

# MAINE WOODS

OUTING EDITION

VOL. XXVI. NO. 34

PHILLIPS, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914

PRICE 4 CENTS

## AN AUBURN FAMILY PROVIDING FOOD FOR BIRD VISITORS.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Libby of Skillings, Auburn, are much interested in the birds, and they have at their house six feed boxes to which the birds come daily. The snow bunting or snowflake, downy woodpecker, blue jay and tree sparrow or winter chippy, come every day for their food, and sometimes they remain for some time, eating and playing about the boxes and in the vicinity of the house.

These boxes which Mr. and Mrs. Libby use are about the size of salt boxes, and they are put up with the bottom of the box attached to the side of the building. One side of

the box is taken off. This leaves the top and front side of the feeding box open. A cleat is put along the front side to keep the food from sliding out onto the ground. The boxes are put up high enough to be out of reach of cats. In these boxes corn, grain of various kinds, suet, crumbs are put, and chaff is sprinkled on the ground near the boxes. The blue jays like the corn, and they will come to eat some there, and then carry off a lot for future use.

Mr. Libby who is hauling lumber near the foot of Fern street, says that nearly every morning the red breasted nuthatches and chickadees come close to where he is working. The nuthatches are particularly tame, and he really has to be careful not

## MT. VIEW THE PLACE CHOSEN

Was So Successful in Outing of 1913 That Association Will Go There This Year.

The time and place of the next annual midsummer outing of the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association has been decided upon. It will be at the Mountain View House, Rangeley Lakes, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 2, 3, and 4. Plans were made at a meeting of the executive committee held at Lewiston Tuesday.

The outing at the Mountain View House last year was so successful, and there was so much interest aroused among the summer guests, guides, and wardens of that vicinity, that this year's outing should be the best ever held. President Hodgson is working up an interest in Lewiston and Auburn, and expects a big delegation from those cities. Several automobile parties will make the trip.

The list of sporting contests will be much the same as last year, with a few revisions which are expected to add to the attractiveness of it, and some additions. Arrangements already have been made for some fine prizes. Special attention will be given the ladies, in the expectation that many will attend. There will be dancing, prizes for card games, and the usual list of outdoor ladies' events.

The shooting events will probably be under the direction of D. I. Gould of Bangor, who did great work last year. Chas. P. Gray of Fryeburg has undertaken to arouse interest among the wardens and guides and will have charge of the water events. J. Putnam Stevens of Portland will look after transportation. The committees in full, with a complete list of events and prizes will be announced later.

Those who attended the meeting in Lewiston were President R. J. Hodgson, J. Putnam Stevens of Portland, Chas. P. Gray of Fryeburg, E. M. Lowell of Lewiston, and Secretary R. C. Whitehouse.

to hurt them with the lumber which he is piling. The hairy woodpecker often comes there by the lumber, but he is not a daily visitor like the chickadees.

A group of Lewiston people were there one Sunday, and Mr. Libby felt sure he could show them the nuthatches and chickadees by the lumber pile, but they were not there. The next morning they were on hand as usual when the lumber arrived, and were pecking about the boards. Mr. Libby feels sure that it is the lumber which attracts these birds.

Mr. and Mrs. Libby say that the goldfinches have come to the feeding boxes in winters past, but this year there were no sunflower seeds for them, and this is the favorite food of the goldfinches.

Last winter, Mr. Libby saw the pileated woodpecker, a rare bird. The titlark he sees each fall in the migrating season. It is only at this time that he has ever seen it, and then the birds come in flocks and settle on the ground where the fall plowing is going on. When anything frightens these birds they rise, and circle around in true lark fashion, until the fright is over, then back they settle near the same spot.

During the season, Mr. and Mrs. Libby see almost every bird which is known to come here, for they are much interested, and they live in a section where by keeping their eyes open they can usually see all the birds.

This winter they have seen those

already mentioned as coming to the feeding boxes, and lumber pile, and besides these they have seen the golden crowned kinglet the pine grosbeak, the crossbills, the redpolls, the pine siskin, the junco, the two nuthatches, the crow, the northern shrike, the downy and the hairy woodpecker and a few others. As yet they have not seen the evening grosbeak.

There are two little girls in this family and they too have learned to know and love the birds.—Lewiston Sun.

## HOW TO MAKE AND PUT UP NESTING BOXES FOR BIRDS.

More than 20,000 nesting boxes or bird-houses, have been put up in Massachusetts at my recommendation during the past ten years, but unfortunately many of these have not been occupied by birds. People need instruction regarding the sizes of bird-houses and when, how, and where to place them. One reason why people in cities have not been successful is that native birds which nest in boxes will not settle in numbers where English sparrows, cats, and squirrels are numerous.

Nesting boxes for the smaller birds should be made with entrances so small that gray squirrels cannot get in. Sparrows may be kept out of the wrens' nesting boxes by making the entrance not over one inch in diameter. They may be discouraged from building in other nesting boxes by taking their eggs, which involves no cruelty, or by keeping the boxes closed until the sparrows have built elsewhere, and then opening them about May 1, when the native birds have mated.

The entrance holes of the nesting boxes should be 1 one-fourth inches for chickadees; 1 one-half inches for bluebirds or swallows and 2 or more inches for martins. Pine wood is the best material for a bird-house as it is light but strong and durable enough. Metal or pottery may be used if put up in the shade. The log nesting boxes, hollowed out in the European style which are now so popular with our people, do not seem to be quite so popular with native birds as are the old-fashioned square-built nesting-boxes, which may be very easily and cheaply made. We must allow the birds to be judges of what they want. The inside measurements of a box for wrens may be 3 1-2 by 3 1-2 by 6; for chickadees 3 1-2 by 3 1-2 by 9 3-4; for bluebirds 4 1-2 by 4 1-2 by 9 1-4; for swallows 5 by 5 by 6 1-2. The longest dimension is always the vertical one. These measurements are not arbitrary. The boxes may be larger, but not much smaller. The swallow box may have a perch, but that is not absolutely essential.

The back board should project two or three inches below the box so that it may be nailed or screwed to a pole, building, or tree. The roof may be horizontal or sloping toward the front, and it should project at least two inches over the entrance-hole which should be near the top. The top should be easily removable, for many reasons. Gipsy moths will harbor in nesting boxes and lay their eggs there in July or August after the birds have gone. The sizes of the entrance-holes are most important. If woodpeckers or squirrels attempt to enlarge them they may be reinforced with tin or zinc.

Most people put up too many bird-boxes at first. The birds quarrel for them and sometimes do not nest in them at all. Boxes should be placed at least 100 feet apart at first, 200 feet is better. After the first comers have settled and have eggs or young a few other boxes may be put up. I have known several pairs of swallows to nest in the same house, but this is very rare. Nevertheless, in one case, after one pair was well settled they allowed another pair to nest in a box put up, lower down, on the same pole. The next article will take up nesting boxes for martins and other large birds.

Edward Howe Forbush.

## BANA SAVAGE TO GO AND DO LIKEWISE

Will Get Her Own Living in Woods For Two Months Like "Joe"

In a week or two we shall publish a cut of Mrs. Bana Douglass Savage, who is planning to go into the woods for two months and perform some of the feats which Joe Knowles performed. The picture is of Mrs. Douglass on horseback while carrying the mail. We have written Mrs. Douglass in regard to the matter and she has sent us a little information as to what she plans to do on this trip, how she will be attired, etc., which we shall publish with the photograph.

## AMERICAN HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION.

Enormous development on the financial side of the road movements shown in the fact that 1230 counties in the United States now have outstanding highway bonds aggregating a quarter of a billion dollars according to the Official Good Roads Year Book for 1914, which is to be issued by the American Highway Association in Washington early in March.

The fact that the counties mentioned have bonded themselves to the extent of a quarter of a billion dollars in order to improve and maintain their roads is only one of the surprising developments of the road movement as shown by the latest Year Book. A stupendous new business is shown to have grown up in the United States as a result of the road boom—a business employing more than one thousand persons in actual supervision of the roads, in addition to the increase in banking business, due to handling bonds, increases in the road machinery and materials, and the other by-products of the boom. Not merely has there been a tremendous saving in the wear and tear on horses and in the prevention of waste on the farm due to the inability to get to the shipping points over poor roads, but there has been an actual increase in prosperity as a result of the need for work and materials on the construction of new roads and improvement of old ones.

Progress reports from every state highway department comprise a chapter in the New Year Book which shows that only eight states have failed to establish highway departments, while in several of the states, notably New York, Illinois, Iowa and New Mexico the tendency towards centralization has progressed so far that practically all the work of road improvement is being done under state supervision. The Year Book, which is a complete inventory of road statistics and other necessary data, sets forth that approximately twenty thousand miles of roads have been constructed under state supervision in the past year.

Highway officials in the various states have already applied for the latest edition of the Year Book, which gives a digest of state road laws; shows the use of convicts on the public roads; bond issues; mileage, appropriations, directories of officials, manufacturers and contractors; types of roads; full list of books, documents and authorities; description of foreign road systems; highway engineering in colleges; construction of bridges and culverts; and reviews of all the addresses and technical articles which appeared in 1913. J. E. Pennybacker, secretary of the American Highway Association, whose president is Logan Walter Page, director of the Federal Office of Public Roads, is editor of the Year Book, and Charles P. Light is business manager.

Potatoes the Size of Marbles. Potatoes in Greenland do not grow larger than an ordinary marble.

Obviously.

The woman who searches for a beauty doctor usually needs one.—Judge.



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## AROOSTOOK'S FISH AND GAME

Remarkably Instructive Paper Read  
 by F. E. Jorgenson, Chief  
 Game Warden.

The following is the remarkably instructive and interesting paper read by F. E. Jorgenson of Haywood, the able and popular chief game warden of the Aroostook region, at the Caribou banquet of the Aroostook Board of Trade, February 26 and which we copy from the Fort Fairfield Review:

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—

First of all I want to thank you for your kind invitation to address you on this occasion.

As this is a subject of far-reaching importance to the citizens of Maine, and, to-day, much more so to the citizens of our good old Aroostook, it would have been more appropriate that some one more competent than myself should have delivered remarks upon the subject. I have tried to familiarize myself with some of the leading questions, namely, our fish and game, our country's general resources, and what benefit, if any, to the State and particularly to Aroostook county are these interests and resources.

A gentleman asked his friend if his wife was entertaining this winter. He replied, absent-mindedly, "Not very," and I am afraid this will be the case with my remarks this evening, not very interesting, as you all have years of experience and knowledge beyond my reach, and you all know this country from A to Z. Such being the case, it seems almost folly for me to try to tell what I know, still I am interested in our fish and game, and I hope I may say something that will interest you, so I bespeak your patience and forbearance, and, when those reserves are gone, kindly hold up your hands, and I will stop.

There has been a good deal said and done towards the conservation of fish and game. Still there is room for more talk and much more action. Our fish and game commissioners in the past have done wonders to put our game interests on a good footing, and into a kind of system, and our present commissioners are continuing the good work; but the great question before us this evening is, What are we doing toward this conservation to make it a success? What are we doing with it to make it benefit the people as a whole? What are we doing to secure Aroostook county a just share of the fruits of this great natural orchard of prosperity?

In my opinion, I am compelled to say we have done very little, and it seems to me we have slumbered while the fox has been eating the goose that lays the golden egg. But, thank God, there is an awakening among the people of this great country. A gathering like this will bear me out in that statement. I believe, when the facts are known, that Aroostook county will be heard from in no uncertain manner.

Now let us see what the facts are, gentlemen. I will try to tell you what little I know in plain words and cold figures, then you can judge for yourselves if it is worth while:—

### EXTENT OF FOREST AND WATER SURFACES OF MAINE

Area of the State, 35,000 square miles  
 Approximate area of lakes, ponds and Surfaces, 3,200 square miles  
 Total land surfaces 31,800 square miles

In farms, 9,000 square miles  
 In the wilderness state, therefore, 22,800 square miles  
 Coast line, 2,486 miles

There are 6,000 streams represented upon the State map. These ramifying into innumerable branches, thread the surface of the State by a fine network of brooks, so that in all parts it seems alive and in motion with running waters, a distinctive and characteristic feature, which strikes the attention of sportsmen.

There are upwards of 1,800 lakes and ponds within the confines of the State, some of them being large, while all of them are beautifully situated and very accessible, and in nearly all of them are found the square-tailed trout and in a large portion of them the landlocked salmon, togue, black bass, white fish and white perch.

When it is realized that the area of lakes, ponds and rivers of Maine is more than 2,000,000 acres, it must be acknowledged that the State offers exceptional advantages to the seekers after piscatorial sport.

could mention all the principal lakes and rivers in the State, but will limit myself to the principal lakes of Aroostook county. First of all I want to mention the Allegash, dean of them all. It is one of the most beautiful rivers in Maine, passing through the very heart of a virgin forest; it winds its way through lakes and ponds for more than a hundred miles until it makes its junction with the St. John river, which penetrates a country of surpassing loveliness.

We all know the chain of lakes in the Fish river waters in the midst of the settlement of old Acadians. There are: Long lake, Mud lake, Cross lake, Square lake, Eagle lake, St. Froid lake, Portage lake and Big lake. All of them are beautifully situated and very accessible. Then we have Madawaska lake, Spider lake, Drew lake, Big Machias lake, Mattawamkeag lake, Rockebema lake, Squapan lake, St. Croix lake, Molunkus lake and Pitlock lake.

These are the principal lakes in Aroostook county, and in nearly all of them are found the square-tailed trout and landlocked salmon. Outside of these lakes there are 200 lakes and thousands of streams in Aroostook county, too numerous to mention here.

Aroostook county contains 6,800 square miles. It is one of the four principal counties where moose are found and one of the eight principal counties abounding in deer. It contains 41 towns, 30 organized plantations, which consist mostly of wild lands, and 104 wild-land townships. Aroostook is rightly called "the garden of Maine."

I have roughly given you an idea about fish and game resources. Now let us see what benefit, if any, these may be to the people of the State.

In 1902 the fish and game industry had grown to very great proportions. There was so much dispute about it—so much doubt expressed as to its great volume—that the commissioner decided to take a census of it for the information of the legislature and the people of the State. Reliable canvassers were employed, who made a house-to-house canvass, and their reports on file in the commissioners office, open to inspection, show that 133,885 different people came into the inland territory of the State seeking pleasure, exclusive of those who went to the seaside resorts, either to fish, to spend a summer vacation, or to hunt.

Now you can judge how much on an average a person would spend who comes to Maine on a vacation from the time he strikes the State line until he crosses that line on his way home. Is \$100 too much? If not, then over \$13,000,000 were left in Maine by tourists in the year 1902. In the whole State 1,401 male help and 2,564 female help were employed at good wages amounting to \$267,934 that year.

In 1912 there was another canvass made by the commissioners, and they found that over 200,000 people had come into the inland territory of the State, and left over \$20,000,000 that year, an increase of \$7,000,000 over the year of the previous census.

How much of this wealth is coming to Aroostook county? It is hard to tell, but when we take into consideration the fact that, out of 150 licensed camp proprietors, only about ten are in Aroostook county, where there ought to be at least a hundred, one can imagine the amount left in the "garden of Maine."

We have over 2,000 licensed guides in the United States. Out of these about 275 are from Aroostook county. There is no question but that we have some of the best guides in the State. They are second to none, and it is deplorable to think that a good many of these men have to guide outside of this county, when in fact with a little hustling, this county could in reality be made the "garden of Maine," and give employment to ten times as many guides as it does to-day. We have them—sturdy, true woodsmen, self-reliant, daring and true to principle as the needle to the pole. Shall we give them a chance? Or shall we let them go to the Canadian West—Alberta or some other well advertised desert? It is up to the business men of Aroostook to say.

There are about 400 licensed hunters and trappers in the State, and about 100 of them in Aroostook county. I must say right here that I wish there were only ten of them, for they are very little, if any, benefit to the State or the community where they live. Of course there are exceptions. We have some good, honorable trappers, but the majority of them are bound to violate the game laws and are giving our wardens much trouble.

Gentlemen, if your patience is not exhausted or your forbearance reached its limit, I would like to make a few suggestions. You all no doubt have heard of the Mt. Kineo House. It is advertised at home and abroad for its beautiful location etc. And from here can be made, so its literature states, its much heralded Allegash trip. Now, gentlemen, they are using our resources to advertise Mount Kineo House and in some other county at that and, if reports are true, the State of Maine will give them one of the finest highways or tourist roads in the world. Let them add that to the Allegash trip, in their booklet, and they will get the goose, egg and all.

There is an old saying that all roads lead to Rome, and the first thing we know all roads will lead to Kineo, and some morning we will wake up and learn that Caribou is on its way to Kineo, at least our young boys and girls, for they pay good wages there, and well they may, for they charge only about \$6.00 a day to patrons that are looking for piscatorial sport, good air and the Allegash trip.

Why not have a Mount Kineo House, or better still, a Mount Allegash House, in our county? Why not do something that will keep our boys and girls at home—something that will attract the goose that lays the golden eggs?

We certainly have the material. All it needs is a little development. What we need more than anything else for a starter is a little money and some brains, and, thank God, we have them both without a doubt, but the greatest question, and I believe that's what we are here for to-day, is how to dig out the money and set the brains in motion.

Now, does it pay to go to any expense to improve our fish and game resources? Let me give you a few illustrations. In Kennebec county, not many years ago, you could have bought a farm around almost any of the lakes for a few hundred dollars, but after the lakes were stocked with trout and landlocked salmon from the State hatcheries and a few cottages were built on their shores, the bushes cut down and the surroundings made homelike and inviting, you would have to pay several hundred dollars for a cottage lot, and to-day, I am informed, one can't buy a lot. They prefer to leave the land as they are deriving more in that way. I could give you hundreds of instances where land has gone to double its former value on account of the development of the fish and game resources. Why, a little boy only nine years old earned \$100 in cash in one summer by picking angle worms and selling them to the fishermen at Belgrade lakes!

More than anything else we need a first-class sporting paper or magazine, through which we can advertise what we have, not only our fish and game resources but also our water powers, lumber and agricultural resources.

We need the backing and encour-

agement of every good citizen. Unless we have public sentiment with us, we can not prosper in any enterprise. This also applies to the protection of our fish and game.

Let us combine in one great effort—to double, if possible, our attractions, and to doubly herald them can only result in immensely increased benefit to every farmer, every laborer, every manufacturer within our country. The growing tendency to protect our forests, to guard against fire, and to prevent wanton destruction of things animate and inanimate, the general education toward business progress, gradual but sure, which is bringing all classes within and those from without our borders into a realization of what Aroostook's natural attractions are doing for Aroostook, must be worth several times its cost to everyone who lives here.

Gentlemen, I thank you.

### SALMON AND TROUT

Experts—If There Are Any—On Their Being Color-Blind.

Anglers who are counting the days before the season opens for trout and salmon will be interested in the discussion in the London Times. Are fish color blind? The answer of most knights of the rod and tackle will be an indignant negative; if salmon and trout are blind, why do they jump at iridescent flies? It was a question that interested Herbert Spencer, who whipped many a stream in Scotland for salmon. It was even said—and there is nothing more entertaining in the discussion in England—that the great scientist immersed himself in the Aline or another river to put himself in the place of a salmon and gaze up at a floating fly. It seems from the following testimony that Mr. Spencer preferred flies that were not brilliant:

"About the year 1876 I succeeded him a day or two after he had been fishing in the Aline flowing into Loch Aline on the Sound of Mull. I asked my host's gillie, who showed me Dr. Spencer's flies, somber brown hackle buzz ones of his own creation. The answer to my query, if the philosopher caught fish with them, was very affirmative, though somewhat expressive of surprise."

Another friend of Herbert Spencer writes that he always rejected the artificial gaudy flies, preferring to make his own lures. Sir Herbert Maxwell admits that salmon may be able to see colors under some conditions, but doubts whether a fish, any more than a human being, can see the color of a fly with the high light of the aid above it. That seems to explain why Herbert Spencer did not use bright flies. One angler, evidently a veteran, declares that the size of the lure at the surface draws the salmon, and that it is indifferent to colors, but this same authority is inclined to think that the trout has a fancy, but a capricious fancy, for colors; one day he darts for a "silver doctor" and the next he spurns it for a "black dog."

One enthusiast advances the view that the fly most used on a stream will catch the most fish—that is to say, if the angler sticks to one kind he will in the long run fill his basket. The angler once persisted in using a "Jack Scott" when local fishermen told him it wouldn't do at all, and he made the biggest catch of the day.

A warrantable conclusion from the British debate is that salmon are color blind and that trout may be connoisseurs in color. What do our own anglers think about the great question?—New York Sun.

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## OUR FISHING INDUSTRY

An Address Prepared by Hon.  
 James Donohue Whose Fatal  
 Illness Prevented Its  
 Delivery.

The Courier-Gazette of March presented in full the address which was to have been delivered before the "Boon Maine" meeting in Augusta Friday, Feb. 27, by Hon. James Donohue, former commissioner of sea and shore fisheries. At that paper's request an extra copy of the address was prepared by Mr. Donohue and was handed to a reporter on the eve of Mr. Donohue's departure. He was stricken with his fatal illness on the morning of the day when it was to have been delivered, and was given for the first time in that paper.

Mr. Donohue's Address

The topic assigned me by your committee covers the past and present conditions of the Sea and Shore Fisheries of Maine, and its future possibilities. This is an industry with which but a very few people of our State are familiar, besides those directly connected with it. History tells us that the first settlers found fish in plenty in all the bays and rivers along the coast. These they caught in a very primitive way and, while the manner in which this was done might be interesting, as my time is limited I will begin with the foundation of the department by act of Legislature about 25 years ago.

The Sea and Shore Fisheries is one of the great natural resources of the State, and about that time, the people began to realize that with a large annual catch and increased demand for sea food, it would be necessary to enact laws and provide means for preservation and propagation of some of the species.

This applied especially to the lobster, herring, smelt, clam and scallop, nearly all of which were being rapidly depleted. As a result, since that time, laws have been passed at every session of the Legislature affecting one or more of the species for the purpose of preservation and, in most cases, have been of great benefit. As fishing methods change and conditions demand, it will be necessary to have other protective laws enacted from time to time.

The value of the total catch in 1896, this being the first year that the department made a regular report, was \$2,398,000. In 1912, sixteen years later, the value was \$5,954,000, showing an increase of over two and one-half million dollars. These figures do not include the sardine industry, which, if added, would make the total about \$8,000,000. The amount invested in boats, fishing stands, fishing gear and factories is over \$3,000,000. The number of men directly employed in 1912 was 12,326, and the number of women and children employed in factories together with others dependent upon the industry would bring the total to approximately 50,000 of the inhabitants of our State.

In answer to the objection which has been raised a number of times, that accurate statistics of this large industry are not obtainable, checking up the returns made to the department over a series of years convinces me that these figures are less than five per cent from accurate and, for all practical purposes, may be considered as correct.

As To The Future

So much for the past and present  
 (Continued on page 7.)

## TAXIDERMISTS

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 TAXIDERMIST

Dealer in Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Indian Moccasins, Baskets and Souvenirs.  
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You can't expect the chopped-up tobacco that comes in packages to be *fresh*, because it has been *chopped up too long a time*. Most of the natural moisture and flavor escapes from the small particles of tobacco *before* they are put in the package. By the time you smoke them, they are so dry that they burn fast and bite your tongue.

All the flavor and fragrance of the tobacco is *pressed into* the Sickle Plug and *held there* by nature's own covering—the natural leaf wrapper. When you whittle a pipeful off the plug you get *fresh* tobacco—slow-burning, *cool-smoking*, rich and sweet.

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3 Ounces  
10c

Slice it as  
you use  
it



## THE MUCH IMPOSED UPON BRUIN

A very much imposed upon critter is Brother Bruin. This is the Brother Bruin of pig stealing fame, the bear hug, the meeting in the trail and the fight to the death with knife against claws—this and a hundred other things all laid at the threshold of the furry thief of the jungle. The writer of this has had the honor to read various and sundry tales of heroic deeds of men who have met bears and have fought them to the finish. Dating back to the yellow back literature days when we used to sneak out into the barn and consume the wild and woolly we have been treated to liberal doses of bear history. I am not alone in this. Others have followed in my footsteps, so to speak, and have had the same treat, or mistreatment, and the only information we have obtained of this wonderful creature has been couched in hair raising language and they have all been the same, the only thing different being that the story was changed around a little. There is nothing the average person will swallow easier than a bear story, a treed by wolves story, a fight with moun-

### SANDY RIVER & RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD TIME TABLE

In Effect, December 15th, 1913.

#### STRONG

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Strong for Farmington, at 6.23 A. M. and 1.37 P. M.; for Phillips at 12.31 P. M. and 5.47 P. M. and for Rangeley at 6.47 P. M. and for Kingfield and Bigelow at 5.50 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS arrive at Strong from Farmington at 12.31 P. M. and 5.47 P. M.; from Phillips at 6.23 A. M.; and from Rangeley and Phillips at 1.37 P. M.; and Bigelow and Kingfield at 1.25 P. M.

MIXED TRAINS leave Strong for Farmington at 8.45 A. M.; and for Kingfield at 5.50 P. M. MIXED TRAINS arrive at Strong from Phillips at 8.45 A. M.; from Kingfield at 2.10 P. M. and from Farmington at 11.45 A. M.

#### PHILLIPS

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Phillips for Farmington, at 6.00 A. M. and 1.15 P. M.; for Rangeley at 6.15 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN arrives at Phillips from Farmington at 12.53 P. M. and 6.10 P. M.; from Rangeley at 12.20 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves Phillips for Farmington at 7.30 A. M. and for Rangeley at 7.40 A. M. MIXED TRAIN arrives at Phillips from Farmington at 2.15 P. M. and from Rangeley at 3.00 P. M.

#### RANGELEY

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Rangeley for Farmington at 10.40 A. M.; and arrives from Farmington at 8.00 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN arrives from Phillips at 10.15 A. M.; and leaves for Phillips at 10.55 A. M.

#### SALEM

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves for Strong and Farmington at 12.50 P. M.; and arrives from Farmington and Strong at 2.28 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves Salem for Strong and Farmington at 1.15 P. M.; and arrives from Strong at 6.25 P. M.

#### KINGFIELD

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Kingfield for Farmington at 12.40 P. M.; and arrives from Farmington and Strong at 2.50 P. M. and from Bigelow at 4.50 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves Kingfield for Bigelow at 7.45 A. M. and for Strong at 12.35 P. M. MIXED TRAIN arrives from Bigelow at 11.30 A. M. and from Strong at 6.50 P. M.

#### BIGELOW

MIXED TRAIN leaves Bigelow for Strong and Farmington at 10.00 A. M.; and arrives from Kingfield at 9.15 A. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN arrives from Farmington and Strong at 3.43 P. M.; and leaves for Kingfield at 4.00 P. M.

F. N. BEAL, G. P. A.

tain lions—these, and others, all dealing with men who have met the hairy ones half way to do them up with a sword. I know of experienced outdoor men who will take each and every dose of this bear or wolf medicine. And if they will take it for granted then what shall we expect of the big majority who know little or nothing about the wild and its inhabitants, their nature and the traditions and superstitions surrounding them. There is one time in the life of a bear when he or she will fight. In the case of the male bear, the creature can be driven into a corner, where, finding no way or means of escape, and in the case of last resort, it will turn and fight and it may do some bloody work, if the pursuer is defenceless, and is shaken by fear. The latter quality is brought on to a great extent by fear of the animal; almost I should say, for as soon as we are able to read we learn the history of the bear family and their misuse of the human element. With some of the guns we have on the market in the present day it is doubtful whether a bear would do much pursuing if the man behind the weapon were cool headed and accurate with his aim. I think one leaden messenger of destruction would be sufficient to stop the creature in his path. But as I have said it is mostly all story and people will take it for granted more than they will take anything in this world for granted. A man will go out and slay an innocent bear humanly standing up and picking raspberries from a bush, picking with right into the left, and after having filled the hollow in the hand, or paw, throws it into the watering maw with a gulp of content; the hunter will steal up with his elephant gun, lay down and take a rest, unloosen his collar, lay his hat aside, take out his paper and read the latest news and then after being tired of such amusement he will thrust his gun over the stump, aim for ten minutes at his leisure, shifting from the head to the point under the fore-arm where the hair is thin, and after having ascertained to his complete satisfaction that he cannot miss he will draw the hammer, pick off a trifle of dust adhering to same, then after again sighting he will pull trigger. And the bear will slump down there among the raspberry bushes like a sack of flour; they always slump down, completely collapse you know. Then after restoring his shaken nerves the hunter will go forward and claim his or her prize; the picture will be taken with the camera, the victim prostrate, the hunter assuming a Rooseveltian pose over same and then the world will fall to its knees before him in admiration. The latest outing magazine will feature his fight with the bear, et cetera, and he will become famous in a twinkling. The above is about the average killing. Think of this from the bloody, bloomin', thing we delight to picture in our minds as we fearfully creep into our downy beds of an evening. Then comes the she bear. The fe-

male bear when she is followed by cubs is about as wicked a creature as any living. They are then aggressive and may to a certain extent live up to the reputation accorded them but as a rule you may walk right out, slay the bear cubs and she will turn and flee. That is the modern way of looking at it. But there is no doubt in the world but that a mother bear will fight, under certain conditions, it all depending upon the age of the cubs. Like dogs, the mother dog will take care and watch and whine over and protect her pups during a certain period and then will come an almost utter neglect. Same with the bear. If the mother is in the true maternal period there is no doubt but that she will fight back when set upon by humans whose intention it is to deprive her of the little ones. We have all read of the hunter chased into the tree and how the bear shinned up after him to the top-most branch after which most anything would, or could, occur. That theme has been worked to death. I have made about fifty dollars out of it in stories and it is good for fifty more if I had the inclination to do it up, which I have not. This form is fine for the boys' magazine, but it is dying away. Some magazines refuse to read them, drawing the usual deadline. You will notice this. Go through your memory and see how much you know about bears outside of hair-raising stories. It will be perhaps amazing how little you know. You know vaguely that there is a black bear, a cinnamon or brown bear and a grizzly bear in the family. The grizzly you can be sure of for every grizzly will fight to the death in the stories making it especially prominent. You know perhaps that they hibernate in the winter, denning up in holes and cave et cetera; few know that bears den up in the snow. Outdoor men of the north often, in passing over a certain wilderness stretch, more or less protected, will see holes in the snow, around which the same will be thawing, as made by steam coming up from below. By digging down bears will be found, I say bears for they will not be discovered single, rather two or three to preserve warmth. Jammed together they will form a compact whole and routed out may fight if they can emerge from their stupor, which is rare. They may then be killed at leisure.

As a rule bears will den up in caves if such can be found. But in a pinch, and den localities being poor, they will take what is offered them. In the fall, as soon as it freezes up, they will go into winter quarters, men being sleek and fat, layers of which will be found amply upon their bodies. Tradition has it that they suck this fat from their bodies during the winter, all of which we give the merry ha-ha. It is true that they live off of the fat but it is used up in a perfectly natural way. In the spring they will come out of their long sleep and will eat anything extant, worthy or unworthy of eating; their bodies will then be a mockery of their autumnal primness, and they look the picture of starvation, a skin stretched over a framework of bones. But they regain their former prestige soon. From March until June they are taken by the trappers who then catch them perfectly easy in their "bear tamers," those horrible engines of destruction, to which is attached a clog; the bear when caught will drag this clog sometimes for miles, when entirely exhausted, he will lie down across it, suffering of course the most intense agonies conceivable. Here the bear lies waiting for the trapper who will come in due time, when he feels like it, and at his ease, will dispatch his victim. A glimpse through some of the trapping magazines will show you bears in traps from photos taken on the scene of such adventures. I know of nothing so brazenly brutal as these photos. Some of them show the bears in the trap, even being so plain that one may see the foot horribly twisted, open to view. And then the look in those eyes. One photo I remember was labeled, "A Look Of Pity." And yet this is an age of civilization. It is no wonder that some of us at times will cover our eyes for shame and wonder when the day will come when we may hope for sanity and the spirit of preservation. To kill an animal outright is not so bad but to let an animal lie in a trap enduring agonies a million times more bitter and heart rending than we could conceive of in our restricted sense is quite another. In my younger days I

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trapped to my heart's content. I could hardly spread a No. 1 New-house even with the stick across the spring and hundreds upon hundreds of muskrats and mink and skunk and coon fell toll to my energy. But when I think back to those days I can only wish I had been more humane. I remember animals with twisted legs, horrible purple and green; legs that had been chewed off, legs with fibers two and three inches in length telling of an ordeal that shall be nameless; animals with that look of pity in their eyes, especially the skunk. The last animal I ever in my life trapped was a skunk. To my dying day I shall never get rid of that accusing look. May the dear God preserve me from the memory and may I do as much good as I did cruel in my youth to make up for it. Not having experienced it you may think this is exaggerating but Lord I tell you with all sincerity that I know what an animal caught in a trap, and left there for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, means. I can take you back to Minnesota and along various rivers and streams can show you rows upon rows of notches on various trees each one representing a pelt and if I would stand there viewing them (perhaps they are overgrown now by the encroaching bark; at least the one I last saw was almost obliterated by age) I think I could name you where each one was taken and whether it suffered or not. I shall tell you more of this in a later article for it is fully worth it. The above will just serve to give a glimpse into the means of taking the bear and the cruelty that is imposed upon him in his haunts. A device commonly used for catching or killing the bear in the past was what

is known as the set-gun; I do not know to what an extent the set gun is used in the present day but I understand that it is a grave offense for any trapper to put out such a deadly affair into which unsuspecting humans may stumble. A heavy prison sentence I am told goes with the deal. However there is no doubt but that in remote and wild places it is used as much now as in the past. The set gun is an affair rigged up, the principal feature being a heavy caliber revolver, often a sawed off shotgun is used, same being loaded with slugs or buckshot. This gun is placed in a bait house pointing forward and toward the entrance. To the trigger of this revolver, or shotgun, is tied a cord which is stretched across the opening in such a manner that when the animal stumbles across it he will jerk the cord and so set off the gun, most every time with fatal results. The set gun I have seen in use had the cord across a deer trail, the gun pointing out into same at a height of three feet and a half from earth. It was made for deer. Any deer darting down that trail would bump into the cord and get the full charge in its body, and being set accurately would always be sure to bring toll. Trappers have used the set gun most every spring in their bear hunting operations. It is easy to believe that many persons have stumbled into such while wandering around in the woods, therefore it is of no wonder that the menace has been condemned. Set guns and bear traps laying around loose in the woods are about as dangerous as anything one may conceive of in this world. Just a few summers ago a party of men, entering a lonely stretch of woods in the Upper Pen-

(Continued on page 6.)

## THE AMERICAN FIELD

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# MAINE WOODS

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L. B. BRACKETT,  
Business Manager

## OUTING EDITION

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Entered as second class matter, January 21,  
1909, at the postoffice at Phillips, Maine, under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Maine Woods thoroughly covers the entire  
state of Maine as to Hunting, Trapping, Camp-  
ing and Outing news, and the Franklin county  
locally.

Maine Woods solicits communications and fish  
and game photographs from its readers.

When ordering the address on your paper  
changed, please give the old as well as new  
address.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914

This Issue Is 5128 Copies.

## TREES ARE A BLESSING

Men and animals have good reason  
for their fondness for trees. It is  
not only because the trees add so  
much to the beauty of our streets,  
or because the attractiveness of  
rivers and lakes and even of the  
seashore depends largely upon the  
trees, that we look upon them as sil-  
ent friends. They help us in a  
more material way than with their  
beauty, great as that help may be.  
They add to our physical comfort  
and to our health.

The side of the street having the  
most trees is the popular side in  
summer. That is because it is the  
coolest by about 20 degrees, Mr.  
Farwell tells us, for "a full-grown  
tree sends out 187 gallons of water  
through its leaves into the air." Shading the ground also serves to  
moderate the heat. And the air a-  
round the trees is more pure.

The tempering effect of trees on  
the climate is not confined to sum-  
mer. In winter they actually radi-  
ate heat, in addition to their benefits  
as windbreaks when planted in  
clumps and groves.

That it pays to have trees in the  
town and city and on the farmstead  
is shown by the fact that real estate  
on shaded lands and that on which  
trees are growing sells for a better  
price. No little of the welfare and  
prosperity of town, city or country  
depends upon its trees, and there  
is a direct connection between the  
attractiveness of the village or of  
the home on the farm and the love  
of the citizens for their village or of  
the children on the farm for their  
home.

## PETERS STIRRING UP THE DEMO- CRATS.

Representative Peters of the Third  
district has been keeping a lot of  
Democrats stirred up here in Wash-  
ington of late over the so-called  
Flood bill for regulation of fishing in  
international waters between the  
United States and Canada. On the  
table in his office Mr. Peters has a  
big chart of Passamaquoddy bay,  
which he obtained from the Coast  
and Geodetic Survey. He wants to  
know the definition of "territorial  
waters" of Passamaquoddy bay, as  
used in the Flood bill. To this end  
he had been poking questions at  
Representative Flood of Virginia,  
whose name the bill carries, Mr.  
Flood being chairman of the foreign  
affairs committee which reported the  
fisheries bill to the House.

When Mr. Peters demanded to  
know of him what was meant by  
the "territorial waters" of Passama-  
quoddy bay, Mr. Flood admitted that  
he did not know and suggested that  
Mr. Peters consult Dr. Hugh M.  
Smith, United States commissioner of  
fisheries. Mr. Peters went to Dr.  
Smith, who looked wise for a few  
minutes and suggested that the con-  
gressman run over to the Coast and  
Geodetic Survey and inquire of the  
government geographer, Dr. Tittman.  
Well, the same thing occurred there,  
except that Dr. Tittman could not  
refer Mr. Peters to anybody else  
but drew down a chart, suggesting  
first that all north of Deer Island  
was territorial waters.

As Mr. Peters was disposed of pok-  
some of these questions to Chair-  
man Flood on the floor of the

House, the latter slowed up a little  
in his plans to present the bill there  
again for consideration under a  
special rule. Chairman Flood knew  
he could not answer the questions  
and he knew also that Mr. Peters  
had written to the State Department  
for information about the definition  
of territorial waters and had a let-  
ter from the department, which con-  
veyed mighty little information. In  
the meantime Mr. Peters obtained a  
small concession from Chairman  
Flood, to wit: That the regulations  
for fishing in those international  
waters should not go into force till  
March 1, 1915. This will be some  
satisfaction to the fishermen along  
the northeast coast of Maine who  
have been concerned lest they be de-  
prived of rights now enjoyed.

## THE MAINE BOOMERS

With ex-Governor Cobb at the Head  
They Have Taken Hold of the  
Matter in Earnest.

"Fifty thousand members in one  
month," is the slogan adopted Thurs-  
day afternoon by the executive com-  
mittee of the Boom Maine Movement  
which met in Portland and for three  
hours discussed the situation thor-  
oughly, taking every phase of the  
situation into account and looking  
from all standpoints at the present  
big enterprise.

The meeting was called to order  
by the president, Hon. William T.  
Cobb, who said that they had gather-  
ed to perfect the crystallization of  
the Boom Maine Movement recently  
inaugurated at Augusta and that this  
calling together of the committee  
was the first actual move of the  
movement, and he asked for opinions  
as to how the boom should be suc-  
cessfully carried on, etc.

There was a long discussion as to  
the relative means of booming Maine  
and the final outcome was that the  
first thing to do would be to get a  
membership of 50,000 and after that  
another meeting of the committee  
would be called, with the advisory  
committee, and the final and defi-  
nite plans would be made, but that  
the first thing to be done would be  
to get a membership of 50,000 in one  
month is what the committee plans,  
beginning to-day.

The certificate of membership will  
cost the nominal sum of \$1 a head so  
that everyone who cares to may get  
in on the ground floor. After the  
\$50,000 members have been found,  
then the committee will get together  
and arrange for further booming the  
State and to this end some man suf-  
ficient to handle big questions and  
big matters will be called in on the  
job and when he takes hold of the  
movement in earnest matters will be-  
gin to hum.

A sub-committee was appointed  
yesterday afternoon to draw up a  
tentative platform and this was giv-  
en out to the newspapers as follows:  
This season the organization hopes to  
be able to secure interest and funds  
enough to accomplish these results:

1.—To establish an Information Bu-  
reau which will give publicity to  
State of Maine products and oppor-  
tunities for industrial development.

2.—To employ an expert business  
getter who will tell the truth about  
Maine, organize the energy and ac-  
tivity of her own people and bring  
new industries and new business  
men to the State.

The committee elected to further  
this and upon whose shoulders will  
fall the responsibility for the success  
of the membership getting plan is  
Walter S. Wyman, chairman of the  
executive committee; Secretary A.  
A. Heald of Waterville, and Treasur-  
er W. E. Lawry of Augusta. This  
committee starts in to-day to secure  
the 50,000 members and they will  
work 30 days at it. At the expira-  
tion of that time the committee will  
again be called together with the  
officers and advisory committee at  
Bangor and then and there take such  
action as they may deem advisable.  
The advisability of further moves  
depends largely upon what success  
the membership or sub-committee has  
during the next 30 days, but from  
what the members of the executive  
committee said yesterday, no one  
felt the movement would not be  
successful.

The meeting was enthusiastic and  
all members expressed themselves as  
highly pleased with the work that  
had been accomplished thus far and  
one month from to-day at Bangor  
when the sub-committee reports there  
may be a much better story to tell.

Anyone may become a member of  
this movement and the impetus the  
movement has already had shows to  
a large extent what is thought about  
booming Maine by Maine people.

With a good membership and good  
financial backing there isn't any  
reason why this big organization of  
live wires should not make the State  
known all over the world and send  
Maine products to all parts of the  
land.

Members of the committee seen  
after the meeting did not hesitate to  
state that the movement while the  
biggest ever undertaken in the state,  
would be carried through to a suc-  
cessful conclusion, and that with the  
various organizations behind the  
movement, there was no reason why  
it should not be made the most suc-  
cessful ever launched in the state.—  
Portland Argus.

## ALL AROUND THE STATE

The Augusta House was the scene  
Monday evening of one of the most  
brilliant and at the same time most  
enjoyable social events of the sea-  
son when the elite of Augusta soci-  
ety assembled as the guests at a  
party given by Associate Justice and  
Mrs. Warren C. Philbrook, Mr and  
Mrs. Paul D. Sargent, Mr. and  
Mrs. Joseph Williamson. For those  
guests who did not care to dance the  
card tables afforded a source for a  
most enjoyable means of recreation.  
Tables were set in the reception  
room lobby and dining hall, and  
these attracted a goodly number of  
devotees throughout the evening.  
Later in the evening lunch was serv-  
ed in the dining hall, the menu in-  
cluding salads and ices, after the  
enjoyment of which the festivities  
were resumed until a late hour.

Some fishing over in Lake Megun-  
ticook, according to the Camden Her-  
ald, as follows: "Linneus Young  
caught in Megunticook Lake March  
8, one land locked salmon 23 inches  
long, girth 10 1-2 inches, weight 3  
3-4 pounds; one brook trout 14 1-2  
inches long, girth 7 inches, weight  
1-2 pound, one pickerel 20 inches  
long, weight 2 1-2 pounds. It re-  
quired 20 minutes to get the salmon  
out through a 12-inch hole in 28  
inches of ice."

A woodsman tells a Bath Times  
man that partridge in cold weather  
will burrow under the snow to keep  
warm and stick their heads out to  
breathe. He learned about this  
trick of the biddies for the first  
time this winter when he noticed  
many little holes in the crust, with  
no tracks leading to the holes. He  
says there are large numbers of par-  
tridges in the woods.

Warden B. A. Parker of North  
Berwick has reported to the office  
of the Commission of Inland Fisher-  
ies and Game the prosecution of  
Philip E. Field, March 12, before the  
Yorkshire municipal court, for kill-  
ing a rabbit on Sunday. Mr. Field  
paid a fine of \$10 and costs.

Henry E. Judkins, formerly pro-  
prietor of the Elmwood Hotel in  
Waterville and for many years con-  
ductor on the Maine Central rail-  
road, has recently purchased the  
Occidental-Broadway Hotel in Los  
Angeles, Cal. According to a re-  
port in a Los Angeles paper Mr. Jud-  
kins paid \$40,000 and took a lease  
of the property for 12 1-2 years, the  
contract calling for a given total  
rental of 250,000. The hotel con-  
tains 200 rooms with 50 baths. John  
A. Judkins, brother of the new  
lessee, will have an active manage-  
ment of the hotel.

Miss Ruth Capen, daughter of Mr.  
and Mrs. Henry E. Capen, entertain-  
ed at auction whist recently at their  
home, 11 Bangor street, Augusta.

## FIRE PROTECTION MEETING, MARCH 20.

Forest Commissioner Blaine S.  
Viles will meet those interested in  
forest fire protection on the Kenne-  
bec river at The Elmwood hotel,  
Waterville, Friday, March 20, at  
10 o'clock in the forenoon. Matters  
pertaining to the protection of the  
forests from fire will be considered  
and recommendations received as to  
the personnel of the field force for  
the coming season.

## Special Newspaper for Czar.

The czar of Russia has a newspa-  
per of his own, specially printed each  
morning. It is the most exclusive pa-  
per in the world, for only two copies  
are supplied—one for the czar and the  
other for his private secretary.

## SPORTING NOTES FROM THE WEST

Game wardens and commissioners  
from 20 counties of eastern Wash-  
ington met in Spokane recently and  
organized the Eastern Washington  
association of County Game Com-  
missioners and Game Wardens for  
better protection of fish and game  
in the Spokane country.

Officers elected are: A. G. Gray,  
chairman of the Spokane county  
game and fish commission, president;  
Dr. L. A. Kerr of Colville, first vice  
president; Percy F. Scheble of Wen-  
atchee, second vice president; Harry  
F. Austin of Pullman, third vice pres-  
ident; and A. J. Buzard, member  
Spokane county game and fish com-  
mission, secretary-treasurer. The  
officers are also directors of the  
new association.

Each county will pay annual dues  
of \$20 and whatever other funds are  
needed to carry on the business of  
the association will be prorated a-  
mong the counties on a basis of the  
number of county licenses sold. If  
the validity of any game law is at-  
tacked, the association will finance  
the prosecution of the suit.

The organization marks the begin-  
ning of a new epoch in the annals  
of fish and game conservation and  
propagation in the Spokane country,  
inasmuch as it coordinates the efforts  
of two big counties embracing a vast  
area naturally adapted to fishing  
and hunting.

The meeting was epochal in an-  
other particular in that it assembled  
under the standards of active sports-  
men and sport conservationists some  
of the exceedingly influential men  
of Spokane, including R. Lewis Rut-  
ter and J. P. N. Richards, prominent  
bankers; D. L. Huntington, president  
of the Washington Water Power  
company, a \$20,000,000 institution; E.  
F. Cartier Van Dissel, lumberman;  
and A. L. White, capitalist and pres-  
ident of the Spokane Board of Park  
commissioners. With such men a-  
betting the efforts of Messrs. Gray,  
Buzard and Wieseman of the Spoka-  
ne county game and fish commis-  
sion, bright days are ahead for the  
sportsman in this section.

One of the concrete results of  
this meeting is the launching of a  
campaign to establish a fish hatch-  
ery and game farm of two acres in  
Spokane, with the aim in view of  
carrying out the plans of Fish Com-  
missioner A. J. Buzard to make the  
Spokane country the fisherman's  
and hunter's paradise of America.  
This project has been close to the  
heart of Mr. Buzard for many years,  
and he declares it will soon be ac-  
complished. A committee is now  
seeking to obtain two acres of  
ground, after which the \$2,000 re-  
quired for hoeing facilities will be  
quickly subscribed.

Mr. Buzard says the Spokane river  
is the finest natural trout stream he  
has seen, and on account of the  
abundance of food it can be stocked  
abundantly. In this river the fish  
are effectually kept from getting a-  
way by the Beartrap dam on the  
east and the power dams on the  
south. On account of the abundance  
of food the fish grow with great  
rapidity. At the age of a year  
they are well over a foot in length  
and a pound in weight. The maximum  
weight is from 12 to 15 pounds,  
while the average is about two  
pounds.

State Fish Commissioner L. H. Dar-  
win attended the recent meeting of  
the county game commissioners in  
Spokane and allotted 1,235,000 eastern  
brook and silver trout to the east-  
ern Washington counties. All will  
be distributed within the next two  
months and most of them in the  
next few days. They were allotted as  
follows: Spokane county, 250,000;  
Walla Walla, 25,000; Stevens, 100,-  
000; Grant, 100,000; Adams, 40,000;  
Lincoln, 100,000; Chelan, 75,000;  
Shanogan, 150,000; Whitman, 120,-  
000; Douglas, 90,000; Pend Oreille,  
60,000; Ferry, 50,000; Asotin, 75,000  
and Yakima, 50,000.

A consignment of 125,000 rainbow  
trout eggs has been received from  
Salt Lake City and placed in the  
Portland hatchery, whence the fish  
will go into the Spokane river. In  
the next few days 350,000 more eggs  
will come from the same place.

Spokane county has contracted for  
a total of 2,500,000 trout fry to be  
delivered this year. An indication  
of the popularity of hunting and fish-  
ing in this section may be gleaned  
from the fact that 6,000 licenses  
were issued last year in Spokane  
county.

Another outgrowth of the game  
commissioners' meeting is the start-

ing of a movement for establishing  
two or three large game preserves in  
eastern Washington. Petitions to  
the legislature making such request  
are being circulated. Specifically, it  
is asked that the legislators use their  
influence to have portions of each  
forest reserve in eastern Washington  
set aside as game refuges, title to  
the land to remain with the federal  
government, and the land to be stock-  
ed by the county game commissions  
under supervision of the state game  
authorities.

All in all, the meeting of neighbor-  
ing game and fish commissioners  
was the most important event of  
its kind in the history of the Spoka-  
ne country. As R. Lewis Rutter  
said, "It started something big."

Liberty lake, 16 miles east of  
Spokane, which has come rapidly to  
the front of recent years as the  
haunt of trout and bass, is to re-  
ceive 150,000 silver trout fry in  
June. They will be planted under  
direction of A. J. Buzard, Spokane  
county fish commissioner. The fish  
will come from Whatcom lake, Wash-  
ington, and are of a species with  
which the government has been ex-  
perimenting for years. They are  
considered very gamey and get to  
weigh from five to eight pounds.

They will be ready for catching in  
1915.

They spawn at the age of two  
years and die at about five years.

## BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK BOOK OUT.

The 1914 edition of In the Maine  
Woods, the handsome annual publish-  
ed by the Bangor & Aroostook rail-  
road has been issued.

The cover design is always one of  
the features of the annual and this  
year's is a striking and characteris-  
tic scene by Oliver Kemp. It is in  
colors and depicts a hunter and his  
guide in a canoe. The guide has  
been giving the moose "call" with  
success and the hunter is preparing  
to take a shot at the antlered forest  
monarch which is peering through an  
opening among the pines.

The book was written and arranged  
by Wilfred A. Hennessy and the con-  
tributed articles are A Short Story  
of a Lengthy Canoe Trip by Arthur  
B. Tyler of Brighton, Mass., The  
Blind Trout of Kidney Pond by  
Frederick Bulkley Hyde of Washing-  
ton, and Taking the Deer's Picture,  
a humorous woods' incident, by A.  
W. Borst of Philadelphia. There is  
also an anonymous contribution on  
the legend of Lake Wapiti.

## SANDY RIVER TRAIN HAS BOB FOR PASSENGER.

Bob, the Hobo, one of the best-  
known dogs in Franklin county  
among railroad men, arrived in Farm-  
ington the other afternoon. He  
had been staying for a few days in  
Livermore Falls and decided to  
move along, as is his habit. He  
boarded the express car and when  
the train arrived there he gave the  
station a careful survey from the  
car door. He also inspected the nar-  
row gauge train from the opposite  
door and for a few minutes seemed  
undecided whether to tarry there or  
to continue along the Sandy River &  
Rangeley Lakes railroad to some  
point in the northern part of the  
county. Finally he descended the  
car steps with a canine dignity sel-  
dom equalled and attached himself to  
the American Express team. He has  
since made his headquarters at the  
office of that company.—Waterville  
Sentinel.

## Serpent in Old Legends.

The serpent was among the gods  
of the Land of Egypt, where Moses led  
his people, and they found it among  
the gods of the land they were to  
subdue. Cadmus, the Phoenician who  
invented letters, became a serpent.  
Lovers of Wagner will not fail to re-  
call that Alberich transformed himself  
into a "worm" to guard the stolen  
Ringgold. But the trail of the ser-  
pent may also be traced through the  
legends of Greece, or for that matter  
through those of the earlier American  
peoples.

Every Issue of Maine Woods Car-  
ries a Fresh Whiff of the Pine  
Tree State with it. Why Not Sub-  
scribe and Get a Steady Breeze All  
the Year.

Strength comes from well digested  
and thoroughly assimilated food.  
Flood's Sarsaparilla tones the diges-  
tive organs, and thus builds up the  
strength. If you are getting "run  
down," begin taking Flood's at once.  
It gives nerve, mental and digestive  
strength.

## CLASSIFIED

One cent a word in advance. No headline or other display. Subjects in a, b, c. order

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Village stand in Phillips Upper Village. Inquire of J. Blaine Morrison.

FOR SALE—The unusually staunch and able steam yacht, "Wa-Wa" of about 22 H. P. The U. S. Government inspection of 1911 showed her to be in first class condition. May be inspected at Camp Bellevue, Upper Dam, Maine. Price will be reasonable to a quick purchaser. Apply to Dr. Norton Downs, Fordhook Farm, Three Tuns, Pa. Or Archer A. Poor at camp.

FOR SALE—Edison Dictating machine. In first class condition. Inquire at Maine Woods office.

FOR SALE—One of the best situated camps on the Richardson Lake. Fully furnished, electric lights, 13 bedrooms, pool room, dining room, sitting room, guides' camps, etc. Suitable for Club House. Address Mr. William J. Downing, Mason Building, Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Sixteen room house, convenient for two families or boarding house. Bathroom. Stable 28 by 60. Two minutes' walk to station. Five minutes' walk to postoffice. C. H. Miner, Phillips, Maine.

FOR SALE—Edison phonograph with 42 records, 9 two-minute ones. Good as new. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—At auction, dry goods, boots and shoes at my store, March 23, at 9 a. m. Joe St. Ober, Madrid.

FOR SALE—Several pairs of work horses after sledding breaks up. C. V. Starbird, Strong, Maine.

### TO LET.

TO RENT—House on Dodge road. B. Frank Beal.

TO LET—A tenement with bath and stable, furnished if required. Chas. Miner, Phillips, Maine.

### WANTED.

WANTED—Live coons. E. S. Gifford, Auburn, Maine.

WANTED—Washing and ironing. Will go out or take them home. Mrs. Azelia Jensen.

WANTED—At Carry Pond, Maine, a good all around cook that has had some experience at sporting camps and order cooking. Woman preferred. Address Henry J. Lane, Prop., Carry Pond, Me. Via Bingham, Me.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

GINSENG JOURNAL, Arrowsmith, Ill.—48 pages monthly. Vital interest to ginseng and seal growers. Plants to set. 100 seeds premium to new subscribers. 50c year.

### Recognized the Burden.

"No wonder them city people complain about bein' all worn out with their social duties," vouchsafed a prominent citizen of Wayoverbehind. "When I was down to New York I darn near unf'ined my neck tryin' to bow to everybody I met on the streets."—Magazine of Fun.

### Ordeal of Touch.

An indication of the belief that human blood has a vital connection with its divine source is found in the widespread opinion that the blood of a murdered person will bear witness against the murderer by flowing afresh at his touch. Literature teems with incidents of the "ordeal of touch."

## Catering to "Up State" Folks THE NEW CHASE HOUSE

434 Congress St.,  
PORTLAND, MAINE

Erected in 1911, and positively the only  
Fireproof Hotel in the City  
Elevator Service, Private and Public  
Baths and every convenience for the comfort of guests including

HOT AND COLD RUNNING  
WATER AND LOCAL AND  
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM

SPLENDID RESTAURANT CONNECTED  
FEATURING POPULAR PRICES MENUS

American Plan \$2.50 per day, upward  
European Plan \$1.00 per day, upward  
Letters of inquiry regarding rates etc., promptly answered.  
H. E. THURSTON, R. F. HIMMELEIN,  
Proprietors.

## SECOND ANNUAL WHITE BALL GIVEN

### Community Saddened by Death of Young Man.

(Special to Maine Woods.)

Rangeley, March 17.—The second annual white ball given under the auspices of Summit Rebekah Lodge No. 120, was held at I. O. O. F. hall Tuesday evening, March 10. The following program was presented: Piano solo, Miss Beatrice Jones; song, H. O. Huntoon; piano solo, Miss Bertha Russell; reading, Helen Raymond; solo, Miss Elizabeth Gifford; solo, Miss Faye Worthley. The dance program included 20 numbers, music for which was furnished by Dyer's orchestra, four pieces. Punch was served during the evening and refreshments of sandwiches, coffee, cake and harlequin ice cream were served in the banquet hall. Guests were present from Phillips, Stratton and Oquossoc. The committee in charge of affairs were Mrs. Ira D. Hoar, Mrs. Herbert Spiller and Mrs. F. B. Burns. The proceeds were added to the Rebekah treasury. A fine time was the unanimous verdict and here's hoping they follow up the custom each year.

Mrs. W. D. Grant and two children were guests of Mrs. C. W. Cushman over night, en route for Kennebago after spending a short vacation in Portland.

Miss Susie Smith of Phillips was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Badger.

Mrs. Dalton Haley of Farmington, Miss Lulene Pillsbury and Miss Mary Millard were in town to attend the funeral of Philip Pillsbury. Mrs. Haley returned home Tuesday. Miss Lulene will remain with her parents for a short time.

Mrs. George Nash of Jackman is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Herbert Spiller.

Next Monday evening, March 23, at the church the literary society will present an illustrated lecture entitled "The Land of the Incas" or "From Panama to Cape Horn." The society has spent considerable time this winter studying this particular portion of country. The lecture is illustrated by over 100 hand colored slides which portray life in South America. The society extend a cordial invitation to all to be present. No admission will be charged, but an offering will be taken simply to defray necessary expenses incurred.

Miss Minnie Haley and Mrs. Clyde Wilcox were at Phillips the past week visiting relatives and friends. Miss Bessie Lamb had charge of the one office during Miss Haley's absence.

Rev. H. A. Childs is entertaining his mother, Mrs. Childs of East Dixfield.

Monday, March 9, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Harnden. Wednesday, March 11, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Nile and Sunday, March 15, an 8-pound daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Badger. The young ladies and their respective mothers are doing nicely.

Mrs. O. R. Rowe and Mrs. Agnes Morrison have been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. F. B. Burns and Louis McLeod have purchased a fine new 26 foot motor boat of Geo. Preble, boatbuilder. The craft has a capacity of 25 passengers and is well equipped with a Lothrop engine, lights, whistle, flag, etc. It is called the "Silver Spray." The boat has arrived at Oquossoc and will be let to pleasure parties during the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Welch of Haines Landing were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kempton.

Mrs. Mary Schofield, who has been spending the past winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Quimby is now visiting her daughter at Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Proctor and Master Corydon are enjoying a visit with friends and relatives in Boston and vicinity.

J. D. Huntoon accompanied by his son Frank went to Portland Tuesday to consult Dr. Burr.

Wm. Kempton and Miss Emma Russell are at home from their respective schools spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kempton and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Ellis and sons the new proprietors of the Rangeley Tavern entertained a large party of friends at the Tavern Friday even-

ing. The guests numbered about 135, 22 tables being devoted to whist and the remainder finding amusement in flinch and music. The proprietors have always been noted as capital entertainers and this their initial party at the Tavern only increased their reputation. Among those playing whist the prizes were won as follows: First ladies prize, brass fern dish, Mrs. T. Freeman Tibbetts; first gentlemen's prize, pack of cards in case, Herbert Welch. The consolation prizes which were bottles of soothing syrup and spoon were awarded Mrs. Alvah Sprague and Ernest Robbins. Refreshments of pineapple mousse, assorted cake and wafers were served. Expressions of pleasure were heard on every side and all were unanimous in extending to the new management the best of success in this their latest undertaking.

E. I. Herrick and L. D. Haley who have been enjoying a vacation trip to Georgia returned home Tuesday night.

A special town meeting will be held Saturday, March 21 at 10 o'clock at the Town House to elect a third selectmen, L. D. Haley having resigned and to attend to several other matters of business.

Rolla Toothaker visited his wife last week who is at the hospital in Portland, recovering from an operation.

The community was much saddened to learn of the death of Philip Otto Pillsbury which occurred at Lewiston, Central Maine General hospital last Thursday. About two weeks before word was received of his very serious illness at that institution and although all knew of the almost certain result of the fatal disease yet all hoped against hope for his recovery. Phil as he was familiarly called was born in Rangeley and received his early training in the Rangeley schools graduating from Rangeley High school in the class of 1908. He entered the University of Maine, completing the course in Agriculture and graduating in the class of 1910. Since his graduation he has been employed in farming, his last position being that of general manager on the farm of Mr. Chas. Cushman of Gray, Me., which position he held at the time of his illness. Ever genial and pleasant he made friends wherever he went and was always a general favorite. He was the son of Geo. R. and Minnie Toothaker Pillsbury, being the sixth child in a family of 13 children. His passing seems peculiarly sad as it is the first break in the family. Funeral services were held at the church Sunday afternoon, Rev. H. A. Childs officiating. Mr. Childs paid a fine tribute to the clean character of the young man and the many floral tributes showed the esteem in which he was held by his many friends. A quartette composed of Miss Susie Tibbetts, Miss Muriel Hoar, Dr. A. M. Ross and O. R. Rowe sang an appropriate selection and H. O. Huntoon sang "Face to Face." The four eldest brothers of the deceased Verne, Earle, John and Rolla served as bearers. His age was about 23 years and five months. Interment was at Evergreen cemetery.

A party of neighbors and friends pleasantly surprised Mrs. Joseph Wilbur Saturday evening, the occasion being her 60th birthday. Refreshments of cake, fancy crackers, popcorn, coffee and cocoa were served. The birthday cake was very handsome and deserves especial mention, being a large white cake decorated with pink rose buds and cand-

les and was the gift of Mrs. Wilbur's daughter, Mrs. James Stewart. Whist, games and music by the Rangeley orchestra helped to pass the time pleasantly and quickly. The party was planned by Mrs. Herbert Wilbur and Mrs. Gladys Wilcox and was a complete surprise to Mrs. Wilbur. She received many nice gifts in honor of the event among them being a silver pie server. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Ross and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gile, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart and family; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harnden; Mr. and Mrs. Leeman Wilcox, Mrs. Carrie Soule, Helen Raymond, Gladys Philbrick, Vellie Wilbur, Ethel Philbrick, Ralph Philbrick, Marion and Mabel Wilbur, Miss Della Morrison, Harold Fuller, Fred Conant. All wished Mrs. Wilbur many more such happy occasions.

Mac Bubier is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed Spencer.

Mrs. Eugene Morrill has returned



## THE MEDICAL WIZARD His Cures Are Marvelous Will be at Preble's Drug Store March 21st to March 31st, 1914 demonstrating The Twelfth Wonder of the Age

## RADIO VIM

A Certain Cure for that Dread  
Disease Neuritis, Stiff or Ossified  
Joints, Contracted Muscles,  
Rheumatism in all of its forms,  
Paralysis, Neuralgia, Pleurisy,  
Bronchitis, Asthma, Tonsillitis,  
Hayfever, Grippe, Whooping  
Cough, Deafness, Eczema and  
Granulated Eyelids, Chronic and  
Acute Indigestion, Liver, Kidney  
and Bladder Troubles Yield  
readily to his Wonderful Remedies.

50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle For sale at all druggists.

Free Consultation and Demonstration.

This is one of the many unsolicited testimonials of Marvelous Cures Furbish Liniment is making.

Wardsboro, Vt., March 6th, 1914  
Mr. Frederick A. Eurbish,  
Phillips, Maine.

Dear Sir: I have had Rheumatism in my ankle for twenty years and have suffered very much. My ankles were so sore and painful that it hurt me to step, it was like sticking a knife through them. Four years ago my husband and I visited our sons in Spokane and Seattle, Washington, and I consulted a doctor in Spokane, who had practiced in the mines for fifteen years. He told me I had one kind of Gout and medicine would do no good. He said in from five to seven years my joints would become stiff and I would never walk naturally. One year ago a traveling medicine show, run by an Indian, George Greyhorse, came to town, advertising and demonstrating FURBISH LINIMENT and my husband bought a bottle of FURBISH LINIMENT from him. He brought it home and saying it was like all patent medicines set it up in the cupboard and did not open it. This winter my husband sprained his finger and it was so swollen and painful he had to file his ring off. I happened to think of the FURBISH LINIMENT and I bathed his finger three or four times with it, which relieved the pain and reduced all the swelling immediately. Seeing the result on my husband's finger I thought I would try it on my ankles. I did so, carefully following the directions which came with the FURBISH LINIMENT. After three or four applications the soreness and pain are entirely gone and it doesn't hurt me to step now.

Respectfully yours,  
Mrs. Dexter Waite.

Furbish Liniment is 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

### BALM OF EDEN

An ideal lotion for Sunburn, Freckles, Blackheads, Pimples, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Chaffing, Chapped Hands and Face. Superior for use after shaving. To remove grime from the face and hands use Balm of Eden instead of soap and water. Dry briskly with a towel. It vanishes, leaving the skin cool, soft, smooth and lily white. If powder is then applied it will be retained perfectly. Also Furbish corn and wart cure, removes the wart leaving no scar. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale at all druggists.

to her home in Concord after a short visit with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Pratt.

The preliminary speaking was held at the High school three afternoons the past week. A goodly number of parents and friends were present.

Osman Wright, who has been working for A. M. Hoar & Son the past winter is assisting his brother Leon Wright, who is doing the carpenter work necessary before putting in the new town clock. The bell has already arrived at the station and the final work will be completed during the next vacation.

Ed Myshral, who was employed by Wm. Tomlinson last summer has returned to Rangeley after spending the winter in the woods of northern Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Stewart, who have been spending the past week in Boston have returned home.

Osman Cookson was the guest of relatives and friends in Phillips last week.

Harvey Tibbetts had the misfortune to crush his leg quite badly while working at Spotted Mountain one day recently. Frank Huntoon will drive his team during the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Tibbetts and Master Verdi returned home from North Jay Monday night.

Earle Huntoon stepped on a nail last Monday at camp, which occasions him some inconveniences in walking.

### NEWS FROM OQUOSSOC

Mrs. D. A. Bickford and Mrs. A. O. Hayford were the hostesses at last Saturday evening's whist party. Enough for six tables were present. The first ladies' prize was won by Mrs. H. L. Welch of Haines Landing and the consolation by Mrs. M. G. Thomas. James Wilcox won the first gentleman's prize and H. O. Templeton the consolation.

Mrs. F. B. Burns of the Mooselookmeguntic house, Haines Landing, has bought a new motor boat.

Superintendent Curtis shipped 50,000 salmon eggs to the new hatchery at Eustis, Friday. This makes 410,000 salmon eggs which have been shipped from this hatchery since the first of the month.

Saturday the pet deer from the Berlin Mills Company's storehouse followed Patrick Casey, who is employed in driving one of the tote-teams from the store house to Oquossoc, a distance of six miles. The deer lost the team while Casey was in the railroad yard loading supplies and ran about bleating like a little calf. As soon as the team appeared the little creature was perfectly content and trotted along home behind the load. This deer, which is a female was captured last spring while a small fawn, and has been about the storehouse ever since. During the autumn she wore a bell, which has been removed.

The teams of L. E. Bowley, proprietor of Mountain View hotel are busy hauling the one hundred cords of wood which it takes yearly to supply the house.

Melvin H. Nile, a West Rangeley farmer, bought a Holstein cow of N. H. Ellis last week for which he paid seventy dollars. The animal is large and handsome.

### Another First for New York.

There are more jewels in the city of New York alone than in any other city of the world.

## NYOIL FOR GUNS AND FISH-RODS

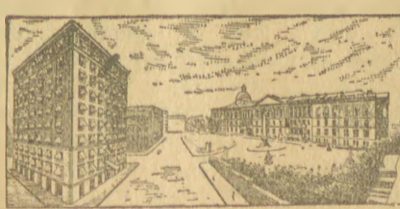
William F. Nye is the greatest authority on refined oils in the world. He was the first bottler; has the largest business and NYOIL is the best oil he has ever made.

### NYOIL HAS NO EQUAL.

Beware of scented mixtures called oil. Use NYOIL on everything where a light oil is needed. It prevents rust and gives perfect lubrication.

Sportsmen, use it liberally on your firearms and your rod. You will find it by far the best. Hardware and sporting goods dealers sell it in large bottles (cheaper to buy) at 25 c. and in trial sizes at 10 c. Made by

WM. F. NYE,  
New Bedford, Mass.



## Commonwealth Hotel Inc.

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.  
Offers room with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up, which includes free use of public shower baths.

Nothing to Equal This in New England

Rooms with private baths for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$4.00 per day and up.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
Strictly a Temperance Hotel

Send for Booklet  
STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Manager

# OUR WILD KINDRED

By Robert Page Lincoln

There is a vital duty that every true American boy and girl should recognize and fulfill, and that is to protect and preserve our feathered kindred and smaller animals from destruction; to do all in their power to make possible the complete safety of these little visitors whose presence during the all too brief months of summer and autumn, brings so much of happiness and satisfaction to man. If every boy and girl were given the true facts of the situation, and could be made to realize the immense value of these little fellows of the wild it is certain a different idea would be admitted as against that which now seems to dominate the younger generation to-day. What one boy or one girl could do in this direction is inestimable; true it is, that no matter where you are situated, there is a possibility of untold good where an effort is extended toward protecting from death, any variety of the bird family, known to be of service to man as a destroyer of insects. It is evident that Nature placed on earth the birds for a double purpose. Not only are they here to furnish the truest and the sweetest music known, but they serve to keep those innumerable billions of insects that swarm on the face of the earth under subjection; without the birds the land would soon be ravaged from door to door, so to speak, and the end would only be a matter of time. Nature in her wild state has everything gauged, everything is evenly balanced. By the removal of one factor the whole system would go wrong; and just as sure as our birds are killed off, just so sure are the insects going to create an overflow, with such results as can only be imagined. Every bird that falls before some youngster's gun means a total waste; here you have a perfectly harmless, unobtrusive creature, beautiful and gentle, spoiled by death in its vital mission, for no other purpose than to satisfy the primitive passion of some careless boy. How much better if that bird were studied, and carefully noted in its haunts, what variety of insects formed its daily meal, and if possible how many of each sort it consumed, how it nested, how the nest was made, the color of the eggs, the

coloring of the bird's plumage, this, and a multitude of other things that are sure to appeal to one who pursues study in place of killing. I have one thing to compliment the boys of the northwest on, and that is, that they have shown perhaps the greatest respect for our birds than that coming to my attention from any other part of the country. It is perhaps one of the greatest honors conferred upon one to say that he is a lover of birds and a protector of them. He shows hereby his love for the natural, and the man imbued with the love of Nature and her manifold charms, is sure to find a place in the hearts of the people. The respect shown up here in the northwest for the robin is notable among all other things; it has created within me an admiration, for how plainly the bird shows his entire lack of fear as he flies down to within a few feet of you and industriously goes about his work of insect and worm killing. Count every effort toward preserving our feathered kindred as a vital deed; everyone cannot be a great general, but he can accomplish equally as much in its sphere by attending to the needs of Nature. Nature will do everything if you but give her the chance. But do not expect her to accomplish her purpose completely in the face of overwhelming odds. I cannot urge the boy and girl readers of this too strongly to take up the study of Nature, and birds in its special branch. You will gain from your observation a thousand pleasurable surprises, for in the realm of the wild there are incidents taking place every moment of such romantic beauty and simplicity that one is called to wonder. But only careful and painstaking study and observation will make possible your learning. You will see a chickadee circling a branch, sending his merry song out upon the silences of the woods; the first thing that strikes upon your fancy is the fact that he is always busy prying out insects and consuming them in great numbers. This little bird thinks nothing of making a breakfast of five thousand tree lice and parasites that ravage the trees. Not only do we have this little minstrel with us in the pleasant summer season but he

is here all winter. Often on wintry days when it is so cold without that the trees are crackling he is seen circling his inevitable branch and hammering away with his searching bill. A fond lover of suet you can make a staunch friend of him in the winter by tying a piece to a branch; he will be sure to find it and the story of the discovery will soon announce itself to other members of the bird family so that by persistent effort you will have quite a family to take care of. And everything done to make happy the life of a bird in the winter will be repaid a hundred-fold by its service to man in the summer season when the fields and woods are swarming with insect life. Were it not for the members of the woodpecker family it is certain that millions of trees would annually be killed by the depredations of borers. You see a woodpecker hammering away on the side of a tree, and you will know that he is after the borer, that blighting scamp that eats a network of paths across the wood under the bark. This is certain to kill a tree no matter of what proportion. The woodpecker kills these borers by the countless billions. The downy woodpecker we have with us in the winter and he should be accorded the same treatment as that given the chickadee. He will be a regular visitor to the piece of suet on the branch. They esteem suet as a luxury, as you will soon find out. The downy woodpecker is slate gray, with black trimmings, and a distinguishing feature is presented in the little red cap on his head. Another member of the woodpecker family that is with us in the winter is the nuthatch, he has a short, abrupt tail, a black cap on the top of his head, a gray back with white or red trimmings. While the woodpecker invariably works his way up the side of a tree, the nuthatch works down, and in his persistent search locates and eats thousands of eggs and grubs every day. Other birds common with us in the winter are the juncos and the snow buntings. Both of these birds are great seed eaters, and often on wintry days you will see them among the fields raiding the rag-weeds and others well known. The snow bunting is easily distinguished. He is pure white of body with black trimmings; he is invariably out in the snow drifts. They come in great flocks and settle down among the weeds; in their flight they rise up and down and twitter as they go. The junco is known as the slate-colored snow-bird. Were you unable to recognize the junco by any other feature, a telltale mark is the two white feathers of the tail easily noted when the bird flits among the way-side bushes. The value in birds lies not only in that they kill insects and destroy insect eggs, but there are some birds that feed almost wholly upon weed-seeds and thereby make themselves invaluable aids to the farmer. Every farmer boy, and every girl on the farm, should be brought to realize this, and whether a bird is insectivorous or is strictly seed eating, it matters not; they should be protected. It is a vital duty. It has been estimated that one weed plant alone is known to create in one season the startling amount of one hundred thousand seeds, an inconceivable production. Naturally man cannot overcome this problem, without the aid of Nature, and Nature systematically attends to this by bringing in the birds. A government estimator makes public the astounding fact that the tree-sparrows of Iowa, annually do away with some 875 tons of weed seeds, and that is from the sparrows alone. Think of what other members of the bird family are doing at the same time, ceaselessly following their pursuit, giving to man a service of vast proportion. It is estimated that the yearly loss from weeds alone amounts to four hundred million dollars. And yet it is a cold reality, a fact that cannot be exaggerated. Remove the birds from the land and we have a problem to combat that will prove beyond the paltry efforts of man. An artery in the body of Nature must not be cut, for the healing process is hazardous indeed. Children must be brought to realize the gigantic importance of the task before all people at the present day. It is the children of the present day who must bestir themselves in the interest of the wild life, if we are going to cherish the presence on earth of these valuable factors. And there is notable an awakening on every hand. Even among boys it is now recognized as

a shame to lay to waste a songster. Bird study should take the place of the gun; and it is. Equipped with camera and notebook you will find our lads everywhere now in the woods under the direction of able guides, all eager to fathom the depths of a wonderful life, illuminating and instructive, things that will be remembered among all others when you are older. I have found out one thing during the years I have been identified in the wild life protection movement, and that is; that our boys and girls must do their part. Without their aid we are hampered materially in our task; with them in co-operation everything is possible, for all must be united in fulfilling a signal purpose. One cannot strive to upbuild while another comes after to destroy. That is not progress. It is a waste of time and energy, therefore a remedy must be found. The youth of the land hold that mighty power and when the gun is laid aside for the camera and the notebook, in ardent study shall we be able to write "progress" on the table of Time.

## THE MUCH IMPOSED UPON BRUIN.

(Continued from page three).

Insular country of Michigan ran across a bear trap in which was found a skeleton and investigation finally ascertained that the same belonged to a young man who had disappeared the year before. Of the sufferings he must have undergone in that trap we can easily imagine. I think if a few of our trappers were given a "night's lodging" in one of these traps they would realize something of what cruelty actually means. There is no greater lover of honey than the bear. I think a bear would travel hundreds of miles just for the sake of diving his paw into some of the golden wild hoard and to taste that dainty, the flavor of which is known to all. Trappers often take advantage of this fact and their bait houses, in which the set gun is placed, is often redolent with wild honey fumes, which cannot but appeal to the sensitive nostrils of the wandering bear. The bear family is being killed off rapidly and a few years will witness their ceasing to be. They are hunted indiscriminately by all; there are no laws protecting them; everyone goes out when he likes and downs old Brother Bruin. Yet there are places in the eastern states where the bears are still found in great numbers. The grizzly bear of the west is almost extinct. I think the surviving members of this once vast family are found in the coast tier of counties in California. Humboldt county, Mendocino county, Trinity county, Del Norte county and Siskiyou county all lay claim to having members representing this member of the specie for hunters now and then will bring in a gigantic hide as evidence of their kill. The grizzly bear is by far the largest member of the bear family, not only in this country but in the world. Also it has a reputation as being the most ferocious and bloodthirsty of the lot; how much of this is the truth however we must leave to tradition and conjecture. The journals of the early western explorers, hunters and trappers are full of tales of hand to hand fights, bear hugs and all the other incidents that go with such encounters. The fact that a rifle bullet will bounce from the thick skull of this bear is sufficient to keep many aspiring hunters at home. The antidote for a miss is the usual tree. If one is lithe and active he may live many years and tell the story of it afterwards to his grandchildren. Tough and hardened as these creatures are it is easy to believe that should a man get into a fight with one he would have the time of his life, the chances being that he will have signed his own death warrant. But how often this has occurred, and how often it does occur, is quite another question.

## KILLS OTTER AFTER BATTLE WITH FISTS.

Clinton Riggs of Raymond recently underwent a fierce struggle with an infuriated otter of enormous proportions and he fully believes now that it is much harder killing an otter with his fist and rubber covered foot than it is to slaughter a bear with a blackwood club.

Mr. Riggs a few days ago went out toward the shore of Panther pond, which is located not far from his home and found while on his way down hill, the fresh tracks of a

large otter. As Mr. Riggs was on snowshoes he hastened along with the hope of intercepting the animal at the edge of the pond. As is well known to hunters and naturalists, these animals do not travel rapidly on land, and as Mr. Riggs approached the shore, he discovered a black object which he at once recognized as the otter laboriously plowing through the snow.

Riggs realizing that his snowshoes would hamper him in making fast time further along, cast them to one side and ran as fast as he could through the bushes along the edge of the pond in his effort to intercept the animal. The otter had also redoubled his speed, but Mr. Riggs when about as far up the pond as his intended victim, emerged from the bushes and ran toward the animal. Instead of turning and running in the opposite direction from his enemy, the otter which was quite aged, advanced, bristling toward Riggs, who had hardly anticipated such a reception. It was only a few moments before they met and a battle royal commenced that lasted for something over an hour. Mr. Riggs was not the first to open hostilities however, for as soon as he came within reach of the otter, he made a vicious lunge for his leg but missed and, the next instant with all his force Riggs jumped upon the animal hoping to crush him to death under his heels.

In this he was again disappointed, as, he had never realized the strength of these much sought for fur bearing animals. With an ell-like movement, the otter slid from under the weight of the man, and, turning like a flash, sunk his teeth into the leg of his opponent.

Realizing his folly at not having snatched up a club or branch while coming through the underbrush on shore, Mr. Riggs leaped out of the path of the otter, who again lunged at him. This time he registered a telling kick on the side of the otter's head. Instantly the animal was transformed into a furry fighting machine and his short, quick snaps at his adversary's legs were sometimes successful. While attempting to kick the otter, Mr. Riggs fell to the snow, and in an instant the fighting, scratching otter was upon him, biting his arm and scratching wildly. Once his claws raked the prostrate man across the forehead and nose, inflicting some bad cuts.

Managing to clinch with the animal after a time, Mr. Riggs struck him several sledge hammer blows on the head with his fist, which seemed to daze him. Again the brute closed with the man who still remained in the snow. Again and again the otter sunk his teeth in Riggs' arm, but at the same time blows that were telling on the otter were rained on his head. Finally Mr. Riggs struck his opponent on a fatal spot, stunning him. Riggs jumped to his feet and soon killed him.

With blood running down his arm and suffering from the bites he received in the battle, Mr. Riggs took his prize across the lake to his home. When measured it was found that he tipped the scales at 37 pounds and was four feet, six inches in length from tip of nose to tip of tail. The skin was sold to a Lewiston fur buyer for \$25. It is believed the otter was en route from Fairwell's slough to the river beyond the pond.

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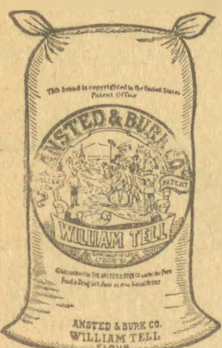
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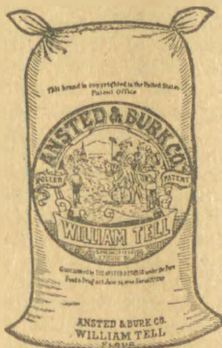
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"ALLIGATOR" GAME TRAP

# FIVE IMPORTANT WILD-DUCK FOODS

## Plants Particularly Attractive to Wild Fowl and Suitable For General Propagation.

Washington, D. C., March—What is it that attracts large numbers of ducks, including the far famed canvasback duck, to certain localities? This is a question which a specialist of the Department of Agriculture has been endeavoring to solve, and the results of his careful investigations are now being printed in a bulletin for free distribution entitled "Five Important Wild-Duck Foods."

The presence of certain plants near, or in certain bodies of water, prove to be the cause of the popularity of these localities for the canvasbacks and other ducks. Among these the Department's investigator found five to be of great intrinsic value. Though at present of local importance only, all of them could be grown in most parts of the United States and there is no reason why they should not rank among the staple foods of wild-ducks in many places where they are now unknown.

Previously published information regarding wild-duck foods has been of considerable value to game commissioners, game protective associations, and individuals interested in the protection of our native species of wild fowl. The new data now being published for the benefit of those interested, concerns the "Delta duck potato," "Wapato," "Chufa," "Wild Millet," and "Banana Water Lily."

While canvasbacks in the northern states seem to prefer deep water bodies, in sections around the southern half of the Mississippi river they frequent certain shallow ponds and lakes. The attraction of these regions has been found to consist in the presence of the Delta Duck potato, popularly known as the wild potato or wild onion in Louisiana. This plant is found in Southern Illinois, Missouri, western Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The entire area over which it now grows was in ancient times a vast bay, extending as far north as Illinois, into which the Mississippi river emptied. From these times until the present the delta of this river has been growing because of the thick deposits of silt which have gradually filled up this bay. The limits of this one-time bay seem at present to mark the extent of the Delta Duck potato.

There seems no reason however, why the Delta duck potato should not grow anywhere in the northern half of the United States and, perhaps, even further north. The tubers may be transplanted with a large percentage of success. The transplanted bulbs will produce other tubers the first year. The tubers should be embedded in mud bottom where the water is not more than a foot deep preferable not more than six inches. The plant will grow thriftily on soil never covered by water but which has plenty of moisture. Here, however, the tubers are not available to the ducks unless overflown in winter.

The Wapato is another tuber which has been known as an important wild-duck food for more than 100 years. The Wapato ranges over practically the whole United States, saving certain of the most southern ones. It is locally known as the swan potato, duck potato,

swamp potato, muskrat potato, Chinese onion and water nut. The shape of its leaves, which is like an arrow head, makes it easily distinguishable from the Delta duck potato which has broad elliptical leaves.

Both seeds and tubers of the Wapato may be transplanted, but the tubers give quickest results and are the most reliable. The tubers retain their vitality when dry but drying should not be carried to an extreme. It is recommended that the tubers be shipped promptly after gathering, in well ventilated packages. They should be planted immediately upon receipt. They should be planted like the Delta duck potato and may be cultivated in practically all parts of the country.

The Chufa, is another very generally distributed plant which is valuable as wild-duck food. Only in the higher parts of the Rocky Mountain region would there seem to be difficulty in cultivating it. It is widely distributed in warm climates over the whole world. The Chufa is a grasslike growth. It is extremely prolific, cultivated forms usually producing 100 tubers to the plant. Chufas can be obtained from most seedsmen for so small a price that sportsmen could afford to buy a new stock every few years if necessary. Chufas do best on light or somewhat sandy but rich soils. They are only available for duck food however, when planted on land dry in summer and overflowed in winter. In the open they should be planted thickly but in timbered lands they will do well only in rather sparse growths where considerable light penetrates to the ground. When possible the land should be broken and freed from weeds. The tubers, should be planted just beneath the surface in spring.

Wild millet is an easily cultivated plant most popular with ducks, which reseeds itself. It requires a moist and preferably a rich soil, such as the edge of a marsh, and will grow in water at least a foot deep. The soil should be broken up and the millet sown thickly in the spring. Once established the plant will take care of itself.

Wild millet seeds are sold by most seedsmen as barnyard grass. A variety has been widely advertised as "Japanese Barnyard Millet," or "billion-dollar grass." It may be cultivated in any part of the United States. It is a coarse, leafy grass, which grows from one to six feet in height.

The Banana water Lily is a name proposed for a plant which at present has no popular distinctive appellation. The hibernating tubers of the plant so nearly resemble in form a bunch of bananas as to seem to justify the name. At present it is known only along the southern border of our Gulf States. It can, however, be successfully grown throughout most of the United States. The plant needs much sunlight, water from one to three feet deep and a muddy bottom. The root stocks may be planted by weighting them with stones and dropping where desired. They have great vitality. They may be transplanted at almost any time of the year.

The new bulletin describing these plants which attract wild fowl is in a measure supplementary to Biological Survey Circular No. 81 previously issued by the Department. The earlier publication contained information on three other wild-duck foods—wild rice, wild celery, and pondweeds.

## OUR FISHING INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 2.)

condition. Now as to the future possibilities. The State of Maine has about 300 miles of coast line on which the tide ebbs and flows, equal to the distance across the Atlantic Ocean. The formation and character of shores and bottoms of our bays and rivers are particularly adapted for the breeding and growing of lobsters, clams, scallops, cod, haddock, herring, smelts, salmon, other less important varieties, and all the very best quality of food fish. The supply of these, under proper supervision and with necessary aid to propagation, can be largely increased. Raising fish is different from raising potatoes as they do not require any fertilizing, plowing, hoeing or harrowing but the harvesting, at times, is much more strenuous, especially when a strong breeze and rough sea are on.

There are thousands of acres of clam flats along our coast now unused, undeveloped and practically barren, that could, with a small outlay of money, be made very pro-

fitable and profitable. There should be proper regulations and restrictions as to digging the clams and they would, when once planted, be forever self-sustaining. There is a wonderful field for the development of clam flats in view of the fact that there is, practically, an unlimited acreage and the cultivation is as simple, if not simpler, than the cultivation of any ordinary field for agricultural products. There is now a law prohibiting the shipping of clams from the State between the first day of June and the 15th day of September, the time during which there is a very large demand in all of the New England States for clam-bakes and shore dinners. If our clam flats were made as productive as they could, and should be, then there would be no need of this law, and employment could be given to hundreds of men along the coast in furnishing thousands of bushels of clams for consumption outside the State, besides having more than we would need for our own people and the thousands of summer visitors who come here every year, largely, or at least partially, for the purpose of procuring our coast fish of all kinds absolutely fresh from the water. And now, the question arises, what can be done to improve this great industry?

### The Lobster As An Asset

Let us take the lobster first as its annual value is larger than any other kind. There was paid to the fishermen for lobsters caught in Maine, in 1912, over two million dollars and there were employed approximately 3000 men, making an average of nearly \$700 earned per man, and they did not work all the time at lobster catching, as many who own large boats and other fishing gear, can earn more money during a portion of the year at other kinds of fishing. The United States government maintains and operates a large lobster hatchery at Boothbay Harbor, in which they hatch quantities of eggs taken from the mother lobster. This I believe has been of great benefit to the industry of this State.

The federal government sends a small steamer along the coast from Rockland to Portsmouth, buying the egg-bearing lobsters from the fishermen and dealers, and the State of Maine sends a boat from Rockland along the eastern shore to the New Brunswick line for the same purpose. The lobsters collected by the State boat are sold to the hatchery at first cost, the State bearing the cost of collection.

I had the honor of being Commissioner of the department from 1907 and during my first year we succeeded in buying but a few thousand, although the superintendent of the government hatchery was anxious to procure more, so it was necessary for the state department to use every effort to get all the egg lobsters it could. This we did by getting in touch with the fishermen and dealers, explaining it to them, and as a result the supply increased each year until, in 1913, there was delivered to the hatchery over 20,000 seed lobsters and there could have been furnished 30,000 had not the government, much to my surprise, about the first of October, refused to buy any more during that year.

This change has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the fishermen and dealers who had been taught, and were glad, to save their egg lobsters for the hatchery. Up to this time the federal and state authorities had been acting in complete harmony, with one end in view—the increase of lobsters. The system used was this.

The State department having collected and delivered the egg lobsters to the hatchery, where the eggs were removed and propagated, would then take the young lobsters and distribute them in the waters from which the seed lobsters were originally taken, and also return the mother lobster to the locality from which she was caught. This saved the mother lobster for future breeding, but I am now informed by delegates who attended the recent hearing in Washington in reference to this matter, that it was decided that, in the future, the mother lobster after being stripped should be sold to wholesale dealers who, in return, would sell for food consumption. This will deprive the State, each year of a very large number of our very best breeding stock and it is one of the proposed changes which every citizen of this State should protest against.

### Develop The Clam Flat

Development of the clam industry should be taken up actively and

provision made whereby at least 100 acres of our barren flats should be seeded and cultivated each year. This can be done very easily and at comparatively small cost, which would at least double the revenue derived from this shell fish. In 1912 clams were dug and sold to the value of \$768,000.

The smelt laws should be changed and made uniform. At present there are very many special laws, differing in each coast country. There should be a general law prohibiting the catching of smelts in any other way than by a hook and line from April 1st to Nov. 1st. The practice of dipping smelts while on the spawning beds is nothing less than wholesale slaughter, and should not be allowed. The value of those sold in 1912 was \$106,000.

The Atlantic salmon also needs immediate attention. At one time they were very abundant in nearly all the rivers of this State, but for several reasons they have been so depleted that there is but a remnant left. The Penobscot and St. Croix are the principal rivers that they now frequent. The Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco and Dennys rivers were once prolific breeding grounds but the building of dams without fish ways so that they are unable to reach their spawning grounds, in fresh water rivers, have brought about this change. The Penobscot is now the principal river they come to each year to spawn and the United States government maintains a hatchery at Orland at which they strip the eggs from about 1000 large salmon each year, liberating the fry in the upper branches of the Penobscot. In this river they seem to be holding their own.

There is another menace which has arisen recently, namely, more than 100 weirs and about 50 set nets in the Penobscot and its tributaries below Bangor in 1912. These weirs and nets were set in every available place where salmon were likely to play near the shores of the river on their way to the spawning beds. As a result, it is almost impossible for a fish to get by these traps.

### A Suggested Amendment

The law should be amended so that instead of the weirs and nets catching seven days in the week, the weirs would be opened and the nets taken from the water at least two days in each week. If this is done, sufficient opportunity would be afforded the salmon to reach its breeding grounds, and while the fishermen might consider this a hardship or additional work for a season, there can be no question but what, as soon as a sufficient time is allowed to elapse so that the natural benefit can be derived from allowing a sufficient and increased number of salmon to spawn and young to grow, the returns to the fishermen would be many times greater than at present. Protective laws, designed to assist in propagation have, in every instance in this State, been of ultimate benefit to the fisherman and to the general public, and there is this same reason to believe that there would be more benefit to these industries because the habits of the salmon are well known and fixed. At a certain season of the year it comes to the mouths of the rivers to enter the spawning grounds, spawns, and returns. Later the young come down stream to salt water, and, invariably, return to the original spawning grounds year after year.

**The Sport vs. Poor Fishermen**  
Upon this general subject of Sea and Shore Fisheries one could talk for hours as there are many varieties and conditions requiring different regulations. Before closing, I wish to suggest that the Sea and Shore Fisheries are on an entirely different basis from the inland fish and game. The one is strictly a commercial proposition, the other is that for a sportsman.

The well to do people come to our State, and we like to have them, to fish for sport. They go by themselves or take their rod, reel, and guide, go out to our lakes, or up and down our rivers to catch our shining beauties. If they catch a few, all right, they have had some fun and if they don't catch any, all right, better luck next time. They patronize our hotels, boarding houses, and sporting camps, and leave with us a large amount of money.

The poor fisherman on the coast however, is obliged to go out in the storm, or in zero weather, leaving a family of small children at home, dependant upon his catch which will furnish his family and many others with one of the necessities of life and, at the same time, during the

summer months, furnish a goodly portion of the pleasure which the summer visitor derives by coming to our shores, fresh fish and lobsters. Think it over! Are not the Sea and Shore Fisheries worthy of the most careful consideration of this organization which proposes to boom Maine and its industries? What are they willing to do? Should they not give their entire support to assist in maintaining and increasing the value of this industry which is the poor man's friend and the rich man's pleasure and pastime?

## AIDED OUR FISHERIES

The Bangor Commercial said in a recent issue:

"Hon. James Donohue, the former commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, whose death occurred at Augusta a few days ago, performed a great service for the fisheries of the State during his incumbency of office. He was thoroughly posted in regard to the duties of the position as he had for many years been engaged in the wholesale fish and lobster business and he at once won the confidence of the fishermen as well as of the public.

Mr. Donohue was a great force in persuading the lobster fishermen to obey the laws and stop the sales of short lobsters. He did not threaten with punishment, but went among the lobstermen and demonstrated to them that the laws are for their benefit and that in breaking the regulations they are but injuring themselves. It was not long before there was a very material change in conditions along the coast and lobster fishermen who had previously had but light regard for the fisheries laws formed associations to see to it that there was no infringement upon these laws.

Mr. Donohue was a firm believer in the future of oyster culture along the Maine coast and conducted some experiments in the Sheepscot river that he felt proved his contentions. As an expert in his particular line he proved one of the most able state officials Maine has had."

## SARGENT OUTLINES MAINE HIGHWAY PLAN

The Maine Highway Commission's plans relative to the construction of State roads under the recent bond issue were briefly outlined at the annual banquet of the Board of Trade at Camden by Hon. Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer.

Within four weeks the contracts will have been let for the construction of a considerable portion of the 1300 miles of road to be built this season.

The longest section of trunk line will be between Portland and Brunswick, in the construction of which the State will have Federal aid to the amount of \$65,000.

Twelve miles of trunk line will be built between the New Hampshire State line and Bridgton through the town of Fryeburg.

Other important stretches of road will be built between Woolwich and Warren, Camden and Northport, Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, Calais and Eastport, and in Houlton, Dover and Etna.

Franklin H. Wentworth of Boston discussed fire prevention, declaring that Americans are the most careless people on earth.

"A fire loss of \$100,000 shocks Europe," said Mr. Wentworth, "but unless the average American reads his daily paper without finding a fire loss double or triple that amount, he feels that it has been a dull evening. We are beset with the idea that the country's annual fire loss of \$250,000,000 falls upon the insurance companies, but how could it and remain solvent? The tax comes upon us individually. Who can know what an adequate fire insurance rate can be when a city like Boston is apt to be wiped out in a single night? A fire started in the right place in Roxbury or Dorchester would bring this about. We all know it and are trying to meet the problem through fire prevention."

Referring to the skyscraper menace in New York and Boston's law that a building must not exceed 125 feet in height, Mr. Wentworth prophesied that the latter would yet be the handsomer city.

The banquet was attended by 125, with Mayor Philip Howard of Rockland as a special guest. Pres. George T. Hodgman was toastmaster.

The committee of arrangements consisted of P. G. Willey, L. M. Chandler, F. H. Thomas, T. J. French and G. A. Tuttle.

## MAPS OF MAINE RESORTS AND ROADS

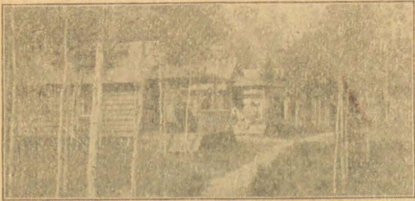
Maine Woods has frequent inquiries for maps of the fishing regions of the state, etc. We can furnish the following maps:

Franklin County	\$ .50
Somerset County	.50
Oxford County	.50
Cataquogus County	.50
Aroostook County	.50
Washington County	.50
Outing map of Maine, 20x35 in	1.00
Geological map of Maine	.75
R. R. map of Maine	.35
Androscoggin County	.35
Cumberland County	.35
Hancock County	.50
Kennebec County	.35
Knox County	.35
Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties	.35
Penobscot County	.50
Waldo County	.35
York County	.35

J. W. BRACKETT CO.,  
Phillips, - Maine.

# Where To Go In Maine

## Lake Parlin House and Camps



Write for booklet.

H. P. McKENNEY, Proprietor.

Jackman, Maine

## YORK CAMPS, RANGELEY, MAINE J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.

## FISHING AT John Carville's Camps at Spring Lake

Salmon, square tailed and lake trout. My camps are most charmingly situated on the shores of Spring Lake, well furnished, excellent beds, purest of spring water and the table is first-class, elevation 1,800 feet above sea level, grandest scenery and pure mountain air. Hay fever and malaria unknown. Spring Lake furnishes excellent lake trout and salmon fishing and in the neighboring streams and ponds are abundance of brook trout. Buckboard roads only 2-12 miles. An ideal family summer resort. Telephone communications with village and doctor. References furnished. Terms reasonable. Address for full particulars, JOHN CARVILLE, Flagstaff, Me.

SADDLEBACK LAKE CAMPS. In the Rangeley Region. Booklet. Hemon S. Blackwell, Dallas, Maine

JIM POND CAMPS  
IN DEAD RIVER REGION.  
Good fishing. Three miles buckboard road. Telephone. Daily Mail. Write for booklet.  
M. M. GREEN & BROS.,  
Jim Pond Camps, Eustis, Me.

## WEST END HOTEL H. M. CASTNER, Prop'r. Portland, Maine

Thoroughly first class. The hotel for Maine vacationists, tourists and sportsmen. All farm, dairy products, pork and poultry from our own farm, enabling us to serve only fresh vegetables, meats, butter, cream, eggs, etc.  
American plan. Send for circular.

## FISHING Camps at Long Pond. Many out-lying ponds. Write S. C. HARDEN, Rangeley, Maine

MOOSELOOKMEGUNTIC HOUSE AND LOG CAMPS.  
Heart of the Rangeleys. Best fishing region. Special June and September rates. Booklet.  
MRS. F. B. BURNS.

DEAD RIVER REGION  
The Sargent. Up-to-date in every particular. Maine's ideal family vacation resort. Good fishing and hunting section. Cuisine unsurpassed. E. F. Cook, Prop'r, Eustis, Maine.

OUANANICHE LODGE.  
Grand Lake Stream, Washington Co., Me. World wide known for its famous fishing, vacation and hunting country.  
Norway Pines House and Camps, Dohis Lake  
Most attractive situation in Maine. Good auto road to lodge. Plenty storage capacity for machines. From there one can take steamer to any part of the lake territory. The best hunt ing, fishing and vacation section of beautiful Washington Co. Address for particulars W. G. ROSE, Manager, Princeton, Me., Dec. 1st to April 1st.

RANGELEY LAKES  
Camp Bemis, The Birches, The Barker. Write for free circular.  
CAPT. F. C. BARKER, Bemis, Maine.

VIA RUMFORD FALLS  
Best Salmon and Trout Fishing in Maine. Fly fishing begins about June 1. Send for circular. House always open. JOHN CHADWICK & CO., Upper Dam, Maine.

EELGRADE LAKES, MAINE.  
The Belgrade. Best Sportsmen's Hotel in New England. Best black bass fishing in the world, best trout fishing in Maine.  
CHAS. N. HILL & SON, Managers.

RANGELEY LAKES.  
Bald Mountain Camps are situated at the foot of Bald Mountain in a good fishing section. Steamboat accommodations O. K. Telephone connections at camps. Two mails daily. Write for free circular to  
AMOS ELLIS, Prop'r.,  
Bald Mountain, Maine

CHASE POND CAMPS. Now is the time to plan your 1914 outing. Why not take a trip to the real Pine Woods? Camps reached same day from Boston. Good trout fishing, mountain climbing, boating, canoeing. Good log cabins. Rates reasonable. Write for booklet.  
GUY CHADOURNE, Prop., Bingham, Maine

RANGELEY TAVERN & LAKE VIEW HOUSE  
On Rangeley Lake.  
Thoroughly modern. On direct automobile route. Tavern all year. Lake View House July 1 to Oct.  
Best fishing and hunting. Booklets.  
N. H. ELLIS & SON, Props.,  
Rangeley, Maine.

The best FLY FISHING for trout to be had in Maine at  
CAMP PHOENIX  
Write for circular.  
C. A. DAISEY, Prop.,  
Norcross, Maine.

Are delightfully situated on shore of Lake Parlin on direct line from Quebec to Rangeley Lakes, popular thorough-fare for automobiles being a distance of 122 miles each way. Lake Parlin and the 12 out ponds in the radius of four miles furnish the best of fly fishing the whole season. The house and camps are new and have all modern conveniences, such as baths, gas lights, open rock fireplaces, etc. The cuisine is unexcelled. Canoeing, boating, bathing, tennis, mountain climbing, automobilism, etc.

Salmon weighing up to 14 lbs and trout up to 8 lbs were caught in PIERCE POND in 1913. Small ponds furnish the best of fly fishing. Send for circular and reference.  
C. A. SPAULDING, Caratunk, Maine.

The Garry Pond Camps  
will open May 10, 1914. Good trout fishing and good accommodations.  
Send for Booklet.  
HENRY J. LANE, Prop.,  
Carry Pond, Maine, Via Bingham, Me.

## RESIDENT TAX TO SAVE GAME

### Wilson Says Maine Must Follow Example of 39 Other States Or Soon Be Sorry.

The discussion that is now going on in Maine over the matter of a resident license for hunting is bringing out all sorts of ideas both pro and con. Many persons think that residents of the state should not be placed on a par with city sportsmen from other states and object to a tax for hunting even though it be small. Thus far this class have seemed to be in the majority and their objections have been growing louder.

Chairman J. H. P. S. Wilson of the fish and game commission is in favor of such a license. He says: "Yes, I believe in a small resident hunting license and the reasons for this are to my mind absolutely conclusive.

"Let me first say that when I attended the annual convention of the American Fish and Game Association in Ottawa last November I found the delegates from all over the United States, Canada and the British Provinces were all willing and anxious to take off their hats to Maine. It was universally conceded that this state led every section of the American continent in the variety and abundance of its wild game and fish.

"That set me to thinking and I asked myself whether we wanted it kept so or not. Other states have been as well supplied as we but they have foolishly permitted their wild game to be exterminated. Shall we in Maine do the same? We have already made a good start in that direction and our moose are fast disappearing while the caribou are gone.

"Now, how shall this great public asset of our state be conserved and preserved? If we had a small resident license the money derived from this source would allow the wardens to better enforce the present law. Let me illustrate. The non-resident license fee is \$25. The man from New York or Philadelphia comes here and goes into the woods with his rifle. He is met by a game warden and asked to show his license. To this demand he replies that he is a resident of Maine and lives in an adjoining town. He is a stranger and the warden has no means of proving that he is not telling the truth. He is helpless, and the hunter proceeds to shoot his deer or moose.

"Now, if there was a resident fee of only one dollar that hunter would be forced to show his license and that would stop that form of poaching at once. I do not say that all non-resident sportsmen do this by any means but I know that many do so and there is no way to prevent this as long as the resident is not obliged to prove his identity.

"Again, a resident license would be the best possible thing for all the farmers living in the vicinity of the cities. Trolley cars now run in every direction and every Sunday morning they are loaded with men and boys going out into the country to hunt. Unfortunately these people are mostly unnaturalized foreigners and they shoot everything in sight. Robins, bobolinks, blue birds and all other song birds fall before them. They tear down the fences and trample down the grass. They are not citizens and have no interest in anything but to kill everything that they see. If there was a resident license, even though small, this thing could be stopped as the wardens would control them which they cannot now do.

"Incidentally I will say that out of the 48 states in this country 39 of them have been forced to do this or have their game and song birds completely exterminated. That of itself is sufficient proof of the wisdom of such a law. Wild life should be preserved but it cannot be as long as every man and boy can shoot down everything in sight.

"Fault has been found in some quarters over the non-resident license fee of \$25. This class of critics say that it is too high but they forget that Canada and all its provinces have a \$50 hunters' license fee and many of our states the same. Maine is vastly better as a game state and yet only charges half those figures.

"Still another point. Maine is expending \$100,000 per year to protect its fish and game and receives from fines, license fees and all other sources only about \$50,000. Much is being said about encouraging people to come here to hunt and fish. Nonsense! They need no special encouragement as they will come any way. In fact, they have practically no other place to go. The danger is that they will come too fast and exterminate our game in spite of all that we can do. It is our duty to conserve and preserve our wild life and not to exterminate all we have.

"Here is another danger point. An agitation is now going on to allow only buck deer to be shot. Do you know what that means? Such a practice would soon eliminate all the strong and vigorous bucks and the entire species would become inferior and degenerate. When you destroy the proper balance of sexes you practically destroy the breed. This would finally mean extinction as a few weak bucks would not produce a healthy progeny.

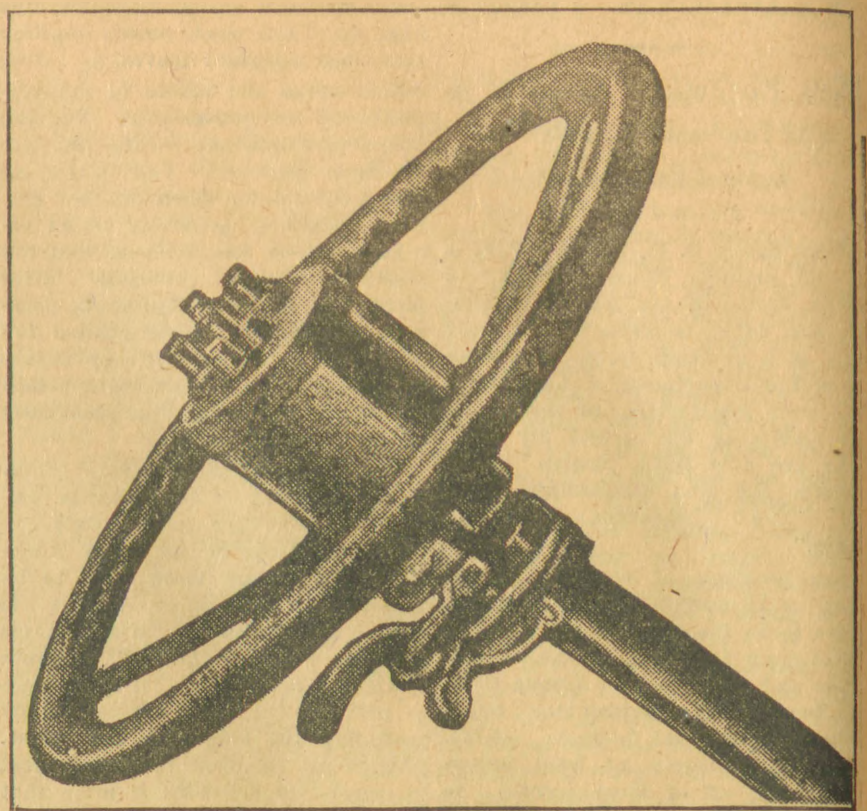
"The time is fast coming when we must have a close time on moose for five years, or we shall lose them entirely. In the meantime, we should shoot does as well as bucks and when the time comes to restrict killing deer we should restrict the number. Two is now the limit, but it should be reduced to one.

"Yes, I favor a non-resident license for fishing in Maine. We are expending thousands of dollars in breeding fish and distributing them in the streams and lakes over the State. Then why shouldn't the sportsmen from other states pay something for the privilege of this sport? As a matter of fact they are willing and anxious to do this. I have talked with sportsmen from all over the country and they are astonished that we do not charge a license for fishing. There is no other state in the Union where there is such good fishing as here. In fact, no other state can even approach Maine in this respect. In the South they would be proud if they could even have our yellow perch, and their mud rivers have nothing better than carp, which is not a game fish at all. Massachusetts has got only two lakes that have salmon or trout, while we have more than twelve hundred. At the annual conventions that I attend, men come to me and say that they are more than willing to pay a license fee for such rare fishing as they have in Maine. This matter will be brought before the next Legislature and I am in hopes that a fishing fee of five dollars will be charged to all non-residents. That would help us stock the lakes and relieve our own taxpayers.

"I notice that one of our critics says that he shall hunt all he wants to on his own land. It must be that the gentleman in question knows nothing of the laws of our State. If he did he would know that he could do nothing of the kind. All wild life of every kind belongs to the State. This question has been settled by not only the supreme court of Maine but also the supreme court of the United States. The ownership of land does not carry with it the ownership of wild game. That is all the property of the State and when protected the owner of the land will shoot it at his peril. He certainly will not do so with impunity while I remain chairman of the commission.

"All of these matters that I have been telling you were discussed at the Ottawa convention and are also discussed at the state conventions and sporting associations. It is now known that Maine leads all America as a game resort, and if we wish to keep it so we must adopt laws that will protect and conserve our wild life."

## ELECTRIC GEAR SHIFT



## KEEP OUT OF RUTS

Advice Given by Writer to Those Auto Drivers Who Make Use of the Country Roads.

## DO NOT FOLLOW OTHER CAR

Those Who Persist in Traveling Along Exactly the Same Lines as the Other Fellow Are Largely Responsible for Spilling the Highways.

Have you ever stopped to think that you, Mr. Automobile Owner, can do a lot to help along the good roads movement and preserve the surface of the highways without so much as donating a cent toward their upkeep?

I do not mean that you are to be exempt from doing your share toward helping to solve the problem of good roads, for the future great advantage of the gasoline-propelled vehicle will lie in the pleasures and business advantages gained in traveling from town to town, city to city and state to state, says a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald.

In this article I have been asked to deal with the touring motorist who knows not the meaning of the word economy in using country roads. Or I might better put it by saying that I have been asked to call the attention of the automobile owner and truck driver to their lack of appreciation of good roads.

When an automobile owner or driver strikes a piece of bad road he surely realizes it, and either expresses or feels dissatisfaction. Very often, however, others of his kind are responsible for its condition.

For the year of 1914 why not make a resolution that you will do your little share toward preserving the good roads and helping the bad ones?

The first and most important lesson in preservation of the highways is found in the motto adopted by one of the good roads clubs in Texas, "Don't Drive in the Rut!"

Examples innumerable in all parts of the country might be recited in this article where fine pieces of highway or a transstate road in its entirety has been destroyed by automobilists who persist in traveling on exactly the same lines as the other fellow.

How often have you seen a well oiled country road in fairly good condition or a new section of highway just built become almost impassable by constant usage of a rut that was first marked by the initial car to travel over it.

Almost without an exception every piece of good road in the country is sooner or later destroyed by carelessness on the part of the owner or his chauffeur. Six inches of a road that is often twelve feet wide is called upon to stand the strain of all the machines that pass over it.

After these ruts are started and the surface has been broken through, the chuck holes and dust holes come, and in many seasons you have the water to contend with, which softens the surface and decreases the efficiency of the material used in making the road.

"Don't drive in the rut" would be a splendid motto for all motorists to adopt and then live up to. It would save millions of dollars annually in the building of roads, increase the pleasures of the tourist many fold and in the end save the auto.

SUBSCRIBE FOR MAINE WOODS.

## RECORD IN EXPORTS

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Autos Sent Abroad During the Year 1913.

## INCREASE HAS BEEN STEADY

Record for Decade Is Marvelous, Showing a Twenty-fold Advance—Imports, on the Other Hand, Show an Almost Equal Decline—The Figures.

Automobile exports from the United States are 20 times as much as a decade ago. Reports of the value of automobiles and parts thereof sent out of the United States in the 11 months ended with November, 1913, justify the statement that the total for the full year just ended will approximate \$40,000,000, against less than \$2,000,000 in 1903, a decade earlier.

The detailed figures for the 11 months ended with November show that 23,579 passenger automobiles and 921 commercial vehicles valued at approximately \$25,000,000 were sent to foreign countries, and if to this is added the nearly \$6,000,000 worth of parts of automobiles, \$3,500,000 worth of tires and \$1,500,000 worth of automobile engines, the total for the 11 months is approximately \$36,000,000. The shipments to Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, which are not included in the figures, approximate \$2,000,000, making the grand total for the 11 months practically \$38,000,000 and fully justifying the estimate of \$40,000,000 for the full calendar year 1913. In 1903, a decade ago, this total was less than \$2,000,000; in 1904, about \$5,000,000; in 1910, approximately \$16,000,000; in 1911, \$24,000,000; in 1912, \$35,000,000, and in 1913, approximately \$40,000,000.

Meantime the imports of automobiles show a marked decline. The total value of automobiles and parts thereof imported in 1909 were nearly \$4,000,000, and in 1913 about \$1,500,000.

American automobiles are sent to all parts of the world, the figures for 1913 showing exports to about 70 countries and colonies. All the principal countries of Europe and America are included, and the list also extends to Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia, Turkey, Greece, the Azores, the Canary Islands, the West Indies, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Russia in Asia, Korea, French Oceania, Egypt, China, Japan and India.

The largest purchaser of our automobiles is our next-door neighbor, Canada, the total number sent to that country in the 11 months of 1913 being 5,824, valued at \$7,870,086. The United Kingdom is the next largest customer, the total number sent to that country in the 11 months being 4,504, valued at \$3,482,301, while to Australia, New Zealand and other British Oceania were exported 3,069 automobiles, valued at \$2,855,330; to South America, 2,474, valued at \$2,773,140; Germany, 959, valued at \$811,293; France, 801, valued at \$609,731, and Italy, 302, valued at \$259,079. The average export price of the automobiles sent to Europe during the period under consideration was \$800 each; of those to Canada, \$1,351, and to South America, as a whole, \$1,121.

Maine Woods Will Keep You Informed on All Proposed New Fish and Game Laws of the State. Subscribe Now and Keep Posted.