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1895 Revision of the Fish and Game Laws of the State of Maine

Commisioners of Inland Fisheries and Game

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1895.
REVISION
OF
Fish and Game Laws
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

Hunters and Sportsmen will respect them.

Wardens and Guides are urged to make themselves familiar with them.

Report all violations to the Commissioners.

THOMAS H. WENTWORTH, Bangor,

HENRY O. STANLEY, Dixfield,

CHARLES E. OAK, Caribou.

Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.

ORIN B. WHITTEN, Portland,

Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, STATE PRINTERS.

1895.

No Person Allowed to Destroy, or Have in Possession, More than One Moose, One Caribou and Two Deer.

1885, c. 87, § 12. No person shall take, kill, destroy or have in possession between the first days of October and January more than one bull moose, one caribou and two deer, under a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 and 30 days' imprisonment for every bull moose or parts thereof, and \$40 fine and 30 days' imprisonment for each caribou or deer so taken, killed or destroyed or in possession in excess of said number. Whoever has in possession, except alive, more than the aforesaid number of bull moose, caribou or deer, or parts thereof, shall be deemed to have killed or destroyed them in violation of law. But nothing in this section shall prevent any marketman or provision dealer, having an established place of business in this state, from purchasing and having in possession at his said place of business, not exceeding one bull moose, one caribou and three deer lawfully killed or destroyed, or any part thereof, at one time, and selling the same at retail in open season to his local customers.

Transportation.

1891, c. 95, § 13. No person or corporation shall carry or transport from place to place any moose, caribou or deer or part thereof in close time, nor in open time unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the owner thereof, and accompanied by him, under a penalty of forty dollars; and any person, not the actual owner of such game or part thereof, who, to aid another in such transportation falsely represents himself to be the owner, shall be liable to the penalties aforesaid.

Game or Fish Seized May be Returned When Bond is Given.

1891, c. 95, § 14. Any person whose game or fish has been seized for violation of any game or fish law, shall have it returned to him on giving to the officer a bond with sufficient sureties, residents of the state, in double

the amount of the fine for such violation, conditioned, that if convicted of such violation he will, within thirty days thereafter, pay such fine and costs. If he neglects or refuses to give such bond and take the game or fish so seized, he shall have no action against the officer for such seizure, or for the loss of the game or fish seized.

Seizure and Forfeiture.

1891, c. 95, § 15. All game hunted, caught, killed, destroyed, bought, carried, transported or found in possession of any person or corporation, in violation of the provisions of this chapter and amendments thereto, shall be liable to seizure; and in case of conviction for such violation shall be forfeited to the prosecutor, who may sell the same for consumption in this state.

Penalty for Bribery.

1895, c. 78, § 6. Whoever give, offers, or promises, to an executive, legislative or judicial officer, before or after he is qualified or takes his seat, any valuable consideration or gratuity whatever, or does, offers, or promises to do, any act beneficial to such officer, with intent to influence his action, vote, opinion, or judgment, in any matter pending, or that may come legally before him in his official capacity, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding \$3,000; and whoever accepts such bribe or beneficial thing, in the manner and for the purpose aforesaid, shall forfeit his office, be forever disqualified to hold any public office, trust or appointment under the state, and be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding \$5,000. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, coroners or their deputies, within the several counties, and constables, marshals, deputy marshals and other officers of police of the several cities and towns, are declared to be executive officers within the meaning of this section. But the enumeration of such officers shall not be held to exclude any other executive officer not specially mentioned herein.

Protection of Beaver Till April 1, 1897.

1893, c. 232, § 1. No person shall take, catch, kill or destroy any beaver, in any manner whatever, for a period of two years from the date of the approval of this act. Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, for each beaver so taken, caught, killed or destroyed, and shall be committed to jail until such fine and costs have been fully paid. Any person who has in his possession, during said period of four years, the undressed hide or carcass of any such animal, or any part thereof, shall be deemed a violator of the provisions of this act, and shall be punished as herein provided; but he shall not be precluded from producing evidence in defense.

SECT. 2. One-half of the fines recovered for violation of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the complainant, and the other half shall be paid to the county where the offense is committed.

SECT. 3. Trial justices, municipal and police courts, shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed in violation of the provisions of this act, and, upon complaint, may issue warrants for the arrest of persons violating the provisions of this act, and punish such persons as herein provided.

Mink, Sable, Otter, Fisher, Muskrat and Birds.

1895, c. 58, § 20. Whoever between the first day of May and the 15th day of October, destroys any mink, sable, otter, fisher, or whoever destroys any muskrat between the 20th day of May and the first day of March, forfeits ten dollars for each animal so destroyed, to be recovered on complaint. This section shall not apply to Lily pond situated in the towns of Rockport and Camden, and it shall be lawful to kill muskrats in said pond during all seasons of the year.

1895, c. 125, § 21. Whoever kills or has in his possession, except alive, or exposes for sale, any wood duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, teal or grey duck, between the first days of May and September, or kills, sells, or has in his possession, except alive, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, between the first

days of December and September 20th, or woodcock, between the first days of December and September following; or kills, sells or has in his possession, except alive, any quail between the first day of December and the first day of October following, or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the first days of January and September, or plover between the first days of May and August, forfeits not less than \$5 nor more than \$10, for each bird so killed, had in possession or exposed for sale. And no person shall at any one time, kill, expose for sale, or have in possession, except alive, more than 30 of each variety of birds above named, during the respective open seasons, nor shall any person at any time kill, expose for sale, or have in possession, except alive, any of the above named varieties of birds except for consumption within this state, under a penalty of \$5 for each bird so unlawfully killed, exposed for sale or in possession; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport from place to place in open season any of the above mentioned birds unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the owner's name, and accompanied by him, under the same penalty; any person, not the actual owner of such birds, who, to aid another in such transportation falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be liable to the same penalty; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport at any one time more than 15 of any one variety of birds above named, as the property of one man under the same penalty; nothing in this section shall prevent any marketman or provision dealer having an established place of business in this state, from purchasing at his place of business, any bird lawfully caught, killed or destroyed, or any part thereof, and selling the same in open season at retail to his local customers.

1889, c. 248 § 22. Whoever, at any time or in any place, with any trap, net, snare, device or contrivance, other than the usual method of sporting with fire-arms, takes wild duck of any variety, quail, grouse, partridge or woodcock, forfeits five dollars for each bird so taken.

1889, c. 249, § 23. Whoever, kills or has in his possession,

except alive, any birds commonly known as larks, robins, swallows, sparrows or orioles, or other insectivorous, birds, crows, English sparrows, and hawks excepted, forfeits not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, for each such bird killed, and the possession by any person of such dead bird, is *prima facie* evidence that he killed such bird.

R. S., c. 30, § 24. Whoever at any time wantonly takes or destroys the nest, eggs, or unfledged young of any wild bird except crows, hawks and owls, or takes any eggs or young from such nests, except for the purpose of preserving the same as specimens, or of rearing said young alive, forfeits not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for each nest, egg, or young so taken or destroyed.

Transportation.

R. S., c. 30, § 25. Whoever carries or transports from place to place, any of the birds named herein, during the period in which the killing of such bird is prohibited, forfeits five dollars for each bird so carried or transported.

Protection of Capercaillie and Other Birds.

1895, c. 149, § 1. It shall be unlawful for a term of five years to hunt for, take, catch, kill or destroy any of the following named birds under a penalty of fifty dollars for the offense, and twenty-five dollars for every bird so taken, caught, killed or destroyed. The capercaillie, or cock of the woods, so called, black game, so called, or any species of the pheasant, except the partridge, so called.

SECT. 2. All fines and penalties under this act, shall be enforced in the same manner, as for the violation of laws relating to the illegal killing of game.

Every Sunday is Close Time.

R. S., c. 30, § 27. Sunday is a close time, on which it is not lawful to hunt, kill or destroy game or birds of any kind, under the penalties imposed therefor during other close times; but the penalties already imposed for violation of the Sunday laws are not repealed or diminished.

Taxidermist.

1895, c. 50, § 1. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game may, upon application, issue a license to such persons as taxidermists, who, in their judgment, are skilled in that art, of good reputation and friendly to the fish and game laws of this state. For such license the applicant shall pay into the state treasury the sum of \$5, to be credited as additional to the funds appropriated by the state to inland fisheries and game, and be in force for three years from the date of its issue, unless sooner revoked. Such licensee may at all times have in his possession at his place of business, fish and game, or parts thereof, lawfully caught or killed in open time for the sole purpose of preparing for, and mounting the same; and such fish and game or parts thereof may be transported to such licensee and retained by him for the purposes aforesaid, under such rules, restrictions and limitations as shall, from time to time be made by said commissioners and stated in such original license and additions made thereto from time to time by said commissioners.

SECT. 2. Such licenses may be revoked by said commissioners at any time after notice and an opportunity for a hearing; and every licensee and carrier violating any of the provisions of this act, or of the rules, restrictions or limitations set out in said license and additions thereto, shall, on complaint before any trial justice or municipal or police court, be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$50.

Certain Persons Authorized to Take Birds and Their Nests and Eggs for Scientific Purposes.

1885, c. 333, § 1. Upon the request and recommendation of the fish and game commissioners, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council may commission persons to take, kill, capture and have in possession any species of bird other than domestic, and the nests and eggs thereof for scientific purposes; but the number of commissions in force shall not exceed ten at any time.

SECT. 2. No person to whom such commission may be granted, shall sell, offer for sale, or take any compensation for specimens of birds, nests or eggs, nor dispose of the same by gift or otherwise, to be taken from the State, except by exchange of specimens for scientific purposes; and for any violation of any of the provisions of this section, such person shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by complaint before any trial justice or municipal judge.

Disposal of Fines, Penalties and Costs Collected.

1895, c. 167, § 26. All fines, penalties and costs collected on complaint or indictment for the violation of any fish or game law shall be paid to the court rendering final judgment thereon, and by such court to the treasurer of the county in which said court is held; and all fines and penalties recovered in actions of debt for the violation of any such law, shall be paid forthwith to such treasurer. In all actions of debt therefor in any court, if the plaintiff prevails he shall recover full costs without regard to the amount recovered. Any officer or other person who shall receive any fine or penalty, or any part thereof, for the violation of any fish or game law, either on complaint or indictment as aforesaid, or if by action of debt, and neglects for more than 60 days to pay the same into such county treasury, shall be punished by fine not less than \$40 nor more than \$100 for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense, by such fine, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, but not to affect pending actions, complaints or indictments.

Wardens, Their Appointment, Qualifications and Duties.

SHERIFFS, POLICE OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES TO ACT AS GAME WARDENS.

1895, c. 104, § 4. The governor with the advice and consent of council, upon the recommendation of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game may appoint suitable persons as fish and game wardens, who shall hold office for a term of three years unless sooner re-

moved; who shall enforce all laws relating to inland game and fisheries, and rules and regulations in relation thereto, arrest all violators thereof, and prosecute all offenses against the same; they shall have the same power to serve criminal processes against such offenders, and shall be allowed the same fees as sheriffs for like services; they shall have the same right as sheriffs to require aid in executing the duties of their office. They shall, before being qualified to discharge the duties required by this act give bond with two good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of two thousand dollars approved by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game to the treasurer of the state, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office.

1891, c. 95, § 17. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables, are vested with the powers of game wardens and their deputies, and shall receive for their services the same fees.

Penalties; How Recovered.

1891, c. 95, § 18. Officers authorized to enforce the fish and game laws and all other persons, may recover the penalties for the violation thereof in an action on the case in their own names or by complaint or indictment in the name of the state, and such prosecution may be commenced in any county in which the offender may be found, or in any neighboring county.

Enforcement; How and by Whom.

1891, c. 95, § 16. Any officer authorized to enforce the fish and game laws may, without process, arrest any violator of any of said laws; and he shall with reasonable diligence, cause him to be taken before any neighboring trial justice in any county, for a warrant and trial; and jurisdiction in such cases in this and section eighteen hereof, is hereby granted to all trial justices and all other courts to be exercised in the same way and manner as if the offence had been committed in that county. And any officer who shall maliciously, or without probable cause abuse his power in such proceedings shall be liable upon complaint or indictment, to

a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Penalty for Dishonest Guides and Officers.

1895, c. 82. That any person acting as guide for any person or party, who shall assist or aid such person or party in killing any game or fish in violation of law, shall be held equally responsible for such violation of the law, and subject to the same penalties.

1895, c. 171. Any officer authorized and empowered to serve criminal processes, who shall hire, attempt to hire or give money or other valuable thing by way of inducement to any person to consent to suffer himself to be arrested for, prosecuted for or convicted of any criminal offense, or who shall cause the same to be done, or who shall enter into any pecuniary agreement with any person whereby he is to suffer himself to be arrested, prosecuted or convicted, whether such person be guilty of such offense or not, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$1000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Commissioners, Appointment, Powers, Duties and Salary.

1895, c. 104, §. The governor with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint three persons to be commissioners of inland fisheries and game, one of whom shall be the land agent of the state, and who shall hold said office so long as he shall remain land agent of the state, and shall receive in addition to his present salary annually, the sum of \$200; the other two members shall hold their office for three years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and shall each receive an annual salary of \$1,000. Said commissioners shall receive in addition to their salary, actual travelling expenses to be audited by the governor and council.

1895, c. 104, § 75. Said commissioners of inland fisheries and game shall examine dams and all other obstructions

existing in all rivers and streams, and determine the necessity of fish ways, and the location, form and capacity thereof; introduce and disseminate valuable species of food fish into the inland waters of the state, and valuable food birds into the state. They shall examine into the workings of the inland fish and game laws, see that all violations thereof are duly prosecuted, and perform all other duties prescribed by law. They shall report annually to the governor, on or before the 31st day of December, who shall cause 3,000 copies to be printed.

SECT. 76. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game shall have authority, upon petition of five or more citizens of the state, or whenever they shall deem it for the best interests of the state, after due notice and public hearing in the locality to be affected, to regulate the times and places in which and the circumstances under which game and inland fish may be taken; but they cannot authorize the taking of game or inland fish at a time in which so doing is prohibited by the laws of the state.

SECT. 77. Whenever they deem it for the best interests of the state, after like notice and hearing, they may entirely prohibit the taking of any kind of game or inland fish in any part of the state for a series of years not exceeding four.

SECT. 78. They may adopt and, from time to time, modify or repeal such needful rules and regulations, not contrary to the laws of the state, as they may deem necessary or proper for the protection and preservation of the game and inland fish of the state, in conformity with the provisions of the last two preceding sections.

SECT. 79. They shall file in the office of the clerks of the cities, towns and plantations in the territory to be affected a copy of the rules and regulations adopted by them, and publish the same three weeks successively in a newspaper printed in the county and post on the banks of waters to be affected as near as may be like notices; and whenever any such rules or regulations apply to any unorganized township, a like copy shall be filed with the clerk of courts for that county and published three weeks successively in a newspaper printed in the county;

they shall also immediately upon the adoption of any rules and regulations contemplated by this act, file an attested copy of the same in the office of the secretary of state.

SECT. 80. Whoever fishes for, takes, catches, kills or destroys any inland fish, in any manner or at any time, in violation of any of the rules and regulations of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, made and promulgated in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided for by law for the illegal taking, catching, killing or destroying any such inland fish.

SECT. 81. Whoever at any time or in any manner shall hunt, chase, catch, kill, take, have in possession, or destroy any inland game in violation of any of the rules and regulations of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, made and promulgated in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided for by law for the illegal hunting, chasing, catching, killing, taking, having in possession, or destroying any such inland game.

SECT. 82. Any person who willfully mutilates, defaces or destroys any notice, rule or regulation of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, posted in conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered by complaint or indictment; one-half of said fine shall be paid to the prosecutor.

R. S., c. 40, § 60. The commissioners of fisheries may take fish of any kind when, where, and in such manner, as they choose, for the purposes of science and of cultivation and dissemination, and they may grant written permits to other persons to take fish for the same purposes, and may introduce or permit to be introduced, any kind of fish into any waters.

1889, c. 254, § 61. They may, after a hearing, set apart, for a term not exceeding ten years, any waters for the use of themselves or of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries in the prosecution of the work of fish

culture and of scientific research relative to fishes. The order setting apart such waters shall be recorded in the registry of deeds of the county in which they are situated. In the waters so set apart they and the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, and persons acting under their authority may, in their respective fish culture and scientific work, take fish at any time or in any manner, and erect and maintain any fixtures necessary for such purposes. No other person shall take or kill any fish, or use any implement for fishing therein, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and a further penalty of one dollar for each fish so taken or killed; provided, however, that before such hearing they shall give notice thereof by publication of their intention for two successive weeks in at least one newspaper printed in the county where such waters lie.

R. S., c. 40, § 62. Any riparian proprietor may, within the limits of his own premises, inclose the waters of a stream not navigable, for the cultivation of useful fishes; provided, that he furnishes suitable passages for migratory fishes naturally frequenting such waters, and does not obstruct the passage of boats and other craft and materials in places where the same have a right to pass.

SECT. 63. Any person legally engaged in the artificial culture and maintenance of fishes, may take them in his own inclosed waters wherein the same are so cultivated and maintained, as and when he pleases, and may at all times sell them for cultivation and propagation, but he shall not sell them for food at seasons when the taking thereof is prohibited, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and a further penalty of not less than one dollar for each fish so sold.

SECT. 64. Any person engaged in the artificial propagation of trout, or fresh and salt water salmon, when the parent fish are taken from public waters in the state, shall retain not less than twenty-five per cent of all eggs taken from said parent fish and cause the same to be properly cared for and hatched, and when hatched and in proper condition, to be returned to a place suitable for

such young fish in the original waters from which the parent fish were taken, and shall cause said parent fish to be returned to safe locations in such waters, under a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence. But this section does not apply to cases in which the parent fish are taken in the manner and at the time and place permitted for the capture of such fish for food; nor to operations in fish culture conducted for public purposes by permission of the commissioners of fisheries, who may affix such conditions to their permits as they see fit, requiring in no case less than twenty-five per cent of the young fish to be returned, as provided in this section.

SECT. 65. No person without permission of the proprietor, shall fish in that portion of a pond or other water in which fish are artificially cultivated or maintained by written permission of the fish commissioners, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, besides two dollars for each fish so taken or killed; and in default of payment such offender shall be imprisoned at the expense of the prosecutor, until said forfeiture is paid or otherwise discharged by due process of law.

SECT. 72. The commissioners of fisheries may delegate to any fish warden or other lawful officer of fisheries any of the powers given to said commissioners in relation to the construction of fishways.

1889, c. 238, § 29. The following sections apply to all fresh waters above the flow of the tide and to all tidal waters frequented by the various species of fresh water and migratory fishes except the capture of shad and alewives in Denny's river and its tributaries, and Pemquam river and its tributaries, and in the Schoodic lakes and their tributaries, and to the taking of white fish in the Schoodic lakes on the St. Croix river, and their tributaries, by citizens of the state with set nets, during the months of May and November, and convey them to their own homes, but not otherwise; and except as provided in the two following sections.

1889, c. 204, § 30. This chapter does not apply to fish taken in the weirs on Saint Croix river, and does not re-

peal the laws relating to the Saint Croix, Denny, Pemquam, Cobscook, East Machias, and Narraguagus rivers; nor does it apply to the taking of blue-back trout; except that no person shall fish for, catch, take, kill or destroy the same, with net, seine, weir or trap, under a penalty of five dollars for the attempt and one dollar for each blue-back trout so taken, caught, killed or destroyed, to be recovered by complaint.

1895, c. 92, § 31. The following waters and their tributaries are exempt from the provisions relating to migratory fishes and the supervision of the fishways by the commissioners, that is to say, Royall's river in North Yarmouth, Sewall's pond or its outlet in Arrowsic, so much of the waters of the Damariscotta river as are west of the railroad bridge near Damariscotta Mills, all waters in Vinalhaven, Tremont, Mount Desert, Eden, Franklin and Sullivan, Tunk river in Steuben, Pleasant river in Washington county, East Machias river and the Eastern Penobscot river in Orland.

Town of Warren.

An act to amend section eleven of chapter one hundred and twenty-six, Public Laws of eighteen hundred and forty-four entitled "An Act for the preservation of salmon, shad and alewives in Georges river and tributary streams."

Pub. Laws 1891, c. 36, § 11. (See also Spec. Laws 1868, c. 574, and 1878, c. 49.) No person shall take or destroy any of the fish aforesaid, in any of said waters, between the fifteenth day of July in one year and the first day of April in the succeeding year, and each and every person violating this provision, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each offense. Any of the fish aforesaid may be taken by the town of Warren on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays if the town so vote, of each week, and said town in so taking fish, shall be subject to all the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the shad and alewife fisheries in the town of Warren," passed March six, eighteen hundred and two, which are not inconsistent with the provisions or this act.

Fishways and Dams.

1889, c. 278, § 34. The owner or occupant of every dam or other artificial obstruction in any river or stream frequented by salmon, shad, alewives or land-locked salmon, shall provide the same with a durable and efficient fishway, of such form and capacity, and in such location as may, after notice in writing to one or more of said owners or occupants and a hearing thereon, be determined by the commissioners of fisheries, by written notice to some owner or occupant specifying the location, form and capacity of the required fishway, and the time within which it shall be built; and said owner or occupant shall keep said fishway in repair, and open and free from obstruction for the passage of fish, during such times as are prescribed by law; provided, however that in case of disagreement between the commissioners of fisheries and the owner or occupant of any dam, as to the propriety and safety of the plan submitted to the owner or occupant of such dam for the location and construction of the fishway, such owner or occupant may appeal to the county commissioners of the county where the dam is located, within twenty days after notice of the determination, to the fishery commissioners by giving to the fishery commissioners notice in writing of such appeal within that time, stating therein the reasons therefor, and at the request of the appellant or the fishery commissioners, the senior commissioners in office of any two adjoining counties shall be associated with them, who shall appoint a time to view the premises and hear the parties and give due notice thereof, and after such hearing they shall decide the question submitted, and cause record to be made thereof, and their decision shall be final as to the plan and location appealed from. If the requirements of the fishery commissioners are affirmed, the appellants shall be liable for the costs arising after the appeal, otherwise they shall be paid by the county.

R. S., c. 40, § 35. If a fishway thus required is not completed to the satisfaction of the fishery commissioners within the time specified, every owner or occupant forfeits not more than one hundred nor less than twenty

dollars for ever day of such neglect between the first days of May and November.

R. S., c. 40, § 36. On the completion of a fishway to the satisfaction of said commissioners, or at any subsequent time, they shall prescribe in writing the time during which the same shall be kept open and free from obstruction to the passage of fish each year, and a copy thereof shall be served on the owner or occupant of the dam. The commissioners may change the time as they see fit. Unless otherwise provided, fishways shall be kept open and unobstructed from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of July. The penalty for neglecting to comply with this section, or with any regulations made in accordance herewith is not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for every day of such neglect.

R. S., c. 40, § 37. Whenever the commissioners find a fishway out of repair or needing alterations they may, as in case of new fishways, require the owner or occupant to make such repairs or alterations; and all proceedings in such cases, and the penalty for neglect shall be as provided in the three preceding sections, without appeal.

R. S., c. 40, § 38. If the dam is owned and occupied by more than one person, each is liable for the cost of erecting and maintaining such fishway, in proportion to his interest in the dam, and if any owner or occupant neglects or refuses to join with the others in erecting or maintaining such fishway, the other owners or occupants shall erector repair the same, and have an action on the case against such delinquent for his share of the expenses.

R. S., c. 40, § 39. If the owner or occupant of such dam resides out of the state, said penalties may be recovered by a libel against the dam and land on which it stands, filed in the supreme judicial court in the county where it is located, in the name of the commissioners of fisheries or of any fish wardens who shall give to such owner or occupant, and all persons interested therein, such notice as the court or any justice thereof in vacation, orders, and the court may render judgment therein against said dam and lands for said penalties and costs,

and order a sale thereof to satisfy such judgment and costs of sale, subject however to all said requirements for the erection and maintenance or repair of said fishway.

1891, c. 52. Little river in Perry shall be exempt from all the foregoing provisions that relate to maintaining fishways in said river, except April, May and June.

R. S., c. 40, § 32. For the purpose of the following sections the term "salmon" means the common migratory salmon of the sea coast and rivers; the term "land-locked salmon" means any of the species or varieties of salmon that do not periodically and habitually run to the sea, being the same locally known as "salmon trout" and "black spotted trout"; the term "alewife" means the small species of migratory fish called "alewife" but known also by the local names of "herring" and "gaspereau" and also includes the similar species found in tidal waters and known as "blue-back"; and the term "bass" means the striped bass of tidal waters.

Protection of Fish.

1895, cc. 148 & 57, § 41. No salmon, shad or other migratory fish shall be taken or fished for within 500 yards of any fishway, dam, or mill race; nor in the Penobscot river between the mouth of the Kenduskeag stream and the water works dam at Treat's falls on said river; nor between the Augusta highway bridge over the Kennebec river and the Augusta dam; nor any salmon above Ferry Point bridge on the Saint Croix river in Calais, between the first days of April and November, except by the ordinary mode of angling with single hook and line or artificial flies, nor shall hook and line or artificial flies be used at any time within 100 yards of any fishway, dam or mill race; but this section shall not apply to the taking of alewives by the town of Warren in the Georges river, and by the town of Waldoboro in Medomak river, under the authority granted said towns of by the private and special laws of Massachusetts, passed March six, 1802, and amendments thereto, passed by the legislature or this state; nor shall it apply to the taking of alewives by the town of Woolwich in Nequasset stream; provided, that fly fishing shall be allowed up

to the bridge across the Denny's river at Lincoln's mill, but not between said bridge and Lincoln's mill dam; and provided, also, that fishing with an artificial fly or single baited hook and line shall be allowed up to within 50 feet of the dam across the Aroostook river in the town of Caribou. The penalty for violation of this section is a fine of not more than \$50 nor less than \$10 for each offense and a further fine of \$10 for each salmon and one dollar for each shad so taken. Provided, however, that all persons shall be allowed to take any salmon, shad or alewives in the waters of Orange river, in the town of Whiting, in the county of Washington, up to 130 yards of the fishway at the lower dam in said river, subject however, to all the laws of the state, and laws regulating the taking of such fish in said river.

R. S., c. 40, § 42. From the fifteenth day of July to the first day of April following, there shall be a close time for salmon during which no salmon shall be taken or killed in any manner, under a penalty of not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars, and a further penalty of ten dollars for each salmon so taken or killed. Provided, however, that between the fifteenth days of July and September, it is lawful to fish for and take salmon by the ordinary mode, with rod and single line, but not otherwise.

1895, c. 148, § 43. Between the first day of April and the 15th day of July, there shall be a weekly close time of 48 hours, from sunrise on each Saturday morning to sunrise on the following Monday morning during which no salmon, shad, alewives or bass shall be taken. During the weekly close time all seines, nets and other movable apparatus shall be removed from the water. Each weir shall have, in that part where the fish are usually taken, an opening three feet wide, extending from the bottom to the top of the weir, and the netting or other material which closes the same while fishing, shall be taken out, carried on shore, and there remain during the weekly close time; to the intent that during said close time, the fish may have a free and unobstructed passage through said weir or other structure, and no contrivance which tends to hinder such fish, shall be placed in any

part thereof. If the enclosure where the fish are taken, is furnished with a board floor, an opening extending from the floor to the top of the weir is equivalent to one extending from the bottom to the top. The penalty for the violation of this section is \$20 for each offense. This section does not apply to the Kennebec, Androscoggin or Penobscot rivers or their tributaries, or to the Aroostook river and its tributaries.

The above section does not apply to the Penobscot and Belfast bays.

Alewives.

R. S., c. 40, § 44. No alewives shall be taken, killed or fished for, between the fifteenth day of July and the first day of the following April, nor at any time in non-tidal or non-navigable waters, by any net other than the ordinary hand dip-net, under penalty of ten dollars for each offense, and one dollar additional for each fish so taken or killed.

Alewives in Damariscotta River.

1895, c. 13, § 1. Whoever shall construct, set, maintain, or use any net, weir, seine, or other machine or device, in the waters of the Damariscotta river, northerly of the bridge between the villages of Newcastle and Damariscotta, for the purpose of taking or catching alewives, or whoever shall take or catch any alewives within said limits, except by hook and line, shall be punished by a fine of \$200 for each offense; all nets, weirs, seines, or other machine or device, prohibited as aforesaid, shall be deemed forfeited and contraband, and any member of the fish committee of the towns of Newcastle or Nobleboro finding them in such use may destroy them.

1887, c. 17, § 2. No hing in this act shall be construed to abridge or affect in any manner, the rights and privileges now held by law, by said towns of Newcastle and Nobleboro, in the alewife fishery in said Damariscotta river.

1895, c. 16, § 1. From the first day of April to the fifteenth day of July in each year, all persons are hereby prohibited from fishing with nets, seines, traps, weirs,

or any other contrivance, in that part of Pemaquid river which lies between Pemaquid falls and a line drawn west from the site of the old Pemaquid fort, for the term of ten years from the passage of this act.

SECT. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of section one of this act, shall be subject to a fine of \$100, and forfeiture of all boats, nets and apparatus used in such illegal fishing.

SECT. 3. All fishing for alewives, at or about Pemaquid falls below the mill dam, shall be restricted to four days in each week, and the fishing season shall be from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of July of each year, and all fishing shall be under such regulations and further restrictions, as the fish committee of the town of Bristol shall decide upon.

SECT. 4. No person not authorized by the fish committee of the town of Bristol, shall be allowed to catch or disturb any alewives in Pemaquid river above the flow of the tide, and no traps or any other contrivance, shall be used for catching eels, or any other fish, that shall in any way interfere with the passage, either way, of alewives, old or young, and any person violating this section shall be subject to a fine of \$25, and \$1 for each fish so taken or destroyed.

Smelts.

1891, c. 67, § 46. No smelts shall be taken or fished for in tidal waters, except by hook and line, between the first days of April and October, under a penalty of not less than ten, nor more than thirty dollars for each offense, and a further penalty of twenty cents for each smelt so taken, and all weirs for the capture of smelts shall be opened and so remain, and all nets used in the smelt and tom-cod fishery, shall be taken from the water on or before said first day of April, under a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and a further fine of five dollars for each day that any such weir or net remains in violation of law, but weirs with catch pounds covered with net, the meshes of which are one inch square in the clear, or greater, are not subject to this section. But no smelts caught in such weirs after the first day of April, shall be sold or offered for sale in

this state, nor shall smelts caught in any manner between the first day of April and the first day of October following, be offered for sale, sold, or shipped from the state under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense, provided, however, that dip-nets may be used between the first day of April and the first day of May, and all smelts, caught by dip-nets between said days, may be lawfully offered for sale and sold in this state; provided, further, that this section does not apply to smelts taken in the Androscoggin river above the Merry Meeting Bay bridge, between the first days of October and November, nor to smelts taken in the Penobscot river and its tributaries between the first and fifteenth days of April, nor to smelts taken in Casco bay between the fifteenth day of September and first day of October.

Land-Locked Salmon, Trout, Togue and White Perch.

R S., c. 40, § 47. There shall be an annual close time for land-locked salmon, commonly so called, trout, togue, and white perch, as follows, viz: For land-locked salmon, trout and togue, between the first days of October and the following May, except on the Saint Croix river and its tributaries and all the waters in Kennebec county, in which the close time is between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of the following May; and for white perch, between the first days of April and July.

1887, c. 53, § 48. No person shall take, catch, kill or fish for, in any manner, any land-locked salmon, trout or togue, in any of the waters aforesaid, between the first days of October and the following May, nor in the Saint Croix river and of its tributaries, between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of the following May; or white perch, between the first days of April and July, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars, and a further fine of one dollar for each fish thus caught, taken or killed; provided, however, that during February, March, and April, citizens of the state may fish for and take land-locked salmon, trout and togue, and convey the same to their own homes, but not otherwise.

R. S., c. 40, § 49. No person shall sell, expose for sale or have in possession with intent to sell, or transport from place to place, any land-locked salmon, trout or togue, between the first days of October and the following May; or any white perch, between the first days of April and July, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

R. S., c. 40 § 50. Any person having in possession, except alive, any land-locked salmon, trout or togue, between the first days of October and the following May, or any white perch, between the first days of April and July, or who transports from place to place within the state any land-locked salmon, trout or togue, between the first days of October and May following, or white perch, between the first days of April and July, shall be deemed to have killed, caught or transported the same contrary to law, and be liable to the penalties aforesaid.

Forbidden Methods.

1895, c. 9, § 51. Whoever fishes for, takes, catches, kills or destroys any fish except suckers, with grapnel, spear, trawl, weir, seine, trap, or set lines except when fishing on the ice, and then with not more than five set lines, except in tide waters where such methods are not prohibited, or with any device or in any other way than by the ordinary mode of angling with single baited hooks and lines or with artificial flies, artificial minnows, or artificial insects, forfeits \$25 for the offense and \$10 for each salmon or land-locked salmon and \$1 for each and every other fish so taken, caught, killed or destroyed; and when such prohibited implements or devices are found in use or operation they are forfeit and contraband, and any person finding them in use may destroy them.

1891, c. 75, § 2. No person shall use dynamite or any other explosive, or any poison, for the purpose of destroying or taking fish under a penalty of one hundred dollars and two months imprisonment in the county jail, for each offense.

R. S., c. 40, § 53. Whoever kills or destroys any sea salmon or land-locked salmon less than nine inches in length, or any trout less than five inches in length, forfeits five dollars for the offense and fifty cents for every land-

locked salmon or trout so killed or destroyed. Whoever has in possession any salmon or trout of less than the above dimensions shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section.

Not Over 25 lbs. to be Caught or Transported.

1895, c. 31, § 54. No person shall take, catch, kill, or have in possession, at any one time, for the purpose of transportation, more than twenty-five pounds of land-locked salmon or trout, in all, nor shall any such be transported except in the possession of the owner thereof, under a penalty of \$50 for the offense, and five dollars for every pound of land-locked salmon or trout, in all, so taken, caught, killed, in possession, or transportation in excess of twenty-five pounds, and all such fish transported in violation of this section, may be seized, on complaint, and shall be forfeited to the prosecutor. Whoever has in his possession more than twenty-five pounds in all of such fish, shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section. Provided, however, that the taking of one fish additional, when having less than twenty-five pounds shall not be regarded a violation of the law.

Bass From Spawning Beds.

R. S., c. 40, § 55. Whoever takes any black bass at any time from their spawning beds, forfeits for each offense not more than twenty nor less than five dollars, besides one dollar for each bass so taken.

Nets.

R. S., c. 40, § 56. No net, other than a dip-net, the meshes of which are smaller than one inch square in the clear, shall be used in any waters frequented by migratory fishes except the Saint Croix river, between the first days of April and October, under a penalty of not more than twenty nor less than ten dollars for each offense.

R. S., c. 40, § 23. 1893, c. 247. No person not a resident of the state shall set or use any net, weir, seine, or other machine, for the taking of salmon, shad, mackerel, shell fish, lobsters, herrings, alewives, menhaden or porgies ;

nor shall residents set or use any seine for the taking of mackerel, menhaden or porgies; nor shall any person take, or otherwise willfully destroy any shell fish, or obstruct their growth in their beds; or set any net crosswise of said waters, but only lengthwise, under a penalty of not less than twenty, nor more than five hundred dollars; except as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that the words "or set any net crosswise of said waters but only lengthwise," shall not apply to the waters of Winnegance creek, and that said water shall be exempt therefrom.

Introduction of Certain Fish Prohibited.

R. S., c. 40, §57. No muscallonge, pickerel, pike, sunfish or bream, yellow perch or black bass shall be introduced, by means of live fish or spawn, to any waters where they do not severally exist, except as hereinafter provided, under a penalty of not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars.

SECT. 58. Whoever introduces fish of any kind, except trout, fresh and salt water salmon, fresh water smelts, blue-back trout and minnows, by means of live fish or otherwise, into any waters now frequented by trout or salmon, except as hereinafter provided, forfeits not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Weirs, Hedges, &c., &c.

R. S., c. 40, § 68. No weir, hedge, set-net or any other contrivance for the capture of fish, which is stationary while in use, shall extend into more than two feet depth of water at ordinary low water, under a penalty of not more than one hundred nor less than fifty dollars, and forfeiture of all apparatus and material so unlawfully used. This provision applies to any seine or drift-net which is at any time attached to a stationary object, but not to fykes or bag-nets used in the winter fishery for smelts and tom-cods, nor to any implements lawfully used above the flow of tide, nor to any portion of the Penobscot river, bay or tributaries.

1893, c. 303, § 69. The limit or depth prescribed for weirs in the preceding section shall be measured at the entrance of the weir, provided, that no part of such weir

known as the leader, is in more than two feet of water at low water mark. Weirs may exceed the limit of two feet depth, measured as aforesaid, under the following conditions, namely: first, the distance from the before mentioned two feet limit, to the entrance of such weir, shall not exceed one hundred feet; second, no such weir shall obstruct more than one-eighth of the width of the channel, except in the Cathance, Eastern and Abagadasset rivers, in which rivers such weirs may extend twenty-five feet beyond the one-eighth aforesaid, provided, such extension shall not exceed more than one-fourth of the width of the channel in Abagadasset and Eastern rivers; third, every such weir shall be stripped so as to render it incapable of taking fish on and after the twenty-fifth day of June, but these conditions apply only to weirs that exceed the aforesaid limit of depth. The standard for low water mark on the Kennebec river, is in all cases the nearest bench mark of the United States coast survey, allowance being made at the various points for the difference in time. The provisions of this and the preceding section do not apply to fish weirs, nets or seines built or used on the seashore.

1889, c. 269, § 3. All boats, implements and materials used, and all fish taken in violation of this chapter, are forfeited to the officer seizing the same.

R. S., c. 3, § 60. Any person intending to build or extend any wharf or fish weir in tide waters, within the limits of any city or town, may apply in writing to the municipal officers thereof, stating the location, limits and boundaries, as nearly as may be, of such intended erection or extension, and asking license therefor. Upon receiving such application, said officers shall give at least three days' public notice thereof, and shall therein designate a day on which they shall meet on or near the premises described, and examine the same. If upon such examination and hearing of all parties interested, said officers decide that such erection or extension would not be an obstruction to navigation, or an injury to the rights of others, and determine to allow the same, they shall issue a license under their hands to the applicant, authorizing him to make said erection or extension, and to

maintain the same within the limits mentioned in such license.

SECT. 61. In any river or tide water lying between two towns or cities, no such wharf or fish weir shall be erected without the consent of the municipal officers of both; and in no case shall any wharf be extended beyond any wharf lines heretofore legally established.

SECT. 62. The application and petition aforesaid, with the notice and proceedings thereon, and the license granted, shall be recorded in said town. Reasonable compensation shall be paid by said petitioner to the municipal officers for their services and expenses, and to the clerk for recording, and if license is granted, five dollars additional shall be paid therefor by said petitioner to said town.

1885, c. 334, § 2. No fish weir or wharf shall be extended, erected or maintained except in accordance with this chapter; and no fish weir shall be erected or maintained in tide waters below low water mark in front of the shore or flats of another without the owner's consent, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt by the owner of said shore or flats; but this chapter does not apply to weirs, the materials of which are chiefly removed annually, provided that they do not obstruct navigation, or interfere with the rights of others. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

R. S., c. 40, § 26. Owners of shores or flats bordering on the seacoast may extend their fish weirs, the materials of which are wholly or partly removed annually, into tide waters below low water mark; provided, that they do not obstruct navigation nor interfere with the rights of others. This section shall not apply to the shore and tide waters of rivers.

Forfeitures for Unlawful Fishing.

SECT. 27. All vessels, boats, craft, and apparatus of every kind, employed in unlawful fishing, or having on board any fish unlawfully taken are liable for all fines and costs herein provided for; and any person may seize and detain said property not exceeding twenty-four hours, in

order that it may be attached, and taken by due process of law to satisfy any judgment that may be recovered; but it shall, at any time, be released on payment by the owner or master, of the fine, costs and reasonable expenses.

Scraps and Other Offal.

R. S., c. 40, § 73. Whoever casts or deposits, or causes to be thrown or deposited into any navigable waters, any pomace, scraps or other offal arising from the making of oil or slivers for bait from menhaden or herring, forfeits not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense, to be recovered by indictment or action of debt in the name and to the use of the county in which the offense is committed; and there shall be a lien on all boats, vessels, crafts and apparatus of every kind in the possession of any person violating this section, whether owned by him or not; they may be attached in such action, and held to respond to the judgment for the penalties, forfeitures and costs as in other cases, and any trial justice on complaint, may cause the arrest of the accused, and seizure of the property alleged to be forfeited, and may detain the same until a trial may be had; and on conviction, said property shall be decreed forfeited to the uses aforesaid, to be sold in the same manner as goods taken on execution, and the balance, after deducting fines and costs, shall be paid to the person legally entitled to receive it.

Notices for Protection of Specially Exempted Waters.

1885, c. 262, § 1. It shall be the duty of all persons who are or may be benefited by legislation, other than the general statutes for the protection of fish in any waters of this state, to publish such protection by posting and maintaining notices, as hereinafter provided. Said notices shall be placed on the banks or shores of such protected waters, not more than ten feet and not less than six feet above the ground, in a conspicuous position; and if on running waters, such notices shall be not more than one-half mile apart on the banks of

such waters; and if on a pond or lake, not more than one mile apart on the shores of such pond or lake.

SECT. 2. Said notices shall be painted on wood in black roman letters, not less than two inches in length, and not less than one-half inch in breadth, so that such letters shall be plainly legible, and such notices shall state the number of the act and the date of the same giving the said protection to such waters.

SECT. 3. Any one mutilating or destroying such notices shall be subject to such penalties as set forth in section twenty, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 4. In case no notices as herein provided are posted and maintained on waters that are protected by special laws, then no one violating such laws shall be liable thereunder to any penalties set forth in such laws.

FIRE.

1885, c. 337, § 15. Whoever kindles a fire on land not his own, without consent of the owner, forfeits ten dollars; if such fire spreads and damages the property of others, he forfeits not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, and in either case he shall stand committed until fine and costs are paid, or he shall be imprisoned not more than three years.

Fish and Game Wardens, Fire Wardens.

1891, c. 108. Fish and game wardens are hereby made state fire wardens, and it shall be their duty while in and about the woods, to caution all sportsmen of the danger from fires in the woods, and to extinguish all fires left burning by any one, if within their power; and to give notice to any and all parties interested when possible, of fires raging and beyond their control, to the end that the same may be controled and extinguished.

An Act to create a forest commission and for the protection of forests.

1891, c. 100, § 1. The state land agent is hereby made forest commissioner of the state of Maine, and in addition to the salary now received by him as land agent, he shall receive as compensation for his services as forest

commissioner two hundred dollars per annum, and his actual traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, an account of which shall be audited by the governor and council.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the forest commissioner to make a collection and classification of statistics relating to the forests and connected interests of the state, and to institute an inquiry into the extent to which the forests of Maine are being destroyed by fires and by wasteful cutting, and to ascertain so far as he can as to the diminution of the wooded surface of the land upon the water sheds of the lakes, rivers and water powers of the state and the effect of such diminution upon the water powers and on the natural conditions of the climate. The information so gathered by him, together with his suggestions relative there to shall be included in a report to be made by him annually to the governor on or before the first day of December.

SECT. 3. The selectmen of towns shall be, ex-officio, forest fire wardens therein and shall divide said towns into three districts, bounded as far as may be by roads, streams of water, or lot lines, and assign to each of their number the charge and oversight of one district as district fire wardens therein. A description of each district and the name of the fire warden thereof shall be recorded with the town clerk. The services of such selectmen acting as said fire wardens, shall be paid for at the same rate as is paid for their official services. It shall be the duty of the fire warden of the district in which a fire is discovered to take such measures as may be necessary for its control or extinction. For this purpose he shall have authority to call upon any persons in the territory in which he acts for assistance, and such persons shall receive such compensation not exceeding fifteen cents per hour as said selectmen may determine, the same to be paid by the town. But no town shall be holden to pay for extinguishing forest fires in any year an amount greater than two per cent upon its valuation for purposes of taxation. If any person so ordered to assist, and not excused from said

service by said forest fire warden on account of sickness, disability or some important business or engagement, shall neglect to comply with any such order he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name and to the use of the town, by the treasurer thereof.

SECT. 4. County commissioners of each county in which there are unorganized places shall annually appoint, such number of fire wardens as they deem necessary not exceeding ten, for all such unorganized places in any county, whose duties and powers shall be the same with respect to such unorganized places as those of the fire wardens of towns, and they shall also have the same authority to call out citizens of the county to aid them in extinguishing fires, that town fire wardens have to call out citizens of the town. The compensation of such fire wardens shall be paid by the county, and the compensation of persons called upon by them as aforesaid, to render aid, shall be the same as that provided in the case of towns and shall be paid one-half by the county and one-half by the owners of the lands on which said fires occur.

SECT. 5. Any person who shall build a camp or cooking fire in or adjoining any woods in this state, shall, before leaving such camp, totally extinguish such fire, and upon failure to do so, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one month or by both such fine and imprisonment, provided, that such fires built upon the sea beach in such situation that they can not spread into forest wood or cultivated lands or meadows, shall not be construed as prohibited by this act.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of selectmen in towns within thirty days after this act shall take effect, to cause to be erected in a conspicuous place at the side of every highway as they may deem proper, and at suitable distances alongside the rivers and lakes of the state frequented by camping parties, tourists, hunters and fishermen, in their respective towns, notices in large letters to

be furnished by the forest commissioner, substantially in the following form: Camp fires must be totally extinguished before breaking camp, under penalty of not to exceed one month's imprisonment or one hundred dollars fine, or both as provided by law. Signed, —— Forest Commissioner. The forest commissioner shall furnish owners of wood lands situated within this state when called upon so to do, notices of similar tenor to be posted at the expense of said owners upon their respective lands.

SECT. 7. All persons engaged in hunting game on any of the wood lands within any town or unincorporated place in this state, shall use non-combustible wads in the loading of firearms used by them.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of municipal officers in towns, and county commissioners, the latter with respect to unorganized places, to proceed immediately to a strict inquiry into the cause and origin of fires, within wood lands; and in all cases where such fires are found to have originated from the unlawful act of any person, to cause the offender to be prosecuted without delay.

SECT. 9. The selectmen of towns in which a forest fire of more than one acre in extent has occurred, and the county commissioners where a forest fire of more than two acres has occurred in any of the unincorporated places in any county, within a year, shall report to the forest commissioner the extent of area burned over, to the best of their information, together with the probable amount of property destroyed, specifying the value of timber as near as may be, and amount of cord wood, logs, bark or other forest product, fencing, bridges and buildings that have been burned. They shall also report the cause of these fires if they can be ascertained, and the measures employed and found most effective in checking their progress. Blanks for the reports required in this act shall be furnished by said forest commissioner at the expense of the state.

SECT. 10. Every railroad company whose road passes through waste or forest lands, shall during each year cut and burn off or remove from its right of way all grass, brush or other inflammable material, but under

proper care and at times when fires are not liable to spread beyond control.

SECT. 11. All locomotives which shall be run through forest lands, shall be provided with approved and efficient arrangements for preventing the escape of fire and sparks.

SECT. 12. No railroad company shall permit its employes to deposit fire, live coals or ashes, upon their track in the immediate vicinity of wood lands or land liable to be overrun by fires, and where engineers, conductors or train men discover that fences along the right of way or wood lands adjacent to the railroads, are burning or in danger from fire, it shall be their duty to report the same at their next stopping place which shall be a telegraph station.

SECT. 13. For all damages caused to forest growth by any person employed in the construction of any railroad hereafter to be built in this state, the company owning such road shall be primarily liable to the person or persons so damaged. During the construction of such roads through wood land, there shall be kept posted in conspicuous places on each line of the road ways at distances of two hundred feet, abstracts of the laws relating to forest fires. Any person employed in the construction of such railroads, who shall set or cause to be set any fire along the line of said roads, shall, before leaving the same, totally extinguish said fires, and upon failure to do so, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of all persons having charge of men in the construction of such railroads, to see that the provisions of this section are carefully complied with, and any negligence or want of ordinary care on their part in relation to the same shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, they shall be liable to the penalties imposed by this section.

SECT. 14. Any railroad company violating the requirements of this act, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense.

SECT. 15. The forest commissioner shall take such measures as the state superintendent of common schools and the president of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, may approve, for awakening an interest in behalf of forestry in the public schools, academies and colleges of the state, and of imparting some degree of elementary instruction upon this subject therein.

SECT. 16. The forest commissioner shall prepare tracts or circulars of information, giving plain and concise advice for the care of woodlands and for the preservation of forest growth. These publications shall be furnished to any citizen of the state upon application.

SECT. 17. It shall be the duty of the forest commissioner to cause, at the expense of the state, copies of this chapter and all other laws of the state relating to forest fires to be printed and freely distributed to the selectmen of all the towns of the state, whose duty it shall be to post them up in school houses, saw mills, logging camps and other places, and similar copies shall be furnished to owners of forest lands, who may apply for them, to be posted up at the expense of such owners. Any person viciously or wantonly tearing down, destroying or defacing any such notices, shall on conviction therefor be punished by a fine of five dollars.

SECT. 18. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, but none of the penalties proposed by this act shall be considered as substitutes for or as repealing the provisions of existing laws, making persons guilty of acts of trespass or liable for civil damages to persons injured by such acts.

Sea and Shore Fisheries.

Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, his Wardens and Their Appointment, Qualifications and Duties.

1895, c. 104, § 33. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint one other commissioner who shall have general supervision of the sea and shore fisheries and shell fish, regulated by this chapter, and shall hold this office for three years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and upon his recommendation may appoint suitable persons as fish wardens, who shall hold office for a term of three years unless sooner removed, who shall enforce all laws and the rules and regulations relating to sea and shore fisheries, arrest all violators thereof, and prosecute all offenses against the same; they shall have the same power to serve criminal processes against such offenders, and shall be allowed the same fees as sheriffs for like services; they shall have the same right as sheriffs to require aid in executing the duties of their office. They shall, before being qualified to discharge the duties required by this act give bond with two good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of \$2,000 approved by the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, to the treasurer of the state, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office.

1895, c. 127, § 1. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries to exercise supervision over all the fisheries and its products taken from the tide waters within the state, including the proper enforcement of all laws relating to the catching, packing, curing, manufacturing, branding and transportation of all kinds of pickled, salt, smoked, fresh, canned, frozen, shell or other fish.

SECT. 2. The commissioner is hereby required to make a detailed biennial report in the month of December, showing the amount of capital invested, number of

men employed, value of products, and any other information that he may be able to obtain relating to the sea and shore fisheries.

SECT. 3. The salary of the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries is hereby fixed at \$1,000 per annum.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the fish wardens to enforce all laws relating to the sea and shore fisheries within the counties in which they respectively reside, but they shall not exercise jurisdiction in any other county unless so instructed in writing by the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries. The commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, and fish wardens may with or without warrant enter upon any vessel, boat, receptacle for fish, or any place or places used therefor and seize and carry away all fish liable to seizure found therein, and may with or without warrant search any car or pound used for the keeping of fish and seize and carry away all fish liable to seizure found therein, the fish in each case, to be disposed of according to law.

SECT. 5. It shall be the duty of each warden to make a detailed monthly report to the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries of all that has come to his knowledge relating to the fisheries within his county, or in any county where he has rendered service from the first day of one month to the first day of the following month, in such a manner and on such blanks as the commissioner may prescribe and furnish, and to do such other acts as the commissioner may require for the purpose of gaining information and the proper enforcement of the fishery law.

SECT. 6. The compensation of the wardens shall be \$2 per day and expenses when actually employed.

An Act to Establish a Bounty on Seals.

1895, c. 168, § 1. A bounty of one dollar for each and every seal killed in the waters of this state shall be paid by the treasurer of the town in which such seal is killed, to the person exhibiting to said treasurer the nose of such seal within thirty days after said seal was killed. Such treasurer shall destroy it and shall then proceed as in section six and seven of chapter thirty of the revised statutes.

SECT. 2. The carcasses of such seals when destroyed shall not be left derelict in any waters of the state, but shall be removed therefrom and properly disposed of by the person destroying them; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful during the months of June, July and August to destroy seal in the waters of Casco bay by shooting with rifle or other long range weapon, which might endanger human life, under a penalty for a violation of either of the provisions of this section, of fifty dollars, to be recovered upon complaint or indictment before any court of competent jurisdiction.

An Act relating to the use of purse and drag seines in the State waters.

1893, c. 249, § 1. It shall be unlawful to use any purse or drag seines in the following waters, but in no others.

SECT. 2. In Casco bay north of a line drawn easterly from Prince's point in the town of Yarmouth to Bear island in the town of Phippsburg, excepting for smelts.

SECT. 3. In the Kennebec river above a line drawn across said river at Fort Popham in the town of Phippsburg to a point opposite at the lower end of Long island in the town of Georgetown.

SECT. 4. In the Sheepscot river above a bridge leading from Wiscasset to Edgecomb.

1895, Pub. Laws, c. 14, § 5, and Sp. L., c. 28. In the Damariscotta river above a line drawn from Farnham's head in the town of Boothbay to a point opposite on the shore in the town of Bristol, excepting the use of drag seines between the above line and The Ledges, for all fish excepting alewives and smelts.

1893, c. 249, § 6. In the Medomak river, above a line drawn from Martin's point in the town of Friendship, westerly by the northeast end of Hog island to a point opposite in the town of Bremen, or to take smelts in said river and its tributaries in any other way than by hook and line.

SECT. 7. In the Georges river, above a line drawn from Hooper's point in the town of Saint George, westerly past the northerly end of Caldwell's island to a point

opposite on the shore in the town of Cushing, or to take smelts in said river and its tributaries in any other way than by hook and line.

SECT. 8. Together with all bays, inlets, rivers and harbors east of the west shore of the Penobscot bay and river where any entrance to the same or any part thereof from land to land is not more than three nautical miles in width, except that purse and drag seines may be used for the purpose of taking smelts in these waters except in Bluehill bays, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense, for such unlawful fishing to be recovered in action of debt.

1895, c. 15. The taking of herring, or fishing therefor, by the use of purse and drag seines and all other seines or nets, except the use of seines or nets in weirs, from the first day of June to the first day of November, in the waters of Machias bay and its approaches inside of, or to the northward of a direct line drawn straight from the highest summit of the island called The Brothers, easterly to a point one-half mile distant, and due south from Libby island light house, thence from said point easterly to the southern extremity of the southern island called The Double Head Shots, is hereby prohibited.

Sea and Shell Fish.

1893, c. 299, § 1 and 1891, c. 61, § 17. It shall be unlawful for non-residents to use any fishing steamer for the purpose of catching mackerel, herring or menhaden in the waters of this state for the purpose of supplying the markets of other states, under a penalty not to exceed five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt; and the taking of mackerel, herring, shad, porgies, or menhaden, and the fishing therefor by the use of purse and drag seines, is prohibited in all small bays, inlets, harbors or weirs, where any entrance to the same, or any part thereof from land to land, is not more than three nautical miles in width, under a penalty upon the master or person in charge of such seines, or upon the owners of any vessel or seines employed in such unlawful fishing, of not less than three hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment, or action of debt; and there

shall be a lien upon the vessels, steamers, boats and apparatus used in such unlawful pursuit, until said penalty, with costs of prosecution is paid; but a net for meshing mackerel or porgies, of not more than one hundred meshes in depth, and a net for meshing herring, of not more than one hundred and seventy meshes in depth, and a net for meshing shad, of not more than seventy-five meshes in depth, shall not be deemed a seine; and it shall be lawful to take shad and alewives in the Androscoggin river, and in Merrymeeting bay from April first to June fifteenth in each year, by the use of drag seines, not more than fifty fathoms in length, and of not more than fifty meshes in depth.

Herring and Sardines.

R. S., c. 40, § 18 and 1893, c. 145, § 1. Whoever catches, takes, preserves, sells or offers for sale, any herring for canning purposes less than eight inches long, measured from one extreme to the other, or packs or cans sardines of any description, between the fifteenth days of December and the following April, forfeits twenty dollars for every hundred cans so packed or canned, and for every hundred herring so taken, and whoever bakes, fries, packs or cans any herring or other fish for sardines, without heading and eviscerating the same, and whoever sells, offers for sale or has in his possession for sale, any sardines packed without being so headed and eviscerated, shall forfeit twenty dollars for every one hundred cans so packed, sold, offered for sale, or in possession for sale, to be recovered by indictment or action of debt, one-half to the complainant, or prosecutor, and one-half to the town in which the offense is committed.

Oil Torches in the Herring Fishery Prohibited.

1887, c. 42, § 1. All persons are hereby prohibited from using in the herring fishery, in any of the waters of this state, torches in which kerosene oil, or any other inflammable substance in liquid form enters as a component part thereof.

SECT. 2. The penalty for each violation of the preceding section shall be ten dollars, to be recovered in an action on the case, before any trial justice or judge of any municipal court of the state, one-half of said penalty to go to the complainant and one-half to the use of the county where such complaint is made.

Packing of Herring, Mackerel and Other Fish.

1895, c. 172, § 1. In packing herring, mackerel or other fish in hermetically sealed cans, either in oil, mustard or vinegar, there shall be used not less than one gallon of oil, of good standard quality, for every 100 cans so packed of the size known as one-quarter oils; one gallon of mustard sauce of good quality for every 50 cans of the size known as three-quarter mustards, and for every 100 cans of the size known as one-quarter mustards; one gallon of vinegar for every 100 cans of the size known as one-quarter spiced and for every 50 cans of the size known as three quarters spiced. Proprietors of fish packing factories shall provide sealed measures holding one one-hundredth part and one-fiftieth part of a gallon each, which shall be used in measuring all oil, mustard sauce and vinegar used in packing fish as above provided; and all fish packed as aforesaid shall be when so packed, good and sound, except that they shall be cleaned, headed and eviscerated, and of good uniform size.

SECT. 2. Whoever packs or cans, or causes to be packed or canned any fish, in violation of this act, shall forfeit \$20 for every 100 cans, or 50 cans, as aforesaid, as the case may be, so packed by him or by his employes, to be recovered by complaint.

Lobsters.

1889, c. 292, § 1. It is unlawful to destroy, buy, sell, expose for sale or possess any female lobster in spawn or with eggs attached, at any season of the year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each lobster so destroyed, caught, bought, sold, exposed for sale or possessed; provided, however, if it appears that he intended to liberate them in accordance with the provisions of this act, he shall not be liable to any of the penalties herein provided for, though he may have failed, from any cause not

ears or traps cannot be readily obtained, they may be declared forfeited, subject to the provisions of chapter ninety-eight of the revised statutes, including all of chapter one hundred and forty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Lobster Traps.

1893, c. 252, and 1885, c. 270. All persons are hereby prohibited from setting any lobster trap or traps within three hundred feet of the mouth or outer end of the leaders of any fish weir, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense, to be recovered on complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the offense is committed, one-half to the use of the complainant and one-half to the use of said county. Whoever takes up or attempts to take up, or in any way knowingly and willfully interferes with any lobster trap, while set for use in the season in which it is lawful to prosecute the lobster fishery, without the authority of the owner thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment or an action of debt, one-half to the complainant and one-half to the county where such proceedings are commenced; provided, however, that no action or indictment shall be maintained under this act unless the name of the owner of all such traps shall be carved or branded in legible letters not less than three-fourths of an inch in length, on all the buoys connected with such traps.

Clams.

1885, c. 257, § 25. A town may at its annual town meeting, fix the times in which clams may be taken within its limits, and the price for which its municipal officers shall grant permits therefor; and unless so regulated by vote, residents of the town may take clams without written permit. But without permit any inhabitant within his own town, or transient person therein, may take clams for the consumption of himself or family. This section does not apply to hotel keepers taking clams for the use of their hotels, nor does it interfere with any law relating to the taking of shell-fish for bait

by fishermen. Whoever takes clams contrary to municipal regulations authorized by this section, shall, for each offence, be fined not more than ten dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Fines, and Penalties how Collected and Disposed of.

1895, c. 167, § 6. All fines and penalties under any law relating to game, fish or shell fish, may be recovered by complaint, indictment or action of debt, made or brought by any person in the county where such game or parts thereof, fish or shell fish are found, against the shipper or the person, having the same in possession, and together with all forfeitures shall be paid into the treasury of the county where the complaint is made, indictment found, or action brought.

This section shall not affect actions, complaints or indictments now pending.

PRIVATE AND SPECIAL LAWS

RELATING TO THE TAKING OF

FISH AND GAME.

STATE OF MAINE.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Leeds and Wayne—Androscoggin Pond.

Chapter 298, 1891, provides that no person shall have in possession, with intent to sell or transport from place to place, any pickerel or white perch, taken from Androscoggin pond, or its tributaries, between the first days of October and the following May. This does not prohibit the taking of fish for consumption in the family of the person so taking them. Penalty, not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, and \$1 for each fish taken.

Greene—Allen Pond.

Chapter 424, 1885, prohibits taking fish from Allen pond in Greene, through the ice, between the first days of November and May, each year. Penalty, fine not more than \$10 for each fish taken.

Poland—Worthley Pond and Brook.

Chapter 171, 1872, prohibits the taking of fish from Worthley pond and Worthley brook in the town of Poland, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of June; also between the first day of October and the thirtieth day of November of each year. Penalty, \$5.

Poland—Range and Tripp Ponds.

Chapter 137, 1866, forbids the taking of fish from Range or Tripp ponds in the town of Poland, during April, May, October and November, in each year. Penalty, \$3.

Auburn—Lake Auburn.

Chapter 565, 1893, prohibits taking fish from Lake Auburn, (Wilson's pond , between the first day of October and the first day of May following. Penalty, \$5, and \$5 for each fish taken.

Turner—Big Bear Pond.

Chapter 566, 1893, prohibits taking trout or land-locked salmon, from Big Bear pond, part in Turner, or tributaries, for six years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Turner—Pleasant Pond.

Chapter 569, 1893, prohibits taking pickerel or bass in Pleasant pond, Turner, or from tributaries or outlet, from October first to June first, for four years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Durham—Newell and Dyer Brooks.

Chapter 161, 1895, prohibits taking trout from Newell and Dyer brooks or tributaries, in Durham, for four years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Auburn—Lake Auburn.

Chapter 262, 1895, prohibits taking fish from the tributaries of Lake Auburn, (Wilson's pond , for six years. And all that part of the waters of said Lake Auburn and Townsend brook, so called, as lie northerly of the road leading from the Turner road, so called, to North Auburn Village, and crossing said Townsend brook, shall be considered as tributary waters, and subject to the provisions of the act.

Also prohibits taking fish from the first day of October in each year, until said lake shall be free from ice the following spring, for six years.

Also prohibits taking fish from six o'clock in the afternoon till five o'clock on the following morning, of each day during the month of September of each year, for the period of six years.

Also prohibits taking fish within one hundred feet from the culvert at the mouth of Townsend brook during September, for six years. Penalty, \$5 and \$5 for each fish taken.

Webster—Southerland Pond.

Chapter 269, 1895, prohibits taking fish from Southerland pond, in Webster, for four years from May first, 1895. Penalty \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Littleton—Round Lake.

Chapter 55, 1887, incorporates George Cary, James H. Lindsey, all persons who now are, or may become owners of land on shore of Round lake, lot 3, Range 9, South Division, town of Littleton, heirs, associates, or assigns, as the Round Lake Fish Company, with all powers of like corporations, authorized to stock the lake with fish and take fish therefrom to the exclusion of all others.

Anyone who, without permission of the officers of said corporation, shall in any way take any fish from the lake, or kill or injure any fish or spawn therein, shall be fined \$20 for each offense.

Drew's Lake.

Chapter 581, 1893, prohibits taking fish from Drew's lake in Aroostook county, for four years, from April first, 1893. Penalty, not exceeding \$25; in default, not less than ten, or more than thirty days imprisonment.

Houlton—Cook's and Pearce's Brooks.

Chapter 266, 1895, prohibits taking fish from Cook's brook or tributaries, or Pearce's brook in Houlton, for four years, from the first day of March, 1895. Penalty, not exceeding \$10, or in default, imprisonment not less than ten or more than thirty days.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Harrison—Island Pond.

Chapter 125, 1891, prohibits taking land-locked salmon or trout from Island pond or tributaries for five years. Penalty, \$5 for each land-locked salmon or trout taken.

Harrison—Woodsum Brook.

Chapter 131, 1891, prohibits taking any trout from Woodsum brook for five years. Penalty, \$5 for each trout taken.

New Gloucester—Sabbath Day Pond.

Chapter 275, 1891, prohibits taking fish from Sabbath Day pond between the fifteenth days of June and May following, for five years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken in violation.

Standish and Buxton—Bonny Eagle Pond.

Chapter 142, Laws of 1887, prohibits taking fish from Bonny Eagle pond in Standish and Buxton, between the first days of August and June following, each year. Penalty, not exceeding \$10 for each fish taken.

Standish—Great Watchie Pond or Tributaries.

Chapter 183, 1887, prohibits taking fish, from Great Watchie Pond in Standish, or its tributaries between the first days of December and June following, each year. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Fore River.

Chapter 150, 1879, makes it unlawful to obstruct in any way by any net, seine, weir, or other contrivance for taking fish, more than one-eighth part of the channel of Fore River in Cumberland County. Penalty, not less than \$50 or more than \$500 for each offense.

Baldwin—Sanborn Brothers' Pond.

Chapter 46, 1878, prohibits taking fish from Sanborn Brothers' pond, so called, in Baldwin, or in that part of Pidgeon brook which lies between said pond and a town road in said Baldwin, called Deacon Flint Road. Royal Sanborn and Nathan Sanborn, of Baldwin, have the right

to put in and take from the above waters such fish as they deem proper, and have general supervision of the same. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Standish—Otter Ponds.

Chapter 347, 1877, forbids taking fish from Otter ponds, Standish, or Chadbourne Plains, so called. Penalty, not exceeding \$10, or, in default, imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

New Gloucester—Sabbath Day Pond.

Chapter 261, 1849, prohibits the taking of trout from Sabbath Day pond in the town of New Gloucester, between the twentieth days of September and December of each year. Penalty, not exceeding \$5.

Bridgton—Highland Lake.

Chapter 574, 1893, prohibits taking black bass from Highland lake or in the waters of the stream or outlet above the first factory dam in Bridgton, during the months of April, May and June. Penalty, fine, \$10 or thirty days' imprisonment.

Sebago—Barker, Middle and South East Ponds.

Chapter 180, 1895, prohibits taking fish from ponds known as Barker, Middle and South East ponds, lying wholly or partly in Sebago and Hiram, for two years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Gray—Royal's River.

Chapter 270, 1895, prohibits taking fish from any of the tributaries to Royal's river, in Gray, for two years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Harrison—Anonymous Pond.

Chapter 198, 1895, prohibits taking fish, suckers excepted, in any of the streams that flow directly or indirectly into Anonymous pond, for four years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Raymond—Little Rattlesnake Pond.

Chapter 264, 1895, prohibits taking fish from Little Rattlesnake pond or tributaries, for two years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish taken.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Townships E and D.

Chapters 20, 1891, 475, 1889, 206, 1887, prohibits taking fish from Beaver, Four ponds or Long ponds, or any other waters in said Townships E and D, between the first days of October and May each year. Penalty, not less than \$10 nor more than \$30, and \$1 for each fish.

Chapter 283, 1891, prohibits taking trout or land-locked salmon in Rangeley stream between mouth of Kennebago stream and head of Island at Eddy, so called, in said Rangeley stream, between the first days of July and May following, or from head of said Island to Rangeley dam at any time; and in south Bog stream, tributary to said lake, above dead water at its mouth; and Bemis stream tributary to Mooselucmaguntic lake above north line of Letter D plantation on said stream; and in Cup-suptic stream tributary to Cupsuptic lake above the first falls near its mouth, between first days of July and May following; and in the Kennebago stream between foot of first falls near its mouth and the upper falls at outlet of said lake between the first days of September and May following.

Township No. 2, Range 4—Tim Pond.

Chapter 342, 1889, prohibits taking fish in Tim pond, in Township No. 2, Range 4, Franklin county, between the first days of October and May following, each year. Penalty, not less than \$10 or more than \$30 for each fish taken.

Avon—Blue Mountain Pond.

Chapter 371, 1889, prohibits taking fish from Blue Mountain pond, between the first days of October and May each year. Penalty, not more than \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Carthage—Potter's Pond.

Chapter 467, 1889, prohibits taking fish from Potter's pond and tributaries in Carthage, from the first days of October and May following. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Avon—Blue Mountain Pond.

Chapter 81, 1887, prohibits taking fish from the tributaries of Mt. Blue pond in Avon for ten years. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Rangeley.

Chapter 21, 1881, prohibits taking trout or land-locked salmon in the Kennebago, Rangeley, Cupsuptic, Moose-lucmaguntic, Molechunkamunk and Welokennebacock lakes, or in the streams flowing into or connecting said lakes, during the months of February, March and April of each year.

Also, prohibits using spawn as bait for fishing in said waters during the month of September of each year. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Weld—Webb's Pond.

Chapter 358, 1893, prohibits taking fish, except bait minnows, during the fishing season, from the tributaries of Webb's pond. Close time on outlet extended so as to include September. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken. No fish to be taken through the ice. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Chapter 150, 1895, amends 358, 1893, by prohibiting fishing at mouth of brooks until the ice is broken up in the pond.

Sandy River Pl.—Sandy River and Long Ponds.

Chapter 367, 1893, prohibits fishing through the ice in any of the Sandy river ponds in said plantation, and Long pond in Sandy river and Greenvale plantation for six years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish. In effect, February 20, 1893.

Township 2. R. 4—Mud Pond.

Chapter 621, 1893, prohibits taking fish from Mud pond, Township two, Range four, between the first days of October and May following, each year. Penalty, not more than \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

No. 3, R. 5—Seven Ponds.

Chapter 629, 1893, prohibits taking trout in Seven ponds, in No. 3, Range 5, between the first days of October and May following. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Long, Cow or Greeley Ponds.

Chapter 645, 1893, chapter 199, 1895, prohibits fishing through the ice in Long, Cow or Greeley ponds. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Rangeley-Quimby Pond.

Chapter 141, 1895, prohibits taking fish in Quimby pond, Rangeley, except in the ordinary way of angling with rod and artificial flies between *sunrise* and *sunset*, each day, between the fifteenth day of May and the first day of October each year. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 additional for each fish.

Industry and Farmington, Temple and Wilton.

Chapter 183, 1895, prohibits taking fish, from Sweet's pond, partially or wholly in New Vineyard; Clear Water pond, in Industry and Farmington; North and Varnum's pond, in Temple and Wilton, or in any tributary of either of said ponds between the first days of October and May following each year for five years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Rangeley Lake.

Chapter 628, 1893, amended by chapter 76, 1895. Prohibits taking fish in any of the streams flowing into Rangeley lake, or in Ross pond, at any time; and in Round, Dodge or Kemankeag ponds, from October first to May fifteenth, and in the Rangeley stream from the lower wharf at the outlet of Rangeley lake to the foot of the Rangeley dam of the Union Water Power Company, and in Whetstone brook which flows into Kennebago stream, and from the foot of the boulders, so called, in said stream to the head of the falls at the outlet of Kennebago lake, and in Metalluc brook which flows into the upper Richardson lake, or in the tributaries of said brook, provided, that the above provisions shall not apply to that portion of the stream connecting Long pond and Rangeley lake, which is below the old pine stump standing above the mouth of the Cascade brook, so called, and on the easterly bank of said Long Pond stream; nor to South Bog stream from Rangeley lake up to the first quick water on said stream.

Chapter 199, 1895. Fishing through the ice for trout or land-locked salmon in any of the waters in the county of Franklin is hereby prohibited. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each trout or land-locked salmon taken.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Bluehill—Noyes' Pond.

Chapter 146, 1891, prohibits taking fish from Noyes' pond in Bluehill, between the first days of October and May following, each year. Penalty, not less than \$5 or more than \$10 for each fish taken.

Dedham—Reed's Pond.

Chapter 205, 1891, prohibits taking fish from Reed's pond, sometimes called Green Lake, in Ellsworth and Dedham, between the first days of October and May following, for five years. Penalty, not more than \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Chapter 250, 1887, prohibits taking alewives, except by hand or dip net, between Johnson's Narrows and the head of Walker's or Gray's pond. Penalty, \$10 for each fish taken.

Bluehill, Sedgwick and Brooklin—Salt Pond.

Chapter 208, 1880, prohibits taking smelts in Salt pond, in Bluehill, Sedgwick or Brooklin except with hook and line; also prohibits taking eels in the stream at Thurston's Mills, on the line between Sedgwick and Brooklin, except with spear or gaff or hook and line. Penalty, \$1 for each fish otherwise caught, and a forfeiture of all traps and seines used.

Bagaduce River.

Chapter 44, 1878, prohibits taking smelts except with naturally or artificially baited hooks and hand lines, from Bagaduce river or its tributaries. Penalty, \$1 for each smelt otherwise taken. Mayors, aldermen, selectmen of any town, fish wardens, police officers, constables of Han-

cock county, shall see the law enforced. All boats and implements liable to seizure; for non-payment of fines the offender may be committed not less than ten days to jail.

Surry—Patten's Bay.

Chapter 203, 1876, prohibits taking smelts from the waters of Patten's Bay in Surry, between the first days of September and April following, except by hook and line. Penalty, not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

Frenchman's Bay.

Chapter 582, Laws of 1868, prohibits taking codfish, pollock, hake or haddock in Frenchman's bay within three miles of the shore, except with baited hooks and hand lines. No trawl allowed to be set within three miles of the shore. Penalty, \$10 and forfeiture of fishing tackle to person seizing the same.

Southern Bay.

Chapter 422, 1874, prohibits taking eels except in the month of March from so much of Southern bay, so called, in the towns of Brooksville, Sedgwick, and Penobscot as is between Walker's Mill and Johnson's Narrows. Penalty, \$5.

Bagaduce River.

Chapter 280, 1883, prohibits use of rafts or floats in fishing for smelts in Bagaduce river. Penalty not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for each person so using such raft or floats.

Bluehill.

Chapter 529, 1893, prohibits taking smelts within one-half mile of the entrance of any harbor, cove or inlet in Bluehill, by means of purse or drag seines, or by weirs. Penalty, \$10 or not more than \$20, or imprisonment, not less than ten days, and same imprisonment for non-payment of fine.

Deer Isle—Burnt Land Pond.

Chapter 578, 1893, prohibits taking fish from Burnt Land pond in Deer Isle, for five years. Penalty, \$5 and \$5 for each fish, or imprisonment not more than sixty days.

Eden-Eagle Lake.

Chapter 612, 1893, prohibits taking trout from Eagle lake, in Eden, between the first days of October and May, each year, for four years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish.

Bagaduce River and Walker's Pond.

Chapter 250, 1887, amended by chapter 256, 1895, prohibits taking alewives, except by hand dip net and weirs between Johnson's Narrows and the head of Walker's or Gray's pond, so called. Penalty, \$10 for each fish otherwise taken.

Surry.

Chapter 84, 1895, prohibits taking smelts, except with hook and line, in Surry, commencing at Weymouth Point and running a south, southwest course five miles to Newberry Neck, and from Newberry Neck, a north and south course two and one-half miles past Jud's island to Bluehill line. Penalty, \$10 or not more than \$20, or imprisonment in county jail not less than ten days, and same for non-payment of fine.

Tremont-Long Pond.

Chapter 182, 1895, prohibits taking land-locked salmon or trout, or smelts from Long pond in Tremont, and Mt. Desert between the first days of October and May, each year for four years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish.

Penobscot-Pierce's and White's Pond.

Chapter 259, 1895, prohibits taking land-locked salmon, from Pierce's and White's pond, in town of Penobscot, or their tributaries, for two years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Number Seven Pl.-Little Tunk Pond.

Chapter 268, 1895, prohibits taking fish in Little Tunk pond, in Plantation Number Seven, at any time within four years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Orland.

Chapter 495, 1893, prohibits taking alewives in the Eastern Penobscot river in the town of Orland with any large net, seine, spears, scoop net, or in any weirs,

between sunrise on Saturday and sunrise on Monday following of each week. Penalty, 20 cents for each alewife taken. Also prohibits taking alewives in said river within said town at any time in any lock or fishway, or within twenty feet from the mouth of the gates of the lock at the lower falls, or within fifty feet from the mouth of the fishway at the upper falls on said river. Penalty, 50 cents for each alewife taken. Also prohibits building or placing in or across said river below extreme low water mark, or in or across said river above the lower dam, any box or trap, weir or nets, so as to prevent said fish from passing up or down said river. Penalty, \$25 and forfeiture of all implements and appliances and teams used in taking, securing, or moving said fish taken from the lock at the lower falls and the fishway at the upper falls, and also forfeiture of all fish so taken. Also defining the duties and obligations of the Eastern River and Sluice Company in, to and upon the locks and fishways in said river, and providing for the annual election of a fish committee by said town of Orland, whose duty it shall be to see that the requirements of said act are complied with.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Long and Great Ponds' Tributaries.

Chapter 112, 1891, prohibits taking fish except minnows for bait from the tributaries of Long and Great ponds during the fishing season for a period of six years. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Fayette-Basin Pond.

Chapter 215, 1891, prohibits taking land-locked salmon in Basin pond for five years. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Chapter 447, 1889, prohibits taking pickerel in any of the waters of Kennebec county in any other manner than hook and line. Penalty, not exceeding \$10.

Chapter 139, 1887, extended the charter of the Cobbosseecontee Fish Cultivating Company, approved January 29, 1868, as amended March 7, 1868, for twenty years from March 7, 1888, and renewed the same.

Readfield and Mt. Vernon—Torsey's Pond.

Chapter 73, 1887, prohibits taking fish from Torsey's pond, so called, in Readfield and Mt. Vernon, between the first days of November and May in each year. Penalty, not exceeding \$10 for each fish taken.

Albion—Lovejoy Pond.

Chapter 245, 1880, prohibits catching fish in Lovejoy pond, Albion, between the first days of October and June following. Penalty, \$10.

Kennebec River.

Chapter 57, 1878, prohibits taking sturgeon in any of the waters of the Kennebec river or tributaries, from the first to the thirtieth day of June, each year. Penalty, not more than \$50 nor less than \$10 for each offense and \$10 for each sturgeon taken. Any person having any sturgeon in violation of law, shall be punished same as though he had taken it. This does not apply to any sturgeon taken accidentally by weirs for the purpose of taking other fish, but the burden of proof rests with the person in possession of said fish.

Winslow.

Chapter 427, 1870, prohibits the taking of pickerel in the town of Winslow, between the first days of December and June following of each year. Penalty, \$3.

Vassalboro, etc.—Three Mile Pond.

Chapter 220, 1869, prohibits taking pickerel in Three Mile pond in the towns of Vassalboro, China and Windsor during January, February, March, April and May of each year. Penalty, \$3.

Webber's Pond.

Chapter 368, 1854, prohibits taking pickerel from Webber's pond in the town of Vassalboro, between the first days of April and July in each year. Penalty, not exceeding \$5.

Albion—Fifteen Mile Pond.

Chapter 107, 1853, prohibits the taking of pickerel from Fifteen Mile pond in the town of Albion, between the first days of December and June following in each year. Penalty, not less than \$3 nor more than \$5.

Kennebec and Somerset Counties.

Chapter 75, 1895, prohibits taking land-locked salmon or trout in any way whatever, from any stream tributary to any of the following named ponds situated in the counties of Kennebec and Somerset; McGraw, Ellis, East, North, Great, Long and Snow ponds; and no person shall take any white perch or black bass from either of the ponds or streams named herein for the purpose of sale; and any person taking white perch or black bass from either of said ponds or streams in any manner whatever, for the purposes of sale, or who offers white perch or black bass so taken for sale, or who sells or in any manner disposes of white perch or black bass so taken, for profit to himself or another, or ships said white perch or black bass so taken to any person outside of this state, shall be punished by a fine of \$10 for each fish so taken, sold, offered for sale or shipped, as hereinbefore prohibited.

Winthrop, Monmouth and Litchfield.

Chapter 169, 1895, provides that no person shall take, kill or destroy or have in possession any land-locked salmon or trout for six years from March 29, 1893, or sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell or transport from place to place, any white perch, smelts, minnows, shiners, fresh water herring, or any fish commonly used for bait, taken from any of the following named waters; all the brooks and streams and tributaries thereto, that flow into any of the ponds or lakes lying wholly or in part in the towns of Winthrop, Monmouth and Litchfield, and all streams and brooks that flow directly or indirectly into Cobbosseecontee stream, so called, in the county of Kennebec, and all the lakes and ponds lying wholly or in part in the towns of Winthrop, Monmouth and Litchfield. But this act shall not prohibit the taking of white perch for consumption

in the family of the person taking them, or the taking of smelts, shiners, minnows, and other fish commonly used for bait for one's own lawful fishing, in quantities not to exceed five hundred in any one month. Provided, further, that it shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, take, catch or kill, any white perch, trout or landlocked salmon, or other fish, through or on the ice, from Lake Maranocook, so called, in Winthrop and Readfield.

No person shall be allowed to take more than twenty-five white perch in one day's fishing in any of the waters aforesaid, or more than five hundred of the above named fish usually used for bait.

Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of \$20 for each offense, and \$1 for each fish taken in violation of this act.

No person shall at any time use any kind of a net, or other like device, to catch any white perch in any of the waters aforesaid, under a penalty of not less than \$20 or more than \$50.

It shall be lawful to take the above specified number of smelts, shiners, minnows, fresh water herring, and other fish commonly used for bait, with a common minnow dip net.

Fayette and Wayne—Ponds.

Chapter 261, 1895, prohibits fishing through the ice for four years in Tilton pond, Basin pond, Watson Cove, Fayette mill pond and Lovejoy pond, in Fayette and Wayne. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

China, Windsor and Vassalboro—Three Mile Pond.

Chapter 265, 1895, prohibits catching pickerel through the ice in Three Mile pond, in China, Windsor and Vassalboro, except on Saturdays of each week, then only for consumption in the family. Lines are not allowed to remain in the ice during the night. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken in violation.

Clinton.

Chapter 609, 1893, prohibits fishing in Johnson brook between June twentieth and April first. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish taken.

KNOX COUNTY.

Chapter 307, 1891, prohibits taking smelts, alewives, or other migratory fish from the Medomak river in the county of Lincoln, or its tributaries, northerly of a line drawn from the southerly point of Jones' Neck in the town of Waldoboro, westerly to Heath's Point in the town of Bremen, by means of weirs, traps, drag nets with meshes less than one inch square, or other contrivances for taking fish, except with hook and line or dip nets, for the term of ten years. Penalty, not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, or not exceeding ten days imprisonment.

Vinalhaven—Carver's Pond.

Chapter 243, 1887, grants Reuben T. Carver the sole right to propagate lobsters in Archer's pond in Vinalhaven, provided he provide suitable gates to allow boats to pass, and does not interfere with the mill privilege at the outlet of said pond.

Bristol and Friendship.

Chapter 270, 1887, prohibits taking smelts, alewives, or other migratory fish from the Medomak river in the counties of Lincoln and Knox, or its tributaries, northerly from a line drawn from Morton's Point in the town of Friendship, easterly to the southern head of Round Pond Harbor in the town of Bristol in the county of Lincoln, by means of weirs, traps, drag nets with meshes less than one inch square, or other contrivances for taking fish, except with hook and line or dip nets, for the term of ten years. Penalty, not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding ten days.

North Haven—Fresh Pond.

Chapter 258, 1887, amends chapter 264, 1824 and chapter 459, 1827, so that it is made applicable to salmon, smelts and eels, in Northern Harbor and Fresh pond in North Haven. Penalty, \$5 for each salmon, 50 cents for each smelt or eel.

Union—Georges River.

Chapter 476, 1885, permits inhabitants of Union to take from Georges river and its tributaries within said town, by dip net and hook and line, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, each week, from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of July, such alewives as may be necessary for their own personal and domestic use, but not for sale or exchange. Penalty, \$5 and 25 cents for each alewife illegally caught or killed, or thirty days imprisonment.

Warren.

Chapter 49, 1878, amends act passed March 6, 1802, as follows:

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, that if the purchaser or purchasers, manager or managers of said privilege shall, when in his or their power, refuse to supply any person or persons, inhabitant or inhabitants of any town lying on St. Georges river, with any quantity of alewives, when green, not exceeding 500 to any one person who may apply therefor, at such rates as may be determined by said town, not exceeding 50 cents per hundred, he or they so offending shall for each offense forfeit and pay the sum of \$1. Or if any person shall ask, demand or receive more than 50 cents for an 100 alewives, and in that proportion for less number at the landing where said fish are taken, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$1.

Lermond and Alford Ponds.

Chapter 580, 1893, prohibits fishing in any manner in all the tributaries leading into or tributary to Lermond's and Alford's ponds for six years. Penalty, \$5.

Hope—Hobb's Pond.

Chapter 611, 1893, prohibits taking fish from Hobb's pond or its tributaries, in the town of Hope, between the first days of October and July, for four years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Cushing and St. George.

Chapter 288, 1895, makes it lawful for the inhabitants of Cushing and St. George, but none others, to use any purse or drag seines, except for smelts, shad and ale-

wives, in waters of the Georges river included and embraced in a line drawn from Hooper's point in St. George, westerly past the northerly end of Caldwell's island to a point opposite on the shore in Cushing; and a line drawn from Stone's point in Cushing, easterly to Turker point in St. George. This repeals all acts inconsistent.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Waldoboro—Demuth Meadow and Willett Meadow Brooks.

Chapter 295, 1891, prohibits taking trout anywhere south of the road leading from Waldoboro Village to Union, to where said brooks empty into the Medomak river, including all streams flowing into said brooks, between said road and said river, for five years. Penalty, \$10.

Wiscasset and Alna.

Chapter 538, 1889, prohibits fishing for smelts in the Sheepscot river or its tributaries, between Wiscasset toll bridge and the head of tide in Alna, except with hook and line. Penalty, not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

Waldoboro—Medomak River.

Chapter 73, 1881, prohibits taking any salmon, blue backs, shiners or alewives, in any of the waters of the Medomak river or its tributaries in Waldoboro, with any net, seine, weir, or trap, except as here provided.

The entire control and authority over fishways, and the right and privilege of taking salmon, blue backs, shiners or alewives in the Medomak river, within the limits of Waldoboro is granted to said town of Waldoboro. But this law is not to conflict with the 40th chapter of revised statutes and amendments. Penalty, \$10.

Damariscotta River and Pond.

Chapter 34, 1878, prohibits catching eels from Damariscotta river or pond during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, by potting, trapping, netting, or by any other device. Penalty, not less than \$5 or more than \$20.

Chapter 471, 1874, prohibits taking any white perch from Damariscotta pond or any stream flowing therein, between the first days of April and July in each year, except with hook and line. Penalty, not less than \$2 nor more than \$5 for each fish taken.

Chapter 190, 1867, prohibits taking fish by the use of nets or seines from the Damariscotta river or its tributaries, so far as tide waters extend, during the months of December, January, February and March. Penalty, \$50.

Chapter 155, 1862, prohibits taking or destroying alewives in Damariscotta pond or streams flowing into it, under a penalty of \$1 for each fish so taken or destroyed. Penalty for setting nets or building weirs in said pond or waters aforesaid, \$50.

Damariscotta River.

Chapter 420, 1874, prohibits throwing sawdust, edgings, or other waste lumber into Damariscotta river at Damariscotta Mills Village, or so placing the same that it shall fall or wash into said river between sunrise in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening of each day, between May 10th and June 25th each year, excepting the selectmen of Nobleboro and Newcastle by written or verbal permit may allow the same when the condition of the water renders the taking of alewives impracticable in said river. Penalty, not less than \$100.

Chapter 320, 1867, gives full power to selectmen of Nobleboro and Newcastle over the Damariscotta river alewife fishery and over fish committee of said towns under such rules and regulations as they may annually provide. Said act prohibits rafting lumber or logs in said river or hauling logs or lumber into said river, or going out and in said river with gondola or boat, between May 5th and June 20th without permission from the

selectmen of said towns. Penalty, \$20 for each offense. Also authorizes said selectmen by vote of said towns to sell at auction annually on the 5th day of May the use and benefit of said river during fish season, purchaser of said privilege to be under the same rules as fish committee.

Chapter 171, 1862, provides that fish committees of Newcastle and Nobleboro or persons in their employ may take fish at the usual places on the main stream and the west branch of New River stream on each day of the week excepting Sunday from May 1st to July 15th each year, but shall not at any time take fish in eastern branch of New River stream.

Chapter 161, 1848, provides that weirs or pounds may be constructed and maintained in Damariscotta river between Newcastle south line and one half mile south of Goose rock in Damariscotta salt bay, so called. Such weir or pound shall have gate or door twelve feet wide and height of weir or pound. Also gate or door inside of pound where fish are taken and secured, four feet wide and five feet high. If such weirs cross a spur on said channel, there shall be gate or door four feet wide and height of weir. Said gates shall extend from bottom of weir or pound and be of materials rendering them plainly visible from shore. No weir shall extend more than half way across the river measured at high water to the nearest point of the opposite shore, nor shall any weir or pound extend beyond the first margin of the channel made bare at low water at usual ebb of the tide. Fish may be taken in such weirs or pounds on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week between May 1st and July 15th each year and at no other time. Said gates may be kept closed from sunrise Tuesday morning to sunset Thursday evening each week during that period, and on all other days they shall be removed and kept on shore and said door ways kept open for passage of salmon, shad, and alewives, and all netting used on said weirs and pounds shall be removed and the weirs stripped by July 15th each year. Penalty for each day's violation, not less than \$20 nor more than \$200 and 25 cents for each salmon, shad or alewife taken except as hereinbefore provided. Also pro-

vides that if any person during fishing season before mentioned places or continues any obstruction in or across the west branch of New River stream which shall prevent sufficient quantity of water from flowing down said branch to enable alewives to ascend into usual fishing places and pools in said branch, the same shall to that extent be considered a nuisance and may be removed by fish committees or any of them. Penalty, not less than \$50. Said fish committee may adopt such measures as may be necessary to regulate the quantity of water in said New River stream during fishing season and as public interest in said fishery may require and any person who shall do any act which shall hinder or prevent ascent or descent of fish to and from Damariscotta pond during the usual period for their ascent or descent shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$20.

Chapter 50, 1821, authorizes towns of Newcastle and Nobleboro to choose fish committee of three persons from each town whose duty it shall be by joint action to open and keep open sluice or passage way for alewives and other fish to pass up Damariscotta river, or what is called New River stream, to Damariscotta pond, so called. Said sluice-way to be under regulations of said committee for the benefit of said towns. Penalty for preventing or molesting said committee in opening or keeping open said sluice by dams, logs, or any other obstruction, or preventing said committee or either of them in the performance of any duty required by this act, not exceeding \$13 nor less than \$1. Also provides that no sluice-way shall be deemed sufficient unless salmon, shad, and alewives can and may pass through or over the same both in going up and down, for both old and young fish, and the same shall be kept open from the 20th day of August to the last day of September annually for their passage down. Penalty, not exceeding \$20 nor less than \$10 for every day such passage is obstructed, provided that the power to make such sluice-way is limited to the eastern branch of New River stream. Other provisions of said act are superseded or repealed by subsequent legislation.

Said act also provides that that the fish committee provided for by act of 1821, shall, before entering upon their duties, give bond with sufficient sureties in the sum of \$1000, condition for faithful performance of their trust and for due observance of all laws relating to fisheries.

Sheepscot River.

Chapter 87, 1895, prohibits taking alewives from Sheepscot river or its tributaries, except Back river, so called, for three years. Penalty, \$1 for each alewife.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Porter-Spectacle Pond.

Chapter 293, 1891, amends section 1 of chapter 343, 1889, so that no fish shall be taken from Spectacle pond or its tributaries between the first day of November and the tenth day of June following, each year. Penalty, \$10.

Woodstock and Greenwood-North Pond.

Chapter 306, 1891, prohibits taking fish from North pond, or its tributaries in Greenwood or Woodstock, between the first days of November and May following, for five years. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Fryeburg-Lower Kezar Pond.

Chapter 124, 1891, prohibits taking black bass, pickerel or any other fish from Lower Kezar pond and tributaries, for the purpose of selling the same. May catch twenty-five pounds in all, but cannot transport the same, except in possession of the owner. Penalty, \$20, and \$1 for each pound of fish in excess of twenty-five.

Ward's and Walker's Ponds.

Chapter 162, 1891, prohibits taking fish from Ward's brook, Ward's pond and Walker's pond, so called, except between the first days of May and August each year. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Waterford—Island Pond.

Chapter 125, 1891, prohibits taking land-locked salmon or trout from Island pond or tributaries for a period of five years. Penalty, \$5 for each and every land-locked salmon or trout taken.

Canton and Hartford—Anasagunticook Lake.

Chapter 164, 1891, prohibits taking land-locked salmon or trout from Anasagunticook lake for six years. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Upton—B Pond.

Chapter 291, 1891, and chapter 302, 1895, prohibits taking fish except with rod and single line, artificial flies or single baited hook, except as provided for taking trout in Richardson lake. Penalty, not exceeding \$30, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

Upton—B Pond.

Chapter 480, 1889, gives the Oxford Club the right to erect and maintain a dam on the outlet to Letter B pond in Upton, for the purpose of protecting and cultivating trout in said pond. See chapter 302, 1895.

Ponds in Fryeburg and Lovell.

Chapter 157, 1869, prohibits taking pickerel from Farington and Upper Kezar ponds in Lovell during March, April and May of each year. Penalty, \$5.

Chapter 353, 1859, prohibits taking pickerel from Lovell's, Kezar, Charles', Pleasant and Clay ponds or their tributaries in the town of Fryeburg, between the first days of December and May in each year. Penalty, not less than \$3 nor more than \$5.

North, South and Round Ponds.

Chapter 308, 1854, prohibits the taking of pickerel in any manner from North, South or Round ponds, or their tributary streams, in the towns of Greenwood, Woodstock or Hamlin's Grant, between the fifteenth days of November and April following, of each year. Penalty, \$1 for each fish taken.

Tributaries of Androscoggin River.

Chapter 550, 1874, prohibits taking trout in the tributaries of Androscoggin river above the outlet of Umbagog lake and Sturtevant pond between the first days of October and March following each year. Penalty not less than \$10 nor more \$30. This does not apply to blue-backed trout, nor to owner of premises taking fish for fish culture.

Rangeley Lake Region.

Chapter 628, 1893, prohibits taking trout or land-locked salmon, in any streams flowing into Rangeley lake or Ross pond at any time; in Round pond, Dodge or Kemankeag ponds, from October first to May fifteenth; in Rangeley stream from lower wharf at the outlet, to foot of dam of Union Power Company; in Whetstone brook which flows into Kennebago stream, and from foot of boulders, so called, to head of falls at outlet of Kennebago lake; in Metalluc brook flowing into Upper Richardson lake, or the tributaries of said brook, at any time. The provisions not to apply to that portion of the stream connecting Long pond and Rangeley lake, which is below the "old pine stump," above the bridge, on said stream, nor Cascade brook, in Greenvale plantation just east of Greenvale house. Penalty, \$10 for the attempt, \$1 for each trout or salmon taken.

Buckfield, Turner and Hartford—Jersey Pond.

Chapter 568, 1893, prohibits taking trout from Jersey pond and outlet, and all tributaries, to said pond, in Buckfield, Turner and Hartford, for four years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Hebron, Oxford and Paris—Marshall Pond.

Chapter 610, 1893, prohibits taking trout, in Marshall pond or tributaries, in Hebron, Paris or Oxford, for three years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Sumner—Labrador and Little Labrador Ponds.

Chapter 576, 1893, prohibits taking fish from Labrador and Little Labrador ponds, in Sumner, by use of live bait or any trap. Also prohibits taking fish for six years, from the stream running into said Labrador pond, be-

tween outlet of said pond, and where it enters East Branch, so called, distance about one mile. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Canton and Hartford—Whitney Pond.

Chapter 572, 1893, prohibits taking fish from the tributaries of Anasagunticook lake or Whitney pond, in Canton and Hartford for six years. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken. Also prohibits taking fish through the ice in Anasagunticook lake or Whitney pond, in said towns for six years. Penalty \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Hartford and Turner—Little Bear Pond.

Chapter 566, 1893, prohibits taking trout or land-locked salmon in Little Bear pond or tributaries, in Hartford and Turner, Oxford and Androscoggin counties, for six years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Hiram and Sebago.

Chapter 180, 1895, prohibits taking fish from Barker, Middle and South East ponds in Hiram and Sebago, for two years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish.

Oxford County.

Chapter 199, 1895, prohibits fishing through the ice, in Oxford county for trout or land-locked salmon. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Hanover—Meadow Brook.

Chapter 260, 1895, prohibits taking trout in Meadow brook or tributaries, emptying into Howard's pond in Hanover, for six years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Garland—Garland Village Pond.

Chapter 431, 1885, prohibits taking fish from Garland Village pond, J. F. Crowell's pond, Holt's Mills pond, in Garland, or attempting to, except from the fifteenth of May to the first day of November. Penalty, fine not less than \$10 or more than \$30 and not more than \$5 or less than \$1 for each fish taken.

Hermon-Hewes' Pond.

Chapter 62, 1881, annuls chapter 200 of 1876, so that it is unlawful to take pickerel with nets, or other fish with nets or hooks, from Hewes' pond or its tributaries in Hermon, between the first days of December and May, each year.

Dexter-Dexter Pond.

Chapter 207, 1880, prohibits taking, or fishing for any fish in Dexter pond or its tributaries except between the first day of July and twenty-first day of September. Penalty, not more than \$10 for each fish taken, and not more than \$10 for the attempt. Nor shall any person have in possession any of said fish lawfully taken with intent to sell, or expose for sale, or transport other than to their homes in the state. Penalty, not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 for each fish so exposed, sold, or transported in violation.

Orrington-Field's Pond, Brewer's Pond.

Chapter 65, 1878, prohibits taking fish from Field's pond, Orrington and Brewer's pond in Orrington and Bucksport, except with single baited hook and line. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Pushaw Pond.

Chapter 226, 1876, forbids taking fish from Pushaw pond, or streams flowing into or out of said pond, except by hook and line. Penalty, not less than \$5 nor more than \$20.

Swett's Pond.

Chapter 580, 1868, prohibits the taking of fish from Swett's pond, or its tributaries in the town of Orrington, during the months of December, January or February of each year. Penalty, \$3.

Cold Stream Pond.

Chapter 461, 1855, prohibits the taking of trout and togue from Cold Stream pond, in the towns of Enfield and Lowell, between the first days of September and December in each year. Penalty, not to exceed \$5 for each offense.

Corinna—Alder Stream.

Chapter 617, 1893, prohibits taking trout in Alder stream in Corinna, Penobscot county, for four years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish taken.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.**Greenville—Wilson's Pond.**

Chapter 285, 1891, prohibits fishing for or taking trout in Wilson's pond, between the first days of October and July following, for five years. Penalty, fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$30, and \$1 for each fish taken.

Elliottsville and Willimantic.

Chapter 219, 1883, prohibits taking fish from Lake Hebron, otherwise Hebron pond, the Twin and Doughty ponds, known as Ship pond and Bear pond in Elliottsville township and from Grindstone pond in Willimantic and any of their tributaries, except between the first days of May and October each year. Penalty, not less than \$10 nor more than \$30 for the attempt, and not less than \$1 or more than \$5 for each fish taken.

North West and Harlow Ponds.

Chapter 209, 1876, prohibits taking pickerel from North West pond in Parkman and Sangerville, and from Harlow pond in Parkman, from October 1st to June 20th following. Penalty, \$5.

Sebec and Foxcroft—Garland Pond.

Chapter 622, 1893, prohibits taking fish from the brook which is the outlet of Garland pond, in Sebec, for five years.

Also prohibits taking fish from Garland pond in Foxcroft and Sebec, between the first days of October and June following. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

Long Pond and Vaughan Stream.

Chapter 166, 1895, prohibits taking trout, togue or land-locked salmon in Long Pond stream, or Vaughan stream which flow into Lake Onaway, for ten years. Penalty, as provided in chapter 40, revised statutes.

Blanchard—Marble Pond and Brook.

Chapter 197, 1895, prohibits taking trout or land-locked salmon, in Marble brook or Marble pond in Blanchard, for four years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each trout or land-locked salmon taken.

Sebec Lake and Tributaries.

Chapter 257, 1895, prohibits for ten years, taking fish from the tributaries of Sebec lake, Ship Pond stream above Buck's Falls, and Benson stream and Long Pond stream, which empty their waters into Ship pond. Also prohibits for same time taking trout or land-locked salmon in Bear brook or Mill brook, tributaries of said lake from the tenth day of September to the first day of May following. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Winnegance Creek.

Chapter 463, 1885, § 1. No bass shall be taken from Winnegance creek except in January and February.

SECT. 2. No net shall be used exceeding fifteen fathoms in length, and of not less than six inches mesh. No person shall use more than one net at a time, and no more than one net shall be used by any family.

SECT. 3. Every net shall have the owner's full name in legible characters branded or carved on a wooden buoy of not less than three-fourths of an inch in length.

SECT. 4. No net shall be set in the flood gates of Winnegance mill dam. Penalty, not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

SECT. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections one, two and three of this act shall forfeit \$25 for each offense, and a further sum of \$5 for every bass illegally caught or killed.

Woolwich—Montsweag River.

Chapter 361, 1877, amends chapter 279 laws of 1876, so that all persons are forbidden to catch smelts with nets in Montsweag river in towns of Wiscasset or Woolwich, or in Montsweag bay within one-half mile of the outlet of said river, or Sheepscot river, except in the marshes or tributaries of said river below the falls.

Arrowsic—Sewall's Pond.

Chapter 147, 1858, prohibits setting any net, seine, weir or other obstruction to prevent the free passage of fish in Sewall's pond, in the town of Arrowsic, or any stream emptying into or flowing therefrom, or at the junction of said stream with the Kennebec river, within one hundred rods of the flood gates in the dam at Potter's or Fisher's mills. Penalty, \$10 for each offense. Common dip nets may be used.

Sasanoa River.

Chapter 249, 1895, prohibits the use of seines in Sasanoa river below Bath, between the first days of October and April following. Penalty, \$10.

Phippsburg—Winnegance Creek.

Chapter 472, 1865, prohibits taking alewives in the waters of Winnegance creek above the Winnegance mill-dam, between the first days of June and May following of each year. Penalty, \$1 for each alewife taken.

Alewives may be taken on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week in the month of May but on no other days. Penalty, \$1 for each alewife taken.

No net shall be used for taking alewives, more than twenty fathoms in length and not less than five inches mesh. Penalty, \$20.

Woolwich—Nequasset Stream.

Chapter 72, 1887, prohibits all persons without license from the town of Woolwich to take alewives in Nequasset stream between Knox and Lincoln railroad bridge to a point where the channel of said stream makes its junction with Sasanoa river, commonly called Back river. Nor shall any person, between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of August of each year, have or maintain any weir, hedge, pound, or other device capable of taking alewives in the channel of said stream or flats thereto contiguous within the aforesaid limits. Penalty. \$50 and not less than \$10 nor more than \$30 for each day such device is maintained in violation of this act.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

St. Albans—Indian Pond.

Chapter 160, 1891, prohibits taking pickerel or white perch from Indian pond, or tributaries or outlet, between the first days of November and May following, for five years. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Anson—Marshall's Pond.

Chapter 163, 1891, prohibits taking any land-locked salmon or trout in Marshall's pond and tributaries for five years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Parlin Pond.

Chapter 332, 1889, provides that whoever shall in any way wantonly destroy any trout in or around Parlin pond, its tributaries or outlet, shall be punished for each offense by fine of not exceeding \$20, or imprisonment not more than 20 days.

Moosehead and Brassua Lakes.

Chapter 346, 1873, prohibits taking trout in the waters of Moosehead and Brassua lakes from the fifteenth day of October to the first day of March, each year. Penalty, \$5 for each fish so taken.

Plantations—Moosehead Lake Tributaries, Misery, Saccatien or Socratien Rivers.

Chapter 436, 1885 prohibits taking fish in Misery, Saccatien or Socratien rivers, tributary to Moosehead lake, from the tenth day of September to the first day of May. Penalty, \$25 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Parlin and Lang Ponds.

Chapter 571, 1893, prohibits taking fish from the inlets of Parlin and Lang ponds, or from Parlin or Lang streams or their tributaries, for five years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Bartlett Township—Big King and Little King.

Chapter 573, 1893, prohibits taking fish through the ice, in King and Bartlett lakes, known as Big King and Little King, in King and Bartlett township, for four years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Ripley—Rodger's Pond.

Chapter 575, 1893, prohibits taking pickerel from Rodger's pond, in Ripley, between the first days of November and May, for six years. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Hayden Lake.

Chapter 579, 1893, makes perch and bass fishing legal, in Hayden lake and Madison pond, during the month of June each year.

Great Embden Pond.

Chapter 652, 1893, amended by chapter 152, 1895, prohibits taking trout or land-locked salmon in any of the streams emptying into Great Embden pond for six years. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish.

Pittsfield and Palmyra.

Chapter 263, 1895, prohibits taking fish, except suckers, from Douglass, Madawaska and White ponds or tributaries, in Pittsfield and Palmyra for five years, between the first days of November and May following. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Lake George.

Chapter 157, 1895, prohibits taking fish from the inlets of Lake George for five years. Penalty, not more than \$30, or imprisonment not more than 30 days.

Hartland and Harmony—Moose Pond.

Chapter 258, 1895, prohibits fishing of every kind, except for suckers, for four years, in certain streams and portions of streams flowing into Moose pond, in Hartland and Harmony, Higgins' stream, Corson brook, flowing into north end of said pond, so much of Tuttle brook as lies between its junction with Corson brook on south and northerly line of poor farm, where it crosses Tuttle brook. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

WALDO COUNTY.**Swanville—Goose Pond.**

Chapter 32, 1887, prohibits taking smelts from Goose pond in Swanville between the first days of March and June, each year. Penalty, \$2 for each smelt taken.

Chapter 377, 1864, and chapter 66 of 1891, prohibits taking fish between the first days of October and February, in Goose pond. Penalty, not less than \$10 or more than \$30 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Burnham—Johnson Brook.

Chapter 609, 1893, prohibits taking fish in Johnson brook in Burnham, Waldo county, Pittsfield, Somerset county, Clinton, Kennebec county, between the twentieth day of June and the first day of April following. Penalty, \$5 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Troy.

Chapter 267, 1895, prohibits taking trout from any of the ponds, brooks or streams, in the town of Troy, for two years. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

St. Croix River.

Chapter 263, 1887, prohibits the driving of herring in the St. Croix river, between the break-water at Calais and Todd's Head, in Eastport. Penalty, not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Pleasant River.

Chapter 264, 1887, prohibits the taking of salmon or alewives from the waters of Pleasant river, from sunrise on Friday of each week to sunrise on Monday of succeeding week. All weirs or other machines in said waters to be kept open during that time. Penalty, \$50.

Machias Bay.

Chapter 450, 1885, prohibits taking herring by the use of seines of any kind, from June first to September first, in the waters of Machias bay. Penalty upon the person in charge of said nets or seines, \$100 to \$300 and a lien upon the vessel, boat, or apparatus used.

Denny's River.

Chapter 26, 1881, relating to the taking of alewives in Denny's river. The use of any means or implements for taking or destroying of alewives, or obstructing their passage in said river, except between the hours of sunrise on Monday and sunset on the following Thursday of each week, in all that portion of the river below the fishway at Lincoln's Mill, in the town of Dennysville; and between the hours of sunset on Thursday and sunset on Saturday of each week, in that portion of the river between said fishway and the town of Meddybemps; and between the hours of sunset on Monday and sunset on Friday of each week, in the town of Meddybemps, from the first day of January till the first day of August, every year, is hereby prohibited. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each 100 fish caught.

Narraguagus River or Bay.

Chapter 119, 1881, prohibits the taking of herring by the use of any kind of seine or net at the mouth of Narraguagus river or bay, bounded on the east by Pleasant river and on the west by Petit Menan Point. Penalty, not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 upon the person in charge of such nets or seines, and a lien upon the vessels, boats or apparatus used.

Machias River.

Chapter 226, 1869, prohibits taking salmon, shad and alewives in Machias river by means of large nets, seines, spears or scoop nets, after July 15th of each year. Penalty, \$20 per barrel of salmon or less, \$15 per barrel of shad or less, and \$5 per barrel of alewives or less.

Grand Lake Stream.

Chapter 304, 1867, prohibits taking trout from Grand Lake stream between the first days of September and January in each year. Penalty, \$10.

Beaver Lakes.

Chapter 333, 1867, prohibits the taking of salmon, shad, alewives, or any other fish introduced into Maguerrawock or Beaver lakes, or the streams running out of the same into the St. Croix river, within fifty rods of the mouth of the Beaver Lake stream, without consent of the agent of the Red Beach Plaster Co. and U. S. Treat of Eastport, or their assigns. Penalty, \$20 and forfeiture of boat and fishing apparatus.

Robbinston—Low Mill Stream.

Chapter 258, 1859, prohibits the destruction of salmon, shad, alewives, or bass in the Low Mill stream in the town of Robbinston, or within any of the waters of the St. Croix river, within one hundred rods of its mouth. Penalty, not less than \$10.

Jonesport.

Chapter 131, 1853, prohibits taking English herring for the purpose of pickling or smoking in any of the waters within the town of Jonesport, between the first days of July and November of each year. Penalty, not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

Denny's River.

Chapter 105, 1879, prohibits the use of any implements for the taking or destroying alewives or obstructing their passage in Denny's river, except between the hours of sunrise on Monday and sunset the following Thursday, each week, in all that portion of the river below the fishway at Lincoln Mills in Dennysville, and between the hours of sunset on Monday and sunset on Friday, of each week, below the stone bridge in town of Meddybemps, from the first day of January till the first day of August, every year.

Narraguagus River.

Chapter 503, 1828, authorizes the inhabitants of towns and plantations adjoining or through which the Narraguagus river flows, to choose a fish committee of three or five annually, whose duty it shall be to keep open fishways in their respective towns and plantations, for the passage of salmon, shad and alewives, from sunset on Friday till sunrise on Monday following, from the tenth day of May to the tenth day of August in each year, and they may remove obstructions in said river and pass over land of any person by or through which said river passes. Penalty for hindering or molesting said committee in discharge of duty, not more than \$20 nor less than \$5. For neglect to choose such committee town forfeits not less than \$20 nor more than \$50. Mill owners are required to build fishways through dams and keep the same open during said time under a penalty of \$200. Also prohibits taking said fish with large net or seine, or with spears, scoop nets, or in weirs except between sunrise Monday and sunset on Wednesday during the time aforesaid. Penalty, not less than \$5 nor more \$20 for every barrel or less of fish taken. Said towns and plantations may sell right to take said fish under such regulations as they may direct. Penalty, for taking fish by persons other than purchasers of privilege, not more than \$20 nor less than \$5. All actions to be commenced within sixty days after the offense is committed and not afterwards.

Whiting—Orange River.

Chapter 474, 1893, grants to the town of Whiting entire control over the fishways and the right to take salmon, shad, and alewives in the Orange river within said town; but such grant is not intended to be in conflict with chapter 40 of the revised statutes and amendments thereto.

Marshfield—Middle River.

Chapter 461, 1860, authorizes the town of Marshfield to build and maintain fishways through or over dams or other structures in Middle river, so called, in said town, and at other places on said stream as it may deem necessary. Also to make rules and regulations for taking alewives and salmon on said river.

Cooper and Pl. 14—Cathance Lake.

Chapter 500, 1893, amends chapter 270, 1891, prohibits fishing with hook and line, gaff, seine or with any other tackle in Cathance lake or its tributary, brooks or streams, in Cooper and Plantation 14, between September first, and last day of April, under a penalty of \$3.

Shall not take or destroy any trout in said lake or tributaries, in the time aforesaid, under a penalty of \$5 for each trout so taken or destroyed.

Shall not put in any pickerel or other destructive fish to trout under a penalty of \$50, in default, committed to jail six months.

Columbia Falls—Pleasant River.

Chapter 382, 1895, prohibits taking salmon and alewives in Pleasant river except below a line three rods below the lower dam at Columbia Falls on said river, unless permitted to do so by the fish committee, for the propagation of said fish. Penalty, not less than \$2 nor more than \$20.

And provides for erecting and keeping open fishways over or around all dams in said river by the owner or occupant of said dams. Penalty, not less than \$100. Also empowers all towns and plantations through which said river flows to prohibit all persons other than residents from taking said fish within their limits.

Penalty \$10. Also prohibits taking said fish in said river between the first days of September and April following, each year. Penalty, \$10.

East Machias River.

Chapter 320, 1833, prohibits taking salmon, shad, or alewives in waters of East Machias river with large net, seine, spear, scoop-net, or weir between sunrise Friday of each week and Tuesday following. Penalty, \$20 for every barrel or less of salmon; \$15 for every barrel or less of shad; \$5 for every barrel or less of alewives so taken. And provides that all weirs or other machines for taking said fish be kept open during said weekly close time under a penalty of \$50. That each town or plantation through which said river flows shall choose annually a fish committee of three or five. Penalty, for neglecting to choose such committee not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. Also provides that owners or occupants of dams on said river shall construct fishways for said fish to pass and keep the same open between the fifteenth days of May and July in each year, and at such other times as said committee shall deem necessary. Penalty for neglect or refusal to make or keep open such fishways, \$200. Also prohibits erection of eel weirs in any part of said river or its branches or any lakes from or through which it flows so as to stop or impede passage of young fish returning down said river. Penalty, \$10. Also prohibits taking said fish within four rods of any dam or within three rods of the entrance of any fishway under a penalty of not less than \$2 nor more than \$20. And provides a penalty of not less than \$30 or more than \$50 for resisting the fish committee or either of them in the execution of their duties under this act. Also empowers towns and plantations through which this river flows to prohibit all persons other than inhabitants and residents from taking any of said fish within their limits. Penalty, not less than \$2 nor more than \$10 for each barrel or less of fish taken. And authorizes such towns or plantations to dispose of privilege of taking fish within their respective limits in such manner as they shall determine, provided that they shall not permit taking fish at other times than are permitted by this act. If

said fish committee or either of them neglect or refuse to perform duties required by this act, they or either of them shall forfeit and pay not less than \$30 nor more than \$100.

**Jonesboro, Centerville and Columbia Falls—
Chandler's River.**

Chapter 470, 1860, prohibits taking salmon, shad or alewives in Chandler's river with net, seine, spear, scoop-net, or weir between sunrise on Friday of each week and sunrise on Tuesday following, Penalty, \$20 for every barrel or less of salmon; \$15 for every barrel or less of shad; and \$5 for every barrel or less of alewives so taken. And provides that owners of weirs or other machines for taking said fish in said waters, shall keep the same open during said weekly close time, under penalty of \$50.

Each town and plantation through which said river passes shall annually choose a fish committee of three or five to discharge duties required by this act. Penalty for failure to choose committee, not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

Also provides for building and maintaining fishways by dam owners on said river and tributaries under direction of said fish committee. Penalty for neglect or refusal, \$200. It prohibits erection of eel weirs, in any part of said river or its branches or any lakes from or through which it flows so as to stop or impede the passage of young fish. Penalty, \$10. All nets, seines, craft, boats, barrels, and salt used in taking or securing fish in violation of this act, and all fish taken are forfeited. No person shall take any of said fish within four rods of any dam or within three rods of the entrance of any fishway. Penalty, not less than \$2 nor more than \$20. Penalty for resisting fish committee, not less than \$30 nor more than \$50. Towns and plantations through which said river flows are authorized to prohibit all persons other than inhabitants from taking any fish within its limits. Penalty, not less than \$2 nor more than \$10 for each barrel or less of fish taken. And are also authorized to sell the privilege of taking said fish within their limits, provided that no fish shall be taken at any

other time than as provided in the first section of said act. Penalty for neglect of duty by fish committee, not less than \$30 nor more than \$100.

East Machias River.

Chapter 317, 1859, declares all nets, seines, craft, boats, barrels, and salt used in taking or securing fish in violation of chapter 320, of 1833, forfeited and provides for their seizure and sale by fish committee. Also for forfeiture and sale of fish unlawfully taken.

Chapter 186, 1867, prohibits use of any box or trap weir higher than half tide weir, and any trap, drift, set or gill net within two miles of the head of the tide in the East Machias waters. Penalty, \$100. Also prohibits taking salmon, shad, or alewives on east side of said river on which any fishway is or may be established within ten rods of the entrance of such fishway. Penalty, not less than \$2 nor more than \$10. This chapter is amendatory of chapter 320, 1833.

Chapter 226, 1869, prohibits taking salmon, shad, or alewives in East Machias river with large net, seine, spear, or scoop net after July fifteenth each year. Penalty, \$20 for each barrel or less of salmon, \$15 for every barrel or less of shad, \$5 for every barrel or less of alewives so taken.

YORK COUNTY.

Alfred and Lyman—Bunganeaut Pond.

Chapter 182, 1891, prohibits taking fish from Bunganeaut pond in Alfred and Lyman, between the first days of November and June following, each year. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Waterboro—Little Ossipee Pond.

Chapter 224, 1891, prohibits taking fish in Little Ossipee pond or its tributaries, between the first days of October and May following. Penalty, \$10 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Alfred—Messabesic Pond.

Chapter 233, 1883, prohibits taking fish through the ice from Messabesic pond, called Shaker pond, and its outlet, as far down the stream as the mill dams of Littlefield Brothers. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

York—Barrell's Mill Pond.

Chapter 72, 1881, permits the person or persons owning and controlling Barrell's Mill pond to have exclusive right to control the same for the purposes of fishing; to have the right to stock said pond with black bass, and take the same in any manner at any time when not prohibited by law. Any one else, without the consent of the proprietors, who shall take fish shall forfeit not more than \$10 nor less than \$5 and \$1 for each fish taken.

York—Chase's Pond.

Chapter 180, 1875, gives persons owning or controlling Chase's pond, in the town of York, exclusive right as regards fishing in said pond. Penalty, not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 and \$1 for each fish taken.

Piscataqua River.

Chapter 136, 1866, prohibits taking pickerel in Piscataqua river or tributaries, during March, April or May. Penalty, \$10 for each fish so taken.

Chapter 573, 1874, prohibits taking smelts from the Piscataqua river or its tributaries by means of weirs, drag nets, or other contrivances, except by hook and line. Penalty, not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

Acton—Garvin's and Horn's Pond.

Chapter 354, 1859, prohibits taking pickerel in Garvin's pond, and so much of Great East and Horn ponds as lie in the town of Acton between the first days of December and April in each year. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Mousam and other Ponds.

Chapter 109, 1853, prohibits taking pickerel from Long, Mousam, Square Mousam, Goose, Upper Goose, Hanson

and Loon ponds in the towns of Shapleigh and Acton, in any manner, between the first days of November and May following, of each year. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

Alfred and Waterboro—Middle Branch Pond.

Chapter 161, 1891, prohibits taking fish from Middle Branch pond situated in the towns of Alfred and Waterboro, between the first days of November and May following, each year. Penalty, \$5 for each fish taken.

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