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Maine Inland Fish and Game Laws and Carelton's Pathfinder and Gazetteer, 1907 Revision

Commisioners of Inland Fisheries and Game

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State of Maine

Inland Fish and Game Laws

AND CARLETON'S
PATHFINDER AND GAZETTEER

CONTAINING
A List of All the Fishing, Hunting
and Summer Resorts of the
State of Maine

1907 REVISION

Price, 35 Cents

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INLAND FISH AND GAME LAWS

State of Maine

CONTAINS ALL THE INLAND FISH AND
GAME LAWS WITH DIGEST OF
DECISIONS OF THE COURTS

1907 EDITION

COMPILED BY
L. T. CARLETON

Chairman of the Commission and
Published by order of the
Legislature

I have endeavored to so arrange the laws in this edition that every one can readily ascertain what the law is. Every person should, and every warden must, thoroughly acquaint himself with these laws, to the end that poaching shall cease and the laws be respected and obeyed.

L. T. CARLETON,
Chairman.

Augusta, April, 1907.

FROM CARLETON'S DIGEST.

Of the Inland Fish and Game Laws of the State of Maine.

What the law is, explained and stated in plain language, with citations from decisions of the courts, and forms for petitions, complaints, etc.

'A state has the constitutional right to regulate the killing of game, birds and fish within its borders, and confine their use to the limits of the state, and forbid its transmission outside of the state. Decision United States Supreme Court, 161 U. S. Reports, page 519.

It is lawful under the Constitution for a state to allow the killing of birds within the state, during a designated open season, to allow such birds when so killed to be used within the state, and yet to forbid their transportation beyond the state.

From the earliest traditions the right to reduce animals, *ferae naturae*, to possession has been subject to the law-making power. United States Supreme Court. 161 U. S. Reps., 522.

The human race having multiplied, men partitioned among themselves the earth and the greater part of those things which were on its surface. That which fell to each one among them commenced to belong to him in private ownership, and this process is the origin of the right to property. Some things did not enter into this division, as the air, the water which runs in the streams, and the sea and its shores, and great ponds, and wild animals, birds and fish. *Melin and Pothier.*

There are things which belong to no one, and the use of which is common to all. Police regulations

direct the manner in which they may be enjoyed. Hunting and fishing are also regulated by Special Laws. Provisions of the Napoleon code, quoted and endorsed by the U. S. Supreme Court, 161, U. S. R., 526.

This attribute of government to control the taking of wild animals was recognized and enforced by the common law of England, and was vested in the colonial governments. The power which the colonies thus possessed passed to the states, with the separation from the mother country, and remains in them to the present day. *Ibid.*

The state has jurisdiction to regulate and control the fisheries in the waters of the state, both tidal and interior waters. The right to fish in its waters is not a privilege of the citizens in the several states; granting to citizens of this state the right to fish for and take fish in a manner and for a purpose not given to citizens of another state is not unconstitutional. 84 Me., p. 444.

The Massachusetts Bay Colonial Ordinance of 1641, as amended in 1647, which is an early declaration of common rights and liberties, declared among other things as follows:

And for great ponds lying in common, though within the bounds of some town, it shall be free for any man to fish and fowl there, and may pass and repass on foot through any man's property for that end, so that they trespass not upon any man's corn or meadow.'

Massachusetts Colonial Ordinance 1641-1647 is the common law of the whole state. *Barrows v. McDermott*, 73 Me., 441.

A great pond is a pond containing more than 10 acres. *Auburn v. Water Power Co.*, 90 Me., 576. State owns them, 86 Me., 319.

One may go to great ponds on foot through unclosed woodlands, but may not cross tillage or mowed land. *Barrows v. McDermott*, 73 Me., 441.

The wild game within a state belongs to the people

in their collective, sovereign capacity. It is not the subject of private ownership except so far as the people may elect to make it so; and they may, if they see fit, absolutely prohibit the taking of it, or traffic or commerce in it, if it is deemed necessary for the protection or preservation of the public good. We take it to be the correct doctrine in this country that the ownership of wild animals, so far as they are capable of ownership, is in the state. So far as we are aware, it has never been judicially denied that the government under its police powers may make regulations for the preservation of game and fish, restricting their taking to certain seasons of the year. * * * The right to preserve game flows from the undoubted existence in the state of a police power to that end, which may be none the less efficiently called into play, because by so doing interstate commerce may be remotely effected. *Geer v. Connecticut*, 161 U. S. R., 519.

EXPLANATIONS.

Unless otherwise specified, the sections referred to in this book mean sections of chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes.

R. & R. of Coms. means Rules and Regulations by the Commissioners, which have the force of law, having been adopted after notice and hearing in accordance with law.

P. & S. L. means Private and Special Laws.

P. L. means Public Laws.

WHEN YOU CAN FISH AND WHEN YOU CANNOT FISH.

THE GENERAL LAW PROVIDING FOR AN "OPEN" AND "CLOSE" SEASON ON LAND-LOCKED SALMON, TROUT, TUGUE, AND WHITE PERCH.

Section 21. The words "close season" and "close time" mean the time or period during which it is

unlawful to hunt, shoot, wound, trap or destroy any bird or animal, or fish for or catch any fish, and the words "open season" mean the time during which it shall be lawful to take these animals, fish and birds as specified and limited by law.

THE LAWS RELATING TO FISH AND FISHING ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1, as amended by ch. 132 of P. L., 1905, and ch. 263, P. & S. L., 1905.

There shall be an annual close time for landlocked salmon, trout, togue and white perch, as follows: for landlocked salmon, trout and togue, from the first day of October until the ice is out of the pond, lake, or river fished in, the following spring of each year, except on the Saint Croix river and its tributaries, and on all the waters of Kennebec county, in which the close time shall be from the fifteenth day of September until the ice is out of the ponds and lakes the following spring, (and except Sebago lake, Cumberland county, on which the close time shall be from Sept. first to Apr. first, P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 393,) and Long pond, in Cumberland county, on which the close time shall be from October first to April first; but for white perch the close time shall be from the first day of April to the first day of July; no person shall take, catch, kill or fish for, in any manner, any landlocked salmon, trout, togue or white perch in any of the waters of this State, or have the same in possession, in close time.

ICE FISHING UNDER THE GENERAL LAW.

Section 1....."And provided that during February, March and April, citizens of the State* may fish for and take landlocked salmon, trout, and togue, with not more than five set lines for each family, when fishing through the ice in the day time, and when under the immediate personal superintendence of the person fish-

INSERT IN FISH AND GAME LAWS, 1907.

Section 6, Ch. 181, P. L., 1907.

"It shall be unlawful for any owner, keeper or occupant of any camp, house or other building used partly or wholly in lumbering operations, to have, use or keep in any manner more than 6 deer, in any one open season for deer in any one year, under a penalty of \$40 and costs for each deer so had in possession or used in violation hereof."

Page 7, for short trout. Penalty, \$5 and 50 cents for each. Make change in your book.

The penalty for landlocked salmon, white perch and togue is \$10 and \$1 for each fish.

unlawful to hunt, shoot, wound, trap or destroy any bird or animal, or fish for or catch any fish, and the words "open season" mean the time during which it shall be lawful to take these animals, fish and birds as specified and limited by law.

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ICE FISHING UNDER THE GENERAL LAW.

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ing, and may convey them to their own homes for consumption therein but not otherwise; but no citizen of the state during this time shall be permitted to catch more than twenty pounds, or one fish, of landlocked salmon or trout, or more than twenty-five pounds, or one fish, of togue, in any one day. Nothing herein shall be construed as repealing any private or special act closing any lake or pond to ice fishing, or otherwise restricting fishing. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars for each offense, and one dollar additional for every fish caught, taken or killed in violation of any provision of this section."

* The right to fish in its waters is not a privilege of the citizens in the several states. It is constitutional to prohibit citizens from other states from fishing through the ice in the waters of this state. 84 Me. Rep., pag. 444.

LENGTH OF FISH WHICH MAY BE CAUGHT.

Length of trout, 5 inches; landlocked salmon, 12 inches; black bass, 10 inches; white perch, 6 inches. Penalty not less than \$10 nor more than \$30 for each offense and \$1.00 for each fish. Public Laws, 1907, ch. 181, and sec. 48, ch. 32.

SALE OF FISH PROHIBITED.

No trout, landlocked salmon, togue, white perch or black bass shall be sold at any time by any person. Public Laws, 1907, ch. 181.

TRANSPORTATION OF FISH.

(Sec. 1, ch. 181, P. L., 1907, and ch. 32, Sec. 28, R. S.) No trout, togue, landlocked salmon, white perch or black bass shall be transported in any way except in the possession of the owner, accompanied by him, plainly labeled with the owner's name and address, and open to view; *except* it shall be lawful for any person

who has lawfully in his possession one trout, one togue, one landlocked salmon or one white perch, or ten pounds of either kind of these fish, to send the same to his home or to any hospital in the state, without accompanying the same, by purchasing of the duly constituted agent therefor a tag, paying for a trout, togue, or landlocked salmon, one dollar for each, or one dollar for each ten pounds of the same, and fifty cents for one white perch or ten pounds of the same.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO CATCH OR TRANSPORT OR HAVE IN POSSESSION MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF TROUT, LANDLOCKED SALMON OR WHITE PERCH IN ANY ONE DAY.

Sec. 3. "No person shall transport more than twenty-five pounds of landlocked salmon, trout, togue, or white perch, in all, at any one time; nor shall any such be transported except in the possession of the owner thereof, plainly labelled thereon with the owner's name and residence, except as is provided in section 28 of this chapter; nor shall any corporation transport more than twenty-five pounds in all, of said fish, at one time, as the property of any one person; nor shall any person take, catch, kill, or have in possession in any one day more than twenty-five pounds in all, of the above named fish. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars for each offense and one dollar for every pound of fish so taken or being transported, in excess of twenty-five pounds; and all such fish being so transported or taken in violation of this section may be seized and shall be forfeited to the State. Whoever has in his possession more than twenty-five pounds in all, of said fish, shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section; provided, however, that the taking of one fish additional having less than twenty-five pounds, or less than twenty pounds, when fishing

through the ice, shall not be regarded as a violation of the law."

The penalty for violating any of the Private and Special Laws, or Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners, is the same as for violating the general law in regard to fishing. Sec. 4, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903, and sec. 37, ch. 32, R. S.

It should be borne in mind that the above is the general law of the state. There are many PRIVATE AND SPECIAL LAWS that prohibit ICE FISHING at any time on various lakes and ponds, and close various streams and make special regulations as to fishing.

PROHIBITED DEVICES IN FISHING.

Sec. 2. "Whoever fishes for, takes, catches, kills or destroys any fish, with fish spawn or grapel, spear, trawl, weir, seine, trap, or set lines, except when fishing through the ice, and then with not more than five set lines in the day time, or with any device, or in any other way than by the ordinary mode of angling with single baited hooks and lines, artificial flies, artificial minnows, artificial insects, spoon hooks and spinners, so-called, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars for each offense; and when prohibited implements or devices are found in use or possession, they are forfeit and contraband, and any person finding them in use, may destroy them."

(Note. It is lawful to use a dip or landing net to land your fish after you have caught it.)

NUMBER OF LINES WHICH MAY BE USED.

Section 2, chapter 181 Public Laws 1907. No person shall in any manner, except when fishing through the ice as now provided by law, fish with more than two lines at any time, and when still fishing or plug fishing shall not fish with or use in fishing at one time more than two lines.

POSSESSION OF JACK LIGHTS, SPEARS, TRAWLS NETS,—ILLEGAL WHEN.

Sec. 5. "The having in possession of any jack light, spear, trawl, or net, other than a dip net, in any camp, ledge, or place of resort for hunters or fishermen, in the inland territory of the state, shall be prima facie evidence that the same is kept for unlawful use; and they may be seized by any officer authorized to enforce the inland fish and game laws. Whoever is convicted of having any of the above named implements in his possession unlawfully as aforesaid, shall be fined fifty dollars and costs of prosecution."

DYNAMITE AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES PROHIBITED.

Sec. 4. "No person shall use dynamite or other explosives or any poisonous or stupefying substance whatever, for the purpose of destroying or taking fish, under a penalty of one hundred dollars and, in addition thereto, two months imprisonment in the county jail for each offense."

PROTECTION OF SCREENS.

Sec. 40. "Whoever shall take up, destroy or injure any screen erected at the outlet of any lake or pond by authority of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

SUNDAY IS NOT A CLOSE TIME FOR FISHING. SUNDAY IS A CLOSE TIME FOR HUNTING.

Sec. 21. "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 time, but the penalties already imposed for the violation of the Sunday laws by the statutes of this state are not hereby repealed or diminished."

(Note.) Sunday is not a close time on fishing, in the same sense as on hunting. The only law to prevent fishing on Sunday, during the open season, is the old Sunday law, so-called, and is as follows: "Whoever on the Lord's day keeps open his shop * * * or place of business * * * travels or does any work, labor or business on that day, except works of necessity or charity; uses any sport, game or recreation * * * shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10." Sections 25 and 28 of chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes.

This statute also provides (Sec. 28) "that a person conscientiously believing that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and actually keeps Saturday as Sunday, is not liable to the above penalty if he does not disturb others by his work." But this will not give him the right to hunt game or birds or fish on Sunday, though he refrain from doing it on Saturday.

MAY TAKE MINNOWS AND OTHER BAIT FISH FOR ONE'S OWN USE.

Sec. 2. "It shall be lawful to take minnows and other bait fish, commonly used for live bait, for one's own use in fishing, in any of the closed streams in this State, and to take smelts for consumption in the family of the person taking them."

EELS, SUCKERS, WHITE FISH AND CUSK.

Sec. 6. "In closed waters where eels, suckers, cusk and white fish abound, the commissioners may grant permits to take the same and dispose of them for food purposes; and where an exclusive right is granted to take eels in any river or stream or part thereof, they may grant such permit upon such terms as they deem reasonable, and such permits shall expire with the calendar year; and it shall be lawful to take suckers with spears or hook and line in any closed tributaries

from the time the ice goes out in the spring until June first."

INTRODUCTION OF CERTAIN BIRDS, FISH AND ANIMALS PROHIBITED.

Sec. 5. "Whoever introduces fish of any kind into any of the waters of the state by means of live fish or otherwise, or whoever introduces wild birds or wild animals of any kind or species, into the state except upon written permission of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, shall forfeit not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars."

SPECIAL LAWS ON CERTAIN WATERS—CLOSING THEM TO ICE FISHING, FISHING IN THEIR TRIBUTARIES, NUMBER AND LENGTH OF FISH WHICH MAY BE TAKEN, ETC.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

ROUND AND LONG PONDS, in Livermore, it is unlawful to fish through the ice in these ponds until May 1, 1913; it is also unlawful to catch in them any trout less than 8 inches in length, or to fish in the tributaries at any time. Notices must be posted. Ch. 166, P. & S. L., 1907.

LAKE AUBURN, closed to ice fishing; all the tributaries closed (and all that part of the waters of said Lake Auburn and Townsend Brook, so-called, that lie north 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 of said Lake Auburn, Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

ANDROSCOGGIN POND, in Wayne, closed to ice fishing. P. & S. L., 1903, ch. 407.

BEAR POND, in Hartford and Turner, may fish through the ice for pickerel only, tributaries closed.

Ch. 183, P. & S. L., 1907, and Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

ALLEN POND, in Greene, may fish through the ice on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, for pickerel only. Ch. 162, P. & S. L., 1907.

BRETTUNS POND, in Livermore, closed to ice fishing and tributaries closed. Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

TAYLOR POND, in Auburn, tributaries closed.

SABATTUS POND, not more than 10 black bass can be taken in one day by one person.

(See Whitney, Hogan and Tripp ponds, in Oxford county, partly in this county.)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

NUMBER NINE LAKE, T. 9, R. 3, close time from October 1st, to June 1st. Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

CARY POND, Littleton, closed to all fishing from Oct. 1st until ice is out the following spring, until 1910. R. & R. of Comrs.

SQUA PAN LAKE, the inlet stream of, and the east branch of said inlet stream above Thomas Thibadeau's lower landing, closed to all fishing, MADAWASKA LAKE, tributaries closed to all fishing. P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 246.

MATTAWAMKEAG LAKE, unlawful to fish except with single hook and line, and only for consumption in the family of the person fishing. P. & S. L., ch. 204, 1905.

(See Baskahegan, Chepenticook, Schoodic Grand, North, Brackett, and Longfellow lakes, and Hot brook and Baskahegan stream in Washington county, partly in Aroostook.)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SABBATH DAY POND, in New Gloucester closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed, THOMAS POND, in Raymond and Casco, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed, SEBAGO LAKE (close time on this lake Sept. 1, to April 1), tributaries closed (see law on Songo and Crooked

tributaries closed, DUCK POND, tributaries closed, ROYAL RIVER, closed from Sabbath Day pond to Jordan's Dam, GREAT WATCHIC POND, in Standish, close time on pond and tributaries from October 1st to May 1st. Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

LITTLE SEBAGO LAKE, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed, P. & S. L., Ch. 407, 1903, and Ch. 150, P. & S. L., 1905.

BREAKNECK BROOK and tributaries closed, ch. 325, P. & S. L., 1905.

COLLINS POND, Windham, close time until May 1, 1912, P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 381. SOUTH EAST, BARKER AND MIDDLE PONDS, in Baldwin, Sebago and Hiram, closed to ice fishing except during February, March and April, P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 195. Notices must be posted.

SONGO RIVER, that part of Sebago Lake called Songo river, from the point known as Oliver's camp, known as the mouth of Songo river, to Songo Lock, closed to all fishing from September 1st to June 1st, except lawful to dip smelts in the usual way. P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 38. Notices must be posted.

CROOKED RIVER, closed to all fishing from September 1st to June 1st, except lawful to dip smelts in the usual way. Notices must be posted. Ch. 38, P. & S. L., 1907.

BLAKE BROOK, tributary to Southeast pond, in Sebago, and all its tributaries, closed until May 1st, 1908. R. and R. Comrs.

HIGHLAND LAKE, no person shall catch or kill more than 10 black bass in one day in this lake. P. & S. L., ch. 407, sec. 3, 1903.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

All the lakes and ponds lying wholly or partly in this county are closed to all ice fishing. (See Jenne pond,

in Oxford county, partly in this county.) Ch. 407, sec. 1, P. & S. L., 1905, and ch. 64, P. & S. L., 1907.

TRIBUTARIES CLOSED TO ALL FISHING IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The TRIBUTARIES to the following named lakes and ponds are closed to all fishing, viz: Webb pond in Weld, except Alder brook down as far as Hildreth's mill dam, Tufts and Dutton's ponds in Kingfield, and the outlet of the same from Dutton pond to Reed's Falls, and from Tufts pond to Alder stream, Tim and Mud ponds, in T. 2, Range 4, Rangeley lake, Ross pond, Bemis stream, a tributary to Mooselucmeguntic lake, Whetstone brook, which flows into Kennebago stream, from the foot of the boulders, so-called, in said stream to the foot of the falls at the outlet of Kennebago lake, Metalluc and Mill brooks which flow into Upper Richardson lake, Coos brook, a tributary to Wilson lake in Wilton, from its entrance into Wilson lake from the upper side of the Wilkins bridge over said Coos brook, Holland brook, a tributary to said Wilson lake, from its junction with Coos brook to the upper side of the Coos bridge over said Holland brook, Varnum and North ponds in Temple and Wilton, Clearwater pond in Farmington and Industry, Long pond and Sandy River pond, lying wholly or partly in Sandy River Plantation, Lufkin pond in Phillips, Four ponds, so-called, in townships E and D. Sec. 2, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1905.

P. & S. L. of 1905, ch. 169. For a period of three years from May first, 1905, it shall be unlawful to fish for or catch in any way any kind of fish in South Boundary pond, Little Northwest pond, or Massachusetts Bog, in T. 3, R. 6. It shall be unlawful to fish for any kind of fish at any time in the North Branch of Sandy river, called the Chandler Mill stream, the South Branch, called the Crossman stream, Bowen brook, Saddleback stream that flows into Sandy river

at Madrid village, and Ben Morrison brook which flows into Saddleback stream. Sec. 2, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

P & S. L., of 1905, ch. 223. It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in the south branches of the Sandy river, in Franklin county, above the Chas. E. Dill bridge, so-called, in West Phillips.

P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 375. Webb's river, the outlet of Lake Webb, closed to all fishing down as far as Goodwin's mill dam.

(P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 360.) **Mt. BLUE POND**, tributaries closed until May 1, 1911. Notices must be posted.

(R. & R. Comrs.) Not more than 5 trout or 3 landlocked salmon can be taken in one day by one person from Mt. Blue pond until the ice leaves the pond in 1909.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 148. It shall be unlawful to fish at any time for any kind of fish in Lake Webb within one hundred and fifty feet of the mouth of each and every tributary to said lake, from the time the ice goes out in the spring until June first following, and the commissioners of inland fisheries and game shall, by suitable monuments, indicate the area in which it shall be unlawful to fish as above specified.

P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 375. It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, or catch any kind of fish at any time in Lake Webb, except in the ordinary method of trolling or casting with artificial flies or fly fishing, from the time the ice goes out in the spring until the first day of June of each year.

P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 344. It shall be unlawful for any person or party or occupants of any one boat, canoe, raft, or other vessel or conveyance propelled by steam, electricity, hand or other power to catch by still or plug fishing, so-called, more than four trout and salmon in

any one day collectively, nor more than two trout and salmon in any one day, individually, in the waters of Rangeley lake, Richardson lakes, Mooselucmeguntic lake and Cupsuptic lake situated in the counties of Franklin and Oxford; nor shall any one person in any one day take, catch and kill by any method of fishing more than fifteen pounds of trout and salmon in said waters, provided, however, that the taking of one additional fish when having less than fifteen pounds shall not be regarded as a violation of this law; nor shall any person, under the provisions of section 28 of chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, send more than one box of fish as therein provided once in thirty days.

Sec. 3. Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1905. It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in Rangeley stream from the lower wharf at the outlet of Rangeley lake down to the dead water at the upper end of the eddy, nor from the upper end of the eddy to the mouth of Kennebagog stream from July first to May first.

It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in Kennebagog stream between the foot of the first falls near its mouth to the upper falls at the outlet of the lake, from July first to May first.

It shall be unlawful to fish in Cupsuptic river or its tributaries, above the foot of the first falls near its mouth, except from May first to July first of each year.

It shall be unlawful to fish in South Bog stream from its mouth up to the first quick water from July first to May first.

It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any fish in Quimby pond, in Rangeley, except in the ordinary way of angling with rod and artificial flies between sunrise and sunset of each day from the fifteenth day of May to the first day of October, and no person shall take, catch or kill or have in possession more than six fish in all in any one day from this pond.

It shall be unlawful to take, catch, or kill more than twenty-five fish in any one day in Four ponds, so-called, in Townships E and D.

It shall be unlawful to fish in any manner except with artificial flies in South Bog stream and pool, so-called, waters connected with Rangeley lake.

It shall be unlawful to take more than twenty-five trout from Tim and Mud ponds, in T. 2, R. 4, W. B. K. P., or from Tufts or Dutton ponds, in Kingfield, in any one day.

It shall be unlawful to take from the waters of Var-num or North pond, in Temple and Wilton, and Clear-water pond, in the towns of Farmington and Industry, more than three trout, togue and landlocked salmon in all in one day.

It shall be unlawful to fish for in any way, or catch any fish of any kind, in the Seven ponds, so-called, the Seven Ponds stream, Little Kennebago lake, so-called, and the stream flowing out of Little Kennebago lake to the dam at the head of Kennebago Falls, or in the stream flowing out of Kennebago lake commencing at a point four rods above the Berlin Mills Company's bridge and continuing down said stream to its junction with the stream flowing from Little Kennebago lake except in the ordinary method of casting with artificial flies or fly fishing.

It shall be unlawful to take, catch or kill at any time any kind of fish in any of the ponds lying on Saddle-back mountain, or the outlet of the same flowing into Dead River pond, or in any of the tributaries emptying into said outlet, or in Salmon lake or Gull pond in Dallas plantation, or in Kennebago lake, John's pond, Flat Iron pond, Blanchard pond, and all the streams flowing into the same, except in the ordinary method of casting with artificial flies or fly fishing.

It shall also be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill in any one day, more than ten fish in all in Kennebago lake, Little Kennebago lake, John's pond, Flat Iron

pond, Seven ponds, so-called, or in any of the streams flowing into any of the above named lakes or ponds that are not closed to fishing, and in the stream flowing out of Little Kennebago lake to the dam at the head of Kennebago Falls, and in the stream flowing out of Kennebago lake commencing four rods above the Berlin Mills Company's bridge and continuing down said stream to its junction with the stream flowing from Little Kennebago lake. Sec. 3, ch. 407, P. & S. L. 1903.

P. & S. L., 1903, ch. 360, as am. by ch. 248, P. & S. L., 1905, and ch. 376, P. & S. L., 1907. It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, kill or have in possession in any one day more than twenty-five fish in all taken in any of the streams lying wholly or partly in the towns or Freeman, Salem and Strong in the county of Franklin, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, take, catch or kill any fish in any of these streams except on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week during open season.

Ch. 412, P. & S. L., 1907. Section 1. It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in Swift, river so-called, or in any of the streams tributary thereto, situated in Rumford, Mexico, Roxbury, Byron and plantations D and E, in the counties of Oxford and Franklin, except that it shall be lawful to fish, in accordance with the general law of the state, in the river itself and in any of its tributaries on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week during the months of May, June and July of each year.

It is also provided that it shall be lawful to fish in the tributaries of East Branch stream, so-called, above the bridge leading to Buckfield hill, near Shaw's house, during the days above mentioned, until the first day of October of each year, in accordance with the general laws of the state.

R. & R. OF COMRS.

It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, or catch any kind of fish in Kennebago stream from the foot of the first falls down to a point opposite the boat house of the Oquossoc Angling Association from July first to May fish of the following year for four years from July 1st, A. D., 1905, except fly fishing in the usual way of casting with flies.

R. & R. OF COMRS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to kill or have in possession more than ten fish in all in any one day taken from Tufts, Dutton and Grindstone ponds, which ponds are situated in the town of Kingsfield, county of Franklin, and no trout less than eight inches in length shall be taken from any of said waters, for a period of four years from May 15th, A. D., 1906.

R. & R. OF COMRS.

It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time, for a period of four years from May 15th, A. D., 1906, in any of the tributaries of Dead River pond, which pond is situated in Dallas Plantation in the county of Franklin.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for a period of four years from May 15, 1906, to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in any of the tributaries to the South Branch of Dead River, so-called, above Flagg Dam, in the county of Franklin, except on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week from the time the ice is out in the spring until October first of each year, and during this open season on these waters it shall be unlawful for any person to kill or have in possession more than ten fish in all in one day taken from any of said waters.

Ch. 64, P. & S. L., 1907. Sec. 1. Indian pond, so-called, in township one, range eight, West Bing-

ham's Kennebec Purchase, Franklin county, known as Lowelltown, is hereby closed to all fishing of any kind for any kind of fish until July 1st, 1908.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful to fish in said pond after July 1st, 1908, during July and August of each year, in the manner provided in the general laws of the state, except on Sunday of each week it shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any fish in said pond.

Sec. 3. No trout less than nine inches in length, taken in said pond shall be killed or carried away at any time, and not more than eight pounds of fish in all shall be caught in said pond in any one day by any one person. Notices must be posted.

It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in Loon lake or in Cow pond, so-called, in the county of Franklin, except by the ordinary manner of casting with artificial flies or by trolling, so-called.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, or the occupants of one boat, to take, kill or have in possession more than five pounds of trout or landlocked salmon in all, or one fish taken from Loon lake or from Cow pond, so-called, in the county of Franklin, in one day.

Notices must be posted.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

NOYES POND, in Bluehill, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed; EAGLE LAKE, in Eden, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed; BUBBLE OR TURTLE LAKE, on Mt. Desert Island, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed; P. & S. L., ch. 407, 1903; JORDAN POND, Mt. Desert Island, closed to ice fishing; GREEN LAKE, in Dedham and Ellsworth, tributaries closed, closed to ice fishing except Fridays and Saturdays of each week. P. & S. L., ch. 407, 1903; NARRAGUAGUS LAKE closed to ice fishing, P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 170 (this lake,

sometimes called Spring River lake, is in T. 9, 10 and 16). CROCKER AND PICKEREL PONDS, in T. 32, closed to ice fishing. Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903; FIRST OR BILLINGS POND, in Bluehill, closed from October first to May first, P. & S. L., 1903, ch. 407, sec. 1, as am. by P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 23.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

It is unlawful to take, catch, kill or have in possession in any one day more than twenty-five pounds of black bass taken from any of the waters lying wholly or partly in the towns of Eden, Mt. Desert, Tremont, Hancock, Sullivan, Franklin, Eastbrook, Waltham, and Townships Number 7, Number 10 and Number 21, in the county of Hancock. Sec. 3, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

Blunt's pond, in the town of Lamoine, is closed to all fishing from October first to May first of the following year, and it is unlawful to catch fish on Sunday in this pond at any time, or for one person to take more than 12 fish in any one day, until Jan. 11, 1908. (R. & R. Comrs.)

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

(Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.)

COBBOSSECONTEE LAKE AND LAKE MARANACOOK, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed, not more than 10 black bass can be killed in one day; NARROWS POND, in Winthrop, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed; LAKE ANNABESSACOOK, tributaries closed, not more than 10 black bass can be killed in one day, (closed to ice fishing except Saturdays during February and March, ch. 290, P. & S. L., 1907.); ANDROSCOGGIN POND, situated partly in Wayne, closed to ice fishing; GREAT, EAST, LONG, NORTH, LITTLE, ELLIS, MCGRAW AND SNOW PONDS, situated wholly or partly in this county, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed, not more than 10 black bass can be killed in one day.

and no fish, except eels, taken from these ponds can be sold; FLYING POND, in Vienna, closed to ice fishing, (tributaries closed to all fishing to July 1, 1909, EXCEPT Sucker brook, in which brook it shall be ~~lawful~~ *unlawful* to fish only from Ernest Whittier's dam to said Flying pond. R. & R. Comrs.) THREE MILE POND, in China, Windsor and Vassalboro, closed to ice fishing except Saturdays of each week, may fish then for pick-erel for consumption in the family of the person taking them,—tributaries closed; secs. 1 and 2, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903. COCHNEWAGON, DEXTER, BERRY AND WILSON PONDS, in Monmouth, Winthrop and Wayne, closed to ice fishing, ch. 367, P. & S. L., 1907; tributaries of COCHNEWAGON, BERRY AND WILSON PONDS closed; ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903. BUKER, SAND, LONG, OR PURGATORY AND LITTLE PURGATORY ponds closed to ice fishing. P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 371. CHINA LAKE, in Vassalboro, and LOVEJOY POND, in Albion, closed to ice fishing. Ch. 164, P. & S. L., 1907.

TRIBUTARIES of all ponds and lakes lying wholly or partly in Winthrop and Monmouth, closed to all fishing. Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

POCASSET LAKE AND PICKEREL POND, closed to ice fishing. Ch. 362, P. & S. L., 1907.

CARLETON POND. Ch. 360, P. & S. L., 1905, Sect. 5. Except as herein provided, no person shall use any boat on said pond or fish therein or harvest ice therefrom. Ice may be harvested therefrom provided the taker seasonably removes all filth caused by such harvesting. Residents of Winthrop and Readfield, living within one mile and a half from said pond, and their guests, may fish and boat thereon during the months of June, July and August. Nothing herein shall prevent fishing through the ice in said pond nor the necessary uses of said pond by the Augusta Water District. Whoever violates this section shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

JIMMY POND, in Litchfield, closed to all fishing until

May 1, 1912, also its tributaries and the outlet stream of said pond down to Buker pond. (Ch. 371, P. & S. L., 1907.)

Cobbosseecontee stream is closed to all fishing from Lake Cobbosseecontee to Pleasant pond, and from Pleasant pond to the New Mills bridge, including the Ox Bow, from Dec. 1st to May 1st following of each year. P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 2.

Belgrade stream, from a point 200 feet below the bridge below Belgrade Depot to Snow pond, open to fishing in accordance with the provisions of the laws applicable to fishing in said Snow pond. Notices must be posted. Ch. 394, P. & S. L., 1907.

R. & R. OF COMRS.

It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish, in Lake Maranacook, situated partly in Winthrop and partly in Readfield, south of a line drawn from a post on the shore of said lake easterly of George Webster's dwelling house to the lamp-post near the wharf at the head of Green Street in Winthrop Village, or within 400 feet of the easterly side of the bridge, called Dead Stream bridge, across Dead Stream, an inlet of Lake Maranacook, in Readfield, from the time the ice goes out of said lakes in the spring to June 15th of each year for four years from May 6, 1905.

"Bait Casting" so-called, for black bass, is hereby made unlawful in Great, Long, East, North, Little, Ellis, Snow and McGraw ponds, situated partly in Kennebec and partly in Somerset counties, from the time the ice goes out of said lakes in the spring to June 20th of each year for a period of four years from May 6th, 1905.

KNOX COUNTY.

CRYSTAL LAKE, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed; GRASSY POND, in Hope and Rockport, closed to

ice fishing, secs. 1 and 2, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903; CANAAN LAKE AND LERMOND'S, ALFORDS AND NORTON PONDS, tributaries closed. Sec. 2, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

BRANCH STREAM AND HASEY BROOK, in Washington, closed to all fishing until May 1, 1912, but notices must be posted. GEORGE'S RIVER, the brooks and streams flowing into George's river between the outlet of Quantabacook pond, in Searsmont, and the dam across said George's river in North Appleton, and all the tributaries to these streams, closed to all fishing to April 1, 1909. P. & S. L., 1907, chs. 189 and 395.

CRAWFORDS POND, tributaries closed to June 20, 1910, and SOUTH POND, in Warren, tributaries closed to June 1, 1909. R. & R. of Comrs.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Dyers pond, in Jefferson, closed to ice fishing, tributaries closed. Secs. 1 and 2, P. & S. L., 1903, ch. 407.

R. & R. of Comrs. Stickney brook in Whitefield is closed to all fishing from the 31st day of May of each year until the ice is out of the brook the following spring, and Finn brook in Whitefield, a tributary to Sheepscoot river, is closed to all fishing until June first, 1908.

OXFORD COUNTY.

The following ponds only are open to ice fishing as provided in the general law, all others being closed.

North and Bird ponds, in the town of Norway, the five Kezars, Moose, Bear, Long, Two Spec, Pappose and McWain ponds, in the town of Waterford, Kneeland, Burnt Land and Crooker ponds, in town of Albany, Proctor pond in the towns of Albany and Stoneham, Upper Stone or Virginia lake, and Horse Shoe ponds in Stoneham, Bradley, Farrington and Slab City ponds in the town of Lovell, Moose, Beaver, Long,

Grandeur and Little ponds in Denmark, Lower Kezar, Lovewell's, Clay, Haley, Charles, Pleasant, Lower Kimball and Bog ponds situated wholly or partly in Fryeburg, Rattle Snake and Burnt Meadow ponds in Brownfield, Moose and Mud ponds in Paris, Hogan and Whitney ponds in Oxford, the two Clemons ponds, Bungamuck pond in Hartford, Keyes and Stearns ponds in Sweden, Bickford, Long and Colcord ponds in Porter. North pond in Greenwood and Woodstock, and Half Moon pond. Sec. 1, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903, am. by ch. 159, P. & S. L., 1905. North pond, in towns of Buckfield and Sumner, open for pickerel fishing only through the ice, ch. 182, P. & S. L., 1907.)

Jenne pond, in Mexico and Carthage, closed to all ice fishing except for pickerel. P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 159.

Thompson pond, close time from Sept. 1, to Jan. 1, P. & S. L., ch. 264, 1905.

TRIBUTARIES CLOSED.

The tributaries to the following named lakes and ponds are closed to all fishing: Sec. 2, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

Anasagunticook lake in Canton and Hartford, the tributaries to Little Bear pond in Hartford and Turner, the tributaries to Howard's pond in Hanover (see law below on Meadow Brook) the tributaries to Lake Penneesseewassee and Little Penneesseewassee in Norway, the tributaries to Garland pond and Roxbury pond, Rapid river from the swing bridge at the Oxford Club House to Lake Umbagog, the tributaries to Songo pond in Albany, the tributaries to Sand and Pickerel ponds in Denmark, the tributaries to Bryant's pond in Woodstock; in Pleasant pond and its tributaries for two years it shall be lawful to fish only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week and but 25 fish shall be taken in any one day in these waters by any one person. It shall also be unlawful for any

person to fish in any of the tributaries to Indian pond, South pond and Twitchell pond, in the town of Greenwood. (It shall also be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill at any time any kind of fish in Great brook or its tributaries, in Stoneham, the tributaries to Big Concord pond in Woodstock, or the tributaries to Magalloway river above Aziscohos falls. Chas. 79, 347, 387, P. & S. L., 1905.) Round and North ponds, tributaries closed, P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 266. (See Metalluc and Mill brooks. Frank. Co.)

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

Sec. 3, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903. It shall be unlawful to take or catch any black bass, pickerel, or any other fish from the Lower Kezar pond or its tributaries for sale, or to sell the same, and no person shall take more than twenty pounds of fish in any one day from said Lower Kezar pond.

Ward's brook, Ward's pond and Walker's pond, so called, closed except between the first day of May and August of each year, cannot fish therein except with rod and single line and artificial flies or fly fishing.

Ellis river, or its tributaries situated in Andover, Andover West, North Surplus, and Roxbury, and Townships C and D, closed except on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the months of May, June and July, and to the fifteenth day of August of each year.

In Keoka lake, no person shall take, catch or kill more than ten black bass in any one day.

It shall be unlawful for any one person in any one day to take, catch or kill more than ten black bass in Upper Kezar pond, or to take any smelts at any time, in any of the tributaries of said pond, (except Mill brook. P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 261.)

It shall be unlawful to fish for in any way, or catch any fish of any kind in Sunday pond, Long pond, Parmachenee lake, Wells pond, Otter pond, Rump pond, Billings pond, Barker's pond, M. T. Abbey pond, Upper

and Lower Black ponds, Cupsuptic pond and Lincoln pond except by the ordinary method of casting with artificial flies or fly fishing.

It shall be unlawful for any person, camping party or family to kill or carry away more than twenty perch in all in any one day from Whitney, Hogan or Tripp ponds.

SPEAR STREAM is closed to all fishing except on Tuesday and Thursday of each week during the general open season, and the tributaries to this stream closed all the time. 1907, ch. 378, P. & S. L.

MEADOW BROOK, the main inlet of Howard's pond, in Hanover, is closed, and also the tributaries to this brook, and the outlet of Meadow brook, above which it is unlawful to fish, is a line drawn through a large rock known as Indian rock, in the bed of the brook, a short distance from the point or corner of Fannie Holt's land, on the easterly side, and running at right angles with the thread of the stream, across the same to the westerly shore of the brook. 1907, ch. 372, P. & S. L.

RAPID RIVER is closed to fishing except in the ordinary way of casting with artificial flies or fly fishing; UMBAGOG LAKE shall not be fished in except in the ordinary way of casting with artificial flies or fly fishing or by the usual method of trolling, and no person or party can catch, kill or have in possession more than 10 pounds of fish in one day taken from said waters. Ch. 376, P. & S. L., 1907. Notices must be posted.

The two WEST RICHARDSON PONDS, the two EAST RICHARDSON PONDS and the two BEAVER PONDS closed to all fishing except in the ordinary method of casting with artificial flies or fly fishing, and no person shall catch and kill more than 10 fish in one day in these ponds. Ch. 191, P. & S. L., 1907.

"B" POND, in Upton, is closed to fishing except in the ordinary method of casting with artificial flies, or fly

fishing. Notices must be posted. Ch. 170, P. & S. L., 1907.

MAGALLOWAY RIVER, above Aziscohos Falls, closed to fishing except with artificial flies; no person can catch or kill more than 10 pounds of fish in this river from Aziscohos Falls to the mouth of Little Magalloway river in one day, or in Upper and Lower Metalluc ponds or in Lincoln pond. R. & R. Comrs. Expire Aug. 1, 1908.

BEAR RIVER, down as far as Morse brook, and Wight brook and Branch brook, tributaries to this river, down as far as the Forks, or any other tributary to Bear river, closed to all fishing until Aug. 1, 1908. R. & R. Comrs.

MOOSE BOG, BARKER'S LAKE, UPPER and LOWER BLACK PONDS, at the head of Magalloway river, are closed to all fishing to July 14, 1909. R. & R. Comrs.

SUNDAY RIVER and tributaries closed to all fishing, except it shall be lawful to fish in said Sunday river, below the mouth of Bull branch, so called, to the main Androscoggin river, from May 15 to June 15th of each year. Notices must be posted. Ch. 142, P. & S. L., 1907.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

COLD STREAM POND, in Enfield, closed to ice fishing. P. and S. L., ch. 407, sec. 1, 1903.

BREWER POND, in Orrington and Bucksport, closed to ice fishing. P. and S. L., 1905, ch. 265.

DEXTER POND, in Dexter, tributaries closed. P. & S. L., ch. 407, sec. 2, 1903.

STONY BROOK partly in Dexter, closed to all fishing and JORDAN and DEARBORN BROOKS, in Newburg, closed to fishing from July 1st of each year until the ice is out of the brooks the following year, until Sept. 1, 1908. R. & R. of Comrs.

LAKE SEBASTICOOK and its tributaries, close time for catching white perch from 1st day of April to the 1st

day of June, and no person shall catch or have in possession more than 8 pounds of white perch in one day taken from this lake, and only for consumption in his own family. Sebasticook river is closed to all fishing from the fish screen or Middle bridge to Sebasticook lake. Ch. 355, P. & S. L., 1907.

ALLEN BROOK and its tributaries, in the town of Exeter, closed to all fishing until May 1, 1911. Notices to be posted. Ch. 275, P. & S. L., 1907.

WASHBURN POND, in Garland, and its tributaries, closed to all fishing to May 1, 1910. Ch. 271, P. & S. L., 1907.

CHEMO POND, the tributaries to, are closed for a distance of one mile up the stream from the mouth of each tributary. Notices to be posted. Ch. 171, P. & S. L., 1907.

ALDER BROOK, in Corinna, closed to all fishing to May 1, 1908. R. & R. of Comrs.

ETNA and PARKER PONDS, in towns of Stetson, Carmel and Etna, but 5 pickerel can be taken in one day by one person. R. & R. of Comrs.

CHEMO STREAM, in Bradley, closed to all fishing, between the stone dam and Chemo pond, until June 1, 1908. R. & R. Comrs.

DRIFT NETS—PENOBSCOT RIVER.

Chapter 453 of Private and Special Laws 1901, provides: Drift nets, of a mesh not less than 2½ inches square may be used by inhabitants of this State, from 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday to 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday of each week, during open season, in fishing for and taking salmon in the Penobscot river from the Water Works' dam at Bangor to the mouth of Sebøeis river, so called, on the east branch of said Penobscot, provided, however, that no salmon shall be so taken between said points in said river except for the purpose of consumption in the

homes of the inhabitants so taking, and that no drift net shall be used within 300 yards of any dam or mill race on said river.

Section 2, chapter 191, Private and Special Laws 1899. If in the judgment of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, the privileges granted by section one are abused, misused or are detrimental to the proper propagation of the salmon fisheries on any part of the Penobscot river, said commissioners shall have power and are hereby authorized to suspend the operation of this act.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

It is lawful to fish through the ice in the following lakes and ponds in this county, and no others: Sec. 1, ch. 407, P. & S. L. 1903, as amended by P. & S. L. 1905, ch. 245.

Fourth Buttermilk and Little Benson ponds, Sebøeis lake, Cedar lake, Ebemee ponds, Schoodic lake, North and South Twin lakes, Pemadumcook lake, Ambajejus lake, Debsconeag lake, Nahmakanta lake, Chesuncook lake, Sebec lake, First Buttermilk pond, Big Benson pond, Big Huston pond, Center pond in Sangerville, Moosehead lake, Jo Mary lake, Caribou lake, Lobster lake, Chamberlain lake, Telos lake, Webster lake, Eagle lake, Allagash lake, Munsungan lake, Millinocket lake, Caucongomoc lake, Churchill lake, Chemquassabamti-cook lake, Grand lake, Second lake, Ragged lake, Pepper pond, Whetstone pond, and Large Greenwood pond in Elliottsville and Willimantic.

BOYD LAKE, closed to ice fishing, except pickerel from 1st day of Dec. to 1st day of April. Ch. 291, P. & S. L., 1907.

BIG LYFORD POND, cannot fish in it except in the usual way of fishing with artificial flies or fly fishing. Notices to be posted. Ch. 81, P. & S. L. 1907.

GARLAND POND, Sebec, closed from Sept. 1st of each

year to June 1st of following year, until June 1, 1908.
R. & R. Comrs.

TRIBUTARIES.

It is unlawful to fish in the tributaries of any of the following named lakes and ponds: Sec. 2, ch. 407, P. & S. L. 1903.

Lake Hebron or Hebron pond in Monson, the tributaries to Twin and Doughty ponds, known as Ship pond and Bear pond, in Elliottsville plantation, Ship Pond stream above Buck's Falls, the brook that is the outlet of Garland pond in Sebec, the tributaries to Lake Onawa in Elliottsville plantation and Willimantic, the tributaries to Moosehead lake except Moose river (and the commissioners shall establish by metes and bounds the mouths of these tributaries), Davis stream in Willimantic, Monson Pond stream, a tributary to Davis stream, Vaughan stream, a tributary to Long Pond stream, Wilson stream, a tributary to Sebec lake, it shall also be unlawful to fish in Wilson river, between Wilson pond and Tobey Falls, in Willimantic, except from May 15th to October 1st of each year.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

Sec. 3, ch. 407, P. & S. L. 1903. It is unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any fish in Little Houston pond, in K. I. Works Township, except with artificial flies.

It is unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in Shadow pond, so called, in Squaw Mountain township, except from June first to August first of each year, and during this period it is unlawful to fish except in the ordinary method of angling

with artificial flies or fly fishing. P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 110.

MARBLE BROOK and MARBLE POND, situated partly in Blanchard, tributary waters to the Piscataquis river, CHASE BROOK, sometimes called Blackstone brook, also partly in said Blanchard, also BOLT BROOK, in Bald Mt. Township, Somerset county, closed to all fishing. Ch. 179, P. & S. L., 1905.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

It is lawful to fish through the ice in the following named lakes and ponds and no others lying wholly or partly in this county: Moosehead lake, Palmer pond in Mayfield, Ellis, Round and Ten-Thousand-acre ponds, in Township 1, Range 6, known as the Ten-Thousand-acre township, Rowell pond in Solon, Smith pond in Cornville, Oaks pond in Cornville, Pickerel pond in Flagstaff, Gilman pond in Lexington, Pierce pond in Township 2, Range 4, Sibley pond in Canaan, Fahi and Sandy ponds in Embden, Wyman and Weeks ponds in Brighton, Moose, Mud, Starbird and Stafford ponds in Hartland, Douglass pond in Palmyra, Gammon pond situated partly in Somerset and partly in Franklin county, also Brassau lake, (and Little Bigwood pond for trout and togue only), Ch. 442 and 172, P. & S. L., 1907.

BIG and LITTLE INDIAN PONDS, and tributaries closed to trout and landlocked salmon fishing to May 1st, 1909; these ponds closed to ice fishing except on Wednesday of each week between daylight and dark; no person or family can take, catch or have in possession more than 15 pounds of pickerel in one day taken in these ponds through the ice. Notices must be posted. Ch. 173, P. & S. L., 1907.

Cusk, it is lawful to fish for cusk in the night time in all the Moose river waters, in Somerset county. P. & S. L., Ch. 172, 1907.

TRIBUTARIES.

Sec. 2, ch. 407, P. & S. L. 1903. It shall be unlawful to fish for any kind of fish in any of the tributaries of the following lakes and ponds: Lake George in Canaan, Barret brook and its tributaries and Beaver brook in Holeb, the brooks forming the outlet of Fish pond and little Fish pond and Big Gulf stream and Little Gulf stream, Hayden lake in Madison, Mosquito stream, an inlet of Moxie pond, in The Forks plantation, East Moxie and Bald Mountain townships, to low water mark in said Moxie pond, Great Embden pond in Embden, Misery stream, an inlet of Brassua lake, Moose pond, in Hartland and Harmony, except Main stream, Goodwin's brook and Higgins stream below the first dam on said Higgins stream, the west outlet of Moosehead lake, the tributaries to Parlin or Lang pond in T. 3, R. 7, Lang stream and its tributaries.

WESSERUNSETT STREAM and all its tributaries closed to all fishing until May 1, 1912. P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 382.

BOLT BROOK, in Bald Mt. T., is closed to all fishing Ch. 179, P. & S. L., 1905.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

Sec. 3, ch. 407, P. & S. L. 1903. SOMERSET COUNTY: It shall be unlawful to take, kill or carry away more than two fish of any kind (eels and suckers excepted) or ten pounds of fish, in any one day from Spring lake, so called (or more than ten pounds in Moxie pond or its tributaries, and no person shall be permitted to carry away therefrom more than fifteen pounds of fish at the close of any one period of fishing regardless of how many days such period of fishing may cover. P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 260).

R. & R. of Comrs. It is unlawful to fish in White's pond in Palmyra, from October first to May first of the following year, until October 1, 1908.

EAST CARRY POND, unlawful to take, catch or kill with artificial fly or fly fishing more than 25 trout in one day in said pond, also unlawful to take or carry away more than 15 pounds of trout in a day from said pond. Notices must be posted. Ch. 174, P. & S. L., 1907.

PARLIN STREAM and LANG STREAM, and all of their tributaries, closed to all fishing to May 1, 1910.

JOHNSON'S BROOK, sometimes called Fletcher brook, in Pittsfield, above the rocks in A. W. Fletcher's field on the bank of the brook, closed to all fishing to May 18, 1909. R. & R. Comrs.

WALDO COUNTY.

UNITY POND, tributaries closed from first day of July to the first day of May; SANDY and HALF MOON STREAMS and their tributaries closed from the 1st day of July to the first day of May. P. & S. L., 1905, ch. 259.

LAKE ST. GEORGE, open season for white perch from June 1st to April 1st; unlawful for any person during the month of June to take, catch or kill more than 8 pounds of white perch in one day in this lake, and only for consumption in his own family.

SWAN LAKE closed to ice fishing except for smelts; no trout less than 10 inches in length or landlocked salmon less than 14 inches in length shall be caught or killed in this lake or in its tributaries. Ch. 175, P. & S. L., 1907.

DEAD, BAILEY, LEVENSALE BROOKS, and their tributaries, all being tributaries to Wescott stream in the towns of Brooks and Waldo, closed to all fishing from June 1 to May 1, until June 1, 1909. R. & R. Comrs.

OAK HILL LAKE closed to all kinds of fishing except during the month of May, until May 1, 1910, and no person shall catch or kill more than 5 trout in this lake in one day.

NORTH BRANCH, and its tributaries, of the Sourdabs-

cook, situated in the towns of Carmel, Newburg and Dixmont, in Penobscot county, also the waters of the South branch and tributaries to said stream, situated in Hampden, Newburg and Dixmont, in Penobscot county, and Monroe in Waldo county, closed to all fishing until May 1, 1909. R. & R. Comrs.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

LAMBERT LAKE tributaries closed. P. and S. L., sec. 2, ch. 407, 1903. Closed to ice fishing until Feb. 2, 1910. R. and R. Comrs.

P. & S. L. 1905, chs. 78, 203 and 212. It shall be unlawful to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time except for consumption in one's home, in the waters of Baskahegan lake and stream, Hot Brook lake and stream, or their tributaries, and in Schoodic Grand lake, North lake, Brackett lake and their tributaries, and the waters between Schoodic Grand lake and Chepenticook lake, or in Chepenticook lake, sometimes called Spednic lake, situated in the counties of Washington and Aroostook.

(Sec. 3, ch. 407, P. & S. L. 1903. Grand Lake stream, the outlet of Grand lake, in Washington county, and so much of Grand lake as is 100 yards above the dam at the outlet shall be closed to all fishing from October first to June first of the following year, and from said dam to a point one hundred yards below said dam on said stream it shall be unlawful to fish for any kind of fish at any time, and it shall be unlawful during open season on said stream and one hundred yards above the dam at the outlet of said lake, to fish for, take, catch or kill any fish by any other method than by the ordinary way of angling with rod and artificial flies. Ch. 396, P. & S. L., 1907.)

It shall be unlawful for any one person to take, catch, kill or have in possession in any one day more than 25 pounds of black bass taken from any of the waters lying wholly or partly in the county of Washington.

YORK COUNTY.

BONNEG BEG POND, in Sanford and North Berwick, closed to trout and white perch fishing for 3 years from May 1, 1907, also closed to ice fishing for all fish, tributaries closed. Ch. 375, P. & S. L., 1907, and ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903.

"L" POND, in Sanford and Wells, closed to ice fishing; MESSABESIC POND, sometimes called Shaker pond, LITTLEFIELD POND, in Alfred, MIDDLE BRANCH POND, in Alfred and Waterboro, are also closed to ice fishing; BUNGANEAUT POND, in Alfred and Lyman, close time from October 1 to May 1. Ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903; HORN POND, in Limington, close time from October 1 to May 1, until May 1, 1908; HANSCOM BROOK, a tributary to this pond, closed to all fishing until May 1, 1908; that portion of GREAT EAST POND, situated in Acton, and WILSON POND, in said town, closed to all fishing between Nov. 30th and June 15th of each year until 1908. R. & R. Comrs.

BARTLETT'S and COOK'S BROOK, closed to all fishing from and beginning at its source, the outlet of Bartlett pond, situated in the towns of Lyman and Waterboro, and all its tributaries, to and as far as C. F. Clark and Son's Mill pond, for 3 years from May 1, 1907. Ch. 176, P. & S. L., 1907. Notices must be posted.

There shall be an annual close time for fishing for any kind of fish in SOKOKIS LAKE, in Limerick, and all the tributary waters of said lake, including Brown's brook, above the dam at Limerick's mills, in the towns of Limerick, Cornish and Parsonsfield, and Long pond and West pond, so called, in Parsonfield, at the head waters of said stream, as follows: It shall be unlawful to fish in said waters for any kind of fish for a period of 5 years from May 1, 1907, except that during the month of August of each year bass and pickerel may be taken in the ordinary way with hook and line from the waters of said SOKOKIS LAKE, and in said LONG POND

and WEST POND, from June 15th to Oct. 1st of each year, and that smelts may be taken from the tributaries of said Long pond, in the usual way, during the months of April and May; it is unlawful for one person to take more than 10 pounds of fish from said waters in one day. Notices must be posted. Ch. 184, P. & S. L., 1907.

FENDERSON BROOK and tributaries closed to all fishing until May 1, 1911. Ch. 361, P. & S. L., 1907.

LITTLE RIVER and tributaries, in Cornish, close time from June 1st to April 1st of the following year, until June 1, 1909. R. & R. Comrs.

PONDS IN TOWN OF YORK, close time on black bass in them until June 1, 1908. R. R. Comrs.

BRANCH BROOK in Kennebunk and Wells, and tributaries, closed to all fishing until May 1, 1908. R. & R. Comrs.

KENNEBUNK POND, close time until May 1, 1908. R. & R. Comrs.

COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME—THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

"Sec. 35. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game shall examine dams and all other obstructions existing in all rivers and streams, and determine the necessity of fishways, and location, form and capacity thereof; and shall 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 annually on or before the 31st day of December, report to the governor.

"Sec. 36. 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 its capture is prohibited by the laws of the State, and in all cases where the prayer of the petitioners is refused, one-half of the expenses of the commissioners shall be paid by the petitioners. 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. 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. They shall file, in the office of the clerks of the cities and towns 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 nearly 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 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.

"Sec. 37. 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 of any such inland fish.

"Sec. 38. Whoever in any time or in any manner hunts, chases, catches, kills, takes, has in possession, or destroys 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 of any such inland game.

"Sec. 39. Whoever wilfully 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 chapter, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered by complaint or indictment; and one-half of said fine shall be paid to the prosecutor.

"Sec. 40. Said commissioners of fisheries and game may take fish and game 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 and game for the same purposes, and may introduce or permit to be introduced, any kind of fish into any waters. 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. They are authorized to grant permission to take moose, caribou, deer, and birds for park purposes in this State, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as they shall establish. They may, under such rules and regulations as they may establish, permit the taking of eels and white fish in the inland waters of the State. They shall have authority to cause the destruction of all mink found in or around any fish hatchery or feeding station in this State. They may upon petition of ten or more taxpayers, residents in the locality, adopt such needful rules and regulations, not contrary to the general laws of the State, as may be necessary to prevent the interference with, or the destruction of the spawning beds, feeding troughs, or artificial ponds of landlocked salmon or trout, or other useful fish. The penalty for the wilful violation of any of such rules and regulations shall be fifty dollars for each offense. The commissioners may at their discretion, screen the outlet of any pond or lake or authorize the same to be done under such conditions as may seem to them just."

FISHWAYS.

"Sec. 41. The owner or occupant of every dam or other artificial obstruction in any river or stream frequented by salmon, shad, alewives, or landlocked 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 inland fisheries and game 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 said commissioners 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, from the commissioners of inland fisheries and game by giving to the latter named commissioners notice in writing of such appeal within that time, stating therein the reasons therefor; and at the request of the appellant or the commissioners of inland fisheries and game 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 commissioners of inland fisheries and game are affirmed, the appellants shall be liable for the costs arising after the appeal, otherwise they shall be paid by the county. If a fishway thus required is not completed to the satisfaction of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game within the time specified, every owner or occupant shall forfeit not more than one hundred nor less than twenty dollars for every day of such neglect between the first days of May and November. On the

completion of a fishway to the satisfaction of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, 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 of such writing shall be served on the owner or occupant of the dam. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game 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.

"Sec. 42. Whenever the commissioners of inland fisheries and game find a fishway out of repair or needing alterations, they may, as in the 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 preceding sections, without appeal. 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 erect or repair the same, and have an action on the case against such delinquent for his share of the expenses. 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 inland fisheries and game 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. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game 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 highways."

ARTIFICIAL CULTURE OF FISH BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

"Sec. 46. 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. Any person legally engaged in the artificial culture and maintenance of fishes, may take them in his own enclosed 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. 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 shall 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 offense. 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, however, less than twenty-five per cent. of the young fish to be returned, as provided in this section.

"Sec. 47. 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." (See Ch. 87, P. L. 1905 below.)

"Sec. 43. 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 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, Pleasant river in Washington county, East Machias river, and the Eastern Penobscot river in Orland. Little river in Perry shall be exempt from all the foregoing provisions that relate to maintaining fishways in said river, except during April, May and June.

"Sec. 44. For the purposes of this chapter, the term

'salmon' means the common migratory salmon of the seacoast and rivers; the term 'landlocked 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-backs;' and the term 'bass' means the striped bass of tidal waters.

"Sec. 45. The provisions of this chapter so far as they relate to fish apply to the taking of the same in all fresh waters above the flow of the tide and in all tidal waters frequented by the various species of fresh water and migratory fishes, except to the capture of shad and alewives in Denny's river and its tributaries, Pemmaquam river and its tributaries, and 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 conveying them to their own homes, but not otherwise. This chapter does not apply to fish taken in the weirs on St. Croix river, and does not repeal the laws relating to the St. Croix, Denny's Pemmaquam, Cobstock, East Machias, and Narraguagus rivers."

P. L. 1905, Ch. 87. Section 1. It shall be lawful hereafter for riparian proprietors legally engaged in the artificial culture and maintenance of trout, on their own land and in their own enclosed waters, acting under the direction and written permission of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, to ship, transport or carry trout taken from their own ponds, without accompanying the shipment in person and without the payment of a license fee for each shipment.

Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the shipment of trout, at a season

when the catching of trout is prohibited by the laws of the State of Maine.

SAWDUST CANNOT BE THROWN INTO CERTAIN WATERS.

(See sections 5, 6 and 7, of ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903, also chs. 96, 332, 213, 337, 348, 370, 377, P. & S. L., 1905, also chs. 181, 363, 83, 369, 450, 375, and 412, P. & S. L., 1907.)

The throwing of sawdust and other mill waste is prohibited in the following waters:

Into any of the streams, rivers or brooks lying wholly or partly in Naples, Casco and Raymond, Cumberland county; into any of the tributaries of any of the lakes or ponds lying wholly or partly in the towns of Vienna and Mt. Vernon; or into McGraw, Ellis, East, North, Great, Long, Little or Snow ponds, or any of their tributaries, in Kennebec and Somerset counties; or into Half Moon or Sandy stream, or any of the tributaries to Unity pond, in the county of Waldo, or into the tributaries of Seven Tree pond, or into the St. Georges river, in Montville and Searsmont, or into the tributaries of Crawford pond, in Union and Warren, or into Ellis stream in Waldo, Brooks and Belfast, or into Norton, Brown or Heath Brooks or their tributaries in Shapleigh and Limerick, or into Heath Brook in Action, or any of its tributaries or into Ellis river; or into the Aroostook river or any of its tributaries above the mouth of Beaver Brook, or into the tributaries of Upper Kezar pond Oxford county, or into Little Ossipee river within the limits of the towns of Shapleigh, Newfield, Waterboro, Limerick and Limington, in York county, or into Little Madawaska river and its tributaries, or into Break-Neck Brook or any of its tributaries, or into Fish river, or any of its tributaries down as far as the foot of Eagle lake, except Sly Brook, so called, and Wallagrass river for a distance of three

miles from its mouth, or in Higgins stream or tributaries, in Somerset and Piscataquis counties, or in Olammon stream, in Penobscot county, or in Cold river, in Stow, or tributaries, county of Oxford, or in Bear river, lying within the towns of Newry and Grafton, Oxford county, or in Bog brook or tributaries, in the towns of Oxford and Hebron, Oxford Co., and in the towns of Minot and Mechanic Falls, in Androscoggin Co., or in the tributaries to Lake Webb, in Franklin county, or in Swift river or its tributaries, in Oxford and Franklin counties.

Waste substances from sawmills or tanneries must not be thrown in the waters of the west branch of the Mattawamkeag stream or its tributaries, with the exception of waste waters or liquors from tanneries and such portions of waste solid matters from tanneries as cannot be reasonably prevented from going into said waters by the process of screening. Ch. 113, P. & S. L., 1907.

(See sections 5, 6 and 7, of chapter 407 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, also chapters 379, 372, 350, 339, 334, 213, and 96 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, for the full text of these laws.)

THE LAWS RELATING TO MOOSE, CARIBOU, DEER, AND OTHER PROTECTED WILD GAME,—ALSO THE LAWS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF GAME BIRDS.

CARIBOU.

Section 18, as amended by section 1 of chapter 132, public laws of 1905.

"No person shall, within six years from October 15, 1905, in any manner hunt, chase, catch, kill or have in possession any caribou or parts thereof." Penalty the same as for the illegal killing of moose.

MOOSE.

Section 16, as amended by section 6, chapter 132, P. L., 1905, and ch. 181, P. L., 1907, sec. 3.

"No person shall at any time hunt, catch, kill, destroy or have in possession any cow or calf moose or part thereof; and the term 'calf moose,' as herein used, shall be construed to mean that these animals are calves until they are at least one year old, and have at least two prongs or tines not less than three inches long to each of their horns. No person shall, between the first day of December and the fifteenth day of October, hunt, take, catch, or kill or have in possession any bull moose or part thereof, and no person shall, between October fifteenth and December first, take, catch, kill, or have in possession more than one bull moose or part thereof."

DEER.

Section 17, as amended by section 4, chapter 132, P. L., 1905.

"No person shall, except as hereinafter provided, hunt, take, catch, kill or have in possession for any purpose whenever or wherever taken, caught or killed, any deer, or part thereof, between December fifteenth and October first next following; no person shall between October first and December fifteenth next following, except as hereinafter provided, take, catch, kill or have in possession for any purpose whenever or wherever taken, caught or killed, more than two deer or parts thereof; a person lawfully killing a deer in open season shall have a reasonable time in which to transport the same to his home and may have the same in possession at his home in close season.

Provided, however, that if a deer is found doing actual, substantial damage to any growing cultivated crops, the cultivator of growing cultivated crops may kill the same, and may consume the same in his own

family but not otherwise, but he shall not pursue the same beyond the limits of his cultivated land in which the damage is being done.

Provided, however, that whoever kills a deer in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall forthwith give notice in writing to the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, at Augusta, Maine, of the fact of such killing and the character and estimated amount of damage done. Whoever fails to give such notice shall in no wise be protected by the provisions hereof.

And provided, further, that whoever shall cultivate any crops for the manifest purpose of killing deer under the provisions of this act shall in no wise be protected thereby; and provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to place any salt in any place for the purpose of enticing deer thereto, under a penalty of one hundred dollars and costs; and provided, further, that whoever shoots any deer in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall not be entitled to receive any compensation for any damage done his crops by deer."

Section 19, as amended by section 2, Chapter 132, P. L., 1905.

"Whoever violates any provision of section sixteen of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding four months; whoever violates any provision of section seventeen of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of forty dollars and costs for each deer taken, caught, killed or had in possession in violation of the provisions of section seventeen of said chapter; whoever violates any provision of section eighteen of this chapter relating to deer, shall be punished by a fine of forty dollars and costs; and whoever violates any provision of section eighteen of this chapter relating to moose or caribou, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding

four months. The provisions of section sixty-one of chapter forty-one of the Revised Statutes, relating to the powers of the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, are hereby extended to the commissioners of inland fisheries and game."

USE OF DOGS, JACK LIGHTS, ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS, SNARES OR TRAPS PROHIBITED IN HUNTING DEER, MOOSE OR CARIBOU.

Sec 18. "No person shall at any time, hunt, catch, take, kill, or destroy, with dogs, jack lights, artificial lights, snares, or traps, any moose, deer or caribou."

Sec. 21. "Any person may, at any time, lawfully kill any dog which hunts or chases a moose, caribou or deer, or any dog kept or used for that purpose. Any person owning or having in his possession any dog for the purpose of hunting or chasing moose, caribou or deer, or who permits any dog owned by him or in his possession to hunt or chase moose, caribou or deer, after notice that such dog has chased moose, caribou or deer, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution for each offense."

HUNTING FOXES WITH DOGS PROHIBITED, WHERE.

The hunting of foxes with dogs is prohibited in the town of Swan's Island, Hancock county, until March, 1912. Ch. 244, P. & S. L., 1907.

(Note.) The question often arises, is a person liable whose dog, of his own volition, leaves the house of his master and chases deer? Anybody can lawfully kill the dog, under these circumstances. The owner or keeper would not be liable if he knew nothing about it, but if he was informed that his dog was in the habit of chasing this game, and does not confine him, and the dog, after his owner has this knowledge, again chases game, he would be liable. Owners of dogs

should keep them within their immediate control, at their peril, the same as he does his horses, his cattle and his hogs. Dogs are not domestic animals. *State v. Harriman*, 75 Me., 562. One cannot be convicted for stealing under R. S., ch. 121, sec. 1. *State vs. Harriman*, 75 Me., 562.

CLOSE TIME ON RABBITS.

Sections 12 and 13, as am. by ch. 75, P. L., 1905.

"There shall be a close time on wild hares or rabbits in which it shall be unlawful to hunt, catch or pursue them, or have them in possession, during the months of April, May, June, July and August of each year, under a penalty of ten dollars and costs for each offense.

It shall be unlawful to use any snares, traps or other device in the hunting, pursuing or killing of the common wild hares or rabbits, or to hunt or kill the same except in the ordinary method of shooting with guns in the usual manner.

This section shall not apply to Hancock county; and in Oxford, Penobscot and Piscataquis counties it may and shall be lawful to catch wild hares or rabbits in box traps."

PROTECTION OF GRAY, BLACK AND RED SQUIRRELS AND CHIPMUNKS.

P. L., 1907, ch. 85.

Gray and Black squirrels cannot be hunted or killed at any time anywhere in the State.

Chapter 397 of the private and Special laws of 1903, provides that,

"Sec. 1. Whoever, within the limits of the county of Knox, kills or has in his possession, except alive, any red squirrel or chipmunk, forfeits five dollars for each of said animals so killed or had in possession, to be recovered on complaint."

PROTECTION OF DEER IN CERTAIN COUNTIES.

Ch. 384, P. & S. L., 1905. Open season on deer in York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Knox, Waldo and Kennebec counties, during November of each year, and only one deer can be killed in either of these counties during the open season in each year by one person. These provisions, however, do not apply to the towns of York, Kittery, Eliot and Wells in York county, or to Bath, West Bath and Phippsburg, in Sagadahoc county, in which towns and cities it is unlawful to hunt or kill any deer at any time.

Chs. 414 and 430, P. & S. L., 1907. No female deer can be hunted or killed in York or Cumberland counties.

Ch. 63, P. & S. L., 1907. Close season on deer on islands within limits of the town of Isle au Haut until October 1, 1913.

Sec. 9, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903. Open time on deer in Androscoggin county during October of each year.

Ch. 333, P. & S. L., 1905. Close time on deer in town of Swan's Island, Hancock county until December 15, 1908.

Ch. 332, P. & S. L., 1905, which amends ch. 257 of P. & S. L., 1903. Open season on deer in the towns of Eden, Mt. Desert, Tremont and Southwest Harbor from November 15th to December 15th of each year. Two deer can be killed in one season in these towns by one person.

MINK, SABLE, MUSKRAT, FISHER AND BEAVER.

Sec. 11. "Whoever between May first and October 15th destroys any mink, sable, or fisher; or muskrat between May first and Dec. first, (ch. 130, P. L., 1907) forfeits ten dollars for each animal so destroyed; however, it shall be lawful to kill muskrats in Lily pond in the towns of Rockport and Camden and also such

muskrats as interfere at any time with the operation and maintenance of any canal, ditch, lawful dam, or cranberry bog."

Ch. 199, P. & S. L., 1905.

"No person shall in any manner hunt, take, catch or kill any muskrat in the towns of Hartland, Harmony, Athens and Palmyra, Somerset county, for three years from April 1, 1905. Penalty ten dollars.

Sec. 11. "Whoever at any time kills or destroys any beaver, except upon written permission of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, shall be fined one hundred dollars and costs and twenty-five dollars additional for each beaver killed or destroyed."

Ch. 22, P. L., 1905. "Provided, however, that the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, upon complaint of any land owner that beaver are doing actual, substantial damage to his property, shall have authority to take, catch, kill and dispose of, for the benefit of the fund for the protection of game in this State, such numbers of beaver as may be necessary to prevent the destruction of property."

BOUNTY ON WOLVES.

Sec. 14. "A bounty of five dollars, for every wolf killed in any town in the state, shall be paid by the treasurer thereof to the person killing it....."

BOUNTY ON BEARS IN OXFORD AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES.

Chapter 233 of the public laws of 1903, ch. 160, P. L., 1905. "A bounty of five dollars for every bear killed in Oxford or Franklin counties by any bona fide resident of this state, may be paid by the state treasurer."

NON-RESIDENTS MUST EMPLOY GUIDES. GUIDES MUST NOT GUIDE MORE THAN FIVE NON-RESIDENTS AT ONE TIME.

Sec. 20, ch. 32, R. S. as am. by sec. 3, ch. 132 P. L.,

1905. "Non-residents of the State shall not enter upon the wild lands of the State and camp or kindle fires thereon while engaged in hunting or fishing, without being in charge of a registered guide, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, and no registered guide shall, at the same time, guide, or be employed by, more than five non-residents in hunting.

Any such non-resident who shall enter upon the wild lands in the State and camps or kindles fires thereon, while engaged in hunting or fishing without being in charge of a registered guide, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, in violation of the provisions herein contained, or any guide who shall guide at the same time, or be employed by, at the same time, more than five non-residents in hunting, shall be fined \$40 and costs for each offense and be subject to imprisonment for thirty days."

BEWARE OF SHOOTING BEFORE YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE SHOOTING AT.

Sections 3 and 4 of chapter 119 of the revised statutes provides that,

"Section 3. Whoever, while on a hunting trip, or in the pursuit of wild game or game birds, negligently or carelessly shoots and wounds, or kills any human being shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

"Section 4. County attorneys and sheriffs, in their respective counties, shall promptly investigate any alleged violations of the preceding section, and prosecute every person accused thereof; for failure so to investigate and prosecute, each of said officers shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall be removed from office.

GAME BIRDS AND THEIR PROTECTION.

Sec. 7, ch. 32, R. S. as am. by ch. 81, P. L., 1905, and ch. 158, P. L., 1907. "There shall be for game birds an annual close time in which it shall be unlawful to hunt, chase, catch, kill or have them in possession whenever or however killed, as follows:

For wood duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, teal, and any and all ducks known as gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup duck or greater bluebill, lesser scaup duck or lesser bluebill, golden eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck or broadbill, from the first day of January to the first day of the following September of each year.

SPECIAL LAW ON GOLDEN EYE OR WHISTLER IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

The close time on golden eye or whistler in Hancock county, is from Sept. 1, to Feb. 1 of the following year, but 15 may be killed in one day. P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 281.

SPECIAL LAW ON DUCKS IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Open season on ducks in this county from Sept. 1st to the first day of February. P. & S. L., 1907, ch. 373.

It is unlawful to bed or feed or put out any food of any kind for any variety of wild ducks to entice them to any place or locality for any purpose. Ch. 158, P. L., 1907.

CLOSE TIME ON PARTRIDGE, WOODCOCK, PLOVER, SNIPE AND SANDPIPERS.

Ch. 32, sec. 7, R. S., as am. ch. 81, P. L., 1905.

The close time for ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge and woodcock, from the first day of December to September 15th next following of each year; for

plover, snipe and sandpipers, from the first day of May to the first day of August of each year; and it shall be unlawful to hunt, chase, catch, kill or have in possession at any time any quail. Whoever violates any of the above named provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars and costs for each bird so killed, caught, chased or had in possession in close time.

"No person shall, in any one day, kill or have in possession more than fifteen of each variety of the above named birds, except sandpipers, the number of which shall not exceed seventy in any one day, during the respective open season for each; nor shall any person at any time kill or have in possession any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, woodcock, wood-duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, teal, and any and all ducks known as gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup duck or greater bluebill, lesser scaup duck or lesser bluebill, golden eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck or broadbill, except for his own consumption within this state, except as hereinafter provided, under a penalty of five dollars and costs for each bird so unlawfully killed or had in possession; nor shall any person at any time sell or offer for sale, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, woodcock, wood duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, teal, and any and all ducks known as gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup duck or greater bluebill, lesser scaup duck or lesser bluebill, golden eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck or broadbill within the state under the same penalty; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport from place to place any of the birds mentioned in this section, in close time, nor in open season unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the owner's name and residence and accompanied by him, unless tagged in accordance with

section twenty-eight of this chapter, under the same penalty.

(Residents may purchase tags to take 6 partridges, 10 woodcock or 10 ducks out of the State. Price of the tags \$5.00 for each variety of the birds. Ch. 181, sec. 8, P. L., 1907.)

"Any person, not the actual owner of such bird or birds, who, to aid another in 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 fifteen of any one variety of the birds above mentioned as the property of one person, under the same penalty.

"No person shall kill, catch, hunt, destroy or have in possession any kind of wild duck upon the shores, islands or waters of Merrymeeting bay, Eastern river, or the Kennebec river below the Gardiner and Randolph bridge between the first day of December and the first day of the following September."

PROTECTION OF BIRDS OTHER THAN GAME BIRDS.

Sec. 8 as am. by sec. 12, ch. 132, P. L., 1905.

"No person shall, within the state, kill or catch or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird, other than a game bird, nor purchase, offer or expose for sale, any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught. No part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale. Nor shall any person take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild bird, nor have such nest or eggs in possession. The English, or European house sparrow, the common crow and the hawks and owls, mudhens, so-called, kingfishers, and blue herons, so-called, are not included among the birds herein protected; and for the purposes of this act, the following only shall be considered game birds; the anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and

river and sea ducks; the rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, and gallinules; the limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tatlers and curlews; the gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges and quails. Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to affect in any way the protection of game birds, as provided in sections 7 and 9. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be fined five dollars for each offense, and an additional five dollars for each bird, living or dead, or part of bird, or nest or eggs possessed in violation of this section or imprisoned for ten days."

Sec. 12, ch. 132, P. L., 1905. "It shall be unlawful to kill an eagle or vulture at any time under a penalty of ten dollars and costs for each offense."

(Note.—It will be seen that the only birds, other than game birds, not protected are crows, hawks, owls, English sparrows, mudhens, kingfishers, and blue herons.)

DOVES.

It is held in all the authorities that doves are *feræ natræ*, and as such are not subject of larceny, except when in the care and custody of the owner; as when in a dovecot or pidgeon house, or when in the nest, before they are able to fly. If, when thus under the care of the owner, they are taken furtively, it is larceny, 9 Pickering, 15, 89 Me., 86.

Perhaps when feeding on the grounds of the proprietor, or resting on his barn, or other buildings, if killed by a stranger, the owner may have trespass, and if the purpose be to consume them as food, and they are killed or caught or carried away from the inclosure of the owner the act would be larceny. 89 Me., 87.

USE OF TRAPS, NETS, SNARES, AND ALL OTHER METHODS, EXCEPT THE USUAL METHOD OF SPORTING WITH FIREARMS, ILLEGAL IN TAKING GAME BIRDS; ALSO HAVING FIREARMS IN POSSESSION IN THE NIGHT IN THE VICINITY OF THE DUCK GROUNDS IN MERRYMEETING BAY.

Sec. 9. "It is unlawful to take any wild duck, of any variety, quail, ruffed grouse, or partridge, woodcock, or any bird, except by the usual method of sporting with firearms. Penalty \$5.00 for each bird. It is unlawful to kill in any manner any wild duck of any variety on the Kennebec river or on the shores thereof, south of Gardiner and Randolph bridge, or on Merrymeeting bay, or the shores thereof, between sunset and daylight of the following morning; it is unlawful to hunt, kill, or destroy any wild duck, at any time, with the aid of jack lights, or any artificial light. Penalty \$50.00.

Having firearms in possession in the vicinity of the duck grounds in Merrymeeting bay, or on the Kennebec river south of the Randolph and Gardiner bridge, in the night time, is prima facie evidence that the person having them is hunting ducks contrary to law."

USE OF STEAM LAUNCHES PROHIBITED IN TAKING DUCKS IN LOWER KEZAR POND, A PORTION OF UPPER KEZAR POND, AND IN FRENCHMAN'S BAY, MERRYMEETING BAY, EASTERN RIVER, AND KENNEBEC RIVER BELOW GARDINER AND RANDOLPH BRIDGE.

Sec. 8, ch. 407, P. & S. L., 1903, as am. by ch. 76 and 242, P. & S. L., 1905. "It shall be unlawful for any person at any time to use boats or launches of any kind propelled by steam, naphtha, gasoline, or electricity, or any other mode than the ordinary sail boat or row boat, in chasing, hunting, or gunning any sea birds, duck or water fowl in any of the waters of

Frenchman's bay, so called, on the coast of Maine, or in the waters of lower Kezar pond, in the county of Oxford, under a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution for each offense.

"For the purposes of this act Frenchman's bay is defined and bounded as follows:

"On the north by the towns of Hancock and Sullivan; on the east by the towns of Gouldsboro and Winter Harbor; on the south by Mt. Desert island and a straight line from Schoodic point, so called, to Great Head, so called; on the west by Thompson's toll bridge."

It shall also be unlawful to hunt ducks as above indicated in any of the waters of Upper Kezar pond, situated in the towns of Stow and Lovell, Oxford county, below Narrows Bridge, so called, or in Kennebec river below Gardiner and Randolph Bridge, or in Eastern river, or in Merrymeeting Bay, under the same penalty.

SHALL NOT GIVE AWAY GAME OR BIRDS.

Sec. 27. "No resident of this state shall sell or give away any moose or deer or part thereof, or any game birds, to be transported or carried beyond the limits of this state, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each moose, deer, or part thereof, and one dollar for every game bird so sold or given away; and any person who shall buy any of the above named animals or birds or parts thereof, to so transport them, or who shall transport them after buying the same, or receiving the same as a gift, shall be subject to the same penalty."

TRANSPORTATION.

"Sec. 25. No person or corporation shall carry or transport from place to place any moose, or deer, or part thereof, in close time, nor in open time unless open to view, tagged, and plainly labeled with the name and

residence of the owner thereof, and accompanied by him, under a penalty of forty dollars and costs for each moose or deer so transported or carried; and any person not the actual owner of such game or parts thereof, who, to aid another in such transportation, falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be liable to the penalties aforesaid; and it shall be *prima facie* evidence that said game, that is being transported or carried in violation of this section, was illegally killed; but nothing herein shall apply to the transportation of moose, or deer by any person or corporation, when such game is lawfully tagged in accordance with the provisions of section 28 of this chapter, and sec. 8, ch. 181, P. L., 1907. Whoever lawfully kills a bull moose shall, while the same, or any part thereof, is being transported, preserve and transport it, with the evidence on the moose of the sex of the same. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the state the moose or part thereof being transported, and pay a fine of three hundred dollars and costs.

"Sec. 26. All bir's, fish and 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, shall be liable to seizure; and in case of conviction for such violation, such game shall be forfeited to the state, to be sold for consumption in this state only. 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, on condition 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."

(Note.—See method of transporting by licensed hunters.)

MAY TRANSPORT MOOSE, DEER, BIRDS AND FISH ON PAYMENT OF A FEE.

"Sec. 28. Any resident of Maine who has lawfully killed a moose or a deer, or any person who has lawfully in his possession one trout, one togue, one landlocked salmon, or one white perch, or ten pounds of either kind of these fish, or one pair of game birds, may send the same to his home or to any hospital in the state, without accompanying the same, by purchasing of the duly constituted agent therefor a tag, paying for a moose five dollars, for a deer two dollars, for a trout, togue, or landlocked salmon, one dollar for each, or one dollar for each ten pounds of the same, and fifty cents for one white perch or ten pounds of the same, and fifty cents for a pair of game birds. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game may appoint agents in convenient localities who may sell these tags, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may adopt." (See non-resident license law.)

(See also method of transporting game birds out of state by residents.)

(Note.) A person who has lawfully killed a bull moose, or a deer, may sell them, but not to be transported out of the state. He may take them to his home wherever he lives, by going with them, and having them properly tagged, or he may buy a license and ship them to his home in this state without going with them. A resident may take one deer that he has killed out of the state, "sec. 5, ch. 181, P. L., 1907" (or a bull moose upon payment of a license fee of \$5.00—Sec. 9, Ch. 132, P. L., 1905), or he may cut them up and peddle them out, without a license.

One who lawfully obtains the ownership of game in open time is not criminally liable for having the same in possession in close time afterwards. 88 Me. 385;

76-80; 82-173; 75-289. But having it thus in possession is evidence of its illegal capture. 88 Me. 385.)

WARDENS, THEIR APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES.

Sec. 49. "The governor, with the advice and consent of the 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 removed, and who shall enforce all laws relating to inland game and fisheries, and all rules and regulations in relation thereto, arrest all violators thereof, and prosecute all offenses against the same; said wardens shall have the same power to serve criminal processes against such offenders, and shall be allowed the same fees, as sheriffs, for like services, and 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 to the treasurer of the state with two good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of two thousand dollars approved by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office. Inland fish and game wardens may serve all processes pertaining to the collection of penalties for violation of the inland fish and game laws fish wardens may be appointed inland fish and game wardens and need not give additional bond."

Sec. 51. "Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables, are vested with the powers of inland fish and game wardens and their deputies, and shall receive for their services the same fees."

DEPUTY WARDENS.

Sec. 50. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game may appoint deputy wardens for whose official misconduct and neglect they shall be responsible and

be in writing, and they shall have the same powers and be subject to the same laws, as wardens appointed by the governor and council.

FISH AND GAME WARDENS, FIRE WARDENS.

Chapter 108 of the public laws of 1891 provides that, "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 anyone, 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 controlled and extinguished."

PENALTY FOR FALSELY ASSUMING TO BE A WARDEN OR COMMISSIONER.

Sec. 24, Ch. 123, R. S.

"Whoever falsely assumes to be a justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, or constable, or inland fish and game warden, or a commissioner of inland fisheries and game, and to act as such, or to require any one to aid him in a matter pertaining to the duty of such office, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year, or by fine not exceeding four hundred dollars."

SEARCH AND SEIZURE OF GAME.

Sec. 52, as am. by Ch. 141, P. L., 1905.

"The commissioners and every warden throughout the state shall enforce the provisions of this chapter, and shall seize any game, fish or game birds taken or held in violation of this chapter; and every such officer may arrest, with or without a warrant, any person whom he has reason to believe guilty of a violation thereof, and with or without a warrant, may open, enter and may revoke such appointments at any time. The appointment and discharge of such deputy wardens shall

examine all buildings, camps, vessels, boats, wagons, cars, stages, tents, and other receptacles and places, and examine all boxes, barrels and packages where he has reason to believe that game, fish or game birds taken or held in violation of this chapter are to be found, and seize such game, fish or game birds if any be found therein, but no dwelling-house shall be searched for the above purposes without a warrant and then only in the day time, and no sealed railroad car shall be entered for the above purposes without such warrant. Any magistrate may issue warrants to search, within his jurisdiction, any dwelling-house, in the day time, or any other place at any time, for the purposes above set forth, to any commissioner of inland fisheries and game or any warden, sheriff or any of his deputies; such warrant shall be issued subject to the requirements of section thirteen of chapter one hundred and thirty-three of the revised statutes; provided, however, that the commissioners shall, on or before October first of each year, in writing, notify the superintendents of all transportation companies doing business within the state of the names of the wardens by them designated to exercise the right of search as herein provided, which number shall not exceed four for any one transportation company, and no others shall, except those so designated, be authorized to exercise the powers herein mentioned as to search."

PENALTIES—HOW RECOVERED.

Sec. 53. "Any officer authorized to enforce the inland fish and game laws may recover the penalties for the violation thereof in an action on the case in his own name, the venue to be as in other civil actions, or by complaint or indictment in the name of the state; and such prosecution may be commenced in the county in which the offense was committed, or in any adjoining county, and the plaintiff prevailing shall recover full costs without regard to the amount recovered."

OFFICERS MAY ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

Sec. 54. "Any officer authorized to enforce the inland fish and game laws may, without process, arrest any violator of any of said laws, and shall with reasonable diligence, cause him to be taken before any trial justice or any municipal or police court, in the county where the offense was committed, or in any adjoining county, for a warrant and trial. Jurisdiction in such cases is hereby granted to all trial justices and all other courts to be exercised in the same manner as if the offense 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."

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Sec. 55. "In all prosecutions under this chapter, municipal and police judges and trial justices within their counties have, upon complaint, original and concurrent jurisdiction with the supreme judicial and superior courts."

DISPOSITION OF FINES AND PENALTIES.

Sec. 56. All fines and penalties recovered, or money paid, under any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be paid forthwith to the treasurer of the state, after deducting legal taxable costs; and such money so received by said treasurer shall be expended by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game for the protection of the fish and game of the state."

SERVICE ON CORPORATIONS HOW MADE.

Sec. 57. "In case of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter by a corporation, the warrant

of arrest may be served by an attested copy on the president, secretary, manager or any general agent thereof in the county where the action is pending, and upon return of such warrant so served, the corporation shall be deemed in court and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and any fine imposed may be collected by execution against the property of such corporation; but this section shall not be deemed to exempt any agent or employee from prosecution."

PENALTY FOR DISHONEST LICENSEE.

Sec. 58. "If the holder of any license, certificate, or permit, issued in conformity with any of the provisions of this chapter, shall persistently or flagrantly and knowingly violate or countenance the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, such license certificate or permit may be revoked by the commissioners, after due notice given of the alleged violation, and an opportunity afforded to appear and show cause against the same."

DUTY OF COUNTY ATTORNEYS, ETC.

Sec. 59. "Each county attorney shall prosecute all violations of this chapter occurring within his county, when such cases may come to his knowledge, or when he may be so requested by the commissioners or any officer charged with its enforcement, the same at all times to be subject to the supervision and control of the commissioners."

PARTICIPANTS IN VIOLATION OF GAME LAWS COMPELLED TO TESTIFY.

"Sec. 59. In any prosecution under this chapter, any participant in a violation thereof, when so requested by the county attorney, commissioners, or other officer instituting the prosecution, may be compelled to testify as a witness against any other person charged with

violating the same, but his evidence so given shall not be used against himself in any prosecution for such violation."

DUTY OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CLERKS OF COURTS.

"Sec. 59. Every magistrate or the clerk of the court before whom any prosecution under this chapter is commenced, or shall go on appeal, within twenty days after the trial or dismissal thereof shall report in writing the result thereof and the amount of fines collected, if any, and the disposition thereof to the commissioners, at Augusta."

DUTY OF WARDENS TO MAKE REPORTS.

"Sec. 59. In all cases, the officer making the seizure or sale of fish, game, or birds, shall within ten days thereafter, report all the particulars thereof and an itemized statement of the proceeds, expenses, and fees, and the disposition thereof to the commissioners, at Augusta.

Every warden shall, in the month of December of each year, and at such other times as the commissioners may require, report to the commissioners all violations of, and prosecutions under this chapter, occurring in his district, together with such further information as the commissioners may require. The failure of any person or officer to perform any act, duty, or obligation enjoined upon him by this chapter, shall be deemed a violation thereof."

NON-RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES.

Sec. 22, as am. by Sec. 5, Ch. 132, P. L., 1905

Persons not bona fide residents of the State, and actually domiciled therein, shall not hunt, pursue, take or kill any bull moose or deer, or ducks, partridges, woodcock or other birds or wild animals at any time

without having first procured a license therefor as hereinafter provided. Such licenses shall be issued by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, upon application in writing and payment of fifteen dollars to hunt bull moose, deer, ducks, partridges, woodcock, and other birds and wild animals during their respective open seasons in October, November and December. But to hunt ducks, partridges, woodcock and other birds and wild animals, during their respective open seasons prior to October first, a license fee of five dollars shall be paid annually. A person having paid the fee of five dollars may procure a license to hunt bull moose and deer by paying ten dollars additional. Such license shall entitle the purchaser to take to his home, in addition as now provided, properly tagged with the tag detached from his license, and open to view, ten partridges, ten duck and ten woodcock that he has himself lawfully killed, and under such rules and regulations to be established by the commissioners and approved by the governor and council, as may be required to carry out the true intent of this act and not inconsistent herewith.

All money received for such licenses shall be forthwith paid to the state treasurer, and then expended by the commissioners in the protection of moose and deer under the direction of the governor and council.

Provided, also, that the commissioners of fisheries and game shall have authority to adjust and pay, out of the funds received for such licenses, for actual damage done growing crops by deer.

Provided, also, that the executive council shall, as often as they see fit, examine the books, accounts and vouchers of the commissioners of all moneys received by them for all licenses or other fees and make a report thereon to the governor.

Sec. 23. Each license shall be provided with three coupons, one of which shall permit the transportation of the carcass of one bull moose, or part thereof, and

shall be divided into two sections, lettered "A" and "B" respectively, and shall be called the "moose" coupon; the two other coupons shall permit the transportation of the carcass of one deer, or part thereof, each, and shall be divided into two sections each, lettered "C" and "D" and "E" and "F" respectively, and shall be called the "deer" coupons.

The holder of a non-resident hunter's license shall be entitled to offer for transportation and have transported, within or without this state, by any railroad company, express company, boat, or other transportation company, the carcass of one bull moose, or part of the carcass of one bull moose that he himself has lawfully killed, on the "moose" coupon attached to such license; also the carcass of one deer, or part of the carcass of one deer, that he himself has lawfully killed, on each of the "deer" coupons attached to his said license, by presenting to the agent of any transportation company, his license, with the coupons attached to the license at the time when he shall offer the moose or deer for shipment. The agent receiving the carcass or part of a carcass, for shipment shall, if it is a moose, detach section "A" from the "moose" coupon of the license, cancel the same by writing or stamping thereon the date and place of shipment and his initials, and shall forward the same forthwith to the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, at Augusta, Maine; section "B" of said coupon shall be likewise canceled and shall be attached to the carcass, or part of the carcass, or the bull moose offered for shipment and shall remain attached to the same while it is being transported in this state.

In case of deer received for shipment, the license must be presented to the agent with the coupons attached as aforesaid, and, if but one deer is offered for shipment, the agent shall detach section "C" from the first "deer" coupon and shall cancel it and forward the same to the commissioners of inland fisheries and game as aforesaid, and section "D" of said coupon shall

be likewise cancelled and attached to the carcass of the deer or part thereof, offered for shipment and shall remain attached to the same while it is being transported in this state.

In case two deer are offered for shipment the agent receiving the same for shipment shall detach sections "C" and "E" from the "deer" coupons and after canceling the same shall forward them to the commissioners as aforesaid, and sections "D" and "F" shall be likewise canceled and attached to the carcasses of the deer, or parts thereof, offered for transportation and shall remain attached to the same while it is being transported in this state.

No person shall transport any bull moose or deer, or parts thereof, within the state for any non-resident otherwise than as provided herein.

Any agent, servant or employee of any transportation company, railroad company, express company, boat or common carrier who shall receive for shipment or transport, or have in his possession with intent to ship or transport, any carcass of a bull moose, or part of the same, or any carcass of a deer or part of the same, for a non-resident, except as herein provided, or who shall refuse or neglect to detach the sections of the coupons as herein provided, or who shall fail to forward to the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, at Augusta, Maine, as herein provided, the sections of coupons by him detached, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars and costs for each offense.

Sec. 24. Whoever violates any provision of the two preceding sections, or who shall furnish to another person, or permits another person to have or use any license or coupon issued to him, or change or alter the same in any manner, or who has or uses any license or coupon issued to another person, or any registered guide who knowingly guides any non-resident in hunting who has not a license to hunt as herein provided, shall be pun-

ished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars and costs for each offense.

UNNATURALIZED FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS' HUNTING LICENSES.

Ch. 118, P. L., 1907.

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any *unnaturalized foreign-born person who has not resided within the limits of this State for two years continuously prior to the passage of this act and who is not a taxpayer upon real or personal property within this State*, to hunt in any manner, at any time, or pursue, catch, kill or have in possession any wild animals or birds within the limits of this State, unless he is licensed so to do as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game, upon the application of any unnaturalized foreign-born person who is a resident of any city, town or plantation within the State, and upon the payment of a fee of fifteen dollars, may issue such person a license upon a form to be supplied by them, bearing the name, age and place of residence of the licensee, with a description of him as near as may be, authorizing the said licensee to hunt and kill game birds, game or other wild animals on any lands on which said hunting or killing is not forbidden by law, or by written or printed notices posted thereon by the owner, lessee or occupant thereof. Such license shall be good only for that period of the year when game birds, game or other wild animals may be lawfully killed, and shall authorize the hunting or killing of game only under such restrictions and for such purposes as are imposed or authorized by law. Said licenses shall not be transferable and shall be exhibited upon demand to any of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, and to any game warden or deputy game warden, and to any sheriff, constable, police officer or other officer qualified to serve process.

The fees received from said licenses shall annually be paid into the State treasury and expended by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game for the protection of game and birds.

Sec. 3. If any firearm or firearms are found in the possession of any foreign-born unnaturalized person required to be licensed under the provisions of this act when he is upon the wild lands or woods of the State not having a license as herein provided, it shall be prima facie evidence that such person is hunting in violation of the provisions of this act and he shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars and costs for each offense, and a further penalty of forfeiture to the State of all firearms found in his possession in violation of this section, and any person authorized to enforce the inland fish and game laws is authorized to seize all firearms found in possession in violation of the provisions of this section, and shall forthwith forward them to the commissioners at Augusta, and upon conviction of the person or persons from whom they were seized shall sell them, the proceeds from such sale to be paid to the treasurer of state and expended by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game for the protection of fish and game.

Sec. 4. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs for each offense.

REGISTRATION OF GUIDES.

"Sec. 32. No person shall engage in the business of guiding, either for inland fishing or forest hunting, until he has caused his name, age, and residence to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, and has procured a certificate from said commissioners, setting forth in substance that he is deemed suitable to act as a guide either for inland fishing or forest hunting, or both,

the case may be, under a penalty of fifty dollars and costs for each offense. Each registered guide shall, from time to time, as often as requested by the commissioners, forward, on blanks furnished him by the commissioners, a statement of the number of persons he has guided in inland fishing and forest hunting during the time called for in said statement, the number of days he has been employed as a guide, and such other useful information relative to inland fish and game, forest fires, and the preservation of the forests in the localities where he has guided, as the commissioners may deem of importance to the state, under a penalty of fifty dollars for unreasonably or wilfully refusing to comply with these requirements."

"Sec. 33. Such registration as is provided for in this chapter shall be as follows: the applicant shall apply in writing or personally to the commissioners for registration, or to some person designated by the commissioners, setting forth in his application whether he desires to be registered as a general or local guide; and the commissioners shall, as soon thereafter as may be, register such person as a guide in such class as they shall deem proper, after such investigation as they shall deem proper; but said commissioners may refuse to register any applicant whom they deem unfit to be a guide, and may, for cause shown, after due notice and hearing, cancel any registration by them made, and may advance anyone from the local class to the general class, whenever they shall deem such person qualified to be a general guide. Whenever a guide registered, as provided in this chapter, is convicted of any violation of any of the inland fish and game laws, the commissioners, may, at their discretion cancel his certificate of registration and strike his name from the list of registered guides; but such person may thereafter be registered again at the discretion of the commissioners. Any certificate canceled by virtue of this chapter shall be immediately returned to the commissioners, under a

penalty of fifty dollars for refusal or neglect to comply with this requirement. A fee of one dollar shall be paid annually for the registration as herein provided.

No person shall receive a certificate as a general guide unless he be at least twenty years of age, of good repute, and friendly to the inland fish and game laws, and will discountenance in all proper ways all violations thereof. He shall be thoroughly competent to traverse the hunting grounds in which he is licensed to guide and shall be skilled in the use, management, and handling of such boats or canoes, on lake, pond, or river, as are used in the territory in which he is authorized to guide, and shall be a safe person under all circumstances to be a guide for inland fishing and forest hunting parties. A person may receive a certificate as a local guide who does not, in the judgment of the commissioners, possess all the necessary qualifications of a general guide, yet is deemed suitable to act as such under certain conditions; and guides may be restricted in the territory in which they are permitted to guide. Every non-resident registered as a guide shall pay a fee of twenty dollars; the commissioners may at their discretion refuse to issue any certificates of registration after October twentieth of each year, and every certificate issued shall expire with the calendar year. An official badge for guides may be prepared by the commissioners."

Guide law declared to be constitutional. *State vs. Snowman*. '94 Maine Reports, page 99.

LICENSED CAMP PROPRIETORS AND HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS.

Sec. 31. "No person shall build, occupy, maintain or keep a sporting camp, lodge or place of resort for inland hunting or fishing parties in any place, nor engage in the business of hunting or trapping any of the fur bearing animals of the state in any of the unorganized

townships or wild lands of the state without first procuring a license therefor from the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, and paying a fee therefor of five dollars; and he shall make such report to the commissioners as may be called for; but a license to build, occupy, maintain or keep such sporting camp, lodge or place of resort shall not be granted unless the person applying for the same files with his application therefor, the written consent of the owner or owners of the land or his or their agent upon which such camp, lodge or place of resort is or may be located; and such licensed persons may purchase for consumption in their sporting camps, lodges or places of resort, deer lawfully killed, but they shall keep a record of all such purchases, of whom purchased and the date of the purchase, and on December fifteenth of each year shall make written report thereof to the commissioners under oath; whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall be fined one hundred dollars and costs for each offense; the commissioners, however, may refuse to issue a license or licenses to such person or persons as they deem unsuitable."

(Note.—It has been erroneously claimed that a person keeping a sporting camp or lodge in an organized township is not required to have a license. This is an error. Every person who keeps a camp, lodge or place resorted to by inland fishing or hunting parties is required to procure a license, but this does not apply to one's own private camp or lodge, but to those only who entertain fishermen or hunters for profit; a person having several outlying camps and but one home or main camp requires but one license.)

(Note.—This does not, as has been claimed, prevent the "small boy," or the "big boy," or anybody's boy, or anybody else, from hunting, trapping, or killing bears, foxes, muskrats, mink, or any other fur bearing animal in any organized township of the State in their respective open season.)

TRAPPERS MUST VISIT THEIR TRAPS.

Ch. 160, P. L., 1907.

Sec. 1. Any person setting a trap in any incorporated place shall visit said trap, or cause the same to be visited, at least once in every twenty-four hours and remove therefrom, or cause to be removed, any animal found caught therein.

Sec. 2. No person shall set traps on any cultivated land without first obtaining the written consent of the owner or occupant of the land on which said traps are to be set.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and costs for each offense, to be paid to the state treasurer and credited to the fund for the protection of fish and game.

Municipal and police courts and trial justices shall have original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this act

LICENSED MARKETMEN AND PROVISION DEALERS.

"Section 29 as am. by Ch. 132, P. L., 1905. Sec. 10. Any marketman or provision dealer, having an established place of business in the State, may purchase and have in his possession at his said place of business not more than three deer, lawfully killed or destroyed or any part thereof, at one time, and may sell the same at retail to his local customers, and may sell the heads of such deer to any licensed taxidermist; provided, however, that said marketman or provision dealer, shall have procured a license of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game to carry on said business of buying and selling deer as aforesaid; and provided further, that said marketman shall record in a book kept for that

purpose, and open to the inspection of inland fish and game wardens and the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, the name and residence of each person of whom he purchases any inland game, and the date of such purchase; and if any marketman or provision dealer shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be fined five hundred dollars for each offense, and be prohibited for five years thereafter from the benefits of this section.

All marketmen or provision dealers licensed as aforesaid shall pay to the commissioners, in cities and towns of over three thousand inhabitants, five dollars annually, and three dollars in all other places; or instead of this fee, the commissioners may, at their discretion, issue licenses authorizing the retailing of deer as above specified, on payment of fifty cents for each deer retailed; said marketmen and provision dealers holding these licenses shall, on December fifteenth, make, sign, and send to the commissioners, under oath, a statement setting forth in detail the number of deer by them bought, and of whom bought, and the date of each purchase, during the time covered by their licenses; and whoever fails to make the report required in this section shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars and costs."

LICENSES TO BUY AND SELL SKINS AND HEADS OF DEER AND SKINS OF OTHER WILD ANIMALS.

Sec. 30, as am. by ch. 226, P. L., 1907.

"The commissioners may annually issue licenses to suitable persons to buy and sell or tan deer skins, otter skins, sable skins and fisher skins and the heads of deer if not detached from the skins. Such persons shall keep a record of all such heads and skins purchased, of whom purchased and the date of purchase, and shall report annually to the commissioners. The fee for such

license shall be five dollars for a county license and ten dollars for a State license, to be paid to the commissioners and by them to the treasurer of state; and whoever, licensed as aforesaid, unreasonably and wilfully refuses to make such report, shall be punished by a fine of \$100.00 and costs. Whoever buys such skins and heads without being licensed as above provided, shall be punished by a fine of \$100.00 and costs."

Sec. 2. No non-resident or unnaturalized foreign born resident of this State shall buy and sell the skins of any wild animals without being first licensed therefor and paying a fee to the commissioners of inland fisheries and game of ten dollars; and whoever licensed as aforesaid unreasonably and wilfully refuses to make such report as is provided in the above section shall be punished by a fine of \$100.00 and costs. Whoever buys such skins and heads without being licensed as above provided shall be punished by a fine of \$100.00 and costs.

TAXIDERMISTS.

Sec. 10. "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 the state; and may also issue licenses to suitable persons, whose numbers shall not exceed fifteen at one time, to take, kill, capture, and have in possession any species of birds other than domestic and the eggs and nests thereof for scientific purposes; and for such licenses the applicant shall pay five dollars; but no person thus allowed to take and have in possession birds for scientific purposes, shall sell or offer for sale, or take any compensation for specimens of birds, nests or eggs, or dispose of the same, by gift or otherwise, to be taken from the state, except for exchange of specimens for scientific purposes; and for any violation of the provisions of this

section, such persons shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. This section, however, shall not authorize the killing of any birds nor the taking of any birds' nests or eggs thereof on Sunday; and the commissioners may, for cause, revoke any license authorized by this section. Taxidermists mentioned in this section may at all times have in their possession, at their places of business, fish and game 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. Such licenses may be revoked by said commissioners, at any time after notice and an opportunity for a hearing; such licenses shall be for the term of three years, and each person so licensed shall, on or before December first of each year, make a detailed, written report to the commissioners of all they have done during the year by virtue of such license; and every licensee or carrier violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or of the rules, restrictions, or limitations set out in said license and additions thereto, shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars."

BEWARE OF LEAVING CAMP FIRES BURNING.

Section 55 of chapter seven of the revised statutes.

"Whoever by himself, or by his servant, agent, or guide, or as the servant, agent, or guide of any other person, shall build a camp, cooking, or other fire, or use an abandoned camp, cooking or other fire in or adjacent to any woods in this state, shall, before leaving such fire, totally extinguish the same, and upon failure to do so such person shall be punished by a fine of fifty dol-

lars, provided that such fires built upon the sea beach in such situation that they cannot spread into forest wood or cultivated lands or meadows, shall not be construed as prohibited by this act. One-half of any fine imposed and collected under this section shall be paid to the complainant."

THE LACEY BILL.

The Act of Congress, approved May 25, 1900, has given new interest to the restrictions imposed by the various states for the protection of game.

This act supplements existing state laws by prohibiting the shipment from one state to another of game or birds killed in violation of local laws, and by subjecting birds and game brought into a state to the same restrictions as those prescribed for game and birds produced within that state.

This law is regarded as one of the most important ones yet enacted in the interests of game and bird protection.

This federal game law, it can readily be seen, is additional protection to existing state game laws. With good laws well executed, the craft of law evader falls into disrepute. This federal game law will prove an additional check to violators of the state game laws.

The violator of the law has heretofore not had much to fear, if the game was once got out of the state, consequently state game laws have not been sufficiently far reaching.

I submit herewith sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Act above referred to for the information of shippers, dealers and others:

"AN ACT TO ENLARGE THE POWERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PROHIBIT THE TRANSPORTATION BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE OF GAME KILLED IN VIOLATION OF LOCAL LAWS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deliver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one state or territory to another state or territory, or from any state or territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the state, territory or district in which the same were killed; provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the state, territory or district in which the same are killed.

Sec. 4. That all packages containing such dead animals, birds or parts thereof, when shipped by interstate commerce, as provided in section one of this act, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of such packages. For each evasion or violation of this act the shippers shall, upon conviction, pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of this act shall, upon conviction, pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of

any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals and birds had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

This act shall not prevent any importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowl."

APPENDIX.

FROM "CARLETON'S DIGEST."

BLANK COMPLAINTS.

(Note. There is not uniformity of blank complaints and warrants sold and in use. All of them, so far as I have observed are good. The many complaints that are quashed or dismissed by the courts on appeal are generally defective in that the offense sought to be charged is not legally stated. By following closely these forms no mistake can be made.)

SKELETON COMPLAINT WHICH MAY BE INSERTED IN ANY WARRANT.

Form I.

STATE OF MAINE.

County ofss.

To Esquire, a trial justice in and for the county of....., L. T. of, in the county of, in behalf of said state on oath complains that C. D. of in the county of on the day of A. D. 19.. at in the county of *did unlawfully hunt, chase, catch, kill and have in possession one caribou and parts thereof.

*against the peace of said state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

Wherefore, the said L. T. prays that the said C. D. may be apprehended and held to answer by this complaint, and be further dealt with relative to the same according to law.

Dated at in said county of this day of A. D. 19

..... Trial Justice.

STATE OF MAINE.

County of ss. Then the above named L. T. ... personally appeared and made oath to the truth of the above complaint.

Before me, Trial Justice.

Warrant.

STATE OF MAINE.

County of ss.

To the sheriff of said county of, or either of his deputies, and to either of the constables in any town in said county, or to any inland fish and game warden, (L. S.)

Greeting:

You are hereby required, in the name of the state of Maine, forthwith to arrest and bring before me, the subscriber, a trial justice in and for said county, or to some other trial justice in and for said county, the said C. D. named in the foregoing complaint, which is referred to as a part of this warrant, to answer to said state for the offense set forth in said complaint of said L. T., this day made on oath before me, said justice; and to summon and both of said, to appear and give evidence touching the subject matter of said complaint when and where you shall have the respondent.

Given under my hand and seal at in said county of, the day of in the year, A. D. 19..

..... Trial Justice.

No. 2. Taking game or birds on Sunday.

Follow No. 1 to first *, then say "did then and there hunt, chase, catch and kill one deer" (or one moose or one pair of game birds as the case may be) then close as in No. 1 from second *.

No. 3. Taking trout in close time.

"On the day of fished for and took fifteen trout, the same not being blueback trout; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 4. Exposing fish for sale in close time.

On the day of had in his possession with intent to sell, and did expose for sale, three landlocked salmon; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 5. Killing trout less than five inches in length.

With force and arms caught, killed and destroyed ten trout, each of which was less than five inches in length; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 6. Using a trawl, weir, hedge, trap, etc., in capture of fresh water fish.

With force and arms used a trawl, (or whatever the device may be) for the capture of black bass, and then and there captured twelve black bass with said trawl from the pond in said, the same being a fresh water pond, and said black bass being fresh water fish; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 7. Hunting and killing deer with dogs.

With force and arms did hunt with dogs and with them did kill and destroy one deer; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 8. Killing deer in close time.

With force and arms killed and destroyed one deer; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 9. Killing more than two deer.

Then and there with force and arms did kill and destroy and have in his possession between the first day of October and the fifteenth day of December, to wit on the day of November, A. D. three deer.

No. 10. Transporting carcass of deer killed in close time.

Transported from to the carcass of a deer which was killed between the fifteenth day of December and the first day of October, to wit on the day of September, against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 11. Transporting part of a moose, privily.

Transported part of a moose, to wit..... from to, the same not being open to view, or plainly labelled with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and not being accompanied by the owner thereof, and not having then and there the evidence of the sex of the moose attached thereto.

No. 12. Provision dealer selling deer at retail without license.

Then and there being a provision dealer having an established place of business, said, and not having procured a license of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game to carry on the business of buying and selling deer, had in his possession three deer, and then and there sold the same at retail to his local customers, against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 13. Having a jack-light in possession in hunters' camp or lodge.

Then and there in a certain camp, lodge, and place of resort for hunters called had in his possession a jack-light, so called; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 14. Taking partridge with snare, etc.

With force and arms did take one partridge with a snare or trap (or whatever the device may be;) against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 15. For keeping a sporting camp, lodge, or place of resort without being licensed.

Did then and there keep a sporting camp, lodge and place of resort for inland hunting and fishing parties, and not having procured a license therefor from the commissioners of inland fisheries and game; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING WITHOUT BEING LICENSED.

No. 16. Did then and there engage in the business of hunting and trapping the fur bearing animals of the

state, saidbeing an unorganized township and on the wild lands of the state, and not having procured a license therefor from the commissioners of inland fisheries and game; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

No. 17. Guiding without a license.

Did on theday of A. D. 19.., and on divers other days between said day of A. D. 19.., and the day of the signing of this complaint, at..... in the county of..... unlawfully engage in the business of guiding for inland fishing and forest hunting, and not being then and there a registered guide either for inland fishing or forest hunting, and not having before engaging in the business of guiding as aforesaid caused his name, age and residence to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, and not having then and there procured a certificate from said commissioners setting forth in substance that he is deemed suitable to act as a local or a general guide either for inland fishing or forest hunting; against, etc., and contrary, etc.

(Form of petition to close streams, lakes or ponds)

To the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.
Augusta, Me.

The undersigned, residents and taxpayers of in the county of, respectfully represent that in our judgment the best interests of the State require that there should be additional close time on the following described waters, viz:.....

(Here fully describe them.)

We therefore ask that such action be taken by your board, after notice and hearing, as you shall deem best, in accordance with the statutes in such case made and provided.

Dated at this day of A.D., 19..,
Name Residence Occupation.

.....

FEES.

The fees for wardens and trial justices are the same in all fish and game cases as for sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and trial justices in other criminal actions.

FEES OF TRIAL JUSTICES.

Receiving complaint and issuing warrant in criminal cases	50c
Entering complaint in criminal prosecution, swearing witnesses, rendering and recording judgment, examining, allowing and taxing costs, and filing the papers	75c
Trial of an issue in criminal case	80c
When more than one day is used in the trial, for each day after the first actually employed	\$2 00
Recognizing persons charged with crimes for their appearance at the supreme judicial or superior courts, and for certifying and returning the same, with or without sureties,	25c
Mittimus for the commitment of any person on a criminal accusation	25c

OFFICERS' FEES.

Service of warrant	50c
Travel per mile (one way)	12c
Summoning one witness	50c
Travel for summoning witnesses per mile (one way)	12c
Conveyance of prisoner (5 miles)	\$1 00
Attending court 24 hours	1 50

An aid may be employed when necessary and allowed compensation. Witnesses are entitled to 12c per mile, one way, and 50c per day for attendance. Wardens may compel bystanders or onlookers to aid them in making an arrest. R. S., ch. 82, sec. 70.

DEFINITION.

TRIBUTARIES.

(Note.—What are the tributaries to a lake or pond? One lake or pond is not a tributary to another lake or pond, within the meaning of the law. "Tributary," taken in its ordinary meaning, means "paying tribute to"—"serving to increase"—in geography, "a stream which contributes to another body of water,"—"a branch or affluent,"—from which it follows that the tributaries to a lake or pond are all of its contributory streams, but not another lake or pond.)

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CARLETON'S

State of Maine

Sportsman's Journal

Devoted to the Inland Sea
and Shore Fisheries, Game,
Summer Tourists and For-
estry Interests of Maine
Published by the Sports-
man's Journal Publishing
Company, Augusta, Maine

No Fakes True Infor-
mation All Sportsmen
Want It

Laws Printed Every Month

SECOND EDITION

Carleton's Pathfinder and Gazetteer



OF THE HUNTING, FISHING AND SUM-
MER RESORTS OF THE STATE OF MAINE



TOGETHER WITH A DIGEST OF THE
LAWS PERTAINING TO INLAND FISH-
ERIES AND GAME.....



BY

L. T. CARLETON, Chairman
OF THE
FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

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BY L. T. CARLETON, CHAIRMAN
OF THE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

*To the ever increasing thousands of true sportsmen,
summer visitors and tourists who annually come among
us, and whom the State of Maine gladly welcomes
within her borders, this Gazetteer and Pathfinder of the
Hunting, Summer and Fishing Resorts of the State of
Maine is respectfully dedicated by the author.*

Augusta, Maine, May 1st, 1906.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

The Pathfinder and Gazetteer of the Fishing, Hunting and Summer Resorts of the State of Maine, together with a Digest of the laws pertaining to Inland Fisheries and Game, which now appears for the first time, is intended to help the sportsman, tourist, and summer visitor to Maine in planning his vacation and disposing of his time to the best advantage, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the section of this State he visits, and get the most possible enjoyment in the time he can spend in vacation, or on a fishing or hunting trip.

Many publications have been issued from time to time advertising some of the more prominent hunting and fishing resorts of the State of Maine, all of them no doubt good, but in each case only sections of the State are alluded to, and were issued by parties particularly interested in the particular section advertised.

This book deals with the entire State, and is authoritative, and it is believed that there will be found in every locality substantially what is herein stated,—I have not exaggerated in the least. Sportsmen with limited means, who cannot afford to stop at high priced hotels, will find herein where there are good fishing and hunting resorts, where the expenses can be kept within the means of a large class who cannot afford to patronize the highest priced hotels.

The writer is L. T. Carleton, Chairman of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game of the State of Maine.

No one is better aware than the writer himself of the imperfections almost inseparable from the first edition of a guide-book.

In the preparation of this book the writer has received most material aid from many old hunters, trappers, guides, sporting camp proprietors, railroad officials, hotel proprietors, and the press of the State, and to these he particularly desires to express his acknowledgment.

"Go, little book. God send thee good passage."

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

I was well aware when I decided to publish the first or abridged edition of this book that a great deal had been said and published in one way and another about the summer, fishing and hunting resorts of the State of Maine, and many of them had been eloquently and truthfully described, so far as it was possible for language to do so. Many booklets had been published, and thousands and hundreds of thousands of circulars distributed throughout the country.

I was not then, nor am I yet, aware of any publication attempting to deal with the entire State in this respect.

That there is an urgent demand for a reliable description of each lake and each pond where good fishing can be had, of each summer resort and each hunting locality where big game abounds, the proper route to reach these places, and full and reliable information in relation to them, is abundantly proven by the favor with which my abridged edition was received by the public, and the calls I have been constantly receiving for copies of it which I have been unable to supply.

A gentleman from Philadelphia writes, "The Pathfinder came to hand—it is elegant—no doubt you have been overwhelmed with thanks for issuing it." The "thanks" were quite acceptable and fully appreciated,—these, however, have been the extent of my compensation, as the entire edition of 10,000 copies were distributed to the public free at Boston and New York.

I do not make any claim to any special qualifications in the direction of descriptive writing.

When it is taken into consideration that the area of the State of Maine comprises nearly, if not quite, thirty-two thousand square miles, (some authors place it at thirty-five thousand square miles), and that twenty-two thousand square miles of it are water, or in the wilderness state,—that there are over one thousand eight hundred lakes and ponds, and more than six thousand rivers and streams of considerable size, and two thousand four hundred and eighty-six miles of coast line, one can realize something of the amount of labor involved in writing an accurate and reliable pathfinder of the summer, fishing and hunting resorts situated in this vast territory. I

have sought first of all to give truthful, reliable information, without rhetoric or embellishment.

I said in the preface to the first edition "that no one was better aware than the author himself of the imperfections necessarily attendant upon the first edition of a guide-book."

Several new features have been added, descriptive of hunting and fishing trips in a narrative and interesting form, and altogether I am convinced that no sportsman or tourist can well afford to be without it if they contemplate a pleasure trip to Maine.

"Go, little book,

"God send thee good passage."

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

The State of Maine is the easternmost portion of the United States of America, and lies between 43 degs. 6 min. and 47 degs. 27 min., 33 sec. N. Lat.; between 66 degs. 56 min. 48 sec. and 71 degs. 6 min. 41 sec. W. Lon. The 45th parallel crosses the State within 30 miles of its geographical center. This position is almost precisely equidistant betwixt the equator and the pole. In consequence of this position the winds of Maine are variable, not constant like those of the tropics, nor periodical like those of the Indian peninsulas. They prevail during the year for a longer or shorter time from every quarter of the compass. The draft rarely prevails from any one compass point for more than two or three days successively, so that the various climatic phases attendant upon change of wind follow one another in rapid succession.

It further results from the geographic position of the State that rains in Maine are non-periodic. The mean elevation of a country is one of the most difficult of its physical conditions to ascertain. After exploring all sources of information I have concluded that the figures 600 feet nearly express the mean height of the State of Maine above the sea. The mean or average temperature of the State is 62 deg. 43 min., while in the northern sections covered by forests it is considerably lower than this.

Extent of Forest and Water Surfaces of Maine.

The following table gives a tolerably close approximation:

Area of the State.....	35,000 sq. miles.
Approximate area of lakes, ponds and river surfaces	3,200 " "
Total land surface.....	31,800 " "
In farms	9,000 " "
In the wilderness state, therefore.....	22,800 " "

Primeval Woods.

"The primeval woods of Maine cover an extent seven times that of the famous 'Black Forest' of Germany at its largest expanse in modern times. The States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware could be lost together in our northern forests, and still have about each a margin of wilderness sufficiently wide to make its exploration without a registered guide a work of desperate adventure."

Brooks and Streams.

There are 6000 streams represented upon the State map. These ramifying into innumerable branches thread the surface of the State by a fine network of brooks, so that in all parts it seems alive and in motion with running waters, a distinctive and characteristic feature, which strikes the attention of sportsmen; there are upward of 1800 lakes and ponds within the confines of the State, some of them being large, while all of them are beautifully situated, and very accessible, and in nearly all of them are found the square-tailed trout, and in a large proportion of them the land-locked salmon, togue, black bass, white fish and white perch.

Principal Lakes, Etc.

Lake Sebago, in the southern part, near the city of Portland, the metropolis of Maine, is a magnificent sheet of water. In Kennebec county, Cobbosseecontee, Annabessacook and Maranocook comprise a system of lakes; the famous chain of Belgrade lakes and ponds, wonderful in resources, are the delight of thousands of sportsmen. Moosehead Lake, Maine's great inland sea, 40 miles in length, is known the country over, and the Rangeley lakes are dear to the hearts of fishermen in nearly every state in America. The Allegash, in Aroostook county, is one of the most beautiful rivers in Maine, passing through the very heart of a virgin forest. It winds its way through lakes and ponds for more than a hundred miles until it makes its junction with the St. John river, which penetrates a country of surpassing loveliness. Square Lake in the same county, and Grand Lake and the St. Croix waters, in Washington county, are famed for their beauty and attractiveness.

Area of Lakes, Ponds and Rivers.

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

The Mountains and Valleys of Maine.

The number of these, large and small, is, of course, indefinitely great. The loftiest single summit in Maine is Mt. Katahdin, 5388 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys partake of the plain rather than of the ravine character. They consist mainly of broad tracts of country. Their surface is variously broken and diversified by local elevations and depressions.

THE LAND OF THE TOURIST AND SPORTSMAN.

General Observations.

There is not in all our borders a dangerous animal, ravenous reptile or poisonous insect. A person may camp under his blanket anywhere in perfect security and safety.

The State of Maine has long enjoyed an unchallenged reputation as pre-eminently a land for the sportsman. From the New Hampshire line, where the Piscataqua River separates the two commonwealths, to the Canadian border on the north and west, it is undoubtedly true that there is more big game and good fishing to the square mile than in any other available state or country, for the huntsman and angler. Other states and other countries may offer inducements to the seeker after pleasure on land and water, but none in greater measure than this State. Fishing is free everywhere in the State of Maine; that is, there is no license fee required to fish in open season. No part of America where game and fish abound is more easily reached, and there are few trips indeed where the expenditure can be kept within such reasonable bounds. Within easy and quick railway connection with Boston, New York and Montreal, the sportsman may alight in the center of the hunting and fishing regions, and in many instances at the very door of his camp or lodge. At all times during his stay he is within easy reach of the mail and telegraph lines, and so, while apart from the busy world, he may yet be in touch with it so far as occasion may require, or his inclination prompt him. The Bangor & Aroostook, the Washington County, the Portland & Rumford Falls, the Phillips & Rangeley, a portion of the Grand Trunk line, the Canadian Pacific, the Somerset, and the Maine Central Railroads run directly through the territory where as fine sport as there is in the State is to be found.

In the variety and plentitude of sport obtainable, at the minimum of expense and trouble, Maine has no rival. Some sportsmen are not content to rough it, however richly they may be rewarded, but require all the accessories of civilization that can reasonably be obtained. Others regard the camp and inconveniences and the complete change in mode of living as additional attractions in the search for and capture of their game. Either of these classes can find what they are in search of. The entire State of Maine is one intricate network of waterways, which not only form, amidst delightful scenery, the grandest canoe routes of the world, but give ready means of communication throughout the whole territory. The most

remote forests are accessible. Railways lead to their very portals, where visitors, whether anglers, hunters or tourists, are able to arrange for guides and camp outfits, etc., at reasonable rates. It is possible, whatever the enthusiast's desires may be, whether for the kingly moose, the deer, or smaller game, whether for the lordly salmon, the togue, or brook trout, to have them fully gratified in this great domain, whose labyrinths and waters afford the most glorious outings.

That the forests of Maine are filled with moose, deer, birds, ruffed grouse and other game; and the lakes, ponds and streams teem with land-locked salmon, trout, togue, black bass and white perch, is a matter of common knowledge.

Moose, Deer, Bears and Fish Taken in a Year.

A glance at the official records is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical on this point. From returns from the 2000 registered guides (it takes this large number of skilled guides to accompany the sportsmen), there were 300 moose, 20,000 deer, 200 bears and 100 tons of fish taken by sportsmen whom the guides guided in the year 1905, besides many thousands of partridge, woodcock and duck.

Startling as these figures appear, it is the sober truth, and we are assured from all reports that fish and game are on the increase, and it only needs the assiduous efforts of the sportsman to take the limit allowed by law.

Policy of the State.

The legislatures of the past few years have wisely aided the fish and game commissioners in their efforts to preserve and increase the supply of fish and game in the State by liberal appropriations for that purpose. As a result of this far-sighted policy, it can truthfully be said that there is no part of this great country where the fisherman and the hunter can obtain so much enjoyment, and be more amply repaid for time and effort expended, than in the State of Maine. Within its borders the devotees of the rod and gun may find infinite pleasure during the fishing and hunting seasons.

The State of Maine cordially invites true sportsmen to come to Maine to hunt and to fish, confident that they will be pleased with their trip and treatment.

THE FISHING, HUNTING AND SUMMER RESORTS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

For convenience these are taken up by counties in alphabetical order.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Is situated in the southwestern part of the State, and contains eleven towns and two cities; it is bounded on the north by Franklin and Oxford, east by Kennebec and Sagadahoc, south by Cumberland, and west by Oxford and Cumberland counties.

Auburn is the shire town, on the Maine Central, Grand Trunk, and Portland, Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroads, 34 miles from Portland.

Lewiston is the principal city, on the opposite side of the Androscoggin river from Auburn, terminus also of the Portland, Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes, and branch of Grand Trunk Railroad from Montreal.

Railroad Connections.

The Maine Central Railroad extends through this county, from Portland in Cumberland county to Waterville in Kennebec county, passing Danville Jct., where it crosses the Grand Trunk R. R., thence to Rumford Jct., where the Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad connects with it, thence to Auburn, Lewiston, Greene, Leeds Jct., where connection is made with the Farmington Branch of the Maine Central R. R., thence to Monmouth, Winthrop, and Belgrade to Waterville, where it connects with the main route.

At Leeds Jct. take the Farmington Branch, passing through Leeds, Livermore, East Livermore to Jay, Wilton and Farmington, in Franklin county.

From Lewiston a branch of the Maine Central Railroad extends via Lisbon, Lisbon Falls, to Brunswick, on the main line.

The Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath Street Railway runs from Auburn and Lewiston to Sabattus, Lisbon, Lisbon Falls, Brunswick, and to Bath in Sagadahoc county, and the Auburn & Turner road to Turner and intermediate points.

The Portland, Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes R. R. runs from Lewiston to Auburn, Rumford Jct., Poland Springs Station, Poland, Mechanic Falls, and West Minot, in this county, and via Bemis to Oquossoc, the terminus of this line at the outlet of Rangeley lake, one of the great lakes of the Rangeley system.

The Grand Trunk Railroad from Portland to Montreal, and also from Auburn, runs through this county. Coming from Portland at Danville Junction in this county you take coaches for the POLAND SPRING HOUSE.

It will be noticed that Lewiston and Auburn are great railroad centers.

Principal Hotels.

Auburn—Elm House, 37 Court St.; Maine Hotel, 133 Main St. Grand View House, West Auburn (summer resort).

Lewiston—Dewitt House, Exchange Hotel and Hotel Rockingham.

Lisbon—Lisbon House, Lisbon Villa.

Lisbon Falls—River View House.

Poland—(South) POLAND SPRING HOUSE AND MAN-
SION HOUSE. Summer hotels: (South) Walker's Cottage
Shellinger House; (West) Lake View Cottage; (Empire) Empire
Farm; Summit Spring Hotel.

Fishing Resorts.

There are 29 lakes and ponds in this county.

Fishing as soon as the ice is out of the lakes and ponds in the spring.

Lake Auburn.

Lake Auburn, 4 m. l., 3 m. w., is the principal lake and fishing resort; it contains an abundance of speckled, square-tailed, brook trout, and landlocked salmon, also black bass, white perch and pickerel. Catches of trout or salmon are not always certain on account of the abundance of natural food for these fish in this lake but often good catches are made, and the trout or salmon caught are usually of extra large size, beautiful, ideal specimens. These are caught by trolling, "still fishing" and with the fly. There is great fly fishing here usually in September.

One of the State Fish Hatcheries and Feeding Stations is located on an inlet to this lake, and thousands visit it annually; it is being yearly stocked with trout and salmon from this Feeding Station

and must needs continue to be a desirable resort for the fisherman. It is an ideal lake, in the midst of a thriving farming community. The Lewiston and Auburn water supply is taken from this lake.

How to Get There.

Leaving Boston in the morning (see M. C. R. R. summer time table in appendix) you will arrive in Auburn or Lewiston a little after noon of the same day; take electric cars or carriage to the shore of the lake 3 m., a beautiful drive. Boats and guides can usually be procured, but the sportsman, if possible, should have these engaged in advance. The hotels in Auburn or Lewiston are good. These cities are both interesting and beautiful, full of life, energy and push.

Sabattus Pond.

SABATTUS POND, 6 m. l. 5 m. from Lewiston, on M. C. R. R., or Lewiston, Bath and Brunswick Electric Railroad. This is a beautiful lake and the black bass and pickerel fishing is unexcelled. There are also some trout and landlocked salmon taken each year. Good accommodations can usually be had. It is a favorite resort as it can be reached in a short time by either steam or electric cars.

Sabbath Day Pond.

SABBATH DAY POND, in New Gloucester, Cumb. Co., 2 m. l., a most lovely pond, and containing large specimens of trout and some landlocked salmon, may be reached by carriage drive of about 5 m. from Auburn. This is a favorite resort for a few days or a week of early spring fishing.

Taylor Pond.

TAYLOR POND, in Auburn, about three miles from the city, reached by carriage, is about 3 m. l. and contains trout and landlocked salmon,—a favorite fishing resort for a lake of its size.

Poland Spring and Poland Spring House.

The world wide famous POLAND SPRING AND POLAND SPRING HOUSE are situated in Poland in this county. Take coaches or automobiles at Danville Jct., on M. C. R. R., 30 m. from Portland, 145 m. from Boston, for Poland Spring and House,—a delightful ride of a few miles brings you to this most popular of all summer resorts. Good fishing in the vicinity, but the scenery, the "Health Giving Spring," the hotel, are the principal features.

There are some half-dozen lakes and ponds easily reached from here by lovely carriage drives, where the tourist or sportsman will find black bass, pickerel, trout or landlocked salmon fishing, the principal ones of which are Poland, Worthley, Middle Range, Upper Range, Trip, Thompson, Sabbath Day and Taylor ponds, and Lake Auburn, heretofore described.

Brook trout fishing can be enjoyed to a considerable extent.

Round and Sutherland Ponds.

ROUND AND SUTHERLAND PONDS, in Webster, reached from Lewiston or Auburn, 9 m. by carriage.

Brettuns and Bartlett Ponds.

BRETTUNS AND BARTLETT PONDS in Livermore, trout fishing, reached from Auburn by stage or carriage, 20 m., or from Canton, Oxford county.

Little Wilson Pond.

LITTLE WILSON AND SANDY BOTTOM PONDS, in Turner, bass and trout fishing, reached by stage or carriage from Auburn, 12 m. on electric railroad.

There are also quite a number of trout brooks in the vicinity of these ponds where brook fishing to some extent may be enjoyed.

Hunting.

No moose. Open time on deer during October. Ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting in their season.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Aroostook county is situated in the northeasternmost part of the State; bounded on the north by the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec; east by the Province of New Brunswick; south by the counties of Washington, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Somerset; west by the Province of Quebec. Contains 6800 square miles. One of the four principal counties where moose are found and one of the eight principal counties abounding in deer. Contains 41 towns, 30 organized plantations which are mostly wild lands, and 104 wild land townships, more than 200 lakes and thousands of streams, and is called the "Garden of the State of Maine."

Houlton, the shire town, is 140 miles from Bangor, on the B. & A. R. R., 392 miles from Boston. All sections of easy access from Houlton by railroad, stage or carriage. Terminus of branch of C. P. Ry. from St. Stephens, N. B., (Calais), and St. John, connecting at Vanceboro with M. C. R. R. from Bangor and Portland. Caribou is one of the principal towns, 61 miles from Houlton. Ashland is on B. & A. R. R., 42 miles from Ashland Junct. Ft. Fairfield, terminus of branch of B. & A. R. R., 54 miles from Houlton. Van Buren, on B. & A. R. R., 80 miles from Houlton. Fort Kent is 82 miles from Ashland Jct., on B. & A. R. R.

FISHING RESORTS.

Aroostook River and Streams.

Aroostook River in many places affords excellent fishing for trout and salmon.

At Fort Fairfield, near the Canadian border, salmon and trout may be caught at the Falls. Johnson brook and Fitzherbert brook tributaries afford usually very good trout fishing.

At Caribou there is a salmon pool below the dam, which might afford rare sport for the angler were it not for the fact that many delight in spearing and netting at all times. It would keep half a dozen wardens busy to stop them and public sentiment does not appear to be as much against this nefarious practice as it ought to be.

Madawaska river empties into the Aroostook, a few miles below Caribou. Its tributaries,—Cain, Greenlaw, Brandy, Malveston, Halfway, Black, Johnson, Bearsley, Armstrong and other smaller brooks,—are said to furnish some very fine catches of trout, while at Caribou the angler will do well to try his luck in Hardwood, Otter and Caribou brooks. Farther up the river, before Ashland is reached, are a dozen or more very sizable trout streams.

Ashland on the Aroostook river is a central place for fishing as well as hunting. The Big Machias river empties into the Aroostook nearby Ashland, with a dozen or more tributaries of fairly good size, and good trout streams, with several ponds available for fishing.

Masardis, above Ashland, is another convenient stopping place to be in the midst of trout streams and ponds.

Following up the Aroostook river from the town, fully fifty trout streams and many ponds are reached and good trout fishing will be found. Various good fishing resorts may be easily reached south of the Aroostook River System, from stations along the railroad from Norcross to Houlton.

Fort Kent, Fish and Allegash and St. John's Rivers.

At Fort Kent, Fish river empties into the St. John's river. One may go in any direction and easily find good fishing or hunting—fishing in stream or lake. Eagle, Square, Cross, Long and Mud lakes with their tributaries afford as good fishing as can be found anywhere.

Madawaska Lakes.

MADAWASKA LAKES, each two miles long, one mile wide. 17 miles from Caribou, 78 miles from Houlton, two miles from station on B. & A. R. R. Good trout and salmon fishing. Inlets good trout fishing. No regular sporting camps.

Square Lake.

SQUARE LAKE, twelve miles long, four miles wide. Reached via Van Buren branch of B. & A. R. R., 14 miles—nine by good road, five miles by buckboard, or 10 miles by wagon and six miles by boat. Good landlocked salmon, trout and togue fishing. Excellent trout fishing in inlets, also in outlet for many miles. May also be reached from Caribou, 25 miles by stage road, also from Eagle Lake Station on B. & A. R. R., Fort Kent Branch. D. L. Cummings' sporting camps located here. Guides. This lake is part of the famous Fish River waters.

Spider Lake.

The Spider Lake region, a favorite hunting, fishing and camping section, may be reached via Masardis by canoe up the Aroostook River, with a short carry at the end of the journey. About two days are required to make the trip from either way, but the Moose-

head Lake route is generally recommended. To reach this region by the Moosehead Lake route you go by canoe down the West Branch of the Penobscot to Chesuncook lake, thence up Umbazooksus stream, across Umbazooksus lake to Mud pond carry, thence to Mud pond. This is the only carry. From Mud pond you go through Chamberlain and Eagle lakes and across Churchill lake to Spider stream, which runs from Spider lake to Churchill lake. At Spider lake are located the popular sporting camps of Arbo & Libby. They make a specialty of the Allegash canoe trip.

Cross Lake.

CROSS LAKE, ten miles long, one and one-half miles wide, reached from station on B. & A. R. R., ten miles, or wagon road 26 miles from Caribou. Good trout, togue and extra landlocked salmon and fine spring fishing. Accommodations: D. L. Cummings' sporting camp. Guides.

Mud Lake.

MUD LAKE, two miles from Cross Lake, three miles long, one mile wide. Good trout fishing. Fine fly fishing in outlet. Guides.

Long Lake.

LONG LAKE, with Thoroughfare, ten miles long, three miles wide; beautiful lake, in midst of settlement of old Acadians. Good spring fishing for trout, togue and landlocked salmon. Thirty-two miles from Caribou, 26 miles by team, and six miles by boat or canoe. Guides. Easiest reached from Fort Kent.

Eagle Lake.

EAGLE LAKE, outlet of which is Fish River, 18 miles long, two miles wide, reached from Square Lake, 10 miles, or from Eagle Lake Station on B. & A. R. R. Good trout, togue and landlocked salmon fishing. Guides. D. L. Cummings' sporting camps reached from here.

Long Lakes.

LONG or CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, eighteen miles long, three miles wide; five miles from Cross Lake, through Thoroughfare, reached by canoe, or by stage from Van Buren, 10 miles. Extra trout and togue fishing, fine brook trout fishing in inlets. This lake is two miles from Eagle Lake, nine miles from Portage Lake by water.

JOE NADEAU—LONG LAKE, nine miles long, one and one-half miles wide, extra trout and togue fishing, fine brook trout fishing in inlets; two miles from Eagle Lake, nine miles from Portage Lake.

Portage Lake.

PORTAGE LAKE, seven miles long, three miles wide, reached from Portage Lake Station on B. & A. R. R.; very good trout or landlocked salmon fishing; steamboat in lake. Orcutt's sporting camp here. Guides.

Big Fish Lake.

BIG FISH LAKE, eight miles long, two miles wide, 29 miles from Ashland, extra trout, togue and landlocked salmon fishing, route, from Portage Lake Station 19 miles by canoe on river; camps and guides; good brook trout fishing in inlets.

Several small lakes are reached from Big Fish Lake that have good trout fishing, one of which is Carr Pond.

Big Machias Lake.

BIG MACHIAS LAKE, twenty miles from Ashland, three miles long, one and one-half miles wide, buckboard road; good trout and fly fishing; camps and guides.

Three miles from this lake is Clayton Lake, and eight miles Pratt Lake; buckboard road; very good trout fishing. This is on Aroostook River waters. Guides.

Pleasant Pond.

PLEASANT POND, four miles long, one mile wide, five miles from Island Falls Station on B. & A. R. R., by team; good trout fishing.

Mattawamkeag Lake.

MATTAWAMKEAG LAKE, five and one-half miles long, two and one-half miles wide, same distance from this station; trout and landlocked salmon fishing.

Rockabema Lake.

ROCKABEMA LAKE, one and one-half miles long, three-fourths mile wide, on West Branch Mattawamkeag river, 16 miles from Smyrna Mills R. R. station; fine trout fishing; good brook trout fishing.

Drew Lake.

DREW LAKE, three miles from New Limerick station, B. & A. R. R., landlocked salmon and trout fishing good.

St. Croix Lake.

ST. CROIX LAKE, four miles long, one mile wide, on St. Croix Stream. Lake View station on B. & A. R. R. three miles from lake; trout fishing.

Squaw-Pan Lake.

SQUAW-PAN LAKE, nine miles long, two miles wide. Station near the lake. This lake and stream are famous fishing grounds. Have been heavily stocked with landlocked salmon and trout from the State Hatchery at Caribou.

Molunkus Lake.

MOLUNKUS LAKE, three miles long, two miles wide. Eight miles from Mattawamkeag station on M. C. R. R.; good trout fishing; reached by team; guides at Mattawamkeag; brook trout fishing.

Pitlock Lake.

PITLOCK LAKE, on Pitlock Brook, four miles long, two miles wide, 14 miles from Pitlock station on M. C. R. R., reached by team; good trout fishing in lake and stream; guides at Pitlock.

As will be noticed by a glance at the total number of lakes and ponds in this county, there are many to which I have not called particular attention, of small size and accessible, all filled with trout or landlocked salmon.

The elevations at the above named lakes and ponds will average about 1600 feet. The scenery and surroundings are grand.

Hunting Resorts.

It may be said, generally, that this county is one vast deer park, and the sportsman can hardly fail to get his complement of two deer in any town in the county, while it is a favorite hunting ground for moose. Generally, the hotels are good, homelike and comfortable, and registered guides can be procured in any town.

Moose.

There is no game animal so persistently sought after or hunted, or regarded as so grand a trophy when captured in the chase, as

the Maine moose. No labor or expense is considered too great, by many sportsmen, for their capture. It should be understood that it is no child's play to secure a moose. Many try, some succeed. The number of moose in the United States is not large, for the region they inhabit is comparatively very small. Within the borders of the State of Maine probably stand more moose than can be found in all North America outside of its limits, in regions accessible to sportsmen and hunters. A great deal of the best breeding and feeding grounds are along the Canadian border, hundreds of miles in extent, while favorite hunting grounds are in the vicinity of lakes, logans, "dead waters," and their tributaries.

No sportsman should undertake to hunt big game, at least, without a registered guide, on account of his safety and comfort. Guides are registered by the State, and are amenable to the State for their proper conduct while guiding.

It may also be said that ruffed grouse (partridge) are plentiful in all the county, also foxes and many bears, and some wildcats are annually taken by sportsmen.

The limits of this volume could be easily exhausted with a truthful portrayal of the fishing and hunting resorts of this county alone, but I must condense.

At any and all of the above named lakes and inlets of the same, good moose and deer hunting is to be had in open season for this game.

Railroad Connections.

The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, starting from Bangor, where it connects with the M. C. R. R., runs to Old Town, over the M. C. R. R. tracks, then over its own tracks to Milo, Milo Jct., Brownville, Schoodic, Piscataquis county, Norcross, Millinockett, Grindstone, Staceyville, in Penobscot county, then to Fort Kent via Ashland Jct., and via Houlton to Van Buren, terminus of the main line.

Sherman and Patten Junction, 104 miles from Bangor, first railroad station in this county on road to Houlton from Bangor; then Crystal six miles, Island Falls six miles, Dyer Brook six miles, Oakfield nine miles, Ashland Junction three miles, through an unbroken wilderness. Towns on the same line of railroad in Penobscot county, before reaching Sherman from Bangor, Schoodic 56 miles from Bangor, W. Seboeis two miles, Norcross nine miles, Twin Dam one mile, Millinockett seven miles, Grindstone six miles, Staceyville twelve miles. These are distances between stations. The hunting grounds are easily accessible from each of these stations.

The Canadian Pacific R. R. from Montreal to Vanceboro and St. John, has a branch from Aroostook Jct., N. B., passing through Fort Fairfield, following the bank of the Aroostook River to Presque Isle; also a branch terminating at Houlton, above mentioned.

Norcross.

This station is at the foot of North Twin Lake, connected with South Twin Lake, The Elbow, Pemadumcook, and Ambajejus Lakes. These are in Penobscot and Piscataquis counties, but being accessible from Norcross on line of B. & A. R. R. are spoken of in this connection. Steamer to all points on these lakes, and from landing on Ambajejus Lake there is only 50 rods carry to Millinockett Lake.

Nahmakanta Lake is to the west, reached by steamer to the head of Pemadumcook, thence by buckboard. This is a convenient starting point on the line of the B. & A. R. R. for hunting grounds. It may also be said that these lakes afford excellent white perch, trout and salmon fishing, also pickerel and togue. Hotel accommodations at Norcross.

Sourdnahunk Stream.

Twenty-eight miles from Norcross, by the lakes and the West Branch, Sourdnahunk Stream, which empties into the West Branch, is reached. Finest of trout waters, and in the many smaller ponds in the vicinity are the finest trout waters in the world. * The principal ponds are, Foss, Knowlton, Daisey, Lost and Two Mile, and many small, unnamed ones, all literally alive with trout, weighing from one to four pounds.

This is also the doorway of one of the finest big game regions in Maine. Going up the West Branch the trail is struck for Mt. Katahdin. From the West Branch it is 17 miles, by buckboard, to Sourdnahunk Lake, a famous hunting ground for moose and deer.

Sixteen miles from Norcross, by water, or eighteen miles by buckboard from Millinockett station, Debsconeag is reached, but this is more particularly spoken of in the chapter on Penobscot county.

At Grindstone take canoe for Mt. Katahdin trail and Wisataquoik river. At Staceyville, buckboard ride of six miles to the "Hunt Farm," good accommodation; then canoe for same trail, in all of which region is good deer and moose hunting.

At Ashland Junction take train for the following stations on Fort Kent Branch of B. & A. R. R.: Smyrna Mills one mile, Weeksboro 10 miles, St. Croix eight miles, Griswold six miles, Masardis eight miles, beyond. Take stage here for Oxbow. At Oxbow by canoe

or buckboard to Munsungan Lake and Millinockett Lake. Fine deer and moose country. Squaw-Pan, 3 miles beyond Masardis, Ashland, 6 m., Portage, 12 m., Winchell, 9 m., Winterville, 8 m., Eagle Lake, 6 m., Wallagrass, 5 m., Fort Kent, the terminus of the Ashland Branch, 13 m. beyond. From Fort Kent take stage to Allegash, Frenchville, Grand Isle, Madawaska, St. Agatha, St. David, St. Francis, Upper Frenchville, Wheelock and Van Buren.

Continuing on the main line of the B. & A. R. R. from Ashland Jct., the following places are reached: Ludlow, 4 m.,—(here take stage for Smyrna)—New Limerick, 4 m., Cary's Mills, 5 m., Houlton, 2 m., (here take stage for Danforth, Wash. Co., and Linneus, Aroos. Co.), Littleton, 9 m., Monticello, 4 m., Bridgewater, 11 m., Robinsons, 4 m., Mars Hill and Blaine, 3 m., Fort Fairfield Jct., 10 m., Presque Isle, 6 m., (here take stage for Mapleton, Crouseville and Washburn), Caribou, 14 m. From here take train from Grimes Mill, 4 m., Goodrich, 4 m., and Limestone (terminus), 6 m., on Limestone Branch. At Limestone take stage for Hamlin and Caswell. Continuing on main line from Caribou one reaches New Sweden, 9 m. Here take stage for Nelson. Then Jemtland, 5 m., Stockholm, 2 m. Here take stage for Guerrette. Van Buren, 7 m. from Stockholm, is the terminus of the main line. Here stages may be taken for Fort Kent, Frenchville, Madawaska, St. Agatha, St. David, Upper Frenchville and Grand Isle.

From Fort Kent one may proceed up the St. John river to the Allegash, then up this river, through lakes and ponds, to the West Branch of Penobscot river and to Moosehead lake. This trip is, however, usually taken in the opposite direction—starting from Moosehead lake.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Is situated in the southern part of the State; contains 24 towns and 3 cities.

Boundaries: north by Oxford, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc; east by Sagadahoc and the Atlantic Ocean; south by the Atlantic Ocean and York county; and west by Oxford and York counties.

Railroad and Steamboat Connections.

The Boston and Maine Railroad from Boston crosses the State line by its Eastern division at Portsmouth, N. H., to Kittery, Me., passing through York county to Scarborough, West Scarborough and to the city of Portland in this county.

The Western division crosses the State line at Great Falls, N. H., to So. Berwick, thence through York county to Old Orchard, Pine Point, Scarborough Beach and Portland.

The Boston and Maine Railroad branch line, known as the Portland and Rochester R. R., extends from Portland through Woodfords, Westbrook Jct., Cumberland Mills, Westbrook and Gorham, thence through York county to Rochester, N. H., and Worcester, Mass. Nearly all the well-known summer resorts in this section may be reached also by electric cars, i. e., Old Orchard, etc.

At Portland are the headquarters of the great railroad line,—the Maine Central Railroad. The main line of this road extends from Portland to Vanceboro, on the New Brunswick border, 251 miles, with many branch lines on the way.

In Cumberland county it passes through Portland, Woodfords, Westbrook Jct., West Falmouth, to Cumberland Jct.; continuing on the main line to Yarmouth Jct., Freeport, Brunswick, Gardiner, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor to Vanceboro.

The back route, so called, extends from Cumberland Jct. to Walnut Hill, Gray, New Gloucester, and Danville Jct. in Androscoggin county; thence to Lewiston, Auburn, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Belgrade Lakes, Oakland, to Waterville, connecting here with the main line.

The "Mountain Division," so called, extends from Portland to Cumberland Mills, So. Windham, Newhall, White Rock, Sebago Lake, Richville, Steep Falls, Mattocks, Cornish, West Baldwin, to Bridgton Jct., thence through Oxford county to the White Mountains in New Hampshire, connecting with the Maine Central R. R., Quebec Division. At Bridgton Jct. take narrow gauge railroad for Bridgton, North Bridgton and Harrison, 21 miles.

Portland is also the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Railroad; from Portland it passes through the towns of Falmouth, Cumberland, Yarmouth to Yarmouth Jct., on the Maine Central R. R., thence to Danville Jct., with the M. C. R. R., thence through Androscoggin and Oxford counties to Montreal.

There is a daily line of large and elegant steamers to and from New York and Boston, also to the principal points on the Maine coast and the Maritime provinces, and frequent trips daily to the island resorts in Casco Bay.

Portland.

The city of Portland is the shire town of this county and the most populous and principal city in the State, beautifully situated on a peninsula extending into Casco Bay; it is, with the numerous and picturesque islands in this large and beautiful bay, and its long accessible coast line, a favorite summer resort, constantly increasing in favor as its many attractions are becoming better known. It has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a most desirable, charming place in which to spend a vacation. It is 115 miles from Boston by rail.

Portland has often been likened to Naples in the beauty of her bay and surroundings. She is a Naples without the ashes of any Vesuvius falling upon her.

All points in Maine reached by rail or steamer from Portland.

Portland is a great center from which many desirable points may be easily reached. A trip to the White Mountains may be made in one day, also to the famous Poland Spring House. The electric railroads make easy and quick trips to Riverton Park, Underwood Springs, Casco Castle, Cape Elizabeth and all the beaches on the way to Old Orchard. Brunswick, Bath and Lewiston may also be reached by electrics. The home of the poet Longfellow in Portland is visited annually by thousands of tourists. A statue to the late Thomas B. Reed is about to be erected there.

All the latest books on whatever subject may be found at the elegantly appointed, spacious store of Loring, Short & Harmon, on Congress street. (See ad. in appendix.)

Stage Connections.

At all of the stations on the various railroads there are stage connections with almost any point that the sportsman or tourist would desire to reach.

Hotels.

The hotels in this county compare favorably with those of any other section of New England, while those of Portland are first class in every respect. They are:

Portland: The New Falmouth, Lafayette, Preble House, West End Hotel, Congress Square Hotel, and other smaller ones.

The chapter on Cumberland county would not be complete without mentioning the many seashore resorts in, and adjoining, this county. The far-famed "Old Orchard" Beach (in York county) is 11 miles from Portland, on Western Division of Boston & Maine R. R. It may also be reached by electric cars from Portland. On the way to Old Orchard one passes Cape Elizabeth, Scarboro Beach, Higgins Beach, and Pine Point, all popular resorts in summer, and just beyond Old Orchard is the popular "Ocean Park."

Brunswick and New Meadows Inn.

Among the resorts reached from points in this county is New Meadows Inn, on New Meadows River, in West Bath, a place where the popular "shore dinners" are served. As this is but a short ride from Brunswick on the electrics, hundreds of travelers stop over one train here and go to "New Meadows" for dinner.

See, also, Sagadahoc Co. regarding this place.

Old Orchard

Has many large and elegant summer hotels, and the coast line between this place and Portland, including Pine Point, Higgins and Scarboro Beaches, may almost be said to be one great summer resort, with many large hotels and elegant cottages.

The many islands in Casco Bay are thickly dotted with large hotels and elegant private cottages, including Orr's Island, a noted summer resort, Peaks Island, and Harpswell.

FISHING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

There are 56 lakes and ponds in this county.

Lake Sebago.

SEBAGO LAKE, the largest and most important, is one of the four lakes in Maine in which landlocked salmon are indigenous, sometimes caught weighing more than 20 pounds. First lake in Maine that can be fished in the spring, as the ice leaves it earlier

than in any other. It contains an abundance of salmon, speckled, square-tailed trout, some black bass, white perch and a few pickerel. Catches of trout or salmon are not so certain as in many other lakes in the State, but they are there in large numbers. The abundance of food fish for them, smelts, shiners, etc., is thought to account for their disinclination at times to rise to the fly or take the bait of the angler. The black bass, pickerel and white perch fishing is usually excellent in the summer time. The city of Portland has its water supply from this lake, which is accounted of extraordinary purity.

How to Get There.

Take cars at Portland for Sebago Lake station (on Mountain Division of M. C. R. R., 15 m.) on the shore of the lake, a delightful place, where there is usually a steamer to convey passengers to any part of the lake. At the next station, Mattocks, 12 m. beyond, you can take stage or carriage to any of the hotels or sporting camps on the western side of this lake.

The Presumpscot river is the outlet of this lake, flowing through Windham, Gorham, Cumberland Mills, Westbrook and Falmouth; sometimes excellent fly fishing for salmon may be had in this river near its head.

To reach the eastern shore of Lake Sebago you would leave the train at White Rock station and take stage or carriage.

The tributaries of this lake, except Crooked river, are closed. The famous Songo river, of which Longfellow wrote:

"Nowhere such a devious stream,
Save in fancy or in dream,
Winding slow through Ocean brake,
Links together lake by lake,"

is a tributary to Sebago.

Bay of Naples.

This river connects the famous Bay of Naples and Long pond, in Naples, Harrison and Bridgton, with Lake Sebago. First-class steamship service by Sebago Lake route. At Bay of Naples is located the famous "Bay of Naples Inn," a popular resort.

From the Bay of Naples, at distances convenient to be reached by steamer, or otherwise, are the beautiful villages of Naples, Bridgton, North Bridgton, Harrison, Waterford, Windham and Raymond. Two miles across the Bay of Naples is Long pond, or Long lake, 12 miles long, which contains landlocked salmon, trout, bass, white perch, and pickerel in abundance.

All these towns are favorite summer resorts, situated in the heart of a fine hunting country for small game, with every facility for excellent fishing, boating, bathing, and the purest of mountain air, and the grandest of scenery.

Bridgton.

Bridgton Junct. is 10 m. beyond Mattocks. Here you take the Bridgton and Saco River narrow gauge railway for Bridgton, North Bridgton and Harrison, 16 m., 20 m. and 21 m. respectively. At either of these places the sportsman or tourist is in close proximity to Long lake, Hancock pond, Great Hancock pond, Woods pond, Upper Moose pond, Crotched pond or Highland lake, Otter pond, Anonymous pond, and several other smaller ponds, where excellent trout, landlocked salmon, black bass and white perch fishing can always be had.

Harrison.

The beautiful town of Harrison is on the north and east shore of Anonymous pond and Long lake; directly east from Harrison is the town of Otisfield, in which is Moose pond, Saturday pond, Thompson pond and Pleasant pond, excellent fishing resorts.

Long Pond.

Long pond divides the town of Naples nearly in the center. Casco, Raymond and Gray, on the easterly side of Sebago lake, contain Rattlesnake, Little Rattlesnake, Panther, Thomas ponds and Little Sebago lake; these are beautiful towns and favorite fishing and summer resorts, and are reached from the Bay of Naples by steamboat, or from White Rock station, before spoken of, by stage or team. There are many trout brooks in this vicinity where fine brook trout fishing can usually be found. The scenery is most delightful, and the towns around Sebago lake, and the lakes and ponds in these towns have been for a long time favorite resorts for the fisherman and tourist.

Duck Pond.

Duck pond, in Windham and Falmouth, reached by team from Westbrook or Falmouth, 8 m. from Portland, is considered to afford as fine bass fishing as can be found elsewhere. This was the first lake in Maine into which black bass were introduced. There are many brooks in this county teeming with trout. The scenery is

most delightful, and it has been for a long time a favorite resort for the fisherman and tourist.

Hunting.

There are no moose in this county. Open time for deer hunting during November. Ruffed grouse (partridge), woodcock, plover, snipe and duck shooting reputed to be good, especially duck and ruffed grouse. The many bays and inlets along the extended coast, as well as around the above mentioned ponds and lakes, afford excellent duck shooting.

The hotels are good, prices reasonable, and registered guides may be had at the usual rates.

Good accommodations for the tourist may be found at any of the towns in this county mentioned above.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Situated in the northwestern part of the State. Boundaries: north by Somerset county and the Province of Quebec; east by Somerset and Kennebec counties; south by Kennebec and Androscoggin counties, and west by Oxford county and the Province of Quebec.

Sixteen hundred sq. m. land area. Contains 19 towns and 35 wild land townships—plantations included.

Railroad Connections.

The Portland and Rumford Falls R. R. from Lewiston and Auburn, where it connects with the Maine Central R. R., and also at Rumford Jct. with the M. C. R. R., runs through Rumford Falls via Bemis to Oquossoc, its terminus, at the outlet of Rangeley lake, in Franklin county. Steamboat connections are made with the whole Rangeley system of lakes, at Bemis and Oquossoc, also Haines' Landing—a short distance from Oquossoc.

The Farmington Branch of the Maine Central R. R. from Leeds Jct. passes through Jay, Wilton, to Farmington, where connection is made with the Farmington and Phillips narrow gauge railroad, to Strong, where connection is made with the Franklin and Megantic narrow gauge railroad, which passes through Salem, Kingfield, Carrabasset, and to Bigelow, about 6 m. beyond, within 14 m. of Stratton.

Continuing from Strong on the line of the Farmington and Phillips railroad you pass through the town of Avon to Phillips, where connection is made with the Phillips and Rangeley narrow gauge railroad; this road passes through Madrid and Redington to Rangeley, its terminus.

Stage Connections.

At each railroad station stages may be taken, or private teams procured, for any point in the county.

FISHING RESORTS AND HUNTING GROUNDS IN THIS COUNTY.

There are 102 lakes and ponds in this county, in nearly all of which there is good fishing.

Farmington is the shire town, 83 m. from Portland. To reach Farmington take the Maine Central R. R. at Portland, change at Leeds Jct. to the Farmington Branch.

Wilson Pond in Wilton.

The first lake reached in this county on the line of the railroad is Wilson pond in Wilton, 6 m. before you reach Farmington. This is a beautiful sheet of water, 3 m. l., 2 minutes walk from the hotel. There is good landlocked salmon and togue fishing during May and June, and white perch and pickerel fishing in July, August and September. Guides and boats easily procured.

Lake Webb in Weld.

From Wilton, Lake Webb in Weld is reached by stage or carriage 12 m.; it may also be reached from Dixfield, on the Portland and Rumford Falls R. R., by stage or carriage, 12 m. This is one of the finest small lakes in Maine, 5 m. l., 1 m. w. It is also one of the most remarkable lakes for its constant supply of fish, on account of its many tributaries, 13 in number, affording more breeding grounds for trout and salmon than any other lake of its size in the State. Trout and salmon are always plentiful and in warm weather, in July and August, when these have moved off into the very deepest water and can only be caught by still fishing, black bass and pickerel fishing is always good, affording excellent pastime and fine pan fish. There are good accommodations around this lake, at hotel and camps, and private cottages may be leased by the week, month or the season. The tributaries are closed, except Alder brook above the mill dam. This is a sizable stream, 4 m. from the village, and usually affords excellent trout fishing. Swift river and its branches, in Byron, is also reached by team 10 m. from Weld.

Potter Pond.

POTTER POND, a beautiful little sheet of water on high elevation, Webb's river, the outlet of Webb pond, and its tributaries are particularly inviting to the searcher after piscatorial sport.

Wilton.

It is an enjoyable trip going to Wilton, stopping a few days more or less for fishing there, thence to Weld, thence to Dixfield where connection is made with the railway; or starting from Dixfield, thence to Weld, then to Wilton, connecting with the railroad there. It is a mountainous country and the carriage drives are very beautiful.

Ruffed grouse shooting is usually good in all this section, and many deer are annually taken. Registered guides of experience and fidelity may be had.

North or Varnum Pond.

This pond, in the towns of Temple and Wilton, is easily reached by carriage from Wilton village, 6 m., or from Farmington, 5 m., where excellent landlocked salmon, togue and trout fishing may be had.

Farmington is a typical New England village, high elevation, cleanly surroundings, a favorite resort for the sportsman and summer tourist.

Clearwater Pond.

This pond is 5 m. by carriage from Farmington, excellent landlocked salmon, togue, trout and black bass fishing. The togue are of unusually large size, sometimes taken weighing 28 pounds.

This pond is also sometimes called Crystal Lake, as the water is very clear—the clean sandy bottom can be observed at a great depth. Here are located the sporting camps of E. G. Gay, a famous resort.

Sandy River.

Sandy river close to the village of Farmington affords at times good black bass fishing. There are good hotels in the village.

In the vicinity of Farmington are usually found good shooting grounds for woodcock and ruffed grouse, and many trout streams may also be easily reached.

At Farmington take the Sandy River R. R. narrow gauge, for Strong, 11 m. At Strong take the Franklin and Megantic narrow gauge railway for Kingfield.

Tufts and Dutton Ponds.

At Kingfield you are within easy reach of Tufts and Dutton ponds, noted for large catches of trout, also Carrabasset river, and many brooks are available from this town. Fly fishing.

Carrabasset.

Sixteen miles beyond Kingfield the terminus of this railroad is reached, passing through Carrabasset, thence by carriage following the Carrabasset river to the villages of Stratton and Eustis.

Flagstaff and Dead River.

These places are in Somerset county, and may be reached by stage from Stratton, also from Kingfield and Carrabasset.

Hunting.

This country from Kingfield to Eustis abounds in deer and is a favorite hunting resort for this game, as well as ruffed grouse, which are usually as plentiful here as anywhere.

Stratton and Eustis.

The little village of Eustis is 6 m. beyond Stratton. These villages are the headquarters for fishermen and hunters on their way to the fishing and hunting grounds to the northward and westward; long and delightful canoe trips may be taken from these towns, and excellent fishing and hunting may be enjoyed on the way.

King and Bartlett Lakes.

From Eustis you can take buckboard or saddle horse to the famous King and Bartlett lakes, 15 m., mostly through the burnt lands, a wild and interesting country, and the famous hunting and fishing regions surrounding these bodies of water. On this preserve, accessible from the camps, is Big King lake, 3 m. by 1 m., with trout and salmon; Bartlett lake, 1 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., trout and salmon; Horseshoe pond, 1 m. x $\frac{1}{4}$ m., trout; Parker pond, 1 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., trout; Big Spencer lake, 9 m. l., 1 m. w., trout and togue; Porter pond, 1 m. l. x $\frac{1}{4}$ m. w., trout; Beck's pond, 1 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., trout; Lost pond, 1 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$, trout; Hale Mt. pond, 1 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., trout; Stony Brook ponds, three in number, 1 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ each, trout; Big Spencer stream, 4 m. quick water fishing by wading 4 m., dead water 4 m. by boat, trout; Little Spencer stream, 8 m., quick water fishing, trout; Kibby stream, 2 m. quick water fishing; Baker stream, 3 m., quick water fishing, excellent trout catches, and Felker pond, 1 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., trout; on the route from Eustis to King Bartlett lakes you pass the following ponds: Big Jim pond, 3 m. from Eustis, (5 m. x 1 m.), Little Jim pond, 6 m., Butler pond, 7 m., Deer pond, 10 m., Long pond, 11 m., Felker pond, 13 m., Big Spencer stream, $13\frac{3}{4}$ m.

These ponds all contain trout and togue.

Sporting Camps.

Well conducted sporting camps (Harry M. Pierce, proprietor) are here found. No finer fishing for trout can be had anywhere than is accessible from these sporting camps. These camps are also favorite resorts for those in quest of moose, deer, bears and ruffed grouse, large numbers of which are annually taken, especially deer and grouse.

Megantic Fish and Game Preserve.

At Eustis, is the gateway to the ponds and streams of the Megantic Fish and Game Preserve, reached at its two principal points on a road which diverges a few miles from the town—one leading to the Chain of Ponds, 13 miles away, and the other leaving the Chain Ponds road where the Alder stream enters the Dead river, and following along the banks of the former for 10 miles where will be found the Alder Stream Farm. Eight miles more over a new buckboard road brings one to the Megantic camps at Big Island pond.

Passing over the Megantic Preserve via Big Island, in which both trout and landlocked salmon are to be caught, one crosses L, Rock, Grant, Northwest, Little Northwest, Boundary ponds, thence over a trail to the stretch of water called Massachusetts Bog. Another trail and passing over a corner of Canada, the ponds Arnold and Crosby are reached. Four miles of tramping and the head of the Chain of Ponds is reached on the stream called Horseshoe stream. Round, Natannis, Upper and Lower Pocket, Bog and Lower ponds are the names given to this chain of ponds and the waters form the head waters of the North Branch of the Dead river. A canoe trip down this river forms a pleasant ending to a vacation, the river having many places of quick water to afford a little excitement, and the sight of the three sets of falls, called Sarampus, Shadagee and Ledge Falls, are worth the trip.

Tim and Mud Ponds

Are reached from Stratton or Eustis, 5 m. carriage and 5 m. buckboard. This is a noted fishing resort, with nice sporting camps. There is no finer trout fishing in the world than is found here for trout of moderate size, and there is absolutely no other kind of fish in these ponds but square-tailed trout. Sporting camps of Julian K. Viles are at Tim Pond.

Sportsmen can take any day the limit allowed by law.

Greene's Farm House, Coplin Pl.

At Eustis or Stratton, or at Dead River station of the Phillips & Rangeley R. R., you may take stage or carriage to this favorite summer, fishing and hunting resort in Coplin Pl., a beautiful carriage drive. You will find here excellent accommodations in a large and well appointed house, or in cottages. There is most excellent trout brook fishing, and first-class hunting for deer and ruffed grouse. From Greene's farmhouse it is six miles by good road to the Dead River station of the Phillips and Rangeley R. R., 6 m. from Rangeley village.

From Farmington to Rangeley.

When at Farmington above mentioned take the Phillips and Rangeley railway for Rangeley and the famous Rangeley lakes, well and favorably known throughout the entire country, 245 m. from Boston and 130 m. from Portland. On the route from Phillips to Rangeley you pass through the beautiful town of Phillips (the home of Miss Cornelia T. Crosby, popularly known as "Fly Rod,") 18 m. from Farmington. You may profitably spend your vacation in this town and find excellent brook trout fishing, deer and ruffed grouse hunting.

Madrid and Redington.

Further along on your way to Rangeley you pass through Madrid and Redington and by Redington pond, a famous trout pond of small size where the fisherman is never disappointed.

The ride from Phillips to Rangeley is grand beyond description, passing by and winding around among mountains of great height, amidst wild and delightful scenery, through the virgin forest, you emerge into a beautiful open country in Rangeley village.

Rangeley and Rangeley Lake.

At the village of Rangeley, fascinating in its loveliness, is the famous Rangeley lake, 10 m. long, 3 m. wide. High uplands and mountains, with well cultivated farms, surround it, green fields extending from high ranges gently sloping to the lake; unexcelled landlocked salmon and trout fishing, fly fishing in all this region; here is the famous Rangeley Lake House, with its golf links and its justly famous spring of the purest water, J. B. Marble, proprietor. Salmon caught in this lake weighing 15 pounds; trout one to ten pounds.

From Rangeley the famous Quimby Pond is reached, six miles by team; unsurpassed fly fishing; here is also the beginning of the buckboard road to Loon Lake and the Kennebago region, 12 miles, to Kennebago Lake, where you find the famous sporting camp of Ed Grant and Son, also Richardson Bros.' camps.

The Seven Ponds and the Seven Pond Region.

The Seven ponds, so called, are reached from Rangeley, 27 m. by buckboard from Rangeley to Kennebago lake, thence by steamer across this lake, thence by buckboard to the sporting camps of Ed Grant and Son at Beaver pond, the center of the Seven ponds region.

No better fly fishing for trout can be found in the world than can be had here. Perhaps the following unique advertisement, by the proprietor of these sporting camps, will convey to the sportsman a better idea of this famous resort than any words that I can employ:

"The new buckboard road is not new enough to be dangerous, and constant work upon it is rapidly reducing the number of deaths reported to us daily. From our camps upon Beaver pond excellent trails afford easy access to a number of ponds where splendid trout fishing is an unfailing certainty and the capture of an occasional fish quite a common occurrence. No expense has been spared in securing the grandest mountain and lake scenery for the exclusive use of our guests, for which no charge is made. Trout rise freely to the fly during the entire season and "tales" of 10-pounders are constantly heard flapping in the guides' quarters. Game of all kinds is so abundant as to be a positive nuisance and the following may be hunted in the open season: Minges, Moose, Caribou, Catamounts, Bears, Deer, Hedgehogs, "Hearts," House Flies, Partridges, Ducks, Drakes, "Seven up," Weasels, Wardens and other small game.

"While black flies and mosquitoes are very rare, tar ointment is served at every meal and is deservedly popular. An excellent table is kept, upon which more or less food is served, most of which is consumed by our guests without abusive language. Good beds are not unknown; while every luxury to be found in any modern hotel may be called for. Anything that a third-class camp trying to pass itself off as a comfortable, well-kept one, finds it necessary to promise, we do, to any extent. We seek patronage from anyone who desires to visit the real backwoods and who is not afraid to take desperate chances.

"Board and boats furnished at reasonable rates. Guides furnished on application. Parties wishing to visit this place will please write in advance so that we can have camps in readiness. The railroads will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates from Boston to Rangeley."

Sandy River, Round, Dodge, Long and Gull Ponds.

From Rangeley is also reached Sandy River pond, three miles, trout fishing; Round and Dodge ponds, good landlocked salmon and trout fishing; Long pond, eight miles, famous for trout and landlocked salmon; Gull pond, or Salmon lake, excellent salmon and trout fishing; there are also many other small ponds, too numerous to mention, reached from Rangeley, where good fly fishing may be had.

Rangeley.

Rangeley is a great center for a vast hunting and fishing territory; deer are very plentiful in all this region, and large numbers of these are annually taken, also some moose and bear; ruffed grouse shooting is excellent. Here parties are made up, expeditions planned, guides engaged, supplies and camping outfits procured for a longer or shorter fishing or hunting trip in the extensive forests, as the case may be. This is certainly a delightful, popular, healthful and famous resort for sportsmen. Steamers on the lakes, and registered guides of long experience, fidelity and honesty, may be procured at the usual rates.

There are many large and expensive summer cottages on the shores of Rangeley Lake, with sporting houses, and every convenience for the tourist, the hotels are of the best.

From Rangeley you may cross the lake by steamer to the outlet, where connection is made at Oquossoc station with the P. & R. F. R. R.

The Mountain View House, L. E. Bowley, proprietor, is situated in one of the most beautiful spots on the Rangeley Lakes,—located near the outlet of Rangeley Lake proper. Looking across this natural cove a delightful view can be obtained of Bald Mountain, whose sides are covered with a heavy growth of pine, cedar and birch which, reaching to the water's edge, makes a delightful panorama and one that never tires the eye. The house itself is situated in a magnificent grove of white birch, intermingled with pine and spruce, providing a cool and refreshing shade even upon the hottest days.

From Oquossoc a carriage ride of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings you to Haines Landing, on Mooselucmaguntic Lake. Here you can take steamer for all parts of this lake and connecting waters, also for Bemis, on P. & R. F. R. R.

This lake and connecting waters, though partly in Franklin county, are described in the chapter on Oxford county.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

One of the eight principal game counties abounding in deer.

Boundaries: North by Penobscot county; east by Washington county; south by Atlantic Ocean; west by Penobscot county and Penobscot Bay. Area, 1650 square miles; water area, 140 square miles. Contains 144 lakes and ponds, 1 city, 33 towns, and 23 wild land townships, including plantations.

City of Ellsworth.

City of Ellsworth, shire town, 30 miles from Bangor on Mt. Desert Branch of M. C. R. R. from Bangor to Bar Harbor, and 23 miles from Bar Harbor.

Phillips Lake.

Leaving Bangor by this railroad the first fishing resort reached is Fitz Pond, or Phillips Lake, six miles long by two wide, 12 miles from Bangor. Excellent landlocked salmon, trout, bass and white perch fishing. There are ten other ponds easily reached from this station, in which are trout, landlocked salmon, perch and bass, and many brooks where good trout fishing is to be had.

Green Lake.

REED'S POND or GREEN LAKE, six miles beyond,—the railroad station is on shore of this lake,—is about seven miles long, and is composed really of two large bodies of water connected by narrows between. This is one of the four original landlocked salmon lakes in Maine. Excellent landlocked salmon, trout and white perch fishing. The U. S. Fish Culture Station is located here.

Branch Pond or Nicolin Lake.

The next fishing resort reached is BRANCH POND, or NICOLIN LAKE, estimated to be between six and seven miles long, and is composed really of two large bodies of water with narrows between. The lower or southern end of this lake is about five miles from the city of Ellsworth, and is reached from there by carriage road. The upper or northern end is about two miles from Nicolin station; a good carriage road runs from the station to the pond. Excellent trout, landlocked salmon, perch and pickerel fishing.

Union River.

Union River has its rise in Great Pond and flows through Amherst, Mariaville and the city of Ellsworth. This river is filled with pickerel, black bass and salmon, and the upper portion of it trout, and affords most excellent fishing.

A large number of streams empty into this river, nearly all affording excellent brook trout fishing, accessible from Ellsworth or Mariaville; also many small ponds where good fishing may be had.

Mt. Desert and Bar Harbor.

Proceeding on this branch of the railroad Mt. Desert Ferry is reached, where an elegant steamer is taken across the bay to Bar Harbor, 53 miles from Bangor. Bar Harbor is situated on Frenchman's Bay and is one of the most noted and fashionable summer resorts in the United States.

Frenchman's Bay and Sorrento.

Across Frenchman's Bay from Bar Harbor is Sorrento, also a famous summer resort. Flanders Pond, Donnell's Pond and Morancy Pond are easily reached from this place, which are favorite resorts for togue, trout and landlocked salmon fishing. These may also be reached from Waukeag station on the M. C. R. R., before reaching Mt. Desert Ferry.

Great Tunk Pond.

Great Tunk Pond may also be reached from either of these places; also Johns Pond in Gouldsboro and Rocky, Roan and several other smaller ponds which, with the streams emptying into them, afford most excellent landlocked salmon and trout fishing.

There are many large lakes and ponds north of Sorrento and Sullivan in this county which are reached more directly from the line of the Washington County R. R. and will be mentioned in the chapter on Washington county.

ALAMOOSOOK POND, 3 m. x 1 m., reached by stage from Bucksport, 3 m. Landlocked salmon, trout and white perch. Excellent fishing. Guides.

CRAIG'S, TODDY, ROCKY HEART and PATTEN'S PONDS, in which are good fishing, readily reached from Bucksport.

Eagle Lake.

Eagle Lake in Eden, 2 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., fine trout pond, also landlocked salmon; Jordan Pond, 3 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Echo Lake, 2 m. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Bubble Pond, Turtle Lake, Long and Pickerel Ponds, all large bodies of water, are easily accessible from Bar Harbor, and afford excellent trout, landlocked salmon, pickerel and perch fishing.

Any point in this county can be readily reached by railroad or stage from Bangor or Ellsworth.

In nearly all of the lakes or ponds there is good trout fishing, and in many of them landlocked salmon are caught of large size, also famous togue, pickerel and white perch fishing.

Bluehill.

Bluehill, a somewhat famous hunting and fishing resort, is reached by stage from Ellsworth, 14 m. Here are situated the famous First, Second, Third and Fourth Ponds, also Salt and Noyes Ponds, and part of the famous Toddy Pond, really a long lake, 7 m. in length, all abounding in trout, togue and salmon.

Walker's Pond.

Walker's Pond, 2 m. x $\frac{3}{4}$ m., Bagaduce River and Burnt Island Pond, all excellent trout and salmon waters, may also be reached from here or from Sedgwick, Brooksville or Castine; North Bay Pond may be reached from North Bluehill.

Bucksport.

Bucksport. To reach this town take the Bucksport Branch of the M. C. R. R. from Bangor. Bucksport is the terminus of this branch, 20 m. from Bangor, beautifully situated on the Penobscot River. Steamers to Portland, Bar Harbor, Castine, Bangor and Boston, and other points.

Toddy Pond.

Toddy Pond, a famous fishing resort, is reached from Bucksport; landlocked salmon, trout, perch, pickerel and black bass fishing is excellent. Also Alamoosook Pond in Orland is reached from here; trout, salmon and perch fishing is excellent. U. S. Fish Culture Station is located at E. Orland on this lake.

Long Pond.

Long, Jacob Bucks', McCurdy, Great, Trout, William and Mud Ponds, all affording excellent fishing for landlocked salmon, trout, perch, pickerel and black bass, are easily accessible from Bucksport.

There are four large ponds, so called, but in reality large lakes, in the town of Eastbrook, which are reached by stage from Washington Junction or Franklin station, on Mt. Desert Branch of M. C. R. R., to wit, Webbs Pond, Scammons Pond, Molasses and Abraham Ponds, which afford most excellent fishing for landlocked salmon, trout, white perch and pickerel, and a multitude of brooks where trout fishing is unexcelled.

Flood's Pond.

Flood's Pond, in the town of Otis, on stage line from Bangor to Mariaville, also from Ellsworth to Great Pond, 12 m. from Ellsworth, contains golden trout, the most beautiful specimen of the trout in the world, and are of large size, great numbers of which are annually taken. In but one other lake or pond in New England has golden trout ever been found. Beach Hill, Spring and Rocky Ponds, in which there is good trout fishing, reached from this place. Guides.

Spectacle Pond.

In T. 21 is Spectacle Pond, in No. 22, Rocky Pond, and other large ponds, which are reached from the line of the railroad in Penobscot county and are more particularly described therein. In this part of the county are the towns of Amherst and Aurora, and T. No. 28, which contain several large lakes and ponds abounding in trout, landlocked salmon, white perch and black bass. These ponds and lakes are reached from Bangor by stage.

Middle Branch, Great, Nicaous and Brandy Ponds.

In T. 33 and 34, still farther north, are Middle Branch Pond, Great Pond, Alligator Lake, Gould Pond, Eagle Lake, Deer Lake, and in No. 35 is Sabac Lake, Horseshoe Pond and the famous Machias, Nicaous and Abramacook Lakes; in No. 4 in this vicinity are the Pistol Lakes; in No. 39 is Brandy Pond; all noted resorts for landlocked salmon, trout and togue fishing, and may be reached from Olamon station on the M. C. R. R. from Bangor to Vanceboro, 27 m. from Bangor, by team or stage.

It is 25 to 35 m. from Olamon station to Nicaous and the other lakes.

Hunting.

This county abounds in deer, ducks, ruffed grouse, bears, wildcats and foxes; some good woodcock covers are also found, and in describing the fishing resorts I have described as accurately the hunting resorts. Guides may be had at any of the places mentioned. Excellent success has always attended the fisherman or the hunter in this county. Good hotels or sporting camps may be found in all this hunting and fishing region. The sportsman can reach any of the hunting grounds from Bangor or Ellsworth; Amherst is 22 m. from Ellsworth, daily stage; Aurora, 24 m. from Bangor, daily stage; Bluehill, daily stage from Ellsworth; Brooklin, 30 m., Brooksville, 23 m., by stage from Ellsworth.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Contains 4 cities, 25 towns, 1 plantation.

Boundaries: north by Somerset county, east by Waldo and Lincoln counties, south by Sagadahoc and Lincoln counties, and west by Androscoggin and Franklin counties.

Railway Connections.

The Maine Central R. R. from Portland to Bangor, by the lower, or main route, passes through the cities of Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville; by the "back" route it passes through the towns of Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Belgrade, Oakland and Waterville. The Kennebec Central R. R., narrow gauge, runs from the city of Gardiner to the National Soldiers' Home, at Togus, 5 m. The Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner Electric Railway extends from Augusta, passing through Hallowell to Gardiner, with branches to Winthrop and Togus running from Augusta. The Wiscasset and Quebec R. R., narrow gauge, runs from Wiscasset, in Lincoln county, and passes through Windsor, China and Albion, its terminus, in this county.

Steamboat Connections.

Daily line of steamers during the summer from Boston to Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, and from Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to the islands and other resorts in Boothbay Harbor, Popham Beach, Ocean Point, Squirrel Island, and other points.

Hotels.

There are good hotels in all these towns and cities. The Hotel North, in Augusta, is a popular hotel. Geo. W. Boynton, proprietor, is a practical sportsman and will give the sportsman or tourist all desirable information.

Augusta.

Augusta, the capital of the State, is the principal city, 63 m. from Portland, and at the head of navigation on the Kennebec river. It is a beautiful New England city with every advantage for the summer tourist.

FISHING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

There are several famous fishing resorts in this county, constantly growing in favor as they are becoming better known. There are 93 lakes and ponds in this county.

Lake Cobbosseecontee,

Ten m. long, 1 to 2 m. wide, is a large and beautiful lake, recently heavily stocked with landlocked salmon, and many of good size are being caught, 10 lbs. and more. It contains also large numbers of square-tailed trout from 1 to 6 lbs. Unexcelled black bass and white perch fishing is found here, perch weighing 3 lbs. are sometimes taken. This large lake is dotted with numerous islands and is easy of access from Augusta by electric car $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., from Gardiner by carriage 7 m., or by electrics via Augusta, from Hallowell by electrics via Augusta 6 m., or from Winthrop, on the "back route" of the Maine Central R. R., by electric car, 6 m. Tons of bass and perch are annually taken in this lake. The tributaries are closed.

Hammond's Grove, at the north end of the lake, is a famous summer resort for the people of the State, and there are many large and beautiful cottages on its shores. Accommodations may be found at farmhouses or hotels at convenient points.

Island Park, near Hammond's Grove, is a beautiful public pleasure park with summer theatre.

The Lake House, at the outlet of this lake, J. W. Emery & Son, proprietors,—or "Uncle Joe," as every body calls him—is a popular resort for the angler and summer tourist, 5 m. from Hallowell, 7 m. from Augusta. Boats, canoes, launches, guides and teams.

The Belgrade Lakes,

In Belgrade, on M. C. R. R., 69 m. from Portland, are well known fishing resorts, and are rapidly increasing in favor among sportsmen.

These waters consist of eight large lakes, known as Great, Long, McGrath, Snow, Ellis, Little, East, and North ponds or lakes—they are really large bodies of water and delightfully situated amidst most romantic scenery.

To reach these lakes take stage or team at Belgrade, or North Belgrade Station, on the Maine Central R. R., back route, to Belgrade Mills, or Chandler's Mills, now called Belgrade Lakes.

It may be truthfully said that no finer black bass fishing can be found anywhere, and for the last few years square-tailed trout have

been taken in large numbers, also pickerel and some landlocked salmon. The sportsman desirous of good, early spring fishing, or summer or autumn catches, will never be disappointed if he should come to any of the lakes described in this chapter. Hundreds of black bass are frequently taken in a day by a single fly fisherman. Steamers, guides and boats may be procured at any of these towns. It should be said for the information of the reader that black bass are a very gamey fish, good fighters, and a great delight to thousands of sportsmen to catch, and the white perch is as gamey a fish as the trout and unexcelled as a pan fish. Bass and perch readily rise to the fly and are caught at the season of the year, July, August and September, when the trout or landlocked salmon fishing has gone by.

A new and modern hotel, THE BELGRADE, first class in all its appointments, is located at Belgrade Mills, or Belgrade Lakes as it is now called, between Great and Long ponds, in close proximity to the fishing grounds. This is ready for occupancy with the opening of the fishing season. This famous hostelry is reached from Belgrade Station on the back route of the M. C. R. R. This is a famous and deservedly popular resort for sportsmen and summer tourists.

Lakes Annabessacook, Maranocook and The Narrows.

These lakes are situated in Winthrop, $\frac{1}{8}$ m. from village. Winthrop is 60 m. from Portland, on Maine Central R. R. back route, and one of the prettiest and pleasantest villages in the summer in the whole State of Maine. Lakes Annabessacook and Maranocook, twin lakes, are from 2 to 5 minutes walk from the village, and electric road to Augusta runs along east shore of Maranocook, and the famous summer resort Maranocook, a station on the M. C. Railroad, is on the west shore of Maranocook lake, 3 m. north of the village; also reached by steamer from Winthrop and station on electric road. These lakes contain landlocked salmon and trout from one to 10 pounds in weight, and good catches of trout and salmon are made each season. The black bass and white perch fishing cannot be excelled, and frequently large catches of pickerel are made. Lake Annabessacook is south of the village. The various resorts on its shores are reached by steamer from Winthrop and from Annabessacook station on M. C. R. R.

The scenery is delightfully beautiful, there are many lovely drives and good accommodations may be found at the village, where guides, boats and steamers may be procured.

Narrows Lakes.

THE NARROWS LAKES are a mile from the village, and excellent black bass, white perch and trout fishing can always be had in these lakes.

Lake Wilson.

LAKE WILSON, in North Monmouth, 4 m. from Winthrop village, affords the finest of black bass fishing.

Androscoggin Lake.

ANDROSCOGGIN LAKE, partly in Wayne and Leeds, on the Farmington Branch of the Maine Central R. R., may also be reached from Winthrop by team, 6 m. Excellent perch, bass and pickerel fishing.

Berry and Other Ponds.

BERRY AND WING PONDS, and also several other lakes or ponds, are in close proximity to Androscoggin lake. These are beautiful lakes and afford first-class black bass, white perch and pickerel fishing. A good hotel in Winthrop village and numerous summer tourist boarding houses afford excellent accommodations.

The above described lakes are the principal ones in this county, on the west side of the Kennebec river, but Pleasant pond, Purgatory pond, and several other small ponds in Litchfield, reached from Monmouth, Gardiner, or Lake Cobbosseecontee, afford excellent fishing for trout, bass, perch and pickerel, also Torsey and Greeley ponds, in Readfield, Crotched, Moose and Parker ponds, in Mt. Vernon, Flying and other ponds in Vienna, reached from Augusta, Belgrade Lakes or Waterville, afford togue, pickerel, bass and white perch fishing, and enjoyable trips may be made to these, and other ponds in the vicinity, from the fishing resorts described in this county.

China Lake and Three-Mile and Webber Ponds.

On the east side of the Kennebec river, in the towns of China, Albion, Windsor and Vassalboro, and which may be reached from Waterville or Augusta, or from the stations in this county of the Wiscasset and Quebec R. R., are CHINA LAKE, 8 m. l., in China, also THREE-MILE POND, 3 m. l., WEBBER POND, in Vassalboro, 2 m. l., PATTEE POND, in Winslow, 2 m. l., LOVEJOY POND in Albion, 2 m. l., which are all favorite resorts for fishermen, and contain an abundance of black bass, white perch, pickerel, and frequently large landlocked salmon are taken.

China Lake.

This lake is about eight miles long and at its widest point reaches a breadth of six miles. It is one of the most picturesque lakes in the county, and also furnishes excellent fishing for landlocked salmon, perch and pickerel. It is about twelve miles from Augusta, and may be reached from there by carriage. It can also be reached more directly from Waterville or Wiscasset, by way of Wiscasset and Quebec Railroad, this road running direct to China. A line of first-class steamers run from Boston to Wiscasset. Guides and boats easily obtained.

Crotched Pond.

Three miles long and one mile wide. This pond lies partly in Mt. Vernon and partly in Fayette. Here is found good fishing in its season. This pond is reached from Leeds on the Farmington Branch of the M. C. R. R.

Greeley Pond.

This pond is situated near Crotched Pond. It is about three miles long and from one-half to one mile wide. It offers good fishing and is reached from Readfield Depot station on the M. C. R. R. on back route via Lewiston.

Cochnewagon Pond.

This pond is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, situated in town of Monmouth, about 40 rods from Monmouth station, on back route of M. C. R. R. There is good fishing here for bass and white perch.

Dexter Pond.

This pond is 2-5 of a mile long and 1-5 mile wide. It is situated in the town of Winthrop, a distance of 3 miles from Winthrop village station, on back route of M. C. R. R., via Lewiston. The pond can be reached by carriage from Winthrop village. Good fishing.

Lovejoy Pond.

This pond is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. It is situated partly in Fayette and partly in Wayne, and is reached from the Readfield station on the back route of M. C. R. R., via Lewiston, by carriage, the drive being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This pond is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from North Wayne village, and 4 miles from Wayne village, at the latter of which places hotel accommodations may be had.

Wing's Pond.

This pond is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and 3-5 of a mile wide. It lies wholly within the town of Wayne and is connected to Androscoggin pond by a small stream, the distance between the two ponds being less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. Wing's pond offers good bass, perch and pickerel fishing. It is reached from the North Leeds station on the Farmington branch of the M. C. R. R., being distant from it 3 miles. It may also be reached from the Winthrop station, on the back route of the M. C. R. R., being distant from it 5 miles.

Three-Mile Pond.

This pond is 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. It lies in the towns of Windsor and China. The fishing here for bass, pickerel and white perch is excellent, large quantities being taken each season. The pond is easily reached from Augusta. It may also be reached from the Weeks Mills station of the Wiscasset and Quebec R. R., being distant from it three miles. Guides and boats may be obtained.

Togus Lake.

This lake is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and 1 mile wide. It lies in Augusta, being five miles distant from the city proper on the M. C. R. R., and is reached from here by carriage. About half a mile to the north of it lies Three Cornered pond, which is some smaller than Togus pond. These two bodies of water offer good bass and pickerel fishing. Guides and boats are to be had on the shores of Togus lake.

Webber Pond.

This pond is 2-3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. It lies in the town of Vassalboro and is easily reached from the Riverside station of the M. C. R. R. by carriage, the distance being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Webber pond is but 3-3 miles distant from China lake, and offers good bass and perch fishing. Guides, boats and hotel accommodations may be obtained in Vassalboro, and Augusta is but $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Riverside station of the M. C. R. R.

As will be noticed, any of the towns in Kennebec county may be easily and quickly reached from Boston by railroad or steamboat. Leaving Boston in the morning, during the summer season, you would arrive in Augusta, Winthrop or Waterville in season for a good afternoon fishing trip, returning as quickly if desired.

Hunting.

There are no moose in this county. The open season on deer is during November. A few are annually taken.

Ruffed grouse, woodcock, some duck, gray squirrels, foxes and raccoons in fairly good numbers, as well as rabbits.

The summer tourist can find good accommodations at most of the towns in the county, at moderate prices, and amid most pleasing surroundings.

KNOX COUNTY.

Contains 1 city, 15 towns, 2 plantations.

One of the principal coast counties with a long coast-line, beautiful harbors and bays; the scenery on the coast is unsurpassed.

Rockland.

The city of Rockland is the shire town, on Knox & Lincoln Branch of the M. C. R. R., 86 m. from Portland; change at Brunswick; steamers from Boston, Bar Harbor and other points; contains more than 40 lakes and ponds; good white perch, black bass, pickerel, trout and landlocked salmon fishing.

The SamOset.

At Rockland Breakwater, in a private park of several hundred acres of lawns and groves, the entrance to which may be reached by a short carriage or trolley ride from Rockland, is located the beautiful and popular summer hotel, "The SamOset," operated by the proprietors of the famous POLAND SPRING HOUSE. The SamOset sets back a thousand feet from the shore, on an elevation of 75 feet, and commands an unobstructed view of Penobscot Bay—reputed by travelers to be one of the world's most beautiful bays, and frequently alluded to as "America's Bay of Naples." This hotel has the great advantage of seashore, lake and mountain resorts combined. There is a great harbor, safe and fine for small boating—a bay for cruising unequalled, and so well adapted that the North Atlantic Fleet, U. S. N., have had summer manoeuvres there for the past two years, while on shore beautiful drives over fine country and mountain roads, fine golf, tennis, etc., provide ample diversion. The cuisine and general service are conducted on the same exclusive standard as at the POLAND SPRING HOUSE. (See ad. in appendix.)

CICHICWAUKIC POND, in the city of Rockland, beautifully situated, a favorite local resort, good catches of perch, bass and pickerel are made.

"CAMDEN the picturesque," is 8 m. from Rockland, on the Camden, Rockland & Thomaston St. Ry., steamers from Boston, Rockland, Bar Harbor, Bucksport and Bangor; is a most charming and popular summer resort, with unsurpassed natural scenery and surroundings; contains several beautiful lakes well stocked with fish.

Hope.

In the town of Hope, 14 m. N. W. of Rockland, on stage line from Rockland to Augusta, and Camden to No. Appleton, Hobbs pond, Mansfield pond, Fish pond, The Lake, so called, a body of water of considerable size, are reached, where good fishing for trout and other fish is found; continuing on the stage line to Appleton, Senebec pond, partly in this town, and Newbert pond, in the northern part, and several other smaller ponds are reached, where good fishing is found, also in the streams flowing into these bodies of water.

Union.

In the town of Union, the terminus of the Georges Valley R. R. from Warren Junct., 8 m. from Warren Junct., on M. C. R. R., Crawford pond, the northern half of Seven Tree pond, Round pond, and Senebec pond are reached, fine bodies of water, beautifully situated, and natural trout waters; landlocked salmon have been planted here, and this town is fast becoming a favorite resort for sportsmen.

Washington.

In the town of Washington, 22 m. N. W. of Rockland, on stage lines from Rockland to Augusta, and from Augusta to Belfast, Washington pond is reached, a fine body of water, well filled with perch, pickerel, black bass, trout and some landlocked salmon; there are many trout streams also where excellent fishing is had.

Warren.

In the town of Warren, on M. C. R. R., 9 m. from Rockland, South pond, North pond, southern half of Seven Tree pond, White Oak pond, and the Georges river afford excellent fishing for bass, pickerel, white perch and some landlocked salmon; there is good brook trout fishing also.

Alford's Lake.

Reached from Union. Change at Warren for this station. Good fishing. Favorite resort.

Hunting.

Open season for deer November only; no moose; the duck shooting is excellent around most of the ponds and lakes in this county, while in the many bays, coves and inlets along the coast it is unsurpassed; ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting is good in the towns of Washington, Appleton, Hope and Union especially; they are also taken in the towns in the southern portion of the county to a considerable extent.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Contains 17 towns, 1 plantation and more than 30 lakes and ponds.

One of the principal coast counties with a long coast-line and with many beautiful harbors and bays; noted for its summer resorts, principal among which are Boothbay Harbor and the islands in the bay. Wiscasset is the shire town, beautifully situated on Wiscasset Harbor, on Knox and Lincoln Branch of M. C. R. R., 50 m. from Portland; Wiscasset harbor is one of the best in the world; the scenery and surroundings are unsurpassed for attractiveness.

FISHING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

There are 31 lakes and ponds in this county, in many of which are good trout, white perch, black bass, some landlocked salmon and pickerel fishing.

Merrymeeting Bay—Nequasset Lake.

The first town reached on the line of the railroad east of Bath is Woolwich, which is bounded on the west by Merrymeeting Bay and Kennebec river; here is the large and beautiful Nequasset lake, with excellent white perch, black bass and pickerel fishing; on the west is Montseag bay; passing along the line of the railroad Wiscasset, above mentioned, is reached, thence to Sheepscot river, and New-castle, with Damariscotta river on the east; thence to Damariscotta, which is 18 m. east of Bath; in Damariscotta is situated Biscay pond, southern half of Pemaquid pond, McCurds and Muddy ponds; these lakes, as they really are, with the Damariscotta river on the westerly side of the town, and in close proximity to the railroad, afford unexcelled white perch, black bass and pickerel fishing; the lakes afford also trout fishing, and have recently been heavily stocked with landlocked salmon.

Nobleboro.

Still farther along the line of the railroad the town of Nobleboro is reached in which is the northern half of Pemaquid pond, Duck Puddle pond, Damariscotta river and Great Bay, where excellent fishing for bass, white perch and pickerel can always be found; a little farther on the town of Waldoboro is reached, in which is situated Medomac ponds, also Weston pond and Duck Puddle pond

partly in Nobleboro, favorite local fishing resorts for bass, pickerel, perch and some other fish; still continuing along the line of the road the city of Rockland is reached in Knox county; the town of Bremen, reached from Waldoboro by stage or boat, contains Biscay pond, partly in Damariscotta, Muscongus, McCurds and Pemaquid ponds, the latter partly in Bremen and partly in Damariscotta; good bass, pickerel and white perch fishing. The towns of Jefferson and Somerville, reached by stage from Augusta, contain Dyers pond, Long pond and Pleasant pond in Jefferson, and Patricktown and James ponds in Somerville, noted pickerel, white perch and black bass ponds; contains also trout and some landlocked salmon; there are a multitude of brooks in these various towns which afford excellent trout fishing, also bass and pickerel.

Damariscotta River.

One of the most wonderful sights in the world is to see the alewives or herring in the Damariscotta and other rivers in this county at the season of the year when they are on their annual excursion to their spawning beds. Many thousands of barrels of these fish are annually taken, cured by a smoking process and are found in the markets of the world.

Seashore Resorts in This County.

This county has many popular seashore resorts, Boothbay Harbor, Squirrel Island, Ocean Point, Christmas Cove, Monhegan Island, Capitol Island, Pemaquid, Mouse Island, Five Islands and Southport being the principal ones. All these are reached by steamer from Bath, also by steamer from Portland to Boothbay Harbor. Good accommodations.

Hunting.

The lakes and ponds and the many large bays, especially Merry-meeting Bay, and the large rivers and inlets in this county afford the finest of duck shooting; all duck shooting prohibited in the night in and around Merry-meeting Bay or Kennebec river below the bridge at Gardiner. and from December 1st to September 1st; ruffed grouse and woodcock in their seasons are plentiful in this county; no moose; open time on deer during November.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Contains 35 towns and 20 wild land townships including plantations.

Boundaries: North by Province of Quebec; east by Franklin, Androscoggin and Cumberland counties; south by Cumberland and York; west by New Hampshire; area about 1700 sq. m. One of the eight principal game counties, long noted for unsurpassed fishing facilities; contains 186 lakes and ponds, many of large size, and some of the most noted fishing resorts in the State. A great country for summer tourists.

Mooselucmaguntic Lake.

Lake Mooselucmaguntic, 12 m. l., 5 m. w., partly in this county and partly in Franklin county, and mentioned in the chapter on Franklin county. This great lake is reached by M. C. R. R. from Portland and Portland & Rumford Falls R. R.; station "Bemis" on the shore of the lake; change at Rumford Junction; also by short carriage ride to Haines' Landing, from Oquossoc, terminus of P. & R. F. R. R. This lake is 227 m. from Boston, 112 m. from Portland; it is also reached from Portland by M. C. R. R. to Farmington and narrow gauge railroad from Farmington to Rangeley, thence by steamboat 6 m. to the carry, mentioned in the chapter on Franklin county. Noted for the excellence of its landlocked salmon and trout fishing; trout from one-half to 12 lbs., salmon up to 15 lbs. taken, fly fishing; at Bemis are located the famous Capt. Barker Sporting and Tourists' Camps at "The Birches," "Students Island" and at Barker. The Mooselucmaguntic House is located at Haines' Landing on this lake, F. B. Burns, proprietor; Senator W. P. Frye's cottage, his favorite fishing grounds, and many private cottages; Bald Mountain camps, beautifully situated, Amos Ellis, proprietor, are located here; elevation, scenery, and surroundings all that could be desired.

Cupsuptic Lake.

Cupsuptic lake, 5 m. l., 3 m. w.; connected by short thoroughfare with Mooselucmaguntic. What has been said of the last named lake will apply equally as well, so far as fishing, its surroundings, accommodations and desirability as a fishing resort, to Cupsuptic. This lake is reached by steamer or boat from Bemis or from Haines' Landing. Pleasant Island camps, the unsurpassed Billy Soule, proprietor, are located on Cupsuptic lake. Cupsuptic stream flows into this lake.

Kennebago Lakes and John's Pond and Upper Dam.

The Kennebago lakes and John's pond may also be reached from Billy Soule's. There are also a multitude of trout streams, and several smaller ponds in this region affording excellent trout fishing. This is also a favorite resort for hunters, and deer are exceedingly plentiful in all this region, with occasionally a moose, while ruffed grouse abound in large numbers. At Kennebago lake is the Kennebago Lake House, Richardson Bros., proprietors,—a popular resort. There are also duck, foxes and bears. From Bemis, Haines' Landing or Billy Soule's, or by the way of Lake Umbagog, is reached the famous Upper Dam, the outlet of Mooselucmaguntic lake. A good hotel is located here; one of the most famous trout pools in the world at the outlet; many trout are taken weighing six to 10 pounds; fly fishing; genial John Chadwick, hotel proprietor.

Mollychunkamunk or Upper Richardson Lake.

A short walk from the pool brings one to the shore of Lake Mollychunkamunk, where there are more private and expensive summer cottages and steamers owned by people living out of the State than on any other lake; no hotel or public camp; excellent trout and salmon fishing.

Richardson Ponds.

The Richardson ponds are easily reached from this place, where there is most excellent trout and landlocked salmon fishing.

Welokennebacook or Lower Richardson Lake.

From the Upper Dam one can go through the narrows and Welokennebacook, or Lower Richardson lake, a distance of 10 m. to the Middle Dam, so called, and to the sporting camp of Mr. Ed Coburn, "Angler's Retreat," so called, and on the route and at Mr. Coburn's one will find first-class trout and landlocked salmon fishing with flies or by trolling.

Umbagog Lake to the Dixville Notch, N. H.

From this place a buckboard road leads to Umbagog lake, where those who wish to can go by the way of Dixville Notch and the White Mountains, crossing from lake to lake.

Rapid River.

These lakes are connected by Five Mile Falls, or Rapid river, said to be the most picturesque stream in Maine. "Far down through the mist of the falling river" one may stand and drink in the wild beauty of the place. Half way across the carry is the old Oxford Club House, built upon the shore of Rapid river, where the only way to cross is by a rope which is on a pulley; you take your seat as if in a swing, and out over the water, 50 feet below, you go safe to the other side, where a trail goes to B pond, about a mile through the woods. This pond is noted for its excellent fly fishing, and only fly fishing can be indulged in here by law. Two m. below Angler's Retreat is South Arm, Lake View Hotel; a carriage road from Andover reaches the lake here; many who enjoy a stage ride over a good road come to the lakes over this route by the way of Andover or Rumford Falls.

Lake Umbagog.

Lake Umbagog, the largest and the lowest of the Rangeley group, covers an area of 18 sq. m.; many delightful views of the White Mountains, the highest peaks in the Dixville Notch and ranges along the Canadian border can be had from Lake Umbagog; from here take a steamer to Upton, at the south end of the lake, and Errol Dam where the Androscoggin river makes an outlet to Lake Umbagog; the Rangeley lake region averages about 1200 feet above the sea level.

Four Ponds.

* At Bemis, the Four ponds, so called, are reached by the way of a trail through the woods four miles, where an abundance of trout are caught on the fly, small in size, or from Houghton's, in Byron, by trail 5 m.

Byron—Swift River—Garland and Roxbury Ponds.

Byron, on the P. & R. F. R. R., 99 m. from Portland, located in a valley surrounded by high mountains, is a good fishing resort, Swift river and its tributaries affording excellent trout fishing; Garland pond is 4 m. away, and Roxbury pond 6 m., where landlocked salmon, trout, bass and pickerel fishing will be found to be very good, and may be reached from Houghtons, so called, in Byron.

Lovewell's Pond.

Lovewell's pond, in Fryeburg, 3 m. x 2 m., two miles from village, is noted for the excellence of the bass and pickerel fishing.

Upper Kezar Pond, or "Lake Kezar."

Upper Kezar pond, in Lovell, is 10 m. from Fryeburg, 9 m. x 1 m., semi-daily stage to and from Fryeburg, affords fine bass and landlocked salmon fishing, both of which run extremely large. The

view here of both lake and mountains is one of the most beautiful of Maine's scenic gems, more than eighty mountain peaks being visible. Here are located the popular "Brown's Camps," B. E. Brown, proprietor.

Fryeburg.

Fryeburg, on the Mountain Division of M. C. R. R., 50 m. from Portland, is a charming summer resort. The village, and surrounding country, clean, healthy, picturesque, and many of the most delightful drives in the world can be enjoyed here; one of the finest canoe trips may be taken down the Saco river for 20 m. (this river is filled with bass and pickerel), when you come to Lovewell's pond, only 1¼ m. by land from your starting point; this is a favorite trip.

Peabody Pond.

Peabody pond and several smaller ponds in Denmark may be reached from stations on the Bridgton and Saco River R. R., 40 m. from Portland, where there is excellent landlocked salmon, bass and pickerel fishing.

Lake Penesseewassee and Little Penesseewassee.

Lake Penesseewassee and Little Lake Penesseewassee, Sand pond and North pond are situated in the delightful village of Norway, terminus of Norway Branch of G. T. Ry., change at So. Paris; also electric cars from So. Paris; stage line from Bridgton, Harrison, Stoneham, Lovell, Waterford and Welchville. Norway village is situated at the southerly extremity of Lake Penesseewassee; this is a large lake and with the others mentioned constitutes a most desirable fishing resort for black bass, pickerel, trout and landlocked salmon; also a delightful home for the summer tourist.

Thomas and Other Ponds in Waterford.

Thomas pond, Long, Bear and Pappoose ponds in Waterford, reached by stage from Norway, afford good fishing for bass, pickerel and perch.

Androscoggin, Swift, Ellis and Megalloway Rivers.

The Androscoggin river flows the entire length of this county in an easterly direction; this is one of nature's great highways from the mountains to the sea, and together with Swift, Ellis and Megalloway rivers, with their innumerable tributaries, afford the best kind of trout fishing.

Webbs Pond.

Webbs pond, in Weld, mentioned in the chapter on Franklin county, is easily reached by stage from Dixfield, 10 m. on R. F. & R. L. R. R.

Rumford Falls.

Rumford Falls, 84 m. from Portland, takes its name from the celebrated falls at this place called the "Niagara of New England," beautifully situated among mountains and high hills on the Androscoggin river.

Almost any part of the county is easily reached from this town and fine trout fishing in the streams and small ponds in the vicinity is easily had.

Magalloway River and Parmachenee Lake.

Magalloway river and Parmachenee lake, great hunting and fishing resorts for deer, partridge, ducks, bears, trout and landlocked salmon, may be reached from Boston by the way of Portland; take G. T. R. R. from Portland for Bethel, thence by stage 27 m. to Lakeside, N. H., thence by steamer across Lake Umbagog to Cedar Stump, thence buckboard 4 m. to Middle Dam on Richardson lake; or by way of Rumford Falls and Bemis to Lake Umbagog and Middle Dam on Richardson lake; or from Errol, N. H., to the head of Aziscohas Falls at Wilson's Mills, thence by steamer 16 m. to Camp-in-the-Meadows, thence by buckboard 5 m. and canoe 14 m. to the Parmachenee lake; all the way from Wilson's Mills to the lake, in river, and in the multitude of streams emptying into it, unsurpassed trout fishing is had; Upper Metalloc and Lincoln ponds in this vicinity afford most excellent trout fishing.

Big Game.

In most of the towns, but more especially those in the northern half, there is fine deer, ruffed grouse, and duck hunting; also woodcock, bears and foxes; registered guides, good hotels, and sporting camp accommodations at usual rates are of easy access. No one will make any mistake in going to Oxford county to fish or to hunt or for a summer vacation.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Contains 3 cities, 54 towns and 50 wild land townships including plantations, and more than 175 lakes and ponds.

Boundaries: north by Aroostook; east by Aroostook, Washington and Hancock; south by Hancock and Waldo; west by Somerset and Piscataquis counties. Area 2900 sq. m. land; water 175 sq. m. One of the eight great game counties abounding in moose, deer, ruffed grouse, woodcock, duck, bears, wildcats and foxes.

Bangor.

Bangor, principal city, at head of navigation on Penobscot river, on M. C. R. R., terminus of Bangor and Aroostook R. R., 251 m. from Boston, 137 m. from Portland, 114 m. from Vanceboro and 204 m. from St. John, N. B., by rail; daily line of steamers to and from Boston and intermediate points.

At Bangor take Bangor and Aroostook R. R. for the various stations on that line.

FISHING, HUNTING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Bangor Salmon Pool.

The "Bangor Pool," so called, at Water Works Dam., on the Penobscot river, three m. from Bangor, reached by electric cars or team; fly fishing or trolling for Penobscot river sea salmon; a favorite resort; fishing here as soon as the ice is out of the river in the spring. When in Bangor, leave your specimens for mounting with The S. L. Crosby Co., taxidermists of long experience and a reputation known throughout the United States, for their excellent work.

When at Old Town do not forget to visit the general store of G. H. Hunt, where you may procure outfits and all curiosities manufactured by the famous tribe of Indians on Old Town Island.

There is also a competent taxidermist here at Old Town, T. Adolph Legasse; here, also, are procured many famous Indian guides and moose callers.

Mt. Desert Branch of M. C. R. R.

Leaving Bangor on the Mt. Desert Branch you come to Green lake, 18 m., a famous landlocked salmon, trout and white perch lake; also Phillips lake, noted as a resort for landlocked salmon, white perch and trout fishing.

Pushaw Lake.

Pushaw lake is 14 m. from Bangor by team, on west side of Penobscot river, one of the most famous white perch lakes in the State of Maine; it is perfectly astonishing, the large number of white perch that are annually taken from this lake.

Hermion Pond.

Hermion pond is also reached from Bangor, 10 m. x 3 m., on railroad, a famous white perch and pickerel pond.

Cold Stream Pond.

Going up the line of the Maine Central R. R. from Bangor to Vanceboro the town of Enfield is reached and Cold Stream pond, really a large lake, 35 m. from Bangor; first-class landlocked salmon fishing and large togue of the finest quality.

Lincoln—Mattamiscontis Lake.

Continuing up the line of the railroad from Enfield the town of Lincoln is reached, from which point Mattamiscontis lake, also South Branch lake and Beaver pond are reached, by team 15 to 20 m.; there are no finer places for fishing or hunting than these.

Olamon—Lake Nicaous.

At Olamon station, before reaching Lincoln, take stage or team for the famous Nicaous, West, and adjoining lakes, about 40 m.; no finer deer country in the State; fishing is excellent for landlocked salmon, trout and white perch. Club house on Nicaous lake. This was "Jock" Darling's favorite hunting ground.

Pistol, Little Machias Lakes and Brandy Pond.

This is also the route to take for Pistol lakes, Brandy pond, Little Machias lake, and various smaller ponds; these lakes and ponds abound in trout; sporting camps at Pistol lake; this is also a famous deer country and a person who wishes a successful deer hunt can hardly fail to secure his complement if he stops at any of the stations between Old Town and Vanceboro, on this line of railroad, and secures a guide, and he will find a comfortable home at the local hotel.

Winn—Duck Lake.

Passing up the line of the railroad from Lincoln you reach the town of Winn, from which point many small lakes and streams and good hunting grounds are easily accessible.

A favorite route for the sportsman from New York or Boston, and other localities, heretofore has been to take a team at Winn Station on the M. C. R. R. to Duck lake, 19 m., thence passing down Duck lake by canoe, and Duck Lake stream, to Junior lake, and through Junior lake to Grand lake, in Washington county.

Keg, Bottle, Dobsis, Sisladobsis, Horseshoe, Grand and Connecting Lakes.

When at Duck lake by short carry going to Keg lake, from Keg lake by short carry to Bottle lake, and from Bottle lake to Dobsis, thence to Sisladobsis; thence to Sisladobsis; Horseshoe lake is also reached from Junior or Dobsis lakes, across a short carry, then Pleasant lake, through Scraggly lake and stream to Shaw lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther on; Pocompass lake is reached from Keg and Bottle lakes and Grand lake is easily reached from Pocompass lake.

Machias and Grand Lake.

The Machias lakes are reached from Dobsis lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; all these lakes and ponds are filled with togue, trout, salmon, white perch and pickerel, and are favorite resorts for the fisherman and the hunter. The Machias waters, especially, afford most excellent duck shooting; there is also good ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting in all this section; there are also moose.

Princeton and Grand Lake.

All these waters are easily reached from Princeton, in Washington county, thence by team to Grand lake, 20 m., or by steamer and carry; Princeton is reached by way of Washington County R. R., and is fully described in the chapter on Washington county.

Newport.

Newport Junct., 110 m. from Portland, on the M. C. R. R., 27 m. before reaching Bangor; here change for Corinna, Dexter, Dover and Foxcroft, terminus of this branch of the M. C. R. R., and at Dover and Foxcroft change for Moosehead lake, by way of the B. & A. R. R.

Newport, Corinna and Dexter Ponds.

At Newport is a large, beautiful pond, full of black bass, white perch and pickerel, and first-class fishing for these fish. Corinna pond is 7 m. beyond Newport; fishing and fish same as in Newport pond. Dexter pond, in Dexter, 15 m. from Newport, 2 minutes' walk from Dexter station, sometimes called "Lake Wassokeag." Some trout and salmon trout weighing $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds have been taken here. Beautiful lakes, charming villages on the shores of these lakes.

Other Resorts.

There are many other large lakes and ponds in this county, in all of which there is first-class fishing and favorite hunting resorts, reached from the line of the B. & A. R. R. from Bangor to Houlton, that can be more appropriately described in the next chapter on Piscataquis county, and have been alluded to somewhat in the chapter on Aroostook county.

Patten, Sourdnahunk Region and Shin Pond.

At Patten Junct., on the B. & A. R. R., you change for the town of Patten, in this county, a beautiful town, and headquarters for a vast fishing and hunting country to the north and west. At the Patten House every convenience will be found and teams and guides may be engaged. This is a favorite starting place for Shin pond and the Sourdnahunk region, famous as a hunting country for big game and for unexcelled fishing. At Norcross station, in this county, you are at headquarters for hunting and fishing expeditions, in all directions, either down the West Branch, or up the West Branch to Sourdnahunk by carry, 15 m., and to Lake Chesuncook, and other lakes described in the chapter on Piscataquis county.

Lunksoos House.

From Patten or Staceyville the Lunksoos House, on East Branch of Penobscot river, at mouth of Wissataquoik, 6 m. away, may be reached. M. M. Macy, proprietor. Excellent fishing; big game in abundance.

Hunting.

This is a great game county; deer abound in large numbers in nearly every town beyond Old Town, and there is good hunting for these at nearly every railroad station beyond Old Town to Vanceboro; it is also one of the great moose counties; Schoodic, Seboeis, Norcross, Millinockett, Grindstone, Staceyville, and Patten, heretofore described in the chapter on Aroostook county, and

more particularly described in the next chapter, are favorite resorts for the fisherman and the hunter; nearly all parts of the famous hunting grounds are reached from these stations; usually the experienced sportsman has his guides engaged in advance of his arrival, his trip planned, and his guides meet him on his arrival at Bangor, or at the station at the railroad. Hotels, sporting camps, registered guides, outfits, etc., at all stations.

It is difficult to discriminate between the hunting grounds for deer in this county northerly and westerly of Bangor, this game is so plentiful; favorite resorts for moose hunting are from the railroad stations on the line of the B. & A. R. R. from Brownville to Patten, nearly 75 m. through a practically unbroken wilderness; ruffed grouse and ducks are plentiful, also woodcock, bears, foxes, and wildcats afford most excellent and exciting sport for the sportsman.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Contains 19 towns and 112 wild land townships including plantations.

Boundaries: North by Aroostook, east by Aroostook and Penobscot, south by Penobscot and Somerset, and west by Somerset county; area, land surface about 3600 sq. m., water area about 100 sq. m. One of the greatest, if not the greatest, fish and game counties in the State.

FISHING, SUMMER AND HUNTING RESORTS.

Contains 367 lakes and ponds. Dover shire town, at the terminus of the Dover and Foxcroft Branch of M. C. R. R. from Newport Junct., also on the Bangor & Aroostook Ry., 54 m. from Bangor by either railroad.

Dover and Foxcroft.

There are no prettier New England villages than Dover and Foxcroft, separated only by the Piscataquis river.

Sebec Lake.

Sebec lake, 4 m. from these towns, reached by team, is a lovely body of water, 12 m. x 4 m., one of the four original landlocked salmon lakes in Maine; there are many beautiful cottages on its shores, excellent landlocked salmon, trout, white perch and black bass fishing; this lake may also be reached from Sebec village on the shore of the lake.

Garland, Millbrook, and Buttermilk Ponds.

Near by Dover and Foxcroft are several smaller lakes and ponds affording excellent fishing, to wit, Millbrook and Garland pond, 4 m., reached by team, the three Buttermilk ponds, in which are trout, togue and landlocked salmon, reached by steamer on Sebec lake and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. carry, 12 m. from Foxcroft; also Black stream, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and Alder stream, 6 m. from Foxcroft, affording excellent trout fishing.

Schoodic and Seboeis Lakes.

Schoodic and Seboeis lakes, 8 m. x 2 m. each, with a carry over a good road of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. between, are reached from Schoodic or West Seboeis station on B. & A. R. R., 64 m. from Bangor, and in

close proximity to the stations; these are elegant lakes, large togue sometimes weighing more than 20 lbs., some trout, and excellent black bass and white perch fishing; pickerel fishing in Sebocis lake is unexcelled.

Three m. from Schoodic station at Northwest pond is Camp Moosehorns, Haskell and Brown, proprietors. Branch camps at Cedar lake. Special outing attractions for families.

Trout Pond or Endless Lake.

Trout pond, or Endless lake, and several ponds, where excellent trout fishing may be had, are easily reached from these stations; some of the streams flowing into Schoodic afford unexcelled trout fishing; these lakes are also reached from Lake View station on the C. P. Ry., at the lower end of the lake, or from Milo on the B. & A. R. R., and by stage 6 m. to Lake View.

Boyd Lake.

Boyd Lake, 3 m. x 2 m., 36 m. from Bangor, on B. & A. R. R., 1 m. from station, pickerel and perch fishing first class; the next station or stopping place, 7 m. beyond Boyd lake, is Milo, a pretty New England village.

Katahdin Iron Works and Silver Lake.

From Milo, on the B. & A. R. R., 4 m. to Brownville, Schoodic lake may be reached, 4 m. by team; at Brownville, take Katahdin Iron Works Branch of B. & A. R. R. for K. I. Wks. Silver lake is situated at K. I. Wks., which is the terminus of this branch of the railroad, 64 m. from Bangor, near the hotel. Silver lake is a large and beautiful body of water, high elevation, charming scenery and surroundings, landlocked salmon and excellent trout and pickerel fishing; this is a famous fishing and hunting resort.

Ebeeme Ponds, Roaring Brook, Pleasant River.

From Henderson station, before reaching K. I. Works, Ebeeme ponds are reached by team, 6 m.; pickerel and perch fishing; also Roaring brook and the east and west branches of Pleasant river, which afford fine trout fishing.

East and West Chairback Ponds, and Others.

Within a radius of 20 m. of Silver Lake Hotel, at K. I. Works, 27 different lakes and ponds are reached, including the famous East and West Chairback ponds, Little and Big Houston, Spruce Mt.,

Long, Trout, Little, Lyford, and East Branch ponds, also many trout streams, reached by canoe, buckboard or trail, all of which lakes, ponds and streams are filled with trout, and afford the finest of fishing; this is a great and most favorite resort for the sportsman; deer, moose, ruffed grouse, bears, wildcats and foxes abound, and on account of its high elevation has become a noted health resort.

Brownville.

Brownville, before mentioned, is a beautiful town in the midst of a fine fishing and hunting country on the Piscataquis river; Schoodic lake, above mentioned, is easily reached from Brownville; this town is also reached by the C. P. Ry. from Montreal and St. John, and is the entrance to a long stretch of virgin forest and incomparable hunting grounds, through which runs the Bangor & Aroostook R. R., and is but 28 m. from Norcross, fully described elsewhere.

Milo Junction, Moosehead Lake and Greenville.

At Milo Junct. on the B. & A. R. R., or at Newport Junct. on the M. C. R. R. to Bangor from Portland, change for Moosehead lake and Greenville, a beautiful town on the shore of this lake, terminus of this branch of the B. & A. R. R.

Abbot, Monson, Hebron Pond and Monson Pond.

At Abbot, on the way to Greenville, good trout fishing may be found in the Piscataquis river and its two branches, also in Piper and Whetstone ponds; farther along on the line is Monson Junct., where you change to the Monson narrow gauge railroad for the town of Monson, 6 m. from the Junct.; here is the celebrated Lake Hebron, containing many large trout and landlocked salmon; Monson pond, 1 m. away, Spectacle pond 3 m.

Lake Onawa.

Ship pond, or Lake Onawa, one of the most beautiful lakes in the State of Maine, 12 m. from Monson; all these ponds and lakes are famous for landlocked salmon and trout fishing; Lake Onawa cannot be too highly spoken of as a desirable fishing resort.

Grindstone Pond.

Grindstone pond in Willimantic, 8 m. from Monson, and many other smaller ponds, and a multitude of streams, are easily reached, and you have excellent trout, togue and landlocked salmon fishing;

this is a favorite resort for sportsmen and a country abounding in deer, moose, ruffed grouse, woodcock and other game; Borestone and Greenwood Mountains are in plain view, affording a magnificent sight.

Monson Jct., Greenville and Blanchard.

Returning to Monson Junct. you resume your journey on the B. & A. to Greenville; the ride on the railroad is exceedingly enjoyable, the scenery is grand beyond description; from every quarter deep ravines and valleys and towering mountains meet the eye of the tourist. At Blanchard may be found several small ponds and many streams where excellent trout fishing may be had and first-class deer hunting.

At Greenville, terminus of this branch of the B. & A. R. R., also on C. P. Ry. from Montreal and St. John, the celebrated Moosehead lake is reached, one of the most famous fishing, summer and hunting resorts in the world, 86 m. from Bangor, 223 m. from Portland, and 8 to 9 hours' ride from Boston; this lake is 40 m. l. and 5 to 18 m. w.; contains many large bays and beautiful islands.

Mt. Kineo House.

Half way up the lake, at the foot of Mt. Kineo, on a point of land extending into the lake, is situated the celebrated Kineo House.

In all this great inland sea, all parts of which are reached by steamers, canoes or boats, first-class trout and togue fishing can always be had; many whitefish and cusk are also taken; it is also heavily stocked with landlocked salmon, and many of these of large size are taken each year; large and elegant steamers connect with the train at Greenville to all portions of this lake.

It is difficult to describe adequately a body of water like Moosehead lake; it is a great inland sea, the largest body of fresh water in all New England, a thousand feet above the level of the sea. The Kineo House and the sporting camps around this lake are really council houses; here parties are made up, expeditions planned, campaigns organized, guides, supplies, and camping outfits secured; here is the parting of the ways into a vast domain of fish and game; here the salmon and trout anglers take steamers, boats or canoes for fishing in this lake and to the lakes, ponds and rivers to the north. There is a veritable network of lakes and ponds big and small, also many brooks and rivers all teeming with brook trout from half a pound to the monster inhabitant of 5 to 8 lbs., all the long way from Kineo to Ft. Kent on the St. John river, 150 miles or thereabouts, through an unbroken wilderness and traversable by canoe.

Wilson, Trout and Hedgehog Ponds.

From Greenville, Upper and Lower Wilson, Hedgehog, Trout, Rum, Horseshoe, Fitzgerald and Squaw ponds may be reached, famous for trout and some salmon fishing; the country around these ponds is a favorite resort for deer and moose hunting, also for ruffed grouse.

Lily Bay.

From Greenville, Lily Bay, so called, one of the largest bays in Moosehead lake, is reached by canoe or steamer, 12 m., also reached from the Kineo House by steamer.

Roach River and Roach Pond.

Roach river and pond is 7 m. from Lily Bay by stage; here is situated the Roach River House, a favorite resort for fishermen and hunters, with as fine fishing and hunting for big game and ruffed grouse as there is in the State.

Upper Roach River, Second Roach Pond and West Branch Ponds.

Upper Roach river, or Second Roach pond, is 7 m. farther on; Mountain pond is 7 m. from Lily Bay; from the First Roach pond it is but 4 m. by trail to the West Branch ponds, three in number, and as good a place as there is in the State for small trout, which average about three to a pound.

Second Roach pond, reached by steamer from Greenville to Lily Bay, thence by buckboard, a celebrated fishing and hunting resort, as good as there is, in plain view of White Cap Mountain, the second highest elevation in the State; in all this region there is as good hunting for deer, moose, ruffed grouse and other game as there is anywhere.

Grant Farm and Ragged Lake.

From Lower Roach river, or pond, you reach the Grant Farm, so called, about 10 m. by team, a great resort for fishermen and hunters.

At the Grant Farm you strike the outlet of Ragged lake, also Caribou lake, about 6 m. from the Grant Farm; also Deer pond and many others, great fishing ponds, and a great country for game. Here you are but 9 m. from the foot of Chesuncook lake. Roach river and the Grant Farm are favorite resorts for the fisherman and the hunter; there are many celebrated trout streams within easy distance.

North East Carry.

Starting again from Greenville or Kineo, and proceeding up the lake by steamer, 20 m. from Kineo, we reach the North East carry, where all conveniences for the sportsman can be procured and all arrangements made for hunting, fishing, or canoeing trips, and supplies and outfits procured, or if you choose to remain here you will not be disappointed in any particular.

Caribou, Chamberlain, Eagle, Churchill, Spider, Lobster and Chesuncook Lakes and Allegash River Trip.

Crossing the carry, 2 m. by a good road, you come to the west branch of the Penobscot river, thence by canoe or trail, down the river 3 m. to Lobster brook; this brook is navigable 3 m. to Lobster lake; proceeding down the river through the celebrated Moose Horn you reach the Half Way House, so called; here you are in the midst of fine hunting and fishing; thence down the river 10 m. by canoe or trail by Pine stream, over Pine Stream Falls and Rocky Rips to Chesuncook lake; this trip has been frequently described in song and story, and is certainly a delightful one; Chesuncook lake is 18 m. l., filled with togue and trout, large numbers of which are annually taken. Here also is the dividing of the ways and where you have one of the finest views of Mt. Katahdin; you may also reach Caribou lake through the Thoroughfare from Chesuncook, and Kelley pond, also Rainbow lake, one of the finest in Maine and having the clearest water; also Moose pond, by way of Moose brook, and from Moose pond Duck pond is reached; Rainbow lake is best reached, however, from Ripogenus, at the lower end of Chesuncook lake; taking a northwestward course from the upper end of Chesuncook we pass up the Umbazooksus stream to Umbazooksus lake, about 9 m., thence across this lake to Mud pond carry; this carry is about 3 m. from Mud pond, thence across Mud pond, and following the stream, we arrive at Chamberlain lake, a large body of water about 15 m. by 5 m.; passing down this lake by Chamberlain Farm, and through quick water, you pass into Eagle lake, a most beautiful lake; passing down Eagle lake through Thoroughfare brook, you reach Churchill lake;—these lakes abound in trout and togue; Churchill lake is about 6 m. l. and 3 m. w.; Twin brooks, so called, empty into this lake, the northern one of which is the outlet of Spider lake, about 2 m. l. and 1 m. w., filled with togue; going from Spider lake you could reach the chain of lakes which would lead you to Chase and Munsungan lakes, Millinockett lake, Aroos-

took river and the Ox Bow. Soper brook and Smith brook empty into Eagle lake, great resorts for moose hunting; from the head of Churchill lake it is about 6 m. to Chase carry, the outlet of the lake; the carry is something more than a mile; this place in the river has received the name of "Devil's Elbow," not an inappropriate appellation as it strikes me in going over it; passing down the river, Umsaskis lake, some 10 m. away, is reached; passing down this lake, Long lake, about 6 m., is reached, and you may reach the famous "Depot Farm"; from here you may take a road to the Seven Islands and the main St. John river, thence continuing eastward to Musquacook lake and Ashland. From the Depot Farm it is about 8 m. to Round pond or Square lake; passing down this pond Musquacook stream is passed and Five Finger brook and then Glazier brook, and you are now in the Allegash river; going by the Allegash Falls down the Allegash river into the River St. John, thence to Ft. Kent; in the vicinity of the junction of the Allegash and St. John rivers are the Nigger Brook Rapids, and from this vicinity a trip up the St. Francis river and its inlets may be had if desirable; on all this long route the sportsman is constantly in touch with nature, the scenery is grand beyond description. It is a great country for game, and you have as fine fishing as can be had anywhere.

"West Branch" Trip.

Starting again from Chesuncook lake, passing down the lake 18 m. going eastward you pass out into the west branch of the Penobscot river, thence $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. into Ripogenus lake; here you have excellent trout and salmon fishing and hunting, and fine views of Mt. Katahdin and the Nesourdnahunk range. Ripogenus lake is about 2 m. l., a favorite camping ground for the tourist; Harrington lake is reached from here; this lake is about 3 m. l. and 1 m. w.; Nesourdnahunk, a pretty little lake, may be reached from the upper dead waters on Soper brook, about 5 m. by difficult trail; passing down this branch of the river, Carry pond, a famous trout pond, is reached; continuing you pass what is called Gulliver Pitch and the famous Horse Race, and reach Sandy stream; here is a favorite trail to Mt. Katahdin; continuing you reach Abol stream where a favorite trail leads also to Mt. Katahdin; Abol and Katahdin ponds may be reached by going up Abol stream and by carry across into Katahdin pond, or by carry from Compass pond, which is reached from Sandy stream to Millinockett lake; continuing your trip down the west branch from Abol stream you pass through Ambajejus,

Pemadumcook, and North Twin lakes to Norcross, on the B. & A. R. R., whence you may take train to Bangor if you wish, or continuing by the river below Norcross you reach Quakish lake and Shad pond, thence to Mattawamkeag, described in Penobscot county; all the way on this trip, some 60 m., you are within easy reach of other lakes, ponds and streams, teeming with trout, togue and some salmon, and are in a fine and favorite country for moose, deer, bears and ruffed grouse; this is a favorite trip for the tourist and sportsman.

Region About Ripogenus Lake.

For piscatorial attractions in a veritable wilderness elysium, the region round about Ripogenus lake can satisfy the longings of the most enthusiastic angler.

The lakes and ponds in the vicinity of Ripogenus, where trout will rise to the fly all through the summer, are too numerous to name, while the spring and fall fishing here is of the very best. Among the favorite trout waters here are Ripogenus lake itself, Harrington, Caribou, Rainbow and Chesuncook lakes, Frost, Jordan, Carry, Green, Fisher and Deer ponds, besides many streams and dead waters.

Large lakers and square-tails are to be found in some of the above-mentioned waters, while the ponds contain smaller trout, weighing from one-fourth of a pound to 1½ pounds each. There are, however, a few ponds in which the trout run as large as three pounds each. At the head and foot of Ripogenus lake the fish are all large square-tails, which weigh from two to six pounds each. There are also "big ones" in the river eddies below the lake. Square-tails take the fly eagerly, but the lakers have to be trolled for.

This is a strictly first-class fish country, and all the best fishing grounds are easily reached from nearby camps. A large catch can be made here at any time of the year, but, of course, the largest fish do not rise to the fly as readily in very hot weather as they do in early spring. This fact, however, holds true in every fishing locality.

From the scenic standpoint, Ripogenus lake is unquestionably one of the most attractive bodies of water in the State of Maine, and the scenery around it is signally impressive. On the east shore are huge granite bluffs and mountains. A trail leads to the highest point of these bluffs, and from the top, which is of bare rock, one obtains a most magnificent view of the surrounding country.

Prominent among the topographical features is Mt. Katahdin, 5385 feet high, looming up grandly some distance off to the east.

An unusual number of lakes and ponds mark the wilderness round about, and a large number of these liquid gems can be seen sparkling amid the green velvet folds of the great, green forest. In such a place as this one's kodak becomes an absolute necessity.

This West Branch trip is a most delightful one, surpassing anything else in the State for grandeur of scenery. Just after leaving the foot of Ripogenus lake one finds the roughest three miles of water in Maine. Here the river rushes between huge granite cliffs and over boulders of jagged rock where no canoe could possibly live.

This three-mile stretch is known as the Ripogenus gorge and arches, "Ripogenus" meaning, in Indian language, "place of rough water." Carrying is imperative here, but a team is kept at the carry, so the voyager's canoe and outfit are easily transported. At the "Big eddy," just below the turbulent water, canoeing can be resumed, and, with the exception of five or six short carries, it is smooth going all the way down to Norcross.

The Ripogenus section is a virgin hunting territory. For many miles around there is but one set of camps where the hunter can "put up." The game, therefore, has been little molested, and here is a locality where you will find bull moose that have attained their full growth. Moose are plentiful here, and owing to the many ponds, bogs, deadwaters, etc., throughout this region, moose hunting in the early part of the season is exceptionally good, while the country itself, bountifully stocked with natural foods for moose, is well adapted to still hunting late in the fall.

Little need be said in regard to deer. They are seen practically everywhere around here, the bucks being far above the average in size. Any "greenhorn" hunter can get his limit of deer without any trouble in this section.

As for bear hunting, there is not a place in the Northeast, New Brunswick included, that can compare with this region for the number of bears it contains. The nature and wilderness of the mountains, together with the many miles of blueberry "burns," make this a favorite haunt for bears, and many of them are shot here every year. The Ripogenus region is also a good one for grouse or partridge, and at some of the near waters there is first-class duck shooting in the fall.

Caucomgomoc Lake.

Starting again from Chesuncook passing up Caucomgomoc stream the celebrated Caucomgomoc lake is reached, 12 miles from Chesuncook.

Avery, Round and Herd Ponds.

On the way Brandy brook, Black pond, a mile away, by Little Scott brook into Caucomgomoc, one of the most beautiful lakes in Maine, 7 m. l., 3 m. w.; into this lake empties Avery brook, the outlet of Avery pond, literally filled with small trout; Loon lake empties into Caucomgomoc, Herd ponds are connected and also Round pond; Daggett pond is connected with Round pond and Shallow lake with Daggett pond.

Allegash Lake, Chamberlain Lake.

Allegash lake may be reached from the head of the dead water near the mouth of Poland brook at the outlet of Poland pond, about 3 m. from carry; Allegash stream leads to Chamberlain lake, heretofore described. This is a favorite resort for the tourist, the fisherman and the hunter; duck in large quantities are found here, also ruffed grouse.

"East Branch" Trip.

Another trip which is a favorite one with the sportsman is from Kineo to Eagle lake, fully described above, thence up Smith brook to Haymock lake, 3 m. l. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w.; at Haymock you are within 2 m. of Pillsbury pond, celebrated hunting grounds for moose and deer; crossing Haymock lake you have a carry of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Stink pond, or First lake, the very head waters of the East Branch of the Penobscot river in the very heart of the big game country; passing down Stink pond and its outlet you come to Second lake; from this lake, if disposed, one may go up the brook, or what is sometimes called the Main East Branch, thence by carries to Millinockett lake and down the outlet to the junction with Munsungan stream; continuing our journey down the East Branch through Second lake and the Thoroughfare you pass out into Grand lake, passing Hay brook; some 3 m. below Hay brook you reach the tote road from Webster lake and from this point the road runs to Trout Brook Farm, thence to Patten, 34 m.; Grand lake is an attractive body of water, and a favorite resort with the fisherman, hunter and tourist; you now have before you a route where you see the most charming and romantic scenery in the world, and in the midst of the great hunting grounds in Maine for big game; passing Travelers Mountain, Stair Falls, Haskell Rock, Grand Falls, Pond Pitch, Grand Pitch, Hulling Machine Falls, Bowlin Falls, Bowlin stream, Soldiers' Field Rips, Spencer Rips, to the Wissataquoik stream, where you can take a favorite trail to Mt. Katahdin; you also reach the Hunt

Farm, a hunting and fishing resort and sporting house, where you have the finest of fishing and hunting; from here, if so inclined, you take a buckboard to Staceyville on the B. & A. R. R., thence by train to Bangor; or continue down the river by canoe from the Hunt Farm, passing Whetstone Falls, Burnt Land Rips and Grindstone Falls, to Grindstone, some 20 m., where you may also take the train to Bangor, or if so inclined you may continue by canoe to Bangor, passing on the way the towns of Medway, Mattawamkeag, Lincoln, Mattamiscontis, Howland, Enfield, Passadumkeag, Edinburg and Argyle, favorite hunting and fishing resorts; these towns, and the lakes and ponds accessible from them, have been described in the chapter on Penobscot county.

Chamberlain, Telos, Webster and Grand Lake Trip—East Branch.

Again there is a favorite trip for sportsmen, starting from Kineo, thence to Chamberlain lake as described above, thence from this lake to Round pond, 1 m. by canoe, thence to the celebrated Telos lake through the Thoroughfare, and through Telos cut, so called, into Webster lake, down Webster lake into Webster brook, thence down the stream to Trout Brook Farm, thence into Grand lake on the East Branch above described; a famous country for moose and deer, and excellent fishing; from the foot of Telos lake by carry about 7 m. the famous hunting and fishing resorts in and around Nesourdnhunk lake are reached, also reached from Patten, by team 50 m., or from Norcross up the West Branch and by carry about 15 m. over a good road, by many regarded as by far the best hunting for big game in all our borders; certain it is that there is no trout fishing that can excel it; nobody can make any mistake, if they wish the finest trout fishing they ever enjoyed, to go to Nesourdnhunk region, and as many moose or more are taken from this section every year as from any other within the confines of Maine.

St. John's Pond and Baker Lake Trip from N. W. Carry.

Another favorite route is, starting from Kineo take the steamer to N. W. Carry, 20 m., where is located the sporting house of Miles P. Colbath, known as the Seboomook House, where the sportsman will find a pleasant home and first-class sport in every respect; thence by carry about 2 m. to the West Branch of the Penobscot; proceeding down river a few miles you reach the famous Seboomook Falls, a famous trout pool; still continuing you would reach the West Branch end of the N. E. Carry, heretofore described; proceed-

ing up river from the carry you would pass Nelhudus stream to the Forks, so called; taking the south branch at the Forks you would reach the famous Canada Falls, Bog brook, Alder brook, Hale brook, Penobscot lake and the head of navigation even for canoe. This is a fine country for moose, deer and trout, also for ruffed grouse and some ducks. Proceeding up the north branch you pass Lane brook, Leadbetter Falls, famous Green Mt. Pool, where a thorough sportsman told me that in October, 1899, he saw at least a hayrack load of trout, many of which would weigh 5 lbs.—this man is reliable, too; it is a famous trout pool; continuing you pass Dole brook and reach what is called the "High landing," and you have a carry of 3 m. into the famous St. Johns pond; from this pond the famous Baker lake may be reached, thence to the St. Johns river, thence by this river to Ft. Kent, before spoken of; all this region around St. Johns pond and Baker lake with the famous bogs is great hunting ground for moose, ruffed grouse, bears and wildcats, and duck abound,—this is a favorite trip. Starting again from Greenville, on the C. P. Ry., to Lake Megantic and the Province of Quebec, we follow the west shore of Moosehead lake to the East Outlet of the lake, so called, where are situated the famous sporting camps and hotel of C. E. Wilson; this was one of the earliest fishing resorts on the lake, and probably more trout have been taken here than in any other portion of Moosehead lake. This was formerly called "Moosehead House," but is now known as "The Outlet House and Camps."

Indian Pond.

From this station Indian pond is reached, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by team, or by canoe and team; it may also be reached from Kineo by steamer; this is a famous fishing and hunting resort for moose, deer, bears and ruffed grouse. From Moosehead station, passing up the railroad a few miles, Asquith station is reached.

Misery Pond and Stream.

The famous Misery pond and stream, noted for its excellent trout fishing and hunting for moose, deer and ruffed grouse, is 12 m. from Asquith station by team.

Long Pond—Jackman and Moose River.

Passing up the railroad from Asquith, Long pond is reached, also reached from Kineo by way of Moose river, good fishing for landlocked salmon and trout; still farther along are Jackman and Moose River settlements; these villages are headquarters for fishermen and hunters for a vast region of territory thereabouts.

Big Spencer and Attean Ponds.

Big Spencer pond is reached from Jackman by canoe, 6 m., and buckboard 13 m.; the celebrated Attean Falls and Attean pond are reached from Jackman or Moose river by canoe or team. At Attean pond, on a lovely island, are situated the sporting camps of Holden Bros., called Attean Camps, a famous fishing and hunting resort; from Jackman or Moose river is also reached Spencer pond, in the center of a vast fishing and hunting country. At Jackman the sportsman can obtain all necessary supplies and outfit at the general store of Daniel Hancox.

Holeb.

Passing up the railroad from Jackman 14 m. we arrive at Sand Beach station on the C. P. Ry. on the shore of Holeb lake, a wonderfully beautiful sheet of water, filled with landlocked salmon and trout; high elevation, and every surrounding to please the tourist; within easy reach by canoe or trail are more than a dozen other lakes and ponds, literally teeming with square-tailed trout; no finer fishing can be had in Maine, or any more desirable outing place found; deer, moose and ruffed grouse are abundant; this is a famous fishing and hunting resort.

On Birch Island in this lake, is the Birch Island House, J. E. Wilson, superintendent. This house, and the camps connected therewith, is situated in the center of a great hunting and fishing ground—one of the pleasantest and healthiest places in Northern Maine.

Lowelltown and The Boundary.

Passing up the railroad from Holeb we arrive at Lowelltown, in the county of Franklin, thence to the boundary line between the Province of Quebec and Maine, in the midst of a fine hunting and fishing resort. These hunting and fishing resorts mentioned on the line of the C. P. Ry. from Greenville to the boundary are all in Somerset county, but so closely connected with Greenville in Piscataquis county that they are described in this chapter. The sportsman finding himself in the regions described in this chapter will be glad that he is there.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Contains 1 city and 10 towns.

This is one of the coast counties with an extended coast-line; city of Bath shire town, on the Knox and Lincoln Branch of M. C. R. R. 37 m. from Portland, daily line of steamers from Boston and other points. Contains five ponds.

Fishing and Hunting.

There are no moose; open time on deer during November, except that it is unlawful to hunt them at any time in Bath, West Bath and Phippsburg; noted for its fine duck hunting around the bays, harbors and inlets; also contains ruffed grouse, woodcock and foxes in good numbers.

Nequasset Lake.

Nequasset lake, in Woolwich, across the river from Bath, railroad station on its shore, is the principal lake in this county. More particularly described in the chapter on Lincoln county. Excellent fishing for bass and pickerel; a favorite resort.

Merrymeeting Bay—Duck Shooting.

The Kennebec river from Richmond to Merrymeeting bay, as well as in and around Merrymeeting bay, affords the finest duck shooting in the State of Maine.

"New Meadows Inn," famous for its shore dinners, mentioned in Cumberland county chapter, is in this county. Reached by a short ride from Bath on electric, also from Brunswick. Don't fail to stop here for dinner when in Bath or Brunswick.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Contains 25 towns and 105 wild land townships including plantations.

Boundaries: North by Aroostook and Canada, east by Penobscot and Piscataquis, south by Kennebec and Waldo, and west by Franklin county and Canada.

Area, 3510 sq. m.; water area, 214 sq. m. One of the eight principal counties abounding in fish and game.

Railroad Connections.

Somerset Railway from Oakland, on M. C. R. R., to Bingham, 41 m. An extension of this road, now being constructed, runs along the west shore of the famous Moxie lake to Birch Point, opposite Kineo, Moosehead lake, and will open up some of the finest fishing territory and one of the best hunting regions in New England.

Skowhegan Branch of M. C. R. R. from Waterville, on M. C. R. R. to Skowhegan, 19 m.; Canadian Pacific Ry. from Greenville to boundary, 68 m., thence to Lake Megantic and Montreal, or from Greenville to Danforth and St. John; Sebasticook R. R. from Pittsfield, on M. C. R. R., to Hartland, 8 m.

HUNTING, FISHING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Contains 269 lakes and ponds.

The Kennebec river flows through this county in a southerly direction from Moosehead lake.

Skowhegan.

Skowhegan, shire town, 103 m. from Portland, 218 m. from Boston, is one of our prettiest Maine villages, situated on the Kennebec river, with extensive water power; from this village many long and beautiful drives over a charming country may be had, and many ponds and brook trout streams can be easily reached, affording excellent sport for the fisherman.

Madison Pond or Hayden Lake.

Madison pond, more familiarly known as Hayden lake, is a lovely sheet of water, with beautiful surroundings, 5 m. l., filled with trout, landlocked salmon, black bass, white perch and pickerel, affording

excellent sport for the sportsman; it is reached from Skowhegan by electric railway, 5 m.; on the line of the electric railway, on the shore of the lake, is a beautiful park in which are many of the game and other animals of the State, and which is visited by thousands of sportsmen and tourists. The Somerset Traction Co. operates the line of the electric railway, which runs through a beautiful and picturesque country to this lake, and, in connection with its park, have an elegant and finely equipped hotel. The park, the lake, and the surroundings combine to make this one of the most popular resorts in Maine.

Lake George.

Lake George, situated in the town of Canaan, is reached by carriage ride of 6 m. from Skowhegan. This is a beautiful sheet of water and is popularly called "Somerset's Saratoga." The lake is 3 m. l., is very deep and remarkable for the transparency of its waters, which are fed entirely by numerous springs, one of its most pleasing features. Large numbers of pickerel, white perch, and trout are taken at the proper season. It has recently been heavily stocked with landlocked salmon. Here the tourist and sportsman will find the justly popular hotel, Weston House, George E. Washburn, proprietor, a popular and favorite resort for the tourist and the sportsman.

Madison.

Starting from Oakland, on the M. C. R. R., above mentioned, at the junction of the Somerset Ry., and passing up this railroad, the beautiful and thriving town of Madison is reached, 20 m. from Oakland, 98 m. from Portland. You are here within 5 m. of Hayden lake above mentioned, and may reach it by the electric railway alluded to above; from this point are also reached several ponds affording excellent fishing, also many brook trout streams. Madison is situated on the Kennebec river and here are located some of the largest pulp mills in the world.

On the opposite side of the river from Madison is the beautiful town of Anson; from this village the town of New Portland is reached, and the sportsman if he wishes can continue to Kingfield, Dead river and to Flagstaff, passing Gilman pond, where he may find excellent fishing, and through a beautiful country abounding in deer and ruffed grouse, and with its many small ponds and brooks it affords excellent trout fishing.

Town of Embden—Great Embden and Hancock Ponds.

Proceeding up the line of the railroad from Madison the town of Embden is reached, 10 m.; within a radius of 5 m. of the railroad station Great Embden pond, Hancock pond and several other smaller ponds may be reached, containing salmon, trout, white perch and pickerel, affording excellent fishing; these ponds may also be reached by carriage from the railroad station at North Anson, 13 m.

Solon—Carratunk Falls.

The next station is Solon, 3 m. from Embden; here you have a lovely view of the celebrated Carratunk Falls, visited by hundreds of tourists yearly; continuing along the line of the railway from Solon, Bingham, 8 m. farther on, is reached.

Concord, Brighton and Lexington—Carrying Place Ponds—Arnold's Expedition.

The towns of Concord, Brighton and Lexington are easily reached by carriage from Bingham and these towns contain some half a dozen or more small ponds where good trout fishing may be had; at Bingham you take stage or carriage for the famous "Carrying Place" ponds; these are famous trout ponds and a favorite resort for the fisherman and the hunter; here are the noted sporting camps of Henry J. Lane, 11 in number, situated in a romantic and picturesque country; no grander scenery can be found, high elevation, and many mountains "lift their heads high up among the clouds"; these ponds derive their name from the historic military expedition of Benedict Arnold, of Revolutionary fame, up the Kennebec river in his fruitless attempt to capture Quebec. Arnold left the river with his army and proceeded across the country by these ponds to Flagstaff on his march to Quebec. These are famous trout ponds—more than 12,000 trout being taken in 1905; this is also a famous game country; 40 deer and one bear and other small game were taken out by sportsmen stopping at these camps in the fall of 1905.

UPPER KENNEBEC VALLEY.

Bingham.

The section of country north of Bingham abounds in trout and salmon waters and the fishing is acknowledged to be unsurpassed in any other section of the State. There are streams running in every direction from which a good string of brook trout can always be taken.

Pleasant Pond.

Proceeding by stage or team from Bingham you pass through Carratunk, where you are in close proximity to Pleasant pond, a large and beautiful sheet of water $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. away, where is found excellent trout fishing; the water in this lake is exceptionally deep, the trout unusually large, many being taken weighing more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

The Forks of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers.

THE FORKS. Continuing by stage or carriage from Carratunk, you reach The Forks (the junction of the east and west branches of the Kennebec river) a 23 miles drive from Bingham along the banks of the Kennebec through the plantation of Carratunk, and a most beautiful drive, too.

The famous Enchanted, Ellis, Moxie and Otter ponds are reached from this point and the Otter ponds are also reached by trail three miles from Carratunk. Here the sportsman will find a pleasant home at the hotel, where all needed information, supplies, outfits, guides, carriages, etc., may be procured.

Entrance to Vast Domain of Fish and Game.

You are here at the entrance of a vast domain for fishing and hunting. Following the main Kennebec river you would pass Moxie stream, Black stream, Dead stream, the outlet of Ellis and Wilson ponds to Indian pond, to Wilson's hotel,—the Outlet House—at the east outlet of Moosehead lake, through a wild and romantic country, abounding in fish and game.

Ten-thousand Acre Ponds.

From The Forks, 6 m. by buckboard, you can reach the celebrated Ten-thousand Acre ponds, three in number, and within a radius of 10 m. many smaller ponds are reached, affording the finest of trout fishing in lake, pond or stream, and there are no other fish in these waters.

Pierce Pond, Otter Ponds.

Otter ponds in Bow Town, 4 m. away, and Pierce pond, 15 m., contain very large trout, sometimes caught weighing 9 lbs. Pierce pond is particularly noted for its large salmon, which are claimed by many to be the famous "Quinnat" or Pacific Coast salmon.

Parlin and Larig Ponds.

Parlin pond, Cold Stream pond, Grace pond, Lang pond, and many others, are reached by trail or buckboard from the Parlin Pond House, at Parlin pond, a justly celebrated fishing and hunting resort, where the sportsman is rarely if ever disappointed in his catch of fish, or the capture of big game. One of the finest drives in the world, without exception, is from Parlin pond to The Forks, and thence to Bingham. I have heard many tourists speak of it as one of the most beautiful drives to be found anywhere.

West Forks, Upper Enchanted Lake and Big Spencer Lake.

At the West Forks, so called, 5 m. from The Forks, you take buckboard to Upper Enchanted lake. This lake is all that its name implies; from Enchanted it is 5 m. to Big Spencer lake, and thence 4 m. to King-Bartlett lakes, described in the chapter on Franklin county, a country abounding in trout, deer, moose, ruffed grouse and bears.

Kilgore Ponds.

It should be stated that when you are at Carratunk you may reach the Kilgore ponds, 12 in number, where there is great pickerel fishing and excellent hunting for moose, deer, ruffed grouse and other game.

Pleasant and Moxie Ponds.

When at Carrying Place, or Carratunk, trail may be taken which passes in close proximity to Pleasant and Moxie ponds.

Austin Pond.

Again, when at Bingham you are within 15 m. of Austin lake, a beautiful sheet of water, 4 m. l.; 2 m. w., trout and salmon fishing, also deer, moose and ruffed grouse.

Rowe Ponds—Carry Ponds.

From Austin pond it is 3 m. to head of Moxie pond. From Bingham it is 10 m. by team to Rowe pond and Rowe Pond camps, a justly popular resort, where sporting camps and every convenience may be found, H. W. Maxfield, proprietor. These ponds afford first-class fishing for trout and salmon and the country round about excellent hunting for deer, moose and ruffed grouse. When at the Rowe Pond camps you are but 3 m. by trail to the Carry ponds above described.

Dead River and Flagstaff.

Dead River and Flagstaff, mentioned in the chapter on Franklin county, famous fishing and hunting resorts, may be reached from the railroad station at North Anson by the way of New Portland.

Flagstaff Lake.

Across Flagstaff lake, thence by trail 3 m., is as fine fishing and hunting country as there is in Maine.

Perhaps an easier way to reach Flagstaff and Dead River is by way of M. C. R. R. from Portland to Farmington, thence by Farmington and Phillips narrow gauge railroad to Strong, thence by Franklin and Megantic Ry. to Kingfield, thence by team.

Resorts in This County on Line of C. P. Railway, Greenville to the Boundary.

From Greenville, mentioned in the chapter on Piscataquis county, to the Boundary, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Ry., many noted hunting and fishing resorts in this county are reached, which are fully described in the chapter on Piscataquis county.

Pittsfield.

When at Pittsfield, on the M. C. R. R. between Waterville and Bangor, change cars for the Sebasticook R. R. from Pittsfield to Hartland.

Hartland and Harmony—Moose Pond.

Moose pond, situated in Hartland and Harmony, is a large body of water, abounding in trout, white perch and pickerel. Numerous trout streams may also be easily reached where excellent fishing is had; fine ruffed grouse shooting, and many deer are annually taken in this section.

Somerset county, as stated in the beginning of this chapter, is a famous country for fishing and hunting, and held in great favor by large numbers of enthusiastic sportsmen.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Situated in the most eastern section of the State. Boundaries: North by Aroostook, east by Province of New Brunswick, south by Atlantic Ocean, and west by Hancock county. Area about 2700 sq. m.

Contains 2 cities, 45 towns and 39 wild land townships including plantations.

Machias.

Machias, on the Washington County R. R. and Machias river, shire town. A coast county, with a long, extended coast-line, with broad, deep and beautiful harbors, bays and rivers, grandest of natural scenery, and one of the principal counties abounding in fish and game.

FISHING, HUNTING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Deer, bears, wildcats, foxes, ruffed grouse, woodcock, duck and plover are very plentiful, and the moose of late years have been rapidly increasing in numbers. Landlocked salmon, trout, togue, white perch, pickerel and black bass fishing is unexcelled.

Sunrise Route.

This county contains 147 lakes and ponds, and is a comparatively new section for the sportsman, being now for the first time accessible by railroad, the thoroughly equipped and first-class road, the Washington County R. R., being opened for travel in 1899. This railroad is called the "Sunrise" route, and the county is called the "Sunrise" county. This railroad extends from Washington Junction, on the Mt. Desert Branch of the M. C. R. R., 33 m. from Bangor, to Machias, Eastport, Calais and Princeton, 100 m. through the finest of hunting and fishing resorts. When speaking of fishing resorts in this county what we say will apply equally as well to them as hunting resorts. Twenty-five years ago when deer had practically become extinct in Maine on account of the depredations of the crust hunter, "pot hunter," market hunters and wolves, Maine enacted stringent laws; the wolves suddenly disappeared and the State was re-stocked by the deer in this county.

Washington Junction.

At Washington Junct. you take the W. C. R. R. for all points in this county. The old stage route from this junction, or from Franklin Roads in Hancock county, takes you to within easy reach of Flanders, Spring River and other small ponds in this town (Franklin), in which there is good landlocked salmon, trout, togue, white perch and pickerel fishing; you pass along the shore of Taunton and Hog bay within easy reach of Georges, Donnels, and other small ponds, and in close proximity to Fox, Long, Gt. Tunk, Round, Rocky and other ponds, 20 m. to Cherryfield; these ponds afford good salmon, trout, white perch and pickerel fishing, and all along this route there is first-class deer, ruffed grouse, and around the waters most excellent duck shooting, but the railroad is the route the sportsmen usually take.

Franklin.

Franklin is the first station after leaving Washington Junct., beautifully situated on an arm of Frenchman's Bay, and with Unionville next has many natural attractions for the tourist; before reaching Unionville you pass close to Donnels, Flanders, Great Tunk, Long, Rocky and Roan ponds, famous resorts for landlocked salmon, trout, togue, white perch and pickerel fishing, also a great country for deer, ruffed grouse and ducks.

Cherryfield.

The charming town of Cherryfield is next reached, at the head of navigation of the Narraguagus river, and is a central point from which to reach Milbridge, Steuben and the various summer colonies scattered along their coast-line, as well as those of Gouldsboro and Winter Harbor. From this point the mountains and highlands to the north are reached, with beautiful drives over fine roads, winding about and to the summits of some of the most prominent elevations. Deblois, Beddington and a grand hunting and fishing country are reached from here, containing Schoodic and Spruce Mt. Ponds, 14 m., Machias lake 32 m., containing pickerel, white perch, trout and eels, Horseshoe lake, 28 m., brook trout fishing, the two Mopang lakes, 20 m., Lily lake, 20 m., Cranberry lake, 24 m., Fifth lake, 30 m., Horseshoe lake, 29 m., Bog lake, 32 m., Narraguagus, 6 m., Chalk pond, 14 m., Baker Brook Flowage, 27 m. from Cherryfield, also South West pond and Mopang stream, which flows into Kowah-skisscook, or Machias river; these are bodies of water varying in size from 5 sq. m. to 1 sq. m., and afford, with their numerous inlets,

unsurpassed fishing for trout, landlocked salmon, pickerel, white perch and black bass, and are favorite resorts for the sportsman from Cherryfield by canoe or carriage; all this vast country abounds in deer, wildcats, bears, duck, ruffed grouse, and there is also moose.

Harrington.

Continuing from Cherryfield the town of Harrington is reached, 6 m., and Columbia, 10 m. These are picturesque villages and contain beautiful seaside resorts, at Ripley Neck, Addison Point, Pleasant and Union rivers.

Famous Blueberry Plains or Barrens.

A few miles north of these stations are the vast upland blueberry plains, or barrens, a country entirely denuded of forests and a resort for hundreds of blueberry pickers, where thousands of bushels of blueberries are annually taken and put up in cans for the markets of the world; a country well worth going many miles to see.

Columbia Falls—Pleasant River.

Columbia Falls, at the head of navigation on Pleasant river, is a beautiful town, with many natural advantages for the sportsman; here Atlantic salmon are caught in Pleasant river.

Cutler, Wesley, Marshfield and Northfield.

Continuing along the line of railroad, Machias and East Machias are reached, 58 and 62 m. from Bangor respectively, from which a famed seacoast territory is easily accessible, including the well known resorts of Point of Main, Bucks Harbor, Roque Bluffs, Cross Island, Cutler, Whiting, and on the north Marshfield, Northfield, Wesley, and a grand forest and lake country, in which is situated Gardiner lake, 9 m. sq., 2 m. from East Machias, Hadley lake, 4 m. sq., 3 m. from East Machias, Second lake, 10 m., Rocky lake, 10 m., Long lake, 14 m., from East Machias, favorite resorts for trout, some landlocked salmon, white perch, bass and pickerel fishing; Round lake, 14 m., Hunters lake, 6 m., Gt. Brook lake, 6 m., First, Second, Third and Fourth lakes, 26 m. from Machias; also Orange, Roaring, Little, Indian, Longfellow, Seavey, Six Mile lake, and Holmes' pond, all abounding in trout, some landlocked salmon, white perch, togue, black bass and pickerel.

Cathance and Little Cathance Lakes.

From here also may be reached Bog lake in Northfield, Seavey and Hackmatack lakes in Wesley, Cathance and Little Cathance lakes in Cooper, and in T. No. 14, by team or trail, all filled with trout, bass, perch and pickerel, and there are a multitude of brooks in this region which are famous for brook trout fishing, and it is a country unexcelled for deer, duck, ruffed grouse, bears, wildcats and foxes; there are also some moose.

Marion to Cathance.

Marion, 13 m. by railroad from East Machias, is the point to start from to go into the Cathance country, T. No. 14 or the town of Cooper; Dennysville, 5 m. beyond, is a noted resort for duck hunting, also Pembroke, on the Eastport Branch from Eastport Junct.; at Eastport Junct. the famous Nashick or Boydens lake, a large body of water teeming with trout, black bass and pickerel is reached. From Eastport Junct. Eastport, 16 m. farther on, is reached, the most easterly port in the United States, and a charming summer resort.

Eastport Jct. to Calais.

From Eastport Junct. on the way to Calais you pass through the town of Charlotte, where is situated the famous Pennamaquan lake and Round pond, famous fishing resorts for black bass, white perch and pickerel.

Meddybemps Lake.

Meddybemps, and the famous Meddybemps lake, a large body of water, also Little lake, may be reached from Charlotte, but more easily from Baring, famous lakes for fishing and a fine country for hunting.

City of Calais and Sea Salmon Pool.

Passing along the railroad we reach St. Croix Junct. on the St. Croix river, and the city of Calais. Here is a famous salmon pool, a noted resort where sea salmon of large size are caught with the fly; this salmon pool has been growing in favor of late years and perhaps may be said to be the best in the State; the city of Calais is a delightful city; it contains several lakes of large size and many small ponds; the principal lakes are East, West, Magurrewock, Beaver, Round, Golding and Western lakes, where there is fine fishing for landlocked salmon, trout, white perch, togue, black bass and pickerel, and are easily reached by carriage; there is also excellent duck shooting around these lakes, and ruffed grouse, some plover and snipe.

The city of Calais is 103 m. from Bangor by rail; it may also be reached by way of the M. C. R. R. from Bangor to Vanceboro, thence by the Atlantic Division of the C. P. Ry., 40 m.; it may also be reached by boat from Boston, or by the C. P. Ry. from Montreal to Vanceboro. Here teams, boats or canoes may be procured and all supplies needed by the sportsman can be purchased.

Calais to Princeton.

At Calais you take the Princeton Branch of the Washington County R. R. for Princeton, about 20 m., or you may go by carriage, a most charming route, through a lovely country; at Whidden Farm on the railroad route the great Cocoonshine lake, with its multitude of islands, and famous for pickerel and white perch fishing, is reached by team; Princeton, terminus of this branch of the railroad, is situated on the shore of Leweys lake, a beautiful and charming village, and is the gateway to the famous Grand lake by team, 20 m., or by steamer, passing through Long lake, filled with white perch and pickerel, also Big lake, where there is no finer perch, black bass or pickerel fishing in the world, landing at the outlet of Grand Lake stream; thence by team $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the foot of Grand lake; when at Princeton inquire for Chas. A. Rolfe, whom everybody knows, and who keeps a first-class general supply store, where the sportsman will receive kindly, courteous treatment and procure at reasonable prices all needed supplies.

Grand Lake and Grand Lake Stream.

Grand Lake stream, just alluded to, affords as fine fly fishing for landlocked salmon as can be found anywhere; it is a short stream, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, with grand falls and elegant pools, and is sometimes navigated with a canoe. Grand lake is a famous lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. by 5 or more w., one of the four original landlocked salmon lakes in Maine, and one of the surest and most certain for catches of landlocked salmon or togue of any lake I know of; the salmon are not usually of large size, though sometimes caught weighing as high as seven pounds; there are multitudes of them; the togue fishing is first class, and of the finest quality I have ever seen; there are also catches of square-tailed trout, but in small quantities; this is a famous and noted fishing resort and is constantly growing in favor; it is also a great hunting resort from Princeton to and in and around this country, and for a few years past some moose have been taken; moose seem to be increasing in this locality.

Dobsis Lake.

From Grand lake, Ox brook, West Musquash, and a multitude of other lakes and ponds are reached; there are also many streams which afford good brook trout fishing, and as described in the chapter on Penobscot county, Horseshoe, Sisladobsis, Dobsis, Sisladobsis, Duck, Junior, Pocompass, Keg, Bottle and other lakes are reached by canoe and short carries.

To the sportsman who wishes first-class fishing, or the hunter in quest of big game, I do not hesitate to recommend him to go to Washington county. Registered guides may be had in any of the towns mentioned, outfits procured, comfortable sporting camps and good hotels may be found, and I think I may safely say fair and considerate treatment will be received. It is impossible to specify particularly every lake or pond in which there is good fishing. Stopping at any of the stations on this railroad from Washington Junct. to Machias, from there to Calais, or from Calais to Princeton, the sportsman or tourist will be certain of a hearty welcome, easily procure guides, and learn more definitely of the localities herein described. I think you would be satisfied with a fishing or hunting trip to this "Sunrise" county.

Bangor to Vanceboro.

There remains yet another important section in this county to be described; leaving Bangor for Vanceboro and St. John, N. B., on the M. C. R. R., you pass through the town of Danforth, 88 m. from Bangor; here is Hotbrook pond, 5 m. l., 1 m. w., of easy access, first-class black bass, togue and pickerel fishing; you are also within easy reach of Grand lake and North lake, partly in Aroostook county, connected with Spednic and First lake, which are also called the Chiputneticook or Schoodic lakes; these lakes are 30 m. in length, and connected together, affording first-class black bass, white perch, pickerel and togue fishing, also some trout and landlocked salmon. They form the divisional line between New Brunswick and Maine.

Danforth.

From Danforth the next station is Jackson Brook Pl.; here is Baskahegan and Jackson Brook lake, famous bodies of water with their inlets, affording first-class fishing in every respect.

Tomah and Musquash Lakes.

The next station is Forest and here Little Tomah lake in Codyville Pl., Musquash lake and Farrows pond, in Topsfield, are easily reached by team; fine black bass, pickerel, white perch, and in the streams, elegant brook trout fishing.

Lambert Lake.

The next station is Lambert lake, in T. No. 1; Lambert lake is a fine body of water, surrounded by mountains; first-class trout fishing; it has recently been stocked with landlocked salmon. There is excellent fishing for trout in the brooks easily accessible from Lambert lake.

Vanceboro—St. Croix River.

Vanceboro is the next station, on the St. Croix river; at Vanceboro you are on the shore of First lake, where you can take steamers for Spednic lake and for Grand lake. There is no finer duck shooting in the State than can be had in and around the lakes and ponds herein described, or on the St. Croix river, while from every station on this road in this county as fine a deer country as there is in Maine can be reached, and it is a favorite resort for the sportsman. Guides and outfits may be procured.

The C. P. Ry. from St. John, Calais, Greenville and Montreal, as well as the Maine Central R. R., pass through Vanceboro, and it should be said in justice to this town that it is one of the most beautifully located and has the most charming surroundings of any inland town in the State of Maine. It is a favorite resort for summer tourists, fishermen and hunters, and is constantly growing in favor. The people are hospitable, and welcome the summer tourist and the sportsman and try to make, in every possible way, their stay agreeable and profitable. Guides, outfits, teams, boats and steamers procured at reasonable rates. No one will make any mistake by spending their vacation or taking a hunting or fishing trip to Vanceboro.

WALDO COUNTY.

Contains 1 city, 25 towns.

Boundaries: North by Somerset and Penobscot, east by Penobscot river and bay, south by Knox and Lincoln, and west by Kennebec county.

Belfast, shire town, terminus of the Belfast branch of the M. C. R. R., from Burnham Junct. to Belfast, also on Bangor and Boston steamship line. Is 33 m. from Burnham Junct., on M. C. R. R., 47 m. from Waterville and 129 m. from Portland.

This county contains 52 lakes and ponds, mostly of small size.

Swan Lake.

Swan lake, or Goose pond, is 6 m. from Belfast by team, and is one of the earliest lakes in the season where fishing can be had; it is about 6 m. l., beautifully situated, exceptionally deep water, and filled with landlocked salmon and square-tailed trout of large size; good catches of these are frequently made, and it is a favorite fishing resort early in the spring.

St. George Lake, Canaan Pond, and Others.

Pitcher pond is situated in Northport, 8 m. from Belfast, Quanta-bacook lake is in Searsmont, St. George lake in Liberty, Tilden pond in Belmont, Canaan pond in Lincolnville, all bodies of water of good size, beautifully situated and filled with black bass, pickerel and white perch in some of them which afford excellent fishing; there is also some landlocked salmon and trout. The trout streams in this county are famous for brook trout fishing.

Unity Pond.

Unity pond in Burnham, 4 m. l. x 2 m. w., is a favorite fishing resort for black bass and pickerel; Sandy pond in Freedom is a favorite fishing resort.

Sheepscot Great Pond.

Sheepscot Great pond, in Palermo, is more directly reached from Augusta or Waterville by team, is 2 m. square, and affords excellent fishing for white perch, black bass and pickerel, also some trout.

Hunting.

No moose.

Open season on deer for November only. The principal point for deer hunting is Montville, where a few are taken. Ruffed grouse, woodcock and duck shooting is very good in most all parts of the county.

YORK COUNTY.

Contains 2 cities and 20 townships.

Is the southwestern portion of the State; boundaries: on the north by Oxford county, east by Cumberland county and the Atlantic Ocean, south by Atlantic Ocean, and west by State of New Hampshire. Alfred, shire town, 32 m. from Portland, on Portland & Rochester R. R.

Contains 58 lakes and ponds; one of the principal coast counties, traversed by the eastern and western divisions of the Boston & Maine R. R. from Boston to Portland.

Summer Resorts.

Contains many noted summer resorts, Old Orchard, Kittery, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, York Beach and others.

Seashore Resorts.

The whole of this chapter might be devoted to the numerous seashore resorts in this county, but as they are all so well known, and owing to lack of space, only a few will be mentioned in this connection.

From Old Orchard to Kittery, the seacoast may well be said to be one vast summer resort, particularly as practically all of this section is connected by trolley lines, which make all these resorts of easy access. The Boston and Maine Railroad also reaches several of them and makes close connections with trolley lines for others.

With the exception of the "missing link" (from Kennebunk to York Beach—which will, however, be supplied in the near future), you can ride from Portland to Kittery, passing through most of these resorts, by trolley. Indeed, this route has been called the Scenic Route of New England.

The principal resorts along this coast are Old Orchard, mentioned in Cumberland county chapter, Kennebunk Beach, York Beach, with many others too numerous to mention.

Fine summer hotels are located at all these places, as well as numerous boarding houses, and cottages which may be rented.

Kittery, Chase and Folly Ponds.

Crossing the State line from Portsmouth, N. H., at Kittery, on the eastern division of the B. & M. R. R., you pass through the town of Kittery, where you take the York Beach Ry., from which Chase pond and Folly pond are reached, in which is good white perch, black bass and pickerel fishing.

Eliot, Kennebunk and Kennebunkport.

Passing through the town of Eliot you may reach York pond, then through South and North Berwick to the town of Wells, Bonny Beg pond is reached, a fine body of water in which are landlocked salmon, trout and black bass, a favorite resort for the fisherman; passing along this branch of the railroad Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Biddeford, Saco and Portland are reached; crossing the State line on the western division of the B. & M. R. R. at Salmon Falls you pass through Berwick, Wells, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Biddeford, Saco, Old Orchard, to Portland.

Alfred—Waterboro—Springvale.

At Portland you may take the Portland & Rochester R. R. for Rochester, N. H., and Worcester, Mass., in Maine passing through the towns of Alfred, 32 m. from Portland, Buxton, 14 m. from Alfred and 18 m. from Portland, Hollis, 14 m. from Alfred, on stage route from Freedom, N. H., Waterboro, 28 m. from Portland and 4 m. from Alfred; from Alfred Little Ossipee pond is easily reached by team, 4 m., a fine body of water in which are salmon, black bass and pickerel, affording excellent fishing; Springvale in Sanford, 5 m. from Alfred, on P. & R. R. R., and Mousam River R. R., is a beautiful lake, and from here Square pond, Mousam pond, and other small ponds in the town of Shapleigh are reached, also Great East pond and Wilson pond, partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire, affording excellent fishing for trout, black bass and pickerel.

Acton—Limington—Limerick.

In Limington, 20 m. north of Alfred, is North East pond, in the northern part of the town, a fine place for trout and black bass fishing; in Acton, 14 m. from Alfred on stage line from Wolfeboro Junct., on B. & M. R. R., Wilson and Great ponds are situated, in which there is good trout, bass and pickerel fishing; in Newfield, 16 m. from Alfred, on stage line from South Waterboro on P. & R. R. R., Turner, Adam and Symms ponds, and other small ponds are

situated, in which are trout and black bass in fairly good numbers, also some pickerel; from Alfred, Burganut, Shaker, Kennebunk and Swan ponds are reached by team, in which there is good bass and pickerel fishing; in Limerick, 16 m. from Alfred, terminus of daily stage line connecting with P. & R. R. R. at Center Waterboro, is situated Hollands pond, containing bass, pickerel and some trout; in Parsonsfield, 22 m. from Alfred, on stage line from Center Waterboro, from Cornish depot, on M. C. R. R., East Wakefield depot, N. H., West, Mudgett, Long and Spruce ponds are reached, good fishing for trout and bass, also some pickerel; Kallicks pond in Hollis, Eagle pond in Buxton and Hollis, 14 m. north of Alfred, on Portland & Rochester R. R., Mousam and Square ponds in Shapleigh, 10 m. from Alfred, terminus of stage line from Springvale, are fine bodies of water affording fair fishing for trout, some landlocked salmon and good bass and pickerel fishing.

Summer Resorts.

It should be understood that the lakes and ponds in this county are not resorted to by sportsmen or fishermen to any great extent; the towns in the northern part of this county are favorite summer resorts, there are many excellent hotels and boarding houses, and these ponds and lakes afford excellent sport for the summer tourist.

Brooks and Large Streams.

There are also many brooks and large streams, favorite fishing resorts for brook trout; the country is clean, healthful, picturesque, the people are hospitable and it is in every way desirable for a summer home.

Hunting.

There are no moose; open time on deer during November. Deer cannot be hunted, however, in Kittery, Eliot and Wells. Along the coast and around the ponds there is excellent duck shooting, also snipe; in the northern part of the county ruffed grouse are plentiful; there are also many excellent woodcock covers; fox hunting is a favorite pastime.

A WORD TO THE SPORTSMAN.

Value of the Forests.

The value of the Maine forests cannot be overestimated. Any one who has been in a district over which a fire has recently passed will appreciate the utter ruin of this district for several years for any purpose, for the tourist, the hunter or the angler. I am confident that every sportsman is glad to do anything in his power to prevent destruction of the forests, and will carefully observe the following suggestions:

First. The greatest care should be exercised between April 1st and October 31st, and if a fire is made in the forest or at a distance of less than half a mile therefrom, or upon any island, for cooking or obtaining warmth, the maker should first select a locality in which there is no vegetable matter, dead wood, branches, brush wood, dry leaves or resinous trees.

Second. Clear the place in which he is about to light the fire, by removing everything of a combustible nature from the soil within a radius of at least 10 feet from the fire.

Third. Do not let the fire spread under any circumstances. Carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place. Be sure that all burning matches, ashes of pipes, lighted cigars, or other burning substance, are completely extinguished before you leave the spot. Too much care cannot be observed in these important particulars.

You will see wherever you go the following notice, posted by the forest commissioner, by the authority of the Legislature of the State, which you should carefully read and fully observe:

"Danger from setting fire on Forest and Timber Land!"

followed by the sections of the statute in relation to it.

In describing fishing resorts, or canoe trips, I have not indicated camping grounds or volume of water in streams you will traverse, or particularized as to the kind of gun, cartridges, shells, fishing rod or other necessary equipments best for the sportsman or tourist; if the reader is not already informed he should leave these matters to his guide, who will be thoroughly familiar with all these subjects. Any inattention, misinformation, indifference or incompetency on the part of a guide should be immediately reported to me. They are commissioned by the State and are amenable to the State for their conduct while guiding. I have used the words "good," "excellent," "fine," etc., in reference to hunting and fishing

resorts quite frequently. I believe the sportsman will find substantially what I have described, but no one should be led to believe that fish can always be caught at any given place by simply baiting a hook and putting it in the water attached to a line, or casting a fly or dragging a spoon hook, or kill deer, moose, bears, wildcats, or ruffed grouse by simply taking a gun into the woods of Maine. It takes time, patience and skill to catch fish or kill game anywhere. Many come to Maine to kill a moose and fail; many others succeed; some fail to get a deer, not many, however; no one, unless he strikes exceptionally "noisy" hunting, ought to fail in getting a deer; not every one kills a bear or wildcat; many do; ruffed grouse, woodcock and duck are easily taken by an experienced hunter, or by a novice even.

The Good Old Times.

I frequently hear a remark something like this, "Fish don't bite as they used to, there are not so many trout caught in this or that lake, pond or stream as when I was a boy." This is an error; there are more trout in Maine waters today than at any time since the days before the forests were cut away and the lands cleared, and more were caught in the year 1905 than any year in its history, and more will be caught in 1906 than in 1905.

The cost of a trip to Maine depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the sportsman; you can spend much or get along moderately. There is uniformity of time throughout New England. The great transportation routes to Maine are well known; over the Boston & Maine R. R., or by the Mountain Division of the Maine Central from White Mountains, N. H., the Portland & Rochester R. R. from Worcester, Mass., the Grand Trunk R. R. from Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Ry. from Montreal, or steamers from New York or Boston to Portland and points on the coast, Augusta and Bangor.

Trusting you will capture the limit of fish and game allowed by law on your trip to Maine, I am,

Sincerely yours,

THE AUTHOR.

ERRATA. The word "trout" in referring to 10½ pound fish taken in Dexter pond, Penobscot county, should be "salmon."

CARLETON'S

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