

1928

# Maine Fishing, 1928

Maine Development Commission

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# Maine Fishing



Official booklet  
State of Maine



(1998)

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1928

# MAINE FISHING



**W**HETHER you enjoy the gentle art of angling or just like to catch fish as a diversion and incident to a canoe trip, a vacation at a lakeside farm or in the friendly wilderness—a vacation in old clothes and wading boots, or in full regalia with all the appointments of fishing de luxe, Maine is the place for you.

Pick your lakes and streams correctly and you can have any kind of fishing you like—trout fishing, bass fishing, battles with the game ouananiche (pronounced wan-an-nish) celebrated in Henry Van Dyke's angling classic "Fisherman's Luck," the far-plunging *Salmo Sebago*—the landlocked salmon of Maine—square tails, togue, brown trout, golden trout, the voracious pickerel, perch and that flavorful member of the catfish family, the hornpout. There are millions of chubs and the lesser varieties for the kids to play with.

For royal sport and health-building recreation, tread the forest ways of Maine that Theodore Roosevelt loved. Whip the pools where Grover Cleveland and Joe Jefferson cast their feathered lures. Know the peace of quiet places that makes contentment your comrade.

## On your own through the "big woods"

**W**ITH rod and pack and paddle, over wilderness lakes and streams, through the springy brown carpeted woods of spruce and pine and fir, where is heard the eerie cry of the loon, the buck's whistle, the plaintive call of the whippoorwill sounding curfew, the splash of night-feeding trout, the "spank" of beaver tail, while through the darkening tree-tops big stars kindle—that's Maine's "big woods."

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The fire crackles, the coffee pot bubbles over, bacon sizzles, trout hiss as they strike the hot spider. Afterwards a quiet pipe and a long night of refreshing sleep under blankets. Your competent, hard working, good natured, real backwoodsman guide is companion and mentor. That kind of "big woods" vacation sends you home tingling with vitality, rejuvenated, re-created, happy—fit to fight your weight in wildcats.

#### Community Camps where you "rough it in comfort"

**L**ESS strenuous, but equally delightful, is a stay at one of the completely equipped community camps which neighbor some of the best fishing waters in America. Deep in the forest, you enjoy every comfort and are free from housekeeping cares.

The central dining room provides meals that do not need the tonic air of Maine to make them appetizing. This dining hall is a social center for bridge and dancing, for loafing and friendly chats, where you get acquainted.

You live in log cabin camps with two to four sleeping rooms, a cosy living room with an open fire place, many of them with a completely equipped bathroom, a little veranda porch, even electric lights.

For people somewhat unacquainted with woods life, those who have only a couple of weeks vacation, folks who wish the privacy of family life without housekeeping cares, these community camps in the Maine woods are ideal. Your vacation is care-free and complete. You may play as hard as you like or enjoy the most delectable loaf.

These woodland camps are legion. They are found in all the lake regions of Maine that are famous for fishing.



*The first salmon caught at Bangor's Famous Pool goes to the President of the United States*

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# Maine's Principal Fishing Regions

**M**AINE'S lakes and streams in the different parts of the state constitute several distinct regions of large extent, where the conditions vary widely.

Without attempting to narrowly define and limit the boundaries of each section they may be listed as the Sebago, Long Lake and Oxford County Regions in southwestern Maine; the Rangeley Region and the Dead River Region in northwestern Maine; the Belgrade Lakes Region in Central Maine; the Moosehead Region of North Central Maine with the Allegash Region extending to the Canadian border; the Fish River Region with its chain of lakes in northeastern Maine; the Grand Lake Region of southeastern Maine. To these might be added the Schoodic Grand Lakes bordering the state between the Fish River Region and the Grand Lake Region.

A glance at the map of Maine, with its twenty-five hundred lakes and ponds and its five thousand rivers and streams indicates clearly that these divisions only roughly define some of the better known and more important of Maine's fishing waters. Much of the central, northern and eastern part of the state is an angler's paradise.

Its seacoast also affords the salt water fisherman the finest of sport, ranging from cunner, pollock and tomcod fishing off the rocks to deep sea fishing for cod and haddock, and strenuous battles with dogfish, horse mackerel or tuna, fly fishing for pollock, casting for mackerel and bottom fishing for flounders.

For hotels, camps and farm homes where accommodations can be secured at from fifteen dollars a week and upward consult booklet "Where to Stay in Maine."

## Belgrade Lakes Region

**F**OR anglers who consider the small mouthed black bass the supreme fighter of all the finny tribe, the Belgrade Lakes Region invites attention.

As a matter of fact, black bass are found in a great many lakes and ponds in every county in Maine south of a line drawn from Bethel on the west to Houlton on the east. These include the Belgrade Chain in Kennebec County, Pennessewassee Lake, Long Lake and Highland Lake, the lakes around Waterford in Oxford County, Big and Little Sebago Lakes, Thomas Pond in Cumberland County, and Kezar Lakes in Oxford County, Long Pond or Crescent Lake at West Parsonsfield in York County, Sebec Lake in Piscataquis County, Damariscotta Pond in Lincoln County and in Washington County, Meddybemps Lake, famous for its small mouthed black bass, where Grover



*Trout Pool on the Carrabassett*

Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson enjoyed rest, recreation and keen sport, and the Chiputneticook Chain of Lakes recently discovered as wonderful bass fishing waters.

But the Belgrade Region has for many years been headquarters for bass fishing in Maine. The angler who demands action, who already appreciates or wants a demonstration of the fighting qualities of black bass, should fish Belgrade waters. In recent years square tail trout fishing in the Belgrade Lakes has come into great favor and rivals the Rangeleys since the introduction of salmon into those waters.

## The Sebago Region

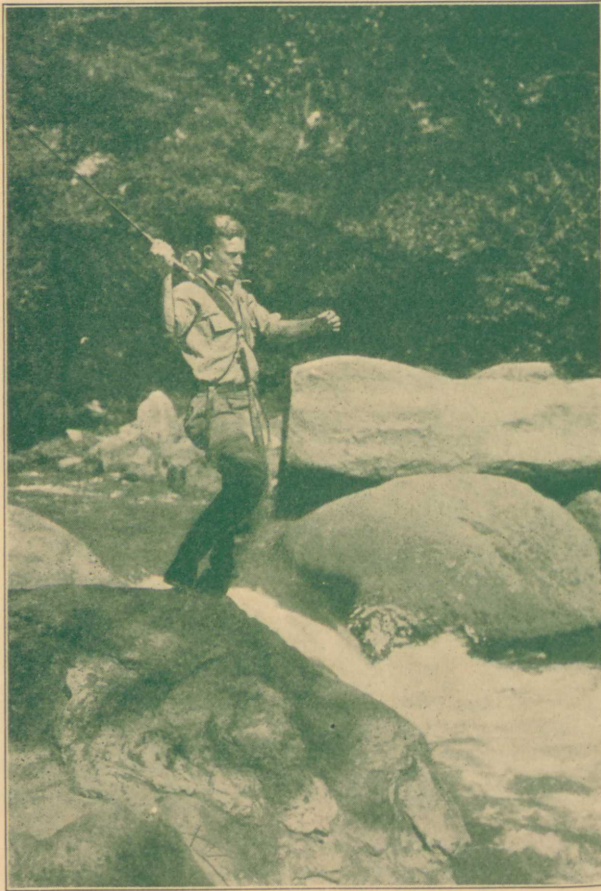
**T**HE Sebago region of southwestern Maine has been famous for generations. It includes meadow streams

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where trout fishing is excellent together with larger streams and ponds that yield bass, pickerel and perch.

The famous Sebago salmon are a species of game fish originally native to Sebago. Far-plunging, lively, powerful, they afford the finest of sport early in spring when they are close to the shore and rush at smelt and spinners. Later, as insects hatch, they offer opportunity for fly fishing. Still later in the season, in the deep, cold water, spinners and smelt once more become most effective.



*White Water where Fish are Fighters*

Trout rise to flies in the brooks that thread this country of low hills and woods most of the season, though fly fishing is least productive in August. Many of the streams which flow into Sebago Lake and other lakes stocked by the State are closed to fishing. The State Fish and Game laws should be consulted.

The Sebago Region includes the longest settled section of Maine but judicious protection and stocking of these waters has kept fishing good throughout much of this region.

#### The Rangeley Lakes and the Dead River Region

**N**O fishing waters in America are better known than the Rangeley Lakes with their long, tongue-twisting Indian names. Year after year thousands of sportsmen eagerly await the announcement that the ice is out of the Rangeleys.

The Rangeleys first won fame for the size and fighting quality of their trout. But since salmon were introduced there, some thirty or forty years ago, their numbers have increased so rapidly that today more salmon than trout are taken from the Rangeleys.

The fishing season in the Rangeley district is from the time the ice goes out in the spring—generally a few days to two weeks later than the opening of the Sebago fishing season—until September 30th.

During this time fly fishing, also trolling with live and artificial baits, tempt speckled beauties to trials of skill and cunning that warm the angler's heart. Plug or still fishing is forbidden by law.

#### The Moosehead and the Allegash Region

**T**HE Moosehead and the Allegash Region is largely a primeval wilderness of lakes and streams and mighty forests. Spring comes a little later than in south and western Maine. Trout of many kinds, square tails, togue, brown trout and landlocked salmon provide the sportiest of fishing.

Moosehead is regarded by those who know it as the Queen of Maine's waters—the largest fresh water lake lying wholly in one State, being visited yearly by thousands who are in quest of the big fellows that cruise its cold, clear depths.

Spring comes a little later than in the south; but from May 1st to September 30th is declared open season, and

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during that time a great variety of fish can be taken by fly and bait—white fish, cusk, trout, togue and landlocked salmon of exceptional size provide the best of fishing.

The famous canoe trips down the Allegash to the St. John's River or down the West Branch to Norcross have been a wilderness classic for half a century.

#### Fish River Region

**L**ESS well known than some of other Maine waters, the Fish River chain of lakes provides as fine sport and as hard-fighting fish as you can find anywhere. Spring comes a little late and the cool, clear, spring-fed lakes and fast-flowing streams of this region afford wonderful fly fishing even in August, salmon, trout and togue.

#### Grand Lake Region of Washington County

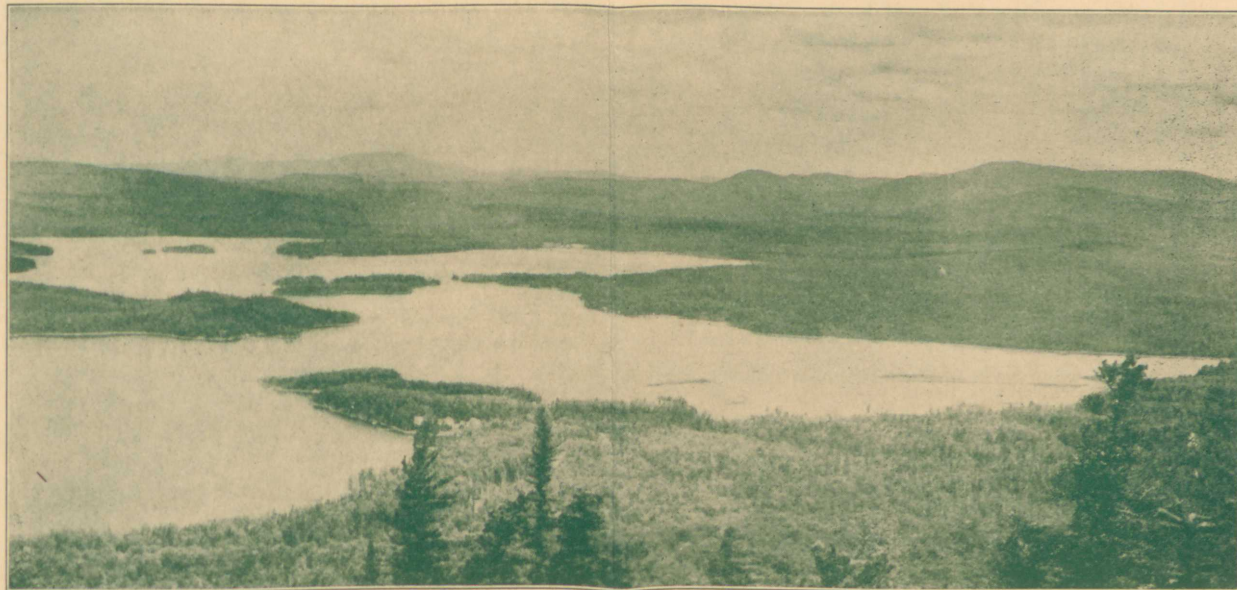
**O**F all game fish, the ouananiche has the reputation of being the most dynamic, the hardest fighter, size considered, that ever rises to a fly. This quick-water-loving salmon is taken in the waters of Grand Lake Stream and Grand Lake. Big speckled trout and togue are other members of the finny tribe that make fishing in these waters a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure.

#### Other Fishing Waters

**B**ESIDES the lake systems which have been roughly indicated, there are in Maine's 2,465 lakes and ponds which show on the map as well as many others not shown; smaller systems and regions and places that provide unexcelled fishing. The first fly fishing in the spring is for sea-salmon at the pool in the Penobscot River at Bangor, in the St. Croix River at Calais and in the Dennysville Pool. For years it has been an established custom to send the first Penobscot River salmon taken in the Bangor pool to the President of the United States. These lordly fish weigh from 18 to 30 pounds.

#### Round About Bangor

**R**IGHT within the city limits of Bangor is the world-famous Bangor Salmon Pool in the Penobscot River, where big sea-salmon are landed. In the lakes around Bangor—dozens of them within a distance of a few miles—there is good fishing for land-locked salmon, trout, togue, bass, pickerel and perch, and even more numerous than the lakes are dozens of trout brooks. Bass fishing is extraordinarily good in many of the waters in the Bangor territory.

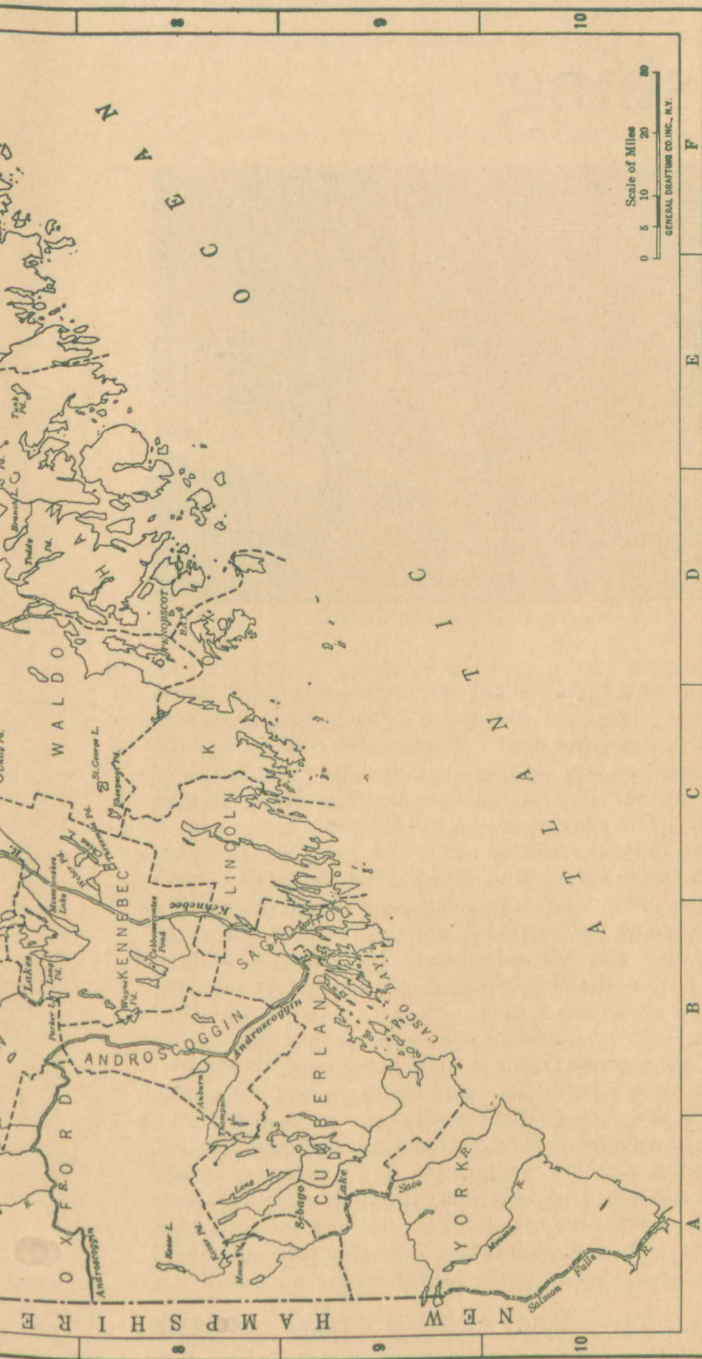


*In Western Maine—One of the Rangeleys*









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# Stream Fishing



*On Munsungan Stream*

“GOOD stream fishing maybe found in most parts of Maine, but some streams are closed because the lakes which they enter are stocked by the state.

“One of the best streams in the State is Sourdnehunk Stream, which is in the Mt. Katahdin country and is described in the booklet ‘In the Maine Woods’ published by the Bangor & Aroostook R. R. You can get this stream fishing by stopping in the camps on Sourdnehunk Lake, Kidney Pond or Daicey Pond.

“In Munsungan and Mooseleuk Streams, tributaries of Aroostook River which flows through the town of Masardis in northern Aroostook County, there are splendid riffles and pools where the trout hide.

“A few miles farther north in the Fish River Country there are said to be more miles of perfect trout waters available to the fisherman and more fish to the mile than in any other section of Maine. This country is described in the booklet ‘In the Maine Woods.’

“There is good stream fishing in the vicinity of Topsfield which is reached from Forest Station on the Maine Central R. R., and there are camps on Musquash Lake. Tomah Stream has recently been discovered to be one of the best

trout streams in the state, lying in practically virgin fishing territory. There are several good trout streams in eastern Hancock and upper Washington Counties reached from the ‘Air Line’ highway running from Lincoln to Topsfield. At Tunk Stream in East Sullivan are several good brooks nearby. There are camps on Tunk Pond.

“The Jackman section, with camps at Lake Parlin, Woods Pond, Heald Pond, Crocker Pond and other ponds in the vicinity of Jackman, offers good stream fishing.

“Penobscot Lake north of Jackman, but reached through Rockwood, the railroad station being Kineo Station, empties into the South Branch of the Penobscot River which is good trout waters.

“At Round Mountain Lake in the Dead River Region there is fair stream fishing in Alder Stream and always good fly fishing on Round Mountain Lake throughout the season.

“The Magalloway River on the extreme western border of the state offers splendid stream fishing above the lake by wading after the ice goes out in the spring and until about the middle of June when the trout work down into the lake around the mouths of brooks, and one casts from a canoe. There is good fishing throughout the summer in the pools on Big and Little Magalloway.

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"Kennebago Stream in Franklin County may be fished with a fly only from the Big Falls so-called, to Indian Rock from dawn until darkness sets in, and only one fish a day may be killed. That is enough for any man as the salmon and trout run to three, four, five and an occasional six pounds.

"Little Kennebago Stream may also be so fished and five fish may be killed per day—they run smaller in this stream.

"Cupsuptic Stream, north of Cupsuptic Lake of the Rangeley Chain, may be fished from the pier at the mouth to Big Falls June 15 to Sept. 30 with artificial fly only. Not more than three pounds of fish nor more than five fish may be killed in any one day.

"The best fishing is in May, June and September. June is also the season when the black fly is most prevalent in the woods. That is the reason I go in September. In July and August because the waters are warm the fishing is not so good but there are certain northern lakes and streams where you get very good fishing even during those two months.

"St. Croix River, which issues from the southwestern end of upper Schoodic Grand Lake, forming the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, affords splendid fishing. Along this stream are many points of historic interest. The scenery is inspiring, especially that portion of the river below Calais where it begins to widen out. The banks are high and rocky, forming retaining walls for fine stretches of wild country.

"Fishing for the great sea salmon of the St. Croix River and the Penobscot River is exciting sport. These salmon are conceded to be superlative for their beauty and their game qualities. They weigh from eight to twenty-five pounds and even thirty pounds. The pools at Bangor and at Calais are, without doubt, the best in Maine. The fish rise to flies cast from the banks of the St. Croix, so that it is not necessary to use boats, and at Bangor they fish from both the banks and from boats. They begin to run early in the spring and may be caught until the latter part of July, though toward the end of the season they are neither so plentiful nor so gamey."

Other places that have been recommended for stream fishing—

Salmon Stream in West Forks Plantation. Fish do not run very large but are in goodly numbers. There is ten

miles of fishing which will use up two full days if carefully fished for full distance.

Cold Stream in same plantation, Enchanted Stream, tributary to the Dead River and 8 miles above the Forks village, Moxie Stream, the outlet to Lake Moxie, Pierce Pond Stream across the river from Caratunk, Chase Stream in Chase Stream township and Big Sandy Stream tributary to Lake Moxie, are others worthy of consideration.

Passadumkeag Stream, reached from Old Town, Greenbush or Passadumkeag Stations on the Maine Central R. R. or by motor through those towns, is good fishing country as is also Great Works Stream, Baker Brook, Birch Brook, Sunkhaze Stream, Olamon Stream, Hoyt Brook, and Pollard Brook in this same territory. Others in Penobscot County are in the towns of Stacyville, Patten and Moro.

Moose River, the largest tributary to Moosehead, empties its waters about half-way up the lake—or opposite Mount Kineo. This river, fed by almost hundreds of small streams and ponds, drains a vast country, extending to the Canadian border. It connects with Moosehead lake, Brassua lake, Long pond, Wood pond, Attean pond, Holeb and Misery ponds—all well-known for their fine fishing. Here, the fisherman can cast his fly in the water he loves best, from the small riffle to the roaring rapid. Between Moosehead and Brassua Lakes, some of the finest trout and salmon fishing in the State can be had during May, June and September.

There are good streams running into the East Branch of Penobscot River twenty to twenty-five miles north of Sherman.

Tunk Stream in East Sullivan offers good stream fishing for trout up to two pounds in spring and there are other good brooks nearby.

In Cumberland County trout streams are as follows: In North Branch Brook (West and North branches closed except Wednesday and Saturday). In Scarboro, Beaver Brook and small streams. In Gray, Colyer branch of Meadow Brook. In Standish, Jose and Strout Brooks. There are many streams flowing into the sea.

In Waldo County there are streams in the towns of Waldo, Searsport, Prospect, Sandy Point, Belmont, Freedom, Lincolnville. Special laws close many of these Waldo County streams after July 15.

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# "Almost Fishing Time"

By ARTHUR G. STAPLES, Editor Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal

NOW singeth a little bird softly in the dawn, and over on his couch turneth the "T. B. M." (tired business man) and sayeth unto himself "what is that?" Afar off also soundeth a call of the crow—cheerful old friend; coming up from the clam-flats of the tide-waters. March winds bite; ice makes behind the barn; but, by-godfrey, there's something of spring hereabout—"almost fishing-time;" going this year; yes—going a-fishing if I never go again.

So the Sugar-Islanders and the Seboomooks and the Rangeley Lakers and the Dead Stream Ponders; and the West Forkers, and the brook-fishermen, and the Grand Lake Streamers, and the Square Lakers and the Sourdna-hunkers all begin to think; going around with a far-away look on their faces, not answering the questions of the wife at the table; not half selling their goods over the desk or the counters; not altogether sane and normal. Why? Because they see blue waters rolling in on pebbly beaches; winding streams with low branches bending over them; mountains remote and blue, trimmed with the chiffon of low lying cloud; rain squalls bearing down; sunshine following them in transparent battalions of sun-tipped waves; and because they see also such a succession of pictures that they get between them and rows of figures on the ledger; and even dim the faces of wife and children.

Almost fishing time! That's what ails us. It is in the blood, a complex of seven months in the making, and it must come out or man of this nature is done for. It is the he-man struggling to get out and be a lad again. Dreameth he at all? Then he sees a nook on the shore and a crowd around the camp-fire. He smells the coffee, the broiling fish; the smoke of the fire. He feels the hot flame of the new sun poking thru his ribs as he lies a-lee of a shelter waiting for the call "come and get it." He rolls his sides at the camp-comedian. He lazily dreams of thrills as of the tug or the strike of the "big fish." He trumps the odd in the evening card-game. He rolls in and rolls out unshaven to and from his bunk. He wears woolen, He eschews all sanitation—for a change. THIS is the life.

\* \* \* \*

I suppose you have seen Moosehead or Rangeley Big Lake; or Allegash Water or Aroostook Waters, or Sebago, or Square Lake; or Chesuncook, or Chamberlain or some of those blue-waters when they are ripe for your coming.

They don't pay much attention to you personally; for when the wind blows they are rough and when the rain comes they are wet; and when the night falls they are dark. But when the dawn comes they are like what a fisherman thinks heaven might be—at least the kind of heaven he



*A Satisfied Party*

wants. When lazy noons come they shine like sapphires set in green gold. When pleasant sunsets come, they not only enfold and caress you; but they croon songs to you, and are as amorous as brides.

Almost fishing time.

I am going to take a side trail down the ages, for a moment to see about this fishing time. I have said once or twice that if ancient Babylon and old Rome, and Athens of the days of Pericles had known more about fishing and "almost fishing times," they would have done better.

I have read a book by a great Frenchman this week, entitled "The Fall of Babylon," and I am convinced that if Babylon had only introduced spring-fishing as a sport

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and let the ladies and the wine-cups alone and beheaded a lot of guzzling-kings and deuces, Babylon would not have fallen to the Medes and Persians. Rome did not fall. She was pushed over. I can not discover that any of those Roman aristocrats ever roughed it in the woods or went fishing, or climbed mountains or hiked; or suffered in cold-toes camps, except in war.

\* \* \* \*

It is almost fishing time.

Here's the place to fish, of course—up in Maine. Today my neighbor has been in—he's a fisherman. He has been fishing all the time he can spare for 60 years. He ties his own flies and makes his own lures, for trolling. He fishes, therefore, about all winter in anticipation and in retrospect.

\* \* \* \*

This neighbor of mine is about 70 years old except about this time of the year, when he is about 25 years old. He cocks up and walks around like a rooster on the war-path. He has been oiling rods, or whatever he does; tying flies; rigging up spoon-gears; making leaders; sorting hooks for about six weeks. When he goes to Sugar Island, for early fishing, he will have \$500 worth of tackle and then go and

buy a new tackle in the store at the camp and use that all of his trip—if it happens to "ketch." He has Leonard rods and Barb Daniels rods and a lot of others costing all the way up into the hundreds and will probably use a five-dollar steel rod, if it happens to "ketch." There's nothing so liable to catch fish and land them as a "lucky-rod." Chances are that if he happens to have a good day, while wearing a certain coat or a certain pair of breeches—those will he wear in all weathers.

It's almost fishing time. Don't you hear the little waves singing on the pebbles. Don't you hear the loon calling. Don't you hear the wind in those pines by the camp-door. Darn 'em—they make me heart-sick for longing. Don't you see the line of the day-dawn on the lake; don't you see the pathway of the rising moon. Don't you hear that steamboat whistle over the distance? Don't you hear the boys in the other camp—wonder what they are doing? Don't you taste the grub? Don't you smell spring in the sunning earth, steaming in the heat? Don't you hear the fish flopping in the bottom of the boat? Don't you feel 'em bite; and see them rise to the fly?

Why—old chap! You are restless. Sa-a-ay! It's almost fishing time—up in Maine.

## Fishing Laws and Licenses

**O**N lakes and ponds on salmon, landlocked salmon, trout and togue from time ice is out of waters in spring until September 30th, inclusive: in rivers from time ice is out until September 14th inclusive.

Open season on trout and salmon in brooks and streams of State governed by general law, from time ice is out until Aug. 15th, following. (*Important streams on which there are special laws are excepted in this new general law—see law book for full text of these exceptions.*)

**Black Bass and White Perch:** Open season on black bass and white perch in lakes and ponds governed by general law from June 20th to September 30th, inclusive; in rivers, brooks and streams from June 20th to September 14th, inclusive.

Special laws apply to Sebago Lake, Long and Thompson Ponds, Upper and Lower Kezar Ponds, Lovewell's Pond, Moosehead Lake and other important waters. (Consult law book.)

## Fishing Licenses

**A** NON-RESIDENT, 14 years of age or older, is required to take out a fishing license costing \$3.15 yearly. A non-resident may *also* secure, upon payment of a \$2.15 fee annually, a special ice fishing license which will permit him to take (in waters open to ice fishing) protected fish through the ice in accordance with law. These licenses are on sale at most of the camps and hotels, at many sporting goods stores, by Game Wardens, many Town Clerks and other officials, and at the State of Maine Publicity Bureau, Longfellow Square, Portland, Me. They can be sent by mail on receipt of price and the following information:

Age . . . . Height . . . . Weight . . . . Complexion . . . .  
Color Hair . . . . Color Eyes . . . . and Nationality . . . .  
Occupation . . . . .

and must be signed by the licensee before it is effective.

**Please Do Your Part by Helping to Prevent Forest Fires**



### Legal Devices for Fishing in Inland Waters

**S**INGLE baited hook and line, artificial flies, artificial minnows, artificial insects, spoon hooks and spinners, so-called; set lines can be used only while fishing through the ice. Two lines only can be used by one person in summer fishing.

By State laws, non-residents must employ guides at all times while hunting in unorganized territory and while fishing in such territory if camping or kindling fires (gasoline stoves, sterno and other methods of cooking and heating are the equivalent of camp fires). This ruling does not apply to fishermen who camp within the limits of public camp sites maintained by the Maine Forest Service or who build camp fires in the fire places provided at each of these camp sites.

The unincorporated or unorganized townships or so-called "wild-lands" territory is, broadly speaking, that section of the State of Maine north of a line drawn from Bethel on the west to Mattawamkeag and Houlton on the east with the exception of Penobscot County in the vicinity of Patten; Aroostook County in the vicinity of Houlton; northern and eastern Aroostook County along the New Brunswick border and in the vicinity of Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Ashland, Van Buren and Fort Kent; Piscataquis County in the vicinity of Dover-Foxcroft and Greenville. The greater part of Washington County is unorganized territory, with the exception of coast towns in the vicinity of Cherryfield, Machias and Eastport, and border towns in the vicinity of Perry, Calais and Princeton.

These unorganized townships are mostly in that part of the State where lumbering operations are carried on and the law referred to above has been made for protection against the menace of forest fires.



*Anxious Moments*

### Other Books and Information on Maine

Inquire as to the new, speedy, comfortable transportation service to all points in the State of Maine via rail or boat. Ask for these booklets and maps: "Maine—the Land of Smiling Skies," "Opportunities in Maine" (information on Maine crops and agriculture),

"Maine Farms—Gold Mines of the East," "Maine Farmers Make Good," (list of Maine farms in attractive locations), "Forest Trees of Maine," "Maine Hardwoods," "Maine by Motor," "Maine Auto Routes," "Hotel, Camp and Farm Board in Maine," "Through Auto Routes to Maine" Map. (Published by the State departments, The Maine Development Commission, and the Maine Publicity Bureau, Portland, Maine.) Gladly and freely supplied; write

INFORMATION BUREAU,  
Secretary of the State of Maine  
Augusta, Maine



# Favorite Baits, Flies, and Lures for Maine Waters

## Salmon

For early fishing as soon as the ice leaves and for the following week or two

Smelt on Single Hooks  
Archer Spinners with smelt  
Cupsuptic Baits with smelt  
Phantoms  
Rangeley Spinners with smelt  
Nature Baits

## Salmon Flies

These flies have a long shank hook and a bunch of worms is used with the fly  
They are fished as wet flies; no bait, when fly fishing only is permitted

## Maine Lake Trolling Flies

Parmachenee Belle  
Silver Doctor  
Durham Ranger  
Jock Scott  
Dusty Miller  
Thunder & Lightning  
Mitchell

## Salmon Baits

For later fishing

Cupsuptic Baits with worms  
Rangeley Spinners with worms  
Other similar bait which law permits

## Trout Baits

For early fishing  
Trout will take worms more readily than salmon

Smelt on Single Hook  
Archer Spinner  
Cupsuptic Baits with worms  
Phantoms  
Rangeley Spinner with worms

## Maine Lake Trolling Flies—used as for Salmon

### Trout Flies

Most common patterns

Bucktail	Montreal White Tip
Black Gnat	Parmachenee Belle
Brown Hackle	Professor
Coachman	Queen of Waters
Cowdung	Royal Coachman
Dusty Miller	Rube Wood
Grizzly King	Silver Doctor
Hares Ear	Seth Green
Ibis	White Miller
Jessabo	Wickhams Fancy
Jock Scott	Yellow May
Jungle Cock	Welch Rarebit
King of Waters	White Streamer
Lester	Brown Streamer
Montreal	Yellow Streamer
Also some patterns of Dry Flies	

## Stream Fishing

Flies as per above list, also best patterns of Dry Flies

## Trout

Small Gold Spinners with worms  
Tacoma Baits  
Pearl Spoons with worms  
Emeric Spinners  
Denver Spinners

## Bass

Any of the common trolling Spoons

## Bass Flies

Lake Trolling	
Willow Leaf	Black Bass
Fluted Baits	Pork Rind Baits
Gold Bowl	Wilder Dilo Lures
Black Gnat	Montreal
Brown Hackle	Parmachenee Belle
Coachman	Professor
Col. Fuller	Silver Doctor
Grizzly King	White Miller
Ibis	Yellow May
Lord Baltimore	

## Bass

### Bait Casting with Live Bait

Such as shiners, helgramites, frogs, lizards, etc., and with artificial baits

## Pickarel

Almost any legal spinner or bait with red in it will attract the voracious pickarel.  
Baits should have short wire leader.

## White Perch

Any of the smaller spinners such as:  
Roman Spinners  
Denver Spinners  
Tacoma Bits  
Emeric Spinners  
Pearl Spinners  
used with worms

The above baits and flies are standard for any of Maine's inland waters. In each locality however there is some special bait which is thought to be better than any other. Information regarding them may best be obtained of local guides, camp or hotel proprietors, and sporting goods dealers.

We suggest that instead of stocking up at out of state stores that you wait until arrival at Maine stores or at fishing grounds and purchase of local dealers or camp proprietors. It is advisable when making mail bookings at hotel and camp to inquire if fishing tackle can be purchased locally.

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