

HAS HUNTER BEEN AROUND SQUIRREL?

"New", Says He Has---Biddeford Journal Inclined to Agree.

Newt Newkirk in his All Sorts department in the Boston Post has given hostages to fortune by permitting a revival of the old question of the hunter and the squirrel. You remember it? Squirrel on tree; hunter trying to get a shot; moves around tree in a circle; at same time squirrel moves around, keeping out of sight; when hunter has made complete circle around tree, has he also been around the squirrel? There you have it. Newt says he has, right off, just like that. He says the question was first asked him a way back in 1832, and that since the the query has been repeated 42,798 times. We're inclined to agree with Newt that if the hunter goes around the tree he has gone around everything that may be on the tree, including the squirrel, though the other side has ground for argument, a bit shaky, perhaps, but better than nothing, in the contention that to go around a thing one must go on all sides of it, a thing the hunter does not do when he chases the squirrel around the tree.—Biddeford Journal. Maine Woods would like to hear the opinions of others expressed on this old question of the hunter and the squirrel. Send in your ideas for publication.

FISH AND GAME LAWS

Greenville Man Makes Answer to Carmel Man In Bangor Commercial.

The following is taken from the Bangor Commercial of recent date. There is much enthusiasm aroused for and against the "Hunters' License law":

In your issue of Friday, Feb. 12, there appeared an item relative to what the writer called "Hunter's Tax," signed C. H. B., Carmel, Feb. 13.

It is my desire to make respectful reply to this through your columns. In the first place the assertion that the commissioners' statement in regard to having the farmer's interest in view "should not deceive the people" is erroneous in its inference because the commissioners of inland fisheries and game have not evinced any inclination to "deceive the people." They have asked earnestly for opinions from all classes and have endeavored to get evidence and knowledge relative to the views of those classes in their sincere efforts to serve the people's best interests in this most important branch of our state's resources. It is erroneous that the commissioners "sent out one hundred or more letters" requesting opinions as to the feasibility of this law and the author of that article would have found if he had tried to do so, that these letters were written by the executive of the Sportsmen's association in order that they might arrive at an opinion of

their people to report or to recommend at the annual meeting of their organization, and the commissioners had nothing to do with it. It is regrettable that the commissioners should be thus accused when lack of information is the foundation of that accusation. The commissioners do care for the opinion of the grange, both as individuals and as a body, they do consider this most worthy body "worthy of notice."

In the fourth paragraph of C. H. B.'s article he writes that a "glance at the game receipts given in the Bangor papers during open season will convince anyone that the farmer and his boys get but a small percentage of the game taken in the state." Now, I hardly see how this has any connection with the matter in hand but if the author of that article considers that it has, he should be reminded that the game the "farmer and his boys" get does not enter or appear on the published list for it is killed and taken to the home direct in practically all cases, and further, the commissioners do not accuse "the boy" of carrying the "bottle labeled 'aconite'" in his pocket and mistaking men for deer.

From the manner in which C. H. B. writes the writer presumes that he is thinking that his boy cannot hunt under the proposed new law but if he has sought information he must be aware that such boys under the age of 16 years as are considered by their parent or guardian capable to hunt would be entitled to apply for license under the proposed law and it can hardly be doubted that most boys under the age of 16 years are incapable of going into the woods with a gun with safety either to themselves or to other hunters; further relative to this paragraph, the gentleman should be reminded that this is a prohibition state and "aconite" is not supposed to exist within its confines.

It is also stated that "the commissioners admit that hunters and sportsmen do not respect the game laws we already have," this is absolutely erroneous, neither the commissioners nor any other well-informed persons admit such to be true, the large majority of poachers come from an entirely other class living within our borders and, I write with all kindness, the farmers form no inconsiderable portion and the very valuable assistance which will be rendered to the warden force if this bill becomes a law will have a strong tendency to reduce the illegal taking of game.

We must conserve our fish and game as it is one of the principal resources of our state and one which demands more careful study and attention with each succeeding year, the proposed law would not "prohibit the farmer boy from hunting" and it would not make "his father pay a good round sum for the privilege" unless one calls one dollar a "good round sum;" we have now no way by which we can "keep tabs" on our deficiency (C. H. B. will certainly admit that there are some resident poachers,) and when the article repeatedly states and uses the term "prohibiting the farmer from taking game" it makes the article read as though the author were biased from the lack of information, or that he was trying to do just what he said in the first part of his article that the commissioners were trying to do, that is, to "deceive the people" who read him.

Whatever assertions are made in this answer are not made from guessing but are made from first hand and positive information and personal knowledge, which information can be had by anyone who would have the fairness to ask for it from the proper source.

Space does not permit to continue further than to answer as above.

Ross St. Germain,
Greenville, Feb. 13.

GAME LAWS MADE TO PROTECT GAME

All Men Are Not Gentlemen and All Fishermen Are Not Honest.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1915.

To the Editor of Maine Woods:

In the issue of your paper of February 11th, Mr. J. F. Haynes declares himself for each county in the State to make its own game laws.

The article in general shows him to be a sincere person but the ideas expressed are but the fairy tales and hopes for results which have been tried out many times to regret.

It seems his guide life of thirty-eight years has not mixed him in much with the game law makers and also of the officers of the game law clubs, especially in the New York State where there are over thirty.

Now, these hundreds of members have thrashed their ideas of county laws to a finish many times.

In regard to the game laws, they are made to protect game not for the convenience of any man or set of men from any county. The earlier this idea gets out of some minds that laws should be made for the convenience of some men, the better it will be for all. The greater good to the greater number is a good plan and avoids selfishness, and it is hoped that law makers will profit in game law making by the results of the years that are past but not by any single individual's action or desire.

You see, the law breaker might fish along the border of two counties and claim he caught the fish in either county to suit himself and thus avoid the duties of the game warden.

All men are not gentlemen and all fishermen are not honest sportsmen and such traits as some of them have, have to be guarded against.

S. E. Stanton.

A CLOSE TIME ON BULL MOOSE

Chairman Austin Champions the Bill.

At the hearing on the measure proposing a four-years' close time on bull moose Commissioner Harry B. Austin of the department of inland fisheries and game championed the bill and said that it was necessary in order to preserve the species and insure to future generations some of the big game for which Maine's present generation is not sufficiently solicitous. He said that owners of camps had opposed the measure in times past on the ground that it would render certain camp properties in the moose country worthless and that a lobby had defeated the measure. He was emphatic in his statements that the moose will become extinct unless some such measure is taken at once.

Opposition to the measure was raised by Representatives Webb of Cherryfield and Washburn of Perry who said that in Washington county the moose is becoming more plentiful without such protection for the bulls and that a close time would only place all the hunting in the hands of poachers without sufficing to increase the species.

Commissioner Walter I. Neal and John S. P. H. Wilson, former commissioner, also favored the measure.

Square Deal Needed for Humorists.
Let us be fair. If a man didn't hog all his change for his personal comforts, and went 50-50 with his wife, the joke about her frisking his pockets at night would soon die for want of nourishment.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AUTHOR MAY LEAVE STATE.

The Portland Press says:

Mrs. Kate Douglass Wiggin as a summer resident may be lost to the State of Maine.

This may come about through the passage of the Clark Power Co. bill, which is now under legislative consideration. As is made apparent in her own words quoted below, her protest is not intended to interrupt Maine's commercial progress, only where it promises to destroy the State's unrivalled natural beauties.

Mrs. Wiggin is in Portland. She arrived at the Lafayette Tuesday from New York, and is on her way to Augusta, to attend an adjourned hearing by the committee on water powers, relative to the petition of the Clark power bill which calls for a permit to change the flow of the Saco river at Salmon Falls.

The hearing was begun before that committee last week. At that meeting a letter from Mrs. Wiggin remonstrating against the proposed plan for flowage was read and attracted widespread interest.

In an interview with a representative of The Press yesterday, Mrs. Wiggin had this to say concerning the matter:

"Yes, I have come down from New York to try and save that stretch of the Saco river that runs beneath the Salmon Falls bridge and passes 'Quillcote,' my summer home. Its beauty is threatened by the building of a new dam union which will 'flow back' the water, filling our superb gorge and Indian cellar, submerging our glorious banks and flooding our favorite historic picnic ground 'Pleasant Point.'"

"Will the added power develop the manufacturing industries farther down the river? Yes, I suppose so, but corporations are vague, soulless things and in this case my heart does not go to them. I dare say that I know, and like, and respect, various individual members interested in the passage of the Clark Power Co. bill, but I adore the river, so I am naturally on its side!"

"I own three houses and 15 acres of land on the village street along the brink of the river, but I do not care a jot for the financial loss I shall suffer. If I had intended to make money in real estate I should, naturally, not have bought property in Salmon Falls, Maine!"

"The beauty of the little village, the wonderful gorge and rapids below the bridge, these are the magnets that hold me year after year, and these are what bring our summer visitors. As a picturesque addition to the landscape the proposed new dam will present no charm to the tourist. As for me I shall never look upon its face, for I shall close me a spot nearer New York where they do not hack down splendid trees, but care for and preserve them by scientific forestry methods; and where a river is a sacred thing, not to be meddled with."

"When manufacturers can make a river, it is high time I think, for them to destroy one, even if a certain amount of practical good should come of such destruction."

"A strong opposition to the bill is coming from the Appalachian club, which by a deed of gift from Miss Mary Woodman holds in charge the east bank of the Saco just below Salmon Falls bridge. This beautiful tract of wooded land belongs therefore to the public at large, and they will be robbed of their rights if it is disfigured, because of the claims of a private manufacturing enterprise."

"Streams of visitors from Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Biddeford Pool, Old Orchard, York Beach, and Kittery motor through our little village every summer to see the falls, the rapids, and the wonderful gorge of the Saco, of which they have heard from the lips of others. If the face of our landscape is changed, its charm being effaced by the necessities of this proposed business enterprise, we shall have lost our valued place among the beauty spots of Maine."

Tho' Jack Frost is around
And his presence we feel,
Soon Spring will be here
And the song of the reed.

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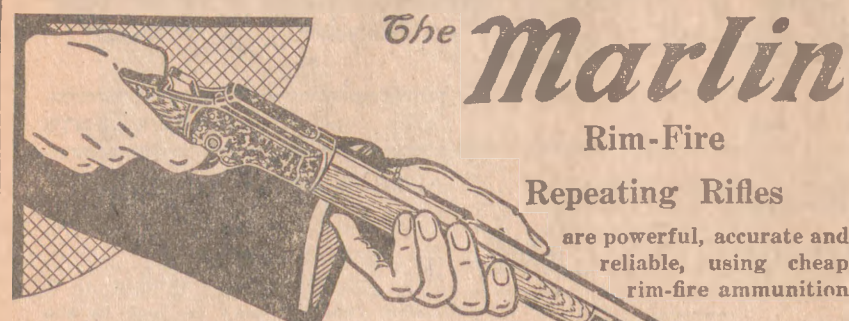
Issues a descriptive booklet of this territory, containing map of entire region, which will be furnished upon application to

F. N. BEAL, General Manager, Phillips, Maine.

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HOTEL BLANCHARD,
STRATTON MAINE. E. H. GROSE, Prop.

Not the Right Reputation.
Magazine Editor—"No, we cannot accept this story." Agent—"But the author is a man who has acquired a great reputation." M. E.—"Yes, but only in literature."—Boston Transcript.

Don't use expensive ammunition where a cheap cartridge is just as good. Buy a Marlin rim-fire repeater for squirrels, rabbits, hawks, crows, woodchucks, skunks, muskrats, foxes, etc. — save price of your rifle in the reduced cost of cartridges.



The Marlin
Rim-Fire
Repeating Rifles
are powerful, accurate and reliable, using cheap rim-fire ammunition

.22 Lever Action
Model 1897—the best made .22 rifle in the world! Shoots all .22 short, long and long-rifle cartridges; for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, foxes, and all small game up to 200 yards. This is a take-down, convenient to carry and clean. The tool steel working parts cannot wear out. Its Ivory Bead and Rocky Mountain sights are the best sights on any .22. Has lever action like a big game rifle; case-hardened receiver; full magazine (25 shots) or half magazine (13 shots). Price with 24 in. round barrel, retail, \$14.50; octagon barrel, \$16.00.

Model 1892—similar to Model 1897 but not take-down. Has blued frame; Rocky Mountain front and rear sights; full or half magazine. With 24 in. round barrel, \$12.15; octagon barrel, \$13.15.

.22 Pump Action
Model 29—uses .22 short, long and long-rifle cartridges; 23 in. round barrel; take-down; a perfectly proportioned, well balanced rifle, with splendid sights, genuine black walnut stock; 15 shots; retail, \$9.25.

Model 20—uses .22 short, long and long-rifle cartridges; has 24 in. octagon, heavier barrel; take-down; Ivory Bead front sight and adjustable rear—the best set of sights furnished on a .22 pump action repeater. Regular half magazine gives 15 shots—retail, \$11.50.

Model 20 Full Magazine Rifle—the only pump action repeater giving 25 shots at one loading. Retail, \$11.50.

.32 Lever Action
Model 1892—uses .32 short, long and long-rifle rim-fire; also .32 short, long and long-rifle center fire. Blued frame, Rocky Mountain sights, 17 shots. With 24 in. round barrel, \$12.15; octagon barrel, \$13.15.

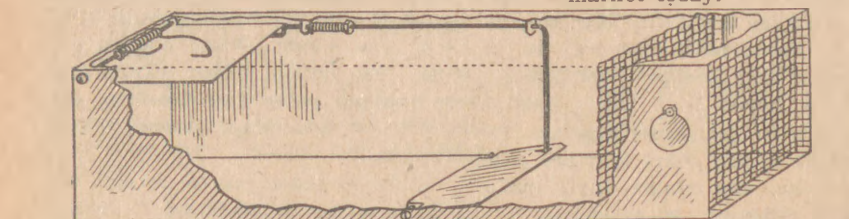
.25 R. F. Pump Action
Model 27—the only repeater made for this powerful, accurate cartridge—so powerful it is used successfully for deer; so cheap you can shoot it freely at slight expense. Take-down; Rocky Mountain rear sight and Ivory Bead front sight; 8 shots; 24 in. barrel. Price, round barrel, \$13.15; octagon barrel, \$15.00.

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REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Inland Fisheries and Game Bills Go Through Mill.

Mr. Gerrish from the committee on inland fisheries and game, on petition of E. F. Edgerly of South Paris and 20 others, asking that Island Pond and tributaries, in Cumberland and Oxford Counties, be closed to all fishing, reported bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Island Pond and its tributaries in the towns of Harrison and Waterford, in the counties of Cumberland and Oxford.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act relating to fishing in Otter pond, in the town of Bridgton, in the county of Cumberland.

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition of John R. Flint and 60 other residents of Monson, An Act relative to ice fishing in Lake Hebron, in Monson, in the county of Piscataquis.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, relating to ice fishing in certain ponds in Oxford county.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported in new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act relating to ice fishing in Androscoggin lake, in the county of Androscoggin and in the county of Kennebec.

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition of H. F. Woodard and 33 other residents of Kennebec county, reported bill, An Act relating to fishing in Jimmy pond, in Litchfield, in Kennebec county, and in the outlet stream of said pond.

Mr. Gerrish from the committee on inland fisheries and game, on petition of Philip F. Decorum and 34 others from the town of Standish, relating to the taking of black bass in Sebago lake, reported that the petitioners had leave to withdraw, as the subject matter of said petition is to be incorporated in a bill to be reported later by this committee. The report was accepted.

Mr. Gerrish from the committee on inland fisheries and game reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in the tributaries to Pattee's Pond, and in a portion of Wilson Brook, a tributary to the outlet to said pond, in Kennebec County.

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition of C. S. Stetson and 18 others relative to the protection of fish in Hooper Pond, in Greene, in county of Androscoggin, reported bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Hooper Pond and its tributaries in the town of Greene, county of Androscoggin.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Little Dyer's Pond, so-called, in the town of Jefferson, in the county of Lincoln.

Inland Fisheries and Game

By Mr. Bonney of Bowdoinham: An Act relating to the protection of deer in the county of Sagadahoc.

By Mr. Gould of Leeds: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Allen Pond, in Greene, in the county of Androscoggin.

By Mr. Conners of Bangor: An Act to amend Section two of Chapter 206, Public Laws of 1913, relating to the Inland Fisheries and Game laws, and more especially to fishing in Brewer Lake.

By Mr. Ford of Whitefield: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the throwing of sawdust and other mill waste into Dyer's river, so called, in the county of Lincoln.

By Mr. Pierce of Houlton: An Act to amend Section seven of Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913 of the State of Maine, relative to the Inland Fish and Game laws.

By Mr. Lord of Ellsworth: Resolve for the completion of fish screen at the outlet of Beech Hill Lake in the town of Otis.

By Mr. Chamberlin of Lebanon: Petition of J. Fred Lord of West Lebanon and seven others, asking for additional restrictions on fishing in Great Brook, a tributary to Salmon Falls river, and in Dixon Brook, a tributary to said Great Brook, in York county.

By Mr. Perham of Woodstock: Petition of John L. Hodsdon and 17 others, residents of Oxford county, asking that the law protecting black bass in Lake Christopher, or Bryant's Pond, in Oxford county, be repealed.

By Mr. Brown of Bradley: Petition of George W. Harthorn of Milford, and 21 other citizens of Old Town, Argyle, Bangor and Newport, in favor of amending the law so that drift nets may be used for taking salmon on the Penobscot river, from the Water Works dam at Bangor to the mouth of the Sebobeis river, under the same conditions provided in the law of 1899 which was repealed in 1913, except a limit of one fish shall be established.

By Mr. Perham of Woodstock: Petition of Central Oxford Fish and Game Association, asking for a daily limit to be placed on smelts which may be taken from Bryant's Pond and tributaries, in Woodstock and Greenwood, Oxford county.

By Mr. Willson of Levant: Petition of E. A. Clark and nine other residents of Levant asking that Booker Brook be closed to all fishing for three years, and that for three years thereafter fishing be permitted only on Wednesday of each week.

By Mr. Newell of Turner: Petition of Ralph M. Cary and 45 others in favor of extending the law against ice fishing on Pleasant Pond in the town of Turner.

By Mr. Sanborn of South Portland: Petition of O. C. Moulton, M. D., and 24 others, residents of Maine, in favor of a resident hunting license.

By Mr. Fay of Dexter: Remonstrance of C. H. Wyman and 96 others against resident hunter's act.

By Mr. McKinley of Jackson: Remonstrance of J. C. Forbes and 114 others against the passage of an act known as the Resident Hunter's Act or any other act imposing a tax upon citizens of the State for the privilege of hunting.

By Mr. Washburn of Perry: Remonstrance of H. B. Sprague and 28 others against the passage of an act to provide for a resident hunter's license.

By Mr. Picher of Waterville: Remonstrance of Daniel K. LaFleur and 82 others against a resident hunter's license.

By Mr. Groat of Starks: Remonstrance of R. Boyington and 35 others against a resident hunter's act; also remonstrance of Ellis H. Tovey and 21 others against same.

By Mr. McCorrison of Appleton: Remonstrance of F. E. Carlton and 15 others of Appleton against a resident hunter's license.

By Mr. Hodgkins of Harpswell: Remonstrance of E. E. Simmett and 39 others against same.

By Mr. Beal of Cornville: Remonstrance of H. H. Nutter and 90 others, residents of Pittsfield, against a resident hunter's license.

By Mr. St. Clair of Rockland: Remonstrance of George F. Crocker and 19 others against same.

By Mr. Groat of Starks: Remonstrance of Eugene E. Frederic and 39 others of Starks, against the resident hunter's act, or any other act imposing a tax upon citizens of the State of Maine for the privilege of hunting; also remonstrance of Chester R. Williams and 17 others of Embury, against the resident hunter's act.

By Mr. Beal of Cornville: Remonstrance of M. W. Cayford and 22 others of Cornville against same.

By Mr. Hodgkins of Harpswell: Remonstrance of Isaac L. Dunning and 27 others against same.

By Mr. Allen of Machias: Remonstrance of Thomas P. Carver and 37 others against House Bill, No. 45, "An Act to provide for a resident hunter's license," also remonstrance of S. G. Day and 20 others against same; also remonstrance of W. C. Leighton and 59 others against same.

By Mr. Grant of St. Albans: Re-

monstrance to Frank R. Fellows and 64 other residents of Ripley against a resident hunter's license law; also remonstrance of C. C. Hanson and 70 other residents of St. Albans against same.

By Mr. Tate of Topsham: Remonstrance of David W. Scribner and 40 others against same; also remonstrance of Fred W. Atkinson and 55 others against same.

By Mr. Brann of Winthrop: Remonstrance of W. L. Mace and 38 others against same.

By Mr. Blake of Oakland: An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Belgrade Stream, a tributary to Snow Pond, in the county of Kennebec, with petition of G. L. Learned and others in favor of same.

By Mr. Sanborn of South Portland: Petition of George C. Orr and 24 others in favor of ice fishing in Forest Lake in Cumberland county.

By Mr. Dutton of Bingham: Petition of E. W. Moore and 39 others in favor of law requiring non-resident fishermen to be licensed.

By Mr. Mulligan of Nobleboro: Petition of Fred N. Newcomb and 65 others for the enactment of a law to allow eels to be taken in Damariscotta pond.

By Mr. Wise of Guilford: Petition to regulate fishing in Davis Stream and Monson Brook in Guilford, Wilkman and Monson.

By Mr. Brice of Sagadahoc: An Act additional to Chapter Thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen, relating to the protection of Fish, Game and Birds on the Southerly Point of Swan Island, in the town of Perkins, in the county of Sagadahoc.

By Mr. McCurdy of Lubec: An Act to prohibit the snaring of foxes and other wild animals in the towns of Lubec, Trescott, Whiting and Cutler, in the county of Washington.

By Mr. McNally of Ashland: An Act to regulate the taking of frogs from Big Fish lake, Portage lake, Square lake, Eagle lake, Soldier pond, Long lake and connecting streams in Arcostook county.

By Mr. Grant of St. Albans: Resolve providing for the screening of Moose pond, so-called, in Hartland, and in Harmony, in the county of Somerset, with statement of facts.

By Mr. Currier of Camden: Petition of A. W. McCorrison and 46 others of Appleton in favor of a bill prohibiting trapping or "digging-out"

(Continued on page three.)

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	.45
R. R. map of Maine	.35
Androscoggin County	.35
Cumberland County	.35
Hancock County	.35
Kennebec County	.35
Knox County	.35
Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties	.35
Penobscot County	.50
Waldo County	.35
York County	.35

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Real tobacco flavor depends upon the leaf being preserved in its natural state, possible only by pressing the leaves into plug form and keeping it in by covering it with a natural leaf wrapper. The natural flavor and strength of tobacco escape when cut or granulated.

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Whittling a pipeful is little trouble, amply repaid in both quality and quantity. Try this experiment and judge for yourself.

3 Ounces
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Slice it as
you use
it



REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

(Continued from page two.)

foxes; also petition of Josiah H. Hobbs and 67 others of Camden in favor of same.

By Mr. Newell of Turner: Petition of William H. Phinney and 46 others in favor of opening Pleasant Pond in the town of Turner, county of Androscoggin, for ice fishing for a period of three years.

By Mr. McCarrison of Appleton: Remonstrance of C. A. Creighton and 86 others against same.

By Mr. Grant of St. Albans: Remonstrance of L. H. Blanchard, M. D., and 34 other residents of Hartland, against same.

By Mr. Corlies of Bath: Remonstrance of George E. Thompson and 70 others against same.

By Mr. Webb of Cherryfield: Remonstrance of M. A. Whitten and 20 others of Steuben against the same.

By Mr. Wilkins of Jay: Remonstrance of John H. Macomber and 15 others against the passage of any

bill relative to a resident hunter's license.

By Mr. Blake of New Gloucester: Remonstrance of Charles P. Chandler and seven others of New Gloucester against the passage of a resident hunter's license.

By Mr. McCurdy of Lubec: Petition of J. P. McCurdy and 27 others in favor of enacting a law prohibiting the snaring of foxes and other wild animals in towns of Lubec, Trescott, Whiting and Cutler, county of Washington.

By Mr. Thibodeau of Fort Kent: Petition of Fred Harvey and 28 others for closing Fall Brook for three years.

By the same gentleman: Petition of Fred Harvey and 30 others for closed time on First, Second, Third and Fourth Lakes on Nigger Brook.

By Mr. Currier of Camden: Petition of Charles I. Wiley and 67 others of Camden in favor of a bill prohibiting trapping or "digging out" foxes.

By Mr. Chadbourne of Baldwin: Petition of W. R. Halley and 52 other residents of Sebago Lake and vicinity asking for change in smelt law on Sebago Lake.

By Mr. McCurdy of Lubec: Petition of Arthur E. Wallace and 36 others in favor of enacting a law prohibiting the snaring of foxes and other wild animals in towns of Lubec, Trescott, Whiting and Cutler, in Washington county.

By Mr. Ryder of Brownville: Petition of L. F. Johnson and 60 others in favor of screening outlet of Schoodic Lake.

By Mr. Pollard of Solon: Remonstrance of Azel Jones and 106 others of Solon and vicinity against the passage of the Act known as the "Resident Hunter's Act."

By Mr. Fay of Dexter: Remonstrance of N. H. Fay of Dexter and 81 others to a resident hunter's license.

By Mr. Welch of Machiasport: Remonstrance of C. Hollis White and 14 others against same; also remonstrance of C. L. Adams and 16 others against same.

By Mr. Pollard of Solon: An Act to amend Section two of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Barker Pond, in Cornville, in Somerset county, with petition of L. C. Williams and 20 others in favor of same.

By Mr. Holt of Gouldsboro: An Act to prohibit the shooting of wild birds or wild animals on Hancock Point.

By Mr. Morse of Rumford: An Act to repeal so much of Chapter 192 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913 as relates to Big Kennebag Lake and Little Kennebag Lake in Steadstown, so-called, in Franklin county, including the outlets.

By Mr. Small of Mount Desert: Resolve in favor of screening Long Pond, with statement of facts.

By Mr. Goodwin of Mexico: Petition of Weston A. Toothaker and six others in favor of extending the time for fly fishing below the little falls on Cuscutup Stream.

By Mr. Pierce of Houlton: Petition of Harry Hammond and 45 other citizens of Aroostook county, for a closed time on fishing in Ross and Cary lakes, in Littleton, in Aroostook county.

By Mr. Edwards of Bethel: Petition by citizens of Paris, Greenwood and Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, that a law be enacted making it unlawful for any one person to take, catch, kill or have in possession more than five trout and landlocked salmon, both included, in any one day, from Oversett Pond, so-called, situated in the town of Greenwood, in the county of Oxford.

By Mr. Holt of Gouldsboro: Petition of Florence E. Buzzell and others to prevent shooting at Hancock Point.

By Mr. McNally of Ashland: Petition in favor of an Act to regulate the taking of frogs from Big Fish Lake, Portage Lake, Square Lake, Eagle Lake, Soldier Pond, Long Lake and connecting streams, in Aroostook county.

By Mr. Wyman of Kingfield: Petition of O. C. Dolbier and 87 others that the fish and game laws be so amended as to limit the catch of trout and landlocked salmon to ten fish by any one person in one day in Tufts, Grindstone and Dutton Ponds, in the town of Kingfield, Franklin county.

By the same gentleman: Petition of O. C. Dolbier and 87 others that the Carrabasset River and its tributaries above the bridge at Bigelow be opened to fishing, also that the Great Northern Paper Company be required to build fish ways or leave the gates hoisted in any dam they may have on said waters, except at such times as they are actually in use for the purpose of driving lumber.

By Mr. Jordan of Baileyville: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Baskahogan lake and stream and in Hot brook, a tributary to the stream, and in Schoodic Grand lake, North lake, Brackett lake and their tributaries and the waters between Schoodic Grand lake and Chepenticook lake, situated in the counties of Washington and Aroostook.

By the same gentleman: An Act to repeal certain private and special laws relating to use of motor boats in hunting sea birds, ducks and water fowl on the coast of Maine.

By the same gentleman: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the hunting of water fowl and other wild birds in Back bay, so-called, in Portland.

By the same gentleman: An Act to repeal Chapter 163 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the hunting of water fowl and wild birds in Back bay, Portland.

By the same gentleman: An Act to repeal Section 1 of Chapter 66 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the protection of elder ducks.

By the same gentleman: An Act to repeal Chapter 281 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 120 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the protection of Golden Eye or Whistler.

By the same gentleman: An Act to repeal Chapter 373 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the protection of ducks in Lincoln county.

By the same gentleman: An Act to repeal a portion of Section 9 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes.

By the same gentleman: An Act to repeal Section 3 of Chapter 81 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to the protection of ducks in Merry-meeting bay, Eastern river and Kennebec river below the Gardiner and Randolph bridge.

By the same gentleman: Petition of E. O. Welken of Greenville and 15 other citizens of Piscataquis county, for additional closed season on fishing in Rum pond, in T. 8, Range 10, Piscataquis county.

By the same gentleman: Petition of J. M. Drew of Greenville and 16 other citizens of Piscataquis county, asking that the tributaries and Upper and Lower Wilson's ponds, in said county, be closed to all fishing.

By Mr. St. Clair of Calais: Petition of Charles F. Kiefe of Vanceboro and 89 others, citizens of Maine,

in favor of a resident hunter's license; also petition of Stephen J. Knowles of Calais and 12 others, citizens of Maine, in favor of same.

By Mr. Ames of Washington: An Act additional to Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Simpson Pond, so-called, in the town of Roque Bluff, in the county of Washington, with petition of the selectmen, town clerk and 18 residents of said town in favor of same.

By Mr. Ames of Washington: An Act to prohibit the use of firearms in the town of Addison.

By Mr. Durgin of Piscataquis: An Act to regulate fishing in Horseshoe pond in the county of Piscataquis.

By Mr. Herrick of Franklin: Petition of Kennebag Hotel Company of Kennebag Lake and 22 others relative to extending the open season for fishing on Little Kennebag Stream and other waters to October first in Franklin county.

By Mr. Herrick of Franklin: An Act to amend chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in portions of Rangeley Stream, Kennebag Stream and Little Kennebag Stream in the county of Franklin and in the county of Oxford.

By Mr. Allen of Kennebec: Resolve providing for the screening of Parker pond in Kennebec and Franklin counties.

Ways and Bridges

By Mr. Wilkins of Jay: Resolve in favor of Washington Plantation and Perkins Plantation, in Franklin county, for the repair and permanent improvement of highways, with statement of facts.

By Mr. Ricker of Castine: Resolve in favor of the towns of Penobscot and Castine for repairs of bridge and road, with statement of facts.

Labor.

By Mr. Ellis Gardiner: Petition of H. M. Lawton and 33 others, relative to an amendment on an act before the legislature regarding the hours of employment of women and minors.

By Mr. Dilling of Easton: Petition of W. J. Sawyer and five others against including "mercantile establishments" in House Bill No. 2, entitled "An Act relative to the hours of employment of women and minors;" also petition of J. M. Stroezy and 16 others against same.

By Mr. Pierce of Farmington: Remonstrance of F. G. Paine and six others against same.

By Mr. Wyman of Kingfield: Remonstrance of C. H. McKenzie and five others against same.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

House 90. Resolve in favor of the People's Ferry Company for maintenance. (On motion by Mr. Price of Sagadahoc, tabled pending printing of a statement of facts.)

S. 79. An Act to enable the town of Rangeley to make a fill-in and maintain a dam at the outlet of Halley Pond for a park and for sanitary purposes.

Finally Passed.

Resolve in favor of preserving the life of the fish in the several fish hatcheries, and for the temporary operation of the hatcheries and feeding stations for fish in this State, and for the protection of fish, game and birds.

This Resolve carrying an emergency clause required two-thirds vote of the members present. A rising vote was taken and 30 having voted in favor of the final passage of the Resolve and none voting against, the Resolve was finally passed.

Resolve appropriating money to assist the town of Whitefield in building a bridge across the Sheepscot river.

Resolve in favor of the repair of bridges in the town of Dresden.

Resolve in favor of preserving the life of the fish in the several fish hatcheries, and for the temporary operation of the hatcheries and feeding stations for fish in this state, and for the protection of fish, game and birds.

Pierce of Farmington—Resolve appropriating \$2500 for the purchase of land for the Farmington State Normal school.

Legal Affairs.

By Mr. Herrick of Franklin: An Act to amend, revive and extend the charter of the Stratton Water Company.

Wyman of Kingfield—Act to amend the revised statutes as amended making an annual close season on wild hares or rabbits during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September.

Petitions were received in favor of ice fishing in Forest Lake in Cumberland county, in favor of law requiring non-resident fishermen to be licensed, in favor of a law to allow eels to be taken in Damariscotta pond, in favor of a law to regulate fishing in Davis stream and Monson brook in Guilford, Willimantic and Monson.

Mr. Herrick from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance, to which was referred an Act relative to the use of cinematographs using only cellulose acetate films, reported same ought not to pass.

Compulsory Fire Escapes.

An act introduced in the Senate by Herrick of Franklin is one of the most important yet introduced, dealing, as it does, with fire escapes upon public buildings. The act requires that fire escapes be provided on all public houses where guests are lodged, every business building requiring the presence of workmen above the first story, and all rooms used for public assembly or amusements, all tenement houses, three stories in height where only one stairway or means of egress from the upper stories is provided, all tenement houses of four or more stories occupied above the third story and all school buildings, including dormitories, two or more stories in height. In all buildings of more than two stories and in all buildings used for school purposes of more than one story there shall be at least two egresses, either inside or outside, to be separate and so far as possible on opposite sides of the building.

TRAP SHOOTING AT SEA

Indicative of the wide-spreading influence of trap shooting it is noted that the United States Ship "Solace," which shortly sails from New York for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is to have a trap shooting layout on board, so that the officers and men can enjoy all the delights of this sport while on the high seas. The officers of this arm of Uncle Sam's service are "neutral" in the matter of warfare but take out their natural bent for firearms and shooting in this same, delightful pastime of trap shooting. This furnishes just one more instance of the wide-spread interest in trap shooting and the strong hold it is obtaining on all classes and conditions of men. We feel assured that the sport has a pretty strong grip on its devotees when they desire it so greatly that they must needs take their traps along when on the ocean, so as not to miss their regular competition. Probably when the "Solace" reaches the Exposition at San Francisco this novelty will be so exploited that it will give the sport of trap shooting a tremendous amount of advertising and a forward impetus that will spread to all sections of this land.—Sporting Life.

PRICES OF FURS RISE

An old trapper in a recent letter to Maine Woods spoke of the unusual low price then existing in the fur market and predicted an early rise. Sure enough last week's prices showed a decided advance and the Maine trappers are correspondingly happy.—Kennebec Journal.

RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all kinds of skins by a manufacturer

A. WEIBEL,
476 Fulton St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SANDY RIVER & RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD TIME TABLE

In Effect, December 14th, 1914.

FARMINGTON Passenger Trains leave Farmington for Phillips, Rangeley, and Kingfield, at 6:15 P. M., and for Phillips at 12:07 P. M. Passenger trains arrive from Phillips at 6:55 A. M. and from Rangeley, Phillips and Bigelow at 2:10 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN arrives at 9:35 A. M. and leaves at 11:00 A. M.

STRONG PASSENGER TRAINS leave for Farmington at 6:23 A. M. and 1:37 P. M. For Phillips at 12:37 P. M. and for Phillips and Rangeley at 5:47 P. M. and for Kingfield at 5:50 P. M.

Passenger trains arrive from Farmington at 12:37 P. M. and 5:47 P. M. From Bigelow at 1:25 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN arrives from Phillips at 8:45 A. M. and from Bigelow at 2:10 P. M. and from Farmington at 11:45 A. M. Leaves for Phillips at 1:40 P. M. and for Farmington at 8:45 A. M.

PHILLIPS PASSENGER TRAINS leave for Farmington at 6:00 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. For Rangeley at 6:15 P. M.

Passenger trains arrive from Farmington at 12:55 P. M. and 6:10 P. M. From Rangeley at 12:20 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves for Farmington at 7:30 A. M. Rangeley 2:20 P. M. and arrives from Farmington at 2:15 P. M. Rangeley 10:15 A. M.

RANGELEY PASSENGER TRAINS leave for Farmington at 10:40 A. M. and arrives at 8:00 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN arrives from Phillips at 8:45 P. M. and leaves at 7:30 A. M.

SALEM PASSENGER TRAIN leaves at 1:00 P. M. for Farmington and arrives at 6:16 P. M.

KINGFIELD PASSENGER TRAIN leaves for Bigelow at 9:00 A. M. and 6:38 P. M. For Farmington at 12:40 P. M.

BIGELOW PASSENGER TRAIN leaves for Farmington at 10:50 A. M. Arrives from Kingfield at 10:00 A. M.

F. N. BEAL, Gen'l Manager,
Phillips, Maine.

MAINE WOODS

ISSUED WEEKLY

J. W. Brackett Co.
Phillips, Maine

L. B. BRACKETT,

Business Manager

OUTING EDITION

pages \$1.00 per year

LOCAL EDITION

12 and 16 pages \$1.50 per year
Canadian, Mexican, Cuban and Panama sub-
scriptions 50 cents extra. Foreign subscription
7 cents extra.Entered as second class matter, January 21,
1909, at the postoffice at Phillips, Maine, unde
the Act of March 3, 1879.The Maine Woods thoroughly covers the entire
of Maine as to Hunting, Trapping, Camp-
ing and Outing news, and the Franklin county
daily.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, FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

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

POPULAR HOTEL MAN DEAD

Friends all over the country will
regret to learn of the death of Capt.
H. C. Chapman at his apartments at
the Bangor House.Mr. Chapman has been proprietor
of the Bangor House for many years,
and has made this hotel one of the
most popular in the state.

WANT SPECIAL REGULATIONS

It is plain that camp owners and hotel men of the State favor special fishing regulations rather than general laws that apply to the whole state. They argue that the local conditions vary so much that it is very difficult to pass a general law that will not work some injustice to some section. The season for fly fishing is different on most all of the large lakes and a law that applies to one does not fit another. A general law therefore allows fly fishing on one lake when the fish will not take the fly and forbids it on another when the fly is the only lure that attracts fish. Only special laws, it is argued, can meet all the conditions satisfactorily.

LOCAL DEMANDS.

The condition of the fish also demands special regulations, methods of taking them in some places bringing them so near extinction that special regulations are needed for a few years to give them a chance to increase, while in other sections the same fish may be so abundant that no restrictions are needed. Habits of fish governed by local conditions often make them such easy prey that special rules are needed for their protection. An instance of this was given before the committee recently where in one lake in the state, because of the peculiar conditions, salmon are in the habit of collecting in an area about an acre in extent at certain seasons. With such a limited area well filled with fish they are taken in large numbers by those who know this habit and the general sport in that vicinity suffers.

One novel suggestion has been made that the taking of bass be allowed under certain regulations, provided they are returned to the water alive. Those backing this proposition say that the sport of hooking and playing the fish is all that is asked by the majority of the out of state fishermen who do not care to take the fish ashore. If they are allowed to catch them and return them to the water they will be content and the supply will be greatly increased and the quality of the sport improved.

POACHING UNPOPULAR.

The proprietors of resorts all over the state are realizing more and more that their prosperity depends on the fish and the already strong sentiment in favor of their careful protection is growing rapidly. If they can have the regulations they consider best adapted to their locality they will see that they are enforced. They are paying more attention every year to the study of the habits and needs of game fish and are working on rules that promise to make the supply inexhaustible. Heavy investments are being made because this lake is good for bass or that good for salmon and unless the reputation of the lakes can be maintained the investment will be lost, hence it is realized that an act which not only is of great importance to a large portion of Maine but which will interest every owner of a wood lot and every owner of a gun or fish rod is soon to be introduced in the 77th Legislature. The bill was drafted by Blaine S. Viles, State land agent, and will be introduced at his instance. The title of the bill is, "An act creating the Southern Maine Forest District and providing for the protection against fires therein."

The territory to be incorporated as the Southern Maine Forest District, should this legislation be enacted, comprises all the territory in the State not included in the Maine Forestry District. The sum of \$25,000 will be appropriated annually for the purposes of this forest district and if this amount proves insufficient the governor and council may issue their warrant to the treasurer to provide further funds from any unexpended and unappropriated moneys in the treasury.

The forest commissioner shall take measures for the prevention, control and extinguishment of forest fires in such district, and in order to facilitate the management of the district it will be divided into sub-forest districts as may be deemed advisable. Lookout stations will be provided where needed and all other usual precautionary measures taken for fire prevention and control.

For each sub-forest district established a chief forest fire warden will be appointed who shall have general supervision of the territory under his care. The patrol of the district will be under his direction and it shall be his duty to post the usual warnings or see to it that they are posted by his deputies.

If in or near woodlands any person other than the owner of said land or his agents acting under his direction shall build a fire when warned not to do so by an authorized official, or shall fail to extinguish a fire when warned to do so by an authorized official he may be arrested by such an official without a warrant.

No person shall kindle a fire upon public land without a permission given by the commissioner or other authorized official and one may not kindle a fire upon private land without first gaining permission from the owner of the land or his agent.

Between the first day of April and the first day of November, one may not kindle a fire or burn brush in or near woodland without the written permission of the forest fire warden or other authorized official or agent to represent him.

Fires kindled by the throwing of lighted cigars or matches or other burning materials upon the ground without the intent of starting a fire shall nevertheless be considered within the provisions of the sections in which the above fire regulations are written and all violations of these provisions shall be fined not more than \$200 or violators imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both penalties be given.

Persons who build fires upon their own lands which eventually cause damages upon adjoining lands shall be liable by the provisions of this act. Furthermore, the public as a whole, in this forest district is made a compulsory board of fire wardens, for the act provides that when a person shall discover a fire not under control, and shall fail to extinguish it or notify the proper authorities as to its existence and location he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

The act automatically, through its own terms, repeals all laws now in force which are inconsistent with it, and the act shall take effect when approved.

the fish must be given every possible chance to thrive.

When the fishing and hunting laws were revised at the last session many special regulations were abolished and general laws passed to cover the regulations so far as possible. At this session there has been an insistent demand that many of these special regulations be restored and for many new ones. Many instances have been given where the general laws have been a detriment to many sections. In one case in Oxford county where a large marsh is a natural breeding ground for muskrats and where they have been protected by special regulations fitting the local conditions they have nearly been exterminated under the general law. Under the local regulation they could only be hunted or trapped when they had a fair chance for their lives and in this way managed to hold their own while furnishing a good revenue to a number of hunters each year. Under the general law, however, it was legal to take them when the marsh is overflowed and when the little animals had to take to the bushes where they fell easy prey to any man with a gun and a boat who might care to go after them. The committee has been asked to restore the special regulation to save the animals.

RESTRICTING LAWS.

One of the things that has made the special regulations unpopular is the fact they could be made by the commissioners. It has been difficult to keep track of all the rules adopted by the commission and what was legal to-day may become unlawful to-morrow. A bill has been introduced taking this power away from the commission except in cases of emergency so that all the laws will be made by the legislature and every regulation hold good for two years at least. It is believed this would improve the conditions for both the resorts and the general public.

REPLIES TO EVANS' LETTER

The following is taken from the Biddeford Journal of recent date in reply to an article sent by S. W. Evans to be published in the Maine Woods:

One S. W. Evans, sex, occupation and residence unknown, in a letter to the editor of Maine Woods, takes the Biddeford Journal to task for its attitude on the proposal for a resident hunter's license in Maine. Quoting the Journal's statement to the effect that "there are some things to which we, as citizens of this state are entitled," among them being the privilege of fishing in our own lakes and streams and hunting in our own forests, our critic says:

Fifty years ago we used to hear considerable of this kind of talk by our friends south of Monson and Dixon's line; but it has been reserved for one of my native state to attempt to revive this spirit, which it was to be hoped for the good of all, had received its quietus. This spirit, Mr. Editor, is just what has depleted the good state of Maine of so much of its game. This is what exterminated the wild pigeons, once so numerous in the state.

While the editor of the Journal regrets that he should have created an impression in the mind of anybody that he was trying to revive the old state's rights issue, he is consoled by the fact that, judging by the recent legislative hearing on this proposition, there are many other able men in the state, more familiar with the situation and above suspicion of a desire to wave the Bloody Shirt, who take the same ground as was taken by the Journal. That this spirit was what depleted the game in Maine and exterminated the wild pigeons, is a new idea. S. W. Evans is barking up the wrong tree. The Biddeford Journal believes in the conservation of all natural resources, including fish and game and to this end the fish and game laws should be strictly and impartially enforced, but it does not believe residents should be required to pay a special direct tax for a privilege for which they are already taxed indirectly.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Factions Dividing As to Whether Black Bass or Trout and Sal- mon are Best Game Fish.

It is evident from the testimony that is being heard by the fish and game committee that those interested in fishing in Maine are dividing into factions, according to whether they consider the black bass or trout and salmon the best game fish.

Chief Warden M. C. Morrill of Cumberland county would like to see every bass taken from Sebago lake while, as suggested by Chairman Allen of the committee, every bass in the Belgrade lakes is considered worth a gold dollar.

Some of those appearing before the committee say that bass and trout will not live in the same lake while others claim they are good friends and thrive best when found together. Down at Sebago they want a close time on the fish only from Sept. 30 to April 1 and a big limit, while other sections of the state are asking for strict regulations to better protect this fish.

The committee discovered a peculiar condition in Aroostook county where the people of Presque Isle want the lower part of the Presque Isle stream open and the upper part closed, while those on the upper part want their section open so they can have some fishing. Senator Fulton and Howard Pierce of Mars Hill and Rep. Snow of Mars Hill appeared for the opening of the upper part of the stream, while Rep. Greenlaw of Presque Isle presented the case of those who want the upper part closed. He explained that the stream is being stocked and if fishing is allowed on the upper part it will hinder this work. The people on the upper part claim they are being deprived of all fishing without materially helping the lower part of the stream. The two factions got together in conference and agreed with the committee on regulations they believed would satisfy the majority.

The Kezar Lake Fish and Game association, represented by Secretary Brown and Chief Warden Grey, asked for a number of special regulations to better the fishing in the lake, which is rapidly coming to the front as one of the leading resorts of the state.

TO SEND POWER OUT OF STATE

That the fight waged in the Maine legislature four years ago, which ended in the turning down of a bill which would have permitted the exportation of Maine water power to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other states, is likely to renewed this winter in a somewhat modified form, was evinced Tuesday when an amendment to section one, chapter 244 of the acts of 1909, was introduced in the senate by Sen. Colby of Bingham.

Sen. Colby's bill permits the sale of electricity outside the state, subject to the direction of the public utilities commission. It is provided, however, that should demand for the power exist within the confines of the state, the local needs must first be supplied.

The bill is believed to be the first step in the development of the magnificent water power on the East Branch of the Kennebec river, between Indian Pond and The Forks. The friends of the measure feel that the fact that local power needs must first be taken care of and that power can not, even then, only be shipped out of the state under the direction of the utilities comm., will result in quieting the opposition which appeared four years ago. There is no reason, they say, why the present measure should be in the slightest degree objectionable to anyone.

OPENING OF BREWER POND

Indications are that there will be a lively hearing before the legislative committee on the act providing for the opening of Brewer, or Hines,

pond for Sunday fishing during the months of February and March of each year, says the Bangor News. Patrolman Robert B. Robinson informs the News that he has circulated a petition for the passage of the act among the property owners at the pond and has obtained the following signatures:

Harry Thayer, M. A. Sinclair, A. J. Farrington, H. W. Dougherty, W. F. Jameson, W. H. Grady, Dr. Newton, James Walsh, H. F. Sharks, F. M. Willis, A. A. Washburn, A. H. Baker, A. B. Yeaton, J. E. Huggard, C. B. Hall, Martin Jameson, M. G. Grady, F. G. Rogers, W. F. Johnson, Ralph Cushman, M. Farnham, Vern Nickerson, A. W. Greene, J. S. Ayer, E. J. Homstead, Andrew Kelley, W. W. Peterson, John Boyd, F. M. Pierce, Charles Blake, Roy Coffin, Charles Wheeler, A. L. Sprague, M. P. Mahaney, J. B. Siskles, H. A. Whitmore, Southworth Bros., L. H. Thompson, H. E. Wentworth, Charles W. Curtis, C. H. Chapman, F. W. Wentworth, Robert Hillman, J. A. Trafton, E. G. Glidden, John Severance, Edward Larson, C. F. Willis, Freeman Nickerson, A. T. Mudgett, E. C. Spencer, Victor Mutt, R. Gardner, E. L. Freese, Edward MacGabe, D. J. Siskles, C. E. West, D. A. Sargent, A. E. Abbott, L. M. Hopkins, W. S. Ryder, George Moore and James Wiswell.

As stated in the News there will be opposition, and Judge A. H. Harding will represent it. The accidental and unintentional opening of the screen at the outlet last fall by an employee of the Eastern Manufacturing Co., which resulted in the loss of many fish, will be used as part of the objection, while the petitioners will be represented by Judge B. W. Blanchard, who will present arguments in favor, claiming among things that only what is allowed in other ponds is desired. Mr. Robinson says that of 68 cottage owners around the pond, 66 are in favor of the proposed act, and 63 of these have signed the petition.

VIGOROUSLY PROTESTED

A good deal of interest is being taken in Bangor among the sportsmen in the measure introduced in the legislature having for its purpose the change of the beginning of the partridge and woodcock season from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1. A delegation of Bangor men will attend the hearing before the committee and oppose it vigorously.

It appears that the so-called Weeks law, passed by congress, giving to the department of agriculture jurisdiction over migratory birds is the cause of some friction in different states, owing to the conflict of the rulings of the department with the laws of the states. The ruling that open time should commence Oct. 1 does not conflict with the laws of Massachusetts, for instance, but does oppose Maine's regulations.

The contention here is if the close time is extended to Oct. 1 it means that Maine will simply provide breeding grounds for the birds for the benefit of Massachusetts and other states farther south. There will not be sufficient time for good sport in this state before the migration of the birds will commence, the birds will stop along the way and the hunters in other states will get the benefit.

A case has been before the courts in Missouri on the point at issue between the department regulations and the state law, the dates conflicting, and it was ruled that the government regulations were unconstitutional. The woodcock is the migratory bird in which Maine sportsmen are most interested. There are many well-known men in Bangor who are concerned in this movement to oppose the proposed change, and a strong delegation will go to Augusta to present their views to the committee.

The sucker fishery at Augusta, which started with one operator but a few weeks ago, has now grown until there are several in the business and the fishing operations cover a territory along the east side of the river from the cover below the old fort to a point fully a mile down river, the places where the nets are set being indicated by poles set in the ice. The fish are shipped to the New York market where they find a ready sale and some of the shipments are made in ton lots.

CLASSIFIED

Use cant a word in advance. No headline or other display. Subscribers in a, b, c, order

PRICE of shovel handle blocks, winter and spring 1915, X X blocks, 34 cents; X blocks, 60 cents; No. 3 blocks, 24 cents per dozen. Ames Shovel & Tool Co., D. G. Bean agent, Bingham, Me.

FOR SALE—Wood saw outfits: 3 H. P. complete \$85; 4 1/2 H. P. \$110; 6 H. P. \$125; 6 H. P. \$150. Guaranteed for five years. 28 inch saw \$5.50. Other sizes in proportion. Thirty days free trial. Thorndike Machine Co., Portland, Maine.

A competent housekeeper wishes to do general housework in a small family. Has a bay, 13 years old whom she wishes to take with her. Send answers to Mrs. George Allen, Wilton, Maine.

WANTED—A housekeeper. For further information write to Box 67, Eustis, Maine.

FOXES WANTED

Alive, unhurt, all kinds, old or young. Also skunk, marten and fisher. Will handle above named animals at all times of year. Write or come what you have to offer, stating lowest price. Fur farmers wanting stock should write me for prices and information before buying. M. F. STEVENS, Dover, Maine

Tel. 64.15

WE GUARANTEE TO INCREASE YOUR CATCH OF RAW FURS IF OUR BAITS ARE USED. With each bottle we give a written guarantee, and if not satisfied your money will be returned. We must please you or lose money.

5000 BOTTLES HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD AND NOT ONE TRAPPER HAS ASKED FOR HIS MONEY BACK.

ANIMAL ATTRACTOR

will lure all flesh eating animals such as the raccoon, mink, skunk, civet, ermine, wolf, fox, lynx, opossum, martin, etc. Price (100-150 sets) \$1.00 postpaid.

MUSKRAT ATTRACTOR

For luring muskrats only. Price (100-150 sets) \$1.00 postpaid.

BEAVER ATTRACTOR

For luring beaver only. Price (100-150 sets) \$1.00 postpaid.

TRAIL SCENT

For making trails to and from sets. Very powerful odor. Economical to use. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

3 Bottles \$2.50 6 Bottles \$5.00 DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY WITH BAITS THAT MAY OR MAY NOT BE GOOD. USE ATTRACTORS AND BE SURE OF RESULTS—AN INCREASED CATCH.

Animal Attractor Company, Stanwood, Iowa, Box M.

CAUGHT AT ST. JOHN

Irving Stern, Alleged Hotel Beat, Is Now in Custody.

Manager W. T. Emerson of the Augusta House has recently received word that a man going under the name of Irving Stern, who was wanted in several cities, including Augusta, for beating hotels, has been caught at St. John, N. B., where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve five years in the Dorchester penitentiary for false pretences and forgery.

Stern registered at the Augusta House Dec. 23 and 24, 1914, and claimed to be a representative of Joseph Wild & Co. of New York City, a large furniture house. While at the hotel checks were cashed for him, one check in particular being for \$19 on the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., with the signature "Harry E. Gibbs."

In speaking of the matter Tuesday morning Mr. Emerson stated that the Stern had been calling upon a lady at Bath, and as soon as he (Mr. Emerson) found out this fact he went down to Bath and remained all one night in hopes of catching the man, but found that Stern had left that city and taken with him the lady's ring and an overcoat belonging to the lady's father. It was a day or two later that Mr. Emerson heard of Stern's apprehension at St. John, N. B. A letter from the Joseph Wild & Co., of New York was to the effect that this man had never worked for them.

According to the letter which Mr. Emerson received from D. W. Simpson, chief constable at St. John, Stern is known by the following names: "H. L. Lane," "Herbert E. Schaub" and "Joseph E. Roberts." As far as can be learned his real name is Isadore Garfein and he comes from

New York City.

The first heard of Stern was at New York, where he beat a hotel. Among the other places where he repeated the trick were: Albany, N. Y.; Ontario, Montreal, Worcester, Mass., and Portland, where he registered at the Falmouth Hotel.

Mr. Emerson states that hotel "beats" are at this time very numerous. One of these men who had beat a dozen hotels in the State was recently caught at the Columbia Hotel, Portland.—Exchange.

LIEUT. FARNUM IS DETAILED INSTRUCTOR.

Adjutant General George McL. Presson was notified Thursday by the war department that Lieut. Francis H. Farnum of the 22nd. Infantry had been detailed as instructor of the National Guard of the State of Maine, to succeed Lieut. Edward Butcher, who has been transferred to the 29th. Infantry for puty in Panama.

Lieut. Farnum was graduated from West Point in 1899, and is a native of Pennsylvania. He was a second lieutenant in the 11th. Infantry and for five years was a tactical officer at West Point. Lieut. Farnum has just returned from a tour of duty in the Philippines and is at present stationed at Douglass, Arizona. He will come to Maine about the middle of next month.

THREE NIGHT SERIES SHOOT

Feb. 15 was the last night of the "World's Series," at Livermore Falls, H. F. Small's team winning by 8 points.

Name	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
H. F. Small, Capt.	38	36	40	114
Roy Wendall	33	43	41	117
Frank Strout	42	34	40	116
Elmer Pushard	42	43	40	125
Herbert Willis	40	44	42	126
Donald S. Piper	31	42	39	112
Herbert Hatch	40	39	40	119
Merton Knapp	39	41	43	123
Fred Jewell	33	38	44	115
John Adkins	41	38	41	120
O. P. Tucker	39	35	37	111
Arthur Hinds	31	39	34	104
Alton Fuller	31	28	25	84
Ralph Buntin	23	37	35	95
Arthur Driscoll	37	38	38	113
J. O. Pengra	33	34	41	108
Meddie Cloutier	42	44	40	126
Otis Jewell	24	36	38	98
Phlevel Bartlett	41	43	44	128
W. A. Kelley	38	38	35	111
R. O. Waite	38	40	43	121
Frank Deakin	41	31	34	106
T. R. Williams	35	37	39	111

Totals	832	878	893	2603
Name	1st	2nd	3rd	Totals
S. Coolidge, Capt.	42	41	45	128
C. M. Robinson	36	38	40	114
Harry Sawtelle	36	38	34	108
W. F. Sawtelle	32	45	35	112
S. S. Locklin	42	41	36	119
Harry Simmons	43	35	41	119
Lewis Winter	34	39	40	113
Harvey Hadley	41	42	39	122
Alvin Record	40	33	39	112
C. D. Lyford	40	36	41	117
Cyril Jackson	37	37	32	106
P. E. Allen	30	38	30	98
Roscoe Smith	32	26	35	93
Chas. Fournier	33	39	38	110
John McCarthy	34	40	43	117
Carroll Hall	40	38	39	117
C. J. Luce	38	37	37	112
C. R. Enstedt	42	45	40	127
J. Guy Coolidge	36	40	38	114
Herbert Lahue	37	35	35	107
Geo. Buck	35	32	40	107
A. Gilbert	29	39	34	102
G. H. Rand	39	39	43	121

Totals 848 873 874 2595
S. W. Coolidge captured the W. A. Stuart Co's. prize with a total of 128 points. Phlevel Bartlett captured the L. & D. Shoe Store prize with a score of 128 points. C. R. Enstedt captured the Strout Furniture Co's. prize with a total of 127 points. Meddie Cloutier captured the L. L. Waite prize with a score of 126.
The winning team was given an oyster supper at the I. O. O. F. banquet hall.

Definition of Love.

Love is an awakening, an inspiration, dulling the edge of resentment, sharpening the eloquence of wit, impoverishing distinction, guaranteeing equality and proclaiming the omnipotence of God.—Willis George Emerson.

THE BIRD

OR THE CAT?

"The Bird or the Cat?" has become a scratching subject which is making the feathers fly in many a heretofore peaceful neighborhood. Bird lovers who have attempted to establish sanctuaries for their feathered friends have been compelled to revise their visiting lists according to where her Royal Highness, Tabbykins, holds sway.

The bird man who has found to his sorrow that any bird and cat combination means cat-astrophe, even while he is taking the mangled body of the little feathered tenant, that he has worked for months to attract, from the clutches of the innocent-looking, fluffy, four-footed murderer, will be assailed by the cat-owner, who indignantly declares that while other low-bred creatures may catch birds, she knows her own blue-blooded darling Fluffykins is too well bred and too well fed to do such a deed!

Naturalists statistically rank the domesticus as third in the bird destroying agents, holding every roaming cat responsible for the lives of at least fifty birds a year. A game warden who reports 200 quail killed by a mother cat in less than a year on the game preserve advocates the wholesale extermination of cats under the supervision of game warden.

The value of the cat to catch mice or rats is disputed by a bird enthusiast, who maintains that this Nero of the animal world will hush forever the joyous song of any little feathered chorister, simply for his own amusement when not in need of food. When he dines he goes after a cold bird in preference to any other delicacy, and will catch mice or rats only as a last resort to keep from starving.

The most serious arraignment against both the domestic and stray cat is made by the Boards of Health, who have found these animals to be carriers of scarlet fever, diphtheria and other diseases most fatal to their human associates.

A successful business man says that if a cat kills a little chicken in the yard of the average farmer, the cat is made away with. If the four-footed hunter comes home with a quail, he is petted; yet the quail is of greater economic value to the farmer than is either the cat or the chicken. He thinks, for humane reasons, the wild or stray cat left on abandoned farms should be put out of the way.

A cat-a-comb, where feline prowler may be laid permanently to rest, is considered a necessary adjunct to every bird sanctuary by a bird conservationist, who has tried, without success, various methods to prevent cats from killing helpless song and insectivorous birds so valuable to man. Another long sufferer from cat depredations considers a near-by deeper bath, in which to immerse and leave the savage depredators, is the only way in which a bird bath may be maintained.

Some friends of the birds think to license the cat and hold the owner responsible for his pet's destructiveness will solve not only the vexing cat, but also the kitten question. They conclude that if a per-

son pays for a license he will not be so apt to desert his cat, leaving it dependent upon hunting for a living.

Optimists who still believe that cat nature may be educated or restrained, suggest that bells and bright ribbon be placed on Pussy so that a warning will precede her fatal spring. Others advocate that the poles or trees on which bird-houses are placed should be sheathed in tin or wrapped in barb wire to prevent the cat from climbing up and destroying the half-grown nestlings before they can fly to safety.

A thorny rose-bush is advised by another humane person; but the ever-present cynic thinks it much better to plant the cat at the roots of the rose-bush where it is sure in time to enevolve into harmless fertilizer.

If you will help save the birds from all their enemies, sign the following pledge and send it in to The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, when the badge-button of the bird-saving Club will be sent you without cost:

"I desire to become a member of The Liberty Bell Bird Club of The Farm Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the Club."

A fishing party in which were Ot-river Raoul Dautuall, Leonoe Jobin, Philip Begin and Joseph Blanchette returned from a trip to Long pond, Somerville, and report that they had good luck considering the time that they were on the ice. Their catch amounted to 36 fish and included pickerel and white perch.

LEGISLATIVE NOTICES

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game will give a public hearing in its room at the State House, in Augusta, on

Thursday, March 4, at 2 p. m., on:

No. 112. Petition of the Kennebago Hotel Co., of Kennebago Lake and 22 others relative to extending the open season for fishing on Little Kennebago Stream and other waters in Franklin Co., to October 1.

No. 121. An act to repeal so much of Ch. 192 P. and S. L. of 1913 as relates to Big Kennebago lake and Little Kennebago lake, in Stetson town, in Franklin county, including the outlets to said lakes.

No. 120. Petition of W. A. Toothaker and 6 others in favor of extending the time for fly fishing below the little falls on Cupsuptic stream.

No. 96. An Act to amend chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in portions of Rangeley Stream, Kennebago Stream and Little Kennebago Stream in the County of Franklin and in the County of Oxford.

No. 128. An Act to amend section 51 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to non-resident hunting licenses. (To reduce fee)

No. 108. Petition of Central Oxford Fish and Game Association, asking for a daily limit to be placed on smelts which may be taken from Bryant's Pond and tributaries, in Woodstock and Greenwood, Oxford county.

No. 111. Petition of John L. Hodsdon and 17 others, residents of Oxford county asking that the law protecting black bass in Lake Christopher, or Bryant's Pond, in Oxford County, be repealed.

No. 126. Petition of Alfred L. Stevens and 130 others in favor of prohibiting night fishing with lights.

No. 124. Petition of O. C. Dolbier and 87 others that the fish and game laws be so amended as to limit the catch of trout and land-locked salmon to ten fish by a person in one day in Tufta, Grindstone and Dutton Ponds, in the town of Kingfield, Franklin county.

No. 135. Petition of O. C. Dolbier and 87 others that the Carrabassett River and its tributaries above the bridge at Bigelow be opened to fishing, also that the Great Northern Paper Company be required to build fishways or leave the gates hoisted in any dam they may have on said waters except at such times as they are actually in use for the purpose of driving lumber.

No. 123. Petition by citizens of Paris, Greenwood and Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, that a law be enacted making it unlawful for any one person to take, catch, kill or have in possession more than five trout and land-locked salmon, both included, in any one day, from Oversett Pond, so-called, situated in the town of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford.

On Wednesday, March 3, at 2 p. m.

No. 83, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Bent's Pond, so-called, in the town of New Sharon, in Franklin county and in the town of Vienna in Kennebec county, with petition for same.

No. 81, An Act relating to the protection of deer in the towns of York, Wells, Kittery, Eliot, South Berwick and North Berwick, in the county of York.

No. 77, An Act to amend Section 38 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the closed season on wild hares or rabbits.

No. 78, An Act to amend Section 43 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the protection of game birds.

No. 59, Resolve in favor of the Raymond Fish Hatchery to provide for additional feeding pools.

No. 65, An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the taking of smelts in Sebago lake and its tributaries for sale.

No. 62, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, so as to prohibit the trapping of foxes except from Nov. 1st of each year until March 1st of the following year.

No. 63, An Act relating to the protection of beaver.

No. 66, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes by repealing the section permitting the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game to adopt Rules and Regulations closing waters to fishing etc., after notice and public hearing.

No. 67, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes so that the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game can adopt rules and regulations, after notice and hearing, only in cases of emergency.

No. 75, on Petitions asking for a law to prohibit the trapping of bears.

Riches From Gift Bestowed.

When you give away happiness you all de time gits richer an' richer in it. —Atlanta Constitution

MAINE WOODS

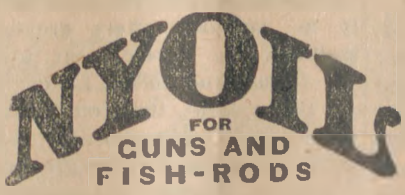
Conducts a first class job printing department which specializes on Camp and Hotel work

Why not let us help you with your advertising?

We design and print Books, Leaflets Folders, etc., and would be pleased to furnish samples, dummies and prices on request.

J. W. BRACKETT CO.,

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

NYOIL HAS NO EQUAL.

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

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

WM. F. NYE,
New Bedford, Mass.

CARMEL MAN ON HUNTERS' TAX

Can't See Unmixed Interest in Farmers in Proposed Licenses

The following communication has been received at the Bangor Commercial office, in opposition to the proposed license for resident hunters, now being agitated before the legislature and which was endorsed by the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game association at its recent annual meeting:

To the Editor of the Commercial:

An attempt will be made during the present session of the legislature to impose a resident hunter's license upon the people of the state. To this end the commissioners of inland fisheries and game have been quietly at work for the past two years; and they will use every effort to secure the passage of the act; but their assertion that they have the farmer's interests in view when they recommend such a license, should not deceive the people.

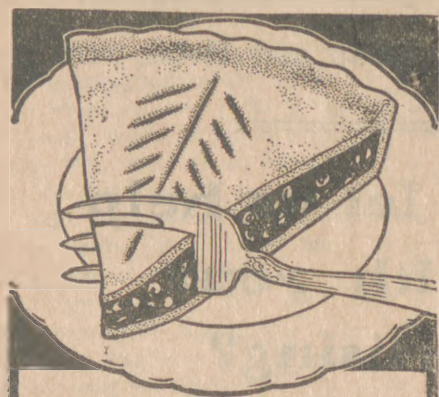
Several months ago the commissioners sent out 100 or more letters, to people of the feasibility of a resident hunters' license, and the claim is made that a great majority of the answers received favored such a license.

Did any farmer receive one of these letters? Certainly not. They did not care for the farmers' opinion, and their interest in his welfare is very evident from the fact that all of these letters, or nearly all of them, were sent to members of the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game association, an organization of less than 550 members. A half dozen letters addressed to the secretaries of some of the granges would have reached more people than all the letters sent out by the commissioners; yet, the grange, an organization with over 60,000 members in Maine, was not thought to be worthy of their notice, and was not consulted.

A glance at the game receipts, given in the Bangor papers during the open season, will convince any one that the farmer and his boys get but a small percentage of the game taken in the state; and, as a general thing, it is not the boy, that carries the bottle labeled "aconite" in his pocket and mistakes men for deer.

The commissioners admit that hunters and sportsmen do not respect the game laws we already have. Now, whether this disrespect is the result of inability to understand these laws, or not, it is hard to see how an additional, and unquestionably illegal tax, will remedy the evil.

They tell us that unless we conserve our game supply, as they recommend, by prohibiting the farmer's boy from hunting altogether, and making his father pay a good round tax for the privilege, we shall soon, like many of our sister states, regret our apathy.



People Like Pie

Especially when the crust is the crisp, flaky, tender kind that William Tell makes—the digestible, wholesome crust that brings everyone back for a second piece.

They like William Tell cake just as well, and William Tell bread, biscuits and muffins.

The reason? Ohio Red Winter Wheat and a special process of milling obtainable only in

(27)

William Tell Flour

C. H. McKenzie Trading Co.,
Phillips, Maine.

The commissioners may be able to secure the passage of an act that will prohibit the farmer from taking any of the game that his own crops have supported; but every farmer, and every grange in the state should register a protest against the proposition.

Carmel, Feb. 10.

C. H. B.

CLARK OF LUBEC SPOKE ON BIRDS

Describing the Habits and Calls of the Various Species.

Clarence, H. Clark, of Lubec, county commissioner of Washington county and United States marshal, under the Migratory Bird Law, addressed the members of the Bird Conservation Club, at the Colonial Hotel, Bangor, February 1, the subject of his address being The Relation of Birds to Man. There was a very large gathering of both men and women of this city, who are interested in the work and see the need of taking care of the choice birds in order that they may not become extinct.

The meeting opened at 3 o'clock and Mrs. James Buzzell introduced Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark has made a study of this subject and has a thorough knowledge of all birds to be found in this state as well as a knowledge of the birds all through the country. It was in appreciation of his knowledge of birds and bird life, and of the good work that he has done, that he was made United States marshal.

Mr. Clark divided his address in two parts, the economic value and the aesthetic value of birds. He told of the food habits of the various species of birds in this section and of the great value they are to mankind, in that they eat insects that are obnoxious to man. The birds do something for the farmer and gardener that is seldom thought of excepting to people who make a study of it. The birds are great weed destroyers and some authorities say that it would be almost impossible to maintain a flower garden without the assistance of the birds.

The speaker continued by saying that there is a great deal of good done even by the hawk and owl, that there are only two species of hawks that injure poultry, and that all owls are useful. To bring his point home he gave several illustrations of the reasons for these statements.

Mr. Clark next took up a discussion of the aesthetic value of birds and by the use of some very fine specimens, he showed this value to be one, the loss of which would be felt by almost everybody. As the majority, and in fact, 95 per cent. of the people are lovers of music, this 95 per cent. would be affected by the loss of the birds' songs. He then went into detail by telling of the times when certain calls of the birds may be heard, of the great diversity in songs and calls. This was indeed pleasing to his large audience, and when he had completed his address some of those present requested that he tell of the English sparrow and of how this bird should be treated.

Mr. Clark said that the English sparrow is really a menace, in that this bird robs the nests of other and more valuable birds. He said that the bird breeds three times a year and this is a menace, for the numbers of course, increased. He urged that all who find an English sparrow's nest must destroy it and break all eggs it may contain.

He caused many of the ladies to move uneasily, when he explained the trade of plumers, who cut the feathers and wings of beautiful birds in order that the ladies may have them on their hats.

After the lecture many congratulated Mr. Clark individually on his address and expressed the desire to hear him again when he speaks in Assembly hall of the high school on May 22.

Mr. Clark stated Wednesday that he has never seen such a gathering of intelligent people so much interested in the work and wished the club every possible success.

HUNTERS FAVOR CHANGES IN LAWS

Sportsmen Indorse Amendment Permitting Killing of One Deer

Syracuse sportsmen expressed themselves decidedly in favor of a law permitting hunters to take one deer, either buck or doe, during the season, at a meeting held in the Council chamber at the City Hall. A resolution was passed favoring a proposed amendment to the state conservation law to this effect.

The deer question was only one of several taken up by the sportsmen, but it was given much attention. There was a lengthy debate on the amendment, and though a few of the men present were not absolutely in favor of the one deer law, all were in favor of a change in the present ruling.

According to the present law, a hunter is allowed to take two bucks, but no does, during the season. There were some who wanted this law to read two deer, buck or doe, during the season. A motion that one deer be permitted was given an unanimous vote, however.

It was voted that legislation requiring fishermen to have licenses be favored. It was suggested that the present law be amended in such a way as to require license for all male persons more than 16 years of age who engage in hunting, trapping or fishing. Boys under 16 and women would be made exempt.

A law ordering a closed season on perch during March and April was suggested. It was also urged that hunters should be allowed to shoot either male or female pheasants. The meeting opposed the use of ferrets in hunting rabbits.

If the wishes of the sportsmen present were heeded the funds raised through license fees, fines and from other sources, would be used solely for the purpose of fish and game conservation.

The meeting was recorded as being opposed to the proposed amendment to article five of the conservation law with regard to private parks and lands. The men present were very much opposed to the act to amend the law in relation to trespassing private lands.

The meeting was called by A. W. Penrior, former president of the Hunters' Club, who was named chairman for the evening. Dr. L. J. Sanford was secretary. More than 100 men were present and at times the debate was keen.

The suggestions offered are to be placed before the Assembly Committee considering the conservation laws.

ROAD TO MOOSEHEAD

The construction of a 30-mile road through the Maine wilderness to open up the great Moosehead Lake region is one of the propositions which is to come before the present session of the Maine Legislature.

The plan is to build a new highway from Jackson, along the Moose River, through Misery Plantation to Rockwood which is on the opposite side of Moosehead Lake from Kineo. The promoters believe, and this sentiment is expressed by other disinterested parties, that practically no territory offers greater possibilities for development than the wonderful Moosehead Lake region. At the present time only one highway leads to the shore of this vast inland sea and this is the one running from Guilford and Monson north to Greenville on the southern shore of the lake.

The new road would open up the great territory along the West shore of the lake, together with the Mount Kineo country which is rapidly becoming one of the great summer resorts of the State. The proposed highway would lead in from the so-called Quebec road and would open up the country to the great number of Canadian tourists now coming into Maine over this popular highway and who are anxious to gain access to the shore of Moosehead Lake by road owing to its convenience to the city of Quebec and the other Quebec centers.

If the present plan is carried out only about 20 miles of absolutely new road will have to be built as

it is proposed to use 10 miles of private road built by one of the big pulp companies to reach their timber lands.

It is believed the road can be constructed for a moderate sum and owing to the great number of interests involved it could be cheaply built for all parties concerned. The Maine Central Railroad is very deeply concerned, owing to the fact that it opens up its great Mount Kineo House to automobile traffic whereas at the present time the hotel can only be reached by train and boat. The plantation of Jackman will help out because it would make the village of Jackman a business center and it is believed that nearly all the people owning the property through which the proposed road would run would donate the land. The many interests at Rockwood would also assist in order to have this outlet to civilization constructed and the State will also be asked to approve the location and possibly to furnish a small sum of money and perhaps take charge of the construction so as to guarantee the character of the work.

Proprietor of Central House Passes Away.

Belgrade Lakes, Feb. 1915.
(Special to Maine Woods.)

The death of Charles H. Austin occurred February 3rd, after several weeks' illness of enlargement of the liver.

Mr. Austin has been proprietor of the Central House for many years and leaves a host of friends, who will sadly miss him. His age was 74 years, 6 months.

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME

By Mr. Littlefield of Wells: An Act relating to the protection of deer in the towns of York, Wells, Kittery, Eliot, South Berwick and North Berwick, in the county of York.

By Mr. McCurdy of Lubec: An Act to provide a bounty on crows in the towns of Lubec and Trescott.

By Mr. Brown of New Sharon: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Bent's pond, so-called, in the town of New Sharon, in Franklin county and in the town of Vienna in Kennebec county.

By Mr. Lord of Ellsworth: Resolution of Mariaville Grange, No. 441, opposing the passage of any law requiring residents of this State to procure a hunting license.

By Mr. Goodwin of Mexico: Petition of J. L. Howard and 89 others favoring a law providing for a resident hunting license.

By the same gentleman: Petition of E. F. Coburn and 18 others requesting that pond in Rapid river be opened up to bait fishing till October 1st of each year.

By the same gentleman: Petition of E. F. Coburn and 18 others requesting that Rapid river, connecting the Richardson Lakes with the Umbagog Lake, be opened to fly fishing from September 15 to October 1 of each year.

By Mr. Brown of New Sharon: Petition of E. E. Dyer and 17 others, residents of Franklin county, in favor of closing Bent's Pond, in Franklin and Kennebec counties, to all fishing.

By Mr. McCurdy of Lubec: Petition of John N. McCurdy and 18 others in favor of an Act to provide a bounty on crows in the towns of Lubec and Trescott; also petition of

E. A. M. Monson and 21 others in favor of same.

By Mr. Goodwin of Mexico: Petition of N. R. Leach and 11 others against any change in the fishing laws governing the Magalloway waters.

SOME WILD PIGEONS.

Charles O. Gould Tells How They
Used To Shoot Them When
He Was Younger.

That turtle story of Alonzo M. Kimball which appeared in the Journal last week has set Charles O. Gould, the venerable store keeper of Goulds Hill on Alfred street, to reminiscing, with the result that he comes forward with a story about wild pigeons as he knew them when he was younger.

According to Mr. Gould the wild pigeon, which to-day is practically extinct, in those days inhabited this region in flocks numbering thousands. Among other things these pigeons were very fond of blueberries and when this fruit was ripe used to visit the plains where it grows abundantly, in flocks, that, according to Mr. Gould, "darkened the sun" when they rose from their feast.

One locality where the feathered multitude used to gather was on the "burned ground" which lies between West street and the Proctor road. This was and still is, as for that matter, a favorite region for blueberries and in August when the season was at its height the pigeons used to gather there in immense flocks to feed on the fruit. It was then that the mighty hunter, arming himself with his old-fashioned muzzle loader, would don his old clothes and with musket over shoulder hie him forth for "a mess of pigeons."

Thus far this is a very ordinary pigeon story with perhaps the possible exception of the "darkened sun" but from now to the close Mr. Gould gets down to business, for he states that the wise ones among the gunners used, not shot in their guns, but the ramrod. This being of iron and pointed was shot at a flock of pigeons as they rose, and passing through the compact mass, would impale one after another of the birds until it was full when it would fall to earth and all the hunter had to do was shake the birds off into his game bag and use the thing over again, repeating until he had secured by the birds he wanted.

There are several things about the style of shooting to recommend it to the man who wants to "bring home the bacon," among which may be mentioned the fact that he didn't have to hunt around after his birds in the brush after he had shot them, as would have been the case had modern shotguns been used, for they were all in a bunch ready to be picked up with one stooping. Then the musket could be used over and over again and when the game bag and pockets were full the rod could be carried home full of birds extended over one's shoulder, while the trusty gun ornamented the other. Then, too, it saved the cost of shot.

Mr. Gould still resides at 144 Alfred street and will corroborate the story for any who wish to call—Bangor Journal.

NECESSITIES OF LIFE

The right medicine at the right time, is as much a necessity as food, shelter or clothes. Perhaps more so.

In its 60 years of relieving stomach troubles, remedying constipation and biliousness, and restoring strength and appetite, "L. F." Atwood's Medicine has become practically a necessity of New England life.

Mrs. Whitcomb's letter simply confirms what thousands of other folks already know:

Hampden Highlands, Me.
"Have used your 'L. F.' Atwood's Medicine for more than 20 years. We consider it nearly as necessary as our food."

(Signed) Mrs. C. H. Whitcomb

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Letters of inquiry regarding rates etc., promptly answered.
H. E. THURSTON, R. F. HINMELEIN,
Proprietors.



Target Tips and Hunting Helps

by Alfred P. Lane

Send questions to Mr. Lane care of this paper

A New Questions and Answers Department of Interest to Shooters

F. M. M., Chicago, Ill.

I should very much appreciate any information you could supply relative to one's becoming proficient in marksmanship with a Colt's Police Positive .38 Special—whether it would be well to use shorts for target work, etc.?

The .38 short Colt's cartridge can be used in any revolver chambered for the .38 S. & W. Special cartridge, which is a rather powerful cartridge for use in the arm you mention. For target work I would suggest rather than use the .38 short Colt's cartridge which is not long enough to fill the chamber, that you use the .38 S. & W. Special Mid-range cartridge.

I should also like to know the law regarding the use of a revolver for target practice, both as to Chicago and outside of the city but in Illinois.

I cannot seem to locate any information regarding the law covering the use of revolvers in Illinois. I would suggest that you write to the Illinois State Revolver Association, Secretary and Treasurer Capt. E. Bittel, No. 904 Elgin Ave., Forest Park, Ill. He will be able to give you the information desired.

C. J. E., Hardwood, N. Y.

Will you please tell me through the Column what you think about the Standard Gas Operated Rifle? I have just bought one a .35 calibre Standard for deer shooting next fall.

It is my impression—although I am not positive—that the Standard Gas Operated Rifle is no longer manufactured. I do not seem to be able to locate any information regarding it either favorable or otherwise. "Old Timer," Derry, N. H.

1. I have a Colt's special .38 4 in. barrel, also Ideal No. 6 powder measure. I use .38 special shell. What do you think of a 3-gr. primed No. 1 Dupont smokeless rest of back? Lead FFG, Dead Shot black—bullets lead, solid or hollow base? I have plenty of Bull's Eye, but it is too violent and risky.

This sounds like a good load. However, no two combinations of powder produce the same results. I should certainly suggest that you write to the manufacturers of powder and find out if this load is safe. Ordinarily, revolver shells are loaded with black powder of the FFG grade without the smokeless priming. Such a load if safe should work satisfactorily with solid or hollow base bullets. With regard to Bull's Eye powder, when properly loaded this powder is hard to beat. Another smokeless powder of about the same quality is "RSQ." In loading Bull's Eye powder or any other dense powder, it is always well to check the powder measure frequently by means of actually weighing on a chemical balance.

2. Is Bull's Eye powder suitable to use with Ideal 35870 hollow base expansion bullet? Will this powder fuse the thin wall at base, lead barrel and affect accuracy?

Bull's Eye powder gives best results with the solid base bullet. It does not generate sufficient heat to fuse the base of the hollow base bullets.

3. Why do not the cartridge factories load more Lesmok in C. F. shells larger than .22?

Lesmok powder has not been found satisfactory for use in revolvers of larger than .22 cal.

4. Is it safe to shoot uncrimped cartridges in revolver cylinders?

It is absolutely safe, but usually if the revolver is loaded with five or six cartridges the recoil starts the bullets from uncrimped cartridges, giving irregular results and sometimes jamming the arm if the bullet is jarred out far enough so that it protrudes from the end of the cy-

linder and interferes with its revolving.

R. W. F., Spring Lake, Mich.

Will a revolver chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges shoot .22 shorts as well without injuring the gun?

A revolver chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges will shoot .22 shorts without injuring the arm although when they are used gas cutting may possibly occur which in time will prevent the use of .22 long rifle cartridges.

P. J. K., Davenport, Ia.

What particular kind of a gun, pistol or automatic should I use for all round service, for home protection, self-protection, to carry with me both in the city, going back and forth to work at midnight and also in the jungles as at Panama? Should it be an automatic pistol or revolver?

What size and what is the best manufactured of such kind on the market? Would there be any trouble purchasing same?

It is quite impossible to select one particular revolver or automatic pistol which will be perfectly well adapted for all-round service is expected to include home protection, pocket use and holster work in the open. A .38 calibre is generally considered the nearest approach to an all-round size, although a revolver small enough for pocket use can hardly be considered large enough for backwoods work. As to the quality of the various makes, select from any reputable manufacturer and you will not be far wrong.

W. L. W., Grayville, Ill.

1. Do self-loading shotguns shoot as hard as other shotguns of the same size using the same load? Is a self-loading shotgun as good as other kinds of guns for shooting quail, wild geese and wild ducks? Does a thirty-inch barrel shoot harder than a twenty-eight-inch barrel? Does a full choke bore shoot harder than a modified choke? Is the full choke bore that tapers from the breech of the gun to the muzzle better than the full choke that does not taper from the breech to the muzzle?

Self-loading shotguns of the locked breech type (which is the only type manufactured in this country) shoot as hard as pump or double barrel guns using the same load. The self-loading shotguns produce exactly the same pattern and penetration as the hand-operated styles and are therefore equally effective for shooting quail or wild fowl. A 30-in. barrel will not shoot any harder than a 28-inch barrel. A full choke bored barrel shoots closely, i. e., the shot do not spread as much as with a modified choke, but the penetration is the same. There are no shotguns made which have a uniform taper from breech to muzzle, and if there were, no choking effect would be noticed—they would shoot no closer than cylinder bore guns, as the choke depends for its effect on the sudden jamming together of the shot as they leave the muzzle.

2. In shooting at wild geese, should the shooter aim just ahead of the goose or at the goose?

In shooting at wild geese in flight, it is necessary to aim considerably ahead of the game, especially if the geese are flying rapidly.

3. Can we hunt wild geese and ducks in Illinois at this time of year?

According to the Federal game law, the open season on wild geese and ducks in Illinois is September 1st to December 15th. You are, therefore, not permitted to shoot this game in Illinois at the present time.

E. W., Phileasville, Wis.

1. What is the muzzle energy of each of the following cartridges, .38-40 and 44-40 high velocity and also

when loaded with black powder?

The muzzle energy of the .38-40 high velocity is 1159 foot pounds, that of the 44-40 high velocity is 1081 foot pounds. The black powder loads give 701 foot pounds and 752 foot pounds respectively.

2. What is the accurate range of each?

The low power cartridges are more accurate than the high velocity cartridges. The low power smokeless .38-40 cartridge will give about three inch groups at 100 yards for ten shots.

Alfred P. Lane

LIVELY HEARING AT STATE HOUSE

Strong Opposition to Resident Hunters' License Law

Opponents of the resident hunters' license swarmed in the house chamber Wednesday afternoon of last week, when a hearing on the bill was held before the committee on inland fisheries and game. President Hersey of the Senate made an impassioned plea for what he termed "Johnny and his gun" and thereafter the forces divided into those who favored letting "Johnny" run wild with his gun" and those who think some restriction should be placed upon him and other members of the family as well. Opponents objected to the principle involved in the bill, to the way the measure has been drawn, to difficulties of enforcement and to legal snarls which they believed may result because of some of the provisions. When the friends of the bill found they had a real fight on their hands they rallied to its support, putting "Tony and his gun," suggested by Representative McCarty of Lewiston, in opposition to "Johnny and his gun" and fighting the question out to a finish by electric light.

Austin Defends Bill

The hearing was opened by Harry B. Austin, chairman of the Fish and Game Commission, who explained and defended the provision of the bill for an hour or more. Mr. Austin said that the commissioners do not wish, on this matter or any other relating to the department, to be considered as attempting to dictate any laws, but as servants of all the public and of no particular class. He explained that in the last few years automobiles have completely changed the hunting conditions in the State and that it is practically impossible for the wardens to enforce the non-resident license law because of the difficulty of proving the residence of any hunter they may suspect. A resident hunter's license would obviate this difficulty.

Aliens a Menace

Aliens, who have been taught in their own countries to shoot anything that flies or runs for food, are a real menace to the wild life of the State and the resident license would greatly aid in controlling their activities and in preventing their exterminating the bird life of the

State as their fathers before them did in their native lands.

Mr. Austin admitted that the resident hunter's license is restrictive legislation but argued that as only about three per cent. of the total population of the State hunt to kill they should be willing to pay for the privilege, and that the United States courts have ruled the states have a right to make them pay.

The Boy Hunter

The provision relating to boys had been found the most difficult as about half the people objected to barring the boys from unrestricted enjoyment of hunting and the other half think it the best thing in the world to keep the boy and the gun out of the woods.

Mr. Austin estimated that with only a fee of 15 cents the resident license would add about \$7000 to the income of the department, not only in the fee itself but in the additional non-resident licenses that it would make possible to collect. At \$1.15 the resident licenses would increase the total revenue from licenses to about \$60,000.

J. S. P. H. Wilson, formerly chairman of the Fish and Game Commission, declared that one of the principal objections to the bill had been because it would injure the farmers but he believed that it would be of the greatest benefit to agriculture because of the protection it would afford to the insectivorous birds. He believed the time has come when Maine must consider seriously the conservation of the game and wild life. Money, he considered, to be a minor consideration and urged the committee to consider the matter wholly in the interests of the animals and birds.

Hodgdon Favors the Bill

Robert J. Hodgdon, president of the Maine Fish and Game Association, reported that 84 per cent of the members of the association which now numbers about 500 favored a resident hunter's license. He favored putting a tag on every hunter to aid in the enforcement of the laws and conservation. "I would tag all the boys who go hunting," said he, "I want my boy tagged and if I can have it done for 15 cents it certainly is cheap enough." He urged those interested, if they did not like the bill under consideration, to get together and work one out that would be most satisfactory to the majority.

Too Many Bad Features

Representative Washburn of Perry, while admitting that the bill might assist in enforcing the non-resident license law, thought it had too many bad features. He declared that in his county of Washington there was much hunting for food and that the license would be a great hardship on this class, especially where there happened to be several boys in the family. He characterized the feature allowing farmers to hunt on their own land as ridiculous, as Maine farms as a rule are too small to furnish any good hunting and any hunter who happened to chase any game onto the land of a neighbor would be liable to a fine. There are now about 100 wardens in the state but if this number should be doubled each man would have about 250 square miles to look after in enforcing the new law, "and that would keep him tolerably busy on a Sunday afternoon," said Mr. Washburn. "The majority of the people of Washington county are opposed to this bill," said the representative in conclusion, "as we believe there are still a few things the people should be allowed to do in their own way."

President Hersey Objects

President Ira G. Hersey of the Senate, jumped into the arena, as he said, "in defense of the 'Johnny and his gun.'" "They tell us," said he, "that 30 states have followed the French method in handling this proposition, 10 others the English method. Good Lord! Have we Americans got down to that? English method! French method! In those countries a few men own most of the land and all the birds of the air and beasts of the field. The constitution gives us the right to carry arms and our boys should have the chance to learn to handle guns. But if this bill becomes a law 'Johnny' can't even keep a gun."

President Hersey then scored several provisions of the bill and especially the one which provides that any hunter caught without a license can be haled into court and if the prosecution fails the costs are to be taken out of the fund provided by the license returns. He argued that this would give the constables and other officers a bigger graft than the old one when they were allowed a fee for arresting drunks. Hunters, he thought, would have to show their tags so often they would have no time for hunting and he objected to having them tagged anyhow. Even the man carrying a gun from place to place would be subject to a fine unless he had a license.

Other Objections

Representative Connellan of Portland also objected to many of the legal features of the measure and declared it to be a bill for revenue rather than in the interests of conservation. He favored the preservation of wild life but did not see how this bill could help.

John F. Sprague of Dover thought that "Johnny and his gun" could be left out of the case entirely and he favored a resident license for the hunting of big game alone. Later, if it is found necessary, the scope of the license can be extended.

Representative McCarty of Lewiston thought that "Johnny and his gun" was a small matter in proportion to the importance of the whole proposition. "It is not so much 'Johnny and his gun' that is doing the damage," said he, "as 'Tony and his gun.'" This was received with applause. "It makes no difference to 'Tony,'" he continued, "whether he kills game birds or song birds—they all go into the same soup pot." He believed the Legislature owes a duty to the State in conserving wild life. He ridiculed the idea that hunters would forget their license if one were required. "I notice," said he, "that 'Johnny' can pay a nickel often for the movies and the big 'Johnnies' can pay a dollar for a show they think they will like. If they can do this they ought to be able to get a dollar's worth of hunting in a whole year and if 'Johnny' can't do this his little gun should be taken away from him."

H. F. Hill of Augusta

H. F. Hill of Augusta, who said he had five children, thought the tax would be too great for him. "I don't run automobiles," said he, "I run more to children." He explained that he had been hunting five times in the last year and shot one rabbit which would have been costly game had he paid a license fee of \$1.15. In reply to Chairman Allen of the committee, Mr. Hill said he did not object to the principle of the license but only to the cost.

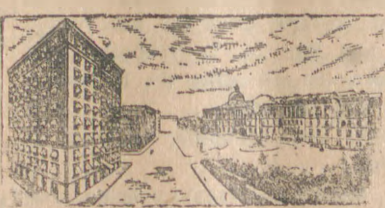
Representative Smith of Hampden objected to the license and in the course of his remarks declared that probably 40 per cent. of the wardens of the State are not fit for the work. He suggested that each poll tax receipt bear the payer's signature and that this be accepted as a hunting license for residents.

AID NAVIGATION MAINE LAKES

For the resolve in aid of navigation on Lewys, Long and Big lakes in Washington county, Rep. Howard H. Jordan of Baileyville appeared the resolve briefly and no one appeared in opposition.

Judge Sanford L. Fogg of Augusta appeared in favor of the act to authorize the Kennebec Lumber Company to maintain piers and booms in the Kennebec river above the Augusta dam. He explained that an agreement had been reached with the Kennebec Log Driving Association on the proposition and the committee subsequently decided to report, "Ought to pass in a new draft."

A hearing was called on the act authorizing the Maine Water Company to take water from Sabbath Day Lake, but at the request and suggestion of William M. Bradley of Portland the hearing was put over one week on the ground that certain interested parties, both in favor of and in question of the act, were unable to be present.



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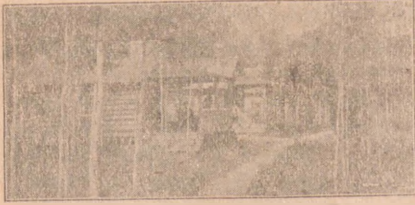
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Jackman, Maine

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



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If so, write me the number of persons in your party, how long you wish to stay in camp, and let me tell you

THE EXACT COST

of your trip at Chase Pond Camps as I shall make cut rates to all during October and November. I will also send you names of parties who have hunted here that you may refer to in regard to hunting, camps, etc.

Guy Chadbourne, Prop., Bingham, Maine

YORK CAMPS,

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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.

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A famous resort for anglers and hunters. Write for illustrated booklet and map. Address, Oct. 15 till May 1st, Skinner, Me. Summer address, Eustis, Maine.

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Thoroughly first class. The hotel for Maine vacationists, tourists and sports men. 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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Grand Lake Stream, Washington Co., Me. World wide known for its famous fishing, vacation and hunting country. Norway Pines House and Camps, Dobbs 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.

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Will be opened May 10, 1915. Best of Trout Fishing. Good accommodations. Write for circular.

HENRY J. LANE, Carry Pond, Maine, Via Bingham, Me.

OTTER POND CAMPS

Are open to accommodate sportsmen for fishing and hunting. Send for circular. GEORGE H. McKENNEY, Prop., Caratunk, Me.

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

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On Cuscutic Lake—Fishing unexcelled—Best of hunting—Special rates for June, September, October and November—Write for Booklet.

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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 Spectacle Lake Camps, which are known as the Kibby Camps, have been purchased by me and are open for Fishing and Hunting for the season of 1915. An ideal family summer resort. Telephone connections. A most beautiful climate during the summer months; cool, even and invigorating. Finest Deer Hunting in the State of Maine. Good Stream and Lake Fishing. Prices reasonable. For full particulars, address FRANK R. VAUGHAN, Prop., EUSTIS, MAINE

ROLL CALL OF SUMMIT LODGE

Members of Senior Class Give Entertainment and Social.

(Special Correspondence.)

Rangeley, Feb. 23.—Rev. J. J. Hull gave a very interesting address Monday evening at the church along the lines of organized class work. A particularly large delegation was present from the men's league.

Miss Faye Worthley is at home from her studies because of sickness.

Mrs. Aaron Soule returned home Monday night after an extended visit with her parents.

Miss Gladys Philbrick was operated on for appendicitis by Drs. Bell and Colby last Friday. Miss Murphy, a trained nurse, is in attendance.

J. D. Vaughn and Harrison Amber were guests at the former's home at Norridgewock over Washington's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben J. Harnden are at home after spending the winter at their camp.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Russell left Saturday morning to attend the Hardware convention at Boston. They were week end guests of Mr. Ellsworth Hayden of Portland.

Mrs. Austin Hinkley, Mrs. Frank Badger and Mrs. W. T. Hoar are reported on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McCard were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Haley at Spotted Mountain the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Hinkley and Master Mentel and Mrs. Lucy Hinkley were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hinkley, Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kempton were also guests of the Hinkleys.

Mrs. Susie Abbott and Mrs. Ella Badger and Harry Brown were admitted to membership in the Pythian Sisters, Thursday evening. A delicious supper of mock bisque soup and all the "fixings" was enjoyed at the close of the work. Minnie Spiller, Annie Tomlinson and Hazel Toothaker were on the supper committee.

Miss Katherine and Miss Ethel Nice, Mrs. Nice, Miss Prudence Richardson, Miss Beatrice Jones, Miss Lena Weeks, Miss Muriel Hoar, Miss June Ellis, Hayden Hinton and Thayer Ellis enjoyed a sleigh ride to Hinkley & Hinton's camps Monday. A party of High school students walked into camp Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Tibbetts entertained Mrs. Josephine Marshall at their camp the past week, and Washington's birthday. Miss Mildred Hinton was a guest.

Miss Cornelia Crosby was a week end guest of Hon. and Mrs. H. A. Furbish, several days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Tibbetts and son Vern are attending the Hardware convention in Boston. They will also visit Mr. Tibbett's relatives at Brockton.

Mrs. Josephine Marshall is keeping house for Mrs. J. A. Russell during the latter's absence.

Master Victor B., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Murphy hurt his ankle quite badly, while sliding the past week.

The many friends of Mr. Eben Rowe and Miss Velma Tomlinson were glad to see them at church after their recent illness.

E. L. Haley has sold his boat business to Clyde and Ray Ellis, who will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Haley will continue to run boats for picnic parties this summer.

Miss Thelma Adams has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs.

Everard Wentworth of East Franklin.

Mrs. Geo. Pillsbury and son Rolla, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Pillsbury.

Miss Elsie Badger has returned home after visiting her brother, Henry Badger.

Mrs. W. E. Twombly was in Farmington the first of the week.

Miss Shirley Hoar is working for Mrs. H. C. Riddle.

Mrs. Frank Sprague of Farmington is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Robbins.

Mrs. T. C. Haley and children are at H. B. McCard's, because of the illness of the Haley infant. The little one is more comfortable at the present writing.

H. C. Riddle, Geo. Russell and F. C. Porter are enjoying a camping trip for a few days at Little Kennebago.

Elasha Stewart was stricken with a shock Friday.

Miss Vera Adams spent the Washington's birthday holiday with friends and relatives in Farmington and Canton.

Tuesday, February 16, occurred the annual roll call of Summit Rebekah Lodge No. 120. The Odd Fellows were honored guests. A fine program was enjoyed which showed considerable work and ingenuity on the part of the ladies. The men in turn had a little surprise in store for the ladies and gave a march and drill in a highly pleasing manner, which was much appreciated. Following is the program:

Address of Welcome, Helen Raymond Reading, Mrs. L. J. Kempton Piano Duet, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Rowe

Farce: Why We Never Married. 12 bachelors and 12 maidens

Farce, Lady Odd Fellows Closing address, Helen Raymond A delicious banquet was served in the room above at the conclusion of the exercises, consisting of potato soup, roast chicken, dressing, creamed potatoes, peas, egg salad, bread, cake, pickles, coffee, ice cream. The supper was in charge of Minnie Cushman, Carrie Russell, Helen Raymond. The program was arranged by Lucy Herrick and Clara Quimby. About 120 were present and all voted it a fine time.

The members of the Senior class gave an entertainment and social Friday evening at the Grange hall, presenting Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works. Following the entertainment candy and pop corn were on sale and a fine social was enjoyed. Some of the costumes were very clever. The class are very grateful to Miss Prudence Richardson and Miss Lina Weeks, for their assistance. The class took about \$19.00 which will be added to the class fund. Following is the program:

Solo, vocal, Velma Tomlinson Reading, Helen Raymond Duet, piano, Rena Quimby, Irene Kempton

Reading, Constantine Harnden Solo, vocal, Velma Tomlinson Cast of characters in Mrs. Jarley's

Wax Figures:

Mrs. Jarley, Bertha Russell Madame Tasund, Zelma Robertson Capt. Webb, Harold Spiller Benj. Franklin, Otis Brackett Chinaman, Constantine Harnden Little Nell, Elizabeth Oakes King Henry VIII, Don Pillsbury Maid of Honor to Queen Elizabeth, Madeline Harnden Blue Beard's last wife, Ida Pepper

Maude Muller, Zelma Robertson Judge, Harold Spiller Prima Donna, Susie Tibbetts Grace Darling, Mildred Kempton Girl who died laughing, Susie Stewart

Assistants, Helen Raymond, Winnie Raymond, Herbert Lamb

NEW MEASURE IN LEGISLATURE

An Act providing for a license for non-resident fishermen made its appearance in the house Tuesday of this week, being introduced by Mr. Allen of Machias. This has been expected as there has been considerable talk of the needs of such a measure for some time, the move for a non-resident hunter's license evidently having brought it to a focus. The Allen act exempts women from its provisions, and provides that no male person over 18 years

of age, not a resident of Maine, shall fish in the inland waters of the state without a license. The license fee is fixed at \$3. Each license will be provided with a coupon permitting the holder thereof to take 15 pounds of fish, caught by himself, out of the state. Persons holding licenses are required to have them in their possession when fishing. Violations of the act are to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense. The money received from this source is to be expended for the propagation of inland fish.

NEW HUNTER'S LICENSE.

Mr. Herrick of Franklin has a new version of a non-resident hunter's license, grading the price so that those who wish to hunt for all game during the open season for deer shall pay \$15 and those who want to hunt simply for birds and small game shall pay \$5. The act amends section 51 of Chapter 32 of the revised statutes as amended by Chapter 206 of the public laws of 1913, relating to non-resident hunting licenses. This provides for a license costing \$15 to hunt deer, ducks, partridges, woodcock and other birds and wild animals in their respective open seasons. A license costing \$5 to hunt birds and animals in their open seasons in Aroostook, Washington, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, Franklin and Oxford up to October 1. It is further provided that in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Kennebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo and York, a license of \$5 may be secured to hunt in their respective open seasons birds and wild animals except during the open season on deer. A person having paid the fee of \$5 may procure a license to hunt deer and other wild animals and wild birds in their respective open seasons during the open season on deer by paying an additional fee of \$10. These licenses carry the right to ship game under certain restrictions.

BLAINE S. VILES NAMED FOR MAYOR

Augusta Republicans met in caucus at City hall Wednesday evening and nominated Blaine S. Viles for mayor for the ensuing year. The speech of nomination was made by the Hon. John E. Nelson, and those who made speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Viles were Manning S. Campbell, Walter M. Sanborn, Ralph Webber, Charles R. Kinsman, Aime Casavant and Edward Hussey. Several other prominent Republicans made brief but enthusiastic speeches. The meeting was characterized by its brevity, the nomination of the mayor and city ticket being expeditiously accomplished in 45 minutes.

SOME FOX HUNT AT LARONE

Mr. Chalmers Tracy of Norridgewock had an all night and all day session with a fox which he finally took alive after the dog had run him to cover in a den on what is called the Horse Back. The dog was game as well as the man and dug until he had buried himself by closing the run behind him and consequently was entombed all night. In the morning Mr. Tracy dug down from the top and struck the run between the fox and the dog, releasing the dog and then came the tussle to take reynard alive with only bare hands and a bran sack. In the end Mr. Fox was bagged and will be shipped to interested parties out of the State.

Willing to Reciprocate.

A New York little girl is of an appreciative and generous nature. This is the way in which she recently concluded her evening prayer: "I do thank thee, God, for all my blessings, and—I'll do as much for you any time I can."

Loyal to His City.

"I understand," said a visitor from Philadelphia to a friend in Boston, "that you have so high an opinion of your city that you think heaven must be like Boston." "Well," was the reply, with a shrug of the shoulders, "I believe I did say so some time ago, but you know Boston has improved a great deal in the last few years."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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