

MAINE WOODS

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PHILLIPS, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1914

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CANADIAN CAMP ANNIVERSARY

Maine Woods has received an invitation to attend the twelfth anniversary dinner of the Canadian Camp, to be held at Hotel Astor, New York on Monday, February 23, 1914, at 7 p. m. and the usual reception from 6 to 7 p. m..

The speakers for the evening will be Hon .H. T. MacLeod, M. P., of Fredericton, N. B., "The Big Game of New Brunswick"; Roy C. Andrews, New York, "Seals and Other Animals on the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea"; Richard E. Follett, Detroit, "Atlantic Salmon and its Instinct of Nativity"; E. A. McIlhenny, Avery Island, La., "Birds at Avery Island"; Captain F. E. Kleinshmidt, New York, "Alaska and Siberia Big Game Hunt"; Carl E. Akeley, New York, "An Elephant Hunt in Africa."

The officers are: President, G. Lenox Curtis, M. D., New York; vice-president, Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Princeton; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay; secretary, H. T. Galpin, Ph. G., New York; assistant secretary, C. C. Chatfield, 71 Central Park West, New York; advisory board, Robert T. Morris, M. D., chair, New York; Admiral Georg Dewey, Washington; Major-General A. W. Greeley, Washington; Rear-Adm'l Robert E. Peary, Washington; Rear-Adm'l Prince Louis of Battenberg, London, Eng.; The Earl of Minoto, London, England; Earl Grey, London, England; Mr. L. O. Armstrong, Montreal; J. C. Allen, D. D., New York; Col. David L. Brainard, Washington; Mr. John Burroughs, West Park, N. Y.; Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Montreal; Mr. William H. Boardman, New York; Mr. L. Fred Brown, Vancouver Island, B. C.; Dr. Robert Bell, Ottawa; Mr. James A. Cruikshank, New York; Hon. J. K. Flemming, Fredericton, N. B.; Dr. George Bird Grinnell, New York; Mr. Hamlin Garland, Chicago; Mr. Charles Hallock, Washington; Hon. Charles N. Herreid, Aberdeen, S. D.; Sir Louis A. Jette, Quebec; Col. C. J. Jones, Las Vegas, N. M.; Hon. Mr. Justice F. R. Latchford Toronto; William J. Long, D. D., Stamford, Conn.; Hon. Mr. Justice J. W. Longley, Halifax; Mr. Thomas Martindale, Philadelphia; Sir Charles Parsons, London, England; Mr. Chas. G. D. Roberts, New York; Mr. C. E.

E. Ussher, Montreal; Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, Montreal; Mr. Cy Warman, London, Ont.; dinner committee, Stansbury Hagar, chairman, Miss Cornelia C. Chatfield, Mr. Samuel M. Gayley, Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mr. J. R. Innes, Dr. Howard A. Kelley, Mr. Rudolf Kersing, Dr. James Magee, Mr. Albert Operti, Mr. Henry T. Saunders, Mr. J. Phillip Schmand, Mr. Ambrose C. Todd, Mr. Henry Van Wagenen, Mr. Gerard N. Whitney, Mr. E. M. Wilkins, Dr. H. T. Williams, Dr. H. T. Galpin, treasurer.

From their program and invitation we take the following:

"CANADIAN CAMP BEATS ITS OWN RECORD."

This will be the greatest of all nights in our Camp—a night with men who have done things and who by slides and motion pictures will show the results of their work.

Wild animal life as it really exists in the south and far north will be illustrated. This will be a wonderful exhibition of Arctic life. You will be taken among birds, seals, walrus, and other rare animals in a single evening and you will be awed by their all but human ways and feel everlastingly grateful to the Camp for this opportunity. You will also have an opportunity to dine off walrus, reindeer, polarbear, "squaw" corn and other rare and toothsome delicacies.

To members and those receiving this invitation, the privilege of inviting friends is extended. Send to C. C. Chatfield, 71 Central Park West, New York, names and addresses of those to whom you desire invitations mailed. Please make up your parties and engage seats and tables early. The best reservations will be in the order of application. As usual, ladies will grace the feast by their presence. Special tables can be arranged for members of clubs attending in a body. Tickets \$5.00. Please send orders for tickets, accompanied by checks and names (an address) of guests to H. T. Galpin, treasurer, 57 W. 57th St, New York. Telephone, 963 Plaza.

On behalf of the Dinner Committee,
G. Lenox Curtis, President.
Stansbury Hagar, Chairman,
N. B.—If the address on your invitation is incorrect, please send correct address to the Assistant Secretary.

MERITED TRIBUTES TO GENERAL DILL

Brigadier General Elliott C. Dill was paid a most fitting tribute, when he was banqueted by the National Guard at the Falmouth Hotel last Friday night. They met to express their regard for the officer who had done so much to bring the Guard to the high state of efficiency that it now enjoys.

A reception preceded the banquet. This was in the State of Maine room of the Falmouth. Here the members of the guard met and took formal farewell of their ex-chief. In the receiving line were: Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Adjutant General Albert Greenlaw, Gen. Charles E. Davis, Col. George F. Bartlett, U. S. A., Brig. Gen. James L. Moriarty, Lieut. Col. Frank B. Cummings, Maj. E. E. Philbrook, Major Theodore Hawley, Lieut. Charles G. Keene, Capt. R. F. Cravens, U. S. A., and Lieut. Commander Reuben K. Dyer.

The reception was brief and im-

cluded Mayor Curtis, Adjutant General Greenlaw, Col. Hume, Col. Paterson, Lieut. Commander Dyer, Maj. Presson and Gen. Dill.

To George McL. Presson of Farmington fell the lot of presenting the silver service to the officer who has now severed his connection with the Guard. Among other things, he said: "Sterling metal seems to be a most appropriate tribute to sterling worth, and therefore the expression of our respect and esteem has taken this shining form. Unalloyed silver is the fitting type of our unalloyed confidence in your integrity and capacity."

Those few words expressed very briefly the whole sentiment of the evening's gathering.

In the course of his reply Gen. Dill said:

"We have accomplished things together. The pleasant thing to me has been the upbuilding in the men of the Guard of a finer sense of responsibility. It is a pleasure to know that every individual unit of the Guard could fend for itself."

"I cannot tell you how much my

FOX HUNTING PROFITABLE

Guy Nelson of Canaan Starts Fox Farm and Will Engage in the Business Extensively.

A special to the Portland Sunday Telegram says:—Canaan, the land of milk and honey, has proved to be literally true, with Guy Nelson of that town; for within a year's time he has been able to graduate from the life of the ordinary farmer to the height of the envied man that has attained a small fortune.

A little more than a year ago, Mr. Nelson who was living on a small farm with his wife about two miles from the village, one morning started through the woods to look at a trap that he had set for a red fox. To his surprise when he reached it he found a gray fox that he knew was worth around three figures. This would have been enough good luck for the ordinary man but more was to come to Mr. Nelson. He continued on through the woods with his gray fox and was to meet his team in the road farther along. When he came upon another of his traps he found in it a black fox. It was but a little time before this good luck was heralded over that whole part of the country. A few days later fur buyers came to his house and bought the two foxes for around \$3,000. Mr. Nelson then decided that if there were two foxes of these kind in that vicinity there must be more. Two weeks later he found a fox hole and in company with a neighbor dug out four small foxes that proved to be gray ones. These brought equally as good prices.

It now came the time when Mr. Nelson decided that he would move to the village. He bought a small place on the outskirts and there began to hunt more foxes. He learned that a fox had been caught in a trap in a nearby town and immediately went to the place. He found that the fox's leg was badly mutilated and he immediately employed a surgeon and the leg was amputated and the care taken of him was such as would be afforded a person. The fox proved to be of the black type but was to go with three legs.

Mr. Nelson decided that he would start a fox farm. He bought this fox with the three legs and this made the first one for his farm. He dug down into the ground several feet, making a concrete bottom with concrete sides to the top of the ground. Around this he placed heavy wire fencing with apartments for several hundred foxes. He began to catch red foxes and within two months he had 30 besides his black one and three raccoons. Late last fall he sold his three legged fox for over a thousand dollars but still continued to breed the red ones.

Mr. Nelson is about 35 years old and with part of his money has bought an automobile to do his hunting and trapping with and has made his home one of the best in the village. People look at him with envy and would like his secret of getting these foxes. It is said that he has natural ability in tracking a fox and by instinct can tell whether he has crossed the track of a fox. He makes his own preparation for attracting the foxes to him. He is able with this preparation when he is out in the woods to call a fox to him that may be some distance away. Mr. Nelson enjoys the work and his farm which already has cost him hundreds of dollars to get ready for his new business is one of the places of interest in this part of the country. During the summer he had over a thousand visitors to the farm.

another string of five scores each 117 or better.

"His best five for the season were 120, 119, 119 and 118, and the next best 118, 118, 118, 117, 117—a total of 1183. Mr. Meade was the fourth man to make a perfect score, 120 in 10 shots out of a possible 120. He made this score at Walnut Hill range, Nov. 10, 1903, using a standard rest target and telescope sights.



BRIGADIER GENERAL, ELLIOTT C. DILL.

mediately the party adjourned to the dining room. There Col. J. J. Pooler had prepared one of his best banquets.

At the conclusion of the dinner Inspector General Moriarty of Lewiston introduced Col. Dooley, chief of ordinance of the State, as the toastmaster. The colonel was given a royal reception. His serving in that capacity assured the functions of the place being properly carried out.

The speakers of the evening in-

service has meant to me and to know that in leaving, I have your best wishes. In the bottom of my heart you have my best wishes. I believe in you, gentlemen of the National Guard. I thank you."

There was not a man seated at the tables who was not genuinely sorry that General Dill was leaving the service of the state. There was not a man who was not pleased that he was moving up into a more lucrative position.

A CORRECTION

Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1914.

To the Editor of Maine Woods:
Will you kindly correct an error in your edition of Jan. 22, regarding clock at Rangeley. The clock is to be furnished by me, under contract with Mrs. L. H. Bowdoin, as a gift to the town, and a memorial to her son, Mr. Proctor. Mrs. Wheatland has no interest in it other than a well wisher.

The clock will not have luminous dials, but black and gold dials and will strike the hours, on a large bell in the belfry above the clock.

By publishing these corrections, you will confer a favor.

Yours truly,
Geo. H. Elson.

WAS GREAT RIFLE SHOT.

"Speaking of the Rev. I. L. Meade,

BUTTERFLIES

and moths wanted for collection. Highest prices paid. Outdoor summer work. Get complete book of instructions and details. Send 2c stamp. JAMES SINCLAIR, Entomologist, Dept. 9, Los Angeles Cal.

whose death occurred recently in Boston," said an Augusta citizen to a Kennebec Journal reporter a few days ago, "it may not be generally known, but Mr. Meade was probably one of the best rifle shots in the country. During his residence in Augusta he was devoted to this form of sport and liked nothing better than to get out on the range for an afternoon and practice. B. B. Wentworth, former overseer of the poor, also a good rifle shot, and Mr. Meade were great friends and the two passed many happy hours together on the range at the state campground. And they made some great scores.

"After Mr. Meade left Augusta and went to Massachusetts he became one of the best known rifle shots on the Walnut Hill range, shooting under the name of I. James. In 1903 he held the world's record for rest shooting at 200 yards—1183 points out of a possible 1200. Miss Partridge had until within a short time previous to that date held the record with 1182 points, and to beat her record Mr. Meade had to make one string of five scores each 118 or better and

Mountain View House

Mountain View, Maine

For further particulars write or address

L. E. BOWLEY,

Mountain View, Maine.

GRANT'S CAMPS, KENNEBAGO, MAINE

We do not approve of the hunters' license this fall, but we do not believe that it will keep everyone out of Maine. Our camps will be open all the season. Trains every day.

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We guarantee you a shot at a deer. Birds are more numerous than ever before. If you want real hunting, write JOE WHITE, Eustis, Maine, for booklet and particulars. Skinner, Maine after October 1.

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Without change of mechanism it handles .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges perfectly. The deep Ballard rifling develops maximum power and accuracy and adds years to the life of rifles.

The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your bead and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts, least parts of any .22—it is the quickest and easiest to clean. Just the gun you want! Ask any gun dealer.

WHERE THE GAME TRAIL LEADS

Sportsmen Who Yearly Come to the Maine Gameland and Count the Days As Banner Ones.

After a glance at the map of the Aroostook county—an area approximating 15,000 miles and for the most part an unbroken stretch of wilderness, it is easy to understand why this section is the pre-eminent big game region of the nation. Except for the towns on the extreme eastern and northern boundaries there is a vast forest area. There are many localities that have been penetrated only by the forerunners of the timberland operators and an occasional hunter, for comparatively few sportsmen leave what may be called "the beaten-path" of the game country.

This unexplored expanse explains the undiminished supply of moose and deer. In spite of the great amount of game brought out each year from the Aroostook country the supply seems to have suffered no diminution and the constantly increasing army of hunters find no falling off in the sport which has been Maine's boast for so many years.

To catalogue the game centers of Aroostook would mean the inclusion of nearly every station on the railroad. The Moosehead country, Katahdin Iron Works and the region thereabouts, the famous Norcross section, Grindstone, Patten, long celebrated as a game section, Squa Pan, Ashland, Masardis and Portage—these are a few of the regions renowned for the moose and deer. While all the older game centers make new records with each succeeding year, the newer country, north of Oakfield on the Fort Kent division of the B. & A., is making a mark that promises to equal those of the older and better known sections. This northern district has been accessible by railroad for only a comparatively few years but it is rapidly coming into favor with sportsmen. It is particularly popular with moose hunters and some fine prizes are brought down.

There are numerous large lakes and many little-travelled water-ways in this newer game section which offer uncommon opportunities for the hunters. The fact that they have been opened so recently explains the plentitude of game and it is but natural that the whole region from Oakland to Fort Kent is enjoying additional favor each season.

In referring to the table showing the season's game shipments, it

should be remembered that there is no account of the moose, deer and other game killed by woodsmen and consumed in the camps. It also



A CAMP ON CHESUNCOOK LAKE.

comparisons which might be unfavorable to a region which actually has a good record but which sends its game to one of these shipping points.

Choicest of the prizes that await should be observed that the shipment points are the clearing centers for game sections—Norcross for instance, handles much of the game which is killed within a wide range. With this in mind there will be no

vice is apt to make a racket through inexperience by walking on dry leaves and passing through the thickets. The crunching under foot and the crackling of twigs and branches is to be guarded against for the noise may mean the loss of a prize. A good guide will demonstrate how the passage over the trails may be made most quietly, in fact he will prove to be a constant source of informa-

game shipment record. Time was when caribou were as plentiful in Maine as the deer and moose but for some reason unaccounted for by naturalists and woodsmen, the caribou made a pretty general migration over the Canadian border. They are apt to come back at any time, naturalists say, but those remaining in the woods are protected by a close time. There are numerous fur-bearing animals which are frequently shot. Bears are always plentiful and there are sportsmen who aver that bear-hunting is as good fun as can be found.

For the gunner there are partridge, woodcock, black ducks, geese, snipe and quail, so it is plain that there is every opportunity for sport whether with rifle or gun.

In the early fall, with the opening of the game season on Oct. 1, the woods are generally dry. The no-

secure his full quota of deer and, if luck and skill are his, that prize par excellence—a moose.

Advice as to the type of rifle to use is a delicate matter. Every sportsman has his favorite and his arguments to support his choice. One man may advocate a certain type and the next two men you meet may have exactly opposite views. If you are not sufficiently skilled to make the decision for yourself, consult a fellow sportsman or guide in whom you have confidence.

There is no need of an extensive kit for a hunting trip, as a matter of fact the smaller it is the more comfortable for sportsman and guide. Woolen clothes are preferable by far to the fancy suits that are offered for the enticement of the hunter. They are not only warmer, but their softness makes it easier to go out on the trail without making a noise in going through bushes and underbrush. An old suit, a couple of flannel shirts, a cap, preferably with a visor, or a broad hat, extra underclothes and woolen stockings, moccasins or rubber overshoes, known locally as "lumbermen's rubbers," and of course a sweater, and you have an outfit sufficient for all needs.

Of course the sportsman will have a good-sized pocket-knife and a tight match-box and it is well to have a pocket map and a compass. If he wishes to be on the safe side and be prepared for an emergency which probably will not arise, he can take along a couple of bandages and a package of plaster. However, accidents rarely happen to mar the sportsman's holiday.

By no means all the comers to the Maine woods are intent on fishing and hunting. There are those who seek to restore broken health, others who come for relaxation after the stress of business cares. For all these the Aroostook country more than meets expectation.

INDIANS MAKE LARGE NUMBER OF BASKETS.

Quantities of Indian baskets have been made this winter by the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians at Pleasant Point reservation, Eastport for use in the eastern Maine sardine factories. Many kinds of machine



MAINE DEER ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

the sportsman coming to the Aroostook hunting grounds is the moose, rightly named "the monarch of the forest" and the largest antlered animal extant. The Maine woods have long been their favorite abode and it is the ambition of every sportsman to bring down a moose, in fact until they come out with one of these envied trophies they have hardly qualified for a place in the inner circle of the hunters' fraternity. During the summer months the moose are frequently come upon by canoeing parties. The big animals feast on lily pads that are found on the lakes and, too, keep near the water for occasional swims to rid themselves of the flies.

Deer are so numerous in the Aroostook country that they are anything but an uncommon sight. They can be counted by the dozens during the summer months and frequently large herds are seen by canoeists. Like the moose, they seek the cool waters during the warm weather and later take to the inland swamps and ridges. With the coming of snow they gather in yards in localities which offer food from the cedar, hemlock and other trees. When the stories are heard of the depredations of the deer in gardens and on farms, it is easy to realize how abundant they are and another convincing piece of evidence is the

tion on woodcraft. With the fall of the first snow there is the added pleasure of tracking the game. Many sportsmen are of the mind that the best time of all is after the early snowfall, although the October rains do much to minimize the noisy con-

ditions that exist at the season's opening. While there is considerable expense attached to the basket-making business, from the fact that the ash sticks have to be brought by train, numbers of the Indians make a good living from the sale of the baskets and toys.



THE CANOE OUTING IS AN ANNUAL EVENT.

EUSTIS TO HAVE FISH HATCHERY

Two Hatcheries to be Operated in Franklin County.

Another fish hatchery has been added to those operated by the state fish and game department and that without a great deal of expense to the state. The plant built and equipped by guides and sportsmen on a small brook a short distance above Eustis has been turned over to the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game and half a million eggs will be installed immediately.

Charles Coombs of Hallowell is now on the grounds and in charge of the hatchery. Arthur Briggs, general superintendent of hatcheries, started for Eustis Tuesday to arrange for the planting of the eggs. The Coburn heirs, owners of the land on which the hatchery stands, have notified the authorities that they may use all the land that is necessary for the operation of the plant, without additional charge.

This hatchery will serve the Dead River region and obviate the necessity of hauling from the Rangeley hatchery. Heretofore the hauling of the fry from the Rangeley plant has been a long and tedious process necessary before the fish could be planted in Dead River waters.

FORTUNE IN STRIPED BASS FOR MAINE VILLAGE.

Striped bass, tons of them, and all free for the labor of getting them up, have been the fortune of the little village of Parker's Head, near the mouth of the Kennebec river, says the Kennebec Journal. Hundreds of dollars have poured into the pockets of the men and boys and the story of the enormous harvest of bass will be told in Parker Head cottages for years to come.

Here for many years was located one of the best ice ponds and thousands of tons were shipped every winter until the rise of the American Ice Co. Since then the pond has not been used for any particular purpose and the dam which separated it from tidewater has worn away so that the water now rushes through there like a millrace.

While striped bass used to be quite plentiful farther up the river, the pond here was never a favorite place for these fish. During the cold snap of last week a big school of bass, evidently looking for warmer water, came into the harbor here, passed through the opening in the dam and entered the old ice pond. The swift current at the dam keeps a large area of the pond free from ice, but the water was so cold that the fish were benumbed and many floated against the ice.

Boys skating discovered them and the news soon spread. The open water, on the ebb tide, became filled with these frozen fish and scores of men in boats set at work picking them up. Others cut through the ice and with gaffs brought fish to the surface, while still others, in long-legged rubber boots, patrolled the flats at low water and gathered them up.

Though the temperature for a number of days was below zero, the men kept at work and several tons of fish, ranging in size from two to 10 pounds, were shipped to New York. Two Bath men hearing of the fish came down and bought two horse-sled loads of the fish, weighing more than a ton, for which they paid 16 cents a pound.

TAXIDERMISTS

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TAXIDERMIST

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MAINE WOODS,
Phillips, Maine

HUNTING AND FISHING MUST BE WATCHED AT GREAT BARRINGTON.

Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 17.

Since the close of the open deer season in this section there has been little to take up the interest of the local sportsmen and from now on there will be a few who will take up the sport of hunting rabbits. The large jack rabbits are becoming rather plentiful in this immediate section having crossed over from the New York state line during the past few years. The sportsmen have found it good sport hunting these large rabbits and a number of well-trained dogs are kept in Great Barrington especially for the sport. A few years ago no one thought of hunting rabbits and it was not until recently that the sport became popular. A few years ago no one would consider rabbit hunting except with the ferrets which were used on the quiet. At present the unlawful means of hunting is not used to any great extent for the game laws are more rigidly enforced. There has been an effort made to have an open season on pheasants but it is not probable that this will be brought about for some years as many figure there are now plenty of pheasants killed in this section. They are very plentiful and quite tame and no one would have the least bit of trouble in getting all of the pheasants they desired if the law was once taken off and it would mean that they would soon be exterminated. The falling off in the number of partridges has been attributed to one thing and another, but the live sportsmen who have followed the situation carefully cannot but admit that they are fast becoming extinct. For years the falling off in numbers was attributed to the foxes, wild cats and other animals, but during recent years the foxes have been hunted and there has been a bounty on wild cats which has helped to lessen their numbers. In spite of this the partridges have been becoming fewer each season and their lessening in numbers cannot be directly attributed to the animals which frequent the woods. In past years when they were so numerous there were more foxes and wild cats than at present and yet in those days partridges were plentiful. The birds have not in the past had sufficient protection to permit their increase and now that they are becoming extinct a number of causes are attributed to the loss in numbers each year. During the last fall there were few birds killed as compared with former years.

The trout brooks are about in the same condition and while there is a continued effort being made to restock them yet there seems to be little real progress made along these lines. The reason is that the trout are placed in the streams when they are altogether too small and are swept away by the swift water or

devoured by the larger fish. There seems to be little use in placing the small fry in the large streams in this section and when they are placed in the smaller streams they are generally killed during the dry seasons when many of the smaller streams practically disappear. One good trout brook in this section was completely dry for a stretch of several miles last summer and what small trout there were in that section were probably killed then. When good sized fingerlings are placed in the local streams some good results can be looked for as a certain percent of them will be able to survive the conditions which the fry cannot. There seems to be some doubt as to the fishing prospects for the coming spring, because there was so little water in the brooks and rivers during the greater part of the summer and fall. The fishing season was over early last summer on account of the low water, and during the month of June, which is generally good for trout fishing there was very little good sport to be had on account of the extreme low water, a very common occurrence at that time of the year. Just what effect this has had on the fishing for the coming season cannot at present be predicted, but it is safe to say that there will not be as many trout taken from the local streams this spring. Smaller trout and fewer have been the average baskets during the past few year and for one to be sure of a good catch some distance has had to be traveled and this will probably continue to be the case unless there is some change in the present law.

A shorter season is needed in this section to protect the speckled beauties. When the law was open at April 15th, it was plenty early enough and then one suffered considerably from the cold, but since the law has been changed to the 1st of April it makes quite a little difference in the numbers that are taken, for if there are trout in the streams that have wintered there it is not a difficult matter for one to catch them early in the season. When the waters are cold there is little sport in catching them for they are very sluggish and do not bite with the vim that they do later in the season when they have commenced to move up the streams. In this section there are also some fishways needed that will enable the trout that run up from the Housatonic river to continue their way up the streams and not be hindered and have to be caught or return to the Housatonic river for the winter. In some sections of Green river large schools of trout can be seen late in the fall and if they could go on their way up the stream few of them would find their way back to the Housatonic, but would winter in the smaller streams and also deposit their fry in places where they could live and grow. The sportsmen in this section do not favor any law whereby it would be necessary for a fisherman to take out a license for it is argued that this is a sport that anyone should be allowed to enjoy if they can find sufficient land that is not posted.

Although it is rather early for one to predict on the coming summer prospects yet the real estate agents claim that there is a steady increase in inquiries for places for the coming season, and if the present indications amount to much this section will have a busy season. Many applications for furnished summer cottages have been received and most of the applicants state that they will come here later to look the places over and decide at that time whether or not they will spend the summer here. Last year the season was a rather quiet one early, but during the later part there were many summer people in this section. Many people who had been in the habit of coming here went to other resorts for their vacation and it seems quite probable that most of them will return this year for summering in the Berkshires. This section of the country is fast increasing in popularity as a summer resort place and many feel that it cannot be surpassed unless one spends a large amount of money to go some distance. Many of the boarding-house keepers in the surrounding towns plan to enlarge their houses in order to accommodate more people during the coming season. In Monterey a number of changes have been contemplated for most of the farmers in the little hill town have for a number of years made it a part of their business to keep summer boarders and in this way they have been able to increase their yearly income. It has also had a tendency to raise the

valuation of farm land a little in that section of the county.

Lake Garfield has been improved during the past year and it will be a much more attractive place than ever. The large Burlap estate in that section was sold some weeks ago to a party who is having the house fitted up as a resort place for people who are recovering from treatments at the various hospitals in New York and other large cities. Many of these patients are unable to spend large amounts for suitable places for rest and recreation and it is proposed to make this estate a place where those needing a few weeks' rest can afford to come. Already the proprietors have several people at the house and the indications are that it will become quite popular in this line. The country affords the patients ample room and recreation and in most instances they are greatly improved after a few weeks' rest at the resort. The property is being generally improved and the house will be enlarged to meet the demands.—Springfield Republican

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

A large flock of snowflakes are spending a few days on College street up near the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lord, in Lewiston, and they are having many visitors from among the bird lovers of the city. One afternoon 200 or more birds must have been there in one of the elm trees. "Why they look just like leaves on the tree," said one of the visitors who telephoned to the Sun about them.

Here's a story—a true story—as told Tuesday by a well-known store-keeper on Water street, Hallowell. It seems that this dealer has been troubled of late by a rat which has persisted in gnawing holes in and about the store, attacking various articles displayed in the showcases, and, in fact, causing a general destruction of things, big and little, in the place. After baiting and setting all the rat-traps available without any results, whatever, rat poison was scattered. But this, so it appeared, was only an appetizer for the rat, at it was every bit devoured by him for several nights in succession. At last, the store-keeper's patience gave out, and an investigation was immediately begun. After considerable exertion the rat's nest was found but in the struggle Mr. (or Mrs.) Rat made a spectacular escape. The nest was taken out, however, and with it came the secret of why the poison had not effected the animal. Beside the nest lay a sample box of dyspepsia tablets, with a hole gnawed in one end of it, and every tablet missing. According to the last report the rat is still at large.—Kennebec Journal.

On the flats between Squirrel Point and Hinkle's Landing on the Kennebec below Bath, hundreds on hundreds of wild ducks are passing the winter, unmolested by hunters, who have a respect for the federal game laws that they never seemed to have for the State laws. Every light-house keeper now, under the law, constitutes himself a warden to protect the game birds. One can walk close up to the ducks, so tame are they this winter. Such a sight as these ducks in the lower river and off Bald Head at Small Point was never seen before in this vicinity.

The coming of winter this year found every icelhouse on the Kennebec river empty, and while no orders have been received to fill any houses except those at the Berry house and the Cedar Gear house in Dresden, there is a reason to believe in view of the shortage of ice last season that the ice harvest along the river will become general before many weeks. The keynote to the whole situation is of course the outcome on the Hudson river. If the operators get a good crop there it will mean that just so much less ice will be harvested in Maine, but if on the other hand the cold weather goes back on them in New York, as it is very apt to do they will have to look to the old Kennebec, which never fails of a good supply and of the best possible quality.

Henry T. Capen, formerly proprietor of the Augusta House, who has been in Augusta recently has gone to Deer Island, Moosehead lake, where he is this winter conducting logging operations.

START on your fall hunt supplied with Peters Shells—the ammunition that you can always depend on for shooting quality and results.

It is not necessary to use high-priced ammunition to win success at the traps or in the field.

Peters
"STEEL WHERE STEEL BELONGS"
SHOT GUN SHELLS

give real and complete satisfaction, but their cost is within the reach of all. Barton Lewis won the U. S. Amateur Championship at Dayton, O., June 17, 1913, scoring 195 out of 200 with Peters "Target"—medium priced shell for Bulk Smokeless. Chas. A. Young won the Professional Championship of the United States, scoring 197 out of 200 with Peters "High Gun"—medium priced Shell for Dense Smokeless.

Say PETERS when buying ammunition for your next tournament or hunt. Sportsmen's Handy Book, with 1913 Game Laws. FREE for the asking.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO
Branches: NEW YORK NEW ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO



GENUINE PALMER

Waterproof, Oil Tan Moccasins Tanned and manufactured by the original JOHN PALMER who for over thirty years has made the best moccasins in North America.

In complete assortment for immediate delivery.



Catalogue on request
SOLE AGENT FOR U.S.A.

CLARK-HUTCHINSON
COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

NAKED GIRL TO TRY WOODS LIFE.

Attractive and a Resourceful Woods Woman, She Will Emulate Joe Knowles Stunt.

Although her identity has not yet been revealed to a waiting world, the announcement is made in Bath upon the authority of the girl's father himself. It is said, that a young and attractive young woman will enter the Maine woods naked and alone next summer for a two months' stay. She proposes to emulate the alleged experience of the much discussed Joe Knowles and will return to civilization, she declares, fully clothed and in good health.

The announcement of the proposed expedition is made by a Bath man who is an enthusiastic hunter and who spends much of his time, when in the woods, at a camp at Deer pond. He says the father of the young woman in question has confided her plans to him, although he is not at present at liberty to make her name public. She proposes to enter the woods without a stitch of clothing next summer and will remain there without weapons, food, utensils, or matches. The girl is young, beautiful and possessed of extraordinary physique. She is also thoroughly familiar with woods life. The exact section of the state which she will choose for her experiment is not yet decided upon.

GAME WARDEN POLLARD HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Friends of Capt. W. T. Pollard, the veteran game warden in the service of the state, will be sorry to learn that he is confined to his home in Foxcroft, suffering from a badly frozen neck and face and frost-

bitten fingers and legs as the result of exposure last week while on a trip from the Katahdin Iron Works region to Moosehead Lake. The Dover-Foxcroft correspondent of the Bangor Commercial, in speaking of Capt. Pollard's experience, has the following:

"Last Tuesday when the thermometers ranged down around 30 below zero in the Moosehead lake region, Capt. Pollard on snowshoes was making his way alone toward Roach pond. During the day he tramped some 14 miles a part of the distance in the woods and some of the way facing a gale of wind across Roach pond. He realized that he was cold but failed to realize how badly he was chilled until he reached Roach river. Here he discovered that his face and neck were frozen, his fingers frozen and the inside of his legs chilled. Had the distance to shelter been much further he doubts if he would have lived in the intense cold.

"On Wednesday, when the weather was almost as cold as on the previous day, he proceeded to Lily Bay and on Thursday managed to make his way on foot to Greenville where he embarked on the Bangor & Aroostook and came to Foxcroft.

"The cold tramp of Capt. Pollard toward Roach pond was the last lap of a trip alone in the woods which started in the Katahdin Iron Works region with Moosehead lake as the objective point. The warden expected to find shelter at some camps along the way but found them deserted. It was one of the longest trips of the winter and an experience that he does not care to repeat."

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN MAINE WOODS. LOW ADVERTISING RATES.

THE AMERICAN FIELD

THE SPORTSMAN'S NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA
(Published weekly, Established 1874.)

Subscription \$4. a year, \$2. for 6 months: Sample copy free if you mention Maine Woods

The American Field collects news by its own staff representatives and special reporters, giving authoritative reports of leading events in the sportsman's world. Its recreative columns are always replete with interesting articles and contribution and open a wide field for discussion of all subjects that interest sportsmen.

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Address AMERICAN FIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY
801 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

SANDY RIVER & RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD TIME TABLE

In Effect, December 15th, 1913.

STRONG

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Strong for Farmington at 8:23 A. M. and 3:37 P. M.; for Phillips at 12:41 P. M. and 5:47 P. M. and for Rangeley at 8:16 P. M. and for Kingfield and Bigelow at 6:50 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 8:16 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.

MAINE WOODS

ISSUED WEEKLY

J. W. Brackett Co.
Phillips, Maine

L. B. BRACKETT,
Business Manager

OUTING EDITION

8 pages \$1.00 per year

LOCAL EDITION

12 and 16 pages \$1.50 per year
Canadian, Mexican, Cuban and Panama sub-
scription 50 cents extra. Foreign subscription
75 cents extra.

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 of your paper
changed, please give the old as well as new
address.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1914

The following changes in the post-
age rates recently issued by the
Postmaster General will be of inter-
est to our readers:

Office of the Postmaster
General,
Washington, December 6, 1913.

CHANGES IN WEIGHT LIMIT AND
POSTAGE RATES FOR
FOURTH-CLASS MAT-
TER.

Order No. 7706.

On and after January 1, 1914, the
limit of weight of parcels of fourth-
class mail for delivery within the
first and second zones shall be in-
creased from 20 to 50 pounds and in
the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh
and eight zones from 11 to 20 pound

The rate of postage on parcels ex-
ceeding 4 ounces in weight in the
third, fourth, fifth, and sixth zones
shall be as follows:

Third Zone.—Six cents for the first
pound and two cents for each
additional pound or fraction there-
of.

Fourth Zone.—Seven cents for the
first pound and four cents for each
additional pound or fraction there-
of.

Fifth Zone.—Eight cents for the
first pound and six cents for each
additional pound or fraction there-
of.

Sixth Zone.—Nine cents for the
first pound and eight cents for
each additional pound or fraction
thereof.

All regulations or parts of regula-
tions in conflict herewith are hereby
rescinded.

A. S. Burleson,
Postmaster General.

SOUTH AUBURN FUR DEALER
SHIPS TO PARIS.

A South Auburn fur dealer has
already shipped more than \$200,000
worth of furs to Paris this season.
The first shipment was made Dec. 10
when over \$100,000 worth of choice
skins were sent across the ocean to
the French capital. A large portion
of these finally bring up in St.
Petersburg where they are largely
purchased by the nobility. Quite
recently he sent another invoice
which included at least a dozen silve
gray and black foxes. In the group
of furs were eight silver grays cost-
ing \$6000 and a sea otter for which
he paid \$1200.

NYOIL
FOR
GUNS AND
FISH-RODS

William F. Nye is the great-
est 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 required. It pre-
vents rust and gives perfect lubrica-
tion. 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.

MAINE WOODS GAME DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT

Total of 4,644,115 Fish Planted in
1913 and Over \$50,000 Col-
lected in Fees and Fines.

Below will be found the third install-
ment of the complete report of Fish
and Game Department for the year.
We shall publish the same from week
to week as we have time and space, as
we are sure our readers will be inter-
ested in having a complete report of
what the department and the state are
doing to further the interests and pleas-
ure of the sportsmen, as well as for the
interests of our State.

Report of the Moosehead Lake Hatch-
ery for the Year 1913.

George A. Falconer, Supt.

No land-locked salmon eggs were
taken at this hatchery fall of 1912.

Received from the Oquossoc
Hatchery, 200,000

Loss from time of receipt of
eggs to time of hatching, 5,000

Number hatched, 195,000

Loss from time of hatching to
time of planting, 113,000

Number planted, 82,000

These fish were liberated in the
following waters:

Sept. 29, Piper Pond,

taken at this hatchery fall of 1912.

Received from Rowe's Trout

Farm, West Buxton, eggs

that the state purchased, 300,000

(The superintendent reports that

these trout eggs were received in

bad condition)

Loss from time of receipt of

eggs to time of hatching, 55,000

Number hatched, 245,000

Loss from time of hatching to

time of planting, 10,000

Number planted, 235,000

These fish were liberated in the

following waters:

May 23, Bunker Pond,

Blanchard, 5,000

23, Little Morey Pond,

Shirley, 5,000

23, Foss Pond,

Abbott, 10,000

26, Upper Greenwood

Pond, Onawa, 5,000

23, Lake Hebron,

Monson, 10,000

Moosehead Lake

Waters, 200,000

No square-tailed trout were wint-

ered at this hatchery in 1912 and

1913.

No square-tailed trout eggs have

been taken at this hatchery this fall.

No land-locked salmon eggs have

been taken at this hatchery this

fall.

Report of the Enfield Hatchery for

the Year 1913.

Charles E. Darling, Supt.

108,000 land-locked salmon eggs

12, Cold Stream Lake,
Enfield, 20,000

No land-locked salmon were wint-

ered at this hatchery in 1912 and

1913.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT

No square-tailed trout eggs were

taken at this hatchery in 1912.

Received from Rowe's Trout

Farm, West Buxton, eggs

that the state purchased, 600,000

Loss from time of receipt of

eggs to time of hatching, 75,000

Number hatched, 525,000

Loss from time of hatching to

time of planting, 50,000

Number planted, 475,000

These fish were liberated in the

following waters:

May 7, Blunts Pond,

Lamoine, 5,000

7, Nash Lake,

Calais, 10,000

7, Hopkins Pond,

Clinton, 10,000

7, Little Patten Pond,

Ellsworth, 10,000

14, Bubble Pond, Mt.

Desert Island, 5,000

14, Page Stream, Mt.

Desert Island, 5,000

15, Eagle Lake,

Han. Co., 5,000

15, Duck Brook, Mt.

Desert Island, 5,000

15, Fox Pond, T. 10,

Han. Co., 5,000

15, Round Pond,

T. 10, Han. Co., 5,000

15, Donnell's Pond,

Bradley and
Clifton, 10,000

22, Bradbury Brook,

Clifton, 10,000

22, Sunkhaze Stream,

Pen. and Han.

Cos., 15,000

23, Donnell's Pond,

Franklin, 5,000

23, Little Duck Pond,

T. 10, Hah. Co., 5,000

23, Kelley Lake,

Marshfield, 10,000

24, Hobart Lake,

Edmunds, 5,000

24, Stony Brook, Bailey-

ville & Baring, 10,000

24, Grand Lake,

Wash. Co., 10,000

24, Pennamaquan Lake,

Charlotte, and

Baring, 10,000

28, Upper Patten Pond,

Orland, Ellsworth,

and Surry, 5,000

28, Patten Pond, Ells-

worth and Surry, 5,000

June 2, St. Croix River, at

Vanceboro, 5,000

2, Lambert Lake, Lam-

bert Lake T., 10,000

5, Hinckley Brook, T.

33, Han. Co., 10,000

5, Peaked Mountain, T.

19, Wash. Co., 5,000

19, Schoodic Lake,

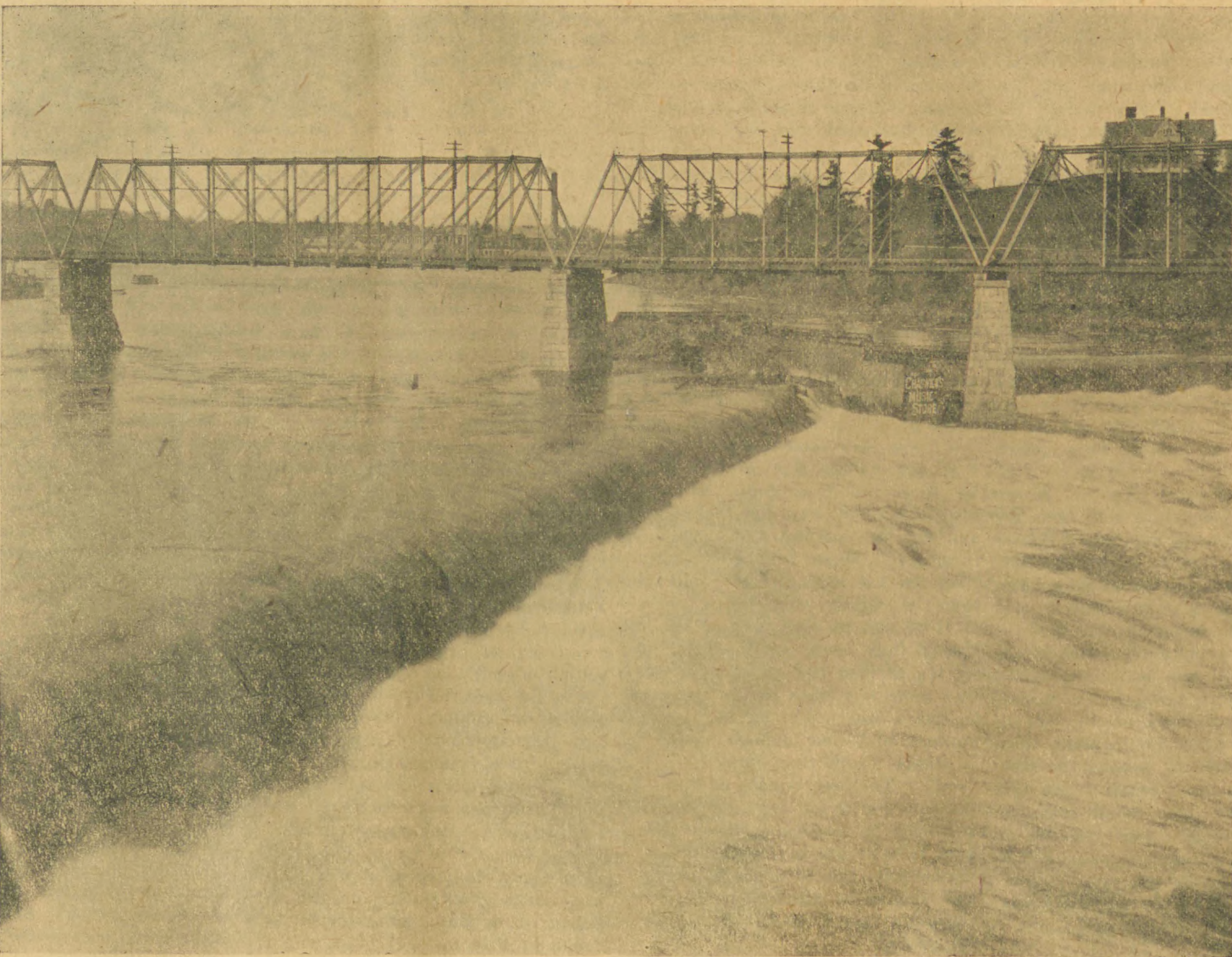
Pisc. Co., 10,000

25, Cold Stream Lake,

Enfield, 100,000

25, Whitten Brook,

Winterport, 5,000



The Fall of Water on the Kennebec River at Waterville Furnishes Many Thousands of Horse Power for Industrial Purposes

Monson, 5,000

30, Sebec Lake,

Sebec, 15,000

Oct. 1, Onawa Lake,

Onawa, 10,000

2, Big Fish Pond,

Jackman, 5,000

2, Wood Lake,

Jackman, 5,000

2, Crocker Pond,

Jackman, 5,000

2, Beattie Pond,

Lowelltown, 2,500

2, Supply Pond,

Jackman, 2,500

6, Roach Pond,

Kokadjo, 5,000

6, Chesuncook Lake,

Pisc. Co., 10,000

6, Whetstone Pond,

Abbott, 5,000

6, Foss Pond,

Abbott, 2,000

6, North Pond,

Elliottsville, 5,000

10, Onawa Lake,

Onawa, 2,000

17, Big Houston Pond,

T. 7, R. 9., 3,000

28,000 land-locked salmon were

wintered at this hatchery winter of

1912 and 1913.

Loss through winter and

summer, 23,000

These fish were liberated in the

following waters:

Oct. Moosehead Lake, 5,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT

No square-tailed trout eggs were

were taken at this hatchery in 1912.

Loss from time of taking to

time of hatching, 9,826

Number hatched, 98,174

Loss from time of hatching to

time of planting, 18,674

Number planted, 79,500

These fish were liberated in the

following waters:

Sept. 18, St. Croix River,

at Vanceboro, 5,000

19, Lambert Lake,

Lambert

Lake T., 5,000

20, Brewer Pond,

Orrington, 5,000

22, Spednic Lake,

Wash. Co., 5,750

23, Green Lake,

Dedham and

Ellsworth, 5,000

25, Molasses Pond,

Eastbrook, 5,000

26, Donnell's Pond,

Franklin, 2,500

26, Donnell's Pond,

Franklin, 2,500

29, Hatcase Pond,

Dedham and

Eddington, 2,500

30, Jackson Brook Lake,

Brookton, 3,500

30, Simon Lake,

Topfield, 2,000

Oct. 1, Grand and Spednic

Lakes, Aroos,

and Wash. Cos., 5,750

4, Nicaous Lake, T.

40-41, Han. Co., 10,000

Franklin Co., 5,000

15, Wagus Lake, T. 9,

10 & 16, Han. Co., 5,000

15, Molasses Pond,

Eastbrook, 5,000

15, Molasses Pond,

Eastbrook, 5,000

16, Hopkins Pond,

Clifton, 5,000

16, Flanders Pond,

Sullivan, 5,000

16, Little Tunk Stream,

Sullivan, 5,000

16, Tunk Pond,

Han. Co., 5,000

16, Little Tunk Stream,

Sullivan, 5,000

16, Little Tunk Pond,

Sullivan, 5,000

May 17, Bog Stream,

Northfield, 5,000

17, South Beaver Dam

Brook, T. 26,

Wash. Co., 5,000

17, Rocky Lake,

Whiting, 10,000

17, Spring River, Wash

and Han. Cos., 5,000

17, Cherryfield Pond,

Cherryfield, 5,000

19, Eagle Lake, Mt.

Desert Island, 5,000

21, Indian River Stream,

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—Bay horse, nine years old. Weight 1200. Work or drive. B. F. Beal.

FOR SALE—Beef by a side or quarter. B. F. Beal.

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, Fordhooke 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—Collie pups, mother, Collie; father, Arthur Beedy dog, Collie and English shepherd. W. R. Davenport.

FOR SALE—About twenty cords of good dry wood either four foot or stove wood. Cord wood, \$4.50; stove wood, \$5.50. Mrs. Emma Raymond. Farmer's telephone 12-6.

FOR SALE—Shaw's Pneumatic Smoker for \$2.00 each postpaid. Order now Elbridge G. Brooks, Greensboro, Fla.

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.

WANTED.

WANTED—A few new milch cows and calves. A. S. Beedy, Phillips.

WANTED—Man and wife capable of running boarding house for a responsible manufacturing company in New Hampshire. State wages expected. Company to furnish all supplies. Room and board 15 people. Meals 30. House steam heated and electric lights. Address L. M. Gamwell, in care Exchange Hotel, Farmington, Maine, or New Durham, N. H.

WE ARE booking orders for Hedges now to be shipped March 1, 1914. If interested write Bartlett & Spaulding, East Sumner, Maine.

Music Kept Up.

The mother of one family of small children always takes the hour after the children are snugly tucked in bed to keep up her music. It gives the mother an opportunity to enjoy her music and teaches the children to listen and enjoy fine music.

Truest Moments.

Count always your highest moments your truest moments. Believe that in the time when you were the greatest and most spiritual man or woman then you were your truest self.—John Wesley.

Maine Woods Ads. Pay Best Because it Reaches the People You Want for Customers. Try it.



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

LITERARY SOCIETY ENTERTAINED

Seventeen Snowshoe to Kennebago Rev. J. J. Hull Addresses Meetings.

Rangeley, Jan. 27.—Monday evening the Literary society was entertained at the home of Mrs. F. B. Colby, the committee for entertainment this month being Mrs. Colby, Mrs. S. B. McCard and Mrs. C. H. Neal. Refreshments of Spanish sandwiches, cake, cocoa with whip cream were served during the evening. During the past month the club has been studying South America.

A jolly party numbering 17 enjoyed a snow shoe trip up the Kennebago road Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. O. R. Rowe left Tuesday morning for Portland to have her eyes treated.

Master Don Pillsbury has been ill for the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Osman Wright have gone to keeping house in the lower end of the C. H. Harris house, Main street.

Master Hayden Tibbetts entertained friends Monday night after school in honor of his tenth birthday. The time was pleasantly passed playing games. Birthday cake and ice cream were served and Master Hayden received many nice gifts. Those present were: Lemuel Milbury, Wilfred Hoar, Richard Herrick, Caxton Brown, Henry Pratt, Lewis Blanchard, Clayton Arnburg, Payson Tibbetts, Walter Tibbetts.

At the Rangeley church, Sunday, Rev. J. J. Hull spoke at both the morning and evening service. In the morning he used as his subject, "The Call to Duty." During the Sunday school hour the men gathered in the Church Parlor where Mr. Hull addressed them in his usual pleasing manner. Music for the evening service was furnished by the Choral association, Mrs. C. B. Harris presiding at the organ.

Miss L. M. Densmore, a trained nurse is caring for the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dunham.

Mrs. Margaret Murphy who has been spending the winter with her son, C. C. Murphy, left Tuesday morning for Massachusetts to spend the remainder of the season with her daughter.

Mrs. Albert Carlton and son Donald of Phillips are guests at Ira D. Hoar's for a few weeks.

Saturday evening at six o'clock the prominent men of the town to the number of 75 enjoyed a baked bean supper at Russell hall. At the close of the supper a Men's League was organized and the following officers chosen: President, E. I. Herrick; 1st Vice Pres., Dr. Charles S. Stuart; 2nd Vice Pres., J. Sherman Hoar; Sec. and Treas., H. C. Riddle; Ex. Com., Dr. F. B. Colby, H. A. Furbish, H. A. Childs, Wm. Tomlinson, J. A. Russell. Dr. A. M. Ross, Lyman Kempton and Leon Robbins were chosen a nominating committee. During the supper hour music was furnished by the Rangeley orchestra. Rev. J. J. Hull gave a very interesting address during the evening which was much enjoyed.

Mrs. Ansel Soule and Mrs. A. S. Tucker have been on the sick list the past week.

Miss Sarah M. Soule is caring for Mrs. Henry V. Kimball.

James Mathieson is at home for a few days from Indian Rock.

Walter Twombly has returned home from Dr. Colby's much improved in health.

O. R. Rowe went to Phillips to attend the afternoon and evening meeting presided over by Rev. J. J. Hull on the Boy Problem. Thursday Mr. Rowe accompanied Mr. Hull to Kingfield, Friday they were at Stratton, arriving in Rangeley Saturday night.

One of the most popular events of the season was the public installation given by the Pythian Sisters Thursday evening. The Grand Officers presiding during the work were as follows: G. P. C., Alice Oakes; G. M. E. C., Cora Porter; G. E. S., Nora Pillsbury; G. M., Alice Herrick. The following officers were obligated and installed: G. of O. T., Annie Tomlinson; P. of T., Guida Nile; M. of R. and C., Myrtle Hoar; M. of F., Ida Hinkley; M., Clara Rector, E. J., Mabel Hoar; E. S., Minnie Pillsbury; M. E. C., Emma P. McCard; P. C., Edna Hinkley. At the close of the installation ceremony the public work was exemplified by the degree staff as follows: Mistresses, Ada Sprague, Josie Hoar, Cora Huntoon, Alice Herrick, Cora

Porter, Alice Arnburg, Helen Stewart, Helen Huntoon, Minnie Spiller. The bugle calls were given by Howard Herrick and Mrs. C. B. Harris presided at the piano during the exercises. The flower girls were Pauline Rector, Eva Arnburg, Mabelle and Myrtelle Harnden. A short program was enjoyed as follows: Song, H. O. Huntoon; Reading, Helen Raymond; Solo, Miss Elizabeth Gifford; Reading, Mabel Hoar; Duet, Muriel Hoar and Susie Tibbetts; Reading, Minnie Pillsbury; Piano Solo, Bertha Russell; Reading, Minnie Haley. Mrs. C. B. Harris, John Russell and Minnie Pillsbury were the committee in charge of the program. In the banquet hall, refreshments of ice cream, cake and coffee were served by the following committee, Mrs. C. W. Barrett, Mrs. F. B. Burns, Mrs. F. B. Colby, Mrs. H. A. Childs, Mrs. H. A. Furbish. Over 200 were present and many expressions of pleasure were heard on every side.

GAME DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from page four.)

time of planting, 2,385
Number planted, 37,615
These fish were liberated in the following waters:
May 14, Phillips, Lake, 5,000
Dedham, 5,000
12, Whetstone Pond, 5,000
Guilford, 5,000
12, Cold Stream Lake, 22,615
Enfield, 22,615
12, Donnell's Pond, 5,000
Franklin, 5,000
20,000 togue eggs have been taken at this hatchery this fall.
216,000 land-locked salmon eggs have been taken at this hatchery this fall.
No square-tailed trout eggs have been taken at this hatchery this fall.

Report of Raymond Hatchery for the Year 1913.

Geo. A. Libby, Supt.
900,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery in 1912.
Shipped to other hatcheries 450,000 as follows:
Feb. 18, shipped to New Jersey Fish Commission, 130,000
18, shipped to Rowe's Trout Farm, Bar Mills, 20,000
21, shipped to Camden Fish Hatchery, Camden, Me., 80,000
25, shipped to New Jersey Fish Commission, 120,000
28, shipped to Camden Hatchery, Camden, Me., 100,000
Loss from time of taking to time of hatching, 50,000
Number hatched, 400,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting, 40,000
Number planted, 241,000
These fish were liberated in the following waters:
May 27, Shipped to Camden Hatchery, 40,000
June 14, Moose Pond, Denmark, 10,000
16, Long Lake, Harrison, 10,000
21, Highland Lake, Harrison, 10,000
23, Ossipee Pond, Waterboro, 20,000
24, Jordan River, Raymond, 20,000
24, Panther Pond, Raymond, 15,000
28, Shipped to Auburn Hatchery, 10,000
July 2, Jordan River, Raymond, 25,000
Oct. 4, Adams Pond, Bridgton, 5,000
6, Peabody Pond, Sebago, Naples and Bridgton, 2,500
7, Peabody Pond, Sebago, Naples and Bridgton, 2,500
9, Bonny Eagle Pond, Standish and Buxton, 2,000
10, Horn Pond, Limington, 2,500
14, Square Pond, Shapleigh and Acton, 2,500
21, Square Pond, Shapleigh and Acton, 5,000
23, Mousam Lake, Shapleigh and Acton, 5,000
27, Lake Kezar, Lovell, 5,000
28, Sabbathday Lake, New Gloucester, 5,000
31, Lake Kezar,

Lovell, 6,000
Nov. 3, Bonny Eagle Pond, Standish and Buxton, 5,000
5, Lake Kezar, Lovell, 3,000
11, Kennebunk Pond, Kennebunk, 5,000
18, Kennebunk Pond, Kennebunk, 5,000
21, Moose Pond, Denmark, 5,000
22, Moose Pond, Denmark, 5,000
25, Great East Lake, Acton, 5,000
Dec. 3, Great East Lake, Acton, 5,000
In hatchery to be wintered, 119,000
129,000 land-locked salmon were wintered at this hatchery in 1912 and 1913.
Loss through winter and summer, 10,000
These fish were liberated in the following waters:
Yearlings
Oct. 13, Panther Pond, Raymond, 5,000
30, Sebago Lake, So. Casco, 4,000
Nov. 5, Lake Kezar, Lovell, 1,000
7, Crooked River, Tributary to Sebago Lake, 2,000
Nov. 8, Crooked River, Tributary to Sebago Lake, 3,000
10, Kettle Cove, Tributary to Sebago Lake, 3,000
13, Crooked River, Tributary to Sebago Lake, 3,000
Number of yearlings in hatchery to be wintered, 88,000
Two-year olds.
June 27, Sebago Lake, Cumberland Co., 10,000
SQUARE-TAILED TROUT
No square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery in the fall of 1912.
Received from Rowe's Trout Farm, West Buxton, eggs that the state purchased, 120,000
Loss from time these eggs were received at Raymond to time of hatching, 2,000
Number hatched, 118,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting, 3,000
Number planted, 115,000
These fish were liberated in the following waters:
May 22, Panther Pond, Raymond, 15,000
24, Thomas Pond, Casco, 10,000
29, Pottuck Stream, Dayton, 5,000
29, Cooks Brook, Hollis, 5,000
June 2, Ward's Brook, Fryeburg, 5,000
2, Kezar River, Lovell, 5,000
2, Cold River, Stow, 5,000
4, Forest Pond, Parsonsfield, 5,000
7, Lone Pond, Waterboro, 5,000
11, Crystal Lake, Harrison, 10,000
12, Long Pond, Shapleigh and Acton, 10,000
17, A Stream, South Berwick, 10,000
Lone Pond, Waterboro, 10,000
20, Jordan River, Raymond, 15,000
No square-tailed trout were wintered at this hatchery in 1912 and 1913.
1,125,000 land-locked salmon eggs have been taken at this hatchery this fall.
No square-tailed trout eggs have been taken at this hatchery this fall.

GAME SHIPMENTS 1913.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Deer shipped, 2,611
Moose shipped, 34
Bears shipped, 21
This company also states that their agents report the following game killed and not shipped:
Deer killed and not shipped, 1,828
Moose killed and not shipped, 60
Bears killed and not shipped, 27
SANDY RIVER AND RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD.
Deer shipped, 510
Bears shipped, 3
Deer killed and not shipped, 151
BRIDGTON AND SACO RIVER RAILROAD.
Deer killed and not shipped, 22
BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK RAILROAD.

Deer shipped, 2,633
Moose shipped, 58
Bears shipped, 10
Total number of deer reported killed and shipped, 5754
Total number of deer reported killed and not shipped, 2001
Total number of bears reported killed and shipped, 31
Total number of bears reported killed and not shipped, 27
Total number of moose reported killed and shipped, 92
Total number of moose reported killed and not shipped, 60

HOLMAN DAY ATTENDING FIRST REHEARSAL.

Holman Day of the Windsor, Portland, is in New York to be present at the rehearsals of his play, "Along Came Ruth," which is to be produced by Henry W. Savage.

Mr. Day is also at work upon an adaptation for Henry W. Savage of "La Demoisele du Magasin" ("The Girl of the Department Store"), a French comedy with music. Mr. Day is to give a New England setting and character to the scenes and roles.

In his verses and tales Mr. Day has successfully transferred to Maine farmer, storekeeper, lumberman, lawyer, schoolmistress, farmer's wife, jack-of-all-trades and sailor to the life, with all the harshness that has resulted from toilsome winning of a living from a stubborn soil, and all the humor of shrewd provincialism that is not untouched by the educational and political tendencies of the day.

GOVERNOR HAINES HAS PLANS FOR HANDLING LOBSTER PROBLEM IN MAINE.

Governor William T. Haines has returned from Washington, where he went to lead the plea for protection of the lobster industry in Maine, and gives out the following interview:

"After the hearing, I left Washington on the 3 p. m. train. Our commissioner and the others from Maine who went with me remained for another conference with the U. S. commissioner in the afternoon, when they worked out the details for future action. There is only one point now remaining to be settled, and that is, "What shall be done with the seed lobsters after the seed is removed by the U. S. government at their hatchery and the lobsters are returned to the ones from whom they were purchased, the dealers and fishermen." As the law now is, they cannot be sold to the trade, but the state can buy them and place them again in the water from whence they were taken.

"But we can amend our laws and permit them to be sold for food. This is the problem that the state has on its hands to work out during the next session of the Legislature, and is the only remaining problem in connection with the seed lobster business, so far as the state is concerned, that I can see.

"My idea is that we should increase our appropriation for this business and return the seed lobster to the water. It is true that some of them may be taken again and sold for food before they again bear eggs, but I think the policy of continuing the protection and replanting of the egg bearing lobsters should be continued, as it will assist somewhat in the future propagation of this valuable food product, and tend to keep up the industry which is one of the greatest on our coast.

"I am much pleased to learn from Commissioner Smith that the federal government proposes to build in the very near future a large rearing plant for lobsters, and I expect this will be built on our coast, probably near Boothbay, in which the lobster spawn, which has heretofore been put out in the floating stage, and which is subject to a great amount of destruction from sea birds and other aquatic animals, will be kept until the fourth molt, when it will sink when it is put into the water, and a very much larger per cent. will grow to be lobsters.

"The future of the lobster industry in my judgment depends upon the care and protection we give it more than in any other fishing interest we have. The important feature in this business is that it takes seven years to raise a lobster to full size or to the reproducing size. This can be done only with the strictest practices and in compliance with the statutes which are made to carry those rules into effect, that this industry can be maintained.

(Continued on page eight.)

NEW HATCHERY AT TUNK POND

Washington and Hancock Counties Unite for Erection of Hatchery.

Last week the fish and game commission voted to build a fish hatchery at Tunk pond in Hancock county. A few years ago the Legislature appropriated about \$5000 to establish a hatchery in Washington county.

An investigation was made by Hon. L. T. Carleton of Winthrop, who was at that time the chairman of the fish and game commission, with the result that no suitable place for a hatchery could be found in Washington county. At the last session of the legislature people from Washington and Hancock counties united and a bill was endorsed providing for the erection of a hatchery at Tunk pond in Hancock county, which is located but five miles from the Washington county line. The measure failed of a passage, however, as the commission believed that they would be able to build a hatchery out of their appropriation for 1914.

The new hatchery will cover the eastern section of the state, the nearest hatchery being located at Enfield. Under the present conditions fish have to be transported in the spring from the Enfield hatchery and in the fall from the Monmouth and Belgrade hatcheries, incurring a large expense. Work on the Tunk Pond hatchery will begin in the spring as soon as the weather conditions will permit.

OHIO SPORTSMAN DISCUSSES GAME LAWS IN FAIR AND SENSIBLE MANNER.

Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1914.
To the Editor of Maine Woods:

I have been and am still a subscriber and reader of Maine Woods, and when I see an article on game preservation I read it with a great deal of interest, and I am also interested in reading any article on license laws.

Now as one that has had considerable experience in hunting big game and paying non-resident license, I wish to express my views on the subject if you will grant me the

privilege. My experience extends over a period of about 38 years and in that time I have hunted in the West, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Canada, New York, and for the last 12 years in northern Maine and 30 odd years ago I hunted big game in my home state, Ohio, and I wish to say that the hunting in all the states mentioned above is practically a thing of the past so far as good hunting is concerned, except in Maine, and for the very reason that they did not protect the game rigidly enough when they had it.

To be sure in the other states mentioned after the timber and game are gone, the inhabitants can gain a livelihood by farming; but how about northern Maine? What will the people do after the timber, game and fish are gone? They will not be bothered with visitors then nor the money that the visitors leave with them, which must be considered.

Now as to your non-residents' hunting license, by all means leave it where it is. There may be a few less visitors come to the state but your game will last just that much longer and will bring just as much money in to the state per year as it would if you reduced the license and got more hunters, and thereby destroyed your game faster.

I would also suggest that you have a small non-residents' fishing license. It costs the state of Maine (and that means the people) a great deal of money each year to keep up the fishing and the only way you can do it now is to use a part of the money you receive from the hunters which is not right. Use the hunters' money to keep up the hunting and let the fishermen carry his share of the burden. This is not from a selfish standpoint as I am a fisherman as well as a hunter and I am willing to pay for my sport.

I heartily agree with some hunters that the bird dog must go. I believe in giving all game an equal chance to get away from the hunter, and I can see no difference in hunting birds with a dog and hunting deer with a dog. I also think that the state of Maine should have a small residents' license for that money would only be loaned to the state, and would be returned with good interest in the increased facilities for gaining a livelihood, but I do not wish to dwell on that subject as that is a question between the state and her people.

But in closing will say that the

state of Maine owes everything to her people and nothing to the non-resident, but wherever she can please the non-resident without displeasing the resident, all well and good.

Yours
A. W. Grant.

WILLIAM DEERING

By Frederick A. Noble.

An oak, once stately, sinewy and strong,
Lies prone; the strain of years has taken toll.

A man with oaken fiber in his soul,—
Clear-brained and stout of will, averse to wrong,
With small desire for merriment and song,
But eminent in gifts for wide control,
Has heard the call to act in higher role,
And vacant now the place he filled so long.

He wrought that toil might yield the toiler more;
That school and church might cast their beams afar;
That life in all might pulse with nobler aim.
His character and deeds increased the store
Of human gains, and made his name a star
To shine with steady light of lasting fame.

Evanston, Ill.

The above sonnet was written by Dr. F. A. Noble on the death of Mr. Deering with whom he was well acquainted. Dr. Noble says: Mr. Deering was one of the great men which our state has produced. It is said that his improvement of the twine binder on his reaping machines more than doubled the capacity of the western farmer to gather in his wheat crop, or in other words, render it possible for the wheat grower to double his acreage of grain."

PINE TREE RIFLE CLUB COMING TO THE FORE.

While they are not affiliated with any league as yet the Pine Tree Rifle club is rapidly coming to the fore as being one of the best group of marksmen in Portland. The members of the organization are employees of the F. A. Nickerson Co. on Preble street and have their range at 61 Preble. They stand ready to meet any of the teams of the fraternal league as well as any other shooting organization in the city.

In a recent local match, shot with Cobb & Webster's team the Pine Tree club was beaten, 109 to 103, but the members say they are going to show their friends a few things yet.

PRAISES COL. BOOTHBY

Col. Frederic E. Boothby, formerly general passenger agent of the Maine Central railroad, who retired from service a few years ago, is still continuing his activities along philanthropic and public-spirited lines, and is ex-president of the Maine State Board of Trade says the Official Railway Guide. His address before that body at their 25th annual meeting, held in Waterville, Sept. 24th, is full of valuable suggestions, growing out of a long and useful career, as to means whereby the prosperity of the Pine Tree state may be furthered. In railroad circles and among those interested in summer travel no man has been of more service to his state than Col. Boothby in bringing its wonderful advantages of scenery and climate to the attention of tourists and the great army of vacationists.

MAINE HIGHWAY PLANS

Roller Tractors to Be Used by the Maine Commission.

Through the use of roller tractors in the construction of roads in Maine the highway commission is hoping to do the work more quickly, more cheaply and more easily.

It is the intention of the commission to secure eight roller tractors and 448 five-ton dump cars which may be hauled along the road. Bids for these have been asked and it is expected they will be received before the last of the month.

In the use of the tractors the big rollers will go to the gravel pit or the base of supplies, wait for the car to be loaded and then haul the whole over the road to the spot where the work is being done. In this way, the road will be rolled thoroughly while the transportation

of material is being carried on. It will double up on the operation and much time will be saved. Every trip made by the tractors will serve to help roll the road so that the mere passing back and forth will be sufficient without any extra rolling.

The dump cars carrying their five tons of material and equipped with broad tired skeleton iron wheels, will also serve to roll the road. The roller-tractors themselves will weigh in the neighborhood of 10 tons. It is the plan of the commission, according to Lyman H. Nelson, the chairman to use the tractors and cars in every part of the State where road work is to be done.

It is reported that the plan of the State of Maine Highway Commission is to commence work on the post road on the Portland end of the route and to improve a section of road in each county of the State.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY.

The fifth and last numbers of the first volume of Sprague's Journal of Maine History has been received. This issue is equal to any of the previous ones, containing as usual much matter of great value and importance along the lines of Maine History. It is by far the most attractive in make up and style of any of the previous issues.

It contains an excellent index which will be highly prized by all. The editor states that while its publication was considered an experiment "the results are satisfactory and have exceeded our most sanguine expectations," and adds:

We have fully demonstrated the fact that there is in each community a certain per cent of the inhabitants who are greatly interested in the history of Maine. This portion may be small as compared with the number who are more concerned in religion, politics, sport, fiction, the sciences, etc., but yet they do exist even in the remotest plantations and backwoods settlements.

ADDITION TO BIRD COLLECTION

The latest addition to the large bird collection in the State museum is the nest of a ruby-throated humming bird, given by Kenneth Lee of Augusta. Mr. Lee secured the nest last summer while doing fire patrol duty in township B of Piscataquis county. He waited until the birds had left the nest before he removed it from the tree. The nest is a wonderfully well preserved specimen and shows up well certain traits of the bird. For instance, in making the nest the bird had used the color scheme for protection, covering the nest with grey lichen, the same color as the bark of the tree in which the nest was built. The nest is only about one inch in diameter and is lined with down. From the Spinney bird collection in the museum a specimen of this particular variety of humming bird has been taken and mounted near the nest giving an appearance true to nature.

MYLES STANDISH CLUB WOULD LIKE TO MEET PINE TREE.

In the Sunday Press there was printed a little story to the effect that the Pine Tree Rifle club was willing to shoot a match with any other rifle organization in the city. This is what the Myles Standish Rifle club members have been looking for, they say, for they are anxious to take on the members of the Pine Tree club.

According to the members of the Myles Standish club, they make but one condition: that the match be shot on their range on Cross street. "We will let the members of the Pine Tree club name the time, the number of men to shoot, the distance to be shot, the number of shots to be fired and the kind of target to be used," said Shooting Master Thompson to the sporting editor of the Press. It now remains for the Pine Tree members to say they are ready.

MISSOURI BOY IS CRACK SHOT AT FOURTEEN.

James Colvin Francis, a 14-year-old champion, was brought up under peculiarly hard championship-making conditions. For James Colvin was born in Missouri and he has had to "show" a long string of exceptional marksmen that he is deserving of the title, "Champion Boy Shot of Missouri," claimed for him by his friends. However, this precocious young man had advantages. His father, G. M. Francis, a sporting goods dealer and a shoot-

ing gallery proprietor at Collins, the home town of the Francis family, is an exceptionally good shot himself and George M. Francis, Jr., another son has done wonders with fire arms. So James Colvin had to set a fast pace from the start to keep up the family reputation and in his successful attempts to out-shoot his father and his younger brother has knocked down 95 "travelling ducks" in rotation in the Francis shooting gallery, 15 "straight" being a high mark under the same conditions for the ordinarily good shot. From July to October, last year, this young gun enthusiast, travelling with his father's movable gallery to fairs, conventions, etc., where in some cases, there were many thousands of persons from whom shooters were drawn, defeated all who would contest with him. His work with shotgun, pistol and revolver has been scarcely less remarkable. Master Francis' first shot was made on a half inch bulls-eye at ten yards, the hitting of this bulls-eye throwing up a metal duck, by mechanical means. Five out of seven was the novice's initial score on the "iron ducks," in this case as in all of his later shooting, using a Remington gun and ammunition of the same make.

Not content with records later set, when he came into more strenuous competitions, the boy crack shot is now after perfect scores—100 straight—in all of his gallery shooting.

Not much is said about galleries as national shooting schools, but the fact remains that throngs of young men, like this boy Francis, have received their start toward proficiency with fire arms through "knocking down the birds" in a neighborhood gallery.

FRYEBURG ADDED TO LIST

Phila. Pa., Jan. 7, 1914.

To the Editor of Maine Woods:

To your interesting list of town names in Maine which you recently published might be added that of the good old town of Fryeburg, so named by General Joseph Frye, the original proprietor. Inscribed upon the monument of General Frye in the Fryeburg Cemetery is the following: "General Frye served his town and state with fidelity in civil life and his country with distinction in the field. In recognition of his military services as colonel at the surrender of Fort William Henry to Montcalm in 1757, commander of the forces of Massachusetts Bay, at the capture of Louisburg 1758, Major General by appointment of the Provincial Congress 1775, he received from Massachusetts a grant of this township which bears his name."

Yours truly
S. W. Evans.

FOX HUNT BEGINS.

Pursuit of the fox has begun in New Bedford, Mass., by the New England Fox Hunters' Club, with more than 150 out for the sport. The first awarded, was run down by Edgar Boutwell of Woburn.

RECEIVES SATISFACTORY RETURNS FOR INVESTMENT.

Prov. R. I., January 14, 1914.
To the Publisher of Maine Woods:
I wish to continue my weekly trip to the "Pine Tree State" via the Maine Woods line for the ensuing year. I enclose herewith your subscription price and wish to assure you that I receive very satisfactory returns on the investment.

Very truly yours
Fenner H. Peckham.



Noted For Good Health
New England folks are proverbially hale and hearty. Their favorite remedy for most ills is "L. F." Atwood's Medicine. Many use it as a year-round tonic—prevent sickness by keeping the system toned up.

Deblois, Maine:
"I think the 'L. F.' Atwood's Medicine one grand Medicine. It's worth its weight in gold, and I don't think I could get along without it."

(Signed) MRS. ALMA TORREY
Try the big 35c bottle at your dealers or ask us to mail you A FREE TRIAL Sample.

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A good supply of real old-fashioned home-baked bread and cake and pies means the best of good living and a row of smiling faces three times a day.

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Goes farthest, too, more loaves to the sack, helping you keep down the cost of living. Milled only from Ohio Red Winter Wheat by our own special process, it is richest in nutritive value.

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Catches by the neck or body instead of the feet, killing instantly without injuring the pelt. A humane feature that is very commendable; BESIDES IT SAVES EVERY FUR FOR THE TRAPPER. The only trap ever constructed with a DOUBLE TRIP ACTION, a bait trigger and a foot pedal trip. An ideal trap for saving furs of mink, skunk, "coon", etc. There is no escape, the trapper gets every pelt.

A DIME brings illustrated Guide giving the first time in print the treasure secrets of the wisest old trappers in this country. It's worth dollars to you.



"ALLIGATOR" GAME TRAP

TRAPPERS' SUPPLY CO., Box W, OAK PARK, ILL.

BANGOR MAN LOST IN MAINE WOODS FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

In November, 1879, N. H. Fairbanks, a well known citizen of Bangor, while on a hunting trip in Washington County, missed his bearings and for several days was completely lost in the thick and gloomy forests that stretch out from West Musquash Lake. He subsequently prepared an account of his memorable experiences on that occasion and a few copies were printed for private circulation. One of these copies accidentally came to the notice of the writer a few days ago.

It appears that he reached the camp of his friends on West Musquash Lake in the town of Taimadge about sundown; received a warm welcome, and a hunt was planned for the next day as far as Ory Lake, some five miles distant, after ducks and grouse. Soon after leaving camp, Mr. Fairbanks' Clumber spaniel started a covey of grouse. Following these in their flight into the dark woods he secured three. His friends and the guide kept on their way. "Following up the wood road along which my comrades had passed," writes Mr. Fairbanks. "I came to a branch road across which a tree had fallen. Seeing a trail up the main road on which I went unconcerned, expecting very soon to find my lake and my companions. It was a fine afternoon, the birds were out in force and I occasionally bagged one, thinking little of the distance.

"Finally I reached the lake, where to my surprise no person was to be seen. The lake was small and I walked around it, took a short rest and turned my steps for the camp at 2 o'clock. I made up my mind not to go back by the same road and brook but to beat up a new route in hope of finding more game. I turned to the right for a short distance, and then well to the left to bring myself out at the road and brook as I neared the camp.

"Climbing some high land I saw a lake in the distance over the forest. Not for an instant did I question that it could be other than West Musquash, upon whose white sand beach our camp was situated. After a long and tedious tramp I came out to the lake at dark and found to my surprise and chagrin it was a body of water I had never seen before. After firing my Colt breech-loader quite a number of times, and getting no response I became fully alive to the fact that I was lost in the Maine woods.

"Deep darkness and disappointment alike settled over me. Retiring some quarter of a mile from the lake I built several fires and by the light of all selected a spot for the night, and beside the last fire I sat down to consider my situation and to take stock of my resources. These consisted of a box of matches, about 30 in number, five ruffled grouse in my hunting coat, a small pocket knife, a dog, watch, gun and

some 15 cartridges.

"Hunger had made close acquaintance with me about this time, as no dinner had been served before leaving camps. Relieving a grouse of a coat of feathers I roasted it over the fire by the aid of a birch stick. Nothing was left of that bird as the dog was near to catch every bone. I gathered more wood for the fire, and then came thirst. Going to the frozen shore of the lake I took a slow, but long deep draught. Returning to the fire I arranged some bark for a bed, and my head. Just as sleep was stealing upon me I felt a sensation of something burning. I sprang up to find the sleeves of my hunting coat well on fire. Vigorous rolling and stamping put out the fire but the coat was a sleeveless garment. Thirst again overcome sleep and a second visit was made to the lake. Then another partridge was roasted and devoured by myself and dog.

About 2 o'clock the next morning, which was the third of November, I left my fire and by the aid of the moon which had come to my relief, took a course to the east, for I was anxious for my friends as well as for myself. I had thus far supposed myself upon the same chain of lakes and thought if I could only reach the next lower lake I should find our camp. The objective point of all the old wood roads was in the direction of the lake and this made it particularly difficult for me to force my way along the shore of the lake, as I was constantly falling into spruce and hemlock tops and in the darkness found it difficult to extricate myself with whole clothing.

I had been traveling about an hour when my dog gave voice—an unusual thing for a Clumber spaniel—and I moved up in the hope of meeting something worthy of buckshot; but before I had proceeded far the dog returned to me rubbing his face upon the leaves. He had evidently encountered a hedgehog for his lips were full of quills. These, however, I soon removed. Pushing on for nearly an hour I concluded to try my voice, hoping some one might be within sound and answer. An answer came in the form of a frightful yell. I was startled beyond measure and while trying to fix the character of my respondent, there came a yell deeper and more thrilling than the first. Then my mind bustled itself in settling the question as to the length of claws, teeth and kind of fur which this monster must possess, when again came that unearthly yell and suddenly the thought struck me that nothing under the heavens could send out such terrific yells—each more hellish than the preceding—but a screech owl! And such proved to be the fact.

At 4 o'clock the moon went down, leaving the woods dark as Erebus and I halted in a swamp and with difficulty built a fire beside a log, as dry wood was not easily obtained. Over this little fire I crouched, resting, but suffering from cold until daybreak when I continued east by the stars and sun. In this deep, dark swamp I found a deer path which I followed for a mile or more, seeing numerous signs of bears on the way. This brought me upon higher land which I found covered with large spruce trees. I managed to climb a small spruce and by its aid succeeded in swinging myself into the arms of one of the fathers of the forest. With great difficulty I made my way to the top, as the limbs grew more closely together that they obstructed my passage upward, not giving room for my body between the limbs near the trunk of the tree.

From the top of this monarch I beheld only one vast swamp of spruce woods; to the east and west was one interminable forest; to the north and south nothing but great ridges of hard wood. I was lost in this ocean of forest! Descending from the lofty tree, I changed my course to the south and after a long tramp I passed over the ridge of land in the hope of finding Musquash Lake. Upon the side of the ridge, about the noon hour, I came upon an old camp. I halted to roast a grouse and rest, as both myself and dog were almost worn out. The grouse eaten, upon a piece of birch bark I wrote: 54 45 45 4 4 4 44 "I am lost; for God's sake find me," dating and signing the same and suspending it from a low limb of a tree.

All that day I left trails as plain as possible by scarifying trees with my knife, upon which I wrote date and name. The situation became so alarming that I considered in order

to preserve my identity should I finally succumb to the horrors of starvation. I resolved to write out the facts of my case, put the same in a brass shell and place the shell in my gun and thus leave a record of my fate. That night I passed under a big tree, tired and hungry, but could get little sleep as it was necessary to keep the fire going to prevent freezing, as the temperature had lowered considerably.

On the afternoon of the following day I came across an old wood road and along this I trudged, hungry, thirsty and footsore, until suddenly I heard the sound of an axe. Stumbling as fast as I could in the direction of the sound, my eyes fell upon two lumbermen. I gave a cry, fell unconscious to the ground. On recovering my senses, I found myself in a logging camp, which fortunately was near when I fell and my rescuers busy making tea and preparing food for me to eat. In answer to questions I learned I was on Scraggly Lake about 30 miles from Musquash Lake where my camp was situated. But my troubles and dangers were practically ended, as one of the lumbermen offered to guide me to my lost camp. My arrival there two days later was the signal of rejoicing on the part of my friends, who had engaged a crew of lumbermen to search for me and were beginning to fear that only my dead body would be found.

My misfortune became known in Bangor before my return and a short notice appeared in a local paper, but I had written my wife a note saying I was out safe. When I reached my home I was followed by a hound which had persisted in following me out of the woods and I was leading my Clumber spaniel by a rope, and with torn shoes and tattered clothes I presented quite a figure.

It happened that Joseph Jefferson was that very evening to appear in his great impersonation of Rip Van Winkle. Pulling the bell at my house brought my wife to the door and after looking me over, she said: "Well, old Rip, you have come but the people are waiting for you at Norumbega Hall!"—Portland Sunday Telegram.

THE REPORT OF STATE FOREST COMMISSIONER.

Hon. Blaine S. Viles, State forest commissioner, has submitted his report for the past year. A summary of the report is as follows:

MAINE FORESTRY DISTRICT. FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1913,	\$15,507.59
Maine Forestry District Tax, 1913,	70,398.95
Reimbursements for R. R. patrol 1913,	610.77
	\$86,517.31
Dr.	
Paid bills due Jan. 1, 1913,	\$22,846.22
Expended during 1913,	55,552.86
	\$78,399.08

Bal., Jan. 1, 1914, \$8,118.23 At the beginning of the year 1913 there were bills outstanding amounting to \$22,846.22 and \$15,507.59 available for the payment of same. These old bills have been paid, the expenses of the department paid for year 1913, and a balance brought over of \$8,118.23. From this must be deducted a small amount for abatement and uncollected taxes.

FIRE SEASON OF 1913.

The rainfall up to the last of September was below normal. Local showers prevented contracted droughts generally over the state, but absence of continued rains necessitated a full field force up to Sept. 22, when most of the work was discontinued. The 42 lookout stations reported 303 fires.

PATROLS.

One hundred, seventy-three patrolmen were employed during the season and 71 fires were reported by them. When the weather conditions would permit, these men were engaged in the construction of telephone lines, lookout stations, trails, camps, etc.

Fires which could not be extinguished by the regular force and on which it was necessary to employ extra help burned over 8,928 acres, did damage to the amount of \$26,326 and cost the state for extinguishing them, \$935.79. The report enumerates in detail

the improvements made during the year. Fifteen new lookout stations were established and the reports of the chief wardens show that about 77 miles of telephone lines were built, many new camps constructed in the woods and a large number of tool boxes provided at convenient places.

RAILROAD PATROL.

Chief wardens were appointed for the territory along the right of way of the railroads. These men were paid by the department and the state was reimbursed by the roads. Under the direction of these chief wardens, patrols, fire trains, etc., were maintained and expense paid by the railroads.

FEDERAL AID.

Under an agreement with the United States Forest Service, the state has received \$8,113.67 which amount was confined to the salaries of lookout watchmen on co-operative watersheds.

PROPOSED WORK IN 1914.

Concerning the work of the coming year, the report says: "We plan to extend the system of lookout stations and to improve the stations already constructed as fast as possible. We believe that the lookout stations form the backbone of our protective system and that they should be supplemented by patrols when necessary. We expect to be able to build several lines of telephone, install additional boxes of fire tools, and in some instances furnish a camping outfit for a fire fighting crew in central places."

ONLY ONE HUNTER OUT OF 56 WHO VISITED MAINE THIS FALL.

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 1914.

To the Editor of Maine Woods:

I have read several pieces of late in your paper, written by different people, trying to explain the reason more deer have not been shipped out of your state. Their reasons have appeared to me to be about as reasonable as the one you all know about, grandpa taking the children to the circus; he went especially to please the children.

The actual facts of the case are, if the non-resident does not visit Maine, deer will not be killed by them to be shipped out. If the ratio of those who have been in the habit of visiting Maine is the same elsewhere as it has been in this section, there must have been a great falling off. I have a list before me of 56, living within fifteen miles of this city who have been in the habit of going to Maine during the hunting season. Some of them go nearly every year, others occasionally. Since 1888 with the exception of two years, I myself have taken parties numbering from two to six and they have spent from \$75. to \$150. each on every trip. We have travelled the state from Megantic to Katahdin Lakes.

This past fall, only one of that number went hunting in your state, and took out a license. That was Judge Charles Comstock. Three others went earlier and took in the fishing instead.

Four of my friends and I went to New Hampshire where we found plenty of deer (more than I can say about several places I have been to in Maine the last few years.) Your new law no doubt will tend to increase the game.

In regard to the amount of money taken in this last year I have no knowledge, but I do know the R. R.'s and the small camp owners have felt the change in the law for we have received letters from them to that effect. They have fairly begged us to come and they would not only board us very reasonably but would also guarantee our quota of game.

It does seem queer that men elected by the people will go to the legislature and vote for that which will injure their constituents to the extent they do. One legislator stated plainly and you printed it in your paper, that he was not aware that the law referring to deer had been changed. He thought it applied only to moose when he voted for it. One would think an important matter like that would receive the strictest attention by those who were sent there for that purpose and that they would know what was going on the greater part of the time. Your state being a prohibition state you certainly can not lay it to boose.

There are many Maine people or descendants like myself, living out of the state that enjoy spending a few days visiting about the state when on their hunting trip, but at the same time they do not feel it their

religious duty to pay wholly for sustaining the wardens and hatcheries. They know as a rule that the fishermen are a more wealthy class and can better afford to pay for the benefits they derive in Maine while on a pleasure trip, far better than the hunter.

Very truly yours

H. R. W.

BIRD LOVERS INVITED.

The Brush Hill Bird Club of Milton, Mass., is to hold an exhibition in the Milton Public Library, from Jan. 19, to Feb. 17, to which all bird lovers are invited.

The exhibition will contain samples of over 100 shrubs and trees which retain during the winter either berries or seeds on which birds feed; over 35 varieties of grains that may be purchased for feeding birds; nesting boxes, feeding trays and bird baths. The importance of bird life in relation to our insect pests will be illustrated by egg clusters and samples of bark showing larvae of insects which the birds eat during the winter.

All persons who are interested are invited to come to this exhibition

HERE AND THERE.

The Maine Automobile association now has 2,677 members in good standing, a gain of 725 during the past year.

Redington Welt of Waldoboro, has a natural curiosity, a wild goose that has become thoroughly domesticated living and eating with the hens. He purchased the bird of John Maxwell, who caught it in a very unusual manner, without gun or weapon of any kind. One day while about his work he heard a peculiar noise above him. Looking up he saw an immense henhawk pursuing a wild goose. In their conflict both fell to the ground. Mr. Maxwell beat off the hawk and captured the goose, which took kindly to civilization and was in a little time perfectly tame.

Mrs. Weston Lewis, Miss Bertha Lewis and Mrs. Bertha Allen of Gardiner expect to sail Jan. 31 from New York for Italy.

Stanley, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Allen of Jay, caught a red fox recently in a trap which he had set in the field near his home. On his return from school, the trap was gone. The boy followed the tracks and captured the fox about a mile away.

Setting a trap for a weazle and catching a wildcat was the success of Eugene Merrill of Skowhegan the other day. The animal was alive when he found him and was ready to fight for his liberty. Mr. Merrill realizing the bounty he would receive for the animal, soon killed it. is wildcat had been seen, or one like it, several times near Lakewood during the summer. He was about 25 inches long, being considered a good-sized one.

J. S. P. H. Wilson of Auburn chairman of the Maine Fish and Game Commission, was in Portland recently as the guest of the Cumberland County Angling Association at its annual meeting held at the Falmouth. Mr. Wilson's address pertained chiefly to the State fish hatcheries.

Nine years ago a Winnegance man purchased, and liberated in the woods at Parker's Head, a bunch of Belgian hares. Since that time none of the animals have been seen until the other day three of the breed were shot within two miles of the place of their liberation. It had been conjectured that the original hares had been devoured by foxes. The disappearance of the animals and their reappearance at this late day is a mystery of the woods, says the Bath Times.

Herbert L. Welch of Haines Landing has just finished a most beautiful piece of wood carving which is attracting the attention of all who visit his workshop. The piece represents a brook trout in the water and is perfect in both carving and coloring, the former being done entirely with an old shoe knife. Mr. Welch has also done a larger piece representing two lake trout lying on some rocks. The latter piece was also done with the same knife and is perfect in every detail, although the coloring is not yet done. Mr. Welch has now 275 trout and salmon mounted and ready for coloring and nearly as many more to do.

FAMOUS BACKWOODS FAIRY TALES



Ed Grant, Beaver Pond Camps New reading matter, interesting. The first edition was exhausted much sooner than we expected and the popular demand was so great for a second edition that we published an enlarged and improved edition to be sold by mail (postpaid) at the low price named. Twelve cents, postpaid. Stamps accepted.

J. W. BRACKETT CO., Phillips, Me.

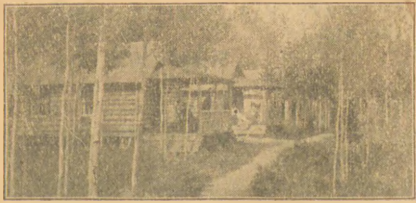
MAPS OF MAINE RESORTS AND ROADS

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 Piscataquis County .50 Aroostook County .50 Washington County .50 Outing map of Maine, 20x35 in 1.00 Geological map of Maine .35 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.

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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.

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

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Heart of the Rangeleys. Best fishing region. Special June and September rates. Booklet. MRS. F. B. BURNS.

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Grand Lake Stream, Washington Co., Me. World wide known for its famous fishing, vacation and hunting country. Norway Pines House and Camps, Dobs 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 hunting, 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.

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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.

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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 circulars to AMOS ELLIS, Prop'r., 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

"TROUT INFECTED WITH CANCER."

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1914.

To the Editor of Maine Woods:

Without quoting the names of men who believe trout are subject to cancer and that it is communicated to cats and dogs, this idea certain wise men seem to be springing on the public, which is an insult to the trout family and all anglers as well.

Trout during the winter are inactive and do not feed, and there are

Are delightfully situated on shore of Lake Parlin on direct line from Quebec to Rangeley Lakes, popular thoroughfare 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.

instances where a parasite or grub gets attached to the dorsal fin and gill covers but as soon as spring arrives trout seek inlets and pebble and sand bottoms and rub such from themselves. Also in hatchery ponds, where mature trout of both sex are handled to relieve them of the milt and eggs to propagate them and taken into the hatchery, those mature trout show a growth resembling mold or velvet as a result of such handling, and do not look inviting, and a trout, if wiped dry with a woolen cloth and returned to the water, will die, as would a man if his body was skinned. If the wise men are working to get a raise of salary or for fame, it might be well to look out—Dr. Cook tried that.

Also the idea that cats and dogs communicate cancer from trout. Did any person ever see a dog catch a trout? What the cat and dog get is what is left from the master's table, and there were never any trout thrown away from any person's table, and the refuse from the meal cannot communicate cancer to the cat or the dog because of the intense heat it is subjected to in the cooking.

It is more than probable that the troughs and other part of the facilities of the hatcheries, from lack of attention, care and proper cleaning, may transmit to the trout the growth which we have as good a right to call a tumor as someone else has to call it a cancer. Besides, the trout, like all the rest of us animals, have to fight for their living, and they get injured in more ways than one which would cause an interior growth, but it is far from reason to think that any such growth is cancerous; certainly never in its wild state, and with its tidy habits it is doubtful if it ever occurs and that the cancer idea is all bosh, and the wise man is probably seeing visions or trying to increase his salary.

I would be in favor of fining any person who defames the trout family in any manner. If there is anything the matter with the trout it would be from confinement and untidy treatment at the hatcheries. The Indian was all right physically until he got acquainted with the white man. Possibly the trout runs the same risk by coming in contact with the untidy hatchery methods. However, cancer never.

S. E. Stanton.

The above communication was evidently written after reading articles similar to the following from New York which was published in a Bangor paper:

Cancer of the thyroid, or goiter, may be contracted from water running through fish hatcheries or water in which fish fed on the food usual in such hatcheries live, according to the report of Dr H. R. Gaylord, director of the State Institution for the Study of Malignant Diseases, which has been filed with the governor. Dr. Gaylord and his assistants have been working for six years in conjunction with the United States fish hatchery in Maine.

Dr. Gaylord reports that unless artificial propagation of the salmon family, which includes trout, is to be abandoned research will have to be immediately instituted to determine how fish culture may be carried on without the spread of this disease.

The disease has been transmitted to dogs and there is no doubt, says the report, that susceptible human beings drinking water coming from fish hatcheries would contract it.

Three examples of the disease have been found in wild fish. One occurred in a brook trout, which may have been planted from a hatchery, and another was in a white fish from Lake Keuka. None of the specimens of white fish is fed or reared artificially.

The geographical formation of the sources of the water supply in which the disease occurs apparently has nothing to do with its origin. Dr. Gaylord is convinced that it is a germ disease and that it is transmitted through water.

"The agent of the disease is destroyed by boiling the water in which it is transmitted," the report says."

Mr. Stanton is a man well informed on these matters and one not likely to express his opinions publicly unless he is pretty sure of what he is talking about.

Something has to be rung in occasionally by the scientists to break up the monotony of things, and this idea of cancer germ in fish is the latest.—Ed.

SOME PECULIAR TRAITS OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS NOTICED.

East Sumner, Me., Jan. 1914.

To the Editor of Maine Woods:

While rambling in the woods of Maine I have noticed some of the habits of our wild animals and birds. I will mention the large red headed woodpecker.

A few years ago John Libby and myself were cutting and peeling poplar on Oak Hill. All of a sudden by the actions of a pair of these birds we saw them in a very large tree. They had made a hole, which when the tree was standing made the nest about 20 feet from the ground. This nest contained three young about half grown. As the tree was laid up two feet from the ground the parent birds continued to feed their young until they could fly.

Harold Spaulding and myself were sawing logs and wood in a yard in the woods one winter and one of these large woodpeckers would average staying with us two hours per day, often getting within three feet of us while picking up worms. Many times we put pieces of bread down for him, but he never touched one particle of it and his whole living was nothing but worms.

We found a tiny nest in a hollow tree that would have been about 12 feet from the ground while the tree was standing. There was about a peck basket full of grass and leaves, in the center was a lot of long hair, and last but not least, there were a pair of wood mice, a handsome sight indeed. These little fellows were allowed to escape unharmed.

While walking in the woods one spring or early summer, as I jumped over a fence my foot struck a flat stone and turned it and there was a woods mouse and two very young ones and upon their flight both little ones grabbed the mother mouse by the loose skin on her belly and she started for another shelter as rapid as possible. She went under a stone that was a distance of 20 feet. The little mites held their grip all of this distance. I waited quiet for five minutes and then easily turned the second stone over. This time the mother mouse went about three feet, then suddenly turned and joined her young and they made connections with their "marm" exactly as in their former fright and I bade them good luck for the experience I had gained and also for the wonderful feat that they performed while fleeing for safety. I have had red squirrels come within four feet of me while I was watching for deer on the runway.

A former neighbor of mine, whose name was Julian Dyer, a jolly hunting pard, and the best shot that I ever saw in the woods, was sitting with me near a runway one day looking for deer. We heard a rabbit coming towards us. He was squealing like a two weeks' old pig, and just over and within ten feet of him was a large hawk. Upon seeing us the hawk darted away and Bunnie ran under a hemlock top of a log which had been sawed off, and within about 15 feet of us. We searched for this rabbit for more than 15 minutes but all in vain.

Emerson P. Bartlett.

GOVERNOR HAINES HAS PLANS

(Continued from Page five)

"Another thing which I learned from U. S. Commissioner Smith was that he proposed to send scientific men along the coast to lecture to the fishermen in connection with stereopticon views, showing the practical side of the lobster propagation, or, in other words, educating them more fully in what the government is doing for their benefit, and thereby getting greater co-operation with the government work, and also more respect for the state laws which are made to aid the government work and which is now beginning to be appreciated by the fishermen."

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

New Style in Names.

Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke urges patriotic Americans to name their children after the states and the nation. He commends, in this respect, the South Americans, who use Columbia. America and many attractive Latin derivatives of famous names connected with the history of the western world. The president of Ecuador has three daughters, and they are called America; Quita, the feminine of the capital city of Ecuador, and Castilla, after the ancient race from which the Latins are proud to derive their origin. Years ago Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Indiana and other honorable names were popular for sons. Now such a name seldom is heard. A decline of patriotism and state pride thinks Doctor van Dyke.

IT Pays to Advertise in Maine Woods. Low Advertising Rates.

ROAD ASSESSMENTS.

State of Maine.

FRANKLIN, ss: Court of County Commissioners, December Term, A. D. 1913.

On the first day of the present term, being the 30th day of December, A. D. 1913, we, the subscribers, County Commissioners for said County of Franklin, having by one or more of our board, in the month of September, A. D. 1913, made an annual inspection of all the county roads in the unincorporated townships and tracts of land in said County of Franklin, and having thereupon made an estimate of the amount needed to put them in repair so as to be safe and convenient for public travel, have assessed upon the following unincorporated townships and tracts of land in said County of Franklin, exclusive of water and land reserved for public use, for the repair of the county roads therein, during the year 1914, the following sums, to wit:

On the south half of No. 4, Range 3, B. K. P., the sum of \$641 as follows, to wit:

Owners.	No.	Acres.	Val.	Tax.
L. T. Hinds,	400	1600	\$32.00	
M. J. Stevens,	80	500	10.00	
Joseph Potter,	200	900	18.00	
F. C. Burrell,	20	300	6.00	
Coburn Heirs, Inc.,	2200	7000	140.00	
E. B. Hill heirs,	2200	7000	140.00	
Philbrick & Butler,	4800	14,400	288.00	
O. and Allen Blanchard,	80	350	7.00	

To be expended as follows, to wit, in repairing the roads leading through the same, and F. C. Burrell of No. 4, R. 3, is appointed agent to superintend the expenditure thereof.

On No. 4, Range 2, B. K. P., the sum of \$904.00, as follows, to wit:

Owners.	No.	Acres.	Val.	Tax.
Prouty & Miller,	2000	\$4,000	\$80.00	
Great Northern Paper Co.,	19,760	40,000	800.00	

Garrett Schenck, part of Height of Land farm, 200 1,200 24.00 To be expended in repairing the roads therein, and F. C. Burrell of No. 4, Range 3, is appointed agent to superintend the expenditure thereof.

On No. 3, R. 2, B. K. P., Jerusalem township, the sum of \$1,049.30, as follows, to wit:

Owners and Description.	No.	Acres.	Val.	Tax.
Sumner J. Wyman, Settler's lot, No. 10,	163	1,200	\$24.00	
Sumner J. Wyman, Settler's lot, No. 11,	53	100	2.00	
Sumner J. Wyman, Settler's lot, No. 12,	112	250	5.00	
Sumner J. Wyman, Grant Mill privilege and lot,	12	40	8.00	
F. J. D. Barnjum, Settler's lot, No. 1,	160	800	16.00	
F. J. D. Barnjum, Settler's lot, No. 2,	80	400	8.00	
F. J. D. Barnjum, Settler's lot, No. 3,	70	350	7.00	
F. J. D. Barnjum, Settler's lot, No. 4,	74	370	7.40	
F. J. D. Barnjum, 1/2 Settler's lot, No. 5,	41 1/2	205	4.10	
F. J. D. Barnjum, 1/2 Settler's lot, No. 6,	45	225	4.50	
F. J. D. Barnjum, Settler's lot, No. 7,	122	610	12.20	
F. J. D. Barnjum, Settler's lot, No. 8,	66	330	6.60	
F. J. D. Barnjum, Settler's lot, No. 12,	92	460	9.20	
F. J. D. Barnjum, Settler's lot, No. 9,	37 1/2	185	3.70	
Great Northern Paper Co., 2 cottages and lots,		50	1.00	

Carrabasset Timberland Co., S. E. quarter as divided by S. J. court, 6,060 12,000 240.00

Carrabasset Timberland Co., N. E. quarter as divided by S. J. court, 4,380 10,000 200.00

Carrabasset Timberland Co., N. W. quarter as divided by S. J. court, 5,600 11,000 220.00

Walter Rogers, Settler's lot, No. 15, Elizabeth L. Huse, mill and land, 15 150 3.00

Mark Gray, house and lot, 1 150 3.00

P. H. Stubbs estate, hotel and lot, 300 6.00

Kingfield & Dead River R. Co., stations, etc., 200 4.00

George Woodcock, house and lot, 250 5.00

W. C. Record, house and lot, 200 4.00

E. A. Davis, saw mill lot, 10 .20

F. J. D. Barnjum, Height of Land farm, 200 500 10.00

Prouty & Miller, S. W. quarter as divided by S. J. court, 4,260 11,000 220.00

E. S. Rogers, lot, No. 14, 139 350 7.00

A. B. Martin, 1/2 lot, No. 5, 41 1/2 205 4.10

A. B. Martin, 1/2 lot, No. 6, 45 225 4.50

To be expended on the roads therein, as follows, to wit, \$449.30 on the road from Kingfield line to No. 4, R. 2 line; and \$600 on the road leading from former site of Grant's mill in said No. 3, R. 2, B. K. P., to Somerset county line and the Dead River road from said line to line of Highland plantation, and George Woodcock of said Jerusalem township is appointed agent to superintend the expenditure thereof.

On Washington plantation, so called,

being a part of No. 4, the sum of \$114.60 as follows, to wit:

Owners.	No.	Acres.	Val.	Tax.
W. E. Dodge,	173	700	\$14.00	
C. F. Blanchard, Anderson land,	50	100	2.00	
C. F. Blanchard, R. 1 and 2, lot 6,	40	150	3.00	
C. F. Blanchard, R. 1, lot 7,	117	400	8.00	
Fred Wilkins,	30	100	2.00	
O. L. Chandler,	15	30	.60	
North & Mosher, house and lot,	50	200	4.00	
Horace North and Leon Mosher,	80	200	4.00	
American Enamel Co.,	159	500	10.00	
Clarence Kelley,	120	300	6.00	
Clarence Kelley,	140	300	6.00	
Wilkins & Mosher,	156	300	6.00	
F. T. Daisey,	25	50	1.00	
F. M. Derby,	30	100	2.00	
John Adams,	50	250	5.00	
Nathan Severy,	35	100	2.00	
Daniel Pease,	35	50	1.00	

C. F. Blanchard, Daisey land, 270 600 12.00

C. F. Blanchard, Foster land, 110 250 5.00

C. F. Blanchard, lot No. 5, 119 1/2 200 4.00

C. F. Blanchard, Skeetup lot, 98 1/2 150 3.00

Blanchard & Dodge, 40 100 2.00

Blanchard & Wilder, 40 150 3.00

John Townsend, 65 200 4.00

John Townsend, 30 50 1.00

To be expended on the roads therein and Harry N. Ferren of Weld is appointed agent to superintend the expenditure thereof.

On Perkins plantation, the sum of \$184.70 as follows, to wit:

Owners.	No.	Acres.	Val.	Tax.
Peter Merchant,	60	\$300	\$6.00	
George Welch,	60	500	10.00	
American Enamel Co., Hildreth mill and land,	20	2200	44.00	
J. Kendall York,	350	1400	28.00	
John O. Legroo, house and lot,	5	250	5.00	
C. F. Blanchard, Kelley land,	65	150	3.00	
C. F. Blanchard, Helen lot,	123	250	5.00	
C. F. Blanchard, H. C. McKean land,	160	250	5.00	
C. F. Blanchard, part of Hildreth land,	10	25	.50	
Ray Ellsworth,	41	75	1.50	
Ray Ellsworth, Chas. Newman farm,	125	850	17.00	
George Newell, old schoolhouse and lot,	4	10	.20	
Clarence Kelley,	25	50	1.00	
Bert Lothrop,	50	150	3.00	
John H. Peary,	35	250	5.00	
Joseph G. Knowles,	40	200	4.00	
Mrs. O. Hammond,	5	10	.20	
W. W. Wilkins estate, N. part lot 3, R. 2,	80	500	10.00	

Wilkins Brothers, lot 4, Range 1, 120 250 5.00

Jones Brothers, C. F. Blanchard, lot 7, Range 5, 160 350 7.00

Frank Holt, 20 100 2.00

Evans and Owen Merchant, 5 30 .60

Maurice A. York, 203 500 10.00

Flora E. York, 115 200 4.00

John S. Harlow, 30 100 2.00

J. K. York, 10 35 .70

To be expended on the main road leading from Weld to Wilton, and on the road leading to the Charles Newell farm, so called, and Harry N. Ferren of Weld is

RANGELEY TAVERN SOLD AT AUCTION

Two Well Known Rangeley Men Considering the Purchase.

Elmer E. Richards, Esq., appointed trustee of the Rangeley Tavern corporation to fill a vacancy caused by the withdrawal of the Rangeley Trust Co., went to Rangeley, Thursday, and on Friday sold at public auction all his right, title and interest in the Rangeley Tavern to Eugene I. Herrick for \$11,100. The sale included all the lots or parcels of land granted by Ella V. Marble, certain real estate deeded to Mr. Richards by the Tavern Co., and all its other property real and personal, and was made because of the default in payment of the interest coupons due July 1, 1913, upon an issue of fifteen thousand dollars par value of bonds issued by the Rangeley Tavern Corporation for the payment of which the trust deed was

given as security. The tavern was built about five years ago at a cost above \$30,000.

We understand that Mr. Herrick has no intentions of running the hotel himself and that he is looking for purchasers. N. H. Ellis and James Mathieson are each considering the matter of purchasing. It is a finely arranged and equipped house and Rangeley people as well as the public at large are anxiously awaiting the opening of the hotel.

RANGELEY TAVERN TO OPEN MARCH 15

In a private letter as we go to press this Friday p. m. we are informed that the Rangeley Tavern has been purchased by N. H. Ellis & Son and will be opened to the public on March 15. This will be good news to the public. Mr. Ellis has been proprietor of the very attractive Lake View House, Rangeley for several years past so that he will be no stranger to many of the guests.

WRECK OF FREIGHT TRAIN

Slight Damage, and One Hour's Delay of Passenger Train.

The evening passenger train from Farmington into Phillips en route to Rangeley, Tuesday, was delayed about one hour on account of a wreck near Beedy's crossing just above the village. Extra engines Nos. 21 and 7, were coming from No 6 branch with 25 cars loaded with white birch and spruce pulp, when a defect in the rails caused the derailment of 11 cars.

W. H. Caswell with a wrecking crew from the railroad shop was soon on the spot. Fortunately only slight damage was done to the track and none to the rolling stock, and only one stick of birch and a bundle of lathes were dumped into the ditch.

THE LURE OF THE BIG WOODS

Dr. L. A. Seeton, Department of Health, New York City, in the Maine Woods.

For many years I had heard of "The Big Woods" up in Aroostook and had tried to get up there, but had to be satisfied with a short vacation in the Adirondacks. This year, Craig, Budington and myself had all of our plans made and as usual something unexpected happened. Budington could not get enough time off and Craig let a doctor friend talk him into letting him take out one of his kidneys.

Well, I did not want to go into the woods with a one-kidneyed man, so on October 12, I found myself on a train bound for Winterville, which is located on the main line of the B. & A. on the east side of Lake St. Froid. I arrived there at 2.34 p. m. the next day and was met by Mr. Low who owns and operates the St. Froid camps, much to the pleasure of the angling contingent in the summer, and the hunter in the fall.

These camps are easily reached by motor boat from the station and are situated on the west shore overlooking the lake. One would have to travel far and wide to find a more beautiful spot. This chain of lakes, composed of St. Froid, Eagle, Square and Long lakes makes a chain about thirty miles in length. They are surrounded by the most beautiful range of blue hills one could ever wish to see. These camps offer every comfort that a sportsman could desire. Particularly is this true of the meals which Mrs. Low looks after herself and sees that even the hungriest man in the crowd is satisfied.

George, the proprietor, is the best-hearted fellow in the world, rough and ready, and one of the best guides in the country. The man who goes to Low's camps and is not thoroughly satisfied, and does not get his game, is a poor sportsman.

As I have stated before, I arrived at the camp at about 3 p. m., and was over-anxious to try my new gun, a Winchester 33, so I got Charlie and a canoe. He took me about a mile around the point and then up on a hard wood ridge and left me to watch for whatever might come my way. He had not been gone more than forty minutes when a nice little buck came gamboling across to my left. When he came into a nice open space, I let him have it just behind the shoulder. He turned a complete somersault and struck the ground dead. I kept my place with the hope that some others I had heard walking in the leaves further down would come in sight, but they

did not. Charlie came along about dark and we dressed the buck and dragged him down to the canoe and reached the camp in time to get a bully supper. I was pretty tired from the day's travel and my first outing, so I turned in early, feeling pretty well satisfied with my first afternoon in the woods.

The next day was spent in preparing for a trip up to Square lake where we expected to tent for two weeks and look for moose. This trip we made by canoe. On the way up, I killed three ducks and four grouse, which we added to our already abundant supply of food. We reached Square Lake, pitched our tent, got boughs for our bed and had supper by dark. The next morning I followed some tracks all the forenoon and at about 2 p. m. came upon a small bull, a cow and a calf. They got up lazily and walked off knowing, it seemed, that they were protected by the law. The next day, and so on, for the week we saw an occasional small bull or cow but nothing worth shooting and carrying out. We could have killed twenty-five deer easily during the week but we did not shoot at them. On our way to camp each day, we would shoot as many partridges as we needed for camp use.

We moved camp at the last of the week back to Eagle Lake where we occupied a camp kindly given over to us by Mr. Frazier. This was well furnished and we were quite at home there. After hunting two days here we ran out of bread and our meat was getting low. I sent my guide to Eagle Lake mills for some bread and I went out to get some meat. I walked about a mile up the lake from camp, then turned on to a hard wood ridge where I knew there would be plenty of deer and perched myself on a fallen tree about eleven feet from the ground and began my vigil. This was about 4 p. m. Nothing came my way until about dusk, except red squirrels of which there were many thousands. Suddenly I heard a stick break, then I knew there would very soon be something doing. I was all eyes and ears until I saw the intruder. Then I was all eyes. Such a buck I had never seen before. He was walking leisurely across an open space about 140 yards away. I was not long in letting him have it. With the crack of my thirty-three he came down and at the same time I came off the log.

I never knew how I got down. With the speed of the wind I went down through those woods to where he was thrashing his way down the hill with a broken back. I just kept comfortably near to him and we proceeded down toward the lake, but very soon he gave up the fight without having to be shot a second time. My, but wasn't he a bouncer! He had a big palmated set of horns with eleven points and weighed 248 pound after hanging two weeks.

Before I had him dressed it began to snow and was soon black dark so I hurried as fast as I could to camp, built a fire and sat down to think it over. Then for the first time I realized that I was a very tired man. About 8 o'clock, I heard something walking around the camp and tried to get a look out, but each time my lamp blew out, so I gave it up. My guide got back at 10 o'clock with the bread after a paddle of fourteen miles.

I related my experience of the forenoon and then we turned in for the night. The next morning we got up early and had a look to see what I had heard the night before and found that a big bear had been all around the camp. We tried to track him up but the snow was not enough and we had to give it up. We went out then to get the big buck and at ten o'clock started for the home camps which we reached about dark.—Board of Trade Journal.

DR. HEBER BISHOP AT HARMONY LODGE.

Dr. Heber Bishop of Boston came to his cottage, Harmony Lodge, at Clearwater Pond last Saturday noon, accompanied by two friends, where the week end was passed.

GAME IS NOT SCARCE

Hunters Too Careless and Noisy While Hunting to be Most Successful.

Phillips, Feb. 1914.
To the Editor of Maine Woods:
I will give a few ideas on the rabbit hunting and partridges.

I see Brother C. E. Bissell of Brewer thinks it would be very nice to raise partridges in his dooryard and not let anyone shoot them but himself. By his letter written to Maine Woods you can see that he wants all the game, partridges and rabbits, but before he can do that he has got to get a permit from the State of Maine.

We don't want any laws to protect rabbits. Rabbits are everywhere in Franklin county, and Somerset county is also full and running over with rabbits, eating up the farmers' gardens and treading down their clover grass. They have roads all through the fields. Now do we want to protect the rabbits? Well, I guess not!

I can take a man into a half mile strip of timber where there are 1,000 rabbits. The woods are running over with them and they damage the farmers' property. Now don't try to run the good old farmers out of this good old State of Maine by getting a law on rabbits.

As to partridges, they are plenty, but they do not do any injury to the farmers.

About the game. The game is more and more shy every year and increasing, but the people go hunting, fall all over themselves and climb a tree and look up into the heavens and expect the game to come and stand and look around. By the time they get ready to shoot the game is usually in the next town.

I was out hunting one afternoon when I met two men. They said: "How is the game?" I replied "thick." They said, "there isn't a deer within ten miles of here." I started away and went about 40 rods when I saw a good buck and shot him.

I started after my team and saw another buck and shot him, thus getting my two deer.

Don't cry about our game being scarce, but use more care while hunting, and you will get your game.

Yours truly,
Gerald H. Luce.

CAMP OWNER ON LICENSE LAW

Not All the Hunters Who Come to Maine Get Shot.

Whitneyville, Conn., Feb. 3, 1914.
To the Editor of Maine Woods:

As the sun grows stronger and the days longer it begins to seem like spring is coming. It will soon be time to put the boat back into the lake, open the doors of the cabins and introduce the coming guests to some happy fishing grounds. Maine seems to be hollering its own among the many other states for its fishing and hunting grounds.

There have been many articles on the license law during this winter. It seems that the license is rather high and by all means far from the protection of the game. Our camps, for a small place, had a good bunch of hunters this last season. Two thirds of them sent their deer to the market to break even on their license; where if the license had been \$5 and \$5 for each deer they wished to take home, and \$10 for a moose, they would have enjoyed a good hunting trip and left the deer in the woods to hunt another season.

As it is now the camp men and guides are all sore about the license as that is what they depend on during the week end was passed.
(Continued on page 5.)

The Remington Cubs get them with the center of the load



REMINGTON-UMC
ARROW SHOT SHELLS

SPEED—SPEED—and again, SPEED
YOUR object in shooting is to get your bird with the center of your load. Of course! Then shoot these Steel Lined Speed Shells.

They are the fastest shells in the market. Their speed is demonstrated beyond question by the one sure test in all ballistic matters—the Electric Chronograph.

Then, too, there is the experience of thousands of seasoned gunners who have been shooting the Remington-UMC Steel Lined Shells ever since they came out.

The steel lining is the thing. It grips the powder—holds it in compression—puts all the drive of the explosion behind the shot.

Your load travels quicker—you shorten up your lead. You cut down the guess work on lead and angles—you get more birds.

Your dealer carries these speed shells. Get them. Use them. Find the Red Ball mark on every box of shells and metallics you buy.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
299 Broadway 6 New York

Mountain View House Mountain View, Maine

For further particulars write or address

L. E. BOWLEY,
Mountain View, Maine.

GRANT'S CAMPS, KENNEBAGO, MAINE

We do not approve of the hunters' license this fall, but we do not believe that it will keep everyone out of Maine. Our camps will be open all the season. Traips every day.

BLAKESLEE PRESERVE OF 30,000 ACRES.

We guarantee you a shot at a deer. Birds are more numerous than ever before. If you want real hunting, write **JOE WHITE**, Enstis, Maine, for booklet and particulars. Skinner, Maine after October 1.

Where Are You Planning to Spend Your Vacation the Coming Season?

Do you know that the RANGELEY LAKES AND DEAD RIVER REGION situated on a high tableland in northern MAINE, is an ideal country in the SUMMER SEASON, being about 2,000 feet above the sea level with magnificent mountain scenery, spring water, pure air, and the best of accommodations, from a palatial, fashionable hotel to the modest but clean and comfortable log cabin.

The SANDY RIVER & RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD publishes a booklet descriptive of this territory, which contains a neat little map of this whole region. It is yours for the asking.

Address

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

BUTTERFLIES

and moths wanted for collages. Highest prices paid. Outdoor summer work. Get complete book of instructions and details. Send 2c stamp. **JAMES SINCLAIR**, Entomologist, Dept. 9, Los Angeles Cal.

VIEWS OF CONN. SPORTSMAN

Should Be Close Time on Bull Moose for Not Less Than Four Years.

East Hampton, Conn., Jan. 20, 1914.

To the Editor of Maine Woods: Please find inclosed \$1.00 for your Maine Woods. To save the game do not require a resident license. Use the red H 44-40 block powder cartridge in a single shot rifle. Use the single shot trap gun similar to T. R. Adolph for bird shooting. Use the H. V. or High Power Club for killing bear. One favorite writer whose pen name appears to be a little illusive when connected with the festive fly tells us that 920,000 square tailed trout eggs taken from Maine and Massachusetts hatcheries when hatched, made a great showing and grew and grew and we hope are still growing for they were planted in Cold Stream, Upper Dam, Middle Dam brooks and other fine trout waters tributary to Kennebago. But at the lake and brookside is where the tooth sometimes slips from the nail. Then u-r-r.

On a black November afternoon when all nature seems so drear with the mountains stripped of their frost-ed leafy glory; while the sun is dis-appearing behind those western sum-mits, and a cool wind blowing briskly down the lake and o'er the thin and crusted snow, where the shore ice was slowly forming, reminding us of the approach of winter and that our allotted time was near the homeward trip, and that we must soon use our vacation tickets to Boston and beyond, we were standing in the sid-ing of one of the best hunting and fishing roads crossing the wild lands of Maine.

Near this road there was a hand-some mountain lake once famed for its square tails and land locked. Just as we were about starting for camp, a well known voice called out; "wait awhile, we are expecting 20,000 squar tails down on this train and should like help about unloading and dis-tributing. We replied, "we are with you."

There were five cans passed off with some advice about planting them. I should think there were near 1500 of them or about the same number in each can, we usually take when ice fishing. All were dis-appointed. The train was late. The ice had formed ten feet from the landing. The waves were slopping over it. The gloom of evening was spreading over the lake. Who can blame if those fish did slip off from that icy ledge on that wild night. But in years to come, some skilled handler of the supple fly rod may snatch from that small shipment a handsome four pounder that would

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 8.00 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 P. 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.

gladden the heart and eye of the wielder of some bewitching rod, as he or she draws him safely to the landing net to admire him o'er and o'er.

Shipping fish eggs to be hatched and planted in other waters instead of being spawned and hatched according to nature's way, appears to the novice a little like robbing Peter to pay Paul. But I expect the natural enemies of the spawn and the small fry after hatching are a little more destructive than the artificial way. But ice fishing is deleterious to the breeding season. But Maine winters are long as the ice goes out in May.

When we first made our first trip to Maine there was no license law on game. Game was plenty in all new territory and so were fish, free sport. Truly those were the good old days. Then we did not hesitate to pay the guides from \$15. to \$25. for their wild woods experience and their very enjoyable company. Then came the \$10 license law followed by the \$15 and the climax of \$25. This last addition has apparently suggested the bow and the cam-era and the H. V. Club.

All praise to Joe, who possibly thought like Ben Franklin that we were "paying too much for our whistle." As reported by the fish and game department the total license received from the non-resident hunter amounted to \$36,414.34 and \$500.00 in fees and fines, a very handsome margin for the income tax.

If this hunting right was owned by the actual land owners or by some wealthy hunting club, then add to the above figures all of the licensed income from Maine to California then you can obtain some idea what our game is worth, and what it cost to hunt. But the dignity of a state must and shall be honored; \$500.00 in fees and fines.

Oh! You poacher, poacher, poacher You encroacher, croacher, croacher, You must be, sharper, charper charper.

Oh! Are we jealous, jealous, jealous For they tell us, tell us, tell us, That you lead us on the revenue.

You say there is to be some important changes in the game law. I would like to suggest that you make the legal limit on moose horns larger, to enable the hunter to be certain that he is not, while in the dark growth, killing cow moose to waste where they fall. Open season on bulls Nov. 10 to Dec. 15, license \$10. Then no moose can be legally shot or shipped out without a special license. This will be much fairer to the hunter who only wishes to hunt deer and birds alone, and it will protect the bulls fully as well as the law now protects the cow moose.

Sincerely yours, F. I. W.

PENOBSCOT INDIAN TRIBE IS INCREASING IN NUMBER.

The Penobscot Indian tribe numbering 417 at the beginning of the present year, an increase of eight over the preceding year, according to the figures of the annual report of Ira E. Pinkham of Oldtown, agent of the tribe, which was filed with the Governor and Council Thursday. The report says further:

The Indians have been quite successful in their farming operations this year as shown by their aggregate crops, which are as follows: Potatoes, 5144 bushels; peas, 61 bushels; turnips, 286 bushels; carrots, 63 bushels; beans, 66 bushels; oats, 125 bushels; beets, 115 bushels; parsnips, five bushels.

The Indians are greatly pleased over their acquisition of the ferry. They have long desired to run the ferry without the help of the white man and this year they have realized their hopes.

In accordance with the provisions of law an election was held Sept. 16 last, at which Thomas Pennewait was chosen ferryman and I am pleased to report is giving excellent satisfaction.

In proof that public spirit exists among the Indians I would cite the fact that the Indian women have done much to beautify their public cemetery. They have graded the grounds quite thoroughly, erected crosses over the graves and made other improvements, having raised the money by entertainments and personal subscriptions. I may add in this connection that I have purchased this year as an addition to the cemetery grounds an adjoining lot paying therefor \$100.

After considerable trouble and delay we have succeeded in getting two artesian wells on the island, and I hope from now on we may have no

more cases of typhoid fever, while the Indians at the same time can enjoy pure water.

The schools on Old Town Indian island have been successfully taught by Sisters Ernestine and Dominica.

The principal improvement made on the island this year has been the painting of the church and convent, each receiving two coats at a cost of about \$200.

The appropriations for the past year were as follows:

Interest on Tribe's fund,	\$5,012.95
Agricultural purposes,	850.00
Annuity,	1,700.00
Bounty on crops,	400.00
Salary of teachers,	1,000.00
Incidental expenses for the schools (including the salary of the superintendent of island schools at \$50) and books and supplies,	550.00
Salary of agent of the tribe,	500.00
Salary of governor of tribe,	500.00
Salary of the lieutenant governor of the tribe,	50.00
Constable for police purposes,	200.00
Roman Catholic priest,	200.00
Superintendent of farming,	25.00
Medicine and medical attendance upon the tribe,	1,100.00
Shore rentals, 15 per cent. of shore rentals to be appropriated and allowed for the use of municipal purposes, including hydrants,	2,532.50
Five hundred feet of hose,	300.00
Two wells and pump appropriation,	450.00
Stumpage,	50.00
Total,	\$15,090.45

THE EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures during the past year were as follows:


Sick and infirm,	\$3,185.64
Burial expenses,	61.50
Wood, wood-hauling and coal,	1,298.17
Contingent expenses,	340.95
Agricultural purposes,	850.00
Annuity,	1,436.61
Bounty on crops,	320.47
Salary of teachers,	1,000.00
Schools and public buildings,	500.00
Salary of superintendent of schools,	50.00
Salary of agent of the tribe,	500.00
Salary of the governor of the tribe,	100.00
Salary of the lieutenant governor of the tribe,	50.00
Salary of the policeman for the tribe,	200.00
Roman Catholic priest,	200.00
Superintendent of farming,	25.00
Medicine and medical attendance,	1,160.00
Shore rentals, 385 shares per capita,	2,156.00
Shore rentals, municipal,	222.21
Six hundred feet of fire hose,	354.00
Two wells and pumps,	450.00
Total,	\$15,090.45

KILLED BEAR WITH KNIFE

"Reading of heroic women, recalled to my mind a true incident of the early days in Woodstock, which was told to me by the lady herself," writes a correspondent of the Norway Advertiser. "She was the second wife of Silas Billings, a farmer, living in that part of the town known as the Billings neighborhood, because of several families residing there by that name. Mr. Billings had a log trap set for a bear up on the side of the mountain above his house, and for several days had been unable to go to it on account of a severe attack of rheumatism. But feeling quite sure there was a bear in the trap (or culheag, as it was called) he sent his stepson up to investigate. When he returned saying there was a bear caught in the trap, he was sent to the neighbors to get help to get the animal out. As it was late in the afternoon of a cloudy autumn day, Mrs. Billings feared night would come before that could be done, and as the family were greatly in need of the meat, she also feared perhaps the creature would die before help came and thus be a loss and decided to do what she could herself. So arming herself with a stout rope and butcher knife, and taking her step-daughter, a young girl, along for company, she went up the mountain. She found the trap with the bear alive, but getting uneasy. Throwing the rope over his head, the plucky woman drew it back, making a slip knot, and then cut the bear's throat. Part way down the mountain, she met the men going up, where they found the animal dead and well bled. The writer of this sketch was well acquainted with Mrs. Billings, who was a quiet, kindly woman and beloved by her friends, and I have also walked up the well beaten path and viewed the crumbling ruins of the old log trap."

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give real and complete satisfaction, but their cost is within the reach of all. Barton Lewis won the U. S. Amateur Championship at Dayton, O., June 17, 1913, scoring 195 out of 200 with Peters "Target"—medium priced shell for Bulk Smokeless. Chas. A. Young won the Professional Championship of the United States, scoring 197 out of 200 with Peters "High Gun"—medium priced Shell for Dense Smokeless.

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"BOOM MAINE" MEETING AT AUGUSTA ON FEB. 27.

There was a meeting at the board of trade rooms in Portland, Saturday forenoon of the committee recently appointed to take charge of the preliminary work of starting the new organization that is to do the work of state wide publicity for which the traveling men and the other organizations have recently banded themselves together to boost the state in every possible way.

Silas B. Adams was chosen chairman at a previous meeting and Maurice C. Rich, secretary, and they officiated at the meeting of Saturday. Pres. Low and Messrs. Laithwaite, Hooper and Eastman of the new board of directors of the board of trade, and Messrs. Bragg, Britt, Gerr and Humphrey, were also present an they explained their views on the subject. Briefly stated, the plans are to form a state-wide organization to include representatives of every body in the state, such as the grange, the state and all local boards of trade and chambers of commerce, women's clubs and all fraternal and patriotic societies, as well as municipalities themselves.

After much discussion it was voted to have the big mass meeting for organization of the main body in Augusta, Feb. 27. A committee was appointed to arrange all details consisting of Frank M. Low, chairman; Maurice C. Rich, secretary; H. T. Hooper and Messrs. Gerry, Britt, Bragg and Humphrey.

These latter gentlemen virtually guaranteed to have every traveling man and every hotel man in Maine working for this meeting and then later working for the general subject of the association which is to boost the state in every part and in

every particular giving no preference to any one section or interest, but to boom Maine as a whole.

One significant point in the matter was that it was plainly announced that no out-of-state speakers were to be sought or encouraged to come. It was said that there are men enough in Maine who can talk Maine to start this thing going and keep it going for years and boom the old state in a way that it has never been boomed before since Capt. John Smith went home to London and told the merchants there about "ye goodly store of fissesches" he found on these shores.

WILL EXCHANGE LOBSTERS

In a recent letter to Gov. Haines, H. M. Smith, commissioner of fisheries at Washington says: "In order to assist in maintaining the lobster supply on the coast of Maine, and to cooperate with the federal government and the State of Maine in the work of artificial propagation, the lobster dealers and owners of lobster ponds will hereafter furnish to agents of the bureaus of fisheries as heretofore any seed lobsters which may come into their possession, weighing the same and computing their value at the current market prices, and taking in exchange therefor lobsters which have been stripped of their eggs by the bureau of fisheries, due allowance being made for difference in price. It is not the intention of the Bureau to disturb in any way the relations with the lobster fishermen, which are becoming more friendly each year, but to continue for the present the practice of sending men along the entire coast of the state for the purpose of relieving the lobster fishermen of any seed lobsters which they may have caught."

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