

1933

In the Maine Woods: 1933 Edition

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad

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IN THE MAINE WOODS 1933

Bangor &
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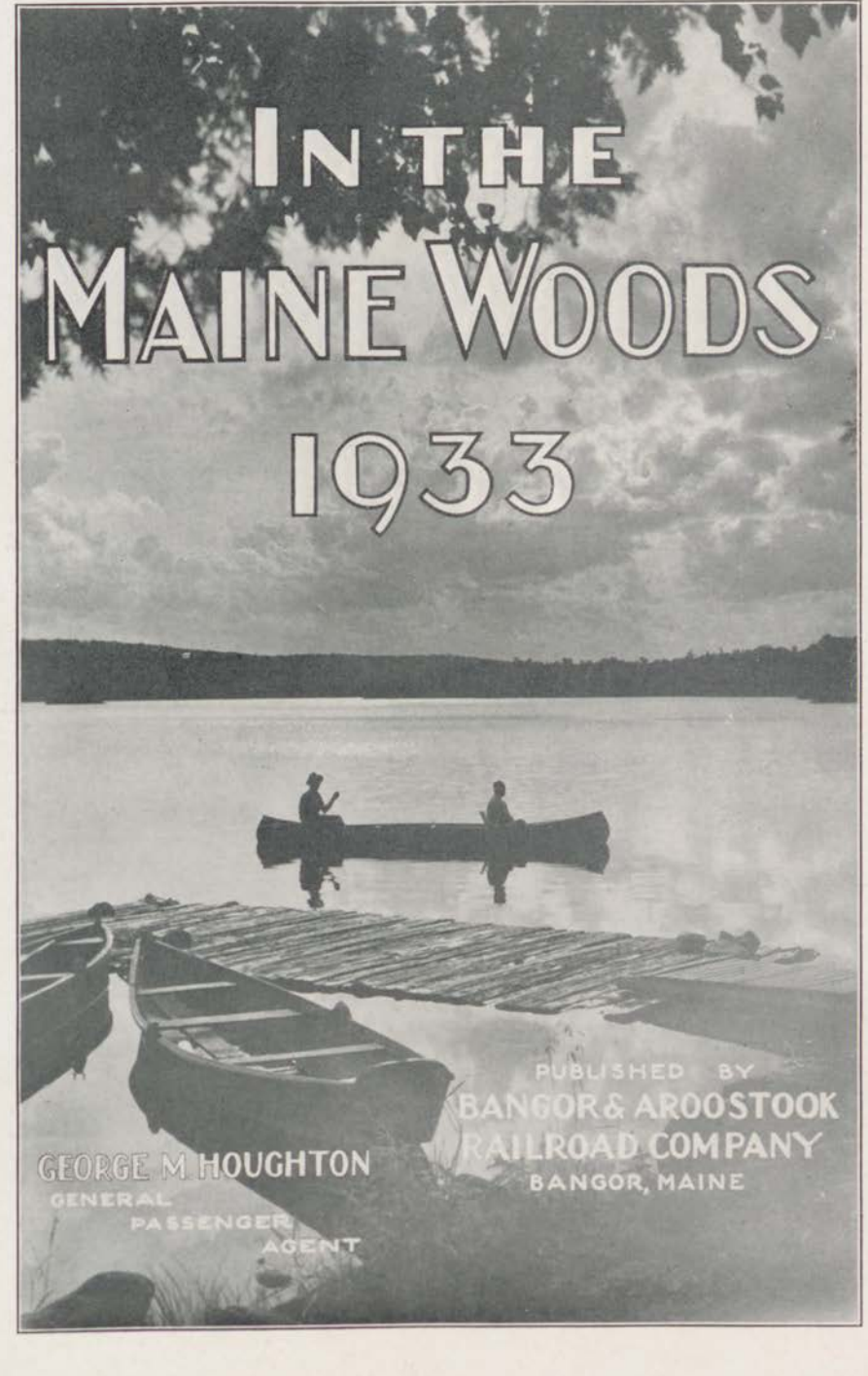
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IN THE MAINE WOODS 1933

GEORGE M HOUGHTON
GENERAL
PASSENGER
AGENT

PUBLISHED BY
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK
RAILROAD COMPANY
BANGOR, MAINE

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD COMPANY

“In The Maine Woods”

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A copy of this book will be sent to any address on receipt of
ten cents in stamps by GEO. M. HOUGHTON, General
Passenger Agent, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company,
Bangor, Maine.

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IRON WORKS COUNTRY
(PHOTOS BY CALL STUDIO, DEXTER, ME.)

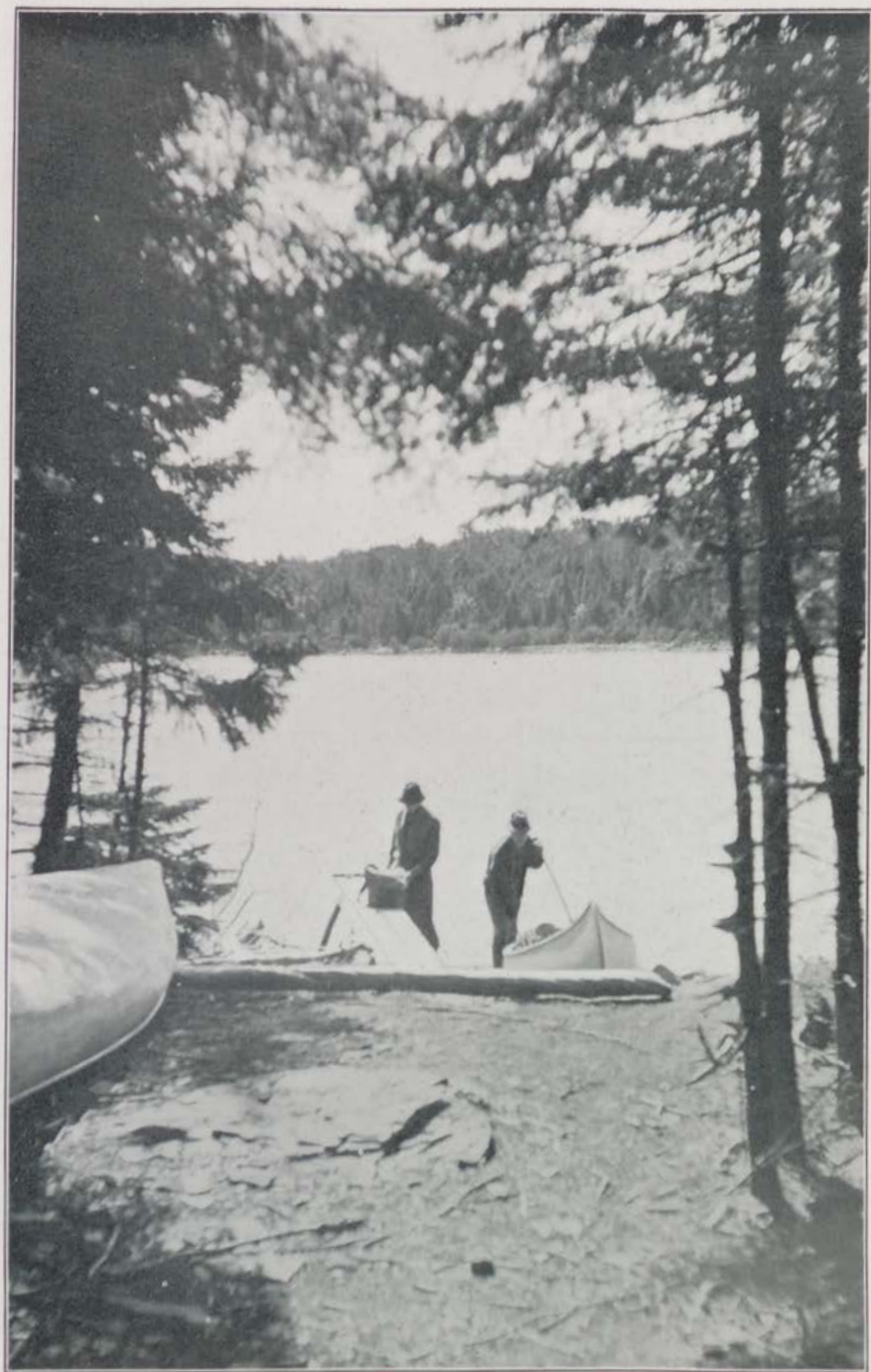


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On Little Sourdnehunk Lake — A Typical Maine Woods Scene.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Back Home After a Picnic Dinner on the Shore at West Outlet Camps,
Moosehead Lake.

(Photo by Frank A. Mackenzie, West Outlet Camps.)

IN THE MAINE WOODS

*The Vacationland Of Many Attractions
For Which the BANGOR & AROOSTOOK
Railroad is the Gateway.*

“IN the Maine Woods” is an invitation to all its readers to come to the famous vacation land for which the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the gateway. Thanks to the kind co-operation of enthusiasts who have written stories and contributed photographs, this annual publication makes it possible for newcomers to have a foretaste of the attractions awaiting them and for the old-timers, always proclaiming the vacation delights of this great country of so many diverse allurements, it serves as a reminder of happy days in this territory so abundant in lakes and streams, mountains and forest areas.

The vastness of this vacation region for which the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the entrance is apparent from even a casual view of the map beginning at Moosehead Lake and running northward to the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. There are many longtime favorite vacation centers in this expanse. Moosehead Lake is one of the earliest of attractions of great renown but there are many others which have come into fame since the advent of the pioneer vacationists. The Katahdin Iron Works region has long had its devotees; Norcross is a name familiar to hundreds who now make it their starting point for excursions into the woods; Millinocket is another sportsmen's station and is now



Wilbur S. Cochrane of Bangor making ready his breakfast fire.

having an added importance as a setting-out point for Mount Katahdin; Patten with its numerous lakes is a name familiar to sportsmen and continuing northward there are many points of interest — particularly the lakes and rivers comprising the Fish River Chain.

But it is not only the Maine woods for which the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad provides splendid transportation for it is also the quick and easy route to the renowned fishing and hunting localities in New Brunswick, just over the border from Maine, and including, among numerous others, the renowned regions of the Restigouche and Metapedia rivers. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad makes necessary only an overnight trip, with all modern transportation comforts, for arrival

at most places in Northern Maine and New Brunswick by noon the next day.

Despite the constant growth in the number of vacationists coming to the Maine woods and the increasing number of hotels and modernly equipped "camps" the early charm and unique features of a woods outing are still to be enjoyed. The Maine woods "camp" continues to hold its unique place and while the Aroostook country takes pride in the fine hotels like the new Mt. Kineo House and Squaw Mountain Inn at Moosehead, it is the Maine woods camps that make this vacationland so distinctive.

These camps generally are located on the shore of or close by lakes or rivers, some distance from settlements and are in themselves little communities. Supplies are kept stocked and many camps have gardens for vegetables and provide their own dairy products, eggs and poultry. The central cabin is used for a common dining-room and assembly, and then apart are series of smaller cabins. These individual cabins may have two or four apartments for sleeping, and in addition a little sitting room with an open fire. The camp plan followed in the Maine woods has many

advantages. The individual cabins provide privacy for families and parties and give seclusion and coziness that make them distinctive and give a complete change from hotel life.

It is a continuous program of pleasure and contentment, with the round of fishing parties, tramping expeditions, canoeing, picnics and many other forms of entertainment, which the Maine woods camps offers. The general excellence of these "camps" has contributed largely in putting the Aroostook country in the front position which it holds among vacation centers. The health-giving benefits of a vacation in the Maine woods cannot be over-emphasized, particularly the fact that here is one place where sufferers find immediate relief from hay fever.

An important service which the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad offers for its patrons and friends and one which has won commendation from many visitors is given by its information bureau maintained in the offices of George M. Houghton, General Passenger Agent, Bangor, Maine, which will answer all questions and give expert advice for the benefit of those planning vacations, fishing or hunting, or canoeing or mountain-climbing in the Aroostook. This service is of special value to persons coming for the first time for whom it saves time and trouble and frequently unnecessary expense.

If you have yet to experience your first vacation in the Maine woods you can be assured that it will be a red-letter occasion. Thousands of men and women will give testimony not only of the pleasures of a Maine woods vacation but also of the benefits which are derived from a holiday in this land of natural beauties. Nowhere is it possible for a more delightful vacation. Here are found in fullest measure recreation, rest and rejuvenation.



There's Great Bathing in the Cool Waters of the Maine Woods.

(Photo by Frank A. Mackenzie, West Outlet Camps.)



Getting Ready for a Good Meal in the Open at Big Lyford Pond.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



A Group of Sante Fe Railroad Officials and Friends at Lily Bay, Moosehead Lake.

OUTFITTING FOR A WOODS VACATION *A Lot of Information About Vacation Wearables*

By CHIEF HENRY RED EAGLE

ONE of the most important features, in connection with a camping trip, is the matter of choosing suitable clothing. Much depends on the season, and the location of the proposed trip, but general conditions to be encountered are much the same. There will be the warm, clear days of sunshine and the cool of eventide; the days of lowering clouds and the fog of early morn; days of intermittent showers and raw winds and — if you go hunting in the fall — days of snow and cold.

Without suitable clothing to meet these conditions, much enjoyment and pleasure may be lost; for clothing discomfort breeds a dissatisfaction that may disrupt your party and curtail what might have been an otherwise enjoyable outing. With this in mind, let us say that you wish to go properly equipped, with an eye to a maximum of comfort with a minimum of baggage for, on a camping trip, baggage weight is important; particularly if you travel by canoe and there are shallow streams and portages en route. Excess baggage then becomes an abomination, a nuisance that means extra work, and slows up progress.

One duffel bag, besides your blanket roll, should be sufficient to carry all you will need for two weeks — or a month. By the



A Happy Sportsman Bursts into Song.

following suggestions, with minor changes, one may avoid leaving behind necessary articles and at the same time, save encumbering yourself and the outfit, with superfluous baggage; that might be appropriate in a hotel or a swanky sporting camp, but which is decidedly out of place in the woods.

Along this line, I have in mind a sportsman whom I paddled some thirty-odd years ago, up in Maine, who brought along a full-sized trunk; that weighed all of two hundred pounds; on a two weeks' trip!

For days and days, we guides speculated on the contents of that "white elephant" that he guarded so closely; even to supervise its loading and unloading. And we consigned it to hell-fire and brimstone, as we toted it over a three-mile portage, lifted it in and out of the canoe and deposited it in his tent each and every night that we were on the move.

Finally, on our way out, while crossing Chamberlain Lake on the Allagash, we ran into a driving rain-storm and a terrific head wind that drenched everything before we could make camp. We lay windbound for two days, during which time, my man strung an anchor line between two trees and hung his clothes out to dry. And I wish you could have seen the array of haberdashery that was flung to the breezes there, sixty miles deep in the woods! Among them he had an opera ensemble of dress suit, patent pumps, dress shirt, cape and silk hat!

Possibly, he expected the moose jays, frogs, loons and crows were going to render a Symphony in D-minor. Back in the guide's tent, however; as we remembered the back breaking portage and the skinned knuckles that the trunk had caused; sounded the "Anvil Chorus!" And with variations!

Of course, this is an extreme case and hardly typical; but not infrequently we encounter a man or woman, who insists on taking four or five heavy grips of assorted sizes on a camping trip, much of the contents of which, it would develop, could have been left behind to grace the hangers of the clothes closet.

Camp clothing should be chosen to suit the wearer and to the conditions to which one may be subjected. One may be more susceptible to cold than another, requiring an extra garment; for

two people may be similarly clad, yet one will be uncomfortably warm, while the other is shivering. Ease of acclimitization is another factor to be considered. On the whole, it is well to be prepared to meet any contingencies that may arise during the course of an outing.

Let us assume, fairly enough, that you are a disciple of Isaak Walton, and that you are going after some of those whopping big trout, salmon and togue, in northern waters as soon as the ice goes out.

The tang of the north is in the air, as the little launch speeds toward the camp where you intend to make your headquarters,



A Group of Young People from Camp Roosevelt, Island Falls, on the St. John River.
(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)

and the raw wind, breathing of snow-capped mountains and floating ice, brings a shiver as you stand in your travelling clothes; while the skipper and guide, suitably clad, seem comfortable enough. And as the blue-black water is cleaved into a white comber by the prow of the craft, you envision the depths teeming with scrappy, speckled and silver beauties, ready to test your skill and tackle; waters in which every stroke of the paddle is potential with that tingling thrill that stabs through your fibres like an electric spark as a five-pounder strikes your lure, and your flimsy rod quivers and bends, and your reel sings as he battles like the thoroughbred that he is, until he lies gasping and spent in the bottom of the canoe — toll to your skill! Then life takes on a roseate hue, the world is your oyster!

But unless you are fittingly clad, much of the enjoyment is lost. The guide, paddling tirelessly, may be as warm as toast; while you, inactive, tense and expectant, may be shivering. Thus it is well to go prepared.

Let us begin with the underwear. A medium-weight union suit of mixed wool is most satisfactory. So are balbriggans; though these, even of the best quality, are inclined to shed into rolls, wads and bunches, with wear. If you can stand all wool next the skin, by all means wear it during the early days of spring fishing; but to most people, all wool underwear is tantamount to hives and the seven-year itch, combined!

Now a flannel shirt of good weight, and heavy woolen trousers — or breeches. Since you will do little walking, the trousers have first choice. Their length means additional warmth to the calves



From the Lake Into The Frying Pan at Little Houston Pond.
(Photo by W. L. Arnold, Katahdin Iron Works.)

—and make no mistake about it, those northwest winds are penetrating.

On the feet, I recommend an eight-inch leather-top rubber, that laces snugly, with two pairs of woolen sox. Buy the rubbers a size or two larger than your walking shoes, to insure plenty of room. A felt inner sole will add to your comfort; for there is nothing that will make one quite so miserable as cold, improperly clad feet; especially in a canoe or a boat. In the first place your position is not conducive to good circulation and movement is confined to narrow quarters. Care and warmth of the feet is paramount, in any phase of outdoor activity, and neglect of them is inexcusable, under ordinary conditions.

Sneaks and rubber-soled sport shoes are ideal for canoe wear in warm weather, but rubber boots are seldom worn by the expert canoeeman, for divers reasons. They're heavy and sweat the feet easily and, in case of capsizing, are hard to get rid of, and their



Pet Bears Are Numerous in the
Aroostook Country.

(Photo by Dr. Carl A. Spaulding, Houlton, Me.)

weight when full of water renders swimming almost impossible. In shallow streams where "dragging" over sand-bars, sunken stubs and gravel, is imperative, most canoemen prefer to wade in their camp footwear, and dry them out afterward, rather than use rubber boots; for now and then, you'll slump into a deep hole that fills the boots and their value is nullified. For brook fishing, or where you can pick the wading depth they're fine, but their worth for camp wear is discounted by their unwieldiness and weight, especially if the trip is of short duration; for with a change of footwear, they are hardly necessary.

Oiled moccasins are treacherous in a canoe. This may smack of treason for until I was fifteen years old, I wore moccasins summer and winter and therefore should be the first to champion them. I do, but not for canoe wear. In winter snow, for snowshoeing, skiing and kindred pursuits, they're swell, but that's a horse with a different collar. Around a rough campground in the summer, they're not so hot! The low cut type, with soft sole is like going barefoot—in more ways than one. They're light and comfortable—until you step on a sharp stone or a protruding stub and then, unless you have the callous sole of a Figi Islander, they're hell. Added to this, twigs, bark, gravel and stones work in over the sides. Once the soles are wet, it is like standing on a bed of slippery eels, and woe be you, if in getting in or out of a canoe, you should happen to step on a wet rib slightly off center!

One of the best canoemen I ever knew, nearly lost his life, while poling up through Big Black River rapids of the Upper St. John waters, because of oiled moccasins. He had just nosed the bow of his craft into the sluiceway for the final shove over the falls, when his moccasins, wet from the drip of his setting pole, slipped on a cedar rib to precipitate him over the gunwale into the cauldron of boiling rapids—swamped!

He finally made shore and before he heaved those "kicks" into the *boscage*, he directed a stream of the most emphatic and pic-

turesque language, I ever heard, at moccasins, their manufacturers, wearers and possible wearers in general. From years of association with lumberjacks, river drivers, bark spudders and teamsters, he had acquired an extensive vocabulary, and to these he extemporized a few choice selections of his own, without a repeat! *Pro bono cussem!* All I had to do to get his goat, after that, was to ask him if he wanted a nice pair of oiled moccasins.

No, by and large, the leather-top rubber answers all purposes for all 'round camp wear, as it combines the waterproof value of a boot, solidity, and the warmth you desire.

Your outer clothing should consist of a sweater, coat style or slip-over; and a leather windbreaker, lined with sheepskin; or a wool mackinaw, into the pockets of which you have stuffed a pair of wool mittens, or heavy, lined gloves. If it is windy, wear a leather vest under your sweater.

All clothing should fit well, a trifle loosely, if anything. Tight clothing makes for discomfort, hampers free movement and retards circulation.

For head covering, use an old felt hat, or a cap that can be drawn over the ears — and there'll be days in early spring and fall, when you'll be darn glad that you brought it — completes the ensemble and you are ready to go.

Bear in mind that early May in the north, brings on sudden showers, and you should never leave camp for any length of time, without taking along a slicker, or poncho, and sou wester. A change of underwear, shirts and sox, and you are prepared to weather almost any camping condition that might arise.

This outfit will also be found appropriate for fall hunting.

For the summer months, the clothing is, naturally, lighter. The heavy underwear may be substituted by an athletic shirt and shorts, and the flannel shirt for an open collar sport shirt. In fact, some campers during the summer wear only shorts or bathing trunks to get the benefit of the sun, after the skin gets hardened to its rays, and the danger of sunburn is past. But keep your sweater and mackinaw handy, for the evenings are, most always, cool, and there may be spells of cold, inclement weather when you will have recourse to them.

Now let's look over our waterproof duffel bag and see how we check up for a two weeks' trip, making allowance for a change.

Two, heavy wool, flannel or khaki shirts.

Two light shirts, for warm weather wear.

Two union suits, medium weight, of mixed wool.

Two pair shorts and athletic undershirts.

Two pair wool sox, or golf hose.

Two pair light hose.

One pair wool trousers; and corduroy, reinforced khaki or golf knickers.

One pair rubbers, with eight-inch leather tops.

One pair stout sport shoes, or sneaks.

One pair wool mittens, or heavy, lined gloves.

Sweater, coat style or slip-over.

Leather vest, preferably lined.

Sheepskin-lined windbreaker, or an all wool mackinaw.

Slicker, or rubber poncho and sou'wester.

Felt hat or cap; and cap with ear laps.

Extras, *ad lib.*

Now add these:

Four pairs wool blankets, per bed.

Rubber blanket, or poncho, for blanket roll.

Waterproof match box.

A reliable compass.

Hunting knife and sheath.

Flashlight; extra batteries and bulbs.

Camera and films.

Fly screening and fly dope, in season.

Needle and thread.

Two or three towels.

First aid kit; laxatives and liniment.

Toilet necessities.

Fishing or hunting equipment.

Wee deoch an' doris — so you can spit on your bait, and spot game!



A Familiar Spot to Many Fishermen—Dam on the Sourdnahunk.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)

Blankets may be hired at outfitting stores who cater to camping parties, their rental ranging from twenty-five to fifty cents a day. Personally, I prefer to take my own. Equipped camps, of course, furnish bedding.

And as you check over the above the thought will obtrude that it's quite a list to go into one duffel bag, but there will be room to spare. Then too, some of the articles are subject to seasonable changes. The rods, guns and blankets, of course, make separate bundles. By packing your list in one bag, it obviates the necessity of carrying extra packages, but if crowded, some things can be wrapped up in the blanket roll.

The Duluth pack sack, Army knap-sack and hand grips are too small, unless you have two or three of them; and therein lies their disadvantage.

Some old campers too, declare against the duffel bag as an abomination, because the article desired is *always* at the bottom.

They prefer a large leather bag, extension case, or the old fashioned valise; but these are not waterproof.

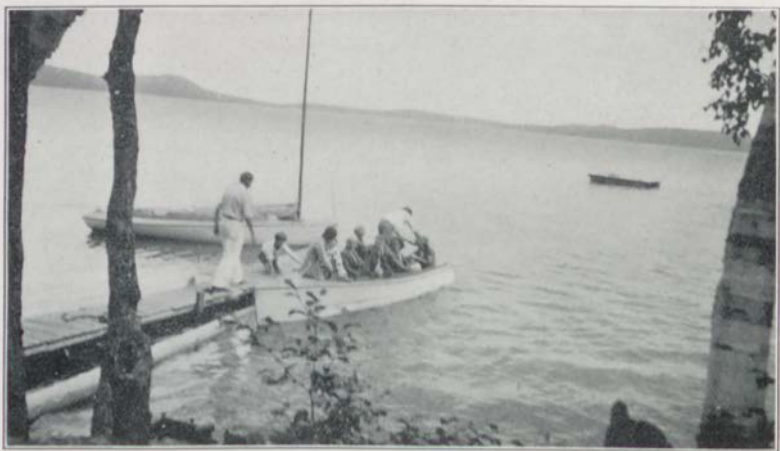
I rescued a duffel bag; after a canoeist had swamped in Pine Stream Falls of the West Branch, Penobscot River; in the dead-water, half a mile below the scene of the accident and the only thing that was wet was a sweat shirt that was packed on the top! And that, after being subjected to fifteen minutes of bobbing around on the surface and plunging through the maelstrom.

A canvas covered pack basket, with pack straps is good camping property — especially for the trail and portages. They're fairly waterproof, handy and strong and will stand a tremendous amount of rough usage. And the Duluth pack sack and the Army knapsack are fine for short trips, where only a few articles are necessary.

The ladies' outfit may conform to the list as outlined above; if they wish to be comfortable; except in the matter of feminine necessities. So may the children's.

But let high heels be taboo. They have no place in this category and it is painful to see a woman stick to conventional dress while out in the woods. They can get infinitely more enjoyment out of camping if they will try to adjust themselves to outdoor conditions, and let false modesty and conventionalism go hang. The woods is no place to exploit inhibitions, idiosyncrasies and high-hattistics! Rather it is a place to forget them.

And as you sit around the camp fire in the cool of the evening; as you float serenely along the river in noon day sun, or the chill of early morn; wondering what hidden mystery of the wild lies just around yon bend; if you have chosen your habiliment with the discrimination that it deserves and you feel that you are suitably clad, then your enjoyment will be the keener for it.



Good Times at Pleasant Lake, Near Island Falls.
(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)



The Picturesque Falls Near Little Lyford Pond Camps.

A FISHING TRIP BY AIR

By DR. CARL A. SPAULDING, HOULTON, ME.

WE left Houlton at 8 A.M. by air, with Jimmie Colton, our well-known pilot. In fifty minutes we were in the heart of Maine's wild land. It was a nice bright morning, and as soon as we got to a good flying altitude we had a fine view of the country. We saw hundreds of lakes. We had no idea there were so many here around us.

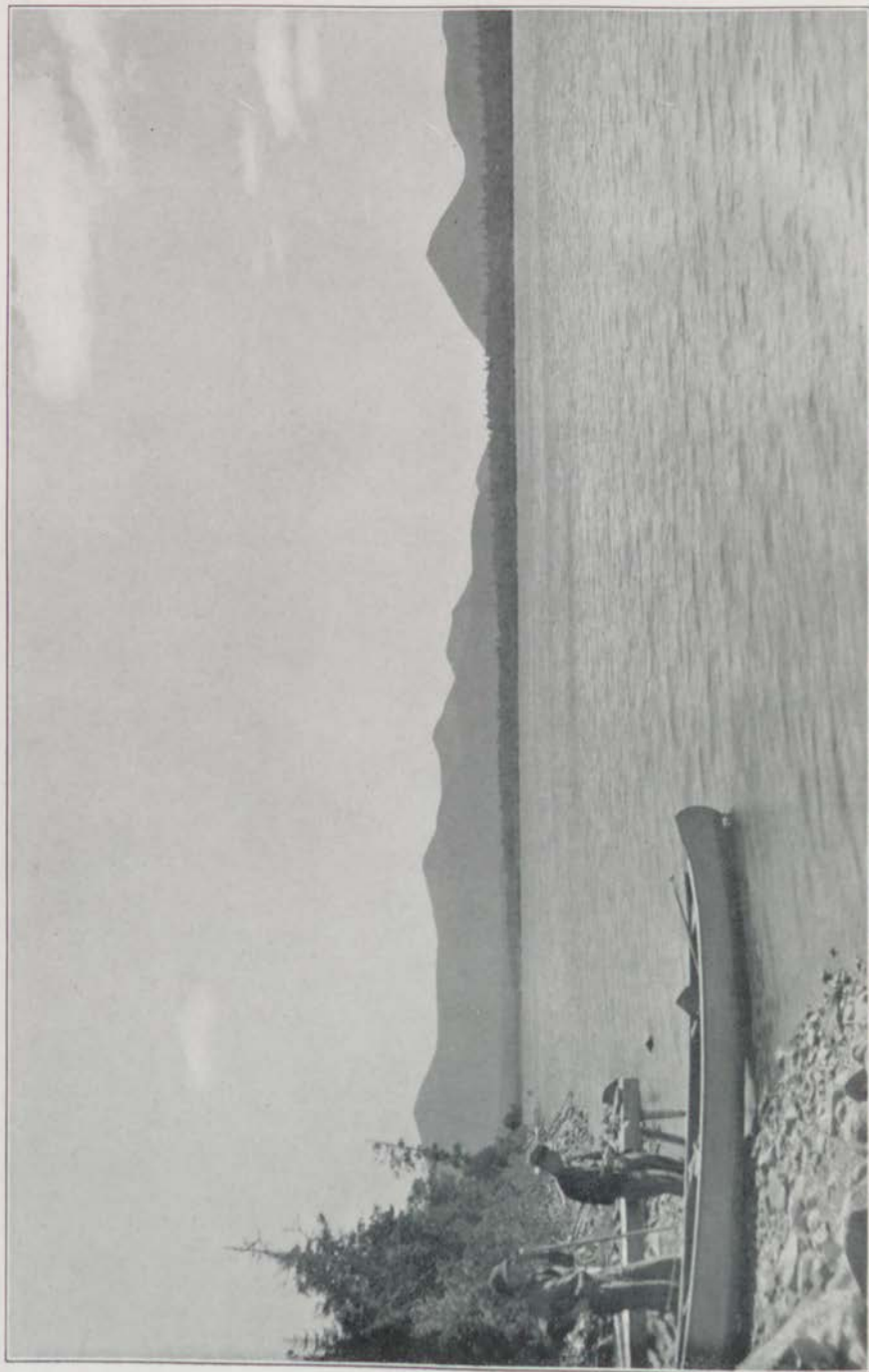
As we flew over Myrick's Camps, on Grand Lake, we circled giving him the signal to come up the lake to get us with his motor boat. It seemed almost unbelievable to find such a fine landing field back here twenty miles in the woods. The field is nearly a mile long and is very smooth.

We took our time around camp in the morning, getting acquainted with the tame bull moose, doe deer and her fawn, that stay near and around the camp. In the afternoon we went fishing and each caught about twenty nice trout to take home.

As we left the pond to go to camp, it was getting dark, started thundering and soon began to rain a little so we walked faster. All at once I saw Fred's head go forward, his feet came up and then he disappeared altogether. He did not see a log that was across the path, went over head first and skinned his nose nearly the whole length. We all had a good laugh except Fred. Now, he is waiting to get one on the rest of us.

It was hard to leave so soon, but we had to be back to business. We are all going back again soon, for another day's fishing and we hope to get back hunting, as we saw more birds there than we have seen any where in years. We also saw a number of fine deer.

The airways are fine for fishing trips and they save much time. It would have taken us at least three days, to do what we did in one day, had we gone overland.



Mountain Encircled Sourdunahunk Lake.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



From the Top of Chimney Looking Out Over the Rim of the Great Basin to the Brothers on the Other Side of the Klondike.

(Photo by Charles H. Warner, Washington, D. C.)

THE DEAD WATER MOUNTAINS

An Interesting Chapter on Explorations Among Katahdin's Neighbors

By MYRON H. AVERY, North Lubec, Maine¹

ON August 17th, 1929, Dr. J. F. Schairer and I left Stacyville to continue our travels of the previous year in the region north of Katahdin. Our particular objective was the range of mountains on the east side of Pogy Notch and northeast of the Katahdinauguoh.² This range consists of the Traveler and a group of peaks, which Henry David Thoreau's Indian guide had told him in 1857 were known as the Nerlumskeechticook or Dead-Water Mountains.³

Our first day's journey was to Katahdin Lake over the Sand Bank Trail, climbing Hunt Mountain enroute to obtain its fine outlook over the Penobscot East Branch Valley. We had selected this approach to ascertain the exact route of the disused Sand Bank Trail. In our search for accurate information as to its loca-

¹ A more detailed narrative of this trip was published in *The Maine Naturalist*, April, 1930, Vol. 10, No. 1 (copy in Maine State Library).

See *In the Maine Woods*, 1929, pp. 13-27.

THE MAINE WOODS by H. D. Thoreau, p. 361; Riverside edition. Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, the author of *THE PENOBSCOT MAN* and of *MINSTRELSY OF MAINE*, comments on this term as follows: "Nerlumskeechticook is not a good Indian form and it is somewhat of a question what the original word was; but clearly it never was the Indian

tion we were fortunate in having Harold M. Boulier of Stacyville, one of the builders of the Trail, go with us over its route to Katahdin Lake.

The next day we went from Katahdin Lake out the old Katahdin Lake tote-road and up Wassataquoik Stream to the site of the Old City Camps, a large open field at the mouth of Pogy Brook. From here we visited the Inscription Rock at Mammoth Dam, a striking feature of the picturesque lumbering part of the Wassataquoik⁴ and the Grand Falls of the Wassataquoik.

Use of the term "The Traveler" is not a modern affection. The Indian name of the mountain has not survived, but to early voyagers on the Penobscot East Branch, the mountain seemed to travel⁵ with them. Jackson,⁶ the State Geologist, spoke of the range in the plural as "The Travellers"; as did Lucius L. Hubbard, whose maps and Guidebooks are everywhere held in high esteem.

We left our Old City Camp at 5.50 a.m., the third day, going north through a "popple" growth to the base of the cliffs on Sable, reaching the summit at 8.30 a.m. The barometer indicated an elevation of 1680 feet. We descended into a slight valley, going by a beaver flowage which drained to the east, and then climbed to the summit of South Traveler through a "popple" growth, much obstructed by fire-killed trees. South Traveler affords an expansive outlook.

We found its height to be 2380 feet, and at 10.15 a.m. left its open, flat summit to descend into The Traveler Gap. It is this gap which separates the two peaks described by C. T. Jackson in 1837. Through it runs the trail from MacDonald's Camps on the Penobscot East Branch to the head of the Upper South Branch Pond. The fire-killed timber in the thick "popple" growth adds to the difficulty of the steep ascent to the first rocky summit on The Traveler. There is a slight wooded depression before the next northern summit and the route leads over two other summits to the cairn on the highest peak. From here there is a splendid outlook over the pond-stream East Branch Valley and down Pogy Notch to Katahdin.

name of any mountains, for it has no root meaning mountain, while the last part of the word is plainly intended for *skiticook*, dead water. Most likely the first part was *nahla*, *nolla*, *nala*, common in combination when applied to still water above a long stretch of rapids or swift water, implying a resting-place. We find it in the names for Shad Pond and Ripogenus Lake and in other places where the canoe-man, after poling upstream, or carrying by falls, could find a quiet stretch of water. Joe Polis quite likely gave Thoreau the first word that came into his head in order to stop Thoreau's questions. The Traveler Range must have had an Indian name; the other mountains probably never had any names at all, certainly not this."

See also Mrs. Eckstorm's article on Thoreau in the August, 1908, issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

⁴ For a history of the Wassataquoik and contiguous territory, see THE STORY OF THE WASSATAQUOIK — A MAINE EPIC, *The Maine Naturalist*, Vol. 9, No. 3, September, 1929.

⁵ GUIDE TO MOOSEHEAD LAKE AND NORTHERN MAINE, Lucius L. Hubbard, 4th ed., p. 137.

⁶ In 1837 Jackson wrote of the mountain from Millinocket Lake: "A remarkable saddle-shaped mountain, composed of two peaks, and called the Travellers, presents itself — the western peak bearing N 8 W., — and the eastern N 6 W. The mountain is seen from many different points of view, and hence its name. It is not designated upon the State maps."

We checked the aneroid barometer and there our hopes that The Traveler would prove to be the second highest peak in the State withered. The reading at the summit was 3340 feet. Undoubtedly the distinction must fall to "Old Spec" in Grafton Notch, for which an elevation of 4250 feet is claimed or to Sugarloaf, near Stratton, whose elevation has been determined by the U. S. Geological Survey to be 4237 feet.

From the main peak we followed the ridge out on the North Peak of The Traveler. Directly ahead lay Bald Mountain, a very prominent, bare, conical peak, probably the most striking single peak of the Dead-Water Mountains. We camped that night on a pleasant grass flat on the stream between North Traveler and Bald, sloping down to the East Branch.

The next morning, August 20th, we continued our route north over Bald. On the summit, having escaped the fire which had swept its slopes clean, was a low growth of gray or Bank's pine (*Pinus Banksiana*). This was one of the two stations at which the Hitchcock Survey Party in 1861 had found this tree.

The north slope of Bald was a complete contrast to the easy travel up its gentle southern side. Steep slopes, almost cliffs, with more than the usual barricade of fire-killed timber impeded our progress toward the outlet of the Third or Upper Fowler.

From Upper Fowler our route lay over the Bill Fish⁷ chain with its three distinct peaks. The center peak to which we had climbed was entirely wooded and affords no outlook. The most eastern, connected by a low saddle with the center peak, rises from the East Branch Valley as a sheer cliff, which is often mistaken for a continuation of Matagamon Mountain, which lies north. The most western of the three Bill Fish peaks, which is free of timber and only a short distance from the Middle Peak, affords an extensive outlook. To the southwest, beyond the chain of the three Fowler Ponds, rose the Barrel Ridge, the most northern of the ridges which lead off the west side of The Traveler, lying close under the high North Ridge. Visible over the western end of the Barrel Ridge is a conspicuous sharp cone, known as Little Peaked Mountain, which apparently rises from the northwestern side of the North Ridge. From other points of view this peak loses its distinctiveness.

North and below us in the next valley lay four beautiful ponds, shut in on the north by the ridge formed by Trout Brook Mountain and Matagamon Mountain. This ridge is the northern terminus of the Dead-Water Mountains. Beyond stretch the level lands of the Penobscot East Branch with the Aroostook hills on the skyline. Two of the ponds, Bill Fish and Round, drain out to the East Branch; the other two, High and Long, flow west into Trout Brook.

⁷Sometimes erroneously called Fill Fish; curiously the pond is reputed to be barren of fish. A William Fish lumbered in this region. It was known as Bill Fish to Manley Hardy and the Hitchcock Survey in 1861.

From the western end of Long Pond we followed a road used by the Lincoln Pulpwood Company in its extensive reforestation over a low shoulder of Trout Brook Mountain to Trout Brook Farm.

The next two days we spent at South Branch Ponds, camping at the inlet of the Upper Pond and fished, taking large trout.

Our next objective was Pogy Notch and on August 23rd, we left our famous fishing hole to follow MacDonald's Trail down through the notch to a point where it swings to the east to cross The Traveler Gap. Our route would lead us over the northeast shoulder of North Pogy by the new pond, which we had seen a few days before from The Traveler.



Mount Katahdin From Togue Pond.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)

We climbed steeply from Pogy Notch, keeping close under the wall of North Pogy, and as we reached the top of the divide, found our pond before us. It was an abandoned beaver pond, about five acres in extent. Not even Fire Warden J. C. Mahar, who is familiar with every inch of this territory, had known of the existence of this pond. Here we were on the east end of a plateau, sloping toward Hathorn Brook to the west and reaching north to the South Peak of the South Branch Mountains. From the pond we went north to see Dry Gorge, which is a deep rent in the east slope of the Pogy plateau and so prominent from The Traveler. In half a mile we came to the edge of a sheer gorge, the bottom of which was more than a hundred yards below us. We followed west along its edge and soon came to a series of beaver ponds in the

gorge, one higher than the other, so as to present the effect of terraces.

Mahar Pond, a superb little gem in a black spruce setting, lies about half a mile farther north. We soon reached Hathorn Brook and followed the tote-road to McCarthy Camp, where we were to enjoy once again the hospitality of Fire Warden J. C. ("Charlie") Mahar. The next two days we went with Mahar on his patrol route and fished Dwelley Pond, Little Nesowadnehunk⁸ and Thissell Ponds — all famous fishing waters.

At 5.15 a.m. on August 26th we left McCarthy Camp southward-bound along the Pogy Road to Wassataquoik Lake. From here we followed W. F. Tracey's trail to New City and then turned into the old road, which leads up the Middle (sometimes known as the North) Branch of the Wassataquoik. We detoured to climb Tip-Top, the more western of the two spurs at the north end of Katahdin, known to the early spruce loggers as the "Black Hills", by the old sluice built in Edward B. Draper's operations on the upper Wassataquoik and Pogy in 1910.

We camped that night about three hundred yards above where the Northwest Basin Brook comes into the Middle Branch, having after a prolonged search found a level wedge-shaped space between two boulders which met overhead and formed a perfect shelter. We planned to continue next day up the Wassataquoik through the Klondike, that rarely visited, great, elevated flat lying between Katahdin and the Brothers.

We broke camp at 5.45 a.m. on August 27th. The eastern wall of the Klondike is formed by spurs from Fort Mountain and from the Northwest Plateau. From the brook bed, dark, wooded, slopes rise steeply, shutting out the sun and creating an atmosphere of intense wildness and loneliness. For the first hour we climbed over enormous boulders in the brook, where a misstep would mean a severe fall. For the first hour's travel that morning the stream cascaded over and sometimes around the enormous granite boulders which choked its bed. Then we passed beyond these



Inscription Rock in the Wassataquoik.
(Photo by M. H. Avery, North Lubec, Maine.)

⁸ This form was adopted by the United States Geographic Board in place of the corruption "Sourdnehunk."

spurs and the valley widened. We waded knee-deep on gravel in the cold waters of the stream, quite free from boulders.

At the end of the second hour we came to an open bog. Here the stream forked and became so overhung as to prevent further travel in its bed. We crossed the open bog with its scattering growth of tamarack and spruce and in a short time found ourselves in the inevitable spruce and fir, not quite scrub but surely a dense tangle. Soon we came to windfalls and the timber increased in size. At 10.30 a.m. we had reached the low divide between the Owl and Barren. Here we were crossing our route of last summer along the Katahdinauguoh.

At the top of The Owl a repetition of last year's weather conditions greeted us. A raw wind was blowing and the top of Katahdin was blanketed with clouds. So we reluctantly abandoned our project of crossing to Katahdin along the headwall of Katahdin Brook and slid down Witherle's "elevated pasture," a strip of grass high up on The Owl, and made our way down to Katahdin Brook. We waded the brook for an hour and then climbed up the right bank to follow an old trail down the brook to the Nesowadnehunk-Millinocket tote-road. At 4.00 p.m. we reached York's Twin Pond Camps at Daicey Pond.

The next day we ascended Doubletop⁹ from the south, following a well-known trail. The lookout tower has been abandoned and we found the Forestry Department's old trail down its north slope somewhat overgrown. Doubletop affords a splendid outlook over the Katahdinauguoh and particularly over the Cross Range, a series of five peaks running from Nesowadnehunk Stream to the gap between North and South Brother and seeming, from the south, to block the Nesowadnehunk Valley.

The next day we walked down the old Nesowadnehunk tote-road to the West Branch. From here we went by canoe, with an old-time guide, Dan Hale, down the West Branch to Norcross. From Stacyville to Norcross our trip had consumed thirteen days.

Thus at Norcross we brought to a close a third successive year of hiking in the heart of the Maine Woods. Closer acquaintance has only served to call us back each year and to strengthen — if such were possible — our deep conviction that for fishing, tramping, climbing, interesting historical and pioneering associations, and for beauty of mountain, forest, lake and stream, the Katahdinauguoh — Katahdin and its satellites — and the Dead-Water Mountains are without parallel east of the Rockies.

⁹ Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, author of *THE PENOBSCOT MAN* and *MINSTRELSY OF MAINE*, comments on the Indian name of Doubletop as follows: "To the Indian, however, this peak was not Doubletop, but *PSINSKIHEGAN-I-OUTOP*; *Psinskihegan*, a notch; *i*, the possessive sign; *outop*, a head; "a notch his head," like the notch at the butt of an arrow. Moses Greenleaf, in his "Survey of Maine (1829), wrote it *Chinskihegan*, or *OUTOP* Mountain; and sometimes it was abbreviated to *OUTOP* or *UDOP*, but the correct name was *PSINSKIHEGAN-I-OUTOP*, a Notch-head."

AUTUMN IN MAINE

IS there a period of the year that appeals to the real red-blooded man and woman like the Autumn? What is more glorious than the flaming maples clothed in their brilliant garments of scarlet, yellow and orange? What is more beautiful than the fields of shocked corn and bright pumpkins, backed by the blue of the Autumn skies and the fleecy clouds of the same season, with all confined in a frame of golden birches, burnished bronze oaks and russet beeches and ash?

Think of Maine at this season. Think of her fifteen million acres of forested lands, each acre of which presents a different picture and one to inspire even those of us who think that we are more or less calloused to the beauties of nature. Think of her fine uncrowded highways, where one can enjoy real motoring and not run in line for hour after hour, breathing in motor fumes, but rather, drinking in that perfect invigorating ozone and the wonders of nature in a wonder nature State. Think of staying in Maine during a real Indian Summer, which is not a myth but a reality, when the days are warm and the nights are so cool that the open fire, roaring in the fireplace, is a joy and comfort.

Why not plan a trip to Maine during this bountiful harvest season, during her glorious Fall? From Kittery to Fort Kent the door of the hostelry of your taste will be found ready to receive you, ready to light your fire, ready to make you comfortable. — — Vico C. Isola.



Baker Mountain and Mountain Brook Pond.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



The South Peak of Mount Katahdin—One of the Most Striking Sections of this Great Maine Landmark.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Mount Katahdin From Kidney Pond.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)

BAXTER PARK AT MT. KATAHDIN

*The Gift of Former Governor
Percival P. Baxter to the State of
Maine*

BY WILFRID A. HENNESSY, BANGOR, ME.

THE gift of Mt. Katahdin to the State of Maine by Percival P. Baxter was the result of long and patient effort on his part to have the State acquire what many experienced mountaineers consider the most unusual and spectacular mountain east of the Rockies. Fourteen years elapsed between Mr. Baxter's first attempt in 1917 when, as a member of the State Legislature from Portland, he first began to interest the people of Maine in Katahdin, and the date of the Deed by which he conveyed the mountain to the State.

It was during the Legislative Session of 1917 that then Representative Baxter drafted and introduced an Act creating a State Park which included Katahdin within its borders, but the bill was reported "ought not to pass" by the committee that considered

it, and so fell by the wayside. In 1919, again a Representative, Mr. Baxter made a second attempt which resulted in a second failure. In both these sessions there was no general support for these measures.

In 1921 Mr. Baxter became Governor of the State and in that year, as well as in 1923, he persisted in his efforts and at each of the Legislative Sessions of those years presented a State Park bill, which, for the third and fourth times, went down to defeat. It was in 1921 that in Representative Hall at the State House Governor Baxter delivered a public lecture before the Senate and House describing his first ascent of Katahdin made on August 6, 1920, and this address now appears as one of the official documents of the State. Retiring to private life in 1925 Mr. Baxter continued his efforts for the acquisition of Katahdin.

The years passed rapidly and Mr. Baxter finally became convinced that it would be impossible to induce the State to appropriate funds for the purchase of the mountain. As he expressed it, "If Katahdin is ever to become the property of the people of Maine somebody will have to buy and donate it to the State, and I seem to be the one to do the job". After prolonged negotiations with officials of the Great Northern Paper Company who, when approached by Mr. Baxter, considered the matter in a broad and sympathetic spirit, the paper company late in the year 1930, sold to him its interest in that portion of Township three (3), Range nine (9) (Mt. Katahdin) that comprises the mountain.

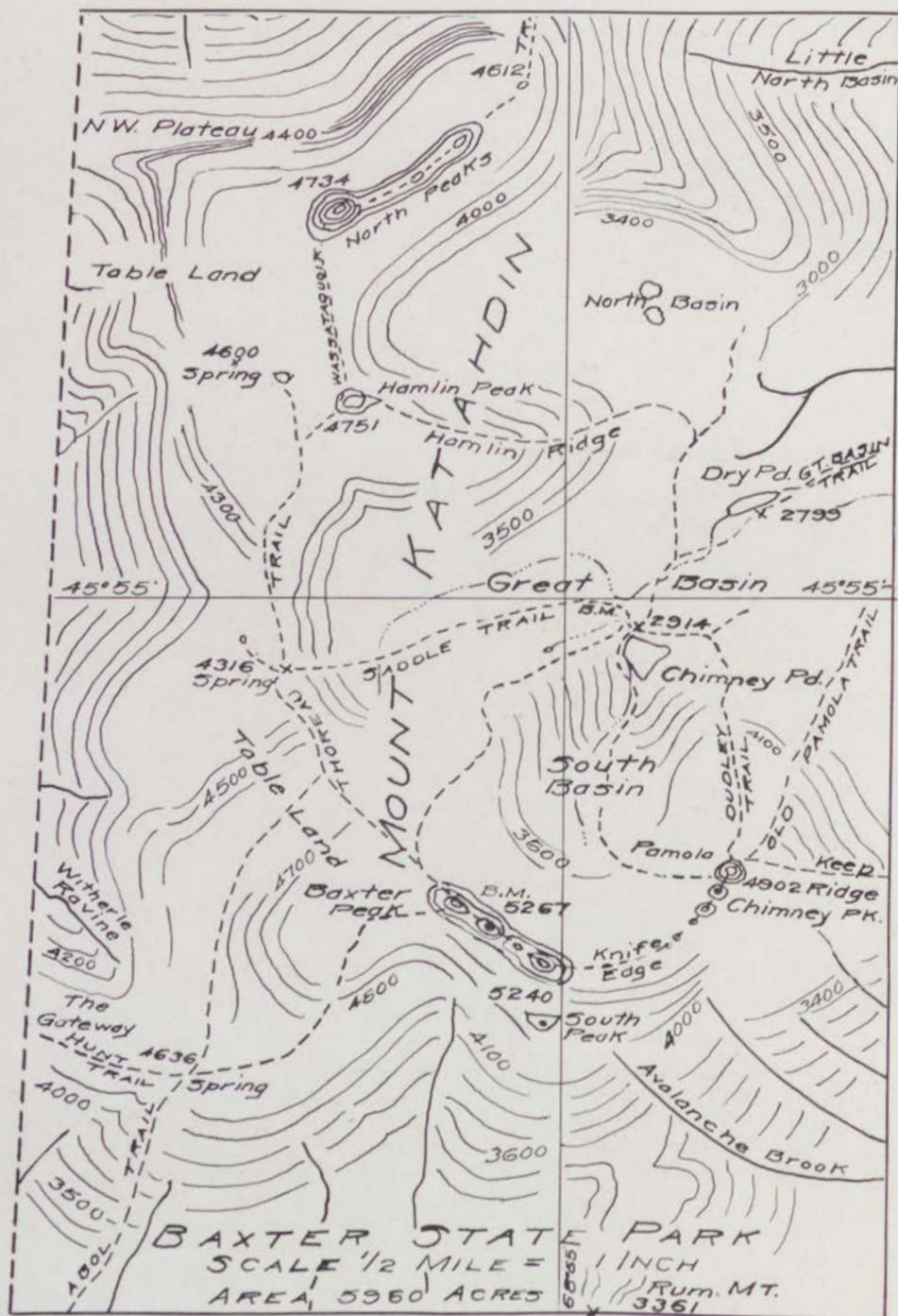
On March 3, 1931, Mr. Baxter addressed a formal letter to Governor William Tudor Gardiner and the Senate and House of Representatives accompanied by the Deed of Gift, the last paragraph of the letter being as follows: "In making this Gift I desire to show to the people of my native State my appreciation of the honors they conferred upon me in the years gone by". On the following day, March 4, 1931, the Legislature accepted the Deed in due form by passing a Legislative Act, Chapter 23 of the Laws of 1931 which was approved by the Governor on the same date. This Deed conveyed to the State what, had the township at that time been divided into separate and distinct interests, amounted to an area of six (6) square miles. Later in the year the separate ownerships in the mountain were set apart, and Mr. Baxter on October 7, 1931 by a second deed conveyed to the State a full and complete title not only to the original six (6) square miles but he increased his gift by an additional area of three (3) square miles which he had acquired, and thus gave the State full and complete ownership to an area in excess of nine (9) square miles or 5,960 acres, within which are located all the interesting and spectacular features of the mountain. This second conveyance was accepted on October 7, 1931 by Governor Gardiner, his Executive Council and the State Forest Commissioner all acting for the State, under authority of an Act of the Legislature, Laws of Maine 1930, Chapter 11, Section 15 that

gives to these State officials the power to accept gifts in the name of the State.

In appreciation of the gift and conveyance to the State, the Legislature, 1931 Resolves Chapter 94, passed an Act naming the highest peak of the mountain "BAXTER PEAK", 5,267 feet, and later on March 16, 1932 Governor Gardiner and his Executive Council directed the Forest Commissioner to procure and erect upon the mountain a bronze tablet to record and describe the Gift. The party that ascended the mountain on September 26 of the same year to place the tablet on BAXTER PEAK included Inland Fisheries and Game Commissioner George J. Stobie, whose department has charge of the game resources of the State, Walter O. Frost representing Forest Commissioner Neil L. Violette who unfortunately was not able to make the ascent at that time, and Mr. Baxter. The tablet, 38 inches by 28 inches, was placed on the summit of the mountain on a boulder about five feet in height with its face sloping toward the southwest. It was designed and cast by the Gorham Company of Providence, Rhode Island and is recessed into the boulder and fastened with invisible bolts and German cement.

Mr. Baxter is deeply interested in the conservation of the wild life of the State, both beasts and birds. He feels that as the years advance, civilization with its motor cars, hot dog stands, highway advertising and other devastating influences will encroach upon the forests and great open places with which Maine is now so richly endowed, and therefore in order to protect the area conveyed to the State in his Deed of Gift, he imposed four binding conditions that will stand for all time as a monument to his vision and love of Maine. These conditions to quote from the deed are as follows: "Said premises shall forever be used for public park and recreational purposes, shall forever be left in the natural wild state, shall forever be kept as a sanctuary for wild beasts and birds, that no roads or ways for motor vehicles shall hereafter ever be constructed therein or thereon."

Where certain conditions are imposed in a deed of gift such as this, it is customary for the donor to provide that in case any of the conditions are broken the gift then becomes forfeited and the property reverts to the donor, or to his heirs if he be not living. In the gift of Katahdin, however, Mr. Baxter deliberately omitted any reference of forfeiture or reversion. He said to Governor Gardiner at the time the deed was accepted by the State, that it is sufficient to have the solemn promise of the people of Maine made through their Governor and Legislature that Katahdin forever will be held by the State as a sacred trust for the benefit of Maine people, that no part of it, however small, ever will be alienated or parted with and that the four conditions of the gift always will be respected. "Mt. Katahdin is now safe", said Mr. Baxter. "The word of the State of Maine is enough for me. There are no forfeitures or reversions in my gift".





Mount Katahdin Memorial Tablet.

The inscription on the tablet is as follows:—

MOUNT KATAHDIN

This Tablet is placed here by the Forest Commissioner of Maine under order of the Governor and Executive Council Dated March 16, 1932 to record the gift and conveyance to the State on March 3, 1931 and October 7, 1931 by Percival Proctor Baxter, Governor 1921-1925, of nine square miles of land in Township 3 Range 9 Mt. Katahdin, within which area are located this the highest peak of the mountain 5267 ft. named Baxter Peak by the State Legislature Laws of Maine 1931, South Peak 5240 ft., Pamola Peak 4902 ft., the North Peaks 4734 ft. and 4612 ft., The Knife Edge, the Chimney, the Tableland, Chimney Pond 2914 ft., Dry Pond 2799 ft., North West Plateau 4401 ft., Harvey Ridge 4182 ft., Hamlen Peak 4751 ft., Rum Mountain 3361 ft. and the Great, North and South Basins.

This gift was made upon the express condition that the said tract so donated and conveyed "shall forever be used for Public Park and recreational purposes, shall forever be left in the natural wild state, shall forever be kept as a sanctuary for wild beasts and birds, that no roads or ways for motor vehicles shall hereafter ever be constructed therein or thereon", and was so accepted by the State Legislature Laws of Maine 1931 and by order of the Governor and Executive Council, October 7, 1931.

NEIL L. VIOLETTE
Forest Commissioner

WM. TUDOR GARDINER
Governor

Katahdin is Maine's greatest natural attraction. As the trails to the summit are made a little easier more and more people will be enabled to make the ascent. During the 1932 summer season from early June until early October more than 1200 persons climbed the mountain from the Chimney Pond or Eastern side, while at least 300 more reached Baxter Peak from the South and West sides by way of York's, Kidney Pond and the Abol and Hunt trails.

Katahdin stands above the surrounding plain unique in grandeur and glory. The effort required to make the ascent is repaid many times over. To stand on the shore of Chimney Pond and look upward to Baxter Peak, the Knife Edge and Pamola, perched high above on the top of the great crescent shaped wall of granite that rises from the Pond far up into the sky impresses the observer with the insignificance of man and the immensity of nature. To stand on the summit and look down and across, North, South, East and West, over the vast timberland areas of Maine with their countless lakes, ponds, waterfalls, rivers, mountains and forests is an inspiration that lingers in one's memory the remainder of life. If there be clouds below the mountain peak that shut off all view of the Earth beneath the effect is marvelous for these great white masses give the impression of a vast land covered deep with snow. If the observer waits until the clouds begin to break apart, through the rifts will be seen patches and strips of the scenery below, which gradually widen until before long the Earth again appears in full view in all its glory and beauty.

The works of man are short-lived. Monuments decay, buildings crumble and wealth vanishes, but Katahdin in its massive grandeur forever will remain the mountain of the people of Maine. Throughout the ages it will stand as an inspiration to the men and women of this State.

This in brief is the history of the Gift of Mount Katahdin and of the establishment of "BAXTER STATE PARK".



Doesn't This Campfire Set You Thinking About a Woods Vacation?

KATAHDIN -- PEAK PRE-EMINENT

IT is certainly to Maine that we must turn for the most imposing mountain east of the Rockies. Even the Indians of the Penobscot recognized its dignity when they christened it Kelle-Adene — the pre-eminent. Nor were white men any less impressed from the day when the mountain came within their horizon, and, adopting the Abenaki name, it became, and still remains, Ktaadn — the prince of the Appalachians. But who in New England knows Ktaadn? Relatively few, even among the mountaineering enthusiasts, have seen it other than from afar. Thousands of summer vacationists know the canoe routes of Maine to a few hundred who have ever set foot upon the serrated crest of that State's great mountain. If Ktaadn were in Switzerland, or even in our own Western country, it is safe to say that it would long ago have been prominently on the map, and actively boomed as a tourist attraction. That is not saying that Ktaadn is a Matterhorn or a Mount Rainier, but in its way it is just as distinguished a pile, and it is in no sense extravagant to claim for it charms that are superior to many a mountain that is a celebrity in some other locality. — Allen Chamberlain.



A Group of Old-Time Moosehead Lake Guides.



A Picturesque Outlook From Big Houston Pond Camps, Katahdin Iron Works.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Swimming in Moosehead Lake — Mount Kineo in the Distance.
(Photo by Frank A. Mackenzie, West Outlet, Me.)

MAJESTIC MOOSEHEAD LAKE

*The Magnificent Fresh-Water Sea —
Long Maine's Great Boast*

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, one of the greatest inland waters on the continent was one of the earliest of Maine Woods attractions to win popularity. In the pioneer days Moosehead was an important lumbering center, and the reports of the magnificent fish and the abundance of game in the woods surrounding the lake became widespread, with the result that sportsmen, despite the discomforts and hazards of travel over rough roads, flocked to its shores. Today Moosehead possesses all the scenic beauty that won encomiums from the first enthusiasts. Encircled by mountains the great lake stretches for a distance of 40 miles, while its extreme width is more than 20 miles — indeed an imposing basin.

Moosehead is always magnificent whether it be in springtime, following the emergence from the ice-bound winter days, or the radiance of its summer glory, or in the autumn when its shores and encircling mountains are resplendent with the brilliant colors which seem more glorious in the Maine woods than in any other place.

The fine service to Moosehead Lake by the Bangor & Aroostook railroad offers a striking contrast with the early days and stage

coach transportation. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad touches Moosehead at Greenville Junction, which is still the favorite entrance to this region as it was in the early days of Moosehead's popularity when stage coaches offered conveyance to Moosehead's shore. There are many delightful excursions to be had around Moosehead from Greenville Junction to Northwest Carry and there are opportunities for spending a day or two at the different points which are so popular with the regular comers to Moosehead. To be appreciated to the fullest, and this is easily possible through the good steamboat service on the lake, Moosehead should be known in its entirety. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad runs to the shore of Moosehead at Greenville Junction, making connections with boats of the Coburn Steamboat Company. At Greenville Junction, 91 miles from Bangor and a junction point of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad with the Canadian Pacific Railway, there is the Piscataquis Exchange Hotel, outfitting stores, and other establishments of interest to sportsmen and persons on vacation. Greenville Junction and Greenville, a mile away, for many years have been important centers for canoeists, fishermen and hunters.

Squaw Mountain Inn, a mile and a half from Greenville Junction on the shore of the lake, is a popular Moosehead resort. It has many attractions for its guests. It can be reached from Greenville by automobile, or by motor boat. Squaw Mountain Inn is picturesquely situated and is a good "base" for the numerous vacation trips around Moosehead. Beyond the Squaw Mountain Inn is Harford's Point, where is located Miller Camp, a well liked resort for fishing and vacations.

The Coburn Steamboat Company's boats give excellent service on Moosehead, and not until the full steamboat trip from Greenville Junction to the head of the lake, forty miles away, is enjoyed have you really seen the magnificent, mountain-encircled sea of the woods. There are two routes for the steamboats, one of which runs straight up the lake to Northwest Carry, or Seboomook, as it is now popularly known, and the other goes to Lily Bay, for years one of Moosehead Lake's most important stations both with sportsmen and with com-



Here's a Big Prize Caught Through the Ice at Moosehead Lake on March 27, 1932.
(Photo by Frank A. Mackenzie)

panies that carry on lumbering operations on Moosehead's shores. Lily Bay is widely known among hunters because of its many years' record for big game shipments.

Leaving Greenville Junction for the up-lake trip the first stop is Capens, the popular resort on Deer Island, which has long been one of the landmarks on Moosehead. Besides the hotel there are numerous outlying cabins for the guests.

Moosehead Lake's chiefest resort is the Mt. Kineo House, twenty miles from Greenville Junction. It is situated on a peninsula which makes into the lake from the base of Mt. Kineo, a picturesque peak of solid flint which springs from the surface of the lake. Mt. Kineo and its flint, legend says, was known to the Indians throughout this section of the land. Redskins came by canoe from far distant points to secure the flint for arrowheads, hatchets and other primitive utensils of war and domestic use. The fact that at many points throughout Maine and Canada, Indian implements of Kineo flint have been unearthed is good evidence of Kineo's importance to the aborigines.

The Mt. Kineo House has become the most famous fresh water resort on the continent. In addition to the great hotel, there are cottages, a yacht club, the golf club and bridle paths, expansive lawn and the numerous mountain trails which contribute to the completeness of the resort.

Across the lake and directly opposite the Mt. Kineo House is Rockwood. It is also known as Kineo Station and here the Maine Central Railroad touches Moosehead's shores. From Rockwood one of the Great Northern Paper Company's famous forest automobile highways stretches through the woods to Seboomook, whence it runs on to Canada Falls, twenty-seven miles distant, and to Russell Stream, sixty miles away. Both these points are widely known for their fishing and for the big deer which are found thereabouts.



"Charley" Miller and a Party of New York City Boys Atop Squaw Mountain, Moosehead Lake.

The West Outlet Camps, owned by Frank A. MacKenzie and located twenty-four miles from Greenville Junction are one of the finest and best known establishments in the Maine woods. For many years they have been one of the favorite resorts of this great vacation region. They are a regular stopping place for the Coburn boats.

Leaving Rockwood the boats make for the head of the lake. At the end of one of Moosehead's arms is the Northwest Carry or Seboomook, the starting point for the West Branch, Allagash and other canoe trips. Only a few miles down the West Branch from Northwest Carry is Lobster Lake, one of the most beautiful basins, and there are numerous other places nearby which are favorite spots with fishermen and hunters. The trip down the West Branch to Lobster Stream and then up the stream to the lake, is a delightful side trip.

Moosehead includes in its list of attractions the long-known Lily Bay one of the largest and best known Moosehead inlets. After leaving Greenville Junction, steamboats continue up the lake for half a dozen miles and turn from the uplake route into the bay. The first resort is Meservey's Camps on Sugar Island, three miles from the Junction, with a long record for popularity wholly deserved because of the fine fishing and for the reason that the camps have been ideally located for a vacation center. They are picturesquely located and their generally satisfactory surroundings have won many enthusiastic friends. With Sugar Island in the background another mile brings the steamboat to the camps of the Nighthawk Club.

Lily Bay, twelve miles from Greenville Junction, is a name for many years familiar to fishermen, hunters and lumber operators as the entrance to a widely famous vacation section. From Lily Bay there is the fine automobile road leading past Kokad-jo, First Roche Pond, on through the woods for thirty miles to Ripogenus, where is located the gigantic dam of the Great Northern Paper Company, which attracts many sightseers for the reason that it is one of the greatest storage basins in the world. By this highway also is reached the foot of Chesuncook Lake from which point steamboats leave for different localities really deep in the forest primeval and the starting point for many canoeing parties.

Moosehead with its numerous hotels and camps and its varied vacation offerings has attractions to meet every choice so it is only to be expected that each season sees an increase in Moosehead's popularity. Recent years have seen additions to the vacation camps along its shores. It is hard to picture a more ideal school camp site, nor is it surprising that for the girls and boys coming annually there is no finer vacation spot than Moosehead Lake.

THE CALL OF KATAHDIN

BY G. V. GETCHELL, BANGOR, ME.

EXPLORERS of the far North tell us there is something about that country which calls them back. So it is with Katahdin. It was in May 1930, that my friend and I first became acquainted with Mt. Katahdin, since then it has been a yearly event with us, each time we go our liking for that old pile of rock increases. We now make a three or four day trip of it from Bangor usually going in from Millinocket over the old Millinocket Trail. From Millinocket into Togue Pond Camps is about eighteen miles, incidently the camps run by Mr. Crawford are A-1, from Togue Ponds to Windy Pitch is about five miles and from there to the foot of the Mountain is about eight miles — the trail from Windy Pitch leads around back of the Mountain, as viewed from Millinocket, and after walking two or three miles the ascent is noticeable altho the going is good under foot. Sometimes we tent the first night at Windy Pitch or Basin Pond, or if time permits we continue on to Chimney Pond which nestles right at the base of the three peaks, Monument, Chimney and Pamola.

Such water as is in this Pond, ice cold and clear as crystal. After a good night's rest and a hearty breakfast, we prepare ourselves for the real fun, the scaling of the peaks, our outfit for this runs as follows, comfortable shoes and wool socks, light but warm clothes, binoculars, camera, map of the surrounding country, canteen of water, a couple of bars of sweet chocolate and a package of raisins.

Up we start on Saddle Trail, the higher we get the better the view, not too much haste, one wants plenty of time so as to enjoy every minute — up, up, up all the time until the plateau is reached — no gnarled branches of scrub growth now to interfere, just rocks and rocks.

The Trail is plain, piles of these rocks, like tiny pyramids, lead one to the summit. The view from Monument Peak is wonderful, breath-taking — real grandeur all about. After a prolonged stay on Monument we start for Chimney Peak, apparently a stone's throw away, but in reality a goodly distance. The going gets a little tougher now, bigger rocks and more of them, after Chimney Peak is reached and the surrounding country from there has been surveyed we continue on toward Pamola.

Of course we look down the Chimney to Chimney Pond, now about the size of a silver dollar — then on we pick our way to the Knife Edge. Perhaps this is what you have been looking forward to your whole trip. Few are disappointed. More care is now necessary.

By the time Pamola is reached you welcome a good lunch.

After more snaps and one last look, we start the trek down Pamola to camp, then beans and a welcome bed.

Old Katahdin has again entertained us. This whole section of Maine is rich in legendary lore and a bit of reading on the subject before your trip will make it much more interesting.



Luncheon Time on the Shores of Eagle Lake With Guide John Labbi as Cook.
(Photo by S. S. Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, N. Y.)



A Lucky Fisherman at Big Houston Pond.
(Photo by W. L. Arnold, Katahdin Iron Works)

THE FISHING WATERS OF THE MAINE WOODS *The Aroostook Country's Offering of Lakes and Streams for the Angler*

FOR the fisherman there is no section which surpasses the Aroostook country in the number of lakes and streams easily available. There is every variety of angling possibilities and the extent of the territory provides a much longer season than is found in most localities. The Aroostook country is a network of fishing waters which offer continuous sport from the going out of the ice in the spring, right through the summer, and into late September. Spring fishing in waters like Moosehead Lake draws hundreds of fishermen to the Aroostook country each season and many waters, including the Fish River chain, are fished throughout the summer. This good summer fishing is explained by the fact that the lakes and streams are fed by springs of considerable altitude with the result that the waters are cool even with the thermometer registering summer heat.



William Langdon of Brooklyn and a 14½ pound
Togue Caught in North-Aroostook Waters.

The royal salmon, as the world over, is the supreme prize for fishermen in the Aroostook country. The salmon is proclaimed the king of all fish, and the Maine salmon is without peer. There are also togue, black bass, perch and pickerel and dozens of Maine waters are celebrated for their trout. In not a few waters white perch, pickerel and black bass offer sport scarcely less exhilarating than is provided by the aristocrat salmon and trout.

In the Aroostook country the fishing season begins with the departure of the ice from lakes and ponds. Fly-fishing continues at its best until summer weather, and in many localities, as has been pointed out, even the warmest days find the water sufficiently cool to make good sport. As summer progresses and nights become cooler there is fine fly-fishing generally. More and more anglers are enjoying the fall sport, which, in the Aroostook waters is comparable with the spring fishing. What-

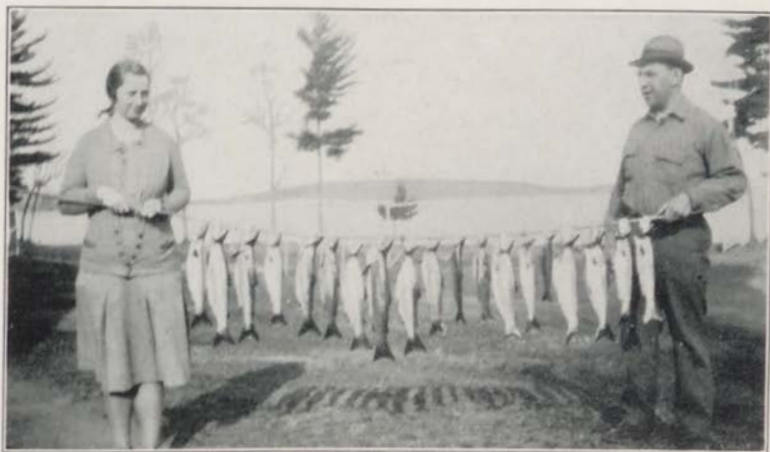
ever the choice of season the Bangor & Aroostook country offers supreme attractions for the angler. Not only is fishing in the Aroostook country the finest of sport but along with this enjoyment, the angler finds abundant opportunity for camping, tramping, mountain-climbing and canoeing, making a vacation program that cannot be surpassed.

Because of its size, its scenic beauties, and its magnificent fish, Moosehead lake was one of the earliest favorites and despite the many newer fishing waters holds its leadership among Maine's thousands of fishing waters. Other long-time favorites in the Aroostook country are Sebec Lake, the waters in the Katahdin Iron Works region, the lakes and streams in the shadow of Mt.

Katahdin, all of which are as popular as they have been for many years.

The extension of the Bangor & Aroostook has made reachable many other waters like the Fish River Chain which yearly contribute new records to enhance the renown and popularity of this great fishing country. The angler is offered many advantages by the Aroostook country — size of fish, length of season, coolness of waters, even in mid-summer and the fine sport in catching the big and gamy trout and salmon which have made this the most famous of all fishing sections.

Newcomers planning fishing trips may wish advice. Information regarding fishing waters and when and where favorable con-



Dr. and Mrs. Kelley and Their Catch from Square Lake.
(Photo by Mrs. J. P. Yerxa, Square Lake, Me.)

ditions prevail may be obtained from the Bangor & Aroostook's vacation bureau and this service will be found useful whether you are a novice attracted by the fame of the Aroostook fishing waters and the reports of splendid sport by fellow anglers who already know Aroostook or whether you are a veteran seeking a change to new waters.

UP-NORTH AROOSTOOK WATERS

Among the newer fish and game sections which have been made accessible to many sportsmen by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the Fish River Chain which comprises a group of up-north lakes and streams not far from the Canadian boundary. Hundreds of fishermen — and hunters, too — will give testimony to the splendid sport offered by this locality.

Fish River Chain of eight large lakes and rivers varying in length from one-half to eight miles long, which connect them, give the



A Satisfied Angler.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



This Fisherman Got His 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ Pound Prize in
Square Lake.
(Photo by Mrs. J. P. Yerxa, Square Lake, Me.)



Ashore For a Noonday Lunch At Big Houston Pond

sportsman a total canoeing distance of about 100 miles before reaching Fort Kent, at the mouth of Fish River. Included in the chain are, on the North Branch, Long Lake, Salmon Lake (sometimes called Mud Lake), Cross Lake, Square Lake and Eagle Lake; on the Main Fish River Branch, St. Froid Lake, Portage Lake and Big Fish Lake, Square Lake, is about the center of the chain. All the lakes in Fish River Chain have salmon, trout and togue.

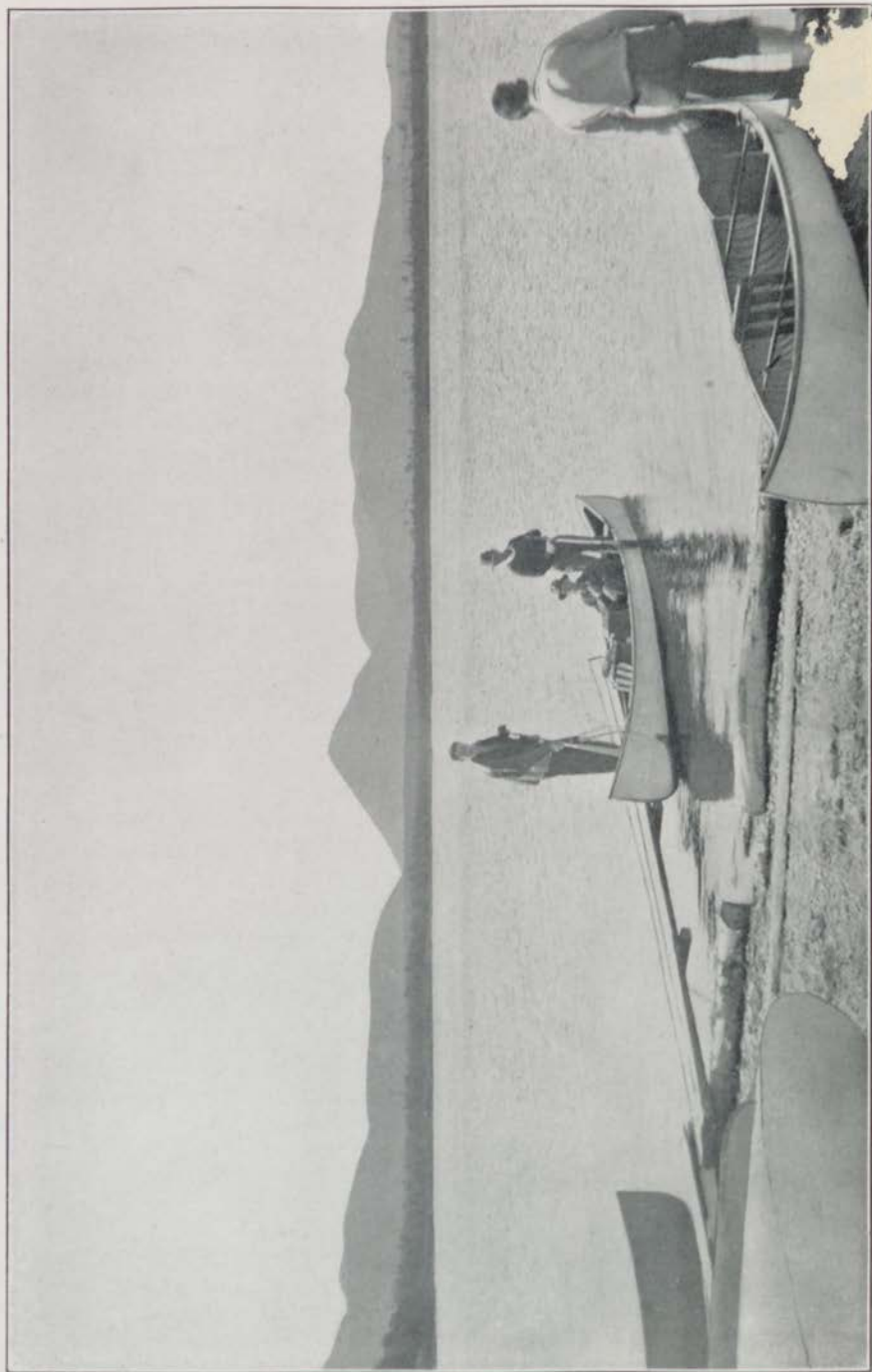
Long Lake is the largest of the Fish River Chain, being twenty miles long and about six miles wide. From Long Lake, Salmon Lake is reached through a short river, one-half mile in length. This lake is the smallest of the Fish River Chain, being only three miles long. Its shores are wooded all around and there is good fishing for salmon. Another short river two and one-half miles long, bridged by the short state highway between Caribou and Fort Kent, leads into Cross Lake, which is eight miles long. From the foot of Cross Lake is a thoroughfare one-half mile long which flows into Square Lake which is justly famous for big catches.

Fishing is good in Eagle, Square and most of the other waters of the Fish River Chain, from the time the ice breaks up until about July first, the salmon running from two and one-half to ten pounds. The main Fish River starts at Big Fish Lake; Fish Lake being the upper lake; there are a number of brooks, with small ponds and lakes coming into Fish Lake. Fish Lake is about five miles long, and is studded with small islands on one of which are Zella Isle camps which are picturesquely situated, surrounded by beautiful scenery, and from which some good fishing may be had.

From Fish Lake a mile or so is Round Pond, well named as it is nearly circular, being about one mile each way. The fisherman will find great sport at Round Pond. At the foot of the pond there are falls, about twenty feet in height. From the falls to Portage Lake, fourteen miles, the river will furnish lots of thrills, as there is some very quick water, and the canoeist must always be on the alert. Portage Lake, about eight miles long and from three and one-half to four miles wide, is one of the best known waters in the Fish River Chain. From Portage to St. Froid Lake, eight miles, the river winds in and out, with some beautiful bits of scenery around each bend.

St. Froid Lake, nine miles long, has several rivers flowing into it, one of which, Red River, is fed by some twenty-eight ponds and streams. Birch River also flows into St. Froid and it has a number of ponds on its head waters. From St. Froid to Eagle Lake a river two and one-half miles long, runs between high banks all the way and offers good fishing. Eagle Lake, one of the largest of the Fish River Chain, is noted for its salmon fishing.

If you are looking for the "real woods" the Fish River waters will make a strong appeal. Hardly more than a dozen miles from the tip end of Maine they are among the most accessible fishing, hunting and vacation spots in the state, being only sixteen hours by rail from Boston with through Pullman and dining car service.



A Canoeing Party Setting Out On Sourdnhunk Lake.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Tom Dana, A Famous Indian Guide of 40 Years Ago, Who Piloted Hundreds of Canoeists
Through Maine Woods Waters.

(Photo loaned by Chief Henry Red Eagle)

CANOE CRUISES THROUGH FOREST WATERWAYS

*The Famous Trips Down the
Allagash and Other Rivers*

The Allagash Trip — 210 miles
The West Branch Trip — 80 miles
The East Branch Trip — 118 miles
St. John River Trip — 231 miles

BECAUSE of the variety offered by the many canoe trips, short and long, in the waters of the Aroostook country, which have been made by thousands of canoe parties, no feature in the varied vacation program of this section has done more to make the country famous than these cruises through the forest waterways. There is no vacation which excels a canoe cruise. Not only does it give the zest of paddling through the lakes and streams of the woods but also offers opportunities for camping out, fishing in some of the best waters of the Maine woods, invigorating tramps over



Running The Rapids In a Northern Maine Stream.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

carries and in the case of the East and West branch trips there is a good approach to an ascent of Mount Katahdin. The Bangor & Aroostook railroad's information bureau will be glad to furnish detailed information in regard to these trips and persons planning their first canoe cruise are advised to make use of this authoritative service.

While the Allagash trip is rightfully regarded the premier canoe cruise of the Maine woods the Aroostook country offers also the West Branch, the St. John River trip and numerous shorter trips like those provided by the Fish River Chain of lakes and streams in the far north Aroostook country. Canoe cruises are equally popular with women and men and during the vacation season there are dozens of parties of boys and girls, many of them from Summer schools and

camps, for whom the annual canoe cruise is the chief attraction of the season's program.

On all the canoe cruises whether it is the Allagash, the popular West Branch trip, the voyage down the Penobscot's East Branch, the long journey through the St. John River waters or some of the many shorter cruises, there are many opportunities for camping, tramping or fishing and in the fall for hunting. The East and West Branch trips give a chance for climbing Mt. Katahdin.

The Aroostook country's four top-line canoe trips are: Allagash trip 210 miles; West Branch trip, 80 miles; East Branch trip, 118 miles.

The Allagash, most famous of all the forest voyages through the picturesque waterways of the Bangor & Aroostook country, begins at Northwest Carry, on the Penobscot's West Branch and ends at Fort Kent on the St. John River, 200 miles distant. There is almost an unbroken stretch of fine scenery and the many opportunities for fishing in the lakes and streams make the Allagash

trip exceptional. Northwest Carry, the starting point for the Allagash trip, is reached by the way of Moosehead Lake, being one of Moosehead's extremities. From the steamboat wharf, canoe parties are conveyed overland to the deadwater below Seboomook dam when the canoes go into the West Branch for a dash of 25 miles to Chesuncook Lake.

Arrival at Seboomook in time for an afternoon start, a popular camping spot is the "Half-way House," a little more than 10 miles from Northwest Carry. In the second 10-mile course, Moosehead, Ragnuff and Pine streams are passed, and then the canoe enters Chesuncook Lake at the head of which is Umbazooksus



Poling Through Quick Water On Machias River.

(Photo by John F. McGowan, Ashland, Me.)

Lake. A carry of a couple of miles is reached after a mile paddle over the lake and at the carry the canoes are carried overland by teams to Mud Pond and then there is a mile stretch down the outlet to Chamberlain Lake. Around the dam there is another short carry and then the canoe goes into the stream for a run to Eagle Lake. It is 12 miles over Eagle Lake to the thoroughfare of 2 miles, connecting Eagle and Churchill Lakes. Churchill Lake is five miles long and at its foot is Chase Carry, about a mile in length, and the canoe enters the Allagash River for ten miles to Umsaskis Lake. Five miles over Umsaskis Lake and a thoroughfare is reached which leads into Long Lake, and then there is another five-mile stretch to the Allagash River, after which it is a course of ten miles, bringing up at Round Pond.

Two miles across Round Pond and there is another entry into the Allagash for a fifteen-mile dash to Allagash Falls. At the Falls, the canoe is taken out for a short carry and it goes into the river below the Falls. From the Falls it is direct going with some strong rapids at St. Francis. The Allagash and the St. John unite

twelve miles above St. Francis. The usual terminus of the Allagash trip is St. Francis but frequently it is continued down the St. John River to Fort Kent. At St. Francis the Bangor & Aroostook train may be taken to Fort Kent, and thence to Bangor or to other points. There is also railroad connection between Fort Kent and Van Buren, and the trip is interesting as it skirts the borderline and follows closely the banks of the St. John River.

On both sides of the St. John River the towns have unusual interest for many visitors as they are inhabited largely by French-speaking people who are descendants of the early Acadian settlers who sought refuge following their expulsion from what is now Nova Scotia. The Grand Falls of the St. John River widely known as "The Niagara of the East," are only a dozen miles from Van Buren and well worth seeing.

For the Allagash trip it is customary to take tent, provisions, cooking utensils and other necessities and then go into camp whenever night or the inclination to get ashore overtakes the canoeist. There are numerous good camping places with clear springs for drinking water, and surroundings that are inviting and there are various camps along the Allagash where provisions may be secured if the supply is running low. If desired, meals and lodgings may be had at these camps. They are:

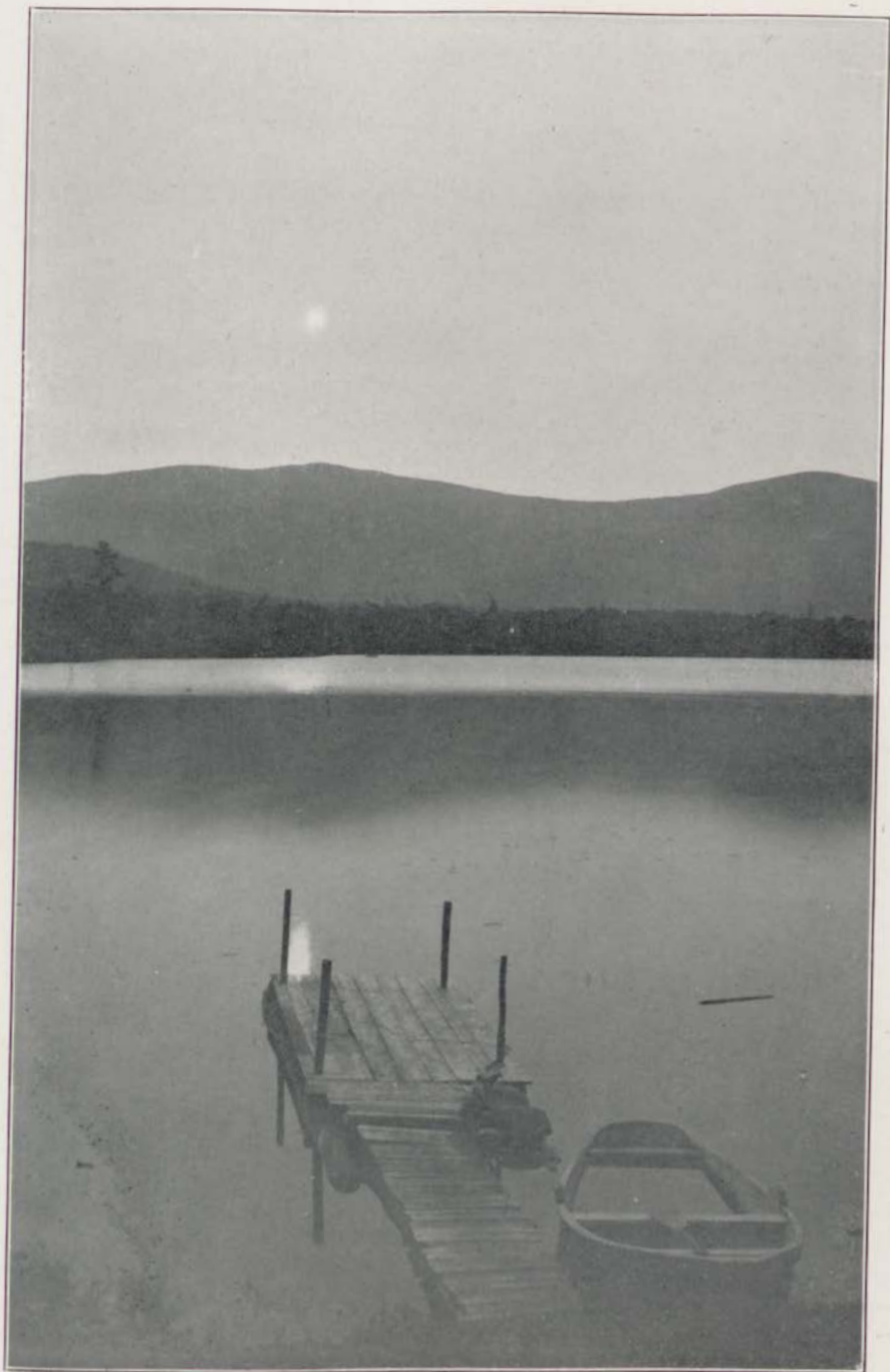
H. M. Bickford's camps at the head of Chesuncook Lake where supplies are furnished.

J. T. Michaud's farm, about two miles before reaching the Allagash Falls.

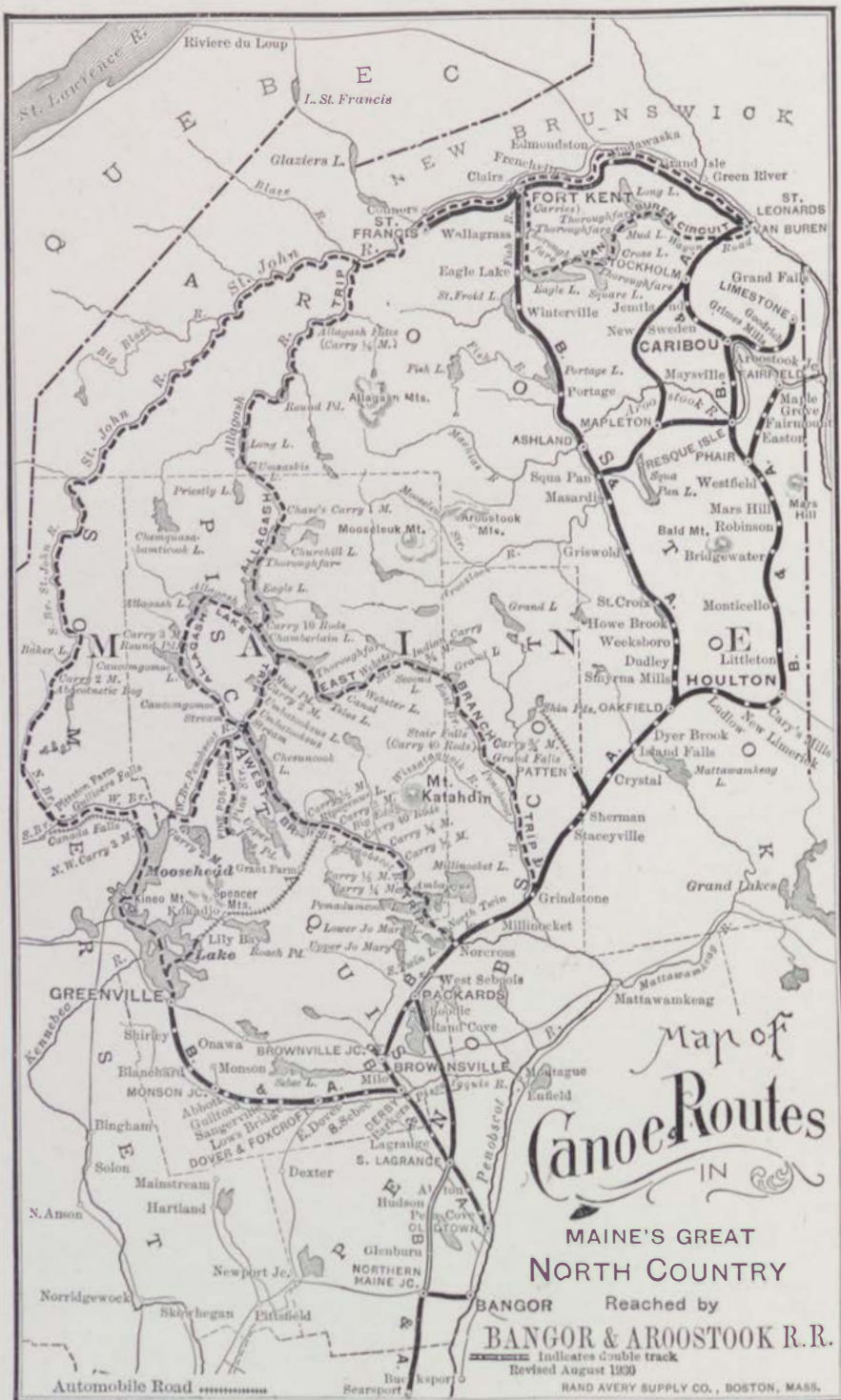
The expense of a canoe trip depends entirely upon the person. Some people will make the trip with considerable economy, while others will go over the same trip regardless of expense. It is not advisable to take more than one person in a canoe, in fact most guides decline to do so. A guide's charge for one person is \$6.00 to \$7.00 a day. The canoe, tent and cooking utensils are supplied by the guide. If a single guide is taken along with two persons, his charge will probably be \$8.00 a day and board. In arranging for supplies, information and details can be secured from D. T. Sanders & Son Co., Greenville, for many years outfitters for canoe parties and who always give satisfaction.

The popular time for a Maine woods cruise is the latter part of July to the last of September. Black flies and other insects are not troublesome then.

The map of canoe routes in Maine's great north country, reached by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and convenient table of estimated distances of canoe trips in the Bangor and Aroostook Territory appearing on pages 42 and 43 give detailed information regarding distances, etc., of the Allagash, West Branch, East Branch, St. John River and other canoe trips.



A Moonlight Photograph On Big Lyford Pond.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



A Convenient Table of Estimated Distances of Canoe Trips in the B. & A. Territory

West Branch Trip — 80 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry.....	2	West Branch.....	3
Penobscot West Branch.....	20	Carry.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Chesuncook Lake.....	21	Pockwoekamus Deadwater.....	3
Ripogenus Lakes.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	Carry.....	$\frac{1}{8}$
Carry.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	Debsconeag Deadwater.....	2
Gulliver's Pitch.....		Carry.....	$\frac{1}{4}$
The Horse Race.....		West Branch.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Sourdnuhunk Deadwater.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Carry.....	$\frac{1}{4}$
Carry.....	40 rods	Ambajejus Lake.....	6
West Branch.....	4	Penadumcook Lake.....	4
Carry.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	North Twin Lake.....	4

Allagash Trip — 203 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry.....	2	Chase's Carry.....	1
Penobscot West Branch.....	20	Allagash River.....	10
Umbazooksus Stream.....	9	Umsaskis Lake.....	5
Umbazooksus Lake.....	1	Long Lake.....	5
Carry.....	2	Allagash River.....	10
Mud Pond.....	1	Round Pond.....	3
Outlet.....	1	River to Allagash Falls.....	15
Chamberlain Lake.....	6	Carry.....	$\frac{1}{8}$
Carry.....	10 rods	Allagash River.....	13
Eagle Lake.....	12	St. John River to Connors.....	16
Thoroughfare.....	2	St. John River to Fort Kent.....	14
Churchill Lake.....	5	St. John River to Van Buren.....	50

East Branch Trip — 118 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northeast Carry.....	2	Indian Carry.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Penobscot West Branch.....	20	Penobscot East Branch.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Umbazooksus Stream.....	9	Second Lake.....	4
Umbazooksus Lake.....	1	East Branch.....	4
Carry.....	2	Grand Lake.....	4
Mud Pond.....	1	East Branch to Stair Falls.....	5
Outlet.....	1	Carry.....	40 rods
Chamberlain Lake.....	5	East Branch.....	2
Thoroughfare.....	3	Carry.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Telos Lake.....	5	Quick Water and Falls.....	4
Canal.....	1	East Branch to Wissataquoik.....	15
Webster Lake.....	3	East Branch to Grindstone.....	14
Webster Stream.....	10		

Van Buren Circuit — 111 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Wagon Road.....	10	Eagle Lake to station.....	6
Long Lake.....	8	Lake from station to river.....	3
Thoroughfare.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	Fish River.....	14
Mud Lake.....	2	Carry.....	50 rods
Thoroughfare.....	1	Fish River.....	2
Cross Lake.....	4	Carry.....	30 rods
Thoroughfare.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fish River.....	2
Square Lake.....	4	St. John River to Van Buren.....	50
Thoroughfare.....	4		

Allagash Lake Trip — 99 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Follow Allagash River trip to Chamberlain Lake.....		Round Pond.....	1
Up Chamberlain Lake.....	9	Deadwater.....	4
Allagash Stream.....	7	Caucomgomoc Lake.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Allagash Lake.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Caucomgomoc Stream.....	12
Carry.....	3	Return from Chesuncook by West Branch route.....	

Pine Ponds Trip — 27 Miles

Northwest Carry....2 miles. Penobscot West Branch....17 miles. Pine Stream....8 miles.

St. John Trip — 231 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry.....	3	Sweeney Brook.....	4
West Branch to Gulliver's Falls.....	10	Baker Lake.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
West Branch to Big Island.....	4	St. John South Branch.....	14
West Branch to Jct. N. and S. Branches.....	2	St. John River to Allagash.....	85
North Branch to Abacotnetic Bog.....	25	St. John River to Fort Kent.....	30
Carry.....	2	St. John River to Van Buren.....	50

The route of the various trips can be followed out on the folding map attached to the front of this book.



The Maine Black Bear Grows to Great Size.

(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

MAINE GENERAL LAWS — FISH AND GAME

Subject to Changes made at 1933 Legislature
(For Special Laws, see Fish and Game Law Book)

OPEN SEASON — FISH

	LAKES and PONDS	RIVERS	BROOKS and STREAMS
Sea Salmon.....	Ice out—Sept. 30	Ice out—Sept. 14	Ice out—Sept. 14
Landlocked Salmon.....	Ice out—Sept. 30	Ice out—Sept. 14	Ice out—Aug. 15
Trout.....	Ice out—Sept. 30	Ice out—Sept. 14	Ice out—Aug. 15
Togue.....	Ice out—Sept. 30	Ice out—Sept. 14	Ice out—Sept. 30
*Black Bass.....	*June 21—Sept. 30	*June 21—Sept. 30	*June 21—Sept. 30
White Perch.....	June 21—Sept. 29	June 21—Sept. 14	June 21—Sept. 14

* Except that not more than 3 Black Bass in any one day may be caught by fly fishing, so-called, from June 1 to June 20, inclusive.

BAG LIMIT: Not more than 25 fish in all, nor more than 15 lbs. in all, unless the last fish caught increases the combined weight thereof to more than 15 lbs.

OPEN SEASON FOR HUNTING GAME BIRDS AND GAME ANIMALS IN MAINE

	Opening Date	Closing Date	Daily Limit	Season Limit
DEER and *BEAR				
Aroostook Co.....	Oct. 16	Nov. 30		
Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo and York.....	Nov. 1	Nov. 30		1 deer of either sex
Hancock, Washington, Penobscot, Somerset, Piscataquis, Franklin and Oxford.....	Nov. 1	Dec. 15		No limit on bear

* Except that it is open season on bear at all times in towns and plantations where bounty has been declared.

	Open Season	Daily Limit	Possession at one Time	Season Limit
*Duck (except wood duck).....	Oct. 6 — Oct. 15	15	30	
Eider Duck.....	Oct. 16 — Dec. 15	5		
Goose and Brant.....	Oct. 6 — Oct. 15	4	8	
Coot.....	Oct. 6 — Oct. 15	25		
Wilson or Jacksnipe.....	Oct. 1 — Dec. 31	20		
*Rails and Gallinules.....	Sept. 1 — Nov. 30	25		
Woodcock.....	Oct. 1 — Oct. 31	4		
Partridge.....	Oct. 1 — Nov. 9	4	4	25

Under the new Federal regulations, *geese and brant* are classified together, and the daily limit is four geese and brant combined, or eight geese and brant combined in possession at one time.

* Ducks (except wood duck), daily limit, 15 in the aggregate of all kinds, of which number 5 may be eider ducks, and not more than 10 of each or in the aggregate may be canvasbacks, redheads, greater or lesser scaups, ringnecks, bluewinged teal, green-winged teal, cinnamon teal, gadwalls, or shovellers; and any person at any one time may possess not more than thirty ducks in the aggregate of all kinds.

* One person may shoot in one day not more than twenty-five *rails and gallinules* in the aggregate of all kinds, but *may not have more than fifteen of any one species*.

Please take notice of the new open season on *partridge*, provided by the last legislature, from October 1 to November 9, both days included.

On all the above birds, except partridge, hunting is prohibited before 12 o'clock noon, on opening day of the season.

All dates are inclusive.

Hunting of wild animals is prohibited from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise, with the exception of skunks and raccoons.

Hunting of wild birds is prohibited from sunset to half an hour before sunrise.

Non-resident big game license allows a person to hunt all kinds of birds and animals in their open seasons. Fee, \$15.15.

Non-resident small game license allows a person to hunt all kinds of birds and animals except deer and bear. Fee, \$5.15.

KNOW THE FISH AND GAME LAWS

The foregoing is a summary of the fish and game laws in Maine. All persons before fishing or hunting, should inquire about the regulations applying to the special locality as frequently there are special regulations for different localities. Familiarize yourself with the fish and game laws to avoid unnecessary difficulty.



Some Handsome Deer And A Big Bear At Yerxa's Camp, Square Lake.

(Photo by Mrs. J. P. Yerxa, Square Lake, Me.)



Ideal Canoeing Days at Sherman's Camps, Big Lyford Pond.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



The Piscataquis Valley Country Club, Guilford Me. — One of The Numerous Golf Courses in The Bangor & Aroostook Territory.

TRAVEL BY TRAIN

THE splendid service offered by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad not only to Maine Woods points but also to the neighboring game region across the Canadian border in New Brunswick, emphasizes the truth of the slogan, "travel by train".

The Bangor & Aroostook makes the best and easiest connections to many New Brunswick hunting and fishing centers. Hunters planning trips for moose and caribou in New Brunswick now have a short cut by way of the St. Leonard-Campbellton highway which means a saving in distance and time over the former highway route via St. Leonard to Riviere de Loup and thence to Campbellton. This new St. Leonard, Kedgwick, Campbellton highway gives better access to many fine hunting localities in this section. Now it will be a comfortable trip by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad to Van Buren, where automobiles can be rented by hunting parties.

It does not mean a depreciation of the pleasures of motoring to emphasize the advantages of train travel. Each season sees more parties coming to Bangor and leaving their automobiles there to take a Bangor & Aroostook train for "the woods" but compared with a through trip by rail from Boston or New York, motoring is slower, more fatiguing, and always liable to disappointing delays.

Here is an illustration of the comfort and convenience of traveling by train. It is approximately a two-days' drive by motor from Boston to Millinocket. Arrival at Millinocket in the afternoon

means an overnight stop there and your camp wouldn't be reached until the middle of the next day, which would probably mean no hunting until the fourth day. By the rail service offered by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, leaving Boston by through sleeper tonight means arrival at Norcross, for example, early the next morning where an up-lake boat is taken which means arrival at camp before noon or about twelve hours from the time you left Boston.

Another example:—You can take the 1.00 p.m. train from New York, arrive in Boston at 6.00 p.m., leave at Back Bay Station, Boston, have dinner comfortably at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, only three minutes' walk from the station, and then taxi to North Station, ten minutes from the hotel. The through Bangor & Aroostook sleeper is attached to the night train leaving North Station, Boston, which permits going directly through by sleeper to Van Buren, arriving there in the morning.

From Van Buren, by the International Bridge, only a few minutes away, is reached the New Brunswick town of St. Leonard, from which the Canadian National Railways furnish service to Kedgwick and points in the Restigouche, Metapedia and other localities which are famous fishing and hunting centers, and, as has been pointed out, St. Leonard also offers the motor highway to Kedgwick and Campbellton.



A Group Of Boys and Girls At Mount Katahdin.
(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)

TEN OUNCES, MAYBE, TWELVE

By F. J. McAULIFFE, WAKEFIELD, MASS.

OUR cook, Johnny York, used to say, "you can't judge the depth of the well by the length of the handle on the pump".

"There's more truth than poetry to that", observed my young friend Bill, "but what's that got to do with trout fishing tomorrow morning?"

"Oh, nothing much, if you and Dot are willing to get up before breakfast and give Dyer Brook a try. It's rather late in the season and the brook flows quite handy to town, but there's always a chance.

It was still dark and a drizzling rain had set in, when Dot, Bill and myself gathered 'round the camp stove for doughnuts and coffee. A ten minutes' ride; then picking up our tackle, we hiked along the edge of a potato field toward the stream. A doe and two spike horns scared us out of a year's growth, as we crossed a thicket to climb the banking onto the B. & A. tracks.

"Those are the first deer I've ever seen," Dot told us, "nothing like that down in Jersey."

The rain had ceased when we struck the brook, where it makes a sharp bend near the railroad's right of way. Bill tied on a Royal Coachman and a Silver Doctor but, as this is a truthful fish story, it must be admitted that the remainder of the trio decided in favor of the old reliable garden hackle. In spite of his fifteen summers, Bill handled his rod like an old timer. Dot's initial cast on her first fishing trip was praiseworthy, as she let the bait drift lazily across a partly sunken log.

"Oh," she cried, "I got a bite."

The rod bent double as the line stiffened, securely hooked to a hidden snag.

"Hold that pose for a second 'till the old camera gets a snap of you playing a 'big one' to send to the folks back home."

After snapping the leader so as not to disturb the pool, the line was reeled in and a new hook and bait attached. A second cast and again as the worm slid over the log, there was a swirl and the line cut through the water like a knife. The game little fellow put up a great battle, but luck was against him this time, and he finally was drawn to net in shallow water.

"Watch me get his mate," smiled Bill with all the confidence of youth.

And sneaking down behind the bushes that lined the bank to a likely looking spot, young "Ike" Walton made good his boast. The morning train roared by, announcing time for us to hit the trail back to camp for breakfast.

Now, as far as trout go, perhaps, these two were not so much after all; ten ounces, maybe, twelve; but you'll never make Bill or Dot believe that.

Which only goes to prove that Johnny York was right: "You can't judge the fun you have by the number or the weight of the trout."



Eagle Lake, One of The Most Beautiful of North Argoostook Waters.
(Photo by S. S. Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, N. Y.)



John F. Bernard Of South Freeport, Maine And His Albino Buck Shot Near Long Pond Camps, Katahdin Iron Works. — The Deer Weighed 225 Pounds And Had Seven-Point Antlers.

(Photo by Norman F. Beardsley, Roxbury, Mass.)

THE BIG GAME LANDS REACHED BY THE BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

*The Vast Hunting Areas in Maine
and over the Border in New Brunswick*

THE vast and famous hunting country reached by the Bangor & Aroostook railroad includes not only the Maine Woods, but also the renowned section of New Brunswick which is the mecca for hundreds of hunters seeking a moose or a caribou as a prize. Were it not for the Saint John river which separates Maine and New Brunswick the territory served by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad would be an unbroken stretch to the Bay Chaleur. There is no better section for deer and bear hunting than the Maine Woods and now the easy and comfortable facilities for getting into the Canadian wilderness by way of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad affords the hunter an opportunity to get his deer or bear in Maine and then if he wishes to secure a moose or caribou to continue on over the Canadian border into New Brunswick. There is ample and authoritative testimony to show that Maine's big game section, despite the increasing number of hunters coming each season, has no falling off and some of the handsomest prizes seen in a long time were brought out of the woods during the past season.



A. E. Ellinger Of New York Bringing In His Handsome Prize.

(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

The splendid service offered by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad emphasizes the many advantages and comforts of railroad travel, especially in the fall hunting season. An overnight journey from Boston means, in most instances, arrival within reach of the hunting grounds before the close of the next day which is in striking contrast to the inconveniences which were the sportsman's lot, even within a few years, if he was headed for the more remote game centers in the Aroostook country or such famous regions as the Restigouche section in New Brunswick.

The long-time famous game sections such as the Moosehead Country, Katahdin Iron Works, Patten, Ashland, the vast domain dominated by Mt. Katahdin, and the lakes reached by the way of Norcross, still attract many sportsmen and to

these old favorites have been added new regions like the Fish River chain of lakes and other up-north localities all of which contribute to the increasing popularity of this section.

New opportunities for the sportsman in New Brunswick as well as in Maine have been opened up by railroad extension. For the unsurpassed Canadian hunting ground in the Restigouche country, and the other game centers between the St. John River and the Bay Chaleur, the Bangor & Aroostook is the approach favored by all hunters of experience. The Restigouche country is an unusually good moose-hunting territory.

Maine moose always noted for their size and spread of antlers are now protected by law, but Maine continues its supremacy for fine deer hunting. Maine deer have always been desired by hunters because of their size; indeed, among the finest trophies are Maine deer heads.

There is great sport for the bear hunter in the Aroostook country. Maine bears often exceed five hundred pounds in weight,

and notwithstanding their apparent clumsiness, they are crafty and quick to elude pursuers, so that to bring one down indicates skill as a hunter. Foxes, red, gray and black, are frequently shot, and bobcat and lynx are not uncommon. Along the shores of streams mink, otter and fisher are frequently found. Canoeing parties, on summer cruises frequently come upon moose and deer in streams and coves and will testify to the abundance of game. Some canoeists have counted them by dozens during extended cruises.



Shooting Red Fox Ahead of the Hounds in
Mid-Winter Offers Great Sport.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

* * * * *

BIRD SHOOTING

ALTHOUGH the Aroostook country's fame as a big game section has naturally focused attention on moose and deer, sportsmen all agree that there's bird-shooting, too, in the Aroostook country under ideal conditions. Partridge and woodcock are abundant and there are also snipe, black ducks, mallards, shel-drakes and wild geese. Most bird hunters who come to the Maine Woods are intent on the partridge. The "big woods" partridge is quite another bird from the sly, suspicious, quick-flying partridge which are hunted in the neighborhood of towns or settlements. The partridge of the forest is comparatively tame, but this does not mean he does not provide sport for the hunter who uses his rifle instead of a shot gun. Partridge shooting with a rifle is real sport and for the hunter, man or woman, who wishes to give a demonstration of rifle skill, there is no more convincing exhibition than hunting partridge with a 22-calibre rifle. To "crown" a partridge is generally regarded as a real accomplishment.

Partridge shooting over a bird dog generally speaking, is very good early in November. Then the partridge is frequently found in open country, feeding on alders and clover. There is good partridge hunting with a tree dog throughout the bird-hunting season but by the real sportsman this is not considered in the same class with wing shooting over a bird dog.



Happy Vacation Days at Big Houston Pond, Katahdin Iron Works.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



A Canoeist Makes A Landing To Observe The Distant Mountains.

VACATION-LAND, SHINN POND, MAINE

BY MISS WINIFRED PATTERSON, PATTEN, MAINE

THE attractions of Shinn Pond and surrounding territory are many and varied. The pleasure seeker, whether his preference be for fishing, hunting, hiking, mountain climbing, swimming, canoeing or any of the other out-of-door sports, will soon realize that he has come to the land of his heart's desire.

Shinn Ponds, Upper and Lower, are majestic gems in settings of nature's vivid greens, hills on every side. Mt. Chase on the East, Sugar Loaf on the West. They may be reached by traveling to Patten Station on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and from there ten miles over the best of automobile roads.

Arriving at Shinn Pond we find a very fine hotel of which Z. L. Harvey is proprietor. Also a group of beautiful log cabins equipped with running water, bathrooms and fireplaces, homelike and comfortable. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have the record of being a charming host and hostess and of serving an excellent meal at reasonable prices. From here may be obtained an excellent view of Lower Shinn Pond which is three miles long and about a mile wide with just a glimpse at the North of the Upper Pond, and a beautiful view of Chase in the East.

There are forty privately owned camps on the shores of Shinn Pond. Those of Howard Wood and Saul Gagnon being for hire, as well as a few others.



Trappers Looking Over Their Trophies.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

For those who wish seclusion and quiet "Camp Fairview" should be recommended. This group of modern camps is situated at the lower end of Lower Shinn Pond, three miles from any kind of a road. They are reached by a big sea-going motor craft and it is needless to say that the trip down the lake is in itself beautiful and restful. Foreman Smith is the proprietor of these camps. The cooking is excellent and the prices right. These camps command a beautiful view of the lake and mountain. The fishing, hunting, canoeing and hiking opportunities are the best.

On Upper Shinn Pond are situated "Point of Pines Camps" managed by G. F. Root. Here the fishing is excellent. Log cabins are very modern and cosy, nestled among beautiful pines. Mrs. Root is a charming hostess and offers a real vacation with good food to those who care for the great out-of-doors. These camps are located on the North West shore of the lake. They are reached by auto from Patten to the Point of Pines landing, from there by motor boat. Upper Shinn Pond is much smaller than the Lower Pond, but it is a glistening gem with Mt. Chase rising majestically from its East shore, offering beautiful sunrise and sunset pictures. The best of every kind of outdoor sports.

At this time "Camp Wapiti" must not be overlooked, located "where the road ends, and the blazed trail begins", on Wapiti Pond. It is reached by auto two miles from the main highway. This well stocked crystal jewel is surrounded by beautiful evergreens, with Mt. Katahdin peeping over the trees at the far end and Sugar Loaf rising at the right. Comfortable log cabins with modern conveniences, make this one of Maine's most picturesque spots, coupled with home comforts, fine food and charming hostesses and the management by S. G. Morehouse.

These lakes are easily reached by way of Patten, situated on a branch line of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad from Sherman Station, and also by the best automobile road available in Northern Maine. From Woodridge Corner one may still continue on the tarvia road until about a mile and a half from Patten Village, and from there to the pond by excellent gravel roads.

TREE MUTILATION

I wonder if I shall ever see,
A lovely, stately white birch tree,
Whose bark has not been marred by hand,
Leaving an ugly, dark red band.

Along the highway, or in a park,
Each beautiful tree has lost some bark,
Disfigured for life it stands apart,
Drooping as with a broken heart.

We were given eyes that we might see,
The beauty of each lovely tree;
Yet thoughtless people leave a scar,
That shows unsightly from afar.

God never meant for you or me,
To injure or abuse a tree;
A kindly thought we each should give,
To every tree, — and help it live.

ANN WILLIAMS.

Edgewood, R. I.



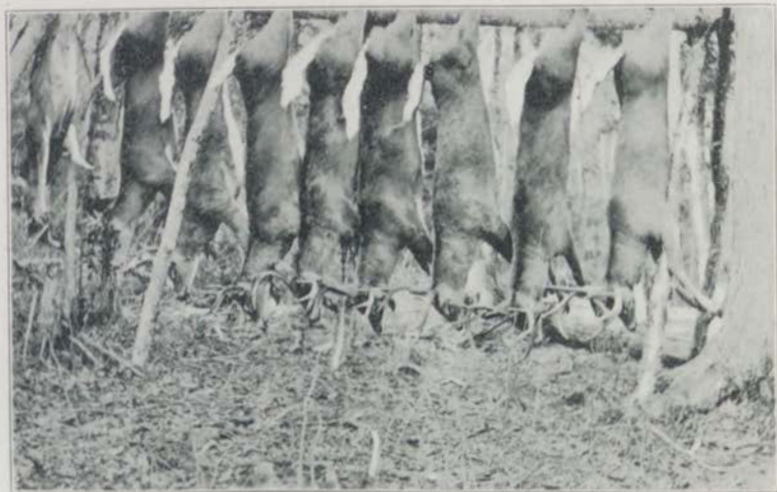
Pet Deer Are Numerous In The Aroostook Country.
(Photo by Dr. Carl A. Spaulding, Houlton, Me)



Two Fine Bucks And A Big Wildcat.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



Mrs. E. W. Strother and Her Big Black Bear.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



Here Are Samples Of The Handsome Deer That Make Fine Prizes For The Sportsman.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



A Group of Maine Woods Hunters.

A HUNTER'S LUCK

By L. R. GROVES, EAST-MILLNOCKET, ME.

THE cock crows early at the camp on West Lake, and the hunter arises while yet it is night. Dawn finds him ready for the three mile paddle across the lake to the old lumber camps where the overgrown woods roads promise good hunting.

As day breaks over the ridges the lake waters change from purple and rose and lilac to shades of copper and gold; and then all turns to silver as the sun crowns anew the rugged slopes of Bear Mountain, that has witnessed this phenomenon thruout the ages — but to the hunter seldom privileged to observe it, that sunrise on the inland lake is something of rare beauty.

The paddle is cold to the hand as he glides through morning mists that rise in wreaths and spirals from the bosom of the lake, as yet unbroken by ripple or swell. Beaching the canoe in the sandy cove, a cautious survey is made of the abandoned camp ground, for here deer are apt to linger even after sunrise.

Under foot the stiffened autumn leaves crackle, and the ice-coated grass tinkles around your feet like fairy bells. He passes the dilapidated camps, where in an earlier day the woodsman labored from sunrise to sunset to provide for the family in the distant settlement; but gone are the lumbermen and gone is the great timber that made the woods operation possible.

Soon he is on the ancient tote road where the music of horse bells once saluted the dawn, and the teamster's voice rang on the frosty air as he guided the horses over the road that is now overgrown with brush and blocked with windfalls. The little frost-coated evergreens sparkle in the morning light, and in contemplation of these miniature Christmas trees the man almost forgets the business of hunting — when rounding a turn in the old road a buck bugles his clarion blast of warning, close at hand! A hasty drop-

ping of glove and pipe, a few cautious steps forward, the gun thrown into position as a deer's flag appears in the brush and a doe flees down the tote road. The rifle snaps viciously — a tuft of white hair falls to the ground and the apparition vanishes. A moment's examination of the trail shows that the shot apparently did no damage, so he mentally bids goodbye to the doe that has gone. But didn't another deer jump from the side of the road at the moment of the shot? Eagerly he hurries to investigate that thicket and a frightened fawn sails out the opposite side, away on the wings of the morning, through brush that would deflect any bullet ever turned loose. A snap shot but speeds the lamb on its way, and a clean miss is chalked up to lower the sinful pride of the hunter.

Somewhat crestfallen he retraces his steps in search of glove and pipe, when out steps the Father of all Deer — the same whose snort shattered the morning silence a few minutes before. Securely hidden in the thicket he was safe, but curiosity overcomes his patience, for it is the mating moon when caution is abated, and he breaks cover as the hunter rounds the bend in the road.

The morning sun shines on his sparkling coat and tips each polished horn with light; his step is lithe as a cat's; and his wild beauty slides across the woodland glade as noiseless as a phantom. Then with a bound he clears the bracken — the hunter's rifle cracks once more, and again — the great buck goes down with a broken neck; and his antlers plow the autumn leaves, that swirl and slowly settle about the place of his downfall.

The hunter gazes on the Forest Monarch with mingled feelings of elation and regret as he watches the last struggles of the buck that a moment ago was so vibrant with life — then lays aside the rifle and retrieves his cold pipe as he ponders the fact that from the beginning of time it is written that some men shall be hunters.



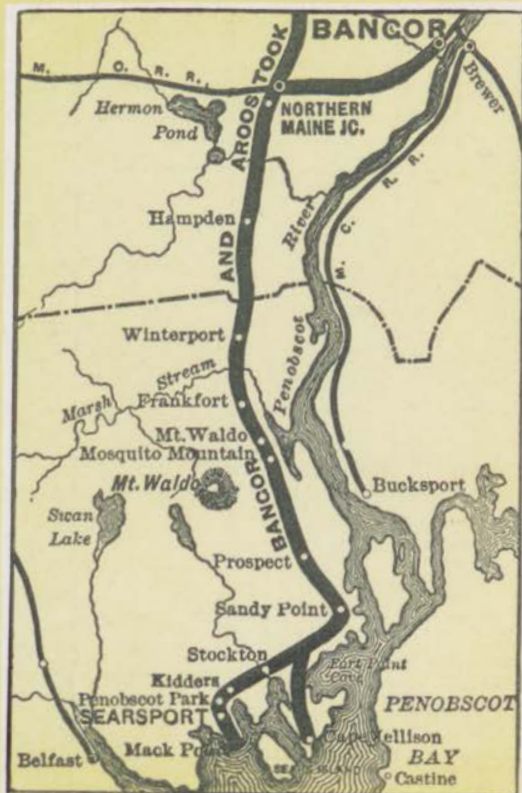
A Picnic Party Enjoying A Fine Lunch Cooked By A Maine Woods Guide.
(Photo by Frank A. Mackenzie, West Outlet, Me.)

The Sportsman's Directory

A practically complete list of sporting camps, hotels and fishing waters reached from each station on the

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad

Camps and hotels are numbered to show by comparison with the list of Fishing Waters on what lake, stream or river they are located.

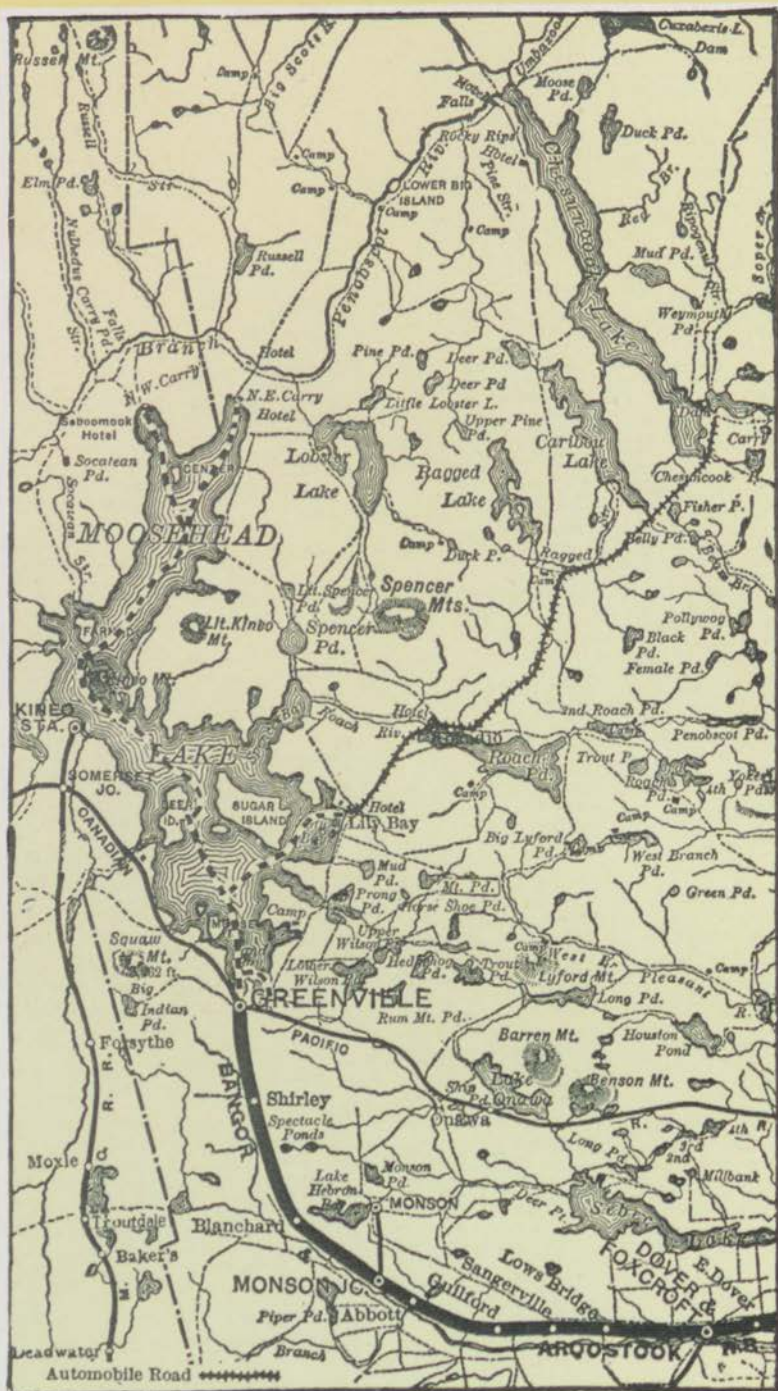


ALTHOUGH the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is commonly associated with the Maine Woods—the canoeing and fishing waters, the big game country and the vast vacation region in the neighborhood of Mt. Katahdin—all in the big interior of the state, it also is the approach to a stretch of shore on beautiful Penobscot Bay, long popular with salt water devotees. Searsport is the deep-water terminal of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad which gives direct contact with ocean shipping for the out-going products and incoming supplies of the Aroostook Country. At Searsport and at the adjoining and picturesque harbors of Stockton, Sandy Point and Fort Point are many desirable building locations as well as cottages and homes that may be rented for the summer season.

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER WEEK	CAPACITY
SEARSPORT (36 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel	PROPRIETOR				
Cedar Hedges				(Summer only)	
College Club Inn				(Summer only)	
Russell Inn				(Summer only)	
Searsport Inn	Geo. A. Hathorn		(May 1 to Oct. 1)		
Tourist' Inn with Cabins				(Summer only)	
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
1 Swan Lake	Salmon and Trout	5	Team or auto		
STOCKTON					
Hotels	PROPRIETOR				
The Dockham	Mrs. Dockham				

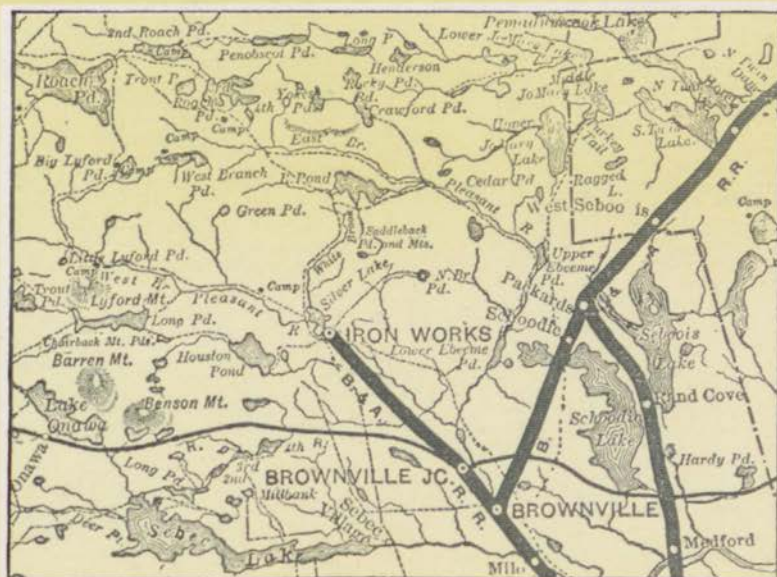
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
BANGOR					
Hotels	PROPRIETOR				
Bangor House	H. W. Chapman	$\frac{1}{2}$	Auto	4.70-5.50 On Ap-	250
Penobscot Exchange	Reginald F. Cratty	$\frac{1}{2}$		2.00-3.00 plication	300
Windsor Hotel	F. W. Durgin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Auto	1.50-2.00	300
Sea Salmon are taken at the Bangor Pool, in the run up the river in spring en route to higher waters 30 pounds. Best fishing during May and June.					
SOUTH LAGRANGE (31 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Birch Stream	Trout	$\frac{3}{4}$	Walk		
Dead Stream	Trout and Pickerel	$\frac{3}{4}$	Walk		
Ten-Mile Brook	Trout	2	Auto		
ALTON (22 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Birch Stream	Pickerel and Trout	1	Team		
Brown Brook	Trout	1	Team		
Costigan Brook	Trout	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Team		
Pickerel Pond	Pickerel	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Team		
Pug Brook	Trout	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Team		
Pug Pond	Pickerel	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Team		
LAGRANGE (35 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Coldbrook Stream	Trout	4	Team		
Hemlock Brook	Trout	5	Team		
BOYD LAKE (37 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Boyd Lake	Perch, Bass, Pickerel	$\frac{3}{4}$	Walk		
DERBY (43 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel	PROPRIETOR				
Piscataquis Hotel	O. P. Hackett	$\frac{3}{4}$	Walk	4.00	60
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Piscataquis River	Bass and Pickerel	$\frac{3}{4}$	Walk		
SOUTH SEBEC (49 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Sebec Lake*	Pick'r'l, Bass, Salmon	5	Stage daily ex. Sun.		
*See Dover-Foxcroft.					
DOVER-FOXCROFT					
(56 miles from Bangor)					
(30 miles from Newport Jct.)					
Camps and Hotels	PROPRIETOR				
Blethen House and Annex	Blethen Bros.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Team or auto	3.50 and up	70
Packard's Camps*	B. M. Packard	10	Team, auto, stbt	3.50 and up	65
3 Coy's Camps	Harry Coy	4	Auto or team, boat	2.50	
Jack O'Lantern	Anne P. Kenney	0	Tourists		
* Packard's Camps are located on all of the following waters. At Buttermilk Pond a guide with boats and canoes stays at the camp throughout the summer. At Peenuguma Pond there is a set of tents and boats so that parties from the main camps at Sebec Lake can go to Peenuguma for a day's trip or longer when accompanied by a guide.					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
1 Bear Pond	White Perch	13	Team, canoe		
2 Bennett Ponds (2)	Black Bass, Pickerel	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Team, canoe		
3 Benson Ponds (2)	Togue and Trout	16	Team		
4 Burdin Pond	Trout	15	Team, canoe		
5 Buttermilk Pond	Trout, Salmon and Togue	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Team, canoe		
6 Crooked Pond	Trout	15	Team, canoe		
7 Fourth Pond	Trout	16	Team, canoe		
8 Greenwood Ponds (2)	Togue and Trout	15	Team		
9 Little Grindstone Pond	Trout	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Team		
10 Millbrook Pond	Trout	15	Team, canoe		
11 Millbrook Stream	Trout	15	Team, canoe		
12 Peenuguma Pond	Small-mouth B. Bass	14	Team, canoe		
13 Sebec Lake*	Perch, Pickerel, Bass, Trout, Salmon	5	Team or auto		
* See South Sebec.					
GULFORD (64 miles from Bangor)					
Hotels	PROPRIETOR				
Breaburn	A. P. Stacey	$\frac{3}{4}$	Auto or team	4.00 up	50
Hotel Early	W. L. Early	12	Auto		50
*Packard's Camps	B. M. Packard				
*See Dover-Foxcroft.					

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
GUILFORD — Continued					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Foss Pond*	Salmon, Togue and Trout	14	Auto		
Lake Mahannock	Trout and Pickerel	1	Auto		
Punch Bowl	Trout	11	Auto		
Sebec Lake	Trout and Salmon	12	Auto		
Silven Lake	Trout and Salmon	10	Auto		
Harlow Pond	Trout and Pickerel	1	Auto		
Piper Pond	Trout	8	Auto		
*See Abbot Village.					
ABBOT VILLAGE (67 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Bear Brook	Trout and Togue	6	Team or auto		
Foss Pond*	Trout, Togue and Salmon	7	Team or auto		
Piper Pond	Trout and Salmon	5	Team or auto		
Sebec Lake	Trout and Salmon	11	Auto		
Thorne Brook	Trout	4½	Team or auto		
Whetstone Pond†	Trout and Togue	6	Team or auto		
*See Guilford. †See Monson Jet.					
MONSON JUNCTION (70 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Lake Juanita	Trout and Togue	3	Auto		
Sylvan Lake	Trout and Togue	4	Auto		
MONSON (76 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel	PROPRIETOR				
Thomas House	Harry Thomas	½	Walk	3 00	10
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
1 Bear Pond	Trout	6½	Auto		
2 Bell Pond	Trout	3	Auto		
3 Dougherty Ponds	Trout	2½	Auto		
4 Eighteen Pond	Trout	2½	Auto		
5 Hedgehog and Brown	Trout	15	Auto and walk		
6 Lake Hebron	Trout	0			
7 Long Pond	Trout and Salmon	18	Auto		
8 Meadow Pond	Trout	5	Auto		
9 Monson Pond	Trout and Salmon	2	Auto		
10 North Pond	Trout	6	Auto and walk		
11 Onawa Lake	Salmon	10	Auto		
12 South Pond	Trout	6	Auto		
13 Two Greenwood	Salmon	9	Auto		
BLANCHARD (78 miles from Bangor)					
(Altitude at Station, 798 feet)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Bald Mountain Stream	Trout	6	Walk		
Blackstone Brook	Trout	2	Walk or team		
Bog Stream	Trout	6	Walk		
Bunker Pond	Trout	4	Team		
Crocker Pond	Trout	10	Walk		
Douty Pond	Trout	3	Walk		
Lake Hebron	Trout and Salmon	2	Walk		
Lily Pond	Trout	3	Walk		
Marble Pond	Trout	6	Team and walk		
Mud Pond	Trout	7	Walk		
Ordway Pond*	Trout	5	Walk		
Piscataquis River	Trout	½	Walk		
Spectacle Pond*	Trout	7	Team and walk		
Spectacle Pond (in Monson)	Trout	3	Team		
Thanksgiving Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk		
*See Shirley.					
SHIRLEY (85 miles from Bangor)					
(Altitude at Station, 1047 feet)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
1 Gold Brook	Trout	1	Walk		
2 Gravel Brook	Trout	1½	Walk		
3 Indian Pond*	Trout and Togue	7	Team		
4 Main Stream	Trout	0			
5 Moxie Pond	Trout	7	Team		
6 Notch Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk		
7 Oakes Bog	Trout	4	Team		
8 Ordway Pond†	Trout and Togue	5	Team		
9 Round Pond	Trout	10	Team		

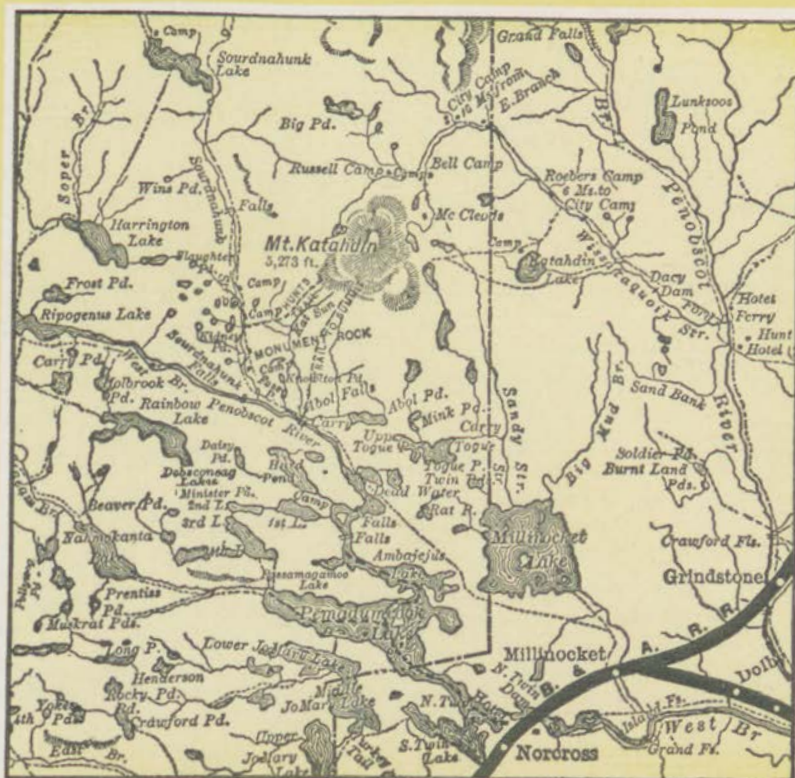


HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
SHIRLEY — Continued					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
10 Spectacle Pond†	Trout and Salmon	3	Team		
11 Trout Pond	Trout	3½	Team and walk		
12 West Bog	Trout	3	Team		
*See Greenville. †See Blanchard.					
GREENVILLE (91 miles from Bangor) (Altitude at Station, 1040 feet)					
Hotels and Camps					
1 Attean Camps	R. E. Holden (Jackman)	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.50 up	
5-1 Camp Chesuncook	Harry M. Bickford (Chesuncook)	50	Stmr., auto, stmr.	4.00	26.00
14 Camp Greenleaf	Wm. Meservy (Sugar Island)	9	Steamer	4.50 up	On application
14 Capens	Aaron Capen (Capens)	10	Steamer	4.00 to 5.00	28.00-35.00
23 Chadwick's	F. W. Chadwick (Kokad-jo)	30	Auto and team	3.00 up	
7 Heald Pond Camps	Omer G. Ellis (Jackman)	50	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.00 up	
11 Crocker Lake Camps	G. I. Haggan (Jackman)	54	Canadian Pac. Ry.	4.00 up	24.50 up
8-12 Little Lyford Pond Camps	McLeod & Call (Kokad-jo)	33	Auto, buckboard	4.00	21.00
3 Big Lyford Pond Camps	W. M. Sherman & Son (Kokad-jo)	29	Auto, motor, walk	3.50 up	21.00
14-1 Maynard's Camps	Walter H. Maynard (Rockwood)	24	Steamer	4.50-6.00	35.00-42.00
14 Moosehead Camp for Girls	Ann Slingluff (Greenville)	4	Motor boat	5.00	30.00
14 The Mount Kinco	Ricker Hotel Co.	20	Steamer	5.00 up	
14 Outlet House & Camps	A. J. Wilson (Moosehead)	11	Canadian Pac. Ry.	4.00 up	
14 Piscataquis Exchange	H. P. Bartley (Greenville Jet.)	¼	Team	4.00 up	
14 Spencer Narrows Camp	E. G. Stevens (Greenville Jet.)	16	Steamer, canoe	3.50	
14 Squaw Mountain Inn (nine hole golf course)	Phil Sheridan, Mgr. (Greenville Jet.)	1¼	Auto	5.00 up	35.00 up
14 Thorofare Camps	T. E. Heald	9	Steamer	4.50	28.00
16-1 Rainbow Lake Sporting Camps	Fred Clifford	43	Auto and boat	4.00 up	
14 West Outlet Camps	Frank A. MacKenzie (West Outlet)	21	Steamer	5.00 up	35.00 up
26 Yoke Pond Camps	C. Berry	38	Motor car	4.00	25.00
5-2 York's Twin Pine Camps	E. L. York (Greenville)	58	Auto, team	4.00 up	
25 Henderson's Camp	E. A. Henderson (Jackman)	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.00 up	
27 Camp Phoenix	C. A. Daisey (Greenville)	58	Auto, team	5.00	28.00
28 Kidney Pond Camps	Roy Bradeen (Greenville)	57	Auto, team	4.00 up	
14 Lily Bay House	Sam Bigney	12		3.00	18.00
17 Kokad-jo Inn and Sporting Camps	John Richards	20	Auto	3.50 up	20.00 up
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
1 Attean Lake	Trout	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.		
2 Benson Pond	Trout	18	Canadian Pac. Ry.		
3 Big Lyford Pond*	Trout	29			
4 Big Squaw Pond	Trout	4	Walk		
5 Burnham Pond	Trout	9	Boat and carry		
5-1 Chesuncook Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue, Whitefish	50	Stmr., auto, stmr.		
5-2 Daisey Pond	Trout	58	Auto, team		
5-3 Crocker Lake	Trout and Salmon	37	Canadian Pac. Ry.		
6 Fitzgerald Pond	Trout	5	Walk		
7 Heald Pond	Trout	50	Canadian Pac. Ry.		
8 Horseshoe Pond*	Trout and Salmon	8	Team, boat, carry		
9 Indian Pond*	Trout	4	Walk		
10 Lake Onawa†	Trout and Salmon	15	Canadian Pac. Ry.		
11 Lake Parlin	Trout	54	Canadian Pac. Ry.		
12 Little Lyford Pond	Trout	36	Team and boat		
13 Lower Wilson Pond	Trout	3½	Team		
14 Moosehead Lake	Trout, Togue, Salmon	0			

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
KATAHDIN IRON WORKS (62 miles from Bangor)						
(Altitude at Station, 595 feet)						
Camps		PROPRIETOR				
1 Big Houston Pond	W. L. Arnold	3	Auto and team	4.00 up	24.50	30
10 Chairback Mountain	R. E. York	9	Auto and team	4.00 up	24.50	40
2 Big Lyford Pond	Camps* W. M. Sherman & Son	18	Team	3.50		40
21 Yoke Pond	Camps* C. Berry	17	Team or walk	4.00	25.00	15
* More easily reached from Greenville via Kookad-joo.						
That part of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad between Brownville Jct. and Iron Works h						
being discontinued, jitney service is maintained. Miles given to camps and ponds are from Iron Works, 9.4 miles.						
Works. Distance Brownville Jct. to Katahdin						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Big Houston Pond	Trout and Togue	3½	Team			
2 Big Lyford Pond*	Trout	18	Team			
3 B Pond	Trout	12	Team and walk			
4 Dam Pond	Trout		Reached from Big Houston			
5 East Chairback Pond	Trout	8	Team and walk			
6 Horseshoe Pond*	Trout	15	Team and walk			
7 Indian Pond*	Trout		Reached from Big Houston			
8 Little Houston Pond	Trout	2	Team or walk			
9 Little Lyford Pond	Trout	13	Team			
10 Long Pond	Trout and Salmon	9	Team			
11 Lost Pond	Trout	7	Walk			
12 Middle Branch Brook	Trout	6	Walk			
13 Mountain Brook Pond	Trout	15	Walk			
14 Pleasant River	Trout	8	Team			
15 Silver Lake	Pickereel and Salmon	0				
16 Spruce Mountain Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk			
17 Spruce Pond	Trout	4	Walk			
18 West Branch Pond*	Trout	20	Team			
19 West Chairback Pond	Trout	6	Team and walk			
20 White Brook	Trout	2	Team			
21 Yoke Pond*	Trout	17	Team and walk			
* See Greenville.						



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
EBEEME (48 miles from Bangor)					
Camps PROPRIETOR					
1 Mountain View Camps	Mrs. Ruth Cole Pike	1/2	Walk		15
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Ebeeme Pond	Pickereel and Perch	1/2	Walk		
SCHOODIC (59 miles from Bangor)					
Camp PROPRIETOR					
3 Schoodic Lake Camps	C. S. Cable	0		Cabins for rent	75
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Cedar Pond*	Trout	10	Walk		
2 Jo Mary Lakes	Trout	10	Walk		
3 Schoodic Lake	Trout, Bass, Salmon and Togue	0			
* See Packards and Ingalls.					
PACKARDS (63 miles from Bangor)					
Camp PROPRIETOR					
1-2 Camp Moosehorns	Raymond G. Noyes	1	Canoe	3.50 up 21.00 up	50
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Cedar Pond*	Trout	10	Walk		
2 Northwest Pond	White Perch and Pickereel	0			
3 Sebosis Lake		2	Boat		
4 Schoodic Lake		2 1/2	Walk		
5 Pleasant River	Trout	3 1/2	Walk		
6 Bear Brook	Trout	2	Walk		
* See Schoodic and Ingalls.					
WEST SEBOOIS (68 miles from Bangor)					
Camp PROPRIETOR					
6 Camp Lakeside	E. W. Harris	7	Walk	2.00 14.00	10
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Bear Brook	Trout	3	Walk		
2 Patrick Brook	Trout	4	Walk		
3 Ragged Mt. Pond & Str'm	Trout	3	Walk		
4 Sebosis Lake	Pickereel and Perch	2 1/2	Walk		
5 Sebosis Stream	Trout	0			
6 Upper Jo Mary	Perch, Trout, Togue	7	Walk		
INGALLS (71 miles from Bangor)					
Camp PROPRIETOR					
1 Cedar Lake Camps	F. M. Smith	3	Walk	3.00	20
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Cedar Pond*	Trout	3	Walk		
2 Cedar Lake	Perch, Pickereel				
3 Trout Pond	Trout	5	Canoe		
4 Platon	Trout	3	Canoe		
* See Schoodic and Packards.					
NORCROSS (76 miles from Bangor)					
Camps and Hotels PROPRIETOR					
13 Buckhorn Camps	Jasper Haynes	15	Stmr. and canoe		10
2 Cypher's Camp	Harry L. Cypher	12	32-ft. cabin cruiser	4.00	30
16 Given's Camps	R. J. Given	12	Steamer		20
22 Katahdin View Camps	F. M. Pitman	20	Stmr. and canoe		25
15 1/2 Kidney Pond Camps	Bradeen & Clifford	32	Stmr. and canoe	4.00 up	40
18 McDougall's Camps	Mrs. Robt. McDougall	25	Stmr., carry, canoe		14
19 Norcross House	A. F. Fowler	0		5.00	25
9 Pleasant Point Camps	N. H. Shorey	18	Stmr., carry, canoe	3.50	15
24 Rainbow Lake Camps	Fred Clifford	25	Stmr., canoe, carry		10
12 The Antlers Camps	L. E. Potter	14	Stmr. and canoe	3.50	25
5 York's Twin Pine Camps	E. L. York	31	Stmr. and canoe	4.00 up	35
21 White House Camps	J. L. McDonald	14	Steamer		
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Abol Lake	Trout	27	Stmr., carry, canoe		
2 Ambagejus Lake	Pick'r'l, Perch, Togue	10	Steamer		
3 Ambajenackomus Lake	Trout	32	Stmr., carry, canoe		
4 Beaver Pond	Trout	18	Stmr., carry, canoe		
5 Daiey Pond	Trout	19	Stmr., carry, canoe		
6 Debsconeag Lake (1st)	Trout and Togue	18	Stmr., carry, canoe		
7 Debsconeag Lake (2d)	Trout and Togue	18	Stmr., carry, canoe		



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS	DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
NORCROSS — Continued					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
8 Debsconeag Lake (3d)	Trout and Togue	17	Stmr., carry, canoe		
9 Debsconeag Lake (4th)	Trout and Togue	18	Stmr., carry, canoe		
9½ Debsconeag Lake (5th)	Trout	15			
10 Foss and Knowlton	Trout	28	Stmr., carry, canoe		
11 Hurd Pond	Trout and Togue	18	Steamer and carry		
12 Jo Mary Lake (Lower)	Pickrel, Perch, Trout, Salmon	12	Stmr. and canoe		
13 Jo Mary Lake (Middle)	Pickrel, Perch, Trout	15	Stmr. and canoe		
14 Jo Mary Lake (Upper)	Pickrel, Perch, Trout	17	Stmr. and canoe		
15 Katahdin Stream	Trout	25	Stmr., carry, canoe		
15½ Kidney Pond	Trout	28	Stmr., carry, canoe		
16 Millinocket Lake*	Pickrel, Perch, Trout	11	Steamer and carry		
17 Minister Pond	Trout	18			
18 Nahmakanta Lake	Trout, Togue, Salmon	22	Stmr., carry, canoe		
19 North Twin Lake	Pick'r'l, Perch, Salmon	0			
20 Passanmagamoc Lake	Pickrel and Togue	14	Stmr., carry, canoe		
21 Penadumcook Lake	Pickrel, Perch, Togue and Salmon	5	Steamer		
22 Penobscot River (W.Br.)	Pickrel, Perch, Trout	20	Stmr., carry, canoe		
23 Pollywog Lake	Trout and Togue	28	Stmr., carry, canoe		
24 Rainbow Lake	Trout	26	Stmr., carry, canoe		
25 Sourdnaunk Lake	Trout	45	Stmr., canoe, team		
26 Sourdnaunk Stream	Trout	28	Stmr., carry, canoe		
27 South Twin Lake	Pickrel and Perch	1	Walk		
* See Millinocket.					

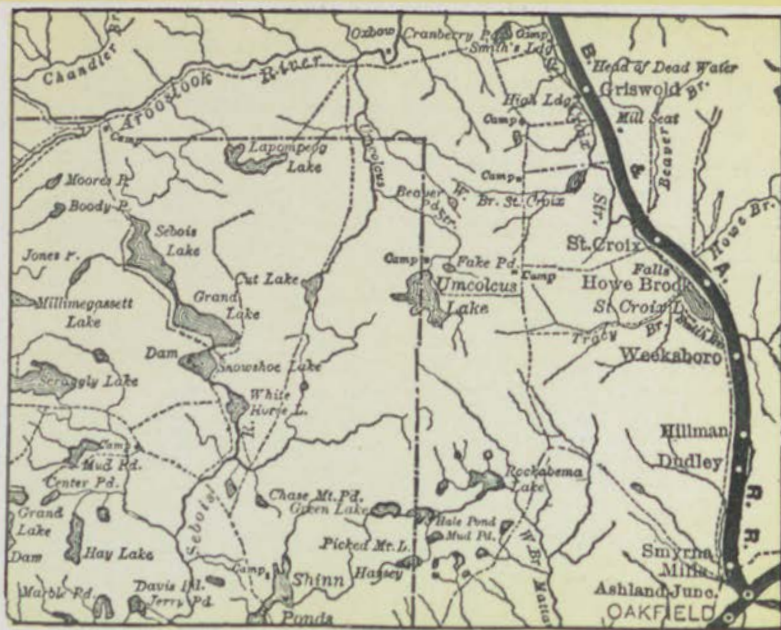
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
MILLINOCKET (82 miles from Bangor)						
Hotels and Camps						
Great Northern Hotel*			1 1/2	Auto	1.50-2.50	50
1 Given's Camps		8	Auto			
7 Katahdin Lake Camps		28	Auto and team			15
6 Togue Pond Camps		18	Auto	5.00	28.00	20
8 Whitehouse Camps		17	Auto and motor bt.			
*European plan.						
Waters Reached						
1 Millinocket Lake*						
2 Millinocket Stream		8	Auto			
3 Schoodie Brook		2 1/4	Walk			
4 Smith Brook		3	Auto			
5 Nollesenic Lake		7	Canoe			
6 Togue Ponds						
7 Katahdin Lake		18	Auto			
8 Penadumecook Lake		28	Auto and team			
*See Norcross.		17	Auto			
EAST MILLINOCKET (91 miles from Bangor)						
Hotels						
Union House				2.50	8.00	30
Exchange Hotel		0		2.50	10.00	25
Waters Reached						
Dolby Pond		3	Team or auto			
Penobscot River (E. Br.)		2 1/4	Team or auto			
Salmon Stream		5	Walk			
GRINDSTONE (91 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel						
Powers House		5				10
Waters Reached						
1 Lunksoos Pond*		28	Canoe and carry			
2 Meadow Brook		2	Walk			
3 Messer Pond		28	Canoe and carry			
4 Penobscot River (E. Br.)		0				
5 Round Pond		2	Canoe			
6 Salmon Stream Pond		5	Walk			
7 Sand Bank Brook		10	Canoe			
8 Schoodie Brook		7	Walk			
9 Soldier Pond		7	Walk			
10 Wassataquoik Stream*		14	Canoe			
*See Stacyville.						
STACYVILLE (102 miles from Bangor)						
(Elevation at Station, 526 feet)						
Hotels and Camps						
2 Katahdin Lake Camps		22	Team			
7 Lunksoos Camp		7	Team	2.50		25
13 Wassataquoik and Hathorn Pond Camps		16	Saddle Horse	4.00		
Waters Reached						
1 Davidson Pond		2	Walk			
2 Katahdin Lake		22	Team			
3 Kellogg Pond		10	Team and canoe			
4 Lunksoos Pond*		17	Team and canoe			
5 Messer Pond		11	Team and canoe			
6 Moose Pond		13	Team and canoe			
7 Penobscot River (E. Br.)		7	Team			
8 Salmon Stream Lake		18	Team			
9 Sand Bank Brook		7	Team			
10 Six Ponds		20	Team			
11 Spring Brook Pond		10	Team and canoe			
12 Wassataquoik Stream*		7	Team			
13 Wassataquoik Lake			Saddle horse			
*See Grindstone						
SHERMAN (106 miles from Bangor)						
(Elevation, 487 feet)						
Hotels and Camps						
Benedicta House		7	Stage			20
1 Bowlin Camps		25	Team, saddle horse	3.50		25
Sherman House		3 1/2	Auto			20
Waters Reached						
1 Bowlin Pond		25	Auto and saddle-horse or team			



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
SHERMAN—Continued						
Waters Reached						
2 Macmahoe Lake . . .	Perch and Trout	15	Auto			
3 Molunkus Stream . . .	Perch and Trout	15	Walk			
4 Salmon Pond and Stream	Trout and Salmon	8	Stage and auto			
5 Salmon Stream Lake . . .	Trout and Pickerel	15	Auto			
PATTEN (113 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 558 feet)						
Hotels and Camps						
8 Hay Pond Camps . . .	Katahdin Trust Co.	28	Auto and team	4.00		25
22 Point of Pine Camps . . .	G. F. Root, Mgr.	12	Auto and boat	4.00	28.00-35.00	40
11 Camp Fairview . . .	Formann H. Smith	12	Auto and boat	3.50-4.00		30
3 Camp Wapiti . . .	Camp Wapiti Assoc.	12	Auto	4.50-5.00		
				30.00-35.00		40
Crommett House . . .	L. J. Crommett	12	Auto	3.50		10
13-16 Bear Mountain and Pleasant Lake Camps	Harry Hall	10	Auto and trail	4.50		20
Hamm House . . .	Mrs. Bert Hamm	15	Auto	3.50		10
10 Jerry Pond Camps . . .	Hubbard Hall	17	Auto and team	3.00		12
1 McDonald's Camps . . .	C. E. McDonald	17	Auto, team and saddle horses	4.00		25
18 Scruggly Lake Sporting Camps . . .	R. L. Hanscom	25	Auto and team	3.50-4.00		15

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
PATTEN — Continued					
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR			
11-22 Shinn Pond House	Z. L. Harvey	10	Auto	3.50-4.00	40
Myrick's Camps	Irving Myrick	30	Auto and team	4.50	28.00
Peavey Inn	F. W. Peavey	1/2	Auto	1.00-2.00	
(Rooms only)				6.00-10.00	20
Kilgore's Camps	Sam Kilgore	18	Auto	3.50-4.00	10
24 Umcolus Lake Camps	W. H. Hall	25	Auto 22, walk 3	4.00	20
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
1 Bowlin Pond	Trout	17	Auto, team or saddlehorses		
2 Crystal Lake	Pickeral	4	Auto or team & tr'l		
3 Wapiti Pond	Trout and Salmon	11	Auto		
3-1 Fish Stream	Trout	0			
4 Fowler Ponds	Trout	35	Auto 11, team 19, walk 5		
5 Grand Lake-Seboois	Trout	24	Auto and team		
6 Green Pond	Trout	15	Auto and trail		
7 Hay Brook	Trout	16	Auto, team or trail		
8 Hay Lake	Trout and Salmon	28	Auto and team		
9 Hale Pond	Trout	13	Auto and trail		
10 Jerry Pond	Trout	23	Auto, team, walk		
11 Lower Shinn Pond	Trout and Salmon	10	Auto		
12 Matagamoni Lake	Trout and Togue	30	Auto and team		
13 Mud Lake	Trout	14	Auto and team		
14 Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Trout and Salmon	28	Auto and team		
15 Peaked Mountain Pond	Trout	12	Auto, team, walk		
16 Pleasant Lake*	Trout	12	Auto & team or tr'l		
17 Sawtelle Brook	Trout	25	Auto and team		
18 Scruggly Lake	Trout and Togue	30	Auto and team		
19 Seboois Stream	Trout	7	Auto and team		
20 Snowshoe Lake	Pickeral	22	Auto and team		
21 Trout Brook	Trout	32	Auto and team		
22 Upper Shinn Pond	Trout and Salmon	11	Auto		
23 White Horse Lake	Pickeral	20	Auto and team		
24 Umcolus Lake	Trout	25	Auto and walk		
* See SINGMA Mills.					

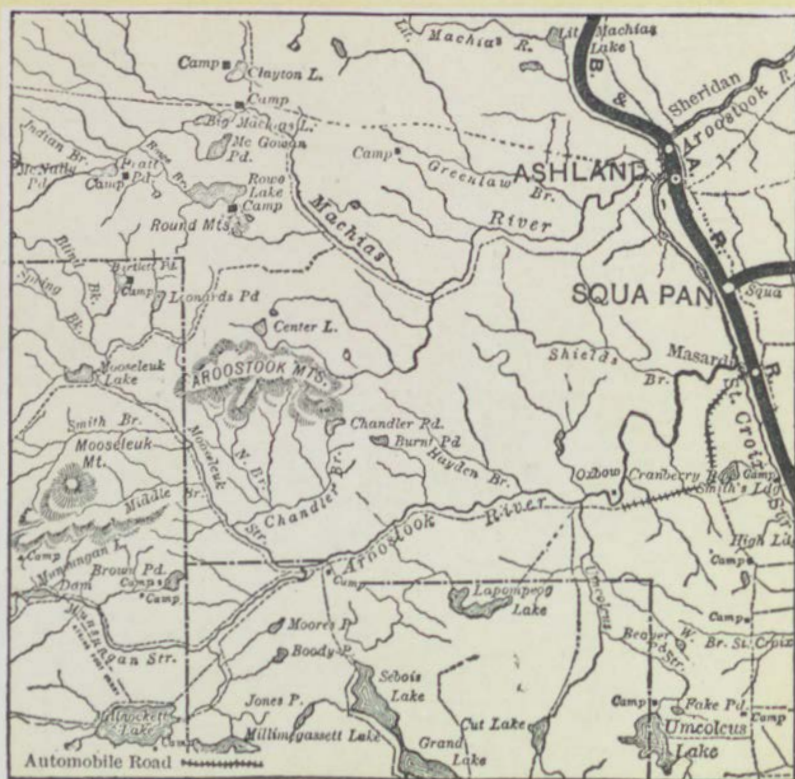
* See Smyrna Mills.



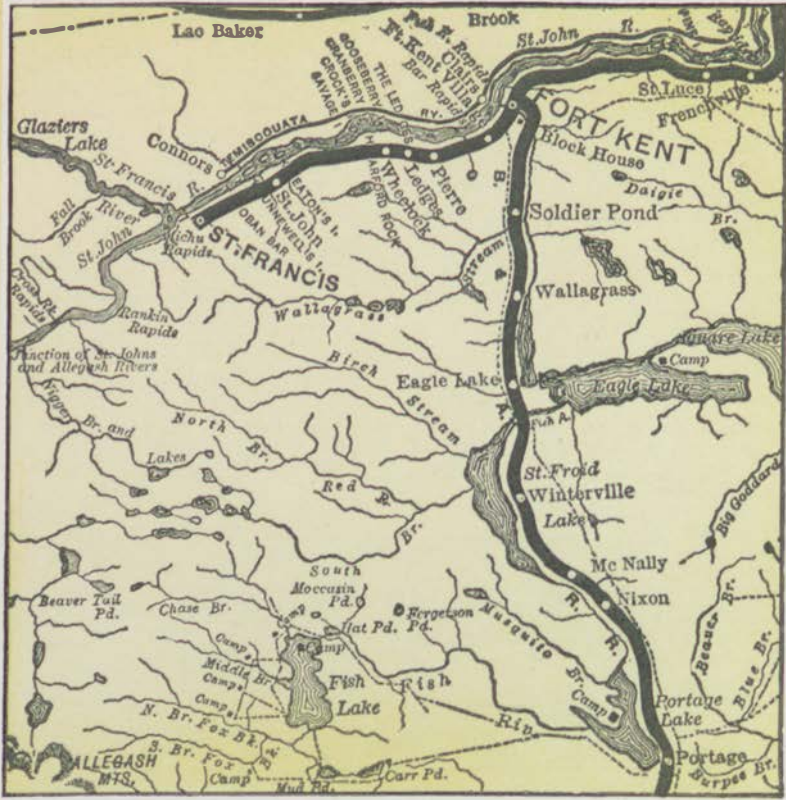
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
ISLAND FALLS (117 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 458 feet)					
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR					
Exchange Hotel	E. J. Davis	1/2	Hack	3.25	25
6 Bill Sewall's Camps	Merrill Sewall	8	Auto and boat	4.00 28.00	30
8 Birch Point Camps	W. F. Edwards	4	Team or auto	2.50	30
8 Camp Roosevelt for Boys	F. J. McAuliffe	6	Boat or auto	\$275 season 9 w'ks	30
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Caribou Lake	Pickereel and Perch	6	Team and walk		
2 Cole Brook	Trout	6	Team and walk		
3 Dyer Brook	Trout	2	Walk		
4 East Branch River	Trout	12	Auto, canoe, walk		
5 Fish Stream	Trout	1 1/2	Canoe		
6 Mattawamkeag Lake	Pickereel, Trout, Bass				
and River	and Perch	1 1/2	Team or auto		
7 Otter Lake	Trout	7	Team and canoe		
8 Pleasant Pond*	Trout, Bass, Pickereel	4	Team or auto		
8 Sly Brook	Trout and Pickereel	4	Team and walk		
10 Warren Falls	Trout	4	Canoe and walk		
* See Smyrna Mills.					
OAKFIELD AND SMYRNA MILLS (126 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 578 feet)					
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR					
9 Rockabema Camps	Arthur C. F. Coburn*	12	Team or auto		10
The Inn	Levi Downing	1/2	Team or auto	3.75 18.00	50
11 Umcokeus Camp	Wm. Hall	18	Team and canoe	3.00	45
McManus' Camp	F. W. McManus	16	Team or auto	4.00 21.00	30
Kilgore's Camps	Sun Kilgore	9	Auto	2.50	15
Soule's Camps	Walter Soule	12	Auto and boat	4.00	15
Adams' Camps	Louis Adams	7	Auto	2.00	8
* R. F. D. No. 1, Smyrna Mills, Me.					
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Dudley Brook	Trout	2	Team		
2 Green Lake	Trout	14	Team and canoe		
3 Hale Pond	Trout	8	Team and canoe		
4 Hastings Brook	Trout	8	Team		
5 Mattawamkeag River	Trout	0			
6 Mud Lake	Trout	16	Team and canoe		
7 Pleasant Lake	Trout	16	Team and canoe		
8 Pleasant Pond	Togue, Bass	8	Team		
9 Rockabema Lake	Trout	14	Team		
10 Spaulding Lake	Pickereel	2	Team or auto		
11 Umcokeus Lake	Trout	18	Team and canoe		
12 Timoney Lake	Trout and Salmon	4	Auto		
HOWE BROOK (142 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 664 feet)					
Camps					
Swett Camps		3/4	Boat	4.00	4
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
Beaver Brook*	Trout				
Cut Pond*	Trout				
Howe Brook	Trout	1/4	Walk		
St. Croix Lake	Trout and Perch	0			
St. Croix River*	Trout				
Tracy Brook	Trout				
* Smith Brook and Smith Brook Deadwater are best reached from Weekshoro. Cut Pond best reached from Shoreys. St. Croix River and Beaver Brook are best reached from St. Croix.					
MASARDIS (159 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 581 feet)					
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR					
Arbo Camps	Mrs. Hazel Arbo Thomas	12	Auto	3.00 21.00	30
Chase's Camps					
Libby's Hotel and Sporting					
Camps*	Will T. Libby	10	Auto		40
7 Soule's Camps	Billy Soule	10	Auto	2.00 up	10
14 Currier's Camps	Almon Currier	10	Auto	4.00	
*Millinocket and handier camps					
*Munsungun and adjoining camps					
* Forty camps located on head waters of Aroostook and Allagash rivers. Reached from Ox Bow by stage from Masardis.					
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Aroostook River	Trout	1/2	Walk		
2 Beaver Pond	Trout	32	Team and canoe		
3 Brown Brook Pond	Trout	45	Team and canoe		

For further information write E. C. Swett, Licensed Guide.

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
MASARDIS — Continued					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
4 Chandler Brook . . .	Trout . . .	25	Team and canoe		
5 Clear Lake . . .	Trout and Togue . . .	52	Team and canoe		
6 Long Lake . . .	Trout . . .	38	Team and canoe		
7 Millinegassett Lake . . .	Trout . . .	33	Team and canoe		
8 Millnockett Lakes . . .	Trout and Salmon . . .	35	Team and canoe		
9 Mooseleuk Stream . . .	Trout . . .	22	Team and canoe		
10 Moose Pond . . .	Trout . . .	30	Team and canoe		
11 Munsungan Lakes . . .	Trout and Togue . . .	40	Team and canoe		
12 Reed Pond . . .	Trout . . .	41	Team and canoe		
13 St. Croix River . . .	Trout . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Canoe		
14 Umeolcus Stream . . .	Trout . . .	7	Walk or team		
WASHBURN (189 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Beaver Brook . . .	Trout . . .	8	Team		
ASHLAND (169 miles from Bangor)					
(Elevation at Station, 576 feet)					
Hotels and Camps	PROMOTOR				
1 McGowan's . . .	J. F. McGowan . . .	20	Team	3.00	21.00
2 McGowan's . . .	J. F. McGowan . . .	28	Team or canoe		50
3 McGowan's . . .	J. F. McGowan . . .	25	Team or canoe		
4 McGowan's . . .	J. F. McGowan . . .	23	Team or canoe		
5 McGowan's . . .	J. F. McGowan . . .	23	Team or canoe		
6 McGowan's . . .	J. F. McGowan . . .	25	Team or canoe		



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS			Dis- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
ASHLAND — Continued							
Hotels and Camps							
7 McGowan's	J. F. McGowan . . .	PROPRIETOR		Canoe and team			
2 Lynch's Camps	V. E. Lynch		15	Team	3.50-4.00	25.00	50
2 Stolle Hunting Camps	J. W. Stolle		4	Auto	3.50		25
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
1 Clayton Lake	Trout		25	Team or canoe			
2 Machias Lake & Stream	Trout		20	Team or canoe			
3 McNally Pond	Trout		28	Team or canoe			
4 Pratt Pond	Trout		25	Team or canoe			
5 Round Mountain Pond	Trout		23	Team or canoe			
6 Rowe Lake	Trout		23	Team or canoe			
7 Musquocook Lakes	Trout			Canoe and team			
8 Spectacle Lake	Trout		26	Team or canoe			
9 Mule Pond	Trout		26	Team or canoe			
PORTAGE (181 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 643 feet)							
Camps							
PROPRIETOR							
1 Zella Isle Camps	McNally Bros.		20	Boat	5.00		20
Red River Camps	McNally Bros.		31	Team	5.00		20
2 Crystal Spring Cottages	Perley Daggett		1½	Motor boat, canoe or auto	3.00		14
3 Carr Pond Camps	McNally Bros.		16	Boat and Walk	5.00		
4 Chase Lake Camps	McNally Bros.		28	Boat	5.00		
Oak Point Camps	Fred A. McGlauffin		2¼	Boat	3.00		
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
1 Fish Lake	Trout, Togue and Salmon		20	Motor boat, canoe Walk			
2 Portage Lake	Trout and Salmon		1½				
3 Carr Pond			16	Boat and Walk			
4 Chase Lake			28	Boat			
WINTERVILLE (198 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 622 feet)							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
Red River	Trout		1	Motor boat or canoe*			
Red River Lakes†*	Trout		16	Canoe or walk*			
St. Froid Lake	Trout, Salmon and Togue		0				
*Arrangements for transportation can be made by writing Tom Markice, Quimby P. O. †A chain of 14 small lakes. No camps. Sportsmen must tent out.							
EAGLE LAKE (204 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 609 feet)							
Hotels and Camps							
PROPRIETOR							
1 Lake View House	Mrs. Lezine Pinette		0		2.00		15
1 Eagle Lake Camps	Mrs. Saul Michaud		6	Motorboat	3.00-4.50		44
2 Inlet Camps	C. H. Fraser		16	Boat	3.50 up		40
1 Lake View Camps	C. E. Wiles		¾		2.50-3.50		20
2 Square Lake Camps	J. P. Yerxa		18	Boat	3.50 up		30
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
1 Eagle Lake*	Trout, Salmon, Togue		¾	Walk			
2 Square Lake†	Trout, Salmon, Togue		12	Motor Boat			
*See Wallagrass. †See Stockholm.							
WALLAGRASS (209 miles from Bangor)							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
Blake Lake	Trout		2	Team			
Eagle Lake*	Trout, Salmon, Togue		0				
Wallagrass Lakes	Trout and Salmon		10	Team			
*See Eagle Lake.							
SOLDIER POND (213 miles from Bangor)							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
Round Pond	Trout and Salmon		3	Team and canoe			
Sly Brook	Trout and Salmon		2	Team			
Soldier Pond	Trout and Salmon		0				
Third Lake	Trout and Salmon		3½	Team and canoe			
FORT KENT (221 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 540 feet)							
Hotels and Camps							
PROPRIETOR							
Acadia Hotel	Aroostook Hotels, Inc.		1	Hack	3.50 up		40
4 Glazier Lake Camps	J. C. Morris		21	Auto	3.00		30



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
FORT KENT — Continued					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
1 Baker Lake, N. B. . .	Whitefish and Trout	9	Team or auto		
2 Fish River	Salmon and Trout	1/2	Walk		
3 Five Finger Brook* .	Trout	56	Canoe		
4 Glazier Lake, N. B.†	Whitefish and Trout	21	Team or auto		
5 Umsaskis Lake† . . .	Trout and Togue	74	Canoe		
*Reached from Allagash River. †See St.		Franc	is.		
ST. JOHN (234 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 565 feet)					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Black Lake	Trout	5	Walk		
Blue River	Trout	24	Canoe		
Bow Lake	Trout, Togue, Perch.				
	Salmon, Whitefish	12	Canoe		
Cross Lake	Trout, Togue, Perch.				
	Salmon, Whitefish	9	Canoe		
Gilbert Lake	Trout	5	Walk		
Glazier Lake	Trout, Togue, Perch.				
	Salmon, Whitefish	6	Team or auto		
Hanowell Lake	Trout	3	Team		
Plourde Brook	Trout	0			
St. John River	Trout	0			
Santimos Lake	Trout	5			
Savage Lake	Trout	3	Team		
Sinclair Brook	Trout	1/2	Walk		

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
ST. FRANCIS (239 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 639 feet)						
Hotels and Camps						
Proprietor						
Allagash Inn	Mrs. Wm. Leslie	16	Team or auto	3.25		
4 Morris' Camps	J. C. Morris	5	Team or auto	3.00		30
Cunliffe Depot	W. H. Cunliffe	30	Team, canoe	2.50		10
(Oct. 1-March 1)						
Harvey's Hotel	Fred Harvey	0		2.00		10
Waters Reached						
Kind of Fish						
1 Allagash River	Trout	12	Team or auto			
2 Big Rapids (St. John)	Trout	20	Team or auto			
3 Five Finger Brook*	Trout	38	Canoe			
4 Glazier Lake†	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish	5	Team, canoe, auto			
5 Little Black River	Trout	16	Team or auto			
6 St. Francis River	Trout	1/2	Canoe			
7 Umsaskis Lake†	Trout and Togue	70	Canoe			
* Reached by Allagash River. † See Fort Kent.						
LUDLOW (133 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached						
Kind of Fish						
Barker Lake	Trout, Salmon	1	Car; walk 1/2 mile			
Cochrane Lake	Pickeral and Salmon	0				
County Road Lake	Pickeral	1 1/2	Team or car			
NEW LIMERICK (137 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached						
Kind of Fish						
1 Drew's Lake†	Trout and Salmon	3	Team or auto			
2 Green Lake	Pickeral and Salmon	1	Walk			
3 Nickerson Lake†	Pickeral and Perch	2	Team or auto			
† See Houlton.						
HOULTON (143 miles from Bangor)						
Hotels						
Proprietor						
Clark's Hotel	Mrs. Walter Hartford	1/2		2.00 up		35
Elmercroft	Mrs. F. A. Nevers	1/2		1.00	4.00-7.00	5
Exchange Hotel*	Walter White	1/2		1.00-2.00		56
The Northland	Arroostook Hotels, Inc.			2.50-6.00		
Union Square*	Mrs. W. C. Clifford	1/2		1.00 up		25
*No meals served.						
Waters Reached						
Kind of Fish						
Drew's Lake*	Trout and Salmon	8	Team or auto			
Meduxnekeag Lake†	Trout and Salmon	6	Team or auto			
Nickerson Lake*	Pickeral and Perch	5	Team or auto			
* See New Limerick. † See Monticello.						
LITTLETON (146 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached						
Kind of Fish						
Cary Lake	Trout	2 1/2	Auto			
Big Brook	Trout	2 1/2	Auto			
Leary Brook	Trout	5	Auto and walk			
Logan Lake	Trout	4	Auto and walk			
Ross Lake	Trout	2 1/2	Auto			
MONTICELLO (155 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached						
Kind of Fish						
Conroy Lake	Trout and Perch	1 1/2	Team			
Meduxnekeag Lake*	Trout and Salmon	1/2	Walk			
No. 9 Lake†	Trout	9	Team			
White Brook	Trout	3	Team			
* See Houlton. † See Bridgewater and Robinson.						
BRIDGEWATER (166 miles from Bangor)						
Boarding House						
Mrs. Margaret Yerxa				2.00	10.00	5
Mrs. Jennie Roberts				2.00	On Appl'n	8
Mrs. C. L. Sharp				2.00	10.00	4
Waters Reached						
Kind of Fish						
No. 9 Lake*	Trout	9	Team			
Whitney Brook	Trout	1/2	Walk			
* See Monticello and Robinson.						
ROBINSON (170 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached						
Kind of Fish						
Burnt Land Stream	Trout	9	Team			
Mill Pond	Trout and Salmon	1/2	Walk			
No. 9 Lake*	Trout	10	Team			
Prestile Stream	Trout	1/2	Walk			
Three Brooks	Trout	1	Walk			
Young Brook	Trout	3	Team			
* See Monticello and Bridgewater.						

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
MARS HILL (173 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Travelers Inn	J. A. McGill	0		3.50-4.00	9.00	50
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
Presque Isle Deadwater	Trout	19	Team			
Presque Isle Stream	Trout	0				
Young Lake	Trout	4	Team			
WESTFIELD (178 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
Clark Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
Prestile Stream	Trout	0				
Young Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
PHAIR (183 miles from Bangor)						
Camp	PROPRIETOR					
Echo Lake Camps	Eva LeVasseur	3	Team	2.50		
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
Prestile Stream	Trout	1½	Team			
Spragueville Lake	Trout and Perch	1½	Team			
FORT FAIRFIELD (196 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
The Plymouth	Mrs. Jennie Boyer	½	Auto	4.00-4.50		100
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
Aroostook Falls	Trout and Salmon	6	} All auto			
Brown's Pond	Trout	6				
Gannett Pond	Trout	4				
Gillespie Lake	Trout	14				
Tomlinson Pond	Trout	7				
The Tobique River waters are also reached from Fort Fairfield.						

McCasill & Miller located on Serpentine branch of Tobique River; 60 miles to Riley Brook by auto; 22 miles to camp by canoe and 8 miles additional by tote road or 22 miles from Riley Brook by tote road. Rates \$12.50 per day including guide, boat, etc.

Adam Moores located on Nepisiguit and Bathurst waters; 67 miles to Forks of Tobique and 35 miles to camps by canoe. Rates \$14.00 per day including guide, boat, etc.

Barker Bros. located at Nary Brook Lake and right branch of Tobique; 60 miles to Riley Brook by auto, 9 miles to Nary Brook Lake by tote road, 14 miles to camp on Tobique by canoe. Rates \$14.00 per day including guide, boat, etc.

D. F. Reed located on Serpentine branch of Tobique, 22 miles by canoe, and 8 miles additional by tote road from Riley Brook, 22 miles by tote road. Rates \$14.00 per day including guide, etc.

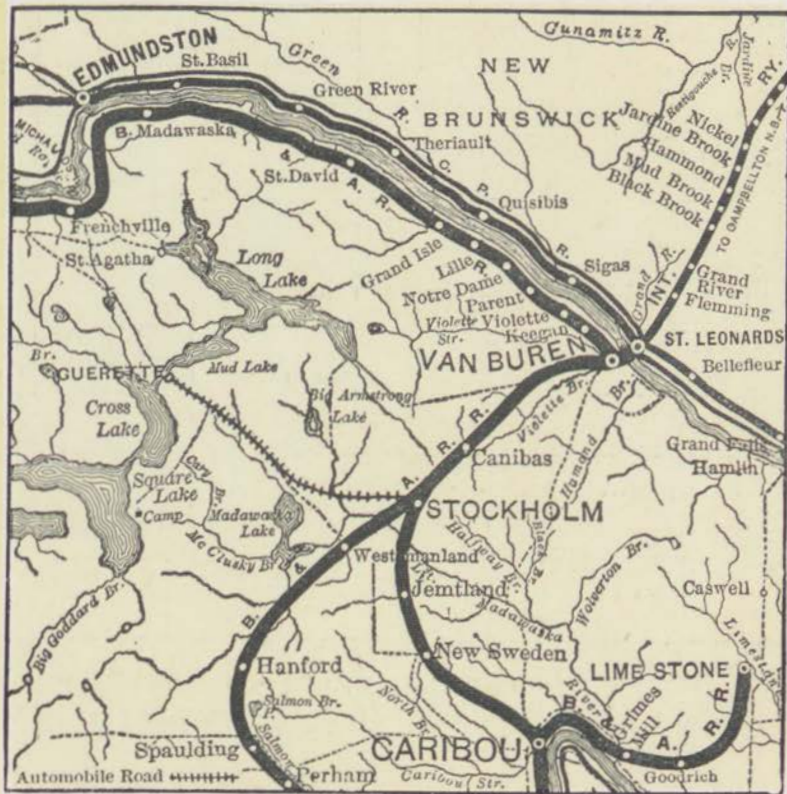
Bert Moore located on left branch of Tobique, 30 miles from Forks of Tobique by canoe. Rates \$14.00 per day including guide, boat, etc.

Ogilvie Bros. located on Tobique River, 45 miles from Fort Fairfield by auto. Rates \$12.50 per day including guide, boat, etc.

Post-office address of the above camps is Riley Brook, N. B.

Teams provided for all tote road trips.

PRESQUE ISLE (189 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
North Eastland	F. E. Brown			2.50-6.00		54
CARIBOU (203 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Vaughan House	O. E. Blackden	½	Hack	4.50 up	20.00	74
GRIMES MILL (207 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
Aroostook River	Trout and Salmon	1½	Walk			
Gerrard Lake	Trout	7	Auto			
Madawaska River	Trout and Salmon	0				
Peers Lake	Trout	5½	Auto			
NEW SWEDEN (212 miles from Bangor)						
(Elevation at Station, 703 feet)						
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
Baisley Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
Madawaska Stream	Trout	3	Auto			
JEMTLAND (217 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
Madawaska Stream	Trout	1½	Walk			



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
STOCKHOLM (220 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 593 feet)					
Camps					
10 Inlet Camps . . .	Gordon Fraser	15	Auto and boat	3.50 and up	50
10 Square Lake Camps . . .	J. P. Yerxa	16	Auto and boat	4.00 and up	60
7 Wessel's Camps . . .	Mrs. A. G. Wessel	3		\$10-18 per week	
7 Lawson's Camps . . .	Andrew Lawson	2½		for cabin equipped with cooking utensils, or board	
Waters Reached					
1 Big Armstrong . . .	Trout	3	Walk and canoe		
2 Cary Brook . . .	Trout	5	Team, canoe and auto		
3 Cross Lake . . .	Salmon and Trout	10	Team, canoe and auto		
4 Johnson Brook . . .	Trout	5	Team, canoe and auto		
5 Little Armstrong . . .	Trout	2	Walk and canoe		
5 McClusky Brook . . .	Trout	5	Team, canoe and auto		
7 Madawaska Lake . . .	Trout and Salmon	3	Team and auto		
8 Madawaska River . . .	Trout	2½	Team and auto		
9 Mud Lake . . .	Trout	6	Auto and canoe		
10 Square Lake* . . .	Trout, Salmon, Togue	10	Team, auto and canoe		
*See Eagle Lake.					

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE. MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
VAN BUREN (236 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 504 feet)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
The New Hammond	Emile Lebrun	1/8		4.00 up		26
Cyr Hotel, St. Leonards, N. B.	C. J. Gaudet	1/2	Taxi	3.50 up	18.00 up	50
Hotel Cormier	P. J. Cormier	1/4	Auto	2.50 up		
PARENT (244 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Parent	V. Cyr	1/4	Auto		8.00-12.00	6
NOTRE DAME (246 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Ouellett's	P. Ouellett	0			8.00-12.00	5
LILLE (249 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Lille House	B. A. Thibodeau	1/4	Team		8.00-12.00	10
FRENCHVILLE (269 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Frenchville Hotel	John Ploud	1/4	Team or auto	3.00	15.00	25
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
Long Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue	5	Stage			

The foregoing list is compiled for the fresh-water fisherman. Those desiring salt-water fishing should go to Searsport or Stockton. These places, situated on Penobscot Bay, offer the vacationist fishing for cunners, tom-cods and flounders, and the digging of clams. Deep-sea fishing parties may also be arranged at these places.

It will be noticed that rates per day or week are not filled in, in several cases, but on account of existing conditions, the hotel and camp proprietors did not feel justified in giving rates for season 1933 so far in advance. Rates, however, will be given upon application, and such rates as are already given are subject to change.

A WORD TO CAMP-OWNERS

In the spirit of co-operation and for the further development of the Maine Woods as the nation's premier vacation section, it is suggested that camp owners give particular attention to answering inquiries and replying to letters from prospective visitors to Maine. In case camps are already filled, the inquirer should be treated courteously with the idea that later, when accommodations are available, he may become a patron. It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of fair treatment to all visitors, particularly in regard to the avoidance of overcharges. It is noticeable that the best conducted camps, the owners of which are alert and eager to meet the desires of their patrons and who are equitable in the treatment of all their guests, have the same patrons year after year and these regular patrons pass along the word among their friends so that there is never a lack of patronage. Let's all work together to keep Maine in the lead as the great vacation State.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLEASE!

To the kindness of our friends who have been so thoughtful in remembering In The Maine Woods with prints of their photographs is due no small measure of the continued popularity of this annual publication of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. May we ask for a continuance of this generous co-operation.



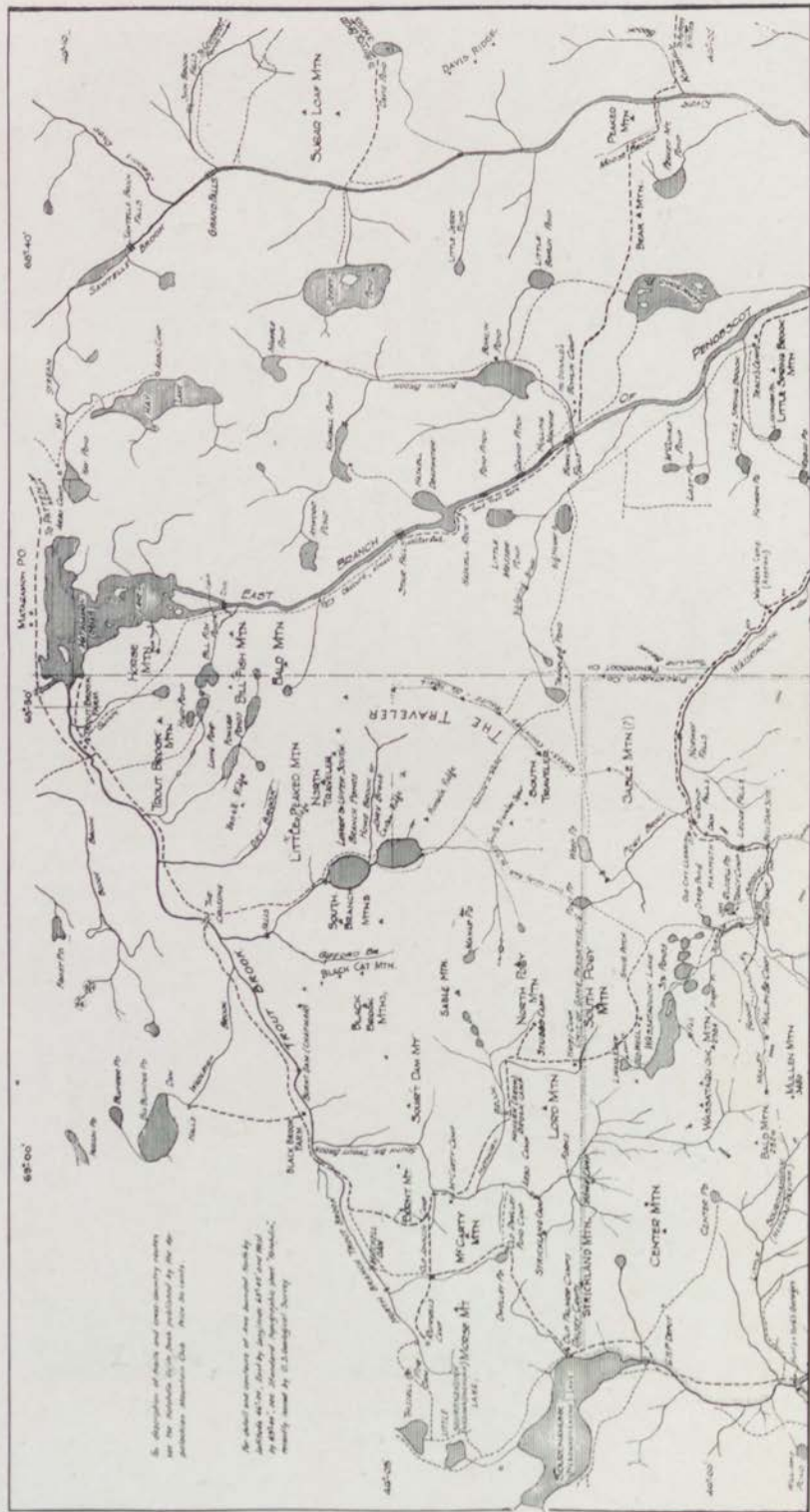
Bringing In A Big Buck After the First Snow.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



John Mechalick of Jonrac, New York, Bags A
Huge Bobcat While Hunting Grouse.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



A Good Catch From Moosehead Lake In July, 1932.
(Photo by Lawrence Dow, Bangor, Me.)



The elevations of peaks and some secondary ridges are by aneroid altimetry, and by aneroid altimetry and barometric altimetry. The elevations of peaks and some secondary ridges are by aneroid altimetry, and by aneroid altimetry and barometric altimetry. The elevations of peaks and some secondary ridges are by aneroid altimetry, and by aneroid altimetry and barometric altimetry.

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The Appalachian Mountain Club Map of the Katahdin Region.
(Reproduced with the Club's Permission.)



Lake Onawa and Boarstone Mountain — A Scenic in the Maine Woods.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Bald Mountain From The Penobscot's East Branch in 1913.
(Photo by Miss Amy C. Witherle, Castine, Me.)

MAINE AND THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL *Katahdin and the Lesser Mountains Which Attract the Hikers*

By MYRON H. AVERY, NORTH LUBEC, ME.¹

OF a very considerable importance in rendering accessible the extraordinary beauty of mountain, forest, lake and stream of the Maine wilderness will be the development of the Appalachian Trail project in Maine. The Appalachian Trail is a continuous wilderness trail for foot-travel. It extends some 2,056 miles along the crest of the Appalachian Range, from Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia, the abrupt southern terminus of the Appalachian Mountains.

Originated in 1921, as the suggestion of Benton MacKaye, this project has, within the past five years, reached a stage of practical completion. Some 1762 miles are now cut, adequately marked and in constant use. There remain only two major gaps, approximately 219 miles in Maine and some 75 miles through the Great

¹ Editor's Note: Mr. Avery is a Maine resident and the Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Appalachian Trail Conference, which has directed the development of the Trail project. Articles by Mr. Avery describing explorations in the Maine wilderness, have appeared in previous issues of IN THE MAINE WOODS.

Smoky Mountains National Park and forming a connection with the Nantahala National Forest. Trail development by the Park Service and the activity of the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club at Knoxville promise to eliminate the latter gap during the year.

The Appalachian Trail is in every sense an enormous amateur recreational project. The labor or pleasure of cutting and marking the route has been performed by outdoor organizations and interested individuals. In New England existing trails of well-known Clubs were connected to form the route of the Maine to



Chairback Mountain on The Appalachian Trail.

(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)

Georgia Trail. In the Southern Appalachians an extensive mileage of crest-line Forest Service Trails has been utilized.

In the entire 2,056 mile route of the Appalachian Trail, the section which had seemed an insuperable obstacle to the completion of the project had been in Maine. Primarily the nature of the region itself is responsible for this thought, for except in crossing the Kennebec and Piscataquis River valleys, the route leads through an utter wilderness. An almost equal deterrent is the absence, in Maine, of outdoor organizations, sponsoring hiking, trail construction and kindred activities. Progress in the Maine situation originated with Arthur C. Comey, Chairman of the New England Trail Conference, who had made in 1925 and 1929 two exploring trips through the region between Grafton Notch, near the Maine-New Hampshire boundary, to Mt. Bigelow in the Dead

River country. Mr. Comey published reports² of his trips and suggested a detailed route for the Trail. Unfortunately these explorations were not followed by marking of the route or by development of local interest. In fact, in the fall of 1931, the Maine section seemed so impossible of accomplishment, that the Appalachian Trail Conference officials were giving serious consideration to abandoning — with a great reluctance — the Maine link and reverting to the original proposal of having the Trail's northern terminus in the White Mountains in New Hampshire.



Basin Pond Camp. A Familiar Landmark To Katahdin Visitors.
(Photo by Charles H. Warner, Washington, D. C.)

Such a proposal would inevitably evoke a very considerable protest — even from those who could offer no effective suggestion for accomplishing the work — and before this Maine link and the unequalled grandeur of Katahdin should be severed from the Trail, the Conference Chairman commenced a comprehensive survey of the region between Katahdin and Mt. Bigelow, where Mr. Comey's explorations had ended. Months of detailed study developed a feasible route of a high scenic order. Credit for this result most properly belongs to Walter D. Greene of Sebec Lake, Broadway actor and Maine Guide. For years, in his solo travels through the Maine wilderness, Greene had anticipated the general route of the Trail from the Piscataquis River to Katahdin. During

² See *Appalachia* (Journal of the Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.), February, 1926, p. 176 and June, 1930.



An Appalachian Trail Marker

(Photo by H. C. Anderson, Washington, D. C.)

the summer of 1932, he made several trips into the wilderness to work out uncertain links in the route. Greene's disinterested services to the project deserve the heartiest commendation from every outdoor enthusiast.

The Trail traverses — with the exception of the Katahdinauguoh and The Traveler — the best mountain groups in the State. East of the Kennebec River, the Trail traverses Pleasant, Moxie Bald, Boarstone, Barren, Fourth, Third, Columbus, Chairback, Boardman Mountains and Katahdin. Baker, White Cap and Joe Mary³ Mountains are accessible by side trails. Several of these mountains have curious high-lying ponds; such as the seldom-frequented Cloud Pond on

the crest of Barren and the perhaps better known ponds on Boarstone and the East and West Chairback Ponds. The route also includes such picturesque regions as Little Wilson Gorge and Falls, Pleasant River Gulf, Cooper Brook and Nesowadnehunk⁴ Stream with Long, Yoke, Crawford, Church, Cooper, Joe Mary, Pemadumcook, Nahmakanta and Rainbow Lakes and Hebron, West Branch, Daicey and Ship⁵ (Onawa) Ponds.

³ Commonly designated as "Joe Merry," a meaningless corruption. Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorn, well known authority on matters of Maine nomenclature, states that the region drew its name from Joe Mary, a chief of the Penobscot tribe. Joe Mary's hunting grounds extended from Pemadumcook Lake beyond Potaywadjo and Joe Mary Mountains, including the three Joe Mary Lakes. Potaywadjo, "whale mountain", owes its name to the swimming feats of Joe Mary; a great swimmer, he would blow water from his mouth after being long under water, so that he was termed the "blower" or "puffer", which is the name given by the Indians to the whale.

⁴ Decision of the U. S. Geographic Board; replacing a corrupted form, "Sourdnehunk" in more common use.

⁵ The original name was Ship Pond, "so-called from an island (Schooner Island), which formerly had several trees on it, looking collectively and from a distance like the masts of a vessel" (Hubbard's GUIDE TO MOOSEHEAD LAKE AND NORTHERN MAINE, 4th ed., page 165). The name Onawa is not Indian and has no local significance. Mr. Hubbard states that it originated with Messrs. John Francis Sprague and Haynes, who re-named the pond "Onaway," finding inspiration in "Onaway, Awake, beloved" from Hiawatha, thus:
"Looking at fair Laughing Water
Sang he softly, sang in this wise
Onaway! Awake, beloved!"

The present name is thus due to the thought of Messrs. Sprague and Haynes that it would attract more interest. Legends of the burial there of an Indian maid by the name of Onawa are without foundation.

The Indian name for Ship Pond was Obernecksombeck. (See HISTORY OF THE CHADWICK SURVEY by Mrs. F. E. Eckstorn, *Sprague's Journal of Maine History*, Vol. 14, No. 2, page 80.) It was a part of the old Indian route from Piscataquis River to Moosehead Lake.

With the exception of the detailed account of the Piscataquis and Pleasant River regions, contained in L. L. Hubbard's **GUIDE TO MOOSEHEAD LAKE AND NORTHERN MAINE**, the literature of the region is non-existent.

With the final location of the route there appeared an obstacle, which bade fair to thwart the entire project. Along the route of the Trail was a barrier of a spectacular, trailless group of little known peaks — Barren, Fourth, Third, Columbus and Chairback — a 15-mile utter wilderness of spruce and fir. To carry the Trail across these peaks was beyond the scope of the volunteer labor, which had opened the Trail in other states. And so the Maine problem took on a new aspect. The New England Trail Conference — overriding an opposition, which felt that Maine should solve its own problems unaided — led the way with an appropriation for cutting the Trail over this range. The Maine Development Commission, which had endorsed the Trail project on behalf of the State Agencies, procured an equal sum. The Appalachian Trail Conference met these contributions with the paint and markers necessary to mark the trail. The trail work is now partially finished; it will be completed by the summer of 1933 and will result in approximately 32 miles of trail — extending from Blanchard village to the West Branch of Pleasant River. This distance will be marked in the standard fashion by the diamond-shaped, 4-inch galvanized iron Appalachian Trail markers, showing the Club monogram, and by blazes painted white. These are placed at right angles to the Trail and indicate the direction of travel. Two superimposed blazes or markers — the only blaze symbol adopted by the Conference — a double blaze, constitute a warning or caution sign of an obscure turn, which might otherwise be overlooked.

The detailed route developed as a result of this comprehensive survey, will appear as a chapter in the **GUIDE-BOOK⁶ TO THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN NEW ENGLAND**, now in



Another Guidepost For The Appalachian Trail Hiker.
(Photo by M. H. Avery, North Lubec, Me.)

⁶ This Guidebook to 701.7 miles of the Appalachian Trail is to be issued by the New England Trail Conference; H. P. Sisk, Secretary, 212 South St., Pittsfield, Mass. It is one of a series of four Guides to be issued for the entire Trail.

the process of publication. As the Maine section is marked and measured, the Trail data will be issued in the form of Supplements to the GUIDEBOOK. For convenience the Trail data for the 263 mile Maine section have been divided into four sections:

1. Katahdin to Blanchard (117 miles, estimated).
2. Blanchard to Dead River Village (49 miles, estimated).
3. Dead River Village to Grafton Notch (85 miles, estimated).
4. Grafton Notch to Maine-New Hampshire Line (12 miles, completed).

Sections 1 and 2 will be of interest to readers of *IN THE MAINE WOODS* as they are practically embraced by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, making the Trail accessible at Blanchard, Brownville Junction and from Stacyville or Patten. Particularly worthy of attention is the availability in this wilderness area of public accommodations in the form of "Sporting Camps", a Maine institution. Located at intervals of an easy day's journey, some 11 of these camps are found in the 117-mile section from Katahdin to Blanchard.

From Katahdin the route descends the Hunt Trail past York's Twin Pine Camps on Daicey Pond. The Penobscot River is crossed at the old dam site above the mouth of Nesowadnehunk.⁴ About 3½ miles west, the Trail turns south from the river bank to Rainbow Lake. On its south shore are located Clifford's Camps. From the outlet the Trail leads down Rainbow Lake Stream to McDougall's Camps at the head of Nahmakanta Lake. Following the shore of the Lake and Nahmakanta Stream, Potter's Antlers Camps on Lower Joe Mary Lake are reached. From Joe Mary, the Trail follows a long-used road up Cooper Brook, passing a side trail maintained by Potter, to Joe Mary Mountain, so prominent from the "lower" lakes. Past Crawford Pond and Berry's Camps on Yoke Ponds, the Trail crosses the Kokadjö automobile road and reaches the West Branch of Pleasant River at West Branch Ponds. On its shores are Chadwick's Camps. A side trail leads to the distinctive White Cap (3707 ft.). Passing Sherman's Camps on Big Lyford Pond and McLeod and Call's Camps on Little Lyford Pond with a side trail to Baker Mt. (3589 ft.), the Trail follows the age-old road down the spectacular Gulf of Pleasant River. At the "Hermitage" the Trail crosses the West Branch and reaches Long Pond. Here commences the wildest and most difficult



A Group Of Boys and Girls From A Summer Camp At Katahdin Summit.
(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)

section of the entire Trail. From York's Camps at Long Pond a fisherman's trail leads to East Chairback Pond with an approach trail from W. L. Arnold's Camps on Houston Pond and Katahdin Iron Works. Across Chairback (2219 ft.), Columbus, Third, Fourth and Barren Mountains with spectacular outlooks, the Trail descends to the Ship Pond⁵ valley near Bodfish Farm. The striking rock cone of Boarstone is the next objective. The Canadian Pacific Railroad and Maine Highway No. 105 are crossed at Bodfish Siding. Past the Forest Service Campground, the Trail leads up Little Wilson stream with its gorge and 50-foot waterfalls. Near the head of the stream the route turns south into the abandoned Greenville stage road which leads into Monson and by Wilkins' Camps on Hebron Pond to Blanchard.

Section 2 of the Trail route is less inaccessible. From Blanchard a Forest Service Trail leads across Moxie, Bald and Pleasant Pond Mountains through Carritunk Plantation to the Kennebec River. Beyond, the historic Arnold Trail leads past the Carrying Place Ponds to Dead River and to Mt. Bigelow.

Section 3 has been described by Mr. Comey.²

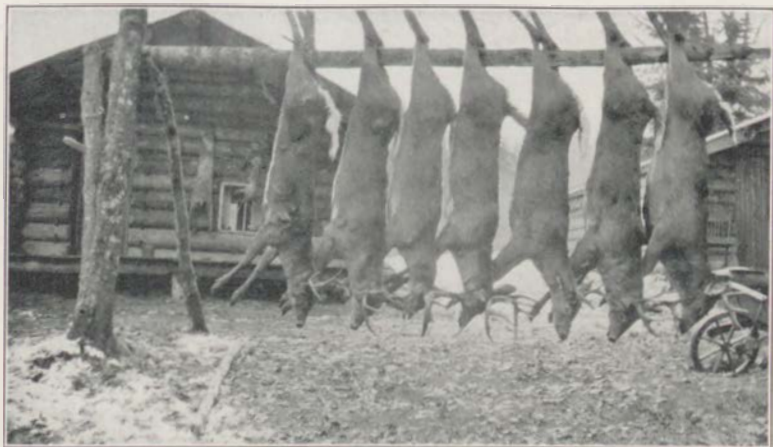
The next step in the development of the Trail in Maine will be the marking of the remainder of Section 1 from Pleasant River to Katahdin. An expedition has already been organized to complete this work in the summer of 1933. Thus the eventual completion of the entire Appalachian Trail through the finishing of the Maine link within a few years seems assured.



Whitecap, Baker Mountain (right).
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Pleasant River Falls In The Katahdin Iron Works Country.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



An Exhibit Of Some Handsome Aroostook Bucks.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

TIPS FOR THE DEER AND BEAR HUNTERS

*The Aroostook Country Offers the Best
Big Game Hunting in the Country*

BY V. E. LYNCH, ASHLAND, MAINE

AROOSTOOK is the big county of Maine with few inhabitants. It exceeds in size any of the three States in Southern New England and the news has spread to many of the big game hunters throughout the eastern part of the United States who love deer and bear hunting of the great forest primeval where deer and bear still abound as well as the fox, the fighting bobcat, ruffed grouse and other game birds.

The vast area of this wonderful playground with its miles upon miles of unbroken wilderness is the greatest and most popular of any section of our nation.

A number of sporting camps have been built in selected places far back from the beaten trail and many of these sporting camp owners have a regular chain of camps that range from 5, 10 to 20 miles back from the depot or main camps, where parties may have all the privacy of one section with their guides and hear no crack of rifles other than those of their own party.

Many of the sportsmen have their reservations made at these camps and their guides spoken for months before the open season comes and the camp owners have everything in readiness for the



Here's A Specimen Of The Big Maine Bears.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

grand start and seldom does a hunter leave an up to date camp without his trophy and without having one grand good time, the guides see to that part of it.

The men whom the sportsmen take along for guides have been brought up in these big sticks and know the game. Know the habits, ways, nature, the feeding times and places of the game they have come to hunt. These guides find it no trouble to ease a hunter up to a reasonably close standing shot at bear and deer.

There are hundreds, yes, I will say thousands of old bucks and black bear roaming the great and vast forest of Aroostook County today that have never laid eyes on a hunter or heard the crack of a rifle.

The method applied for hunting this game up here is far different from the driving method practiced

in Pennsylvania and far greater sport is derived from our method of hunting.

Here the hunter or sportsman takes his guide, goes into the forest, hunts out his game, matches his cunning and wits against those of the deer or bear and in this way the game has always more than an even break with the hunter, as both the deer and bear can travel much more quietly and their senses of hearing, seeing and smelling are more greatly developed than those of the hunter. Yet it has been proved that Maine has trained guides who can run these cunning animals a close second in wits as thousands go out of Maine annually.

These backwoods men who grow up with a rifle, axe and bunch of traps on their backs, who begin to learn the ways of the deer and the bear from the very beginning master the art of still hunting so thoroughly that they can, single-handed and alone out-general the cunning, noble, handsome old bucks and the lordly black bear.

Most readers might think that where deer are so abundant in such a vast and undisturbed wilderness where many of them have never laid eyes on a hunter that they would become very tame, but such is not the case, they are wilder if anything, due to the fact that wild cats and Canadian Lynx are continually still hunting them. The faint crack of a twig will often start a deer to going quicker and faster than a hunter cracking along making a lot of noise. Deer in the wilderness that have never before seen a man will run much quicker on seeing one than will the deer near the settlement that are from time to time seeing people during the period of close season.

In no other part of the United States where deer and bear are abundant can such marvelous hunting conditions be found.

Here we have mountains, hardwood ridges where the beech trees grow and where beechnuts are abundant when there is a good yield. These nuts are a favorite food for both the deer and the bear which explains why they spend much of their time on the ridges and mountain sides where a hunter can see them often more than 200 yards away.

There are many ravines running down from the pinnacles of mixed growth of spruce, fir and hemlock, favorite haunts of the big bucks, where a hunter can see for a long distance and many of our cedar swamps are open enough to offer good deer and bear hunting.

A sportsman following one of Maine's skilled guides for ten days or two weeks will learn more about still hunting in the ways of traveling quietly through the woods, the feeding places of the deer and bear, the time they do their feeding, when and where to find them lying down and how to look for them in cover than they could learn or dope out for themselves in a number of seasons hunting.



V. E. Lynch of Ashland, Maine, Famous Guide and Champion Bobcat Hunter.

One general rule in deer hunting is to get into your hunting grounds as early as possible in the morning while deer are still feeding as they are much easier to see and to get a shot at while they are on foot. Unless it is in the period of the deer running or mating time the most of them will be lying down by ten o'clock and if you have not gotten a shot by this time of day you must now look for them where they have gone to lie down for the largest remaining portion of the day.

Your chance now of killing a deer is greatly reduced as it is very difficult to see one and get a shot at it lying in its bed even by an expert guide as in most cases a deer will leave his bed going in high and your chances now will depend on a running shot. Very few sportsmen who get into the woods for only a few days each season ever become good enough to shoot running deer going through timber save now and then one who will accidentally score a hit.

Running deer will fool the most expert trick or target shooter. I have found that stopping a running deer going through timber, clipping off a good speed, requires a lot of practice as well as speed in getting into action.

During the many years that I have been guiding big game hunters I have guided but one whom you could call an expert shot on running deer or bear. This was a man who had spent a large portion of his life hunting big game. He used a 25 Remington auto loading, hi-power rifle and followed close at my heels with his rifle lying across his left arm while his thumb lay always on the safety and was always ready to go into action in a split seconds notice.

When I saw a deer or bear leap from a bed or feeding place making time for cover I would drop to the ground with my hands over my ears to kill the concussion; then his rifle would crack and the fleeing target would take lead.

But few people in the field become so good and those who do are mostly guides who have spent their life at the game.

As a choice of the time of day for deer and bear hunting I would rather have the first hour after day break and the last hour before dark than all the rest of the day.

I have heard much argument concerning the proper way to manage a deer when wounded. It is the idea of many to let the deer alone, let him lie down. I find this idea after many long years of experience with the deer family to be wrong absolutely, no good with the exception of deer wounded in the stomach which is usually referred to as a paunch shot.

When you learn you have made such a shot it is well to let your deer alone for two or three hours as in most cases the deer will be getting pretty sick and his end will be near. But of course if you have shot your deer near night you can not give him the required time unless you are planning on taking up his trail the next morning and then there is always the danger of heavy frost, rain or

snow which will blot out the trail and you will lose out.

When a deer has received a paunch wound and has seen the hunter and learns that he is being followed, he will head straight for the worst thicket or cedar swamp that can be found. As such places are always tracked up by many other deer and the small amount of blood that comes from a stomach wound is very hard to recognize on the reddish green moss the trail is soon lost forever and the deer dies and remains there until the bear or fox picks his bones.

Whereas in most cases if the deer had been left alone for a few hours he would have laid down and died before he reached the swamp and the guide would have had no difficulty in following him to his last resting place where, in many cases, a grand trophy awaited the sportsman.

When a deer is wounded in the hip or has a leg broken high or is wounded in any other part which is causing him to bleed freely I would advise by all means to crowd him, keep him on his feet and moving. You can easily and swiftly follow a good stream of blood and the deer will soon grow weak from loss of blood and will soon give you another chance at him. But if this deer is allowed to lie down for 10 to 15 minutes the blood will clot, plug the wound up and stop the flow of blood. As wild animals have no chance for medical or surgical aid when wounded Nature has provided this means for stopping the flow of blood. The bloody trail that you have been following will cease after your deer has been allowed to lie down for a short time and on jumping him again the bleeding will be so light that you will be unable to follow his trail and he will make for the thickets and you will lose out again. I have had this happen to me more than once.

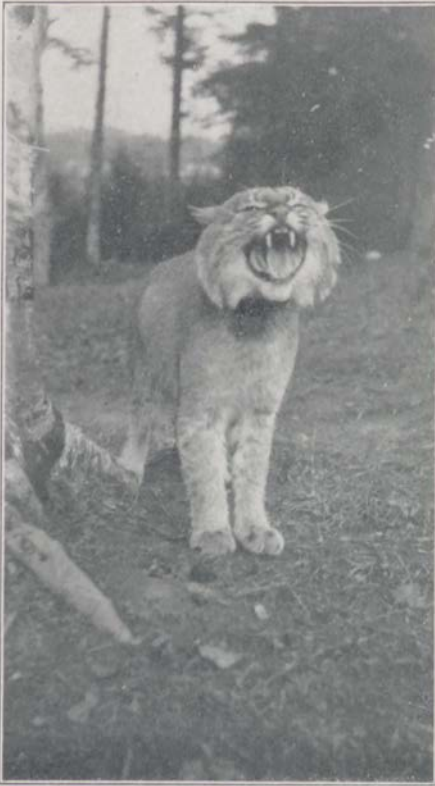
Unless you have snow and plenty of time and vitality I would advise in all cases to let the deer that has been shot in the belly alone for some time before following him up.

A paunched deer will sometimes lead you a merry chase and it will most always lead through the worst hell holes of his section. Once he gets into these thickets he will die there as the hunter will



The End Of The Hunt.

(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)



An Arrostook Bobcat Shows Its Teeth.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

never again be able to force him into the open country and will not get another shot at him until the deer is on the verge of passing out, as he will never be so sick that he will cease to watch and listen upon his back track. When he hears the hunter pushing through the thickets of dead brush or windfalls he will always run before the hunter comes in sight.

The length of time a wounded deer will live depends on what he is shot with and how he is hit. I have had deer to die within a few minutes, others I have chased the larger part of a day.

Last fall while guiding Mr. A. E. Ellinger of 92 Washington Highway, Snyder, N. Y., we had a crusty snow to hunt on which made it almost impossible to get close enough to a deer or bear to get even a long running shot but this man was

tough, game, and had the endurance of a bear.

His long experience at deer hunting under all kinds of handicap and conditions had augmented a natural instinct or gift to know the ways of the deer. To know how queer sometimes a big buck will act at running time in the way of standing until you get within a fairly close distance for a decent shot, or sometimes hearing you break through the crust will run a ways before he has seen what he is running from, then stop and stand awhile, then run back almost as fast as he had gone, to see what made the noise.

Mr. Ellinger knew that if a hunter stuck on the job there would come a time when he would have a fighting chance. He also knew that a hunter at rest could hear a deer coming at a long distance and if the deer should be traveling in the direction of the hunter would give him a good shot and thus he never became discouraged or lamented about the rotten conditions as many persons whom I have guided have done.

He never gave up hope of some big glossy buck with a great mass of antlers walking into us or standing or lying long enough to give him a good shot and at last his dreams came true. The opportunity, time and moments of great thrills came.

It happened on a cold, windy morning. The breeze through the trees helped to kill some of the noise of our foot steps in the crusty snow.

We reached the pinnacles where narrow draws run down from Spectacle Mountain into Chase Brook Bog which lies between Round Mountain and Spectacle and which is the home and hiding place of many a big buck and black bear.

With mingled feelings, hope, eagerness and expectation of getting a shot we eased down off a pinnacle very slowly and cautiously, every step scanning the little draw above, below and across to the farther side. All of a sudden I saw a great mass of horns far above us and well up on the farther side of the draw. A big buck walking leisurely down the side of the draw towards the bog or swamp, no doubt on his way to lie down for the day.

His hips were handsomely shaped and filled out with fat. His glossy coat shone and glistened in the sun light, his great mass of antlers swayed, raised and lowered as he traveled along. He was a grand sight for a hunter's eyes to rest upon. I turned to my sportsman to break the good news to him, but I found him with his rifle in his hand and turning over the safety of his bolt action Winchester, which was equipped with telescope sights, and these movements convinced that he had already seen the buck.

"Don't shoot" I whispered, "until he has reached the point where he will be nearest to us when I will stop him for you."

In another second I noticed the buck put his head to the ground while walking as though he was following the track of a doe.



With Their Bag Limit Of Ruffed Grouse After
A Successful Day's Hunting.

(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

"Sit down" I whispered quick and we both seated ourselves into the snow about the same time. "Prepare yourself for a rest between your knees and don't move a muscle. That deer is going to be 125 yards away when you must shoot unless he changes his course."

On and on came the big boy until presently he had to cross a low place in the side of the draw. Here he went out of our view and in this place something detained him for perhaps two or three minutes, which seemed like hours to me and many disastrous things were playing through my mind. Had this deer scented us? If such was the case he would leave that place on the run when he left there and it was far too long a shot to score on the run.

Another thing I feared was that he had gone up or down the little draw which might have been deep enough to put him out of our sight. But soon the spell was over. Out came that handsome rack of horns and then his body.

"Be ready Al" I whispered. "I am going to stop him for you." "Baa" I let out. The deer came to a halt with head and ears erect. In a second Al whispered "His shoulders are covered up from me by a tree in line. I will have to plug him amidship or shift my position. "Soak 'im in the belly" I instructed. "It is dangerous now for you to move."

We had snow and I was sure we could get him if he was paunched. To wait for a better shot or to shift positions might cause a get-away. Al's rifle cracked. The buck went into the air and struck out in a dead run straight away and the two other shots that were sent after him were total misses.

Al's ball had struck low, cut into the bottom of the paunch as I learned after arriving at the place where the buck stood as here and there along the deer track little dabs of half digested vegetation could be seen spattered along on the snow.

After jumping or starting him again we built a fire, sat around it and swapped yarns while we smoked up a few cigars and gave this deer two hours ahead of us which in ordinary cases would have been ample time for him to die, but such was not the case with this deer.

We took up the trail and followed it more than three miles before our deer ever once laid down. He evidently had in mind to reach the worst swamp in the country before he would take a chance on lying down and this he did.

We jumped him from the place he was lying in a dense spruce and fir thicket, which was so thick that a hunter could not see 10 feet ahead, at the very edge of Chase Brook swamp. He got out and went on, hearing us coming before we got in sight of him, then took a straight course down through the tangled cedar swamp. On and on he traveled leaving Spectacle Mountain which lay between us and Bear Mountain camp, one of my out-lying camps from which we had started that morning, farther and farther away. Now and then we would hear him get out and run without ever getting sight of him.

He was bleeding very little but a drop of blood now and then enabled me to single out his track from the thousands of other deer tracks he would come into.

The course he was holding straight away from our camp had now begun to worry me. We had no lunch other than a couple of chocolate bars and we were getting a long way from Old Dixie.

By one o'clock I was wondering if this exceptional Sportsman would be able to hold out, hang'er tough to the end and then get back to camp. As I was on the verge of talking this matter over with him the trail led us to Chase Brook Deadwater where the deer had crossed the ice, then swam the channel, which was still open, and crossed to the other side.

On coming up to the place I turned to Al and said. "The wise old devil has swum her". With a sad, sickening look at the place where the deer had crossed he scratched his head, then looked at me and asked "Could we swim that narrow channel". I was dumfounded and astonished to see this city bred man with such courage, strength, vitality and determination to follow the trail to the end.

His question was certainly a surprise to me. I admired his staying qualities and I knew just about how he felt as I realized that he thought our buck had outwitted us and made his escape and I had great sympathy for him. But I had no thought of quitting and so long as this man had called my attention to the fact we would swim 'er if absolutely necessary.

"Are you hungry?" I asked. "Hell! no" came his reply. "That is the last thing that was in my mind." "Are you tired?" I followed. "Not a bit" he replied. "Then that buck is yours if you wish to follow on, but we may have to lay out tonight for if he goes much farther we will never be able to reach our camp before night." "I would gladly lay out in order to get that deer" he said. I explained "There was- is a beaver pond a half mile below us which I believe will be frozen hard enough to hold us." And when we reached the place I found that what I had believed was correct.



A Playful Bear Cub.
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Me.)

We crossed and were soon following our wounded deer. He was now bleeding considerably. Swimming the channel had again started the blood, and it was no trouble to follow him.

After going about a mile I spied him, through a long open space, standing with his head down in a very sick condition. I pointed him out to Al, and this time he sent a ball crashing through his heart and thus ended one of the longest chases that a paunched deer ever led me. On coming up to the handsome, noble old giant Al grabbed the great antlered head, turned it upright and began to count the points aloud and didn't stop until he had reached 12: then said as he straightened up "That is the finest head I ever turned over." He then stuck out his hand saying "Put her there old Top."

Out there in the great and vast wilderness miles and miles from civilization and a long way from camp while the sun hung low in the west the hands of two happy hunters clasped. For a few minutes Al could say nothing but presently his speech returned. "I'll remember this day to the end of my life and the guide who took me to the end of the big devil's trail." And deep in my memory remain the words of praise Al gave me and the fine things he said to me while we stood out there alone in the wilderness. From the pressure that was put on my hand and the look in the man's eyes doing the talking I know he meant what he was saying and I thanked him.

As I gazed off to Spectacle Mountain in the distance from which a bad stretch of swamp separated us I said: "At the south end of that mountain, Al, I have a camp and if we can cross that hell hole of a swamp before dark overtakes us we can make 'er. One of my hunting parties left there a few days ago and no doubt there was some grub left. "That sounds good" replied Al.

I quickly dressed out the deer and we hung him up. Then we headed for the swamp and got across before dark.

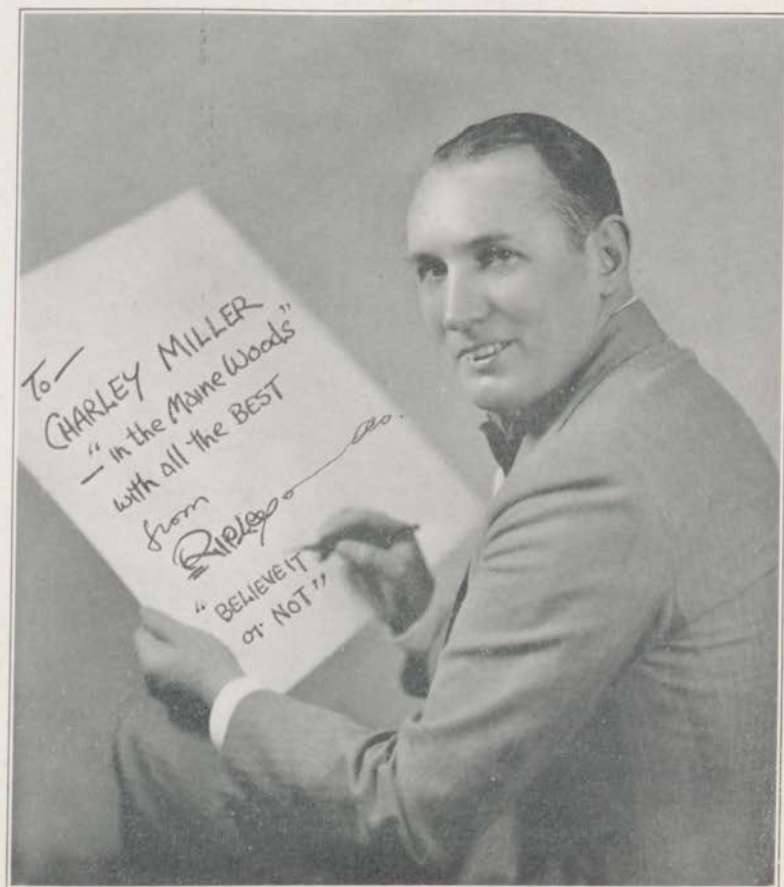
The moon was coming up by the time we reached the south part of the mountain and I had no trouble in working my way across the narrow swamp from the mountain to my camp on the lake shore where we found grub and here we spent a comfortable night.

It took me all the next day to get the buck to the camp at Spectacle where the tote team could pick it up.

This sporting life is sometimes checkered but never dull.



Trout Fishing In Dyer Brook Near Island Falls.
(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)



* * * * *

THE WOODS FOR CONTENTMENT

Seated around the glowing camp fire, we watch the shadows slowly deepen until darkness comes and a wonderful sensation of drowsiness steals over us. We go to our tents, tumble into our soft fragrant beds, and sleep soundly until the bright morning sun awakens us to a realization that we have ahead of us another glorious day in these big wonderful woods.

Regardless of where we go in Maine, the moment we leave the train or automobile, there comes over us a wonderful sense of rest and all cares are left behind. Under bright blue skies, we look upon the green velvet carpet of trees while the sun shines brightly upon us, and we forget the life of the city with its constant hurry and strain, and relax in perfect contentment. — Dr. Charles M. Whitney.



York's Camps At Long Pond.
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



York's Buckboard Finding A New Road Across The Slide.
(Photo by F. B. Hyde, Washington, D. C.)

THE STORM THAT SHOOK KATAHDIN

*A Graphic Story of the Ravages
by Rampant Waterways*

By FREDERIC BULKELEY HYDE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEN I mention the storm of 1932, I do not allude to the political hurricane. Everybody knows about that. I mean the *real* storm that hit Northern Maine, — and by jimminy, how it did change the face of Nature in the Katahdin country! That's what I'm trying to tell you; that's why I ask you, — "Have you heard about the storm?"

Well, it was a bear! It wasn't one of those gentle summer showers that steal across the pond and then you go out and find the trout rise as tho' they had never had a thing to eat. It wasn't like that by a jug-full. All you can say for it is that it was a tropical hurricane off its course, that's all. And didn't it select a marvelous place in which to tear things loose? I'll say it did, for Ol' Katahdin, since days of glaciers, has stood his ground

against a million storms without turning a whisker and so did all his children all about him — that is, except OJI, for a few years back OJI did slip a little and shed a few trees when the old slide let go again.

Anyone who has enjoyed a comfortable siesta on an afternoon curled up in a chair on one of the verandas at York's camp on Daicey Pond, and gazed dreamily across the water with its mirrored reflection of Ol' Man Katahdin, must have thought the same thing as you have; — "These everlasting mountains don't change



Mount OJI, One Of The Katahdin Range, With Its New and Great Slides.

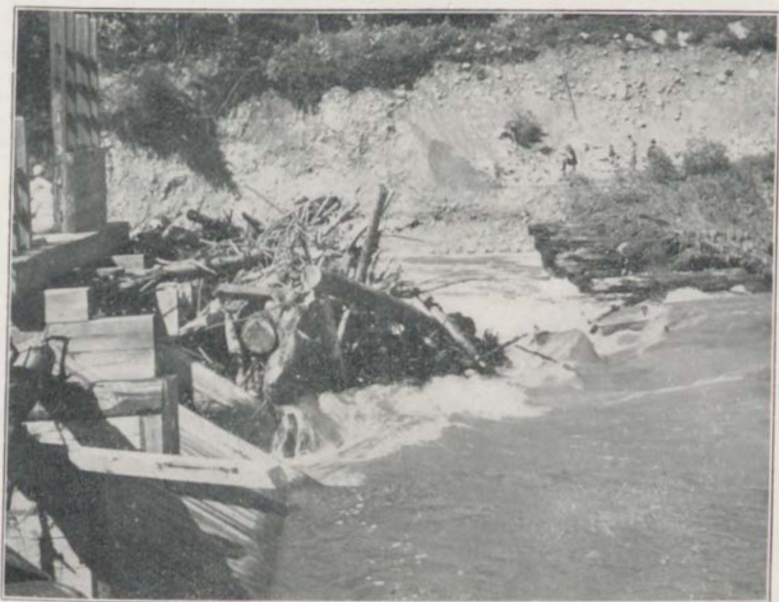
(Photo by F. B. Hyde, Washington, D. C.)

much, do they?" and there wasn't any answer, for they hadn't. Take a look now. Sure. That's Ol' Katy. But what's wrong with this one? Mt. Everett, the one someone thought looked like Everett York layin' down with his belt all pulled in. And OJI?

Maybe you never noticed the little gilt and glass thing hangin' up in the office at York's Camps. That's a barometer. The black hand moves and the gilt one just tells you where the black hand was yesterday and then you look at the wind's direction and tell the other fellow he'd better not go to Lost Pond for it's going to rain and anyhow the fish won't bite for the barometer has gone down and that isn't so good and he asks you, "Why?" and you say the barometer says so, — and so he goes and gets a lot of fish and it's a beautiful day after all. Nix. You aren't the only one that gadget has fooled some time, and most of the time, but when the

storm really comes you can always have a good alibi by saying, "Did you see how low the barometer went yesterday?" and he says, "No."

Early in the morning of September 16, 1932, that old black hand started on its downward course and by noon it rained hard and fast. By night it was a howling gale with rain hitting the sides of the cabins in streaks and spraying in all over the place. Trees cracked and snapped in the surrounding forest and nobody slept much for the shingles on the roofs and the tar paper rattled some,



The West End Of The Toll Dam Where Raging Sourdnhunk Broke Through and Washed Away Thousands Of Cubic Yards Of Earth Together With The End Of The Dam.

(Photo by F. B. Hyde, Washington, D. C.)

and then some more. And that rain fell, or tried to, but it kept hitting the camps like bullets out of a gun. By morning the pond had risen much over a foot. Someone looked at that black hand, it having gone down a whole inch, and said, "We've had a storm" — "Sure we had," said I, "That's what them instruments is for, ain't they?"

And then at daylight it got real calm. No wind, no rain, for just about half an hour. And then the wind came in, all changed in its direction, and didn't it rain! Only for about five hours, but when we measured it in an old boat that was right side up, it had rained 12 inches in less than twenty-four hours. And you should have seen that barometer go up! You could see the hand move. It almost bent itself trying to get back to "Fair." Then the

clouds broke away and someone rushed into the office and shouted, "Get out and take a look at them mountains!"

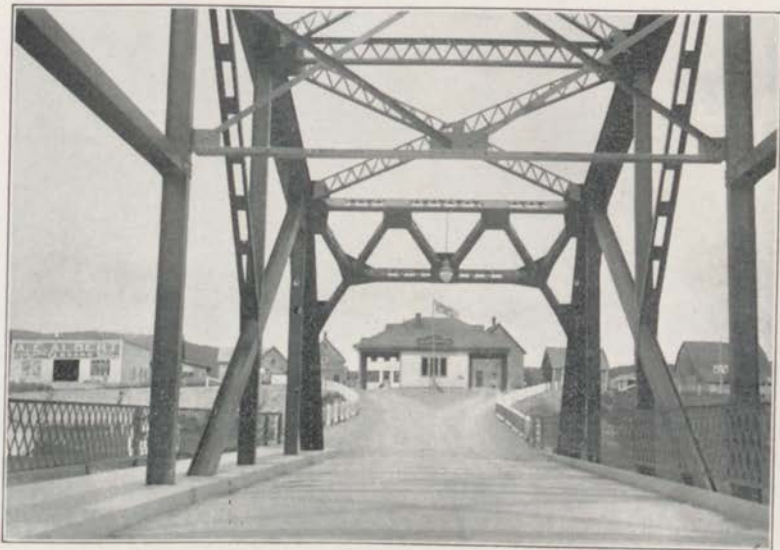
By golly! You should have seen those slides! Down the middle of Mt. Everett was a slide of three big ones that started on the top and ran down until they joined at the bottom. On OJI the old one was twice as large and had two tails and on each side of it were two more great big ones that also started at the ridge of the mountain and tore all the way down. One was just as if you had drawn a big knife down and cut a deep gash about a mile long, straight as a string. The other was a huge affair and as it came down it ripped into a shoulder of the mountain and then sheered off into the valley, plowing the forest for nearly a mile.

But that wasn't all. Someone came down the tote road to bring first aid to the telephone line and brought a tale of devastation unbelievable. All the way up the valley between Double Top and the Western slope of the Katahdin range were plenty of slides, big ones too, that swept right down over the tote road to a depth of forty to fifty feet, and continuing on their destructive way, piled hugh boulders up right into Sourdnahunk Stream. At one place on Double Top an entire shoulder of the mountain fell into the valley. The great slide of a generation ago on Mt. Coe started again and ripped things up terribly, rushing over the road a quarter of a mile wide. Roaring brook was wiped off the map and its beautiful falls, taking the impact of three conjoined slides, was reduced to a mass of boulders three hundred feet wide. The titanic forces of nature had left their wreckage and the demonstration was as impressive as perfect!

Then there was a flood and Sourdnahunk stream broke loose. It rose above its normal level over twelve feet and surged through the forest, over the road, into fields, backed up into the ponds and carrying away the Toll Dam, rushed to the West Branch, cutting new channels and raising hell generally.

But here is the strangest part of the story. After the waters of Sourdnahunk stream had subsided and things were once more normal, the trout in the stream were bigger and better! Laugh that off! It is a fact indisputable, that many of the trout caught were from one to two pounds in weight and sixteen to eighteen inches in length! And that's good news for you stream fishermen.

You bet you'll get an eye-full next year when you come back to Twin Pines and settle down for your summer in the glorious woods of Maine! Plenty. And when you come in to the "End of the Road" you'll find Vesta and Everett York in their new camp where you may spend the night or longer if you wish, and Everett will prove to you he is very much alive! Then he will come out to bid you goodbye as you go along to Twin Pine Camps (which, by the way is now being run and managed splendidly by Earle and Marabelle York), and as the old buck-board is just starting, Everett will seem to remember something and ask, "Have you heard about the storm?" "No?" Well it was a dark and stormy night . . . and the grinding wheels of the buck-board finish the sentence.



Looking Into Canada From The United States Across The International Bridge At Fort Kent, Me.

(Photo by S. S. Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

AROOSTOOK FAMOUS

POTATO LAND

*The Great Agricultural County
Which Holds the Nation's Record*

GREAT as is the fame of Aroostook country from the recreation point of view and rich as it is in natural beauties and attractions for the vacationist, the hunter, the canoeist and the fisherman, Aroostook is equally renowned as the greatest potato-producing section in the country. The Aroostook potato crop is about 90 per cent of the total potato crop for the State of Maine. The Maine crop for 1932 is estimated at 39,150,000 bushels which, although somewhat smaller than the previous year due to general conditions affecting business and agriculture, indicates the vast area of the Aroostook potato fields. To further emphasize the magnitude of the Aroostook crop, bearing in mind that Aroostook produces the entire total for Maine except for about 10 per cent, the comparative carload shipments are interesting. For the season of 1931-32, Maine potato shipments totalled 53,168 carloads. Second to Maine for this period came Idaho with 25,916 carloads, while Minnesota was third with 19,197. These figures show that Aroostook county still maintains its record by a big margin for shipping more carloads of potatoes than any one other state outside of Maine.

The remarkable growth of the potato industry in Aroostook county is shown by the steady increase in acreage. In 1910 there were 75,000 acres of potato fields in Aroostook and this number is steadily increasing, the figures for 1931 being 163,000 acres.

The entire land area of Aroostook county is about equal to that of the state of New Jersey. The amount of land in farms is about one-fourth greater than the land area of the state of Rhode Island. The production of a large portion of Aroostook potatoes is concentrated in an area along the eastern boundary of the county where very intensive methods are followed and high production per acre secured.

Added to the interest which the great potato farms always arouses, no more beautiful or scenic agricultural district is to be found than will be experienced in a drive through Aroostook County during the growing season, more especially in the month of August. Green fields of potatoes, yellow fields of grain ready for harvest, and a rolling topography present a beautiful picture. Fine highways add greatly to the pleasure of such a trip.

As Aroostook has its important agricultural side so, too, its industrial development should not go unnoticed in this publication even though it is intended primarily as a vacation handbook. Among the big industries in the Aroostook country is the Great Northern Paper Company's plant at Millinocket, one of the largest newsprint plants in the United States. At Madawaska, far up on the St. John River, the Fraser Companies, Ltd., have constructed a mammoth paper mill which produces newsprint, book papers, etc. The total annual production of paper in the Bangor & Aroostook territory is 325,000 tons annually and is steadily increasing.

In various localities on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad are wood-working mills and the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, itself, has an important industry in its repair shops at Derby which have been greatly enlarged and in which the most modern type of machinery has been installed. The shop work has reached the degree of efficiency that since 1923 the Bangor & Aroostook has built all its own freight cars at its new shops. More than 1000 cars have been built and additional new cars are being turned out weekly.

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company not only believes in Northern Maine but in the whole territory it serves and in the splendid future that lies ahead; it is a part of that territory and seeks to render a transportation service which will aid in making the future prosperous for all. It will be the continued purpose of the directors and officials of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad to render the highest grade of service to the public it serves, to assist and care for, in every proper manner its employees who have always proved ready to give the best that is in them in carrying out their daily tasks, and to care for, to the best of their ability, the interests of their stockholders.

Aroostook County's progress and the development of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad continues to provide convincing evidence of New England's steady advance.



What Will The Harvest Be? This Is One Of The Beautiful Aroostook Potato Fields
Which Greets The Visitor To The Garden Spot Of Maine In Midsummer.

Round Trip Summer Excursion Fares from New York, Boston and Portland

To Points on and via The Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.

FOR SEASON OF 1933

TO AND RETURN	FROM		
	New York All Rail via Boston Portland and Nor. Maine Junction	Boston Via Portland and Nor. Maine Jct.	Portland Via Nor. Maine Jct.
South Sebec (Sebec Lake).....	\$31.30	\$17.50	\$10.95
Dover-Foxcroft (Sebec Lake).....	31.95	18.15	11.60
Guilford (Sebec Lake).....	32.65	18.85	12.30
Monson.....	33.99	20.19	13.64
Blanchard.....	33.85	20.05	13.50
Shirley.....	34.45	20.65	14.10
Greenville (Moosehead Lake).....	35.05	21.25	14.70
Lily Bay			
Deer Island			
Mt. Kineo House	Purchase tickets to Greenville, Me.		
North East Curry			
North West Curry			
Moosehead.....	35.85	22.05	15.50
Jackman.....	37.55	23.75	17.20
Holeb.....	38.25	24.15	17.90
Megantic.....	40.10	26.30	19.75
Lowelltown.....	38.95	25.15	18.60
Derby.....	30.80	17.00	10.45
Brownville.....	31.20	17.40	10.85
Brownville Junction.....	31.35	17.55	11.20
Onawa (via Brownville Jct.).....	32.65	18.85	12.30
Schoodic (Schoodic Lake).....	32.00	18.20	11.65
West Schoois.....	32.60	18.80	12.25
Norcross (Twin Lakes).....	33.20	19.40	12.85
Millinocket.....	33.60	19.80	13.25
Grindstone.....	34.25	20.45	13.90
Stacyville.....	35.05	21.25	14.70
Sherman.....	35.35	21.55	15.00
Patten.....	35.95	22.15	15.60
Island Falls.....	36.10	22.30	15.75
Oakfield.....	36.75	22.95	16.40
Howe Brook.....	38.15	24.35	17.80
Masardis (Oxbow).....	39.65	25.85	19.30
Ashland.....	40.50	26.70	20.15
Portage.....	41.50	27.70	21.15
Winterville (St. Froid Lake).....	42.95	29.15	22.60
Eagle Lake.....	43.55	29.75	23.20
Fort Kent.....	45.05	31.25	24.70
Houlton.....	38.00	24.20	17.65
Monticello.....	38.90	25.10	18.55
Bridgewater.....	39.70	25.90	19.35
Robinson.....	39.95	26.15	19.60
Mars Hill.....	40.20	26.40	19.85
Fort Fairfield.....	42.05	28.25	21.70
Presque Isle.....	41.30	27.50	20.95
Caribou.....	42.35	28.55	22.00
New Sweden.....	43.00	29.20	22.65
Stockholm (Square Lake).....	43.55	29.75	23.20
Van Buren.....	44.75	30.95	24.40
Madawaska.....	46.50	32.70	26.15
Edmundston, N. B. Purchase to Madawaska, Me., via Bangor and Aroostook R. R.			
St. Leonard, N. B. Purchase to Van Buren, Me., via Bangor and Aroostook R. R.			

Tickets will be on sale May 15 to September 30; final return limit October 31 of year sold. Additional dates of sale to FISHING RESORTS May 1 to May 14, inclusive; final return limit thirty days from date of sale. Additional dates of sale to HUNTING RESORTS October 1 to December 10; final return limit thirty days from date of sale.

Fares shown from New York are via direct rail lines via Boston and do not include transfer through Boston.

Stop-overs will be allowed within the final limit of ticket at intermediate points on going and return trip on notice to the conductor.

Note. Through Sleeping Car from Boston to Van Buren, Me., every night except Saturday.

BIG GAME RECORD

Season of 1932

125

STATIONS	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			TOTAL		
	DEER	(b) MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(b) MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(b) MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(b) MOOSE	BEAR
Hudson.....				18			21			39		
Bradford.....				16		1	20			36		1
Milo.....				73			32			105		
Brownville.....				56			33			89		
Norcross.....				15		1	6			21		1
Millinocket.....				43		1				43		1
Grindstone.....				25			13			38		
Island Falls.....	38			75		2				113		2
Houlton.....	22			72						94		1
Monticello.....	7		2	16		1				23		3
Caribou.....	10			56						66		
Stockholm.....	14			70		1				84		1
Greenville.....				273			137			410		
Patten.....				184		3	59		1	243		4
Smyrna Mills.....	22		2	88						110		2
Masardis.....	31			199						230		
Squa Pan.....	17			20						37		
Ashland.....	64		5	176		5				240		10
Portage.....	56		4	108		2				164		6
Eagle Lake.....	8		1	2						10		1
Fort Kent.....	33			111						144		
Other Stations.....	5			95		6	32			132		6
Totals.....	327		15	1791		23	353		1	2471		39
Total, 1895.....	669	53		501	21		411	38		1581	112	
" 1896.....	1029	79		718	19		498	35		2245	133	
" 1897.....	1246	55		1023	37		671	47		2940	139	
" 1898.....	1348	71		1347	77		682	54		3377	202	
" 1899.....	1433	80		1960	63		363	23		3756	166	
" 1900.....	1298	83		1516	63		565	64		3379	210	
" 1901.....	1331	99		1905	97		646	63		3882	259	
" 1902.....	1469	68		2192	110		834	66		4495	244	
" 1903.....	1350	79		1758	106		678	47		3786	232	
" 1904.....	1088	62		1813	101		637	59		3558	222	
" 1905.....	1538	81	15	2187	87	15	909	39	8	4634	207	38
" 1906.....	838	65	9	1678	90	3	861	43	5	3377	198	17
" 1907.....	678	56	14	1559	92	17	916	107	28	3153	255	59
" 1908.....	1111	44	6	1992	68	5	412	7		3515	119	11
" 1909.....	683	43	13	1652	62	17	931	70	14	3266	175	44
" 1910.....	1225	56	2	2216	48	2	1165	89	9	4606	193	13
" 1911.....	622	38	12	1572	35	10	831	115	20	3025	188	42
" 1912.....	543	15	18	1680	25	13	861	57	35	3093	97	66
" 1913.....	376		5	1452	26	4	805	32	1	2633	58	10
" 1914.....	364		10	1614	25	27	569	29	8	2547	54	45
" 1915.....	530		23	1358		13	708		5	2596		41
" 1916.....	380		3	1614		1	702		1	2696		5
" 1917.....	449		9	1325		11	778		2	2552		22
" 1918.....	246		3	797		2	472		1	1515		6
" 1919.....	†344	†	7	†1609	†23	5				†1953	†23	12
" 1920.....	†390	†	6	†2128	†19	14				†2518	†19	20
" 1921.....	†431	**	4	†2385	**	2				†2816	**	6
" 1922.....	†494	**	5	†1595	**	11				†2089	**	16
" 1923.....	†187	**	1	†1113	**	4				†1300	**	5
" 1924.....	†367		6	†1294		20				†1661		26
" 1925.....	†281		10	†1020		24				†1301		34
" 1926.....	†499		11	†1199		9				†1698		20
" 1927.....	†455		19	†1251	a17	33				†1706	a17	52
" 1928.....	†379	(b) 12		†1022	(b) 6					†1401	(b) 18	
" 1929.....	†560	(c) 9		†1304	c15	16				†1864	c15	25
" 1930.....	†722	(d) 8		†1517	(d) 7					†2239	(d) 15	
" 1931.....	310	(d) 4		1667	(d) 9		392	(d)		2369	(d) 13	

The game shown as shipped in **December** prior to 1919 includes that killed in open season and shipped by special permit after the season closed, or left with a taxidermist to be mounted. The above statement compiled from records kept by station agents.

* Closed time on Moose until November 1, 1919.

** Closed time on Moose until July 9, 1925.

† Open season on Deer, October 1 to November 30, inclusive.

‡ Open season on Moose, last ten days in November, 1920.

• Open season on Deer, October 16 to November 30, inclusive.

(a) Open season on Moose (Bull), 1927 only, November 21 to 26, inclusive.

(b) Closed time on Moose in 1928.

(c) Open season on Moose (Bull), 1929, November 25 to November 30, inclusive.

(d) Closed time on Moose.

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is the title of a new booklet published by the

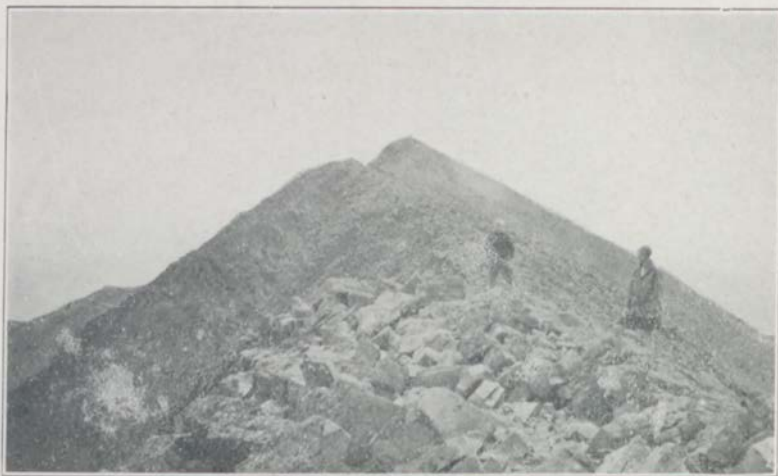
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It carries pictures of and detailed information about the leading hotels, camps, farms and other places that cater to tourist and vacation patronage.

A copy will be sent you if you will write

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Salmon, Trout, Togue
Right in front of the Hotel

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Sporty nine hole golf course on premises, Tennis,
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In the heart of the big woods, with its glorious invigorating pine scented air, and at the end of your day every comfort and convenience. Delicious food, that you'll enjoy. The freshest of vegetables, eggs, milk, cream from our own farm. Delightful cheery rooms, with or without private bath. Clean soft sleep inducing beds, you'll be truly comfortable. Log cabins with bathroom, hot and cold water, accommodating two or more guests are also available. Afternoon tea served free during July and August. Music every afternoon and evening.

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Greenville Junction, Maine



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One of the best lakes in this vicinity for trout and landlocked salmon. Clean, dry, wholesome log cabins for each party nestled amid stately evergreens in the heart of Maine's most picturesque region. Accommodations for 40 people.

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Catering to those who like the out-door life and a real vacation with home comforts and a good table. Cabins with baths or without. Easy to get to and yet in the wilds of Maine. We meet all trains when notified. Through highway for motorists, excellent garage facilities adjacent to camp.

Send now for complete details, rates, reservations, booklets, and references

G. F. ROOT

Upper Shin Lake

PATTEN, MAINE





KATAHDIN VIEW CAMPS

On West Branch of Penobscot

VACATION DELIGHTS

FISHING. Togue, Pickerel and Perch in Debsconeag Deadwater. Fly fishing entire season for Trout and Salmon. **HUNTING.** Deer, Bear and Partridge. **RECREATION.** Canoeing, Woods Tramps, Mountain Climbing. **BRANCH CAMPS.** At Foss, Knowlton and First Debsconeag Lakes.

Home camps midway between Pockwockamus and Debsconeag Falls. Reached from Norcross, 12 miles by steamer, 8 miles by canoe. Also reached by automobile from Millinocket. By previous arrangement parties will be met at Ripogenus Dam and transported to our camps. Individual Cabins with open fireplaces. Fresh vegetables, milk, eggs and berries in season.

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Big Machias Lake Camps

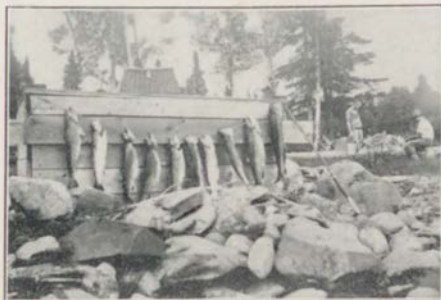
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On the very head waters of Big Machias and Fish River

Big Machias
Lake
Clayton Lake
Pratt Lake
Rowe Lake

252 sq. miles
of Maine's
virgin forests.

Moose, Deer,
Bear, Duck,
and Partridge
shooting.



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Canoeing, bathing and hiking. The best of fly fishing for trout.

Twenty-one single and double cabins, all furnished.

Good guides, good cooks, good canoes.

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CAMP GREENLEAF

Sugar Island
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Ten log cabins, with open fires, running water, lavatories and flush toilets, some have bath, situated on Island which is six miles long and three miles wide, with good trails. Bathing and tennis. Mail boat daily except Sunday, connecting with trains at Greenville Junction. Post office and long distance phone at camp. Noted for its togue, trout and salmon fishing. Partridge, deer and bear hunting in season. Motor boats, row boats and canoes for hire. Excellent cuisine. Fresh Vegetables. Milk and Cream from tested cows. Hay Fever unknown.

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CORO-NOLEUM General Disinfectant and Fly Repellent
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Famed all over the East for the best salmon and trout fishing and deer hunting

Modern Camps : Superior Dining Room
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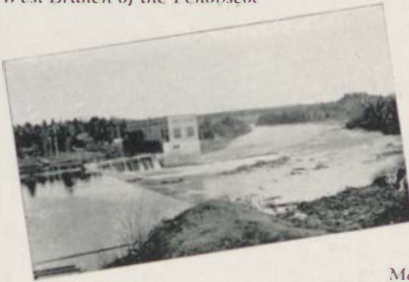
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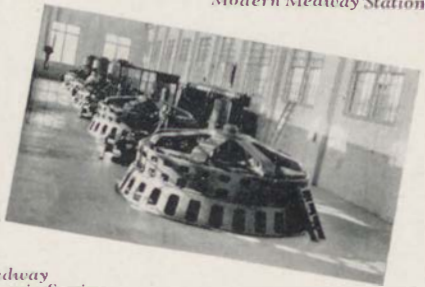
GUERETTE, ME., after May 1

HOULTON, ME., after Nov. 30

*Looking Downstream on
West Branch of the Penobscot*



*Inside View of the
Modern Medway Station*



*Medway
Hydro-Electric Station*

Medway Station is one of the eight

ALL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS
of the Bangor Hydro-Electric Company that are serving

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*Little Lyford Pond
Camps*

guarantee you your limit of trout. We have both fly and bait fishing in our ponds and stream.

Good food, fresh vegetables, milk and eggs. Individual cabins, with comfortable beds, main dining room.

Booklet and references upon request.

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Shortly after the Civil War, the famous iron impregnated waters of the Chairback region were discovered. On the most important lake of this wonderful section of Maine are situated

Long Pond Camps

Ten cozy log cabins set at the edge of a lake that abounds with square-tailed trout and salmon. For the hunter, this section always furnishes the limit in thrills and kills of moose and deer. For the health-seeker, Long Pond Camps are ideal. To fully appreciate all this send a postal today for the interesting booklet describing these features.

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This Shoe Makes

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Does the work while the
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*In use on the Bangor & Aroostook
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Twin Pine Camps, on Daicey Pond, offer in abundance all the attractions of the Maine woods—Magnificent scenery with the ever-changing view of Mt. Katahdin, easily ascended from these nearest located camps, fishing in the far-famed Sourdnhunk Stream and other waters, and hunting in the greatest game

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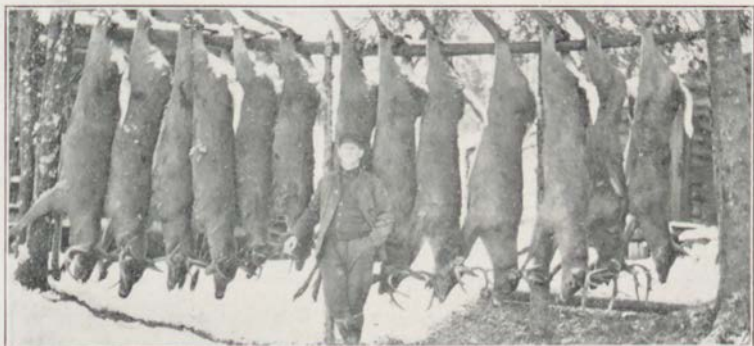
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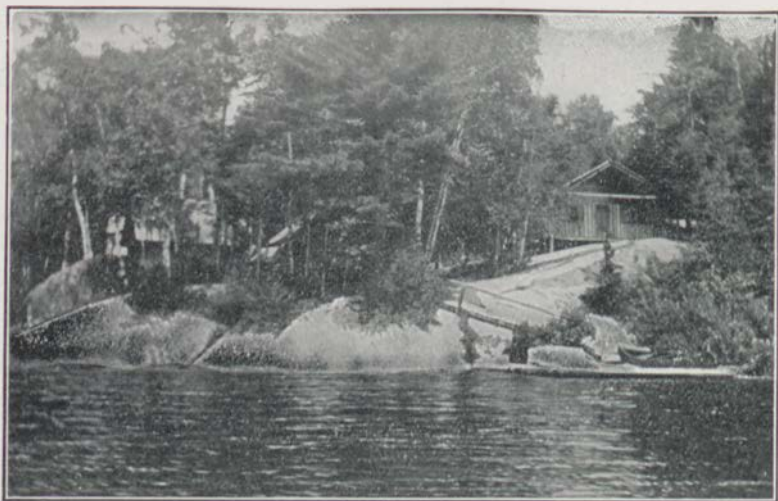
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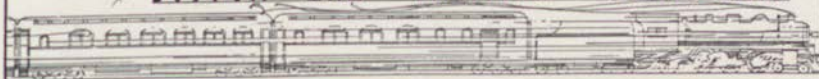
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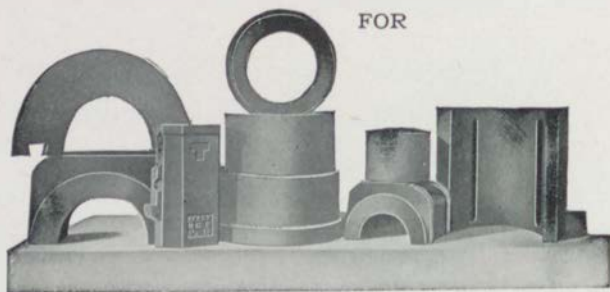
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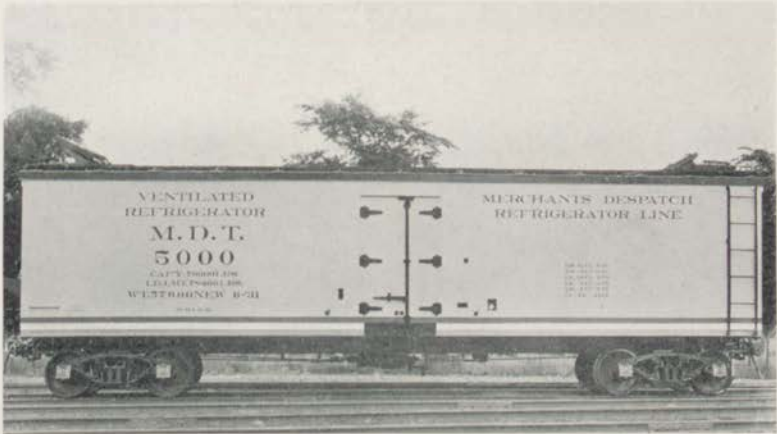
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Presque Isle.....Me.	7.00 A.M. (first day)	7.00 A.M. (second day)
Fort Fairfield.....Me.	10.00 A.M. (first day)	10.00 A.M. (second day)
Caribou.....Me.	8.10 A.M. (first day)	8.10 A.M. (second day)
Van Buren.....Me.	1.00 P.M. (first day)	1.00 P.M. (second day)
Washburn.....Me.	11.00 A.M. (first day)	11.00 A.M. (second day)
Fort Kent.....Me.	1.00 P.M. (first day)	1.00 P.M. (second day)

Under this schedule freight due on Sundays or Holidays at destinations mentioned will be due for delivery the following working day at hours specified.

Insert routing on your orders and instruct your shipping clerk to observe instructions as follows in every case:

SHIP VIA BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK RAILROAD

The General Freight Department, Bangor, Me. will be glad to furnish information and rates.

Houlton Trust Company

HOULTON, MAINE

AROOSTOOK TRUST COMPANY

Caribou, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, Maine

Capital Stock	- - -	\$125,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		200,000.00

Located in the town from which is shipped annually more carload lots of white potatoes than from any other one town in the United States or Canada, and in the county that produces more than double the yield of potatoes per acre than the average of the rest of the entire United States.

GUILFORD TRUST COMPANY

GUILFORD, GREENVILLE and JACKMAN, MAINE

Capital, \$100,000.00	Undivided Profits, \$340,000.00
Surplus, \$100,000.00	Deposits, \$2,300,000.00

General Banking Business and Safe Deposit Vaults

MARS HILL TRUST COMPANY

MARS HILL, MAINE

H. O. HUSSEY, President

General Banking Business

C. A. NUTTER, Treasurer

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

FORT KENT, MAINE

Capital	- - - - -	\$65,000.00
Surplus	- - - - -	60,000.00

DEPARTMENTS

Commercial

Savings

Trust

ASHLAND TRUST COMPANY

ASHLAND, MAINE

Capital	- - - - -	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits	- - - - -	\$120,000.00

4 per cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CRAMP your feet with small shoes
and you cripple your body. Cramp
your life with small debts and you
cripple your opportunities.

CARIBOU NATIONAL BANK
Caribou - - Maine

Presque Isle National Bank

PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE

Safety — Service — Satisfaction

We pay 4% on Saving Accounts. We pay 2% on Check Accounts.

Assets Over Three Million Dollars

C. A. WEICK, President
W. M. SEELEY, Cashier

A. P. SEAVEY, Asst. Cashier
P. R. WINSLOW, Asst. Cashier

FORT FAIRFIELD NATIONAL BANK

FORT FAIRFIELD - MAINE

CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....\$266,000

Located in the town nearest the famous TOBIQUE hunting
and fishing territory. Sportsmen are always welcome to
call or write us for information regarding this country.

T. E. HACKER, *Treas.*

C. A. POWERS, *Vice-Pres.*
F. S. KILBURN, *Cashier*

VAN BUREN TRUST COMPANY

VAN BUREN, MAINE

General Banking Business

FLORENT SANFACON,
President

L. Y. VIOLETTE,
Vice-President and Treasurer

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOULTON, MAINE

Capital	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	185,000.00

OFFICERS

C. H. PIERCE, *President*

R. F. WARD, *Cashier*

MILLINOCKET TRUST CO. MILLINOCKET, MAINE



Capital	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	230,000.00

Capital \$100,000.

Surplus \$50,000.

WASHBURN TRUST COMPANY WASHBURN, MAINE

Andrew J. Beck, Pres.

Laurel W. Thompson, Treas.

Geo. R. Umphrey, Vice-Pres.

Lucy B. Day, Asst. Treas.

Owen K. Story, Sec.

Washburn is located in the center of Aroostook County, where the world's finest quality Seed and Table Stock potatoes are grown.

Write us for information.

CAPITAL STOCK \$55,000.00

KATAHDIN TRUST COMPANY PATTEN and ISLAND FALLS, MAINE

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

H. C. ROWE, *President*

G. W. YORK, *Vice-President*

G. W. GOODRICH, *Treasurer*

RAY R. STEVENS, *Manager, Island Falls Branch*

Hutchinson Coal Co.

of FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA



*Miners and
Shippers of*

Highest Grade West Virginia
and Pennsylvania

COALS

for all purposes



George C. Grolock

Vice President

12 South Twelfth St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

L. L. Field

Manager

12 South Twelfth St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

J. L. Finkenbiner

Vice President

Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio

