) days' notice in writing, otherwise this contract will remain in full force for another year.

Second—The St. Croix Paper Company agrees that it will not knowingly employ any men who are not members of the respective organizations covered in this contract.

Third—It is mutually agreed that in case any controversy arises between any of the three organizations, parties to this agreement, respecting the organization in which any employee shall be admitted, that the controversy shall be determined by the organizations themselves without involving the St. Croix Paper Company therein, and providing further that the St. Croix Paper Company in such cases may continue to employ such employee until such determination of controversy by the aforesaid organization.

Fourth—It is mutually agreed that an increase in the wages of 5 per cent shall be paid by the St. Croix Paper Company over the rate prevailing previous to October 2, 1910, and the rate as agreed upon shall remain unchanged during the life of this

agreement, and time and one-half to be paid for all repair work done between 8 a. m. on Sunday and 8 a. m. on Monday and on Labor Day, Christmas and Fourth of July.

Fifth—The running time of the paper mill shall be from 8 o'clock on Monday morning until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, a period of six full days of twenty-four hours each, providing, however, that when by reason of flow of the river the water power condition requires a different running time, the St. Croix Paper Company may vary the running time accordingly, not, however, exceeding in any week six full days of twenty-four hours each.

Sixth—The running time of the ground wood and sulphite mill shall be for a period of six full days each week, but whenever the St. Croix Paper Company deem it necessary to operate the ground wood or sulphite mill for a longer period, it is mutually agreed and understood that the employes covered by this agreement will assist the company in the operation of their pulp and sulphite mill for such longer period as is necessary to furnish the mill with sufficient material to run the paper machines six full days each week.

Seventh—Eight hours shall constitute a full day's work for all tour workers and nine hours shall constitute a day for all day workers.

Eighth—Any grievances arising in the plant shall be reported in writing by the organization to the superintendent, and if not adjusted within ten days shall be taken up in conference by the management. Failing to agree, the subject matter shall be referred to arbitration, the company selecting one man, the organization selecting one man, the two to select a third party, whose decision shall be binding on all parties to this agreement. It is understood and agreed, however, that pending the settlement of any controversies, there shall be no strikes and no lock-outs during the period of this agreement.

In witness whereof, the parties of this agreement hereunto affix their signatures this 30th day of September, 1910.

The St. Croix Paper Company, J. B. Hosford, President.

The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, J. T. Carey, President.

The International Brotherhood of P. S. & P. M. W.,
John H. Malin.

American Federation of Labor, Jacob Tazelaar.

BANGOR.

Carpenters.

April 1, the carpenters at Bangor were granted the eight-hour day without any reduction in pay. They had been working nine hours per day.

Painters.

April 4, the journeymen painters at Bangor were granted the eight-hour day with the same rate of pay as was paid for nine hours.

BOWDOINHAM.

Fertilizer Mill Employes.

January 26, twenty employes of the Sagadahoc Fertilizer Company struck for an opportunity to work more hours each day. Their grievance was that, being paid by the hour, the short time they were employed made their wages so small that they could not support themselves and families. The management claimed that limiting the hours was necessary in dull seasons. The men returned to work in three days.

CAMDEN.

February 7, the weavers in the Camden Woolen mill struck in protest against the fining system inaugurated two days before. The operatives in the carding, spinning and finishing rooms joined the weavers March 16, making a total of about 50 on strike. The difficulty dragged along for several weeks until the majority of the strikers returned to work or sought employment elsewhere. No concessions were granted.

EDEN (BAR HARBOR).

Painters.

On May 2, the painters of Bar Harbor struck for an increase in wages from \$3.00 to \$3.50 and demanded that the employers help pay for a business agent. A settlement was reached May 11, by which the painters accepted 43 cents an hour or \$3.44 for an eight-hour day.

LEWISTON.

Cotton Mill Employes.

January 11, about 30 women and a few boys, employed in the Androscoggin mill at Lewiston, ceased work in order to show

their disapproval of the action of the mill management in discharging an overseer. The employes drifted back after a few days. No question of wages or conditions was involved.

Weavers.

August 12, a strike was inaugurated in one of the weave rooms of the Bates Manufacturing Company at Lewiston because fining for poor work was taken from the weave room to the cloth hall. Fifty-nine weavers struck. Nine loomfixers were thereby thrown out of employment and about 300 others affected, according to statements of those on strike. It is claimed that under the old fining system, the overseer knew whether the weaver or some one else was at fault and governed himself accordingly. Under the new, the fine was assessed against the weaver, though any one of several other employes might be responsible for the defect. They complained that after the fining was done in the cloth hall they could not see the quilts without passing through the greater part of the mill. As the other operatives knew where they had been and why, they were subjected to ridicule. In addition they lost valuable time from their looms.

While the fining system precipitated the strike, the operatives complained that the new water closets were so small that they could not be used with comfort by anyone, and not at all by one or two of the largest employes. Another grievance was the alleged curtailing of the supply of drinking water, so that only a small stream could be obtained from any faucet, and that was so warm as to be unpalatable. It is also alleged that steam, which was formerly available for heating water for washing purposes, was cut off unnecessarily.

The agent of the mill, Mr. Lord, stated to a representative of this department on October 14, that 50 weavers and 11 others went out, the weavers being on strike and the others "sent out" because there was no longer any work for them. In reply to a question as to the reason for the trouble, he stated that he believed it to be general dissatisfaction caused by efforts to put a stop to carelessness in the weaving. Asked as to the proportion of the weavers' wages held as fines, Mr. Lord estimated it to be from one to three per cent, rarely more than two per cent. As to the matter of drinking water, Mr. Lord was of the opinion that the company's controversy over that subject was traceable to politics.

LIVERMORE FALLS.

Papermakers.

March 6, the papermakers in the employ of the International Paper Company at Corinth, New York, suspended work for the reason that one of their number was discharged for an alleged theft without being given a chance to disprove the charge. This no doubt was the immediate cause, but not the only one responsible for the trouble. The strike in the paper mills in 1908 resulted in a defeat for the employes and they returned to work practically disorganized in many of the mills. Notwithstanding this, they were assured by the officers of the International Paper Company that the company had nothing against the Union and that if the men would perfect their organization and put themselves in a position to be recognized, the company would willingly do business with them. The men claimed that this promise was not kept and that a spy system was maintained in the mills under which it was impossible for them to reorganize. Men were discharged without any cause being given and when they applied for reinstatement they were required to sign an agreement to the effect that they would not join any labor organization while in the employ of the International Paper Company. These exactions on the part of the company created a condition that could not continue for a great while and the discharge of the man at Corinth was made the occasion for a determined protest.

The strike extended very rapidly to the other mills of the International Paper Company in New York state and in a short time practically all of their plants were involved. The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration of New York assisted by various public interests including business men's associations and committees representing business, social and religious influences labored for several weeks in an endeavor to effect conciliation or mediation, but absolutely without effect, the company refusing positively to recognize in any way the representatives of the papermakers' union. The strike extended to the company's mills in New Hampshire and the situation grew rapidly worse.

March 21, the papermakers employed by the International Paper Company at Livermore Falls, to the number of about 100 suspended work. The strike was in the nature of a sympathetic movement, but as the same conditions existed in the mills of the

company in Maine that precipitated the strike in the New York mills, it did not require much urging to induce the men at Livermore Falls to take up the fight. The employes of the company in the pulp mills soon became involved and increased the number affected to about 500. The Maine State Board of Arbitration offered its services in an endeavor to bring about conciliation, but its good offices were not accepted. The efforts of the local board of trade and other influences met with no better results and the trouble assumed a serious aspect.

Thus far the strike in Maine was confined to the mills in Livermore Falls, but there is no doubt but that if negotiations for a settlement had not been commenced just when they were, the strike would have extended, not only to the other mills of the International Paper Company in the State but that the whole papermaking industry would have become involved, and it is at this point that Commissioner Lyons interested himself in the controversy. The law provides that the Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics shall inquire into the immediate causes of strikes, lockouts and other disturbances between employer and employe. In accordance with this law the Commissioner went to Livermore Falls April 19, 1910, and from what he learned while there was convinced that conditions existed which should be corrected as soon as possible in order to bring to an end a struggle that had already materially reduced the population of the town, paralyzed business and threatened the peace and prosperity of other communities and of a great industry.

All other agencies having failed to bring the parties in dispute together, it was with some misgiving that Commissioner Lyons addressed the following letter to the International Paper Company:

STATE OF MAINE,
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS.
AUGUSTA, MAINE, April 27, 1910.

International Paper Company,
30 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

One of the duties devolving upon the Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics of this State is "to inquire into the immediate causes of strikes, lockouts and other

disturbances between employers and employes." In compliance with the provisions of this law, I have been to Livermore Falls to investigate the trouble in your mills there, and I am very sorry to find conditions as they are.

During my visit I interviewed many of your former employes, including the officers of the local organization of paper-makers. I also had a very pleasant and interesting talk with Mr. Edwin Riley, a former superintendent of the mills, and with Mr. Campbell, the present superintendent. I was at Livermore Falls at the time of the strike in 1908, and strongly advised the men to go back to work after having been assured by the officials of the mills that the company had no feeling against labor organizations, and that if the men would go back to work and perfect their organization, the company would treat with them as such. This fact I made known to the men. This assurance was also given in a statement made by you under date of September 30, 1908, in which you say—"that the company 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." I have reason to believe that the consideration of these assurances given by you and your officials had much to do in determining the men to call the strike off at that time.

Upon my last visit to Livermore Falls, I was very much surprised to learn that notwithstanding these assurances, when the men applied for reinstatement they were required, as a condition of employment, to sign a paper pledging themselves not to join any labor organization while in the employ of the International Paper Company. You no doubt had what you consider a good reason for insisting upon this requirement, but from the viewpoint of an onlooker, it certainly did not leave much of an opportunity for the employes to perfect their organization, and I am quite well satisfied that herein lies the principal cause of the present trouble, and no matter what settlement is arrived at, the retention of this requirement will continue to be a source of discontent and trouble and a condition will exist that will be neither profitable nor desirable. What your industry wants is peace. Not peace at any price, but peace based upon terms that

will guarantee to your industry an efficient and contented body of employes, and this, in my opinion, can never be brought about or maintained by imposing conditions that restrict men in their choice of social, religious, political or other affiliation.

You understand that I am not criticising your method of dealing with your help, neither am I dictating to you how you shall run your business. I am simply expressing myself as I feel after investigating the cause of the trouble. My earnest desire is to have the strike settled and conditions established that will bring peace and prosperity to the industry. To attain this desirable end is it not possible for you to propose some terms of settlement other than a complete surrender on the part of your employes which would leave matters in a worse condition, if possible, than they were before the strike?

I understand that you have objections to treating with, or recognizing in any way the officers of the papermakers' union, but it seems too bad if this alone stands in the way of an adjustment of the difficulty. The coal operators had the same objection to treating with the coal miners' organization, but through mediation and arbitration that difficulty was settled and the terms of the settlement did not include the recognition of the miners, or any other union or union officials. Upon this same principle I believe that an adjustment can be effected at Livermore Falls, and a settlement made there would no doubt apply to other places where similar trouble exists.

My proposition is this, throw aside the condition of employment proposition, because there is no board of conciliation, mediation or arbitration that would consider that for a minute, then leave to the Maine State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, or to some local board to be chosen by both parties, the matter of the ten per cent raise and any other little differences that may exist. A settlement made under these conditions for a definite period would ensure you peace for that time and no doubt for years after. It seems to me that by this plan you would have everything to gain and nothing to lose. The State board of Maine as constituted includes Mr. Robert F. Dunton, a lawyer of Belfast, Maine, Mr. Samuel R. Haines, treasurer of the Pioneer Woolen mill, Pittsfield, Maine, and Mr. Alden M. Flagg, a carpenter of Auburn, Maine. Certainly no manufacturer can object to the composition of this board, and there would be no question about your receiving a square deal.

I trust that you will accept my suggestions in the spirit in which they are offered, and that you will give them whatever consideration they deserve. My sincere desire is to have peace, contentment and prosperity in an industry that means so much to this and other states, and if in my official capacity I can do anything to bring this about, my services are at your command.

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. J. LYONS,

Commissioner.

In answer to this letter, a prompt reply was received from Mr. A. H. Burbank, President of the International Paper Company, requesting an interview at Boston May 2, President Burbank coming there for the purpose from New York. At this conference the whole situation was gone over and assurances were given Commissioner Lyons by President Burbank that the grievances the men at Livermore Falls complained of would be adjusted satisfactorily to them. The Commissioner then went to Livermore Falls, accompanied by Hon. Charles O. Beals of Auburn, President of the Maine State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. The result of the conference was made known to the men and was considered very favorable by them, but as the strike existed in several other places no settlement could be considered that did not apply in general.

A conference was then arranged with the officers of the paper-makers' union which was held at the Quincy House, Boston, Mass., May 8. Those present were Commissioner Lyons, Hon. Chas. O. Beals, President of the Maine Federation of Labor, J. T. Carey, President of the Papermakers' Union, George J. Schneider, Vice-President of the Papermakers' Union, and delegates from several local unions of papermakers. At this conference it was decided to try to bring about a conference between the officials of the International Paper Company and representatives of the papermakers' union. At Commissioner Lyons' request, President Burbank again came to Boston and after a conference with the Commissioner, consented to meet Mr. George J. Schneider, representing the papermakers' union, Commissioner Lyons being the third party to the conference. This meeting lasted well into the night and was continued the next day. The whole cause of the controversy was gone over and the responsibility placed for many irregularities and mis-

understandings that existed in connection with the operation of the mills. No settlement was reached, but a foundation was laid for an amicable adjustment of the existing trouble and for the prevention of misunderstandings in the future.

On account of an important engagement which had been postponed by President Burbank to permit of his coming to Boston, the conference was adjourned to Saturday, May 14, at New York, President Burbank and Mr. Schneider agreeing to meet at the office of the company at that time and come to some conclusions regarding a settlement. Commissioner Lyons did not attend the conference at New York, considering that having been successful in bringing the parties to the dispute together in friendly conference that they would be capable of concluding a settlement without the assistance or interference of outside parties. That the Commissioner was mistaken in his conclusions is evidenced by the fact that it required the assistance of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration of New York, representatives of the American Federation of Labor, delegates from the pulp workers, machinists, steam fitters, steam engineers and electrical workers' organizations supplemented by the services of two eminent clergymen, to reach an agreement embodying practically the concessions guaranteed as a basis for a settlement by President Burbank to Commissioner Lyons at the meeting in Boston, May 2, 1910. The strike was officially declared off May 21, 1910.

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

Conditions as a Basis of Settlement to Terminate Strike in the Plants of the International Paper Company.

First—It is mutually agreed that the existing strike be terminated Saturday, May 21st, 1910. Men now striking to report for work Monday morning, May 23rd, 1910.

Second—The immediate return to the three-tour system of operation, re-employment of men on strike as fast as positions are available, without discrimination and until all men on strike who wish to return have been reinstated before any new men shall be employed.

Third—The Company's rules, as issued under date of January 1st, 1907, covering the three-tour system, overtime, Sunday work, etc., are reaffirmed and will remain in effect.

Fourth—The Company shall at all times recognize duly accredited committees on all grievance or grievances in connection with the various departments.

Fifth—The International Standard Schedule (involving an increase of approximately five per cent) will be put into effect August 1st, 1910.

Sixth—Grievances which cannot be settled locally shall be settled with the Company's New York managers, in conference or by arbitration, when necessary.

Seventh—Paper machines will run six days of twenty-four (24) hours each weekly, and pulp mills six and one-half days when their output is required to maintain a continuous six-day schedule for paper machines.

Signed for—

International Paper Co.

(Sgd) A. N. Burbank, President.

(Sgd) W. A. Whitcomb, Vice-pres.

(Sgd) G. F. Underwood, Vice-pres.

International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

(Sgd) Geo. J. Schneider, Vice-pres.

(Sgd) John A. Murray, Delegate.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

(Sgd) John Connolly, Delegate.

International Association of Machinists.

(Sgd) J. G. Keppler, Vice-pres.

International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers.

(Sgd) M. F. Garrett, Gen. Org.

International Steam Engineers.

(Sgd) Thomas Bagley, Bus. Agt.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

(Sgd) Charles DuBourg, Spl. Del.

American Federation of Labor.

(Sgd) Hugh Frayne, Gen. Organizer.

Board of Mediation and Arbitration, State of New York.

(Sgd) John Lundrigan, Chairman.

Witnesses.

(Sgd) Rev. P. J. Donnelly.

(Sgd) T. J. Bresnihan.

NORTH JAY.

Granite Cutters.

January 1, 1910, the granite cutters and tool sharpeners, members of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, in the employ of the Maine and New Hampshire Granite Corporation at North Jay, made a request for an advance of twenty cents per day in the minimum rate of wages, Saturday half holiday and other considerations, the same to take effect May 1, 1910.

Previous to the date set, a compromise was effected which provides:

Section 1. Eight hours to constitute a day's work. Granite cutters working by the hour to receive thirty-eight and three-fourths ($38\frac{3}{4}$) cents per hour minimum from May 1st, 1910, to May 1st, 1911. From May 1st, 1911, to May 1st, 1915, forty (40) cents per hour minimum. From May 1st, 1913, to May 1st, 1915, Saturday afternoon holiday to be granted.

The above table of wages to apply to tool sharpeners.

Sec. 2. Overtime when worked shall be paid once and one-half; double time for Sundays and holidays. Holidays to include Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year.

Sec. 3. All work cut outside of the sheds shall be at the rate of twenty-five (25) cents per day extra.

Sec. 4. Pay in cash and pay once in two weeks on Thursday, with not more than one week kept back, and wages to be paid during working hours.

Sec. 5. One apprentice to be allowed to each gang of granite cutters. Term of service to be three years and wages to be not less than \$1.00 per day for the first nine months, \$1.25 per day for the second nine months, \$1.50 per day for the third nine months, \$2.00 per day for the fourth nine months.

Sec. 6. Fourteen men to constitute a tool sharpener's crew with grindstone; twelve without. Bull sets to be sharpened and plug wedges to be made by jobbing tool sharpener. One apprentice to be allowed to each ten journeymen. Term of service to be two years; six men for the first six months at not less than \$1.00 per day; eight men for the second six months at \$1.25 per day; ten men for the third six months at \$1.50 per day; twelve men for the fourth six months at \$2.00 per day. Surface ma-

chine tools to be sharpened by the jobbing tool sharpener. In case of sickness or men loafing some other sharpener to take his fire.

Sec. 7. That all men unless physically disabled shall receive not less than the minimum rate per hour until notified by the foreman or superintendent of the work. After being notified the case shall be referred to the branch through the adjustment committee and superintendent for an adjustment of wages.

Sec. 8. All work done by machines to be done by members of the Granite Cutters' International Association except slabbing.

Sec. 9. Should a dispute arise between the employers and the employes, such dispute shall be referred to a committee, three from the branch, who will confer with the management in an endeavor to adjust the same. In no case shall work be suspended pending a settlement.

Sec. 10. This agreement to take effect May 1, 1910. Should either party desire a change at the expiration of this bill, three months' notice to be given previous to May 1st, 1915.

GEORGE E. MONROE,
Supt. Me. & N. H. Granite Corp'n.
L. J. HALL,
G. OLGIATI,
JAS. B. SCOTT,
JAMES C. KILGOUR, JR.,
R. H. MORTON.

This is an advance of ten (10) cents per day for the first year and twenty (20) cents per day for the other four years, the settlement being for five years, Saturday afternoon holiday to be granted the two last years of agreement.

NORTH TURNER.

Saw Mill Employes.

April 16, twelve saw mill hands in the employ of the United Packers Co., at North Turner, struck for a nine-hour day without a reduction in wages.

PORTLAND.

Railroad Employes.

The Maine Central Railroad put a new wage scale into effect December 1, 1909, affecting the firemen and enginemen chiefly,

as under it they receive extra pay for "light" mileage and "doubling." Cab men engaged in switching engines at several points, received increases, though this advance was not general. Operators and station agents were shifted from monthly to daily wages, so that they could receive overtime pay for Sunday at the same rate as for week days.

Plasterers.

April 1, the plasterers of Portland struck for an increase of 50 cents a day, and were out but a few days before their demands were substantially agreed to.

Hodcarriers and Building Laborers.

April 13, the hodcarriers and building laborers on the State Loan Company and the Federal buildings in Portland, numbering 25 men, struck because of a cut in wages and the employment of non-union laborers. It was claimed in the case of the Federal building that none but citizens should be employed. The hodcarriers employed on the new city building joined their fellows May 4. "No strike" was declared May 13.

Carpenters.

The first Monday in May the union carpenters in Portland to the number of about 300 struck for a ten per cent increase in wages and a minimum of \$1.75. The greater part of those on strike were at work again within ten days or two weeks, at a slight average increase in wages. Some of the best workmen received all that they asked for, others a part of it, and a few no increase. The contention for a minimum wage was not accepted by the contractors.

Conductors and Trainmen.

The conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk railway system struck for the standard wage July 18, and were out 15 days before the company accepted their scale. About 60 residents of Maine were affected.

Under the settlement the men received back pay from May 1, 1910, to the close of the strike and pay at a new rate which was a little less than the standard rate for a period of one year. At the end of the year, the full standard card (an increase of about 25 per cent) goes into effect. All pension rights and privileges were preserved in the settlement and the regular train

crews were assured that they would be put back on their runs as soon as possible. The phrase "as soon as possible" was construed to mean within 90 days.

The principal activity in Maine was at Portland, where freight traffic was held up for a day or two. No disturbances of any kind occurred in this State.

WATERVILLE.

Carpenters.

June first, 109 union carpenters of Waterville struck for \$2.75 a day minimum wage. Carpenters employed by Waterville contractors at Augusta suspended work in sympathy. June 6, Rev. Joshua M. Frost, the referee agreed upon, awarded the men their demand, and a formal agreement providing for arbitration of future disputes was signed.

IMMIGRATION TO MAINE—LAST FIVE YEARS.

Maine never has been able to get her share of the immigration which has played such an important part in the development of the country, but it is possible to make a better showing in the future. The Federal government has maintained, during the last two years, a division of information and distribution by means of which 4,168 individuals were sent to definite jobs in 1908-09, and 2,099 in 1907-08. Maine has received 23, in the last two years, from this source, 16 farm laborers, four domestics and three gardeners. While it is undoubtedly true that the fact that Maine is somewhat off the main line of travel of immigrants on their way from the principal port of entry (New York) to the manufacturing centers of the middle west, tends to keep them from investigating Maine's advantages, it is also true that the Federal government, through the establishment of this division of information, has furnished the machinery with which to overcome this handicap.

Aliens have been admitted to the United States to the number of 4,947,239 during the last five fiscal years. Of these, 15,092 have declared Maine to be their destination. This is only .305 of one per cent of the total and is much smaller than it would be were the opportunities awaiting the immigrant in Maine better understood on the other side of the Atlantic. Some states seek immigration from North European countries by sending agents there who understand the people. It is the duty of these agents to bring such arguments to bear upon them and offer such inducements that they will take passage directly for the states the agents represent. States sometimes pay the passage of immigrants. This has been declared lawful, if no society, corporation or other organization contributes to the sum which pays such passage. Other states maintain agents at the great immigration centers, whose duty it is to induce immigrants, upon arrival, to reconsider their avowed destination, and take up a residence in the states represented by the agents. This

work is supplemented by activity among immigrants who have been in this country from two weeks to a month. It is well known that most of the newcomers visit relatives and friends during the first week or two of their residence in the new country. If they do not find employment, at once, their welcome soon wears out, for the struggle for existence is so keen in the foreign colonies of the great cities that there is little room for sentiment. At this point, the immigration agent finds his advice and proffered aid very welcome.

Maine was the destination declared by 3,793 immigrants in 1909; by 2,588 in 1908; by 3,219 in 1907; by 2,699 in 1906, and by 2,793 in 1905. The largest contribution by a single nationality was 2,210 for the five years, by the natives of Southern Italy. The total influx from that country was 2,502. People of English birth to the number of 1,897 have come direct to Maine during the last five years, 1,233 of Irish birth, 1,101 of French birth and 1,101 Hebrews.

In 1909, the entire country received 751,786 immigrants, of whom 3,793, or .5 of one per cent declared their intention of living in Maine. In 1908, the immigration for the country was 782,870, Maine's share, 2,588, or .33 of one per cent; in 1907, that for the country was 1,285,349, that for Maine, 3,219, or .25 of one per cent; in 1906, that for the country was 1,100,735, that for Maine, 2,699, or .24 of one per cent, and in 1905, that for the country was 1,026,499, that for Maine, 2,793, or .27 of one per cent. This shows that, while there was a falling off in the immigration for the country at large, Maine's quota remained practically the same throughout the period, with a slight increase over the largest previous year, in 1909.

Of the individuals who declared Maine to be their destination, 5,049 were laborers, 1,953 were farm laborers, and 1,575 were servants. The largest class of professional newcomers were clergymen, the number being 26. The largest class of skilled workers was the weavers and spinners, 288 of whom came to Maine to find employment in our mills. Other skilled classes sending 100 or more, with the number contributed were:—carpenters and joiners, 170; dressmakers, 125; mariners, 103; mechanics (not specified), 108; granite cutters, 177; and tailors, 196.

The following tabulations show the immigrants, by nationalities, who declared that they intended to come to Maine, and their occupation:

IMMIGRANTS TO MAINE, BY NATIONALITIES.

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	Total.
African (black).....	7	8	4	9	2	30
Armenian.....	49	49	19	30	32	179
Bulgarian.....	7	30	38	12	1	88
Croatian.....	3	1	1	3	6	14
Cuban.....	-	-	2	1	3	6
Dalmatian.....	1	-	-	5	6	14
Dutch.....	3	3	7	1	18	32
English.....	586	346	286	342	337	1,897
Finns.....	117	70	155	173	184	699
French.....	815	212	35	18	21	1,101
German.....	31	25	22	31	30	139
Greek.....	215	248	221	188	92	914
Hebrew.....	128	211	305	208	249	1,101
Irish.....	237	219	206	263	308	1,233
Italian (North).....	28	13	87	99	65	292
Italian (South).....	523	220	582	476	409	2,210
Japanese.....	-	1	-	2	-	3
Lithuanian.....	206	147	191	121	169	834
Magyar.....	10	9	26	10	18	73
Pacific Islands.....	-	-	1	-	-	1
Polish.....	216	151	344	153	125	989
Portugese.....	1	16	10	7	2	36
Roumanian.....	-	2	2	3	2	9
Russian.....	56	27	23	7	7	120
Ruthenian.....	15	9	9	-	5	38
Scandinavian.....	115	104	218	221	272	930
Scotch.....	211	119	148	153	172	803
Slovak.....	61	18	76	40	81	276
Spanish.....	7	9	36	6	18	76
Syrian.....	19	40	43	51	65	218
Turkish.....	48	165	37	24	43	317
Welsh.....	12	14	7	12	3	48
West Indian and Spanish Am.....	2	-	1	3	5	11
Others.....	64	102	77	77	1	321
Totals.....	3,793	2,588	3,219	2,699	2,793	15,092

Average for five years..... 3.010

	Immigrants to U. S.	To Maine.	Maine's Percent.
1909	751,786	3,793	.5%
1908	782,870	2,588	.33%
1907	1,285,349	3,219	.25%
1906	1,100,735	2,699	.24%
1905	1,026,499	2,793	.27%
Totals.....	4,947,239	15,092	.305%

DECLARED OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS OF LAST FIVE YEARS—MAINE.

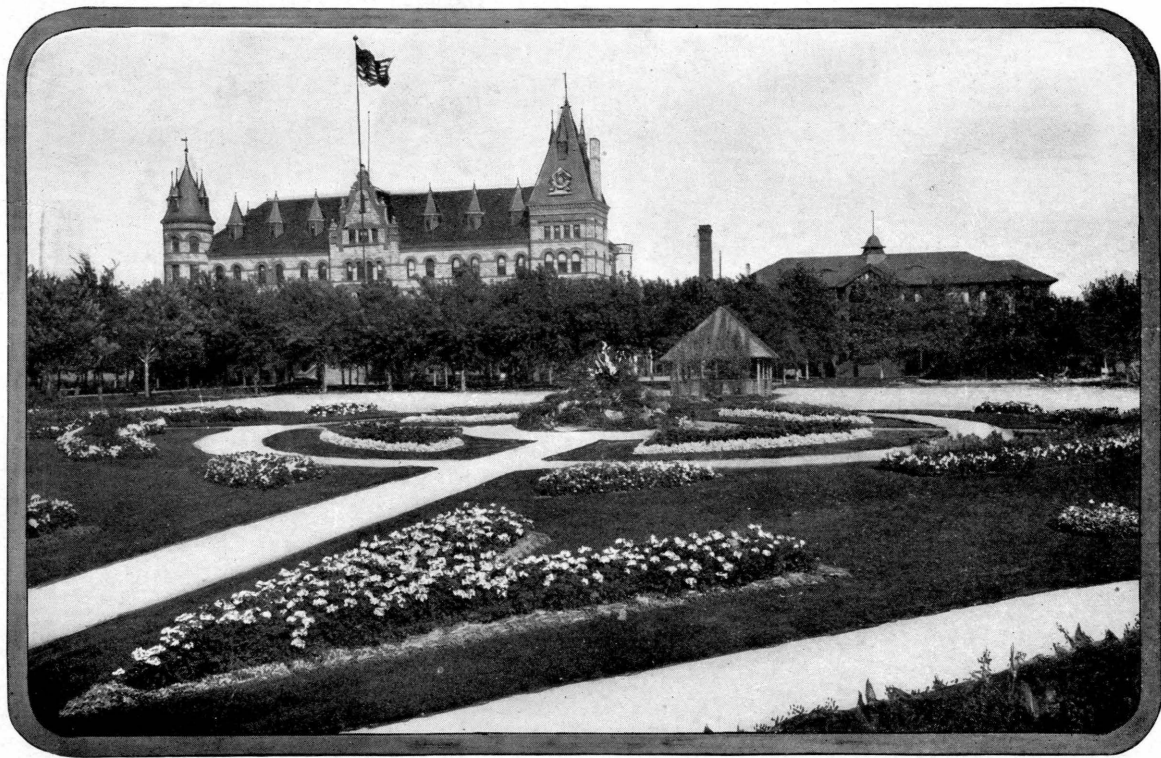
	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	Total.
<i>Professional.</i>						
Actors.....	-	1	-	-	1	2
Architects.....	-	-	-	2	4	6
Clergy.....	7	1	3	3	12	26
Editors.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians.....	3	1	1	1	-	6
Engineers (professional).....	1	4	5	6	2	18
Lawyers.....	-	3	-	1	-	4
Literary and Scientific.....	-	1	-	1	1	3
Musicians.....	2	3	1	4	2	12
Officials (Government).....	-	-	-	2	-	2
Physicians.....	2	2	-	2	1	7
Sculptors and Artists.....	-	1	2	1	-	4
Teachers.....	7	2	24	3	3	39
Other Professional.....	2	5	4	1	-	12
<i>Skilled.</i>						
Bakers.....	6	10	6	9	11	44
Barbers and Hairdressers.....	5	2	8	10	3	28
Blacksmiths.....	10	11	10	13	14	58
Bookbinders.....	-	-	-	-	2	2
Brewers.....	-	-	-	1	-	1
Butchers.....	6	2	7	5	12	32
Cabinet-makers.....	1	3	2	-	6	12
Carpenters and Joiners.....	51	22	26	35	36	170
Clerks and Accountants.....	27	18	27	22	31	125
Dressmakers.....	10	12	26	15	12	75
Engineers (Locomotive, Marine and Stationary).....	6	-	3	10	15	34
Furriers and Fur Workers.....	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gardeners.....	1	1	5	2	4	13
Hat and Cap Makers.....	-	-	-	1	1	2
Iron and Steel Workers.....	17	3	4	5	25	54
Locksmiths.....	1	3	3	2	2	11
Machinists.....	8	12	7	7	5	39
Mariners.....	3	7	27	20	46	103
Masons.....	17	7	25	33	26	108
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	3	1	5	2	13
Metal Workers (other than Iron, Steel and Tin).....	1	1	-	3	3	8
Millers.....	1	1	3	1	2	8
Milliners.....	5	1	-	1	1	8
Miners.....	7	7	16	18	26	74
Painters and Glaziers.....	6	4	9	10	10	39
Photographers.....	3	1	-	2	1	7
Plasterers.....	-	2	1	2	-	5
Plumbers.....	2	5	3	-	9	19
Printers.....	1	1	1	2	3	8
Saddlers and Harness-makers.....	-	2	-	2	3	7
Seamstresses.....	12	4	10	5	2	33
Shipwrights.....	1	1	-	-	2	4
Shoe-makers.....	12	12	21	25	24	94
Stokers.....	7	2	-	2	-	11
Granite cutters.....	17	22	47	44	47	177
Tailors.....	20	35	46	32	63	196
Tanners and Curriers.....	-	-	-	2	-	2
Textile Workers (not specified).....	21	21	23	19	7	96
Tinners.....	5	1	1	1	6	14
Tobacco Workers.....	1	-	-	2	1	4
Upholsterers.....	1	-	1	1	-	3
Watch and Clock Makers.....	-	2	-	1	-	3
Weavers and Spinners.....	79	47	47	48	67	288
Wheelwrights.....	3	-	-	-	-	3
Woodworkers (not specified).....	-	-	1	-	3	4
Other Skilled.....	16	9	11	41	23	100
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Agents.....	3	-	-	-	3	6
Bankers.....	-	-	-	-	1	1
Draymen, Hackmen and Teamsters.....	3	2	-	1	4	10
Farm Laborers.....	497	290	502	382	282	1,953
Farmers.....	47	18	21	38	24	148
Fishermen.....	18	-	2	-	3	18
Hotel Keepers.....	1	2	-	1	1	5
Laborers.....	1,288	907	1,133	828	893	5,049
Manufacturers.....	-	2	-	1	-	3
Merchants and Dealers.....	11	14	30	31	39	125
Servants.....	355	261	353	300	306	1,575
Other Miscellaneous.....	25	14	80	28	7	104
No Occupation (women and children).....	1,133	757	675	602	648	3,815

WHAT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING FOR THEIR MEMBERS.

Trades unions are designed to protect and advance the interests of the great mass of the working people. It is true that their own members receive first consideration, but no advance in wages, reduction in the hours of labor, or other improvements in working conditions have ever been secured by organized effort that did not affect to a great extent the unorganized workers as well. For this reason the labor movement is entitled to full credit for every improvement that has been made in the social, moral and financial conditions that surround the great army of wage earners. A history of our labor organizations and of the work that they have done, and are still doing, would require more space than is available at this time, so we will confine ourselves to a brief review of a few unions that are representative of the great organized movement.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The cause of union labor is deeply indebted to the men and women of the printing trades for much of the advancement that has been made in this country. They have been pioneers in many of the great movements which have resulted in placing union principles on a high and broad plane, in fact were the advance guard of the trade union movement itself, so far as the United States is concerned. The first union of the craft was the Baltimore Typographical Society which was established in 1831. This society must have been fixed on firm foundations for it is among those mentioned as being represented at the National Convention of Journeymen Printers which was held in New York twenty years later, in 1850. At that convention, printers were present from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky. Though something was accomplished, no permanent organization was formed and the same may be said of the convention held at Baltimore



Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
General View of Buildings and Grounds.

the following year. In 1852, the National Typographical Union was formed at Cincinnati, Ohio, and since that time has continued to flourish and grow until few trades are as well organized. The membership has grown from 7,500 in 1869 and 18,000 in 1885 to 55,000 in 1910. At a convention held at Albany, N. Y. in 1869, the name of the organization was changed to International Typographical Union.

The printers were the first to accept the doctrine of arbitration as a principle of their organization and have stood firmly on that ground for many years. Largely by its example and influence, the same system of dealing with employers has been adopted generally throughout this part of the world in settling labor disputes.

The organization early recognized the injustice of paying women less than men when the work they performed was the same, and have fought persistently for equality in the matter until they have won their cause in every establishment where the union is recognized. Going a step farther, the international organization is on record as favoring suffrage for women in order that they may add their votes to their means of defense when demanding equal pay for equal service rendered.

Suitable and necessary sanitation in printing offices, something practically unknown a few years ago, has largely been brought about through the activities of the printers' organization, and today offices are better ventilated, floors cleared of refuse and rubbish and suitable toilet facilities provided.

In the agitation for the eight-hour work day the members of the Typographical Union have taken a prominent part, so that at the present time eight hours is the prevailing work-day throughout the jurisdiction of the union and affects the welfare of 55,000 members. Of equal importance is the matter of wages. The wage scale has been forced upward until most of those engaged in the trade are receiving fair compensation for their labor and intelligence. Wages have been increased \$11,000,000 during the last five years, and the average wage is now \$18.50 for a 48-hour week.

The printers maintain a school where artistic printing is taught. Upwards of two thousand students are enrolled and deriving benefits from the courses. This movement is in line with the demand that the individual admitted to union mem-

bership shall be a competent printer, capable of performing well any reasonable task assigned to him.

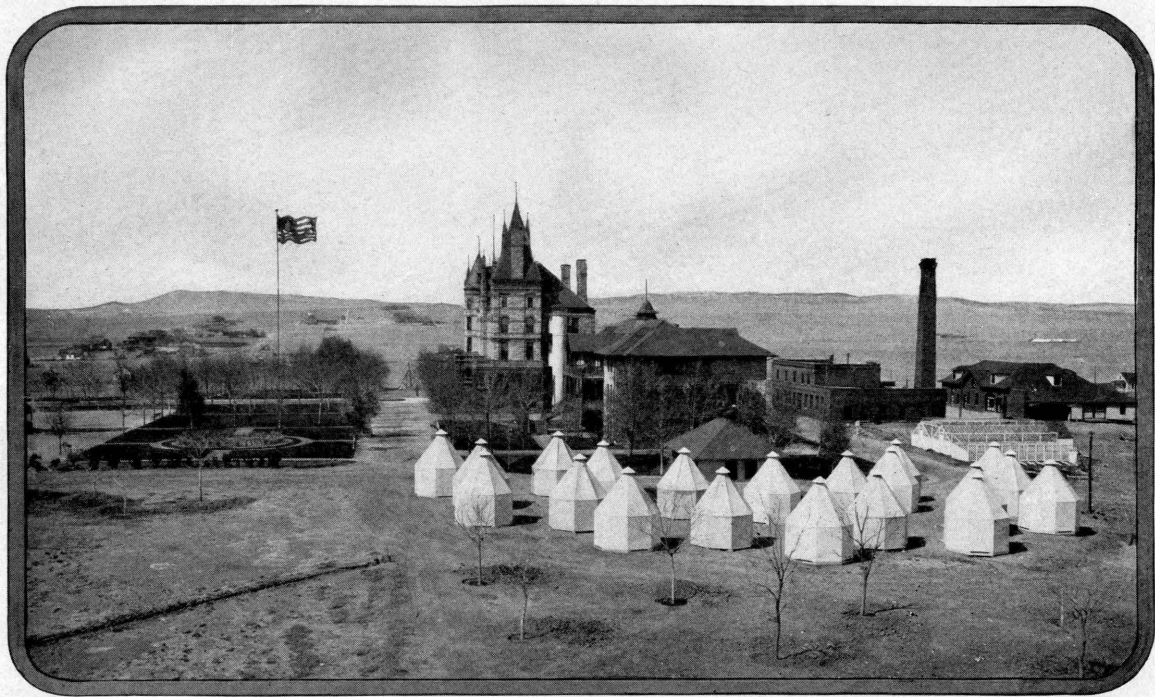
The union has jurisdiction over printers, proofreaders who are also journeymen printers, machine tenders, mailers and kindred trades. The last Sunday in May of each year is set aside as Memorial Sunday for printers who have died and members of the local organizations decorate the graves of their former comrades.

The organization has an agreement with the American Newspaper Association, which comprises practically all the daily papers on the continent, and with the greater part of book and job printers. Membership in the organization entitles each member to the Typographical Journal, one of the best of the trade publications. Any member of the union sixty years of age, who is incapacitated through age or other disability, and who has been in good standing for twenty consecutive years is entitled to a benefit of four dollars per week.

In addition to this the union maintains a home for invalid, aged and infirm members that is certainly an object lesson not only to other labor organizations, but to that portion of the general public who thinks that all goodness is confined to their particular set, and whose highest opinions of labor organizations are that their principle aims are to create strikes and destroy life and property.

The project of establishing a home for disabled printers was first proposed at a convention of the old National Typographical Union held at New Orleans in 1857. It was considered again and again, but no decided action was taken until 1886, when, at a convention held at Pittsburg, it was announced that George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, had presented the organization with the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of aiding in establishing a home such as was contemplated. The fund was placed in banks and the matter of providing a home assumed new interest. Several offers of sites were made by municipalities and individuals. The offer finally accepted was that of the city of Colorado Springs in 1889, when eighty acres were given under certain specified conditions.

The home was incorporated as the Childs-Drexel home for union printers, but was changed in 1892 to Union Printers' Home. The main building, 144 feet in length by 44 feet in



Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Panoramic view of the grounds and buildings. In the foreground appears the Tuberculosis Tent Colony, back of which is the Sanitarium Building. The larger building is the Main Building. On the right are shown the greenhouses, the barns, laundry and heating plant.

width, with a wing at the rear 20 by 40 feet in size, was dedicated May 12, 1892. The building is of lava rock and red sandstone and contains 75 rooms. In addition to the rooms for inmates the building is equipped with a kitchen, pantries, cold storage room, dining-room, amusement parlor, billiard room, toilets, etc. It is lighted with electricity and heated by steam. It is maintained by the union through a per capita tax levied each month upon each member.

The printers are particularly subject to the ravages of the dread tuberculosis and that, perhaps, explains why the organization took up the battle against the disease long before any other trade union. The suggestion that a hospital for tuberculous patients be attached to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs was first submitted to the organization at Louisville in 1894. Two years later the convention voted to levy an assessment upon all the members and by this means a hospital was erected and completed in 1899. It has accommodations for 200 inmates and a large tent colony. The institution has accomplished a vast amount of good and has served as a model for other sanitariums. The trustees and superintendent of the home and hospital bring to the task of administering its affairs marked ability, a thorough insight into human nature and a great desire to serve their fellow men. The aim of every one connected with the institution is to make it in every sense a home, as well as to provide necessary comforts. The inmates are provided with suitable food and clothing, medical attendance and all necessary care for those confined to their rooms. All inmates receive a pension of fifty cents per week and an additional allowance is granted to such as render assistance in caring for the grounds or buildings. The average number at the home is about 158.

The union pays a funeral benefit of \$75.00. During the past 17 years \$563,000 has been paid for this purpose. During the fiscal year which ended May 31, 1910, \$103,367 was expended for maintenance of the printers' home. Since its inception July 1, 1898 to May 31, 1910, the total amount expended including cost of buildings is \$939,000. Well may the members of the Typographical Union feel proud of their organization and of the record it has made.

CARPENTERS' BROTHERHOOD.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is the largest of the mechanical trades unions. It was founded in convention held in Chicago, August 12, 1881, with twelve local unions and 2,042 members. At the present time it numbers nearly 2,000 local unions and 250,000 members. The objects of the organization are to discourage piece work; to encourage an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft; to assist each other to secure employment; to reduce the hours of daily toil; to secure adequate pay for work done; to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members; to improve the trade and to furnish aid in case of sickness, permanent disability or death. It pays a wife funeral benefit of from \$25.00 to \$50.00; member's funeral benefit of from \$100 to \$200, and a disability benefit of from \$100 to \$400. In these benefits about \$300,000 per year is expended and more than \$2,500,000 since 1883, when they were inaugurated. In the past 27 years, about \$2,300,000 were spent by the local unions for sick benefits, and the sum of approximately \$850,000 was appropriated by the General Office for strike and lockout purposes. A grand total of \$5,650,000 expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities and placed fully \$12,000,000 more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters than they would have received if they had been working as individuals under non-union conditions. It has also reduced the hours of labor to eight per day in 700 cities, and to nine hours per day in more than 800 cities, not to speak of the numerous places that have established the Saturday half holiday. By these means 30,000 more men have gained employment. This has all been brought about as the result of thorough organization, and is a striking example of the benefits to be obtained by collective bargaining.

RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS.

The Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the first national workingmen's organization to institute a death and permanent disability benefit, has jurisdiction over the locomotive engineers of the United States, Canada and Mex-

ico and is one of the strongest labor organizations in existence today. Its wonderful record as an organization is a source of much pride to its members, who point to its uplifting of the general moral tone of its membership as as great an achievement as its advantageous contracts with employers and improved working conditions.

Locomotive engineers command the respect and confidence of their employers and the general public to a degree. This happy state of affairs is traceable directly to the activities and influence of their organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which about 90 per cent of the men at the throttle are members. Their wages are somewhat higher and the conditions and agreements under which they work are more advantageous than those surrounding other workmen of equal skill. The reputation for sobriety, honesty and industry enjoyed by locomotive engineers has opened the portals of the best society to them and their families, while their hours and conditions have enabled them to devote time to study and amusements which tend to elevate and their wages have made possible college education for their children.

Such has not always been the case. According to statements made by Grand Chief, P. M. Arthur before the Industrial Commission in 1900, engineers were formerly a reckless class of men much given to dissipation and vice. Their wages were but \$60.00 a month and the conditions under which they worked dictated by the employer. In 1863, some engineers employed on the Michigan Central Railroad conceived the idea of forming an association to promote the welfare of the calling and to elevate the standing and character of the men. The first meeting was held at Detroit, April 5, and was attended by ten men employed on the Michigan Central and nearby roads. The organization was designated the Brotherhood of the Footboard. Within a few weeks 12 sub-divisions were organized and in August of the same year the Grand National Division of the Brotherhood of the Footboard was formed and a Grand Chief elected. One year later the first convention was held at Indianapolis and the name of the organization changed to Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Since that time its growth has been constant until today the organization has approximately 65,000 members.

The preamble of the constitution expresses the purpose of the organization very clearly and is as follows:—

“The purposes of this organization shall be to combine the interests of Locomotive Engineers, elevate their social, moral and intellectual standing; to guard their financial interests, and promote their general welfare; its cardinal principles, sobriety, truth, justice and morality.

“The interests of the employer and employe being co-ordinate, the aim of the organization will be co-operation and the cultivation of amicable relations with the employer, and to submit questions of difference to arbitration when an agreement cannot otherwise be reached, and to guarantee the fulfilment of every contract made in its name by the use of every power vested in it.

“The true principles of the brotherhood of man are the fundamental principles of the order—‘Do unto others as you would they should do unto you,’ and so fulfill the law. And in harmony with this divine admonition the hand of fellowship is held out to the Brother in health or in need, and sympathy and helpfulness are extended to the widow and orphan and the opportunity given to every Brother to provide for the future of his family through the Insurance Department created for the purpose of protecting the welfare of all members and their dependents.”

The affairs of the organization have been conducted in accordance with this preamble to such good purpose that the lofty aims of its founders have been attained in every particular.

Financial provision for the widows and orphans has been a strong feature of the Brotherhood's activities since 1867. Four policies carrying \$750, \$1500, \$3000, and \$4500 are issued. Under provisions of these policies approximately \$20,000,000 has been paid. In addition every biennial convention has contributed from \$20,000 to \$60,000 to alleviate special cases. In 1906 an accident insurance was instituted which has already found favor with the members. Many of the subdivisions maintain weekly indemnity insurance which averages to pay \$12.00 a week. The fund for indigent members carries not more than \$25.00 a month for beneficiaries who have no other income, or enough to make that sum.

The loss, by amputation, of a hand at or above the wrist joint, a foot at or above the ankle joint, or sustaining the total

and permanent loss of sight in one or both eyes causes the whole amount of the insurance policy to fall due, the same as if the member had been killed.

Members on strike or members losing their positions on account of interest in the Brotherhood receive \$40.00 a month for a period of six months if they do not obtain a position before that time.

When a member is removed by death, a committee inquires into the financial condition of his family and, should it be found that the family is in want of assistance, it is the duty of every member to see that assistance is rendered by all honorable and reasonable means; the children (if there are any) are not allowed to suffer or be neglected and protection and care is extended over them so long as they stand in need of it.

The widow of a deceased Brother is assisted in every way and manner that is deemed proper, and it is the duty of every individual member to use every effort consistent with the rules of propriety to prevent her from coming to destitution or disgrace; and they must "treat her with respect and consideration so long as she may prove herself worthy."

The Brotherhood goes further. It does not harbor the man who does not pay his bills or the man who does not make ample provision for his family. He will be expelled for "keeping a saloon where intoxicating liquors are sold, or keeping a gambling house or making a living at a gambling house, or soliciting patronage for a gambling house, or keeping a saloon, or tending bar, or a habitual frequenter of a gambling house, * * * deserting his family without good cause." Once each year, on the second Sunday in June, the 750 or more subdivisions conduct impressive memorial services for the dead.

The board of adjustment is an important feature of the organization. It is a committee of the men selected to wait upon the employing railroad company and discuss all differences, wage scales, etc., after a thorough investigation to ascertain all the facts. Through this arbitration board, a great deal of good work has been done, and much friction avoided.

Wages have been increased from \$60.00 a month to 3½ cents per mile, 100 miles or less constituting a "run" or days work of 10 hours. This wage scale is in force quite generally throughout the country.

As to the "closed shop" principle, the Brotherhood has taken the stand stated as follows by P. M. Arthur, formerly Grand Chief Engineer, before the Industrial Commission:—

"We have never dictated to a railroad whom they shall or shall not employ. We have asked the railroad companies to give the oldest men in the service, if competent and worthy, a preference of engines and runs. We have succeeded in many places in having that embodied in our written agreement, but we have never resorted to coercive measures to bring it about. We have never attempted to interfere in any way with the railroad company employing men, whether they belonged to our organization or not, and as a matter of fact they do employ engineers who are not members of our organization. The majority of engineers of this country, as well as of Canada—of course we include the entire continent—90 per cent of them, are promoted from firemen; and it is optional with a man whether he becomes a member of our organization or not. We offer no incentive; we place no obstacles in his way. If our record as an organization is not sufficient to convince him that it is to his interest to be a member thereof, he remains out."

Through the efforts of the Brotherhood and other organizations of railroad employes a great deal of legislation has been enacted which materially affects the conditions surrounding labor on railroads and which has served to greatly reduce the loss of life and limb so common to the calling. Seniority has been established on nearly all the railroads of the country so that favoritism is not permitted to play an important part in promotions. The organization now has contracts with all the great trunk line systems in this country, Canada and Mexico, which embody rates of pay, rules and regulations, governing overtime, treatment of employes and for preventing unjust discharge or suspension of members. These contracts are strictly adhered to by the members of the Brotherhood and the railroads are expected to do the same.

Warren S. Stone, the present efficient head of the engineers' brotherhood, in noting in Harper's Weekly the rigorous process of selection by which engineers are made and advanced, says:—

"Among every 100 men who become firemen only 17 are ever made engineers. Out of every 100 engineers only six ever

get passenger runs. The next time you see a white-haired man on the cab of a big passenger locomotive don't wonder at his white hair, but make up your mind that he has the goods or he wouldn't be there. It is a case of the selection and the survival of the fittest. It takes nerve to run the fast trains these days, and if any one of a dozen people, down to the man who spiked the rails, has made a mistake you ride to certain death."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers and other organizations having jurisdiction over the various activities connected with railroad life, are very similiar in general form to the engineers' organization and all are doing good work in their respective fields. Each brotherhood is worthy of an extensive exploitation, but lack of space and time makes it necessary to reserve these sketches for future reports of this department.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Ladies' Society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and similar organizations are affiliated more or less closely with the labor organizations indicated in their titles and are doing excellent work. An insurance distinct from that in force among the men is an important feature.

The Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Order of Railway Conductors, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Ladies' Society of Firemen and Enginemen unite in the support and management of the Home for Aged and Disabled Railroad Employes, located at Highland Park, Ill.

This home, which was established in 1893, is a place of refuge for aged, infirm and disabled railroad men who are no longer able to maintain themselves, but it is also a temporary home for railroad men who, through accident or illness, can no longer follow their vocation, and desire to take up something else in order to be self-supporting.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR THAT HAVE LOCAL UNIONS IN MAINE.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America. Organized, 1887; membership, 28,000; headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.; President, Frank X. Noschang, Box 397, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 22 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.; paid out for death and sick benefits in 1909, \$58,000; has local unions in Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Portland and Rumford.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America. Organized, 1904; membership, 20,000; headquarters Kansas City, Kansas; president, J. A. Franklin, 721 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kansas; secretary, William J. Gilthroe, 721 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kansas; has local union in Waterville.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Organized, 1895; membership, 40,000; headquarters, Boston, Mass.; president, John F. Tobin, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Charles L. Bain, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.; paid out for death and sick benefits in 1909, \$81,000; has local unions in Augusta, Auburn, Belfast and Springvale.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Organized, 1881; membership, 250,000; headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.; president, William D. Huber, Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.; paid out for death and sick benefits in 1909, \$300,000; has local unions in Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford, Bar Harbor, Lewiston, Lisbon Falls, Madison, Millinocket, Portland (2), Skowhegan and Waterville.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America. Organized, 1864; membership, 51,000; headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; president and secretary, G. W. Perkins, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.; paid out for death and sick benefits in 1909, \$450,000; has local unions in Bangor, Biddeford, Lewiston, Portland and Rockland.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. Organized, 1890; membership, 15,000; headquarters, Denver, Col.; president, M. E. Licht, 343 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary H. J. Conway, Box 1581, Denver Col.; paid

out for death and sick benefits in 1909, \$25,000; has local unions in Biddeford and Portland.

International Association of Car Workers. Membership, 7,500; headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; president, P. F. Richardson, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, G. W. Gibson, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; paid out for death and sick benefits in 1909, \$2,000; has local union in Waterville.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes. Organized, 1887; membership, 11,000; headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.; president, A. B. Lowe, Vanol Building, 3900 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, Samuel J. Pegg, Vanol Building, 3900 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.; paid out for death benefits in 1909, \$5,000; has local unions in Bangor, Bingham, Brunswick, Caribou, Henderson, Houlton, Lewiston, Machias, Mattawamkeag, Millinocket, Milo, Newcastle, Newport, Portland, Presque Isle, Rumford, Stockton Springs and Smyrna Mills.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Organized, 1891; membership 25,000; headquarters, Springfield, Ill.; president, Frank J. McNulty, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.; secretary, P. W. Collins, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.; paid out for sick and death benefits in 1909, \$25,000; has local union in Portland.

International Union of Steam Engineers. Organized, 1896; membership, 20,000; headquarters, Brooklyn, N. Y.; president, Matt Comerford, 309-310 Temple Bar Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, R. A. McKee, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.; has local union in Portland.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. Membership, 12,000; headquarters, Omaha, Neb.; president, Timothy Healy, 158 E. Twenty-seventh street, New York, N. Y.; secretary, C. L. Shamp, 2502 North 18th street, Omaha, Neb.; has local unions in East Millinocket, Lisbon Falls, Livermore, Madison and Millinocket.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Organized, 1877; membership, 16,000; headquarters, Quincy, Mass.; president, Thomas Johnston, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.; secretary, James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.; paid out for death benefits in 1909, \$20,000; has local unions in Bangor, Bar Harbor, East Bluehill, Frankfort, Franklin, Freeport, Hallowell, Hall Quarry, Hurricane Isle, Lew-

iston, Machias, North Jay, North Sullivan, Portland, Red Beach, Rockland, South Brooksville, Spruce Head, Stonington, Vinalhaven and Waldoboro.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America. Organized, 1903; membership, 18,000; headquarters, Albany, N. Y.; president, D. D'Alessandro, 2½ Charter street, Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Persion, Rooms 47-50, 82 State street, Albany, N. Y.; paid out for death benefits in 1909, \$3,000; has local unions in Augusta, Bangor, Portland.

United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. Organized, 1896; membership, 5,000; headquarters, Kansas City, Mo.; president, Edward J. Baker, 209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, John J. Pfeiffer, 209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.; paid out for death benefits in 1909, \$12,000; has local union in Portland.

International Longshoremen's Association. Membership, 25,000; headquarters, Buffalo, N. Y.; president, John J. Joyce, 1003 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Thomas V. O'Connor, 1003 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.; has local union in Calais.

International Association of Machinists. Organized, 1888; membership, 54,000; headquarters, Washington, D. C.; president, James O'Connell; paid out in death and sick benefits in 1909, \$180,000; has local unions in Biddeford and Waterville.

International Moulders' Union of North America. Organized, 1859; membership, 53,000; headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio; president; Joseph Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary; Victor Kleiber, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio; paid out for death and sick benefits in 1909, \$180,000; has local unions in Bangor, Biddeford and Portland.

American Federation of Musicians. Membership, 5,600; headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.; president, Joseph N. Webber, 25 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City; secretary, Owen Miller, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.; has local unions in Augusta, Biddeford, Livermore Falls, Lewiston and Portland.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Organized, 1887; membership, 70,000; headquarters, Lafayette, Ind.; president, George F. Hedrick, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.; secretary, J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.; paid out for death and sick benefits in 1909, \$90,000; has local unions in Bangor, Bar Harbor, Lewiston and Portland.

United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America. Membership, 5,000; headquarters, 22 Smith Building, Watertown, N. Y.; president and secretary, J. T. Carey, 22 Smith Building, Watertown, N. Y.; has local unions in Augusta, East Millinocket, Livermore Falls, Madison, Millinocket, Orono, Pejepscot Mills, Rumford and Woodland (Washington county).

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. Organized, 1901; membership, 3,400; headquarters, Albion, N. Y.; secretary, John Sheret, Box 116, Albion, N. Y.; paid out in death benefits in 1909, \$700; has local unions in Frankfort, Franklin, Hall Quarry, Long Cove, Norridgewock, Stonington, Sullivan, Swans Island, Vinalhaven and Waldoboro.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada. Organized, 1889; membership, 26,000; headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; president, John R. Alpine, 411-16 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Thomas E. Burke, 411-16 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.; paid out in death and sick benefits in 1909, \$40,000; has local unions in Bangor, Bar Harbor, Biddeford and Portland.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. Organized 1889; membership, 23,000; headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio; president, George L. Berry, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary, Charles B. Crowley, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; paid out in death benefits in 1909, \$16,000; has local union in Portland.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers. Organized, 1905; membership, 5,000; headquarters, Fort Edward, N. Y.; president and secretary, John H. Malin, Fort Edward, N. Y.; has local unions in East Millinocket, Enfield, Lisbon Falls, Livermore Falls, Madison, Millinocket, Orono, Rumford, Solon and Woodland (Washington county).

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America. Membership, 5,000; headquarters, Barre, Vt.; president, C. J. Allen, Spaulding street, Barre, Vt.; secretary, Fred W. Sutor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.; paid out for death benefits in 1909, \$1,500; has local unions in Black Island, East Bluehill, Frankfort, Hallowell (2), Hall Quarry, Hurricane Isle, North Jay, North Sullivan, Rockland, South Brooksville, Stonington, Vinalhaven and Waldoboro.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance. organized, 1897; membership, 20,000; headquarters, Kansas City, Mo.; president, M. O'Sullivan, Suite 325, Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, John E. Bray, Suite 325, Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.; paid out for death benefits in 1909, \$12,000; has local union in Portland.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Organized, 1903; membership, 50,000; headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.; president, Daniel J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, Thomas L. Hughes, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.; has local union in Portland.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Organized, 1886; membership, 40,000; president, H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.; paid out in death benefits in 1909, \$40,000; has division headquarters in Abbot, Gardiner and Portland.

United Textile Workers of America. Membership, 12,000; headquarters, Fall River, Mass.; president, John Golden, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.; secretary, Albert Hibbert, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.; has local unions in Augusta (2), Biddeford, Brunswick (3), Lewiston, Lisbon, Saco and Waterville.

International Typographical Union. Organized, 1852; membership, 55,000; headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.; president James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; paid out for death benefits in 1909, \$43,000; has local unions in Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Portland and Waterville.

DIRECTORY OF TRADES UNIONS.

We here present a complete directory of the labor unions of Maine, which includes the representative state and local organizations as well as the local unions. The latter are arranged alphabetically by towns.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Maine State Federation of Labor. President, Charles O. Beals, 93 Summer street, Auburn; secretary, John F. Connelly, Box 140, Bangor; legislative committee, Roscoe A. Eddy, Bar Harbor.

Maine Textile Workers. President, Edmund Turmenne, Box 58, Lewiston; secretary, Adelard Livernois, 16 Cushing street, Brunswick.

Maine State Conference of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. President, James A. O'Rourke, 267½ Congress street, Portland; secretary, Abner W. Nichols, Augusta.

Maine State Branch United National Association of Post Office Clerks, No. 18. President, A. W. Stewart, Augusta; secretary, A. I. Handy, Augusta.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

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

Central Labor Union of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner. President, Frank V. Maxwell, 98 Western avenue, Augusta; secretary, Harry R. Jackson, 19 Capitol street, Augusta.

Central Labor Union of Baileyville and Calais. President, F. F. Flynn, Woodland, Washington county; secretary, Guy Potter, Woodland, Washington county.

Central Labor Union of Bangor and vicinity. President, J. F. Carr, care of Noyes & Nutter Mfg. Co., Bangor; secretary, John F. Connelly, Box 140, Bangor.

Central Labor Union of Biddeford and Saco. President,

Henry A. Descoteaux, 18 Maple street, Biddeford; secretary, Arthur A. Hevey, 9 Emery's court, Biddeford.

Central Labor Union of East Livermore (Livermore Falls). President, P. J. Reynolds, Livermore Falls; secretary, Andrew Cascoden, Livermore Falls.

Central Labor Union of Lewiston and Auburn. President, Christopher Murphy, 33 Pleasant street, Auburn; secretary, Alden M. Flagg, 94 Spring street, Auburn.

Central Labor Union of Millinocket. President, S. B. Clark, Millinocket; secretary, Richard Crane, Millinocket.

Central Labor Union of Portland. President, Frank E. Robinson, 396 Saint John street, Portland; secretary, H. L. McKinley, 171 Franklin street, Portland.

LOCAL UNIONS.

Abbot.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Division No. 83. Secretary, F. J. Crozier, Abbot; times of meeting, on call of the chairman.

Auburn.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 45. Secretary, George B. Robinson, P. O. Box 89, Lewiston; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 155. Secretary, R. M. Owen, Auburn; times of meeting, on call of president.

Augusta.

American Federation of Musicians, No. 460. Secretary, R. Verne Pease, Swan street, Augusta; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 469. Secretary, John H. Bussell, 12 Winthrop Court, Augusta; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 9. Secretary, James S. Nichols, 82 Gage street, Augusta; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,434. Secretary, P. H. Fitzgerald, 25 West Crescent street, Augusta; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Dirigo Local, No. 89. Secretary, Ernest Sawyer, 120 Bridge street, Augusta; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 158. Secretary, Bona J. Pernissaux, 13 Oxford street, Augusta; times of meeting, second and fourth Fridays in each month.

International Typographical Union, No. 380. Secretary, Joseph P. Grenier, 175 Water street, Augusta; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 493. Secretary, J. F. Dearborn, 216 Water street, Augusta; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 330. Secretary, Albert C. McLaughlin, 48 Monroe street, Augusta; times of meeting, first Tuesday in each month.

Suspender Workers' Union, No. 11,095. Secretary, Elden W. Hanks, 17 Crosby street, Augusta; times of meeting, every Wednesday.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 172. Secretary, Clarence P. Hurd, Augusta; times of meeting, on call of president.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 914. Secretary, Ira H. Foster, 10 Chapel street, Augusta; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

Baileyville (Woodland).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers' Local, No. 146. Secretary, W. J. Sloan, Woodland, Washington county; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers. Secretary, Henry W. Moores, Woodland, Washington county; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,692. Secretary, Frank McFadden, Woodland, Washington county; times of meeting, every other Friday.

Bangor.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Bangor Branch. Secretary, William H. Frazier, 1½ 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 and Enginemen, Penobscot Lodge, No. 514. Secretary, W. M. Richardson, 22 Catell street, Bangor; times of meeting, second and fourth Sunday afternoons in each month.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 198. Secretary, L. S. Whitehouse, 187 Parkview avenue, Bangor; times of meeting, every Thursday.

Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employes, Bangor Division, No. 17. Secretary, J. M. Fender, 44 York street, Bangor; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Moosehead Lodge, No. 443. Secretary, J. P. Palmer, 486 Main street, Bangor; times of meeting, first and third Sunday afternoons in each month.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 179. Secretary, Thomas A. McCann, 34 Sanford street, Bangor; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Bangor Branch. Secretary, W. Smith, 756 Main street, Bangor; times of meeting, monthly after the twelfth.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Lodge No. 334. Secretary, J. L. Brennan, 89 Parker street, Brewer; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America. Secretary, Oscar Peavey, 150 Fern street, Bangor; times of meeting, every Tuesday.

International Typographical Union, No. 446. Secretary, Fred J. Foster, 318 Grove street, Bangor; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 101. Secretary, George Townsend, 445 Main street, Bangor; times of meeting, second Monday 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, 124 Third street, Bangor; times of meeting, on call of president.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Maine Central System, Division No. 140. Secretary, H. N. Bates, Gardiner; times of meeting, on call of 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.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, No. 209. Secretary, Joseph H. McAuley, 28 Fern street, Bangor; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 621. Secretary, William L. Castellon, 16 Blake street, Brewer; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 77. Secretary, R. J. Hatch, Bangor; times of meeting, on call of president.

Bath.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 520. Secretary, Charles M. Snow, Bath; times of meeting, on call of president.

Belfast.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 362. Secretary, S. Hodgkinson, Box 697, Belfast; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

Biddeford.

American Federation of Musicians, No. 408. Secretary, Earl Clough, 6 Graham street, Biddeford; times of meeting, second Sunday in each month.

Bricklayers' Protective Union, No. 14. Secretary, Justus B. Cobb, 107 Temple street, Saco; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 40. Secretary, Albert Boucher, 41 Emery street, Biddeford; times of meeting, second Monday in each month.

International Association of Machinists. Secretary, J. C. Burnham, 47 Bradley street, Saco; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 288. Secretary, H. J. Small, 7 Orchard street, Biddeford; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 54. Secretary, Arthur H. Hevey, 9 Emery's court, Biddeford; times of meeting, second Friday in each month.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1,097. Secretary, Arthur Bibeau, 31 Pool street, Biddeford; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, No. 508. Secretary, Hervie Hotte, 86 Alfred street, Biddeford; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 896. Secretary, George H. Gray, 2 Gray avenue, Saco; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

Weavers' Union of Biddeford and Saco, No. 564. Secretary, Louis Remillard, 12 Prospect street, Biddeford; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Bingham.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 202. Secretary, C. E. Pierce, Box 253, Bingham; times of meeting, on call of president.

Bluehill (East).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Bluehill Branch. Secretary, F. P. Greene, Bluehill; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 8. Secretary, Herman Gray, East Bluehill; times of meeting, second Monday in each month.

Boothbay Harbor.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Boothbay Harbor Branch, No. 15. Secretary, A. J. Pinkham, Box 233, Boothbay Harbor; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

Brooksville (South).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, W. P. Bisset, South Brooksville; times of meeting, monthly about the fifteenth.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 100. Secretary, Will Bates, South Brooksville; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Brownville (Henderson).

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Pleasant River Division, No. 440. Secretary, C. H. Small, Box 66, Henderson; times of meeting, first Monday and third Tuesday in each month.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Mt. Katahdin Division, No. 469. Secretary, L. A. Ryder, Henderson; times of meeting, second Sunday and fourth Monday in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Pine Tree Lodge, No. 366. Secretary, F. N. Haskell, Henderson; times of meeting, second and fourth Monday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 248. Secretary, S. M. Wilkinson, Henderson; times of meeting, last Saturday in each month.

Brunswick.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 6. Secretary, John E. Atkinson, 6 Bowker 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 alternate Tuesday evening.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 378. Secretary, P. H. Lavalley, 92 Union street, Brunswick; times of meeting, fourth Saturday in each month.

Loomfixers' Union. Secretary, Thomas Caron, 85 Mill street, Brunswick; times of meeting, last Wednesday in each month.

Weavers' Union. Secretary, Wilfred J. Caron, 85 Mill street, Brunswick; times of meeting, the second Thursday in each month.

Calais.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 15. Secretary, Robert J. Porter, Milltown, N. B.; times of meeting, last Monday in each month.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, St. Croix Division, No. 692. Secretary, W. B. Sprague, 32 Garfield street, Calais; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Calais Local, No. 607. Secretary, Howard R. Acheson, 27 Spring street, Calais; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Saint Croix Valley Lodge, No. 739. Secretary, Charles F. Spencer, Box 212, Calais; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Longshoremen's Association, No. 314. Secretary, William McCausland, 2 Pool street, Calais; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Calais (Red Beach).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, George Colmer, Box 65, Red Beach; times of meeting, about the twentieth 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.

Camden.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 640. Secretary, George H. Conant, Camden; times of meeting, on call of president.

Caribou.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Caribou Lodge, No. 286. Secretary, George O. McQuire, Grimes; times of meeting, last Saturday in each month.

East Livermore (Livermore Falls).

American Federation of Musicians, No. 326. Secretary, Arthur Hinds, Livermore Falls; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,953. Secretary, Walter Furbush, Livermore Falls; times of meeting, alternate Wednesdays.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 11. Secretary, Clinton Gagnon, Box 328, Livermore Falls; times of meeting, second and last Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 8. Secretary, B. N. Tretheway, Box 11, Chisholm; times of meeting, first and third Saturday evenings in each month.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 70. Secretary, Arthur Jarvais, Chisholm; times of meeting, every other Sunday.

East Millinocket.

Federal Labor Union, No. 13,056. Secretary, H. W. Mishoe, Box 11, East Millinocket; times of meeting, every other Wednesday.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Local No. 152. Secretary, Charles J. Viles, East Millinocket.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 37. Secretary, James Bolton, Box 8, East Millinocket; times of meeting, first and third Saturdays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 261. Secretary, James Barker, Box 42, East Millinocket; times of meeting, every other Monday.

Eastport.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Division No. 68. Secretary, William C. Myrick, East Machias; times of meeting, on call of chairman.

Eden (Bar Harbor).

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 4. Secretary, Eben E. Parsons, 60 Eagle Lake road, Bar Harbor; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 142. Secretary, A. A. Hamor, 3 Hamor's avenue, Bar Harbor; times of meeting, every Monday.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10,651. Secretary, Burton Day, 1 Linscott avenue, Bar Harbor; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, E. W. Richardson, Box 343, Bar Harbor; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, No. 416. Secretary, Sherman Higgins, 42 Ledgelawn avenue, Bar Harbor.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 459. Secretary, Daniel M. West, Bar Harbor; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

Frankfort.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Mount Waldo Branch. Secretary, William B. Ward, Frankfort; times of meeting, about the seventeenth of each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Frankfort Branch, No. 52. Secretary, John L. Maxwell, Frankfort; times of meeting, second Wednesday in each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 78. Secretary, Alvin M. Clark, Frankfort; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Franklin.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Franklin Branch. Secretary, E. S. Orcutt, West Franklin; times of meeting, fourth Saturday in each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Branch No. 96. Secretary, T. W. Gordon, East Franklin; times of meeting, third Tuesday in each month.

Freeport.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Freeport Branch. Secretary, Joseph Rogers, Freeport; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

Fryeburg.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 99. Secretary, Frank Jones, Fryeburg; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month.

Gardiner.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 12. Secretary, Everett E. Brookings, Gardiner, R. F. D. No. 10; times of meeting, second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 1,496. Secretary, Edward L. Harriman, Gardiner; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

Hallowell.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Hallowell Branch. Secretary, Fred C. Harris, 13 Wilder street, Hallowell; times of meeting, monthly after the twelfth.

Knights of Labor, Shoe Cutters, Assembly No. 1,555. Secretary, Edward H. Bailey, Pleasant street, Hallowell; times of meeting, first Friday in each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 29. Secretary, John Kelly, Hallowell; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 119, (Lumpers). Secretary, Arthur Douglass, 11 Lincoln street, Hallowell; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month.

Houlton.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grindstone Division, No. 588. Secretary, E. T. Bulmer, 25 Cleaveland street, Houlton; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month at Houlton; second Sunday in each month at Bangor.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Pine Cone Division, No. 587. Secretary, A. F. West, 58 School street, Houlton; times of meeting, the second Sunday and fourth Monday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Houlton Lodge, No. 241. Secretary, O. T. Olson, 11 South street, Houlton; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month.

Hurricane Isle.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Hurricane Branch. Secretary, E. P. Robinson, Hurricane Isle; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 37. Secretary, John Patterson, Hurricane Isle; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month.

Jay (North).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, North Jay Branch. Secretary, Carl Hall, Wilton; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 4. Secretary, James Stevenson, North Jay; times of meeting, last Monday in each month.

Lewiston.

American Federation of Musicians. Secretary, Harry E. Bacon, 106 Goff street, Auburn; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 1. Secretary, J. J. Coffey, 48 Maple street, Lewiston; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 854. Secretary, George W. Graves, 10 Granite street, Lewiston; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 66. Secretary, Charles O. Beals, 93 Summer street, Auburn; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Union. Secretary, Ernest T. Whittingham, 51 Walnut street, Lewiston; times of meeting, alternate Fridays.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Lewiston Branch. Secretary, Martin Keenan, 51 Summer street, Lewiston; times of meeting, first Friday after the fifteenth of each month.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 216. Secretary, H. E. Swett, 16 Laurel street, Auburn; times of meeting, on call of president.

International Typographical Union, No. 532. Secretary, Albert Shaw, 44 Spring street, Lewiston; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 482. Secretary, S. O. Foss, 2 Court street, Auburn; times of meeting, last Monday in each month.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 566. Secretary, Carl F. Begert, 79 Maple street, Lewiston; times of meeting, alternate Mondays in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 407. Secretary, Albert W. Abbott, 347 Main street, Lewiston; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 94. Secretary, Ralph T. Rowe, Lewiston; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Weavers' Union, No. 599. Secretary, J. A. Bariault, 199 Park street, Lewiston; times of meeting, first Wednesday in each month.

Lisbon.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 717. Secretary, Gaudius Caron, Box 228, Lisbon; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Lisbon (Falls).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Local No. 15. Secretary, J. B. Illingworth, Lisbon Falls; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, 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, Box 643, Lisbon Falls; times of meeting, first and third Saturdays in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,723. Secretary, D. D. Gould, Lisbon Center; 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 Merrill, Gott's Island; times of meeting, about the twentieth of each month.

Machias.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, Calvin Butler, Machias; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 257. Secretary, W. H. Foss, Box 7, Machias; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month.

Madison.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,643. Secretary, Chauncey Chandler, Madison; times of meeting, second Thursday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 73. Secretary, John McNamara, Box 286, Madison; times of meeting, first and third Fridays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 17. George L. McLean, Madison; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 270. Secretary, Charles H. Frazier, Madison; times of meeting, alternate Mondays in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,031. Secretary, V. C. Williams, Box 12, Madison; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month.

Mattawamkeag.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 333. Secretary, H. W. Shorey, Box 218, Enfield; times of meeting, second Saturday in each month.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Division No. 140. Secretary, H. N. Bates, Gardiner; times of meeting, on call of chair-

Millinocket.

Federal Labor Union, No. 13,048. Secretary, C. E. Beatham, Box 261, Millinocket; times of meeting, every other Thursday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Millinocket Lodge, No. 242. Secretary, J. A. Gaskin, Box 106, Sherman Station; times of meeting, second Thursday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 27. Secretary, Frank A. Bradley, Millinocket; times of meeting, first and last Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 12. Secretary, Vital Smart, Box 492, Millinocket; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 69. Secretary, James McNamee, Box 657, Millinocket; times of meeting, every other Monday.

Milo.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Milo Lodge, No. 287. 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, M. M. Lampher, Hall Quarry; times of meeting, about the twentieth of each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Branch No. 26. Secretary, Thomas Harkins, Hall Quarry; times of meeting, about the seventeenth of each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 7. Secretary, Adelbert Reed, Hall Quarry; times of meeting, about the eighteenth of each month.

Newcastle.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 603. Secretary, George Robinson, 142 Park street, Rockland; times of meeting, third Saturday in each month.

Newport.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 344. Secretary, H. E. Woodard, Box 167, Newport; times of meeting, last Saturday evening in each month at Waterville.

Norridgewock.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Branch No. 104. Secretary, Thomas Donahue, Norridgewock; times of meeting, monthly.

Old Town.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 13. Secretary, Philip Eastman, Milford; times of meeting, second Monday in each month.

Orono.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 83. Secretary, Carl Henry, Orono; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 18. Secretary, Guy R. Oliver, Box 182, Orono; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

Portland.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 120. Secretary, Thomas J. Hargadon, 46 Brattle street, Portland; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

American Federation of Musicians, No. 364. Secretary, Howard T. Gogins, 16 Monument square, Portland; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month.

Association of Marine Engineers, No. 7. Secretary, Harry Curran, 4 Munjoy street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Portland Branch. Secretary, William H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis street, Boston, Mass.; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 16. (Stone Masons). Secretary, Carriograno Nazzareno, 12 Newbury street, Portland; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

Bricklayers' Protective Union, No. 2. Secretary, Harry L. Grey, 546½ Congress street, Portland; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 40. Secretary, George W. Babb, 877 Congress street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Great Eastern Lodge, No. 4. Secretary, A. E. Dennison, 10 Inverness street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Portland Local, No. 237. Secretary, Auguste Scofier, 7 Freemont Place, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employes, Division No. 7. Secretary, James R. Reagan, 123 Monument street, Portland; times of meeting, last Sunday in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employes, Division No. 15. Secretary, Thomas J. Curran, 18 School street, Portland; times of meeting, second Sunday in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, H. W. Longfellow Lodge, No. 82. Secretary, Walter H. Kimball, 147 Saint John street, Portland; times of meeting, first, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 470. Secretary, Charles E. Downs, 51 Temple street, Portland; times of meeting, at call of president.

Coal Drivers' Union, No. 670. Secretary, Herbert Bickford, 150 North street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Portland Branch. Secretary, Jerry Hayes, 331 Stevens avenue, Woodfords; times of meeting, third Monday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, No. 399. Secretary, Charles O'Brien, 87 Monument street, Portland; times of meeting, alternate Thursdays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 288. Secretary, J. J. Lawler, R. F. D. No. 2, Biddeford; times of meeting, fourth Sunday in each month.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 8. Secretary, Edward A. Hopkins, 15 Pleasant street, Portland; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

International Moulders' Union, Local No. 243. Secretary, Edward C. Appleby, 26 Quincy street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 22. Secretary, Thomas 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 in each month.

International Union of Steam Engineers. Secretary, Daniel McGilfrey, 33 Cedar street, Portland; times of meeting, every other Wednesday.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 210. Secretary, Joseph H. DeCosta, 217 Federal street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.

Longshore Carpenters' Protective and Benevolent Society, No. 1. Secretary, Joseph A. McDonald, 76 Waterville street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Longshoremen's Benevolent Society. Secretary, Patrick J. O'Donnell, 13 Newbury street, Portland; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening.

National Association of Stationary Engineers. Secretary, A. K. Jackson, 29 State street, Westbrook; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month.

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, 70 Monument street, Portland; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays 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 Dermot court, Portland; times of meeting, every Monday evening.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,561, (millmen). Secretary, Arthur L. Leavitt, 26 Anderson street, Portland; times of meeting, every Thursday evening.

United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, No. 136. Secretary, C. M. Godfrey, 34 Free street, Portland; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 112. Secretary, George H. Lidback, Portland; times of meeting, first Sunday in January, April, July and October, and such other times as may be necessary.

Pittsfield.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, No. 1,074. Secretary, Ethel H. Haskell, Pittsfield; times of meeting, on call of president.

Presque Isle.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 405. Secretary, John Small, Chapman street, Presque Isle; times of meeting, on call of president.

Rockland.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 273. Secretary, J. F. McLaughlin, 82 Broad street, Rockland; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Rockland Branch. Secretary, James N. Dempster, 8 Laurel street, Rockland; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 153. Secretary, Fred Winslow, Rockland; times of meeting, monthly.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 687. Secretary, Leroy D. Perry, Rockland; times of meeting, the fifteenth of each month.

Rumford.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 10. Secretary, G. M. Lapham, 630 Prospect avenue, Rumford; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month.

Federal Labor Union, No. 13,033. Secretary, James Kenney, 398 Linnell street, Rumford; times of meeting, second Wednesday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 518. Secretary, Fred Blackmore, 322 Waldo street, Rumford; times of meeting, last Thursday in each month.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 307. Secretary, A. L. Eastman, Bemis; times of meeting, last Sunday in each month during the summer season, last Saturday in each month during winter season.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 9. Secretary, David L. Cunningham, 7 Urquhart street, Rumford; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 25. Secretary, C. Wielff, Box 134, Rumford; times of meeting, first and fourth Sundays in each month.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 101. Secretary, S. Bendetta, 66 Congress street, Rumford; times of meeting, last Tuesday in each month.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, No. 1,204. Secretary, Alfred S. Sparks, Rumford; times of meeting, on call of president.

Saco.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 54. Secretary, Odias Ledoux, 65 Green street, Biddeford; times of meeting, first and second Fridays in each month.

Saint George (Long Cove).

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 8. Secretary, Emil Salmela, Box 38, Long Cove; times of meeting, third Wednesdays in each month.

Sanford (Springvale).

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 215. Secretary, Wilfred Woodward, Springvale; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

Skowhegan.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 11. Secretary, James A. Brown, 3 Dinsmore street, Skowhegan; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 787. Secretary, N. Lester Shapley, 7 North avenue, Skowhegan; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 545. Secretary, Floyd G. Nye, Skowhegan; times of meeting, on call of president.

Smyrna Mills.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 487. Secretary, Elmer Smith, Burleigh; times of meeting, on call of president.

Solon.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 53. Secretary, George Cross, Solon; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

South Thomaston (Spruce Head).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Spruce Head Branch. Secretary, James E. Tuttle, Spruce Head; times of meeting, about the twentieth of each month.

Stockton Springs.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 409. Secretary, William S. Neal, R. F. D. 8, Bangor; times of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Stonington.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Stonington Branch. Secretary, George W. Silver, Stonington; times of meeting, monthly after the twentieth.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 12. Secretary, H. L. Perkins, 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, last Thursday in each month.

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.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 71. Secretary, E. F. Clapham, West Sullivan; times of meeting, third Thursday in each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 52. Secretary, L. H. Hooper, North Sullivan; times of meeting, third Monday in each month.

Swans Island.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 73. Secretary, Ernest McHenan, Minturn; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth.

Topsham (Pejepscot).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 23. Secretary, George W. Clifford, Topsham; times of meeting, second Sunday in each month.

Vinalhaven.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Vinalhaven Branch. Secretary, L. M. Treat, Vinalhaven; times of meeting, third Wednesday in each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 34. Secretary, John Whittington, Vinalhaven; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 55. Secretary, John Pierce, Vinalhaven; times of meeting, third Saturday in each month.

Waldoboro.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Waldoboro Branch. Secretary, Henry G. Johnson, Waldoboro; times of meeting, third Friday in each month.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. Secretary, George H. Douglass, Box 120, Waldoboro; times of meeting, first Monday after the fifteenth 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, George D. Meservey, 19 Cool street, Waterville; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 493. Secretary, Albert Storer, 6 Thayer court, Waterville; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employes, Waterville Division, No. 16. Secretary, Winslow D. Frost, 54 Oakland street, Waterville; times of meeting, last Sunday in each month at 7.30 P. M.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Kennebec Lodge, No. 343. Secretary, Thomas W. Lunnin, 6 Abbott street, Waterville; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Association, Union 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, I. V. Carter, 3 High street, Waterville; times of meeting, fourth Tuesday in each month.

International Association of Machinists, Waterville Lodge, No. 285. Secretary, Arthur J. Donaldson, 134 College avenue, Waterville; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, No. 544. Secretary, John A. Kelley, 3 Seavey street, Waterville; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month.

International Typographical Union, No. 643. Secretary, Melvin F. Davis, 11 Summer street, Waterville; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 348. Secretary, M. E. Hunt, Boutelle avenue, Waterville; times of meeting, every Friday evening.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 761. Secretary, E. H. Douglas, Waterville; times of meeting, last Saturday in each month.

Westbrook.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Branch No. 1,033. Secretary, V. C. Hanson, Westbrook; times of meeting, on call of president.

STATE OF MAINE.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

Robert F. Dunton, Chairman.

Samuel R. Haines.

Alden M. Flagg, Secretary.

Auburn, Maine, 191

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

Industrial disputes of the year 1910, in this State, of the magnitude contemplated by the statute, where a strike had been declared or was expected, with few exceptions, have resulted in mutual adjustments of difficulties. In most cases both parties to these controversies have sought to terminate these contests as speedily as possible and resume their accustomed activities in business. The disposition to respect the opinions of others and use moderation in requirements and demands wins mutual esteem. How the products of industry ought to be divided between capital and physical performance or skill will probably never be satisfactorily determined, but employer and employes alike should endeavor to exercise a disposition that will bring contentment to the workers and reasonable profits to the employers.

During the year just past, notice of existing controversies has been served on the State Board, in three instances, by mayors or selectmen as required by law.

NATIONAL SHOEMAKERS—LEWISTON AND AUBURN.

Early in February notice was received from the mayor of Lewiston of a controversy in the shoe factories of this company located in these cities. The Board found that some 30 to 40 men employed in the lasting departments were on strike, caused, as they claimed, by the discharge of three men for membership in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the existence of a black-list that prevented discharged employes

from obtaining work in any other of the shops of the Manufacturers' Association. They desired to submit the entire matter in dispute to the Board for mediation.

The firm stated that the men had been discharged for inefficiency; they denied the existence of a black-list; they refused to submit the matter to the Board for mediation.

The strike failed. A few of the men returned to the firm; many obtained employment elsewhere.

CAMDEN WOOLEN MILLS CO.—CAMDEN.

A strike of weavers in the mills of this company occurred on Feb. 7. The cause was the announcement of a list of fines for defective work, considered excessive by the operatives.

The Board was notified of the controversy about the middle of March, by the chairman of the selectmen, after an attempt at conciliation had been made by a committee of leading citizens and had failed. About 130 operatives were then affected. The Board interviewed the agent of the mill and a committee of the operatives, and by their advice negotiations for a settlement were reopened with the result that the strike was declared off and the operatives returned to work.

THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.—CHISHOLMS.

A strike of the employees of this company (some 350 in number) occurred on the 21st of March. This dispute was interstate in its character, involving mills of the same company in New Hampshire, New York, and other states.

The strike in this mill was somewhat of a sympathetic nature, although the demands in all the mills were for an increased wage, the abolition of all unnecessary Sunday work and the spy system, etc. The services of the Board for an adjustment were tendered the manager and a committee of the workmen and refused. Both parties affirmed that a settlement could only be had through the officers of the unions to which all the men belonged and the officers of the International Paper Co.

Attempts at conciliation were also made by the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, by local Boards of Trade and the National Civic Federation without success.

After all other means had been exhausted, the Labor Commissioner of the State of New York ordered a public investi-

gation, as directed by law, of the conditions existing in the mills of the company in that state. This action together with the good offices of the Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics of this state and other interested parties brought about a conference of the disputants and later a satisfactory settlement.

The Secretary was called into a controversy between the contractors and journeymen carpenters of Portland about the 1st of May and by correspondence into other disputes, but in the main these difficulties have been settled without serious suspension of business.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT F. DUNTON, Chairman,

SAMUEL R. HAINES,

A. M. FLAGG, Secretary,

State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Factories, Workshops,
Mines and Quarries.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS, MINES AND QUARRIES,
BIDDEFORD, ME., DECEMBER, 1, 1910.

*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 submitting my report for the year 1910, it can be truthfully said that it has been one of the most satisfactory years during my term as Inspector of Factories.

Very few complaints of violation of the law have been filed at this department, during the past year, showing very clearly that the requirements are being lived up to in every respect, in fact they are quite satisfactory to all interested; however what few complaints have been filed with this department have been attended to at once with satisfactory results.

We have turned over some few cases of violation to the County Attorney having jurisdiction over the matter, and all cases have been adjusted by that department without much trouble or inconvenience to any one.

There have been fewer children employed in our mills this year than last year or former years, inasmuch as some of our larger mills are showing a marked decrease in their number of minors now at work. A few reasons might be here noted for this change, as much attention has been given by the Manufacturers in keeping their number of minors employed down to as few as possible. The present law requires all minors under 16 years of age to file their birth record with the Manufacturer, before employment can be obtained, at which time the Manufacturer issues an employment certificate, a duplicate of which is forwarded to our department, and placed on file, and was formerly left on file as long as the minor remained in their employ; but at the present time they are cancelled as soon as they reach the age of 16, thus keeping the number down to the lowest possible figure. Then again the employment of Greeks has been a large factor in this change, especially noticeable in our Cotton Mills, having come to the Cotton Manufacturing Centers in droves and seeking employment in such mills. It may be explained at this time that inasmuch as this class of

help have not been skilled in the manufacture of cotton goods, they have, nevertheless taken the lighter work to do at smaller wages so you will find them doing the work which was formerly done by minors, and as the Greek advances the new one steps in to take his place. The law passed at our last Legislature requires all minors to pass an educational test, which no doubt has done a great deal to reduce the number of minors employed in our mills.

FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Section 44. While there has not been many complaints from this section, however a few have been filed with this department, and on proper investigation, the matter was promptly turned over to the proper County Attorney, of which speedy settlement was made satisfactorily in each instance. It seems that there should be no trouble from this source as the law is or should be well known to all manufacturers; however, a great deal of time and travel was spent the past year in the investigation of such matters; but it seems that the most of the trouble derived under this head came from the small Manufacturer and quite apt to be in locations in which banking privileges are not to be had, and the inability to get the money from away seemed to be the principal excuse. •

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Section 44. During the year 1910, not a complaint within this section has been filed with the department, as this is one of the matters that the Manufacturers have been giving a great deal of attention to of late, in fact quite a few of the larger companies have this past year installed new sanitary systems, of which, before such improvement, we had received many complaints. At the present time, under this improvement, conditions appear to be very satisfactory in most instances.

SWINGING OF DOORS AND FIRE ESCAPES.

Section 45. Our attention has been called to but two buildings, during the past year in regard to this section, however these have had careful attention and satisfactory results obtained. That section of the law requiring the Chief of the Fire Department to pass on the condition of the fire escapes,

etc., has after a few years of constant work with this department, brought about good results. The trouble which we have had in this respect seems to have come from the cities, in instances of the small company moving to another building on which there was no fire escape or one not suitable to the class of help therein employed. This condition which could not be helped or changed required some extra work and work that has given good results.

HOURS OF LABOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Section 48. The law regulating the hours of labor of women and minors was changed by the last Legislature, to fifty-eight hours per week which was formerly sixty, the law to take effect January 1, 1910. All employing women and minors at once complied with this law and all are living up to the same, though many different methods are used in dividing their week's work.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Sections 52, 53 and 54. At no time within my term of office has the conditions been so favorable as at the present time. Our law regulating the employment of children has now been in force three years and as it took considerable time to get all the Manufacturers working as they should, nevertheless today no fault can be found with the results. At first there was some opposed to this law, in whole or in part, but at present all claim it the best law we ever had, after getting acquainted with its workings and system, do not hesitate to praise it, and all are trying to do their part. We have however found some violations of this law, as on one of our visits to Lewiston we found some small boys employed, which upon investigation, found that their birth record had been changed to enable other members of the same family to get employment. After having obtained the true records of the children, the parents were brought into court, were bound over for the Grand Jury, at which time three were held for trial, were convicted and fined. This had a very healthy effect, so that now little or no trouble comes from this source. Nothing but constant work will keep some of the more greedy parents from sending their children to work, when in most instances there is no need of such assist-

ance. Inasmuch as the law requires all minors to furnish their birth record in order to obtain employment, the employer to issue an employment certificate, a duplicate copy of which is placed on file with our department, this system, although requiring a great deal of time and attention, enables us to make a comparison, at any time, with all help employed.

It has been my custom to visit the Sardine Factories during the month of October, that being the season of the year when they are all busy and running to their fullest capacity. I have found their conditions improving, as some new and modern buildings have been erected within the past year containing better light, air and sanitary conditions, showing that this great industry, one of the largest of the State, is keeping abreast of the times and up to date in every way.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED.

The following tables will show the number of children employed in our mills on Nov. 26th, 1910. All of which have employment certificates filed at our office, also the number of certificates cancelled during the year.

		Total No. minors working under certificate, 1910.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total No. certifi- cates cancelled.	No. of males.	No. of females.
Androscoggin Mills	Lewiston	71	48	23	170	116	54
American Woolen Co	Fairfield	2	2	0	0	0	0
American Woolen Co	Old Town	4	0	2	0	0	0
American Can Co	Eastport	0	0	0	4	3	1
American Can Co	Lubec	0	0	0	9	8	1
Amos Abbott Co	Dexter	6	3	3	0	0	0
Auburn Shoe Co	Auburn	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ayer, Houston & Co	Portland	9	5	0	7	7	0
Bates Manufacturing Co	Lewiston	85	42	41	151	71	80
Barker Mill	Auburn	10	4	6	34	20	14
Cabot Manufacturing Co	Brunswick	78	50	28	45	28	16
Continental Mills	Lewiston	28	12	16	145	96	49
Continental Paper Bag Co	Rumford	18	16	2	0	0	0
Cowan Woolen Co	Lewiston	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cushman-Hollis Co	Auburn	2	2	0	21	15	6
Dana Warp Mills	Westbrook	19	8	11	48	23	25
Dingley Foss Shoe Co	Auburn	1	1	0	19	15	4
Diamond Match Co	Biddeford	1	1	0	0	0	0
Diamond Match Co	Portland	0	0	0	5	1	4
Eaton, C. A. Co	Augusta	5	3	2	10	10	0
Edwards Manufacturing Co	Augusta	77	42	35	59	24	35
Field Bros. & Gross	Auburn	33	19	14	28	20	6
Farnsworth Co	Lisbon Center	2	1	1	0	0	0
Farwell Mills	Lisbon	19	4	15	0	0	0
Goodall Worsted Co	Sanford	123	44	79	7	4	3
Haskell Silk Co	Westbrook	25	7	18	0	0	0
Hill Manufacturing Co	Lewiston	88	26	12	71	51	20
Hodsdon Manufacturing Co	Yarmouthville	2	0	2	0	0	0
Howard Briggs & Pray Co	Auburn	10	9	1	0	0	0
Hutchins, H. Westley & Co	Auburn	6	5	1	0	0	0
International Paper Co	Chisholm	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jagger Bros	Sanford	9	0	9	0	0	0
Leonard & Barrows	Belfast	4	3	1	1	1	0
Libbey & Dingley Co	Lewiston	3	1	2	5	5	0
Limerick Mills	Limerick	12	8	4	0	0	0
Linn Woolen Co	Hartland	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lockwood Company	Waterville	135	68	67	215	135	80
Lord, R. W. & Co	West Kennebunk	4	1	3	3	2	1
Maine Alpaca Co	Sanford	48	28	20	0	0	0
Maine Spinning Co	Skowhegan	29	12	17	28	14	12
Marine Hardware & Equipment Co	Portland	1	1	0	0	0	0
Morrison Woolen Co	Dexter	0	0	0	1	0	1
Old Town Woolen Co	Old Town	6	1	5	0	0	0
Ounegan Mills	Old Town	1	1	0	0	0	0
Piscataquis Woolen Co	Guilford	4	2	2	1	0	1
Pepperell Manufacturing Co	Biddeford	108	51	57	146	78	68
Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Laconia Div	Biddeford	88	45	43	149	69	80
Rice & Hutchins	Warren	2	1	1	0	0	0
Sanford Mills	Sanford	96	55	41	80	41	19
Seabright Woolen Co	Camden	1	1	0	0	0	0
Spinney, B. F. & Co	Norway	1	1	0	0	0	0
Webster Woolen Co	Sabattus	18	7	11	0	0	0
Wise & Cooper	Auburn	1	1	0	1	1	0
Worumbo Manufacturing Co	Lisbon Falls	17	7	10	5	3	2
York Manufacturing Co	Saco	39	21	18	40	34	6
Postal Tel. Cable Co	Portland	5	5	0	0	0	0
Postal Tel. Cable Co	Bangor	1	1	0	0	0	0
Western Union Tel. Co	Eastport	1	1	0	0	0	0
Western Union Tel. Co	Lewiston	1	1	0	0	0	0
American Dist. Tel. Co	Portland	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total		1317	694	623	1484	896	588