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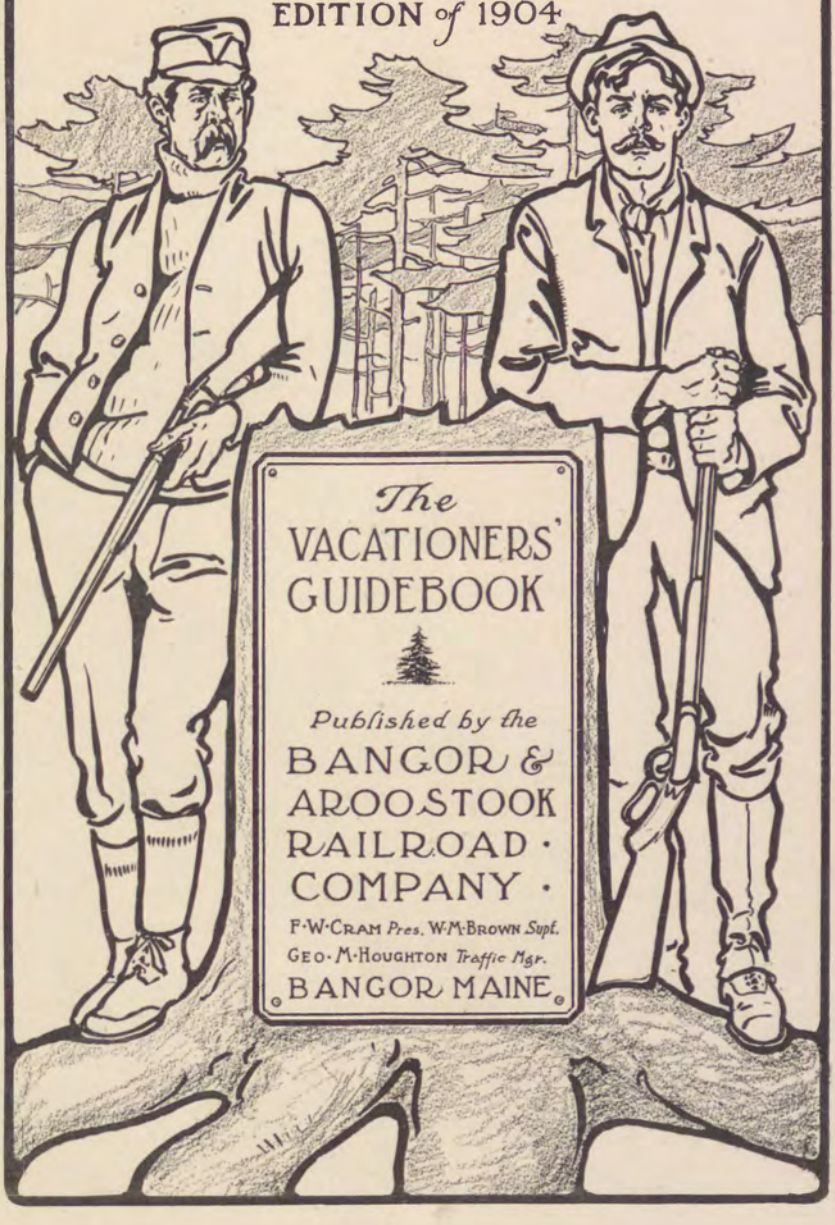
IN·THE·MAINE·WOODS

1904

PUBLISHED BY
THE BANGOR & AROOSTOOK
RAILROAD COMPANY

IN·THE·MAINE·WOODS

EDITION *of* 1904



The
VACATIONERS'
GUIDEBOOK

Published by the
BANGOR &
AROOSTOOK
RAILROAD·
COMPANY·

F·W·CRAM *Pres.* W·M·BROWN *Supt.*
GEO·M·HOUGHTON *Traffic Mgr.*
BANGOR MAINE

"IN THE MAINE WOODS."

Written and arranged by FRED H. CLIFFORD, Bangor, Maine.

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A copy of this book will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents by

C. C. BROWN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent,

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

Bangor, Maine.

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A Trip to the Great Forest.

WHEN early man went off on a vacation he invariably "took to the woods"—because he had no other place to go to. He hunted, he fished, he roamed the forests with such delight as can come only to a true lover of the woods; and it is possible that, "just for fun," he may have worked a log into the waters of some winding stream and, sitting astride of it, have been borne along with the gliding current, enthusing all the while over the sylvan splendors which spread out in panoramic magnificence on every side.

Today, the vacationist "takes to the woods" from choice; and if his route leads him into the depths of the great Maine forests where the woods are well-nigh primeval and where the lakes and rivers and lesser waterways lave the same shores they have known for centuries, then his cup of joy becomes filled to the very brim.

In the Maine woods! What an alluring picture these words set before the mind's eye! There is a striking continuousness of forest, broken only by the narrow intervals of the rivers, the silvered

bosoms of the lakes and streams, and the bare tops of the grim old mountains. The whole country presents an intricacy of wilderness, an aspect of forest sternness and savagery that makes one almost stand in awe of it; and yet there are the silent, peaceful glens, the charming lake prospects and the distant forest vistas as seen from the hills, which are mild and mollifying in no small degree.

The very fact that this is a land of many moods and varied temperaments makes it all the more attractive to the visitor from "the states." There can be no monotony in life where all nature, the woods, the waters and the very heavens proffer their sweetest

"The Very Best of Hunting."

charms to all comers, and where each succeeding day brings something new to look upon, new courses to pursue, and fresh delights in all the wildwood pastimes.

You must not think, though, that it is scenery alone which makes Maine's immense north region the most-sought vacation country in all the United States. For it is here that one gets the very best of hunting among great herds of moose and deer, and countless numbers of game birds; and fishing *par excellence* among the best-stocked trout, togue and salmon waters in all the world. Then there is the ecstacy of canoeing on broad lakes and sylvan-bowered streams, the pleasure of tramping over winding tote roads and along the forest trails, and the general feeling of exuberant

joy which invariably accompanies an untrammelled existence in the deep woods — these, too, are features of a sojourn in the Maine wilds which are never lacking and which linger forever in the memory of the erstwhile vacationist.

It is into the very heart of this vast and wonderful pleasure-ground that the rails of the Bangor & Aroostook system are laid; and as a consequence, the hunter, the fisherman, the canoeist and the general vacationist can each ride in the height of comfort and luxury to the very station of his choice. Thousands upon thousands of people come to northern Maine every year for a new taste of this region's manifold delights, and although the untutored mind might wonder where such an army could possibly find quarters, yet there is never a lack of "elbow room" for all comers, for the playground here is something like twenty-three thousand square miles in extent, and it is practically all accessible.

It is with the idea of affording the public a more intimate knowledge of this ideal vacation territory that the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. have issued this edition of "In the Maine Woods." The book treats of the resources of Maine's immense north country from the vacationist's standpoint only, the attempt being to make the manifold attractions clear to all readers, and at the same time serve as a convenient and comprehensive guide to the most famous recreation region in America and all the world.

Along the Fish River Route.

Maine Fishermen Like to Get an Early Start.

Angling---And Results.

ANGLING, according to the learned dictionary builders, means "the act or art of fishing with rod and line." But it means far more than that to the fisherman who has thrown his line before the finny habitants of northern Maine waters. Then it is that angling takes on its most delightful aspects. If angling in "the states" is sport, angling in northern Maine is incalculably more so; in fact, the many thousands of fishermen who make annual pilgrimages to this world-famed fishing-ground will tell you that here among the intermingling lakes, streams and brooks of northern Maine will be found the climacteric fulfillment of all one could ask for in piscatorial pleasures.

The immensity of this vast fishing territory, which the building of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad has but recently opened up, is far beyond the comprehension of even those men who are well versed in woodcraft. To-day there are about twenty-three thousand square miles of forest land in Maine, and throughout all this great acreage are waterways without number — lakes, ponds, rivers,

streams, brooks — the whole forming a marvelous network of aqueous lanes and byways whose like cannot be found elsewhere in all the wide world.

As for the fish to be caught in the clear cool depths of these connecting and contiguous waterways, the strongest superlatives are none too great to be used in their praise. Here are trout, togue, landlocked salmon, whitefish, black bass and pickerel in legion; big fighting fellows who contest every inch of the way to the net and whose sleek bodies, when finally turned over to the camp cook and his frying-pan, "serve" handsomely and impart a flavor which delights the palate of the most exacting epicure.

Good fishing in B. & A. waters begins as soon as the ice goes out of the lakes and tributaries in the spring, and lasts until late in the summer months. It would be a hopeless task to attempt to select the "best" fishing grounds from among the many hundreds of particularly good localities in this great north region. Instead, merely a brief mention will be made in this chapter of those localities where first class fishing can always be had, leaving the prospective angler to decide for himself into what waters he had better cast his lure.

In the following detailed account of the B. & A. fishing regions, it has seemed best to mention first the waters to be reached from stations along the line from Old Town to Greenville; then from Milo Junction straight up the main line to Van Buren, including in their respective places the Katahdin Iron Works, Patten, Fort Fairfield and Limestone branches; and finally taking up the splendid great fishing territory that is traversed by the recently-constructed branch through Ashland to Fort Kent.

On the Way to Moosehead Lake.

MANY a fisherman has expressed his surprise at the good fishing to be had at the very entrance to B. & A. territory. It is only twelve miles by rail from Bangor to Old Town; then eight more from Old Town to Alton, and there any angler who cares to try his luck will find very good waters to cast in. Costigan, Ten-Mile and Hoyt brooks are the best trout waters in this locality, and many handsome strings are brought in from them every season.

At South Lagrange, the next station on the line, good trout are in evidence in Birch and Dead streams and Ten-Mile brook, and all these waters are within short walking distance of the depot. Farther along, at Lagrange, the clear depths of Hemlock and Coldbrook streams are a favorite hiding-place of good-sized and energetic trout.

Fried Trout for Dinner.

Sebec lake, easily reached from either Dover or Abbot Village, is one of the best-known homes of landlocked salmon in New England, and hundreds of the big beauties are caught there every year. Abbot Village is also the center of several lesser bodies of water which offer a goodly number of trout and togue for the fisherman's basket. Near Monson village are Monson, Onawa and North ponds and Lake Hebron famed for their scenic beauty, and all splendid trout waters. In going to Lake Onawa the most convenient ride will be found over the Bangor & Aroostook railroad to Brownville Junction or Greenville and then over the Canadian Pacific to Onawa; and yet a great many people prefer the ten-mile carriage drive in from Monson.

From a scenic standpoint, the Piscataquis valley has much that is of interest to travelers. There are charming vistas of meadow, river and dense woods; the valley deepens soon after Monson Junction is passed and the tops of the forest trees can be seen

stretching out over a great undulating country; and then at Blanchard, after a long up-hill pull, the train rolls out onto a huge steel viaduct more than a hundred feet above the tallest pines of the valley, and the most magnificent picture of all the trip lies before the eyes of the enchanted traveler. There is naught to be seen but trackless forest from foreground to horizon; not an every-day patch of timber, but a mammoth green acreage of unknown bounds, in which the superficies of the wilderness can be traced for many miles around.

Both Blanchard and Shirley are centers for good trout fishing, and many anglers "whip" the waters there each season with gratifying results.

"Innocents Abroad" at Kineo.

Greenville, the northern terminal of the Bangor & Aroostook's Piscataquis branch, is picturesquely located at the foot of far-famed Moosehead lake. Featured in song and story because of its immense size and rare scenic beauty, dear to the fisherman because of its limitless supply of mammoth trout, togue and landlocked salmon, it is no wonder that Moosehead lake is the mecca of thousands of enthusiastic vacationists year after year, and that its fame has gone abroad to occident and orient.

Moosehead lake is the largest body of fresh water in New England, and from a scenic standpoint, has no rival in all America.

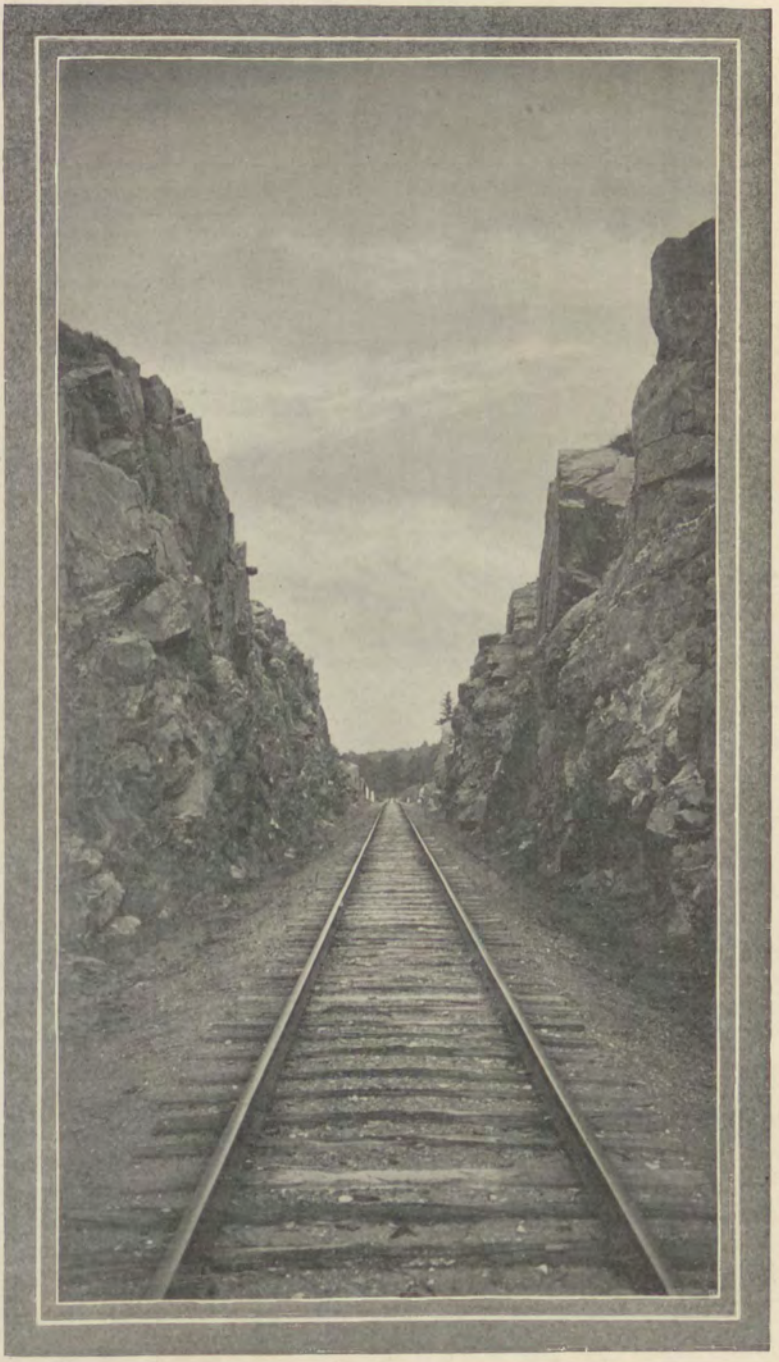
The lake lies over one thousand feet above tide water. It stretches out to the north and south for forty miles and is from two to eighteen miles in width, but so deeply broken is its shore line by the numberless coves and inlets that a four-hundred mile canoe trip would have to be taken if one were to follow the shore-girth faithfully for a circuit of the lake.

Here it is that trout, togue and landlocked salmon are so huge and so full of fight — and so abundant — that they attract hosts of eager anglers every spring from practically every state in the union. The fishing season begins with the breaking up of the ice in the spring and holds good until well into the summer months. Thousands of men and women participate in this exciting pastime,

Fish Hatchery at Squaw Brook.

and although many *tons* of fish are taken annually from the lake, yet the supply shows no sign of diminution and the fish captured here in recent years run fully as large and are fully as valiant fighters as were their ancestors of many years ago. There can never be any such thing as "fishing out" Moosehead lake, for its natural spawning and feeding beds are wonderfully resourceful, while the fish hatchery at Squaw brook adds many a family of finny fighters to the natural "colonies" in the lake.

It would be like hunting for the proverbial needle in a haystack to attempt to pick out any one of Moosehead lake's fine fishing



Rock Cut on Moosehead Lake Division, B. & A. R. R.

grounds and call it best. Some days the record catches are made in the middle of the lake, while at other times marvelous strings are brought in by anglers who have fished near the shore and in the bays and inlets. The wisest plan, therefore, is to employ the services of a good guide, and let him dictate just what angling course shall be taken.

For early spring fishing and up to the middle of June live bait and worms will be found the most tempting morsels to set before the finny denizens of Moosehead lake; then the fly holds special attractions for them until into July. Great numbers of lakers and whitefish are caught here in May by trolling, and this sport frequently holds good even as late as July. In recent years fishing for landlocked salmon has been on the increase in Moosehead lake and its tributary, Moose river, and the many handsome specimens brought in each season furnish ample proof of sport in abundance among the valiant warriors of this celebrated fish family.

As regards size, a seven-pound trout is not surprisingly large for Moosehead, but three pounds or thereabouts is the average weight. Togue have been caught here weighing as much as twenty-five pounds, but the average catch usually tips the scales at ten to twelve pounds. Any angler will know that fish of such size, living in such cool, "bracing" waters, are sure to put up the strongest sort of resistance when hooked, and it is indeed a victory to finally get one into the landing net.

Prominent among the many excellent fishing grounds that can be easily reached from Greenville are the Wilson ponds, only a few miles away. The Spencer pond trip, necessitating a twenty-two mile jaunt by canoe and carry, is a favorite one among fishermen here in the early summer; and the journey in to Roach ponds is another especially attractive trip for the man with rod and reel. Trout fishing at these latter ponds is exceptionally good all summer long, and better canoeing could not be asked for.

The only water entering Moosehead lake on the west that can be legally fished is Moose river. Paddling seven miles up this winding waterway one comes to Brassua lake, and here splendid trout fishing will be found in the many tributary brooks and streams. Anglers frequently plan to take a week's outing up Moose river to Jackman and beyond, knowing that there are plenty of good trout pools all along the route, and a number of ponds near Jackman which never fail to reward the angler with a fat string of speckled beauties. For lively spring fishing and lots of it, Holeb, Attean and Wood ponds, all in the Moose river system, are highly recommended. Of this group, Attean pond is a particular favorite, not only because of its exceptional trouting

Falls at Wilson Pond.

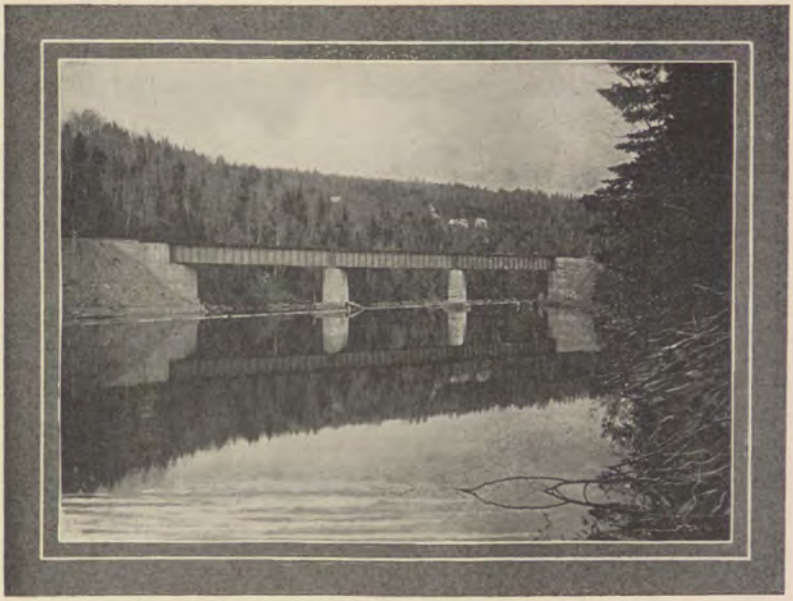
possibilities but also on account of the many picturesque spots along its shores.

In the matter of hotel accommodations, visitors in this Moosehead lake region are particularly fortunate. At Greenville, the Moosehead Inn and other smaller public houses afford quarters of the most comfortable sort, while twenty miles up the lake is situated the imposing Mount Kineo House, largest inland-water hotel in all America. Here thousands of vacationists come every year for their annual outing, and sportsmen are abundantly in evidence from the earliest spring fishing time until the last gun is fired at big game in the fall. Kineo's handsome hostelry easily accommodates over four hundred guests, and has a service that is strictly in keeping with the most advanced ideas of hotel necessities and comforts. There are special postal, telegraph and telephone connections with the outside world, and a daily round-trip steamer service to Greenville.

Just back of Kineo the hotel is Kineo the mountain, an immense mass of hornblende said to be the largest deposit of this stone known in the world. On the north side the mountain presents an almost perpendicular face for nearly a thousand

Crossing Wilson Pond.

feet straight up from the lake's surface, and is said to extend a similar distance far into the clear blue water below. From the top of this lofty eminence a most entrancing view is to be had of the surrounding woods and water. The wave-capped bosom of the lake stretches off for forty miles and more to the north and south, dotted here and there with numerous green-clad islands, and hemmed in on all sides by a forest rim which extends from the water's very edge far back over hill and through vale until lost to sight amid the purple mountain sentinels of the horizon. To the east, the Spencer mountains loom up three thousand feet above the surrounding treetops; Mount Katahdin's great bulk cuts the sky line many miles farther along; Lily Bay mountain shows up clearly in the south; and several other great forest eminences, some near, some distant, add their grandeur and beauty to this magnificent Kineo panorama.



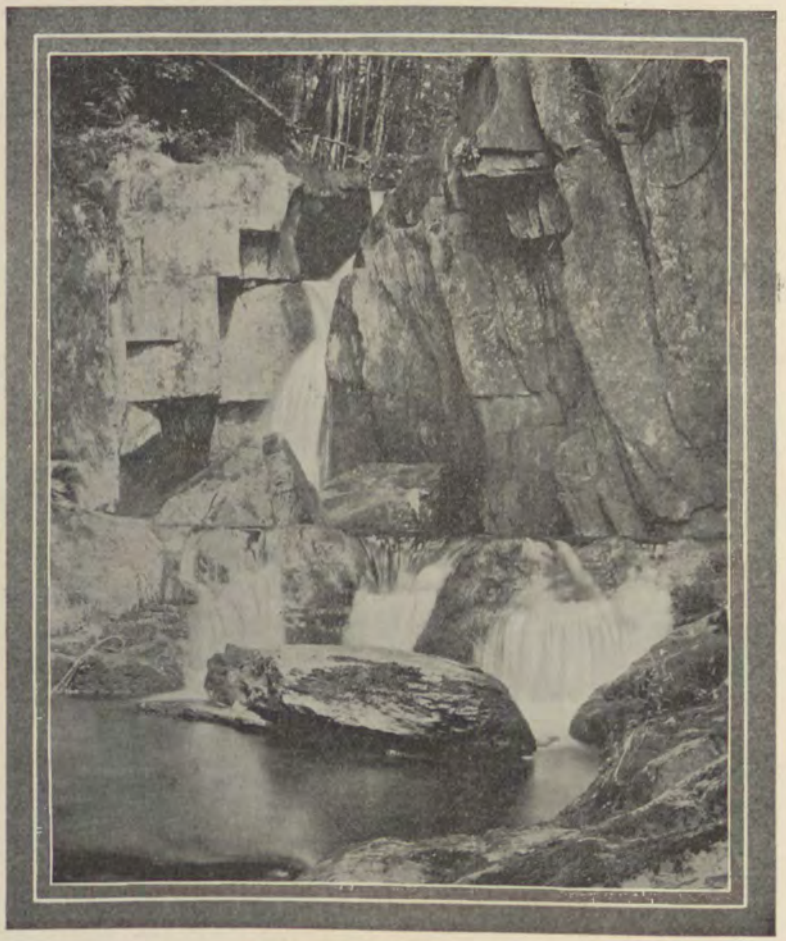
At Bradbury Mill Pond, Near Fort Kent.

From Milo to the Border.

DROPPING back to Milo Junction and following up the main line of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, Milo is the first station reached. Here good trout fishing will be found about two miles from the village, at Alden brook, and many black bass and pickerel are taken every year from Sebec river, but the sport is not

great enough to tempt the majority of fishermen. At Brownville, though, the next station, there is fishing in abundance. From this place it is only five miles to Sebec lake, one of Maine's best waters for landlocked salmon, and about the same distance to Schoodic lake, whose depths harbor countless fine specimens of landlocked salmon, trout, togue and black bass. Ebeeme pond, eight miles to the north, contributes many mammoth pickerel and bass to the fisherman's fare, but is otherwise of little importance from a piscatorial standpoint.

The Katahdin Iron Works region, reached by a nine-mile branch of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad from Brownville Junction, is a famously good fishing locality, and is the choice of hundreds of



Screw Auger Falls, Gulf Hagas Brook.

anglers who make annual pilgrimages to Maine for a "session" with the regal dwellers of its lakes and streams. The village of Katahdin Iron Works is prettily situated on Pleasant river and along the picturesque shore of Silver lake. A great many vacationists come here in the course of a year, some attracted by the exceptional fish and game possibilities of the section and others by the reputation of the place as a health resort. Surely, nature's sanitarium here has no superior in New England. The air is peculiarly clear and dry, the woods and water offer plenty of opportunity for healthful outdoor sports, and several medicinal mineral springs are close at hand whose waters, strongly yet not disagreeably impregnated with iron, possess valuable curative properties.

As for fishing in this locality, the angler who visits Silver lake will get only pickerel and perch for his pains, unless he happens to be one of the fortunate ones who succeed in running across—and catching—a landlocked salmon. But only a short distance to the north, east and west are a number of ponds and lakes whose blue depths fairly teem with trout of splendid size and magnificent coloring. Little and Big Houston, Spruce, Spruce Mt., West Chairback, East Chairback, Lost, Long, B, Little Lyford, Big Lyford, Horseshoe, Yoke and West Branch ponds are perhaps the best known trout waters of this region, and it is safe to say that a cast made in any one of them is practically sure to win a strike.

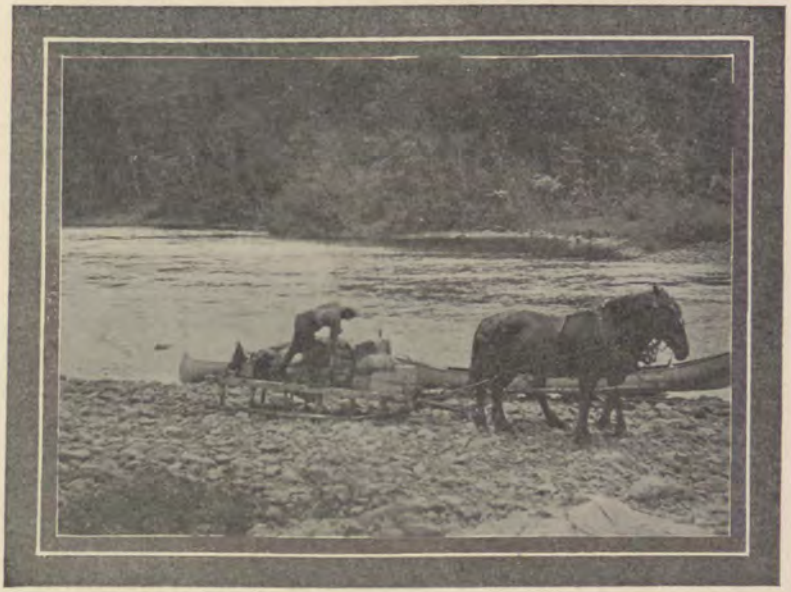
Reverting to the main line of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, the next station above Brownville is Schoodic. Here one finds landlocked salmon, trout, togue, black bass and perch fishing of the very best sort, at Schoodic lake, within a few rods of the station; in fact, some of the record fish from B. & A. waters have been caught at this picturesque lake almost within sight of the passing trains. Other excellent trout neighborhoods are at Lost and Ebeeme ponds and the Jo Mary lakes, none of which lie more than ten miles away from Schoodic.

Many a plump trout has been taken from Seboois stream, within a hundred yards of West Seboois station, but better sport is to be had farther in. Ragged Mountain pond and stream and Bear and Patrick brooks are also among the well-populated trout waters of this vicinity. Seboois lake, two miles from West Seboois station, is an exceptionally pretty body of water, but cannot be put down as a home for large game fish, although fine catches of pickerel and perch are made there.

From the fisherman's standpoint, Norcross is one of the most important of all the B. & A. stations. Its location at the foot of North Twin lake makes it the natural "taking out" place for

Results Tell!

canoeists who come down the Penobscot West branch from Northeast carry, and for the same reason it is the most convenient starting point for voyagers who go up the West branch lakes and streams in search of sport with rod or gun. A great many vacationists work along among the Jo Mary lakes, Nahmakanta, Rainbow, Debsconeag and other smaller lakes which lie south of the West branch. Others hold to the river route, passing up through Pemadumcook and Ambajejus lakes to the Sourdnahunk waters



At the Mouth of Sourdnahunk Stream.

and beyond, often turning aside at Abol stream for the nine-mile climb up Mount Katahdin. Millinocket lake, reached by way of a fifty-rod carry from Ambajejus lake, offers still another popular route for fishermen and canoeists in this region.

Whichever way one sets out from Norcross, he is sure to come upon wonderfully good fishing waters. The lower lakes are abundantly stocked with pickerel and perch, while the lakes farther up in the wilderness harbor togue and trout of handsome proportions and in countless numbers. The Debsconeag chain and the two Hurd ponds, lying about twenty-five miles from Norcross, are bountifully supplied with these fish, and phenomenal catches are made there every year. Not far beyond is Sourdnahunk stream, whose many connecting and contiguous ponds are literally alive with magnificently marked trout. These beautiful specimens will

average from one to four pounds each in weight, while many an "old whopper" is lured from the shadowy depths of his native pools to become, after a battle long and fierce, the precious trophy of a much-delighted fisherman.

There are plenty of guides at Norcross who are thoroughly acquainted with all this West branch region and who can pick out the best fishing grounds for their employers. Parties going up the river will find it convenient to board the little steamer which leaves Norcross every morning after the arrival of the Boston and Bangor train, and which makes landings at any point on Pemadumcook or Ambajejus lake. South Twin lake also has a convenient steamer service.

Millinocket is the next station above Norcross. Here the angler will find first-class trout fishing close by the station; or if he prefers to ride in to Millinocket lake, a distance of eight miles, he will have trout, pickerel and perch fishing in plenty. Other favorite trout waters near Millinocket are Cherry pond and Schoodic and Smith brooks, all lying within three miles of the station.

Grindstone, on the East branch of the Penobscot river, is particularly well known to sojourners in northern Maine as the starting point for canoe trips up the East branch and the "taking out" place after the run down from Northeast carry, Moosehead lake. The angler who stops at Grindstone will find himself in an unusually good fishing neighborhood. Big black bass and fighting pickerel can be caught in the river close by the station; and trout of handsome size will be found in Meadow brook, two miles away, and in Schoodic and Sand Bank brooks and Soldier pond, each about seven miles from the station. At Wissataquoik stream, fourteen miles up the East branch, particularly good trout and salmon fishing can be counted on, while farther in, at Lunksoos and Messer ponds and Grand lake, there are trout and togue in abundance.

Stacyville and vicinity is blessed with more than a dozen exceptionally good fishing waters, all readily reached from the railroad. Some famously large catches are made each year at Davidson pond, Salmon Stream lake, Messer, Boland, Lunksoos and Burnt Land ponds, Katahdin lake, Sand Bank brook and the Wissataquoik, none of which waters are more than twenty miles from Stacyville. One of the most-frequented roads in to the East Branch ferry and points beyond has its start at Stacyville. Throughout all this region the richest of woods and water scenery prevails, and especially along the reaches of the vari-mooded Wissataquoik is there a wealth of wildwood loveliness.

Neither Sherman or Crystal have much to interest the fisherman, but in Patten and vicinity, reached over a six-mile branch of the

Beauty Reigns Throughout the B. & A. Region.

railroad from Sherman, there is no end of sport for wielders of rod and line. Ten miles away are the two Shinn ponds, whose waters annually give up many hundred-weight of magnificent trout. The outlet of these ponds are particularly fine trout waters, furnishing numbers of huge "patriarchs" each season to grace the strings of the visiting fishermen. Other favorite haunts of the speckled beauties are at Crystal lake, Green, Hale and Trout ponds, Hay brook and contiguous waters, all within easy distance of Patten. This pretty village is also a point of departure for the East branch ferry, fourteen miles away; for the famous hunting and fishing grounds of the upper Sebois; and for East branch waters to Grand lake and beyond, including the Trout brook region, Telos lake and even Sourdnahunk lake, fifty-five miles distant.

Returning to the main line of the railroad and working northward, Island Falls is the next station of interest to the fisherman. There are a number of excellent trouting localities in and about the town which offer sport in abundance to all comers. Fish stream, Pleasant pond, Sly and Cole brooks and Otter lake are among the best-stocked waters hereabouts.

The next fishing center of much importance on the main line of the B. & A. is Houlton, where salmon and trout of good size run in the Meduxnekeag river. Drew's lake, eight miles away, furnishes splendid catches of trout and landlocked salmon, while Nickerson lake, five miles from town, has pickerel and perch in abundance.

Littleton and Monticello have good trout waters, easy of access; several of the other towns up along the line are similarly fortunate; and at Fort Fairfield there is fine fishing for trout in Gannett

A Cosy Home for Fishermen.

and Brown ponds and for trout and salmon at Aroostook falls, six miles away up the river. But it is at Caribou that the most tempting sport will be found. Here is located the famous salmon pool of the Aroostook river, where thousands of big silver-backed fish run every June. Although the annual catch is small in comparison with the surprising number of salmon which frequent this locality, yet those captured never give up without a fierce and exciting struggle.

Striking off up the Limestone branch, good fun for Waltonian disciples will be found at Seven and Gray brooks in Goodrich. At Grimes' Mill, on the Madawaska river, success is almost sure

Aroostook River, Below Caribou.

to follow the cast of a fly in the mill pond; and the sport holds good all the way down stream to its confluence with the Aroostook river, and thence to Fort Fairfield and even beyond. Salmon fishing is coming more and more into prominence along the Aroostook between Fort Fairfield and Caribou, there being several pools and eddies in this region which become the haunts of handsome great salmon in early June.

From Limestone, at the end of this sixteen-mile branch of the B. & A., it is an easy and short wagon ride to Willard, Noyes or Getchell ponds, or again, to McCullion, Mulheran and Gillespie lakes, a little way across the line on the New Brunswick side.

Square-tailed and salmon trout are wonderfully plenty in all these waters, and many handsome strings are taken back to "the states" every season from this region.

Going a little farther north, a most attractive fishing ground is found at Madawaska lake, easily reached from New Sweden or Jemtland. Trout, salmon and togue make up the fishy fare here, and extra large fellows are the rule rather than the exception. Jemtland is also a point of departure for Square lake of the Fish river system, the route leading in over fourteen miles of good wagon road.

From Van Buren, the northern terminal of the B. & A.'s main line, several well-trouted waters can be easily reached. Hammond brook and Violette stream and brook have many an attractive pool along their courses, while it is only ten miles by carry to Long lake, of the Fish river system, where no end of sport can be had with trout and landlocked salmon. These fish run to an unusually large size; they put up a wonderfully stiff fight; and there seems to be an inexhaustible supply of them.

If the Tobique country of New Brunswick is to be included in the fisherman's outing, Fort Fairfield serves as a most convenient starting-point; or if one is going to the famous Miramichi hunting and fishing region, he will find it an easy trip by rail to Bridgewater and then twenty miles by team over a good road.

Ashland and Fish River Waters.

ALONG the ninety-five miles of railroad which make up the Ashland and Fort Kent branch of the Bangor & Aroostook system there is beyond doubt the most marvelous network of fine fishing waters to be found in all the United States. First it is the Aroostook river and its tributaries which furnish piscatorial sport in abundance for all comers; then, a little farther north, the Fish river system of waterways comes in with its untold wealth of mammoth square-tailed trout and landlocked salmon. A more richly-stocked fish preserve can hardly be imagined than this great region which lies to the right and left of Aroostook's newest rail line and which has only within recent years been opened up for the easy

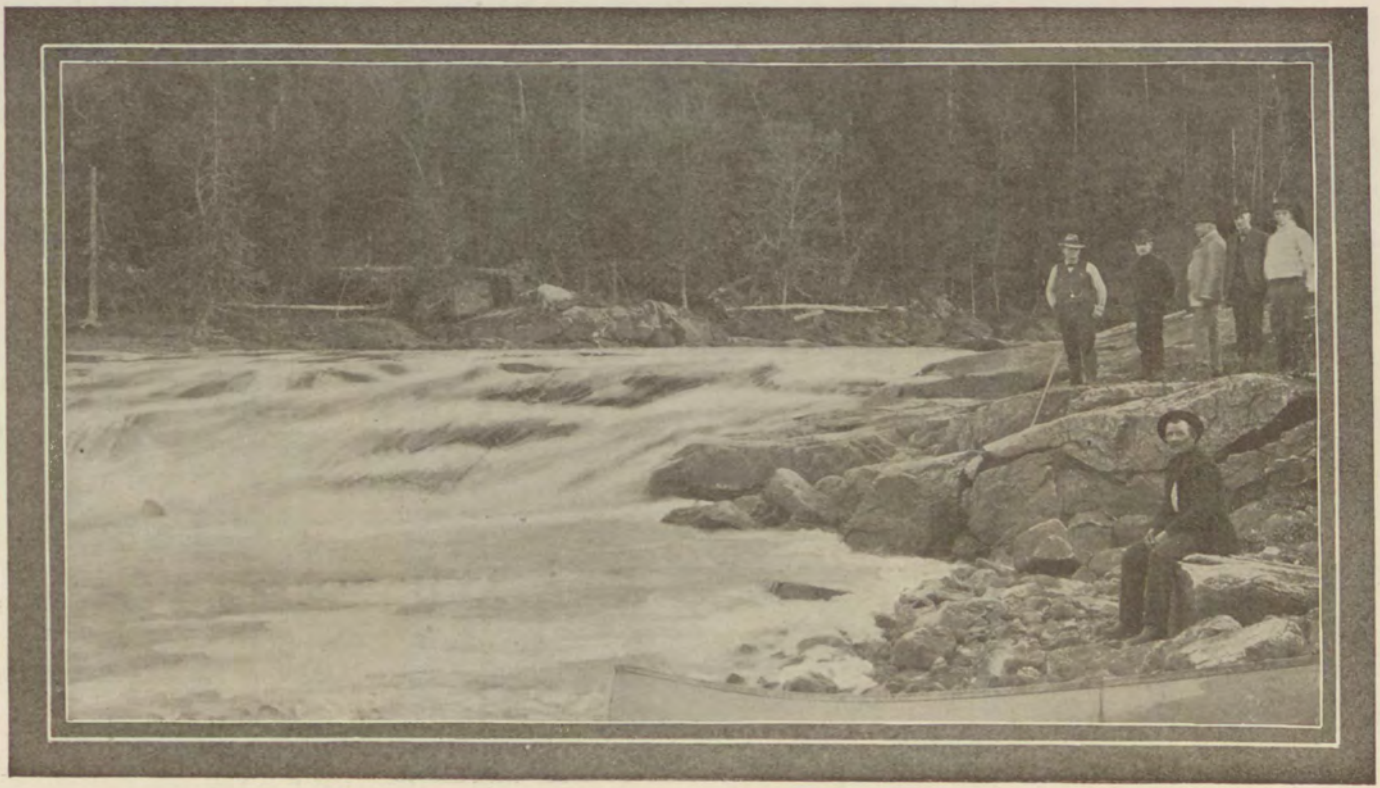
access of the sportsman. Then, too, there is real scenic magnificence throughout all this immense acreage of forest and lake — a loveliness in nature so delightful to the eye that even the most prosaic sportsman is attracted and charmed by it and he somehow feels all the better and happier for having come within its spell.

Beginning at Smyrna Mills, the first station on the branch, good trout fishing is found in the East branch of the Mattawamkeag river, in Dudley and Hastings brooks, and in Green, Pleasant and Mud lakes. Pleasant pond, eight miles away, is a favorite locality for togue.

A Likely Stream for Pickerel.

Weeksboro attracts several fishermen yearly with its nearby trout waters, the best-known of which are Smith brook, Cut pond, St. Croix lake, Smith Brook deadwater and Howe brook. St. Croix, seven miles up the line, gets its reputation as a good trouting locality from the St. Croix river, close by the station, and from Beaver and Howe brooks and St. Croix lake, all of which are within four miles of the railroad.

The angler who drops off at Masardis can easily get in touch with a number of splendid localities for his favorite sport. Here the Aroostook river offers trout and salmon, the St. Croix stream trout, and several other nearby ponds and brooks are richly



An Ideal Pool for Trout.

Expectancy.

stocked with speckle-sided beauties. Squa Pan lake, the home of legions of regal trout, lies only a short distance to the east of Masardis. Throughout all the summer the fishing in this territory holds good, the waters being cool even as late as July and well into August.

Many fishermen leave the train at Masardis when bound for the Aroostook headwaters, travelling by buckboard through the wilderness ten miles to Oxbow, a river settlement, and pushing on from there in canoes. There are several model sporting camps in this region, among them being a dozen separate camps under one management. This is an exceptionally good territory for women to visit, the journey being an easy one, and the pleasures of the woods life with its attendant sports having a peculiar and irresistible charm. There are competent guides in plenty at both Masardis and Oxbow, most of whom own camps in this far-famed sporting land.

Ashland, on the Aroostook river, has long been a favorite rendezvous for fishermen, and many a big fish story has been told at the public houses here which would have gained scant credence had they not been "backed up" by a display of the fish themselves. There is first-class brook fishing close to the town, while Squa Pan lake, with its wealth of huge trout, is only six miles

away. To the west of the railroad lie Portage, Greenlow, Long, Big Machias and Clayton lakes and Carr pond, all of which waters are abundantly stocked with trout of magnificent proportions.

Twelve miles up the line is Portage station, situated on the shore of Portage lake in one of the most picturesque regions of all Maine's great north wilderness. Here, too, is the gateway to the wonderfully fertile fish and game country lying west of the railroad and drained by the upper Fish river waters. Great trout are to be had here in abundance, yet comparatively few anglers have as yet wet a line in this fisherman's elysium.

A canoe trip of special interest to vacationists who seek the best of fishing amid the handsomest of wildwood scenery has its start at Portage and its finish at Ashland. The route lies across Portage lake, up Fish river and in to Mud pond. Then there is a two-mile carry to Carr pond; then another carry, this time of three and one-half miles, to Clayton lake, which is the very head of the Fish river system. Working southward, one must carry three miles to Big Machias lake from which water clear to Ashland it is easy paddling down the winding Machias river, a distance of twenty-five miles or so.

Winchell, nine miles up the line from Portage, cannot boast much of a settlement as yet, but it certainly is a good place for

The Station at Winterville.

fishermen to come to who are anxious to go back home with big trout and plenty of them. Many tributaries of the immense Fish river system are easily reached from this station, St. Froid lake being the nearest large body of water. An abundance of fish and game is to be had all through this section, and being a comparatively new region for sportsmen, it would seem that Winchell is destined to become one of the most important stations along the entire branch.

It is on the picturesque shore of St. Froid lake that Winterville station is situated. Here the man with rod and reel has a wealth of ideal fishing grounds to go to, including such famous waters as St. Froid, Eagle, Square, Cross, Mud and Long lakes and a number of lesser yet quite important waters. It is from this locality that the largest square-tailed trout on record in the state were taken not long ago. The mammoth fellows — there were two of them — were Square lake captures, and weighed eight and one-half and twelve pounds respectively. Square lake is also the home of immense landlocked salmon, two of these fish recently caught there weighing sixteen and twenty and one-half pounds respectively. It must not be thought, however, that Square lake is the only one in this chain which is bountifully supplied with big fish. All the other lakes have their full quota of great and handsome specimens, so there is never any dearth of sport for the angler, no matter in what part of the Fish river system he may try his luck. The season for good fishing begins here at about the same time as at Moosehead lake, although fly fishing comes in later than it does farther south, and holds good all through the summer. Experience has proved that the most successful flies to be employed in these waters are Parmacheene belle, brown hackle, Montreal or grizzly king.

A strong six miles up the line from Winterville is Eagle lake station. Practically the same waters that are easily reached from Winterville are also easily accessible from Eagle lake, although if one is going to travel to the east and north, he will find Eagle lake station the more convenient starting point of the two. Canoeing throughout this territory is surprisingly free from the usual hardships. There are no carries, no waters too rough or too shallow to be navigated, and no treacherous currents. It is simply the smoothest kind of sailing from lake to lake and even down the Fish and St. John rivers to Grand Falls, twelve miles below Van Buren.

From Wallagrass station it is only a short distance to Wallagrass stream, where good trouting can always be depended on. Additional sport in this line is to be had at the numerous small ponds near by, where the waters teem with trout of large size and

Fishing for Pickerel Is Good Fun.

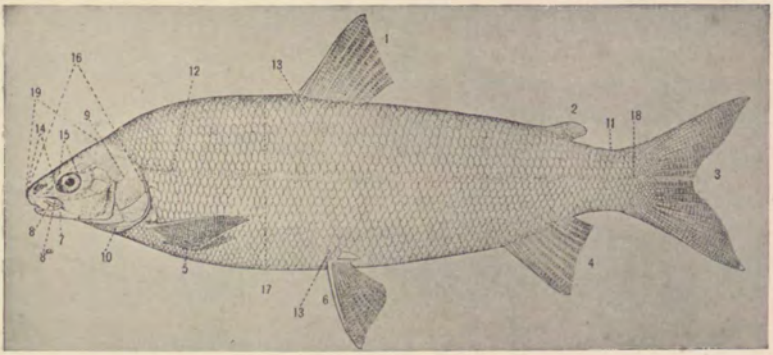
great energy. Pushing on to the end of the line at Fort Kent, the fisherman has both St. John and Fish river waters to pick from. Here among the many contiguous waterways there is no end of good fishing localities, and a trip to most any of the nearby streams or ponds is pretty sure to result successfully.

Identifying the Catch.*

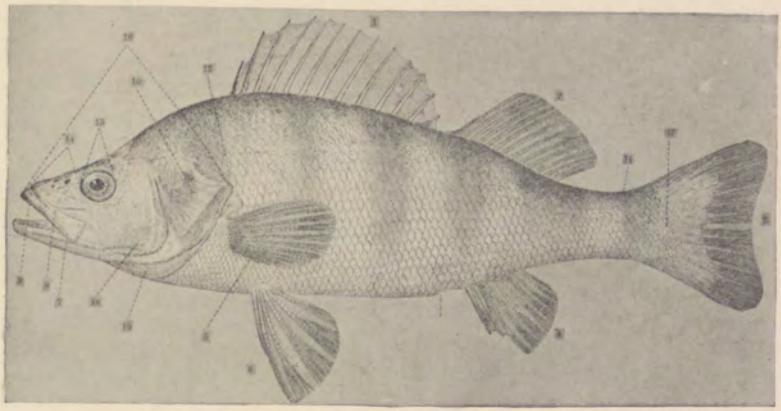
(By Dr. W. C. Kendall, of the U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.).

"A little learning," when it comes to fishing lore, is far from being a dangerous thing. On the contrary, it adds many fold to the pleasures of one's piscatorial pursuits to be able to properly classify the various fishes which are seen and caught. With this idea in view, and with the special wish that anglers and others may have a practical aid in distinguishing the principal fishes to be found in northern Maine waters, the following guide to identification has been prepared.

* Published by permission of Hon. George M. Bowers, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.



1. Dorsal fin.
2. Adipose fin.
3. Caudal fin.
4. Anal fin.
5. Pectoral fin.
6. Ventral fin, abdominal.
7. Lower jaw, or mandible.
8. Upper jaw, or maxillary.
8a. Supplemental maxillary.
9. Opercle.
10. Branchiostegals.
11. Caudal peduncle.
12. Lateral line.
13. Series of crosswise scales usually counted.
14. Snout.
15. Eye.
16. Head.
17. Depth.
18. Base of caudal.
19. Distance from snout to nape or occiput.



1. First, or spinous, dorsal fin.
2. Second, or soft, dorsal fin.
3. Caudal fin.
4. Anal fin.
5. Pectoral fin.
6. Ventral fin (thoracic).
7. Mandible.
8. Maxillary.
9. Premaxillary.
10. Opercle, or gill-cover.
11. Caudal peduncle.
12. Lateral line.
14. Snout.
15. Eye.
16. Head.
17. Base of caudal.
18. Preopercle.
19. Branchiostegals.

In order that the guide may be easily followed, two figures are here used to illustrate those parts of fishes usually employed in identification. The first figure on page 35 is of a whitefish which is of the group of fishes which have the paired ventral fins situated upon the abdomen. The anterior back fin (dorsal) consists of soft or flexible cartilaginous supports (rays). The structures are numbered on the plate and after each number on the same page is the definition of the part. The second figure is of the common yellow perch, which serves as an example of all fishes whose ventral fins are on the chest (thoracic) and anterior dorsal fin composed of stiff, pungent supports (spines). This figure is treated in the same way as the first.

Aren't They Beauties?

Beginning on page 37 is a glossary or dictionary of the technical terms used in the key which follows. This key is arranged on the alternative plan and only the most conspicuous of superficial differences are used. It is a difficult matter to find superficial characters to separate many of the species because their main differences lie in more or less concealed anatomical structures. Therefore at times the key will seem obscure and unsatisfactory, but by a little care and by referring to the plates one may be fairly sure of the identity of his fish.

The alternative plan mentioned is by letters — i. e., certain characters are given under A; if the specimen agrees with them, go to B, and so continue until you come to the name of the fish and the number of the plate of the species. If under any letter — for instance, A, B, or C — the specimen does not agree with the points given, go to AA, or BB, or CC, and so continue the process until the name of the fish and number of the figure is found. For example, let us take the pickerel. It does not belong under A, because it has but one fin on the back, so turn to AA. Here it agrees; then

under *a* we find that the head is more or less scaly, that is, there are scales on the sides of it. Proceed to *b*. "Mouth large" agrees, so does "snout long," also the other points. We have come to the name and number desired.

Only the most important game, food and bait fishes are mentioned elsewhere than in the key. The number of the page follows the common name of each fish in the key. Those receiving no further notice are without numbers. These are northern sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*); common sucker (*Catostomus commerionii*); red-bellied minnow (*Chrosomus erythrogaster*); Muskoka minnow (*Notropis muskoka*); rock cusk (*Cottus*) (*gracilis*); nine-spined stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*); three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus atkinsii*).

There have been attempts at the introduction of western and foreign fishes into Maine waters and even into such places from which they could gain access to the B. & A. country. Some of them have been included in this work, but they are only the most likely ones. The steelhead, the rainbow and the brown trout may be found. It is doubtful if the quinnat salmon ever is met with. Others that have been planted in northern Maine waters are the Scotch sea trout (*Salmo trutta*), Loch Leven trout *Salmo levenensis*) and Swiss lake trout (*Salmo lemanus.*)

Glossary of Technical Terms.

Abdomen Belly.

Abdominal Pertaining to the belly.

Adipose fin A peculiar fleshy fin-like projection behind the dorsal fin on the back.

Adult A mature animal.

Anadromous Running up.

Anal; anal fin The fin on the median line behind the vent.

Barbels A fleshy projection about the head.

Caudal Pertaining to the tail.

Caudal fin The tail fin.

Caudal peduncle The region between the caudal and anal fins, or that part of the body behind the anal and dorsal fins, especially at base of caudal fin.

Compressed Flattened laterally.

Decurved Curved downwards.
Dorsal Pertaining to the back.
Emarginate Slightly forked or notched at the tip.
Fauna The animals of any region taken collectively.
Gills Organs for breathing.
Gill arches The bony arches to which the gills are attached.
Gill-openings Openings leading from the gills.
Gill-rakers A series of bony appendages variously formed along the inner edge of the anterior gill arch.
Jugular Pertaining to the lower throat.
Keeled Having a ridge along the median line.
Lateral Along the side.
Lateral line A series of pores or tubes forming a raised line along the side.
Lunate Form of the new moon.
Mandible Under jaw.
Maxillary Upper jaw at sides and behind.
Nape Upper part of the neck next to the occiput.
Occipital Pertaining to the occiput.
Occiput Back of the head.
Ocellate With eye-like spots.
Opercle Gill-cover. The posterier membrane bone on the side of the head.
Papillose With soft pimple-like elevations.
Pectoral Pertaining to the breast.
Pectoral fins The anterior or uppermost of the paired fins.
Premaxillary The bones, one on either side, forming the front of the upper jaws.
Preopercle The membrane bones lying in front of the opercle.
Protractile Capable of being drawn forward.
Ray One of the cartillaginous rods which support the membrane of the fins.
Rivulations Wavy markings.
Rudimentary Very little developed.
Soft dorsal The posterier part of the dorsal fin when composed of rays not spines.
Spine Any sharp projecting point.
Spinous Composed of spines.
Spinous dorsal The anterior part of the dorsal fin when composed of spines.
Terminal At the end.
Thoracic Pertaining to the chest.
Transverse Crosswise.
Truncate Cut off squarely; abrupt.
Tubercle A small excrescence like a pimple.
Vent The exterior opening of the alimentary canal.
Ventral Pertaining to the abdomen.
Ventral fins The paired fins behind or below the pectoral fins.
Ventral Plate Bony plate on belly.
Vermiculate Worm-shaped markings; rivulations.
Vomer The front part of roof of mouth, immediately behind premaxillaries.

Key to Species of Fresh-Water Fish Found in B. & A. Territory.

I. Ventral Fins Present, Abdominal.

A. Dorsal fins 2, the anterior with soft rays, the posterior adipose.

B. Head with barbels; body scaleless, anterior dorsal and each pectoral with a strong spine. *Hornpout*, page 59.

BB. Head without barbels; body scaly, no spines.

C. A silvery stripe along the side of the body; body rather slender. *Smelt*, page 60.

CC. No silvery stripe; body not especially slender.

D. Silvery or dusky fishes, no spots on body or fins; mouth small, jaws toothless; scales large, less than 100 in lateral line.

E. Body round, elongate, or spindle-shaped, head evenly decurved to snout; snout compressed, mouth very small, maxillary not reaching front of eye. Fins often reddish in breeding season. *Chivy*, page 53.

EE. Body somewhat compressed, and somewhat deeper than above, a gradual curve from front of dorsal to snout, mouth larger, maxillary reaching front of eye.

F. Small adult size not over 9 or 10 inches in length; body not greatly compressed and not very deep; in breeding season covered with conspicuous white tubercles, on sides elongated and arranged in longitudinal rows, one on each scale; head rather sharp, snout not truncate as in next species; in shape resembling above species but with less compressed snout and larger mouth. Longest gillraker more than $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of eye. *Stanley's whitefish*, page 53.

FF. Larger adult size, average 1 pound, attaining from 3 to 5 pounds. Body compressed and comparatively deep; snout comparatively long, truncate. Color dusky. Tubercles in breeding season. Longest gillraker $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of eye or less. *Common whitefish*, page 51.

DD. Body, or fins more or less spotted; mouth large, maxillaries long, reaching beyond front of eye; jaws armed with strong teeth; scales more than 100 in lateral line.

G. Anal fin with not over 12 rays.

H. Body more or less black spotted, no vermiculations on back or fins. Scales moderate, less than 180 from upper end of gill opening to base of caudal fin.

I. Body with black or brown spots only, except in breeding season, when red blotches appear, or in young which have unocellated red spots.

J. No spots on tail.

K. Body comparatively elongate, head appearing relatively small; caudal peduncle slender; black spots mostly x or xx shape except in young, sometimes following edges of scales, thus becoming crescentic or doubly crescentic. Scales not counting rudimentary scales, 123 or more in lateral line. Young cannot be distinguished from next species except by counting scales. *Atlantic salmon*, page 43.

KK. Black or brown spots more numerous and larger, usually round or blotch-like; body more chubby in appearance than in the Atlantic salmon, owing to the caudal peduncle being shorter and deeper and the head comparatively larger. About 115 scales, not counting rudimentary scales, in lateral line.

Sebago salmon, page 45.

JJ. Spots on tail.

L. Scales small and numerous, 137 to 177 in lateral line. Body moderately elongate much like the Atlantic salmon; profusely spotted with black on head, body, fins and tail. Sometimes faintly rosy on sides. Dorsal 11, anal 12 rays. *Steelhead trout*, page 47.

LL. Scales larger, about 135 in lateral line. Body shorter and deeper, mouth smaller and eye larger. Profusely spotted with black, and broad diffuse rosy stripe along the side. Dorsal 11, anal 10 rays.

Rainbow trout, page 47.

II. Body with more or less red spots on sides, which are ocellated with bluish usually, like the common trout; but with black or brown spots on the back; no vermiculations as there are in the brook trout.

Brown trout, page 49.

HH. Body without black spots, but of orange, yellow, red, or gray. Scales more than 180.

M. Scales 185 to 205; color grayish yellow, olive or blackish with lighter spots of gray or yellow. Back spotted, not vermiculated; tail forked. *Togue*, page 49.

MM. Scales smaller, about 230. Color more brilliant with red spots on the sides, ocellated with bluish. Back without spots but marked with rivulations of lighter color, or vermiculated with yellowish. Tail "square" or emarginate, not sharply forked. (Somewhat forked in young.)
Trout, Page 51.

AA. Dorsal single of soft rays only; no spines.

a. Head more or less scaly.

b. Mouth large, snout long and flat; body elongate, marked with a network of darker lines in the adult, crossbars in young.
Pickerel, page 56.

bb. Mouth small; snout short, body not especially elongate, marked with dark or light crossbars at all ages. *Shorefish*, page 65.

aa. Head without scales.

c. Dorsal fin with 10 rays or more. Lips thick and papillose.

d. Head rather long and slender, lower lips very thick, deeply incised. Scales small, 95 to 114, greatly crowded in front.
Northern sucker.

dd. Head rather stout, lower lip not so wide or so deeply incised. Scales larger, 64 to 70, not so crowded in front.
Common sucker.

cc. Dorsal fin with less than 10 rays.

e. Intestine longer than body. Belly lining (peritoneum) black or very dusky. Lateral line incomplete.

f. Scales minute, about 80 in lateral series. Dorsal rays 8, anal 9. *Red-bellied minnow.*

ff. Scales larger, about 45 in lateral series. Dorsal rays 8 or 9; anal 7. *Blunt-nose minnow.*

ee. Intestine not longer than body; belly lining pale or silvery, usually.

g. Maxillary usually with a short barbel.

h. Premaxillary protractile.

i. Scales moderate, about 48 to 60 in lateral line.

j. Scales crowded in front, a black spot on front of base of dorsal. Scales 54 to 60 in lateral line.
Brook chub, page 62.

jj. Scales not crowded anteriorly; no black spot on front of base or dorsal. Scales 48 to 50 in lateral line. *Chub*, page 51.

ii. Scales smaller, 60 to 73 in lateral series.

k. Snout flattish and pointed, mouth nearly horizontal and slightly inferior, lateral line complete. Scales 60 to 68 in lateral series.
Gray chub-minnow, page 64

kk. Snout blunt; mouth oblique; lateral line more or less incomplete or broken; sometimes nearly complete. Scales 68 to 73 in lateral series.
Carleton's chub-minnow, page 62.

hh. Premaxillaries not protractile.

i. Scales small, about 64 in lateral line, which is complete. Snout rather pointed or slightly overhanging inferior, horizontal mouth. Single broad dark stripe along the side. *Rock shiner*, page 65.

gg Maxillary without barbel.

m. Lateral line incomplete.

n. Scales minute, about 86 in lateral series; a chubby minnow; deep, stout caudal peduncle. Color olive and bronze with sometimes red or yellow; a broad lateral brown stripe. Mouth very oblique; lower jaw somewhat projecting in most specimens, especially breeding males.
Bronze Minnow, page 62

nn. Scales large, about 38 in lateral series. Straw-colored or grayish; narrow lateral dark stripe; dotted on scales so as to appear indented. Caudal peduncle long and slender. A slender graceful little fish; mouth nearly horizontal.
Muskoka minnow.

mm. Lateral line complete; body somewhat compressed.

o. Anal short, of 8 or 9 rays.
Red-fin, page 65

oo. Anal long, of about 13 rays.
Shiner, page 63

II. Ventrals Present, Thoracic or Jugular.

A. Anal spines 1 or 2.

B. Ventrals with 5 rays. *Perch*, page 57

BB. Ventrals with 3 or 4 rays. *Rock Cusk.*

BBB. Ventrals with 1 rudimentary ray or none, and a spine.

C. Nine spines on back, free or detached from each other.
Nine-spine stickleback.

CC. Three free spines on back. *Three-spine stickleback.*

AA. Anal spines 3.

D. Body more or less shortened and compressed. Dorsal composed of spines in front and soft rays behind.

E. Dorsals (spiny and soft) deeply notched, almost separate.
White perch, page 54

EE. Dorsals not deeply notched, not almost separate but soft dorsal somewhat higher.

F. Body very short and deep, compressed.

G. Mouth small, earflap short, margined with red. Belly yellow or orange. Sides spotted with red and orange, etc. 7 rows of scales on cheek.
Common sunfish, page 58

GG. Mouth larger; earflap long in adult, no red margin. Belly red. Spots brownish when present. 5 rows of scales on cheek. *Long-eared sunfish*, page 58

FF. Body not especially short and deep, somewhat compressed, no conspicuous earflap; a small black triangular flap. 15 to 20 rows of scales on cheek, usually about 17.
Black bass, page 53

AAA. No anal spines; dorsals 2, of soft rays only. Body elongate; barbel at chin. Head flattish. Color mottled brownish or geenish.
Cusk, page 59

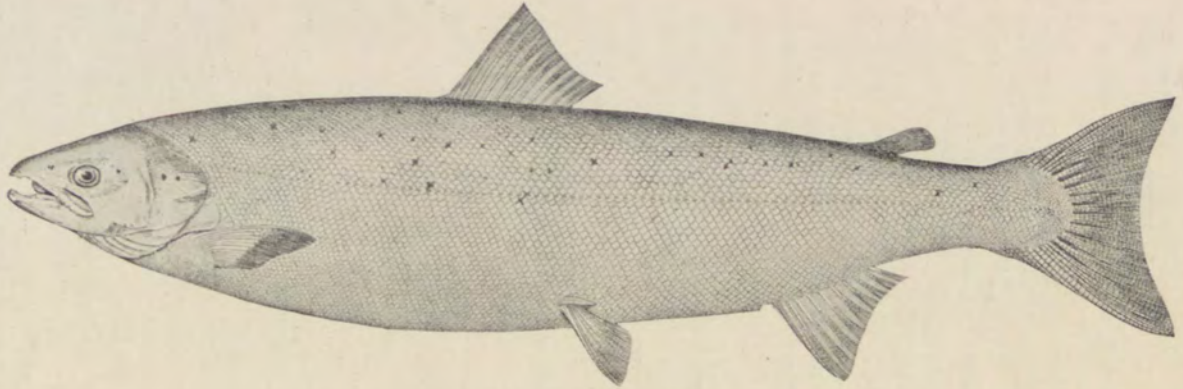
III. Ventrals Entirely Wanting.

A. Body elongate, slender, dorsal and anal meeting around the tail.

b. Mouth fish-like, gill-openings single on each side, slit-like.
Eel, page 60

Game and Food Fishes.

SALMON.—*Salmo salar*. The "king of game fishes," the "Atlantic salmon," the "migratory salmon," or the "sea salmon," once so abundant on the coast of Maine, ascending all rivers of any size, occurs now as a game fish only in the Penobscot river, St. Croix river and Aroostook river in Maine. The salmon ascend these rivers until stopped by impassable obstructions. The ascent is for the purpose of spawning. In the Penobscot they began to enter the river in April and the run lasts until the middle of July, so far as fishing for them indicates, but probably there are salmon ascending the river until near the spawning time. The cause of the early



Atlantic Salmon *(Salmo salar)*.

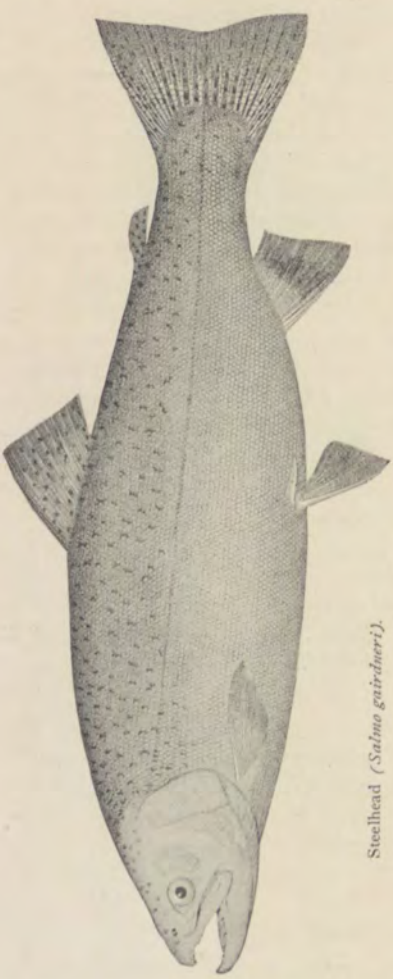
Landlocked Salmon *(Salmo sebago)*.

appearance of salmon in the rivers is not well known, and although various theories have been advanced to explain the phenomenon, all of them are more or less faulty. As the breeding time approaches, structural and chromatic changes take place in the fish, especially marked in the males. They become darker colored, orange and red spots and blotches appear, the jaws of the male are prolonged and thickened, the lower hooked and fitting into a socket at the end of the snout; the scales become embedded, and on this account the fish are thought by some people to be scaleless. With these changes the fish become emaciated, and by the spawning time they are unlikely to be regarded as desirable for food. After spawning they run down to the sea, not to return for at least two years.

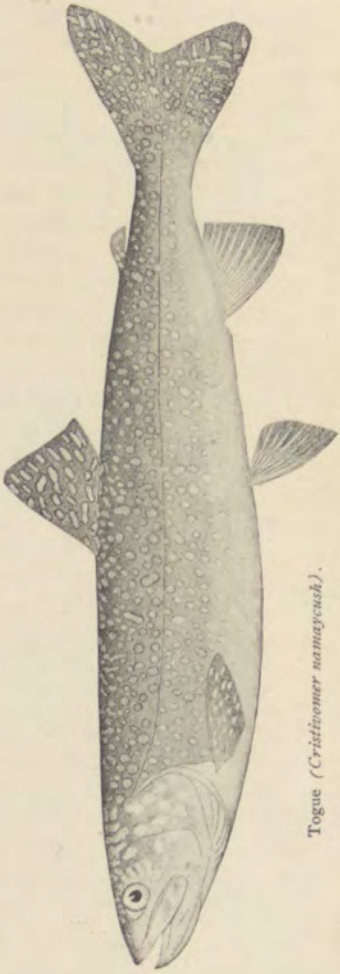
Spawning takes place on gravel shoals, usually just above a pool, at night, the fish settling back into the pool or running up to deeper water before day. Salmon spawn in October and November, but the eggs do not hatch until spring. The little salmon wriggle about in the gravel until the yolk sac is absorbed. In a little while the samlet becomes a parr, somewhat resembling a small trout, having a forked tail, dark crossbars or "parr marks" on the body, and red spots along the sides, but in the place of the vermiculations which the trout has, the parr has numerous dark spots. The little salmon remains a parr from one to two years or more according to circumstances; but when the notion strikes him, as it does most young people, that he wants to go to sea, his parr livery begins to change (according to the books) to a more silvery hue, the red spots usually disappear and he becomes a "smolt," which is the fish-cultural name for this phase of the salmon's life. The salmon is supposed to be at least four years old before it becomes a breeding fish, though the male parr is often sexually developed when not over six inches long. The significance and effect of this condition is not well known.

In the sea, salmon feed upon smaller fishes, shrimp, and other small marine animals. In fresh water they gradually cease to feed, doubtless because the appetite deteriorates at the approach of the nuptials, which it is prone to do in other beings than salmon. This is doubtless a provision of nature to allow the fish to give their whole attention to the fulfilment of the commandment "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters of the seas." The parr salmon find their meat amongst the gravel of the river bed, such as larval insects and minute crustaceans, and at the surface in summer time when insects abound.

Along the gravel shoals, just before dark on any day in August and September, the water seems to be alive with these little fishes. Parr occur not only in the main river but in the tributaries, even



Steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*).



Togue (*Cristivomer namaycush*).

in almost every little brook, where the angler fishing for brook trout often catches them. He does not always recognize the fish, however, and it is retained too often with trout. They should be returned to the stream that they may become worthy game for his tackle. The description given above will serve to distinguish the small salmon from the trout, but at all ages it is more difficult to tell a salmon from landlocked salmon. These two fishes will scarcely ever be found co-existent in any B. & A. waters.

It seems to have become a fixed belief that salmon will take only artificial flies. But it has been proved that, if the angler

choose, he can catch them just as readily, if not more so, on bait of another kind, such as shiners, smelts, worms, grasshoppers or artificial representations of some of these.

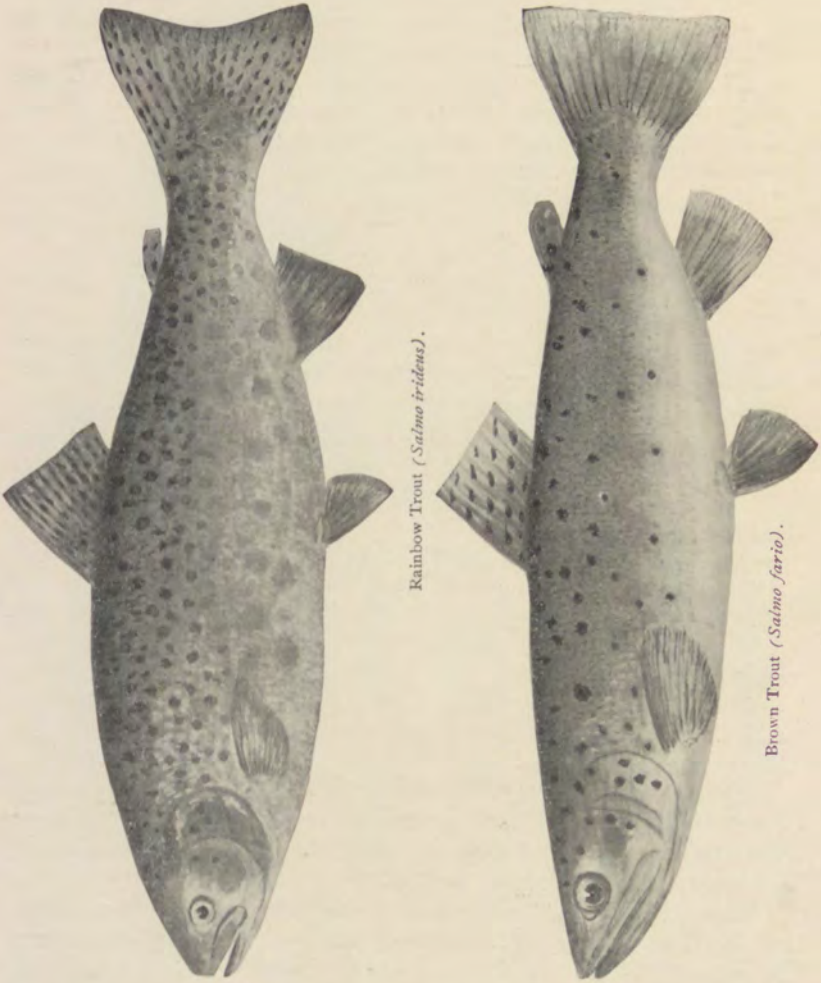
LANDLOCKED SALMON.— *Salmo sebago*. A more appropriate name for this fish would be "fresh-water salmon." It has at times borne the pretty appellation of "silver trout," as well as several others more or less local in their use, as "black-spot trout," "Schoodic salmon," "Sebago salmon," "salmon trout," and so on. The term "landlocked salmon" has become so general in use that it is applied here, though a misnomer, and not from preference.

The old theories of convulsions of nature, upheavals, and all such cataclismic agencies shutting the fish off from the sea, are now exploded, and it is found that the "landlocking" cause lies within the fish itself in its relations to its requirements for existence. These explanations were made on the assumption that the fish would naturally return to its saline home after having performed those functions which require fresh-water surroundings. It was supposed, too, that the fresh-water fish was a descendant of the migratory marine form and for a long time it was not suggested that fresh water was the original salmon habitat and the migratory fish was the anomalous erratic. This at last was affirmed to be the fact, in which case the necessity of barriers preventing the fish from returning to the sea is doubtlessly obviated. Space and time will not permit a discussion of the arguments here; it will suffice to say that the evidence now at hand seems to indicate that the two forms are separate species and that the marine fish is the parent form.

One of the four regions in which this fish was indigenous is close by the B. & A. line. This is at Sebec lake and neighboring waters, the excellence of the fishing in Sebec and Onawa lakes being well known to the man behind the rod.

The landlocked salmon has been introduced into other waters of the B. & A. country, in some of which it rivals the sea salmon in size, notably in the Eagle lakes chain of northern Aroostook county. Such growth is commensurate with the expanse and depth of water and amount of food, together with the scarcity of natural enemies. Where smelts or whitefish abound, there salmon will usually succeed. In fresh waters the lake is their sea and in breeding time they ascend or descend streams to spawn.

Large individuals of this species are most easily caught by trolling. The lure may be artificial minnows, spoons or spinners of almost any design or fresh minnow bait. The angler meets with the most successful trolling soon after the ice leaves the lakes. Later smaller fish will take the fly, which is by all means the most satisfactory and æsthetic method.



Rainbow Trout (*Salmo iridens*).

Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*).

STEELHEAD.—*Salmo gairdneri.* This fish is most commonly known as steelhead trout. Why it should be insisted that *Salmo gairdneri* is a trout and *Salmo salar* is a salmon is hard to say.

The steelhead is a Pacific coast fish and is anadromous like the salmon. In its native waters it is a spring spawner, hence, unless it changes habits on our coast, it would likely ascend the rivers later than the salmon. The steelhead attains a weight of twenty pounds, but usually is not over five or six pounds. Unlike the quinnat, this fish does not die at once after spawning, but feeds in fresh water—

at least, it may be caught on a fly, bait, or other lure. There is a possibility of its acclimatization in Maine, for it seems to thrive in inclosed ponds at the fish hatcheries, and large ones are caught in Lake Superior. The steelhead has been planted in Pleasant river and Todd brook near Brownville; in Meduxnekeag river, and in Silver lake at Katahdin Iron Works.

RAINBOW.—*Salmo irideus*. When Henshall wrote that "inch for inch and pound for pound the black bass is the gamest fish that swims," he either had forgotten the rainbow trout or had never caught one. This beautiful fish in its game qualities comprises not only all the best points of the rest of the salmon family, but the black bass as well. Its leaps, its rushes, its strategy, are not only "peculiarly his own," but "inch for inch and pound for pound" it can give the black bass the queen and a rook and win. It is preeminently a fly fish and at no time does the angler have to resort to bait. It will thrive in, and perhaps requires, warmer water than our square-tailed or speckled trout and for that reason possibly is not suited to Maine waters, which, upon the whole, may be fortunate.

The rainbow as a domesticated fish in eastern waters seems to have lost much of its native brilliancy, and many individuals are dull and muddy in hue. But even though the iridescence is absent, the space originally bearing the rosy band is comparatively free from spots and may be distinguished from the steelhead or brown trout, which old males resemble in shape.

BROWN TROUT.—*Salmo fario*. The brown trout, more commonly known in this country as Von Behr trout, is of European origin, brought from Germany for the first time in 1883. It has become acclimated in the waters of some states. Like the rainbow, it will stand warmer water than our trout, and perhaps the lack of success in establishing it in some northern waters may be due to the low temperature. The body of this trout and the color in a general way resembles our trout, but it has a longer head and lacks the characteristic marking of *Salvelinus fontinalis*. The color varies with the surroundings. Under favorable conditions in this country it is said to have attained a length of nearly three feet and a weight of over twenty pounds. Like our own trout, individuals sometimes become sexually mature when very small, this depending upon surrounding conditions. The brown trout spawns in October and in November. It is a powerful game fish and a good food fish; a good fish to cultivate in played-out trout ponds and streams, but much better to leave in its native haunts. Maine needs it not.

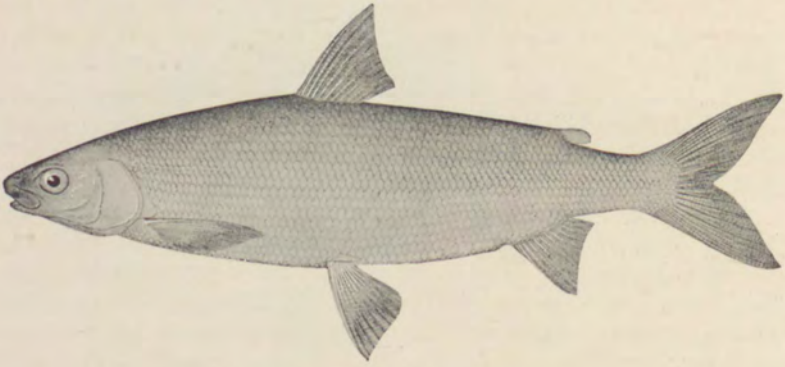
Common Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

TOGUE.— *Cristivomer namaycush.* The "laker," "lake trout" sometimes "salmon trout," "tuladi" of New Brunswick, and "lunge" of Vermont, is identical with the Great Lakes trout or "namaycush." It is found commonly distributed in northern and eastern Maine in deep, cool lakes. It varies much in appearance, from the long, lean, black individuals, to the deep, plump, silvery forms sometimes called "silver laker."

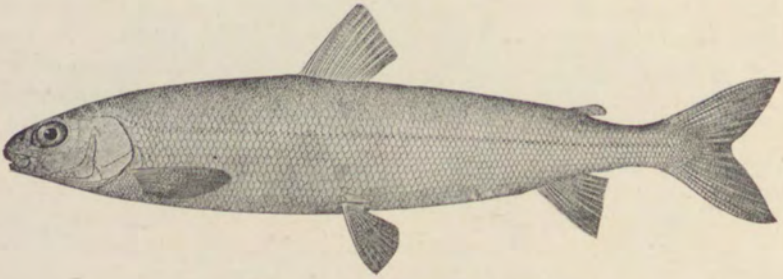
The togue is a voracious fish, reaching a large size in the Great Lakes. Individuals weighing over thirty pounds have been taken in northern Maine, but usually one of eight or ten pounds is a big fish. It feeds upon other smaller fish, the little sticklebacks often forming a whole meal, notwithstanding their spines. Large shiners or chubs four or five inches long, trolled deep, are the most alluring bait for large togue. Small togue, which by the way are better for the table, may be caught with smaller bait and sinker, and less line. This fish will also take phantoms, spoons, or spinners, and occasionally it will rise to a fly, especially in streams. Its reputation for game qualities is not great, yet it will give the angler a hard pull. Small fish are more lively than large ones. It frequently happens that the fish attempts to gain the bottom by a boring motion, thus winding the leader or line around its body. Having once struck a minnow bait, even if pricked the togue is not always satisfied, but will often continue "striking" until the bait leaves the water or the fish is hooked for good. The togue is also caught by bait fishing through the ice. For cooking, this fish would better be skinned.

TROUT.— *Salvelinus fontinalis.* "Red-spot trout," "square-tail trout," "brook trout" and "speckled trout," are other names by which this fish is known in B. & A. territory. This beautiful fish is the most attractive and abundant game fish of the north woods region. The size ranges from pigmies a few inches long in tiny rivulets to giants of eight or ten pounds in some lakes, and the appearance varies almost as much. There is a great variation in size even in large bodies of water, and a lake several miles long may contain only small trout, while a neighboring smaller body of water may contain large ones exclusively — that is, if one may judge the inhabitants by those that are caught.

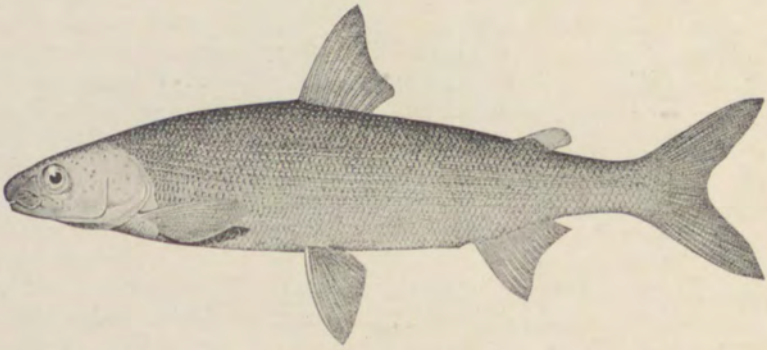
There are streams in which these trout may be caught the season through; others abound with trout only in early summer, and seem to be quite deserted by them later. There are lakes where trout will rise to a fly throughout the summer, and others where they will take a fly only in early summer or not at all. In other lakes they will take only bait and in deep water, and then only in spring and fall. Usually the early fishing is by troll, later by fly,



Common Whitefish *(Coregonus labradoricus).*



Chivy *(Coregonus quadrilateralis).*



Stanley's Whitefish *(Coregonus stanleyi).*

then a pause for a month or more, then the fly again is acceptable. The smaller sizes of trout are usually the more eager for the fly.

Trout will eat almost any fish small enough for them to swallow, and will attempt larger ones, not excluding their own kind. They feed upon insect larvæ on the bottom and insects at the surface. The larva of the caddis fly, so common in brooks, is a favorite food. These insects are well known to every angler, being apparently small bundles of pieces of wood, sand or shells lying upon the bottom or crawling slowly about. Those bundles are the cases in which the larvæ may be found. Tip your fly-hook with one of these and the trout will rise the second time.

COMMON WHITEFISH.— *Coregonus labradoricus.* The whitefishes are salmonoids, not salmons — just "salmon-like" in some respects. They differ greatly in appearance from other members of the family, but their structural characters will not permit the construction of a separate family for them.

The common whitefish of Maine is perhaps only occasionally obtained by the angler, owing to the fact that it resides in deep water of the lakes most of the year, ascending streams only in the fall for breeding purposes. This migration, too, is in the night, the fish returning to the lake before day. Occasionally one is taken on a fly or bait, and in some waters they are ready biters. The most common permissible method of fishing for them is by hook and line through the ice. There is plenty of fight in whitefish, and always good sport in catching them. In the experience of the writer, whitefish caught in northern thoroughfares have put up the liveliest resistance, although the lake whitefish are nearly as gamey. For whitefish angling in the lakes, worms or a fly used on a troll are the most effective lure.

The whitefish in most Maine waters is very dusky and its fins are usually black or nearly black, though the sides have a silvery hue. There are no spots or bright markings except occasionally an indistinct spot or two on the gill-cover. It has been sometimes mistaken for a smelt. The one-and-a-half and two pound smelts sometimes reported are perhaps whitefish. They may be easily distinguished by the smaller mouth and lack of strong, sharp teeth of the smelt. The whitefish doubtless occurs in all the larger lakes of northern Maine.

CHIVY.— *Coregonus quadrilateralis.* Otherwise known as "chiven," "shad-waiter," "Menominee," etc., and in New York as "frost-fish."

This fish occurs about everywhere that the preceding species does, but is seldom observed save by the poacher who nets or

spears them on the spawning beds. Its mouth is so much smaller than the common whitefish, and as it reaches not nearly so large a size, seldom over a pound, that it is likely never to be taken on the hook. It spawns at the same time and in the same places as the common whitefish.

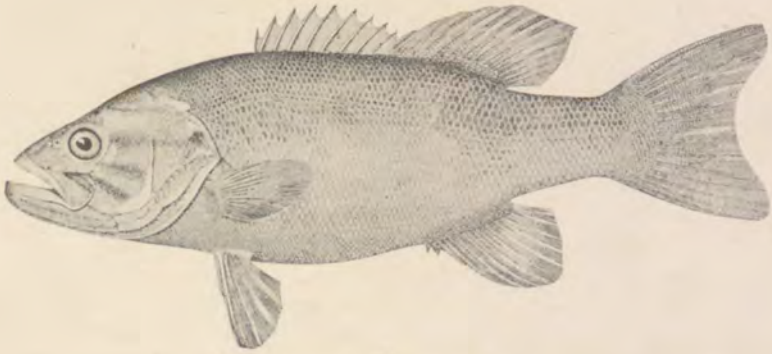
STANLEY'S WHITEFISH.— *Coregonus stanleyi.* So far as is known to the writer, this fish occurs only in the Eagle lakes of Aroostook county, where it abounds. It serves here the purpose of smelts in more southern waters, as food for salmon, trout and togue. It is doubtless more widely distributed than it seems, and is perhaps well known to the inhabitants, who have observed it but did not distinguish it from other species. It rarely exceeds ten inches in length, spawning in the thoroughfares in October, the height of this period being about one month earlier than the common whitefish. It is a pretty little fellow and delicious as a pan fish.

At It Before Breakfast.

BLACK BASS.— *Micropterus dolomieu.* The black bass bears numerous other names in different parts of the country, but by anglers it is commonly designated as the small-mouth black bass to distinguish it from the large-mouth black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*). This buccal attribute, however, may be dispensed with in Maine, for there is no other black bass in the state with which to confound it.

Unlike the large-mouth form, this species prefers clear cool water and rocky shores, but not necessarily running water as has been stated of it. The largest bass are found in the lakes. It is common in many waters of the region of which this book treats, especially the southern part. In the Penobscot river it has made its way up the East branch at least to the mouth of Sebois stream.

The black bass feeds upon almost every kind of animal life that comes within its reach or it can get in reach of. The spawning time



Black Bass *(Micropterus dolomieu)*.

is early summer, when it constructs a nest or hollow in the sand or gravel, where the parent fish guard the eggs and young. It is not a suitable co-inhabitant of trout or salmon in small bodies of water, since it is a great multiplier and often the "fittest to survive." Give a pair of black bass a lean-to in the shape of a small tributary stream or pond, and in a few years they and their progeny will possess the whole establishment.

Black bass are caught by the usual methods employed with trout. They are fly-fished, bait-fished, and trolled for. Their preference in the way of flies seems at times to be for bright colors. Scarlet ibis and Parmacheene belle are almost always in demand, or any fly in which red predominates. A yellow, black, brown or even white fly is good at times. Taking flies vary with different waters as do the baits. Shiners, minnows, young white perch, yellow perch, or almost any living fish is usually attractive to black bass. On some waters frogs are most acceptable; in others, not. Hellgrammites are always desirable. Any spoon or bright spinning contrivance will generally take bass. In bait fishing there are two methods; one, still fishing, deep; the other, casting at the surface. Casting spoons are also of use, or the combination of spoon and bait. The most sport is with the fly, but the largest fish are only obtained by bait fishing — which is usually the case with trout.

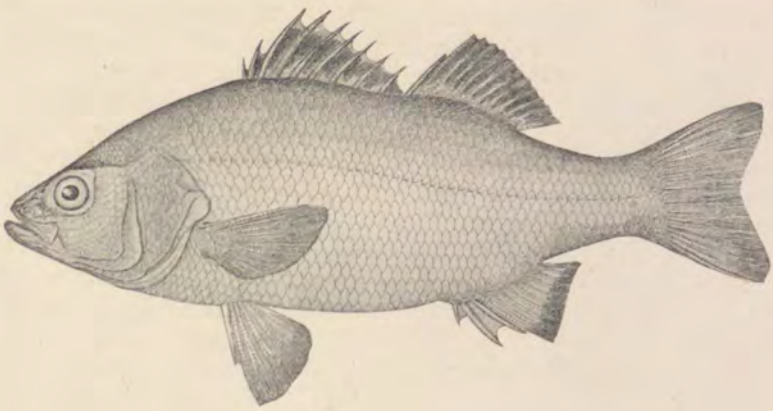
WHITE PERCH.— *Morone americana*. The white perch belongs to the sea bass family and, properly speaking, is not a perch at all. It is a first cousin to the striped bass and has similar habits; but has, however, become habituated to fresh water in many localities, though it is a marine fish. Although this fish inhabits salt water and periodically ascends streams, it so commonly occurs in fresh waters and is so much more often met with under these conditions, it may be regarded as a fresh-water fish.

Pickerel (*Esox Reticulatus*).

There is a possibility, too, that those "landlocked" or permanently residing in fresh water may be somewhat distinct from the anadromous marine form. Careful comparisons have not been made.

The white perch is a "school" fish, and where one is caught others are likely to be, for a short time, at least. It is a brisk biter and vigorous fighter, but never leaps from the water when hooked. It will take a fly, minnow, or worm bait. If there are more than one fly on the leader the others will probably be taken, too, so that several fish may be caught at one time. Inasmuch as this fish sometimes attains a weight of three pounds, coupled with its activity, it makes a game fish worthy of the attention of anglers, to say nothing of its delectability as a table fish. There is no time of the year when it will not take bait of some kind, but small fishes and worms are its preference.

PICKEREL.— *Esox reticulatus.* The pickerel is the only representative of the pike family in Maine. It is probably not indigenous to the state, or if it is, it was originally restricted to the southwestern corner. By human means, however, it has become widely spread, especially in the southern parts of the state. It also has widened its range of its own free will and accord into accessible localities until met by insurmountable barriers or uncongenial waters. In the B. & A. region it may be found in most weedy ponds and streams, and it has penetrated the East Branch of the Penobscot to beyond the head of the Wissataquoik deadwater.



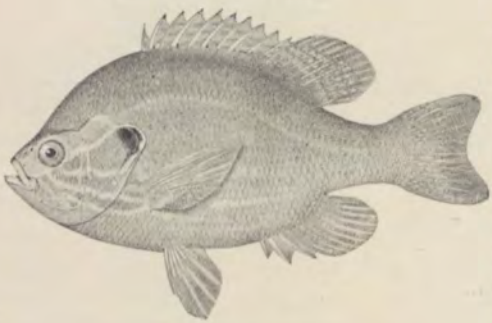
White Perch *(Monroe americana)*.

The pickerel is a much-maligned fish, accused of all sorts of piscivorous atrocities. There is no doubt but that, if hungry, it will eat other fishes when it can get them. What fish is there that will not? It has been accused of exterminating trout; but the evidence to that effect is only circumstantial. In fact, the chances are that other causes operated to this end to which the pickerel was only an additional factor. There is a little pond in Maine where pickerel, yellow perch, trout, and salmon, to say nothing of smelts, chubs, and suckers, live in a numerous, if, perhaps, not altogether "happy family," yet pickerel do not ordinarily thrive in waters best suited to trout. Pickerel affect comparatively warm and quiet waters with plenty of aquatic vegetation, while trout prefer cool, clear water free from such plants. The pickerel seldom wanders far from home, except an occasional wayward individual who may seek pastures new; but it does not linger in the favorite abodes of trout. Although it may not be as bad as it is painted, it is not advisable to extend its range artificially, for there are more desirable fishes worthy of such attention.

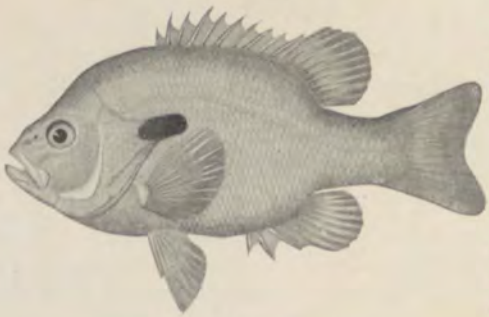
The pickerel is a game fish in the full sense of the term; he is a capricious fellow, too, who is not always "on the hog." There are times when you may offer it the most attractive baits and it will ignore them with quiet dignity. On other occasions it will bite anything from a piece of old shirt or tin to a golden shiner, red-fin, or frog. The usual mode of angling for pickerel is by "skittering" with minnow, frog's leg, or artificial bait; or by trolling with a spoon. Fly fishing and still fishing are also practiced, and it is the custom of the inhabitants near pickerel waters to fish for them through the ice.

PERCH.—*Perca flavescens.* This fish is preeminently the "perch," but it lacks nothing in the way of substitutes or aliases. "Yellow perch," "striped perch," "brown perch," "brindle perch" and "coon perch" are a few that will suffice for us to choose from.

Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*).



Long-eared Sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*).



Common Sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*).

There is no fear of this fish escaping the notice of the angler, for wherever the perch is, it will bite, and sometimes to the exclusion of everything else even if more desirable fish are present. It wanders about the lakes and streams, around rocky shores and rocky shoals far from shore, or among water plants, or in clear water, always the same perch. And wherever it is, it eats, and eats every living thing that it can swallow. It is exceptionally fond of fish eggs and young fish. But if you want to catch perch in large numbers, use angleworms. It will take flies or spoons, shiner and phantom minnows, and when it bites it seldom fails to hook itself.

LONG-EARED SUNFISH.—*Lepomis auritus.* There are but three species of this family in Maine waters, two of them, the present species and the next, being native; the other, the black bass, is introduced. The long-eared sunfish is not uncommon in northern Maine waters, especially in the Penobscot basin. In

common with the next species, it is variously known by such names as "bream," "pumpkin-seed," "quiver," "roach," "flat-fish," etc. Down south it is called "red-breasted bream."

The sunfish will readily take artificial flies, and almost any kind of bait. It is a gamey little fellow. Large ones of about half a pound in weight have been taken by trolling spoon. The sunfish's favorite abode is around boulders, rocky bottoms, old submerged stumps and the like. There are usually a number of the fish together. The usual food is insects, small fishes, etc., and it is said to feed upon the spawn of other fishes. It spawns early in summer, and like the other members of this family, excavates or scoops out shallow nests in fine gravel where the eggs are deposited and fertilized. Both sexes remain on or near the nest for its protection, and care for the young.

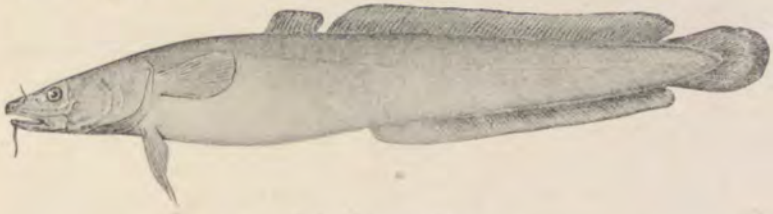
The sunfish is a good, but rather small, pan fish. The color is olivaceous; belly largely orange red in adults. The scales on sides are with reddish spots and the head usually has bluish stripes in front of eyes.

COMMON SUNFISH.— *Eupomotis gibbosus.* The vernacular names are the same as those of the long-eared sunfish. It is very abundant in most weedy ponds. Its habits are similar to the preceding, though it affects water plants rather than rocks and stumps for shelter. Angleworms make the best bait.

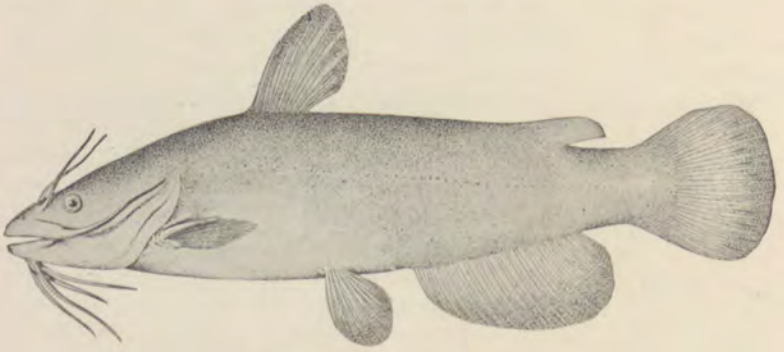
CUSK.— *Lota maculosa.* The only codfish in the fresh waters of northern Maine is the cusk, or, as it is elsewhere called, "ling," "burbot," "lawyer," and numerous other names. Doubtless most anglers have met with it at one time or another and remember it as a slimy, rather repulsive-looking fish. But those who have eaten cusk chowder do not regard the fish with so much aversion.

This fish reaches a weight of ten or fifteen pounds at least. It is a resident of lakes and sluggish streams. In lakes it is rather a deep-water fish, approaching the shore at night to feed. It can be caught with a hook and line baited with fish or meat, especially at night. It is often taken through the ice in this way in winter.

The color is a plain or mottled brown or greenish, with belly white or yellow.



Cusk (*Lota maculosa*).



Hornpout *(Ameiurus nebulosus)*.

HORNPOUT.— *Ameiurus nebulosus*. The hornpout is a member of the catfish family, which is a very large one in the United States and of considerable commercial importance. Some of the catfishes attain a weight of over one hundred pounds. Other common names of this species are "bullhead," "bull pout," "clouded catfish," etc.

The chosen abode of this fish is in muddy and weedy ponds and streams, but by no means does it confine itself to such localities. It is a ravenous biter much to the annoyance of the still fisher for black bass and pickerel, taking every kind of bait that any fish will and some that others will not. Angleworms will never be refused by the hornpout. As its horns indicate, it is a creature of darkness and if you want hornpouts, fish for them at night. Skinned and fried hornpouts are by no means to be despised, and "catfish chowder" is an epicurean dish.

EEL.— *Anguilla chrisypa*. The eel is so familiar to everyone that it needs no description. It is a long slimy fish — it is a fish — with no ventral fins. The dorsal and anal fins meet around the tail. It is commonly supposed to have no scales, but this opinion is erroneous. The scales, however, are unlike those of other fishes, being narrow, linear, and rudimentary, arranged in irregular groups, placed obliquely and at right angles to each other and embedded in the skin.

The eel reaches a length of four or five feet, attaining a prodigious size in fresh water. Eels are probably found in nearly every pond, lake, and stream in the state. High falls seem not to impede their travels, for if they cannot get over them, they are said to "carry" around.

Eels are flesh eaters, devouring living or dead, fresh or putrid, it matters not. They are deadly enemies to game as well as other

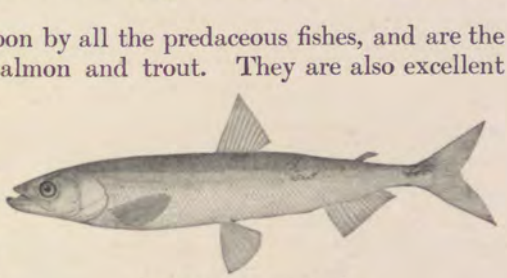
fishes, eating the eggs and devouring the young, and the young may not be so small, either.

Eels have been caught on a chub or shiner bait four inches long, when bait-casting for trout. When hooked they act much like trout, having the same rush, pause, and shake of the head, which, combined with the vigorous sagging back, causes one to think he has a trout of generous proportions. If the angler wishes to fish for eels (which he probably never will), earthworm bait is the best and night the approved time, though almost anything, so long as it is flesh, will do for bait.

Bait Fishes.

SMELT.— *Osmerus mordax.* The smelt is indigenous to some of the lower waters of the B. & A. country, and has been introduced into more northern waters where it has multiplied. In about five years this little fish has become very abundant and has attained a length of over a foot in the Eagle lakes chain in Aroostook county.

Smelts are preyed upon by all the predaceous fishes, and are the best natural baits for salmon and trout. They are also excellent pan fish. In most localities, in spring, they ascend brooks to spawn, though in some places they seek the sedges in overflowed meadows and along shore for this purpose. In breeding time they may be dipped with a scoop-net, and at other seasons may be taken by hook and line with small minnows or a piece of fish for bait, in about a hundred feet of water. They are not infrequently found dead at the surface of the lakes or washed up on the beach after a blow.



Smelt *(Osmerus mordax).*

CHUB.— *Semotilus corporalis.* The common chub is everywhere one of the best known fishes. It is almost universally known as "chub," though sometimes called "dace," and some have even mistaken it for the black bass, which it in no way resembles. It reaches a weight of two or three pounds or more, and is a good

fighter, readily rising to a fly or almost any kind of bait. In flies its preference is for those in which red predominates.

Most anglers when fishing for more desirable fish have been more or less annoyed by chubs, so are somewhat familiar with the fish, but may not recognize it in all its phases. A two-pound chub,

Women as Well as Men Enjoy Fishing.

with its purple, gold, and black, little resembles the bright silvery individuals of brooks and small ponds, and still less the two or three inch "shiner" with black lateral stripe so often found in bait buckets — a favorite bait for togue.

The chub inhabits brooks, rivers, ponds, and lakes of all sizes and character. In large bodies of water it attains a large size; in more circumscribed localities it does not become large, and in small brooks becomes adult when four or five inches or less in length, when color marks of the young of this size persist. It breeds in the spring, when bright colors prevail on the male and horny tubercles appear on the head, for which reason it is sometimes called "horned dace."

As a food fish the chub has not much to commend it. Owing to its lack of flavor rather than to disagreeable taste, it is not esteemed. Bait fishes of this species may be caught along shore or in brooks in seines, minnow traps, or dip-nets, and are serviceable for trout, togue, salmon, bass and pickerel.

BROOK CHUB.— *Semotilus atromaculatus.* The "brook chub," "black-spotted chub," or "horned dace" does not reach nearly so large a size as the preceding chub, attaining a length of not over eight or ten inches. It may be readily distinguished from the other by its heavier appearance forward, more crowded scales, darker color, and the black spot on the dorsal fin. This species is very common in most Maine waters, but is more likely to be found in quiet brooks than in ponds and lakes, although sometimes not uncommon in such places even to the exclusion of the other species. More often they occur together. It is rather dark colored for bait though better than none. Its habits and methods of capture are similar to those of the common chub.

Brook Chub *(Semotilus atromaculatus).*

CARLETON'S CHUB-MINNOW.— *Leuciscus carletoni.* This little fish is apparently not so common as the two preceding chubs, and never attains so large a size; six inches is probably the limit. In life its color is light olive or dark gray on the back, more or less spotted with darker shades of the same color, the spots extending upon the paler sides. The belly is white. Breeding males are often red from behind the pectoral fins along the sides of the abdomen. This fish greatly resembles the gray chub-minnow (*Couesius plumbeus*) in color, but may be easily distinguished by its blunter head and more oblique mouth.

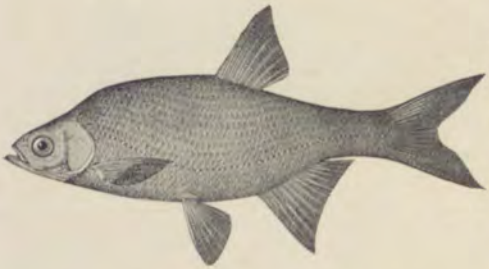
Carleton's Chub-Minnow *(Leuciscus carletoni).*

The Carleton chub most frequently occurs in brooks and dead waters of streams, though it may be found in lakes. Its habits are similar to other species of minnows. It makes an excellent bait for trout, togue, and other game fishes, and may itself be taken on baited hook or small fly, although the most successful mode of capture is by minnow seine or trap.

BRONZE MINNOW.— *Leuciscus neogæus.* As this little fish has never before been christened, so far as we are aware, with a distinctive English name, the above is given it, from the bronze or brassy lustre of its sides when living. Its back is dark olive with

a black line from top of head to dorsal fin and from the fin to base of caudal fin above. Along the sides is a dusky stripe bordered above by an indistinct paler or yellowish one; below is a dull yellow, with the belly white. In breeding season the males are red along the sides of the belly. Small individuals are hard to distinguish from the red-bellied minnow, but the second dark stripe or row of spots of the latter will serve to distinguish it. Besides, the mouth of the bronze minnow is larger and less oblique. This minnow will take a hook or may be caught in nets.

SHINER.— *Abramis crysoleucas*. This little fish is known by a multitude of local names, but it is preeminently the shiner of anglers. Other names of local application are "golden shiner," "silver shiner," "bog shiner," "herring," "roach," "bream," etc.



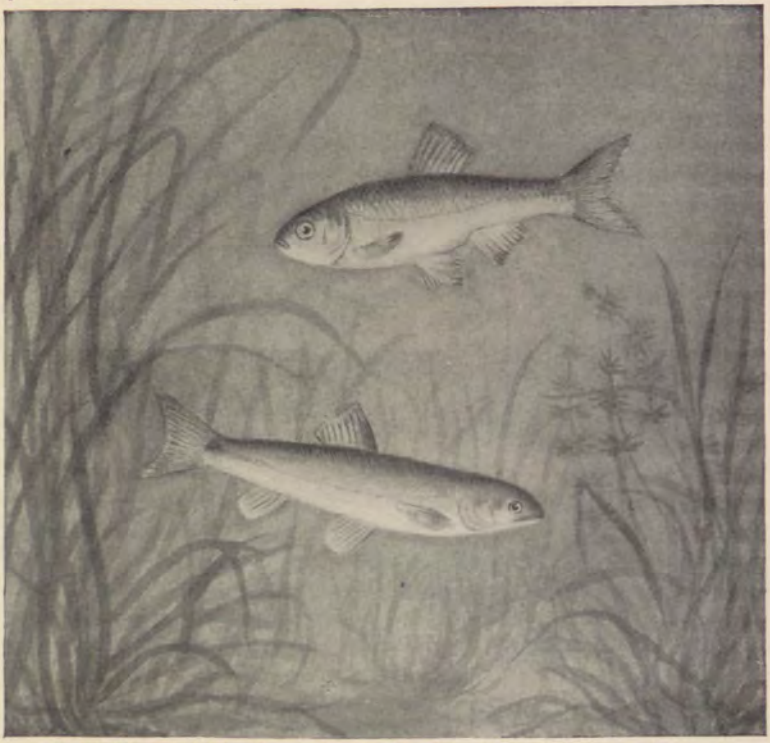
Shiner *(Abramis crysoleucas)*.

The color varies in different localities. It is sometimes greenish above, the sides silvery with golden reflections; fins usually yellowish, lower fins red in breeding males; or the sides may be entirely golden. In boggy places it is often very dusky or fairly black on the back, with a broad black lateral stripe. As usually observed, it is not over four or five inches long, but it sometimes attains a length of over a foot and a weight of over a pound. It does not seem to be everywhere abundant, but is most common in sluggish waters, abounding in bayous and lagoons, weedy streams, ponds and coves of lakes. Its favorite shelter is said to be the yellow pond lily, but it can be seen in large schools amongst profuse vegetation of quiet streams and boggy ponds. The shiner feeds upon both animal and vegetable matter. It breeds in the spring. Perley says of it: "It is an exceedingly delicate and finely flavored fish, and may be considered one of the most savory of the smaller fresh-water fishes of New Brunswick."

The shiner is justly highly esteemed for bait, for there is nothing that can compete with it in attractiveness, though it will not live so well in a bait bucket as some other fishes. It takes a baited hook readily, but the hook must be small; and the fish is shy. A small lump of dough is good bait. Shiners may be caught in seines if there are not too many water plants in the way. The best methods are, however, minnow traps and hoop-nets.

RED-FIN. — *Notropis cornutus.* "Rough-head," "red-finned minnow," "shiner," "dace," etc., are vernacular names for this fish.

The color of the back is bluish or olive gray; sides silvery; fins of males margined with red, especially in the breeding season; breeding males also have tubercles on the head. This minnow may be recognized by its compressed form and deep narrow lateral scales; readily distinguished from the more compressed *Abramis* by the fewer anal rays.



Red-fin Minnow *(Notropis cornutus)* and Gray Chub-Minnow *(Couesius plumbeus).*

This fish is common everywhere in the state, apparently reaching the largest size in the most northern waters where it is often found six inches and more in length. Its favorite habitat is quiet places with plenty of aquatic vegetation, but it is found in pools of nearly every brook and along the shores of lakes in company with chubs and other kinds of shiners. It breeds in the spring, and feeds upon insects and their larvæ, worms, etc. It is of little importance save as food and bait for other fishes. The usual methods for taking minnows may be used successfully with these fishes.

GRAY CHUB-MINNOW.— *Couesius plumbeus.* This is the first time that this useful and abundant fish has had a distinctive English name applied to it. The color of these fish is gray or bluish olive on the back, blotched or spattered over with brownish spots. At times there seems to be a distinct black lateral stripe, then again it is absent. When fresh from the water, often the stripe does not show but appears if the fish is allowed to die or is placed in a preservative.

The gray chub is one of the commonest minnows in the state. It is a very useful bait for togue and trout, which doubtless subsist to a great extent upon it, for it lives in the deeper waters of the lake, seldom appearing near shore except at night, when it may be taken in large numbers with a small collecting seine if the ground is previously baited with refuse from the table, fish or game entrails or common meal mush. These fish occur to some extent in brooks where they are sometimes the sole representatives of the minnow tribe. In spring they ascend brooks to spawn, when the edges of the scales are marked with minute tubercles. The length of gray chub-minnows is seldom much over six inches.

ROCK SHINER.— *Rhinichthys atronasus.* This is sometimes called "black-nosed dace," and "pot-belly." It is a hardy minnow in the live car or bucket, and lives well on a hook. It abounds in most rocky northern brooks, where sometimes it is the only fish to be found. When frightened it darts under sticks and stones, or any shelter it can find, for which reason it is usually hard to catch with nets. It will sometimes take a hook, but is difficult to catch in this way. The best method is to set a dip-net and wade down the brook threshing it with a piece of brush.

This fish occurs more frequently on the riffles than in pools. The color of the upper parts is bluish black, separated from the white belly by a black lateral stripe from the tip of the snout through the eye to base of caudal fin. Sometimes there are dots and blotches of dusky shades on the back. In breeding time, which is spring, the males are profusely decorated with brick red, which makes them very conspicuous in the water. The fish does not reach a length of more than two or three inches.

SHOREFISH.—*Fundulus diaphanus.* This little fish is otherwise known as fresh-water minnow. It is more common in coastwise and central state waters, though in suitable places it occurs even in extreme northern Maine. The shorefish is justly esteemed as a bait for black bass and pickerel, and doubtless would serve as well for trout or salmon.

Shorefish (*Fundulus diaphanus*).

Law for the Fisherman.

LANDLOCKED SALMON nine inches or more in length, trout five inches or more in length, and togue may be legally fished for from the opening of the ponds and streams in the spring to Oct. 1st, and white perch from July 1st to April 1st. Twenty-five pounds may be taken daily and twenty-five pounds legally transported in possession of the owner. Trout, togue and landlocked salmon may be transported under special shipping tags for $1.00 for each fish or $1.00 for each ten pounds; transportation tags for white perch cost fifty cents for one fish or fifty cents for every ten pounds.

There is no close time on pickerel or bass in the B. & A. territory.

Citizens of the state may, during February, March and April, fish for and take landlocked salmon, trout and togue with not more than five lines for each family. They may have in possession forty pounds of togue and twenty pounds each of the other fish.

It is lawful to fish through the ice in the following named lakes and ponds in Piscataquis county: Seboois, Boyd and Cedar lakes, Ebeeme ponds, Schoodic, North and South Twin, Pemadumcook, Ambajejus, Debsconeag, Nahmakanta, Chesuncook and Sebec lakes, First Buttermilk, Big Benson, Big Houston and Center pond in Sangerville, Moosehead, Jo Mary, Caribou, Lobster, Chamberlain, Telos, Webster, Eagle, Allagash, Munsungan, Millinocket, Caucomgomoc, Churchill, Chemquassabamticook, Grand, Second and Ragged lakes, Pepper, Whetstone and Large Greenwood ponds.

It is unlawful to fish at any time for any kind of fish in any of the tributaries to Lake Hebron, or the tributaries to Twin and Doughty ponds known as Ship and Bear ponds, in Elliottsville, Ship Pond stream above Buck's falls, the brook that is the outlet of Garland pond in Sebec, the tributaries to Lake Onawa in Elliottsville and Willimantic, the tributaries to Moosehead lake except Moose river, Davis stream in Willimantic, Monson Pond stream, a tributary to Davis stream, Vaughan stream, a tributary to Long Pond stream, or in Wilson stream, a tributary to Sebec lake. It is also unlawful to fish at any time for any kind of fish in Little Houston pond, in Katahdin Iron Works Township, except with artificial flies.

It is unlawful to fish for, take or kill fish in any way in Lily pond, in the town of Shirley, before February 13, 1904.

There shall be an annual open season from May 15th to October 1st, for fishing in Wilson river, in Piscataquis county, between Wilson pond and Tobey falls, in the town of Willimantic.

Until April 22, 1906, there shall be an annual open season from July 1st to October 1st for fishing in Lower Wilson, Upper Wilson, Mountain, Rum and Horseshoe ponds, being the upper waters of Wilson stream in Piscataquis county, and all the tributaries of the aforesaid ponds.

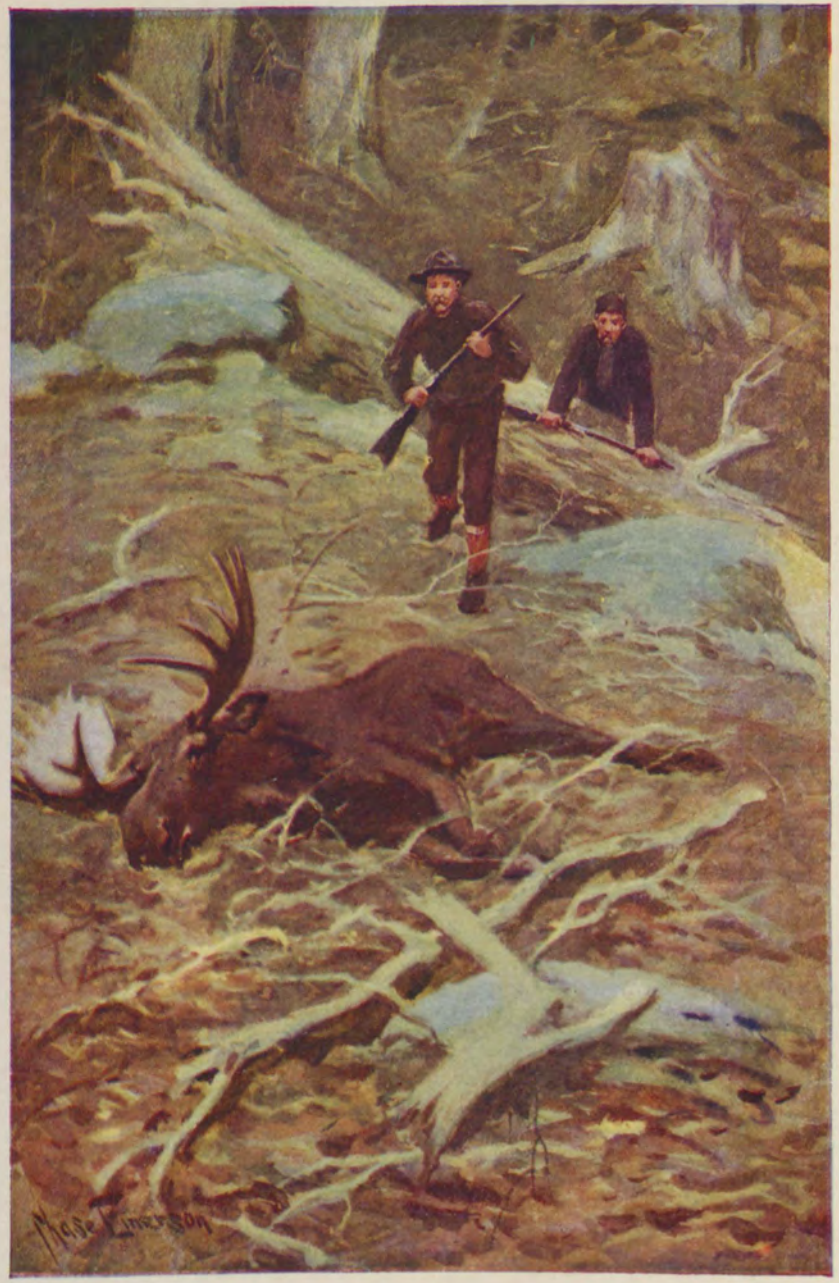
All lakes and ponds in Penobscot county may be fished through the ice except Dexter pond, in Dexter, or its tributaries.

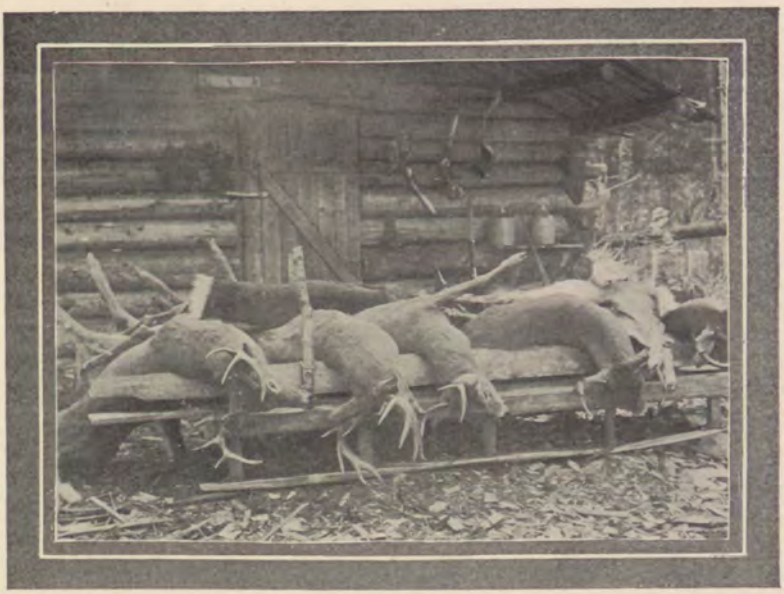
There are no ponds or lakes closed to ice fishing in Aroostook county except Number Nine lake, in Township 9, Range 3 (Close time from October 1st to June 1st of the following year), and Ross and Conroy lakes in Littleton and Monticello.

It is unlawful at any time to fish for any kind of fish in any of the tributaries to Madawaska lake.

The Guide Law.

NON-RESIDENT sportsmen going into the woods to hunt or fish and to camp and kindle fires on the wild lands of the state, must be accompanied by a registered guide during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, and November; and no registered guide shall act as guide for more than five non-resident hunters at the same time. Residents of the state are not required to hire guides.


Hugo Emerson



The Forest Monarchs.

JUST as the aboriginal redskin of early days coursed Maine's winding waterways and roamed her dense forests in search of big game, so the enthusiastic sportsman of modern times glides over the same lakes and streams and plunges into the same wilderness that the early hunter knew, seeking the same sport amid practically the same environments. Nor does he seek in vain; for hulky great moose and graceful, swift-footed deer still range throughout Maine's immense forest area, and despite the fact that thousands of the animals are killed every year, their numbers show a decided increase from season to season.

It is the immensity of Maine's north country and the inaccessibility of its more remote parts except by water that have made and kept it such an ideal game preserve. Here is a region certainly not less than fifteen thousand square miles in extent which is all hunting territory. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined have about this same area; New Hampshire and Vermont together cannot equal it; while the total area of Connecticut and Rhode Island is nearly five hundred square miles less than that of Aroostook county alone. This vast territory is practically

all a widespread acreage of forest, with the exception of a narrow strip of cleared land on the east along the New Brunswick border. No definite roads or trails traverse this dense wilderness; no houses are seen except an occasional sporting or lumber camp on the shore of some waterway or at some favorable forest opening. It is woodsy jungle on all sides, peopled almost exclusively by the natural denizens of the forest, and hardly penetrable for human beings were it not for the labyrinthian waterways which present fascinating canoe routes in all directions.

Up through the very heart of this immense game region the rails of the Bangor & Aroostook system are laid. One can get off at any station north of Alton and in a few minutes be tramping the woods where big game is actually in hiding. At all of the forest stations there is fine hunting to be had close by the railroad; or if the sportsman prefers a canoe jaunt into the deep woods, he is sure to come upon game in plenty along the winding water courses and on the neighboring ridges. Comfortable sporting camps are located at the most advantageous points throughout this wonderful game preserve, so the visiting sportsman can always be sure of first-class accommodations even though he is far in the depths of the wilderness and many hundreds of miles away from his own cosy fireside.

More Than Twice the Hunter's Height!

No one can estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of moose or deer which make up the forest population of northern Maine. Every season sees thousands of deer, hundreds of moose and scores of black bears brought out of the B. & A. territory by visiting sportsmen; a great deal of game, too, is killed and eaten each year in the woods; yet this surprising total is small in comparison with the hordes of wild-wood denizens which never see a hunter or hear the report of a

gun from one season to another. How many thousands of deer there are in Maine can, of course, only be conjectured, but the evidence of their increase in spite of the tremendous inroads made annually on their numbers gives one good reason to set the figures high. Moose are not as plentiful as deer, but they range the Maine forests in much greater numbers than in any other part of America, and here, thanks to wise legislation, they seem now to be on the increase so that hunting for them is likely to hold good for many years to come.

Ways of Big Game.

THE deer which attract so many thousands of sportsmen to Maine annually are of the common Virginian or white-tailed variety. In color they are a soft brownish gray, their bodies being handsomely proportioned, and their carriage wonderfully graceful. Deer are exceedingly swift runners and will make their way through the thickest undergrowth with an ease which seems little short of miraculous. They are good swimmers, too, as many a summer canoeist on Maine's lakes and streams can testify. Although deer become very wary in the fall when the hunters are about, in summer they are remarkably tame and will frequently allow canoeists to glide close up to them.

Fallen Monarchs; Happy Hunters.

During the warm season, deer do not get far away from the forest waterways. They love to wade into the lakes and streams after succulent lily-pads, of which they are particularly fond; they delight also to feed on the tender woods foliage, and are frequent visitors at the outlying farms in the clearings where grain and young vegetables are all too often destroyed in order that these nomadic children of the woods may satisfy their appetites.

Pres. Roosevelt's Guide "Bill" Sewall, of Island Falls, Just Out of the Woods.

At the approach of cold weather the deer gradually move away from the streams and ponds, browsing on the tidbits of the swamps and on the ridges. It is then, too, in October and November, that the rutting season is on and the amorous bucks range far and wide in their quest for does. The early fall snows soon come, and in order to keep in touch with a plentiful supply of browse, the deer tread down the drifts in convenient places, forming yards or roads along which they can feed on the tender twigs of cedar, hemlock and other trees.

Two hundred and seventy-five pounds is a good weight for the average Maine buck deer. A great many sportsmen are satisfied to carry out trophies of smaller size than this, while others realize that persistence in the hunt means coming up with one of the "big fellows" sooner or later, and they are not content until one or two "high liners" have fallen before their trusty rifles.

The moose, Maine's greatest game trophy and the largest hunted animal to be found in the temperate zone, is a most ungainly beast, a striking contrast to the sleek and shapely deer. Moose weighing more than a thousand pounds are often brought out of the woods, with great broad antlers measuring in some instances five feet from tip to tip. In height the average moose will measure from six to seven and a half feet to the top of the fore shoulder, and many of the old monarchs will exceed that. The largest moose ever brought into Bangor measured nine feet from forehoofs to the top of his horns, and weighed over twelve hundred pounds. Coarse brown hair forms the coat of a moose, the brown turning gradually darker as winter comes on. A short bristly mane, almost black, decorates the neck, while hair of a yellowish grey color covers the belly and legs.

By the time the water rushes and other aquatic plants have become edible in the spring, the moose are usually well away from their winter haunts and will be found at or near the waterways. In early June the cow moose separate from their companions and, selecting some dense forest thicket near the water, give birth to their young. It is necessary, too, that they make sure these new-born forest babes are in the most secluded spots when forced to leave them even for a short time, for the parent bulls are most unnatural fathers and would speedily put their young to death if they should chance upon them.

Some Game Comes Out on Jumpers.

It is usually some time in April when the horns of the bull moose begin to sprout, and by September they show a formidable size and are free from that soft mossy covering called the "velvet." The bulls are in the pink of condition at this period, and are so savage and dauntless that they will not hesitate to attack anybody or anything that stands in their path. They roam through the forest for weeks at a time, bellowing every now and then so loudly that they can be heard two or three miles away, and often getting into fierce fights with each other.

This is also the time of year when the cows seek the companionship of their amorous lords. Their flirtations begin with a series

of grunts, groans and wails which suggest to the human ear the incantations of some ghoulish devil but which are the sweetest of music to a bull moose and will cause him to crash off at once through the forest to answer the summons in person. Many of the Maine guides are very clever at simulating the weird invitation of a cow moose, and if a bull happens to be anywhere within hearing he will come with furious haste straight toward the source of the impassioned call. This method of tolling moose within rifle range was often practiced in earlier years, but the late opening of the legal hunting season now renders calling practically useless.

Some Game Comes Out by Rail.

And yet if the weather holds mild until well into the fall, moose calling will sometimes bring a prompt response — and a noble trophy.

Just after the first snow storm is the best time for still hunting. Every track shows distinctly then and can be readily followed; but the sportsman will have to be quiet about it, for the slightest noise that is not natural to the woods — the breaking of a twig, a cough or a sneeze, for instance — is enough to startle the quarry and set it off on the run. When this sort of thing happens, the sportsman might as well quit that particular trail at once, for startled game will almost invariably run several miles before it

feels it is at a safe distance from its pursuers. Under such conditions one might imagine still hunting would be a most discouraging kind of sport, but it is in reality one of the most exciting, most gratifying pastimes of the woods, and thousands of sportsmen indulge in it every season.

Not long after the first snow storms come, the moose forsake the waterways and gradually work back into the dense wilderness where there is more shelter from the rigorous climate. There they pass the winter feeding on the bark and twigs of young poplars, birches and maples and a peculiar variety of ash called moosewood.

As for the other denizens of the Maine forests, it is safe to say there are many thousands of wild beasts inhabiting this vast domain, and yet not one of them would molest a man, under ordinary conditions. There is a goodly population of black bears, but running is much more to their taste than fighting. Lynxes, wolves and cougars or "Indian devils" were commonly seen in Maine in the early days, but they are now very rare and it has been years since anyone has known of their annoying hunters.

The Big-Game Provinces.

FOR the proper guidance of the would-be Maine hunter it is not enough to say there is good sport throughout all the B. & A. territory, even though this is indeed the fact. There are of course many localities which seem particularly favored as regards quantities of big game, while others offer more ordinary sport; and in view of this fact, a few suggestions as to the best hunting grounds in northern Maine will probably be well received.

The sportsmen who come to this territory looking for deer will find ample sport all along the line of the B. & A. railroad and in close proximity to all the woods hotels and camps. As for the favored localities of "the interior," a careful study of the fishing chapter of this book will prove especially helpful, since nearly all the best fishing regions are capital hunting regions as well.

In a general way, the big game territory may be said to extend from a little west of Moosehead lake on the west to the main line

Sheep, With a Caribou for Drum Major.

of the railroad on the east, and from the Moosehead lake division of the B. & A. on the south to the confines of the state on the north. Another immense hunting district, hundreds of square miles in extent and wonderfully well stocked with big game, lies just east of the B. & A. main line. This territory has been long neglected by hunters because the regions farther north and west offer fully as much sport and are more easily reached, but more and more sportsmen are now making annual excursions to this splendid game locality, and are handsomely rewarded for their coming.

Good deer hunting will be found in most any region the sportsman may strike north of Brownville; and it is not half bad for some distance south of that point. Good moose hunting cannot be located so broadly, although there is plenty of the sport in the favored districts. Moose range in good numbers on all sides of Moosehead lake, being especially plenty in the woods lying north and east of the lake and reached from Lily bay, Spencer bay, and Northeast carry. Slipping up Roach river or from Lily bay in a canoe, the sportsman can easily make Roach and Second Roach ponds, Lazy Tom brook and Ragged lake, all of which waters mark a famous stamping ground for big moose.

A Camera-Shot in the Open.

Parties who go a little northward from Moosehead lake will come to Chesuncook, Chamberlain, Eagle, Caucomgomoc and Allagash lakes, whose borders include many marshes and swales where moose are sure to be found. A good many sportsmen make this trip every year, starting from Greenville, Kineo or Northeast carry, and the handsome trophies they bring back furnish abundant evidence of the region's big-game wealth. Still another famous rendezvous for moose lies east of Chesuncook, past Harrington lake and in to Sourdnahunk.

The territory lying between Katahdin Iron Works on the south and the Penobscot West branch on the north is another favorite haunt for monarchs of the forest, and many record trophies of the hunt have been brought out from there in the past few years. First-class moose hunting is also always to be counted on in the country round about Mount Katahdin, reached from Norcross, Grindstone, Stacyville, Sherman and Patten; in the region drained by the upper Aroostook and its tributaries, reached from Masardis and Oxbow; in the territory west of Ashland, about the Aroostook mountains and close by Fish and Big Machias lakes and their tributary waters; and throughout the great Fish river basin, reached from Ashland and the other stations along the northern half of the B. & A. branch to Fort Kent.

If the hunter is in a hurry or does not feel like making a trip to the northernmost points of Maine's vast game preserve, he can stop off at most any of the lower B. & A. stations and soon get in close touch with big game. Schoodic, Seboois, Ingalls Siding, South Twin, Norcross, Millinocket and Grindstone always figure prominently among the stations from which game is shipped each year, and the dense woods which stretch out for miles away from these settlements are known to harbor

No Wonder She Wears a Smile!

Game Round-Up at Camp.

an immense number of deer and moose. Sportsmen will find good accommodations at all the stations along the line, as well as at the scores of sporting camps which are located at the interior waterways, some distance in from the railroad.

If one is going up the Penobscot West branch or its tributaries after game, he forsakes cars for canoe at Norcross. This, too, is the objective point for canoeists who make the trip down from Northeast carry, Moosehead lake. The region lying near and back of Norcross is especially noted as a deer territory, there being many favorite localities about the Jo Mary lakes, Nahmakanta and the contiguous lakes, the West branch to Sourdnahunk stream and beyond, the points south of Katahdin, Millinocket and the lower West branch lakes. A fair number of moose also dwell in this section of the Maine wilderness, but they are much more plenty in the forests west and north of Katahdin, a region most easily reached from the head of Moosehead lake, Patten, or up along the B. & A.'s Fort Kent branch. In fact, Mount Katahdin can safely be said to mark the center of Maine's best moose country. Here the wilderness is very dense, offering an ideal home for the forest lords, and although moose range widely during the fall, the early snows usually find them comfortably " at

home" for the winter in the deepest tangles of heavy timber growth.

Fat Bucks Are Heavy.

In comparing the shipment of game from the various B. & A. stations as recorded at the close of this chapter, the fact must be borne in mind that some stations are collecting and shipping depots for large outlying districts while others ship only such game as is shot close at hand. A notable instance of large returns will be seen in Greenville's record, which includes not only the game shot in the nearby forests but that brought in from the north, east and west over an area of approximately two thousand square miles. Then there is Norcross, which ships from the entire region of the lower West branch; Grindstone, the shipping point for East branch hunters; Stacyville, receiving most of the game shot in that part of the Katahdin country reached from the East branch ferry; Patten, which draws from the Sourdnahunk lake region, fifty-five miles away, and from all the intervening wilderness; and Masardis and Ashland, whose shipments include game received from distant Aroostook, Big Machias and Fish river tributaries.

Concerning the Hunter.

THE sportsmen who come to Maine in quest of big game might be divided into three general classes — those who come in August or early September to fish and camp out awhile before the open season for hunting; secondly, those who come late in September or early in October so as to take advantage of the good canoeing and get settled in some good camping place deep

Bringing Out a "Record" Moose.

in the game region in readiness for the first legal shooting; and a third class who wait for the early snows, when tracking is easy and the woods trails can be noiselessly followed.

It is the mandate of the Maine law that every non-resident sportsman who goes into the woods to hunt or fish at any time between May first and December first must be accompanied by a registered guide, exceptions being made only when hunters stop at registered sporting camps and do not camp out or build fires. However, it is not necessary to engage one's guide ahead, as the proprietors of any of the forest hostelries will gladly attend to the matter on request.

To the moose hunter in the Maine woods a good guide is practically indispensable. He not only knows just where the big game is in hiding, but he also knows just how to approach the quarry successfully and when to give the signal for shooting. Then, too, when camping out the guides do the cooking for the entire party, clear the tenting grounds, carry the heavy burdens, and become, in fact, general utility men. Furthermore, their canoes and cooking utensils are tendered the use of the party free of charge. Maine's registered guides are genial woods companions, and their remarkable knowledge of forest life, their ability to lead a sportsman to just the sort of game he had hoped to secure, and their readiness to perform all sorts of drudgery at all times makes three dollars a day an extremely moderate compensation in return.

Deer Love to Nibble Water Weeds.

Just Back from a Successful Hunt.

In planning what clothing to wear while hunting in the Maine woods, one should remember that it is safer to go in with too many rather than too few wearables, for supply stores are a good many miles away from the big-game haunts. The so-called hunting "costumes" should be tabooed as they are usually made of some fabric altogether unsuited for still hunting. A thoroughly serviceable and sensible equipment includes coat and trousers of soft woolen, a sweater or knitted jacket, woolen leggins, moccasins or lumbermen's overshoes, a flannel shirt, woolen hose and underwear, and a woolen cap or felt hat, with a supply of extra underwear, shirts, socks, and handkerchiefs. One should take particular care to keep his feet warmly clad in the woods, and in the experience of the old guides and hunters there is no footwear combination more comfortable or more generally satisfactory than two or three pairs of heavy woolen stockings worn under a good pair of oil-tanned moccasins or lumberman's rubber "overs."

Precious Load!

As to the general impedimenta which a sportsman will need while in search of game in northern Maine, the invariably best rule is to take along as little as you can. Baggage is always bulky, and it is sure to grow heavier rather than lighter in the woods. Of course a reliable rifle must be included — a .30-.30 if a light yet powerful weapon is wanted, a .45-.70 if a heavier gun is to be chosen, or any intermediate size if one's personal fancy has a special preference. A shotgun should also be brought along if the hunter is to try his luck at duck shooting, which sport holds forth exceptional inducements on practically all the

Maine Offers Ideal Bird Shooting.

northern lakes; or among the innumerable coveys of partridges which are to be met with throughout all of Maine's forest region. Then, too, there are several fine covers for woodcock near Brownville, Milo and Lagrange, where a shotgun can be employed with most gratifying results.

No hunter's outfit is complete without a good knife. The best kind has a strong blade about eight inches long, with a stout back, and is thick way up to the point. Take care that it is not double-edged or there is likely to be trouble when skinning an animal, and possibly some cut fingers. The outfit should also include a package of lint and bandages, a compass, a map of the region to be visited, and some matches in a water-tight safe.

Typical Maine Scene in the Hunting Season.

The moose hunter will find it greatly to his advantage to include a pair of field-glasses in his kit, to aid him in sighting game across a lake, over burnt ground, or in any other place where the animal's color renders his form indistinct to the naked eye.

Should the hunter plan to camp out, he can rely on his guide to furnish cooking utensils and a good staunch canoe without extra charge. Bedding and tents may be hired or bought at any of the towns adjacent to the hunting regions, and whatever is wanted in the way of provisions and general supplies may be bought at any of the supply stores along the line.

Law for the Hunter.

MOOSE—A hunter may, between October 15th and December 1st, legally kill one bull moose at least one year old and having at least two prongs on horns. One bull moose or portions may be shipped out of the state without being accompanied by the hunter, when accompanied by evidence of the sex of the animal and marked with special official shipping tag supplied by express or station agents. Cost of tag, $5.00. No tag or shipping fee required when owner accompanies game.

DEER—Two deer between October 1st and December 15th. Deer or portions of deer may be shipped outside of the state when officially tagged; cost of tag, $2.00. No tag is required when owner accompanies the game.

CARIBOU are protected for six years from October 15th, 1899.

GAME BIRDS — Partridge (Ruffed Grouse) and Woodcock may be gunned from September 15th to December 1st; Wood Duck, Black Duck, Teal and Gray Duck from September 1st to December 1st; Plover and Snipe, August 1st to May 1st. There is now no open time on Quail. Not more than fifteen birds of any one variety may be taken in a day, except Sandpipers. Non-resident hunters may ship home one pair of game birds under a special shipping tag, cost of tag, fifty cents.

BEARS, WOLVES AND WILD CATS may be killed whenever found.

MINK, SABLE, MUSKRAT AND FISHER may be legally killed between October 15th and May 1st. Beaver may be legally killed only by written permission of commissioners.

Sunday is close time on all game.

Licenses for Non-Resident Hunters.

It is unlawful for any person not a bona fide resident of the state to hunt or kill moose or deer without having first procured a license therefor. These licenses are issued by the state fish and game commissioners at Augusta and may be procured of them upon application in writing and the payment of $15.00. Each license is provided with three coupons, one permitting the transportation of one bull moose or parts thereof, the two others permitting the transportation of two deer or parts thereof.

Telling How He Did It.

When Shipping Game.

Game when shipped must be open to view, tagged and plainly labelled with the name and residence of the owner thereof and accompanied by him; except when accompanied by a special official shipping tag. Those owning game are required to be on hand at stations where the express company makes transfer, and

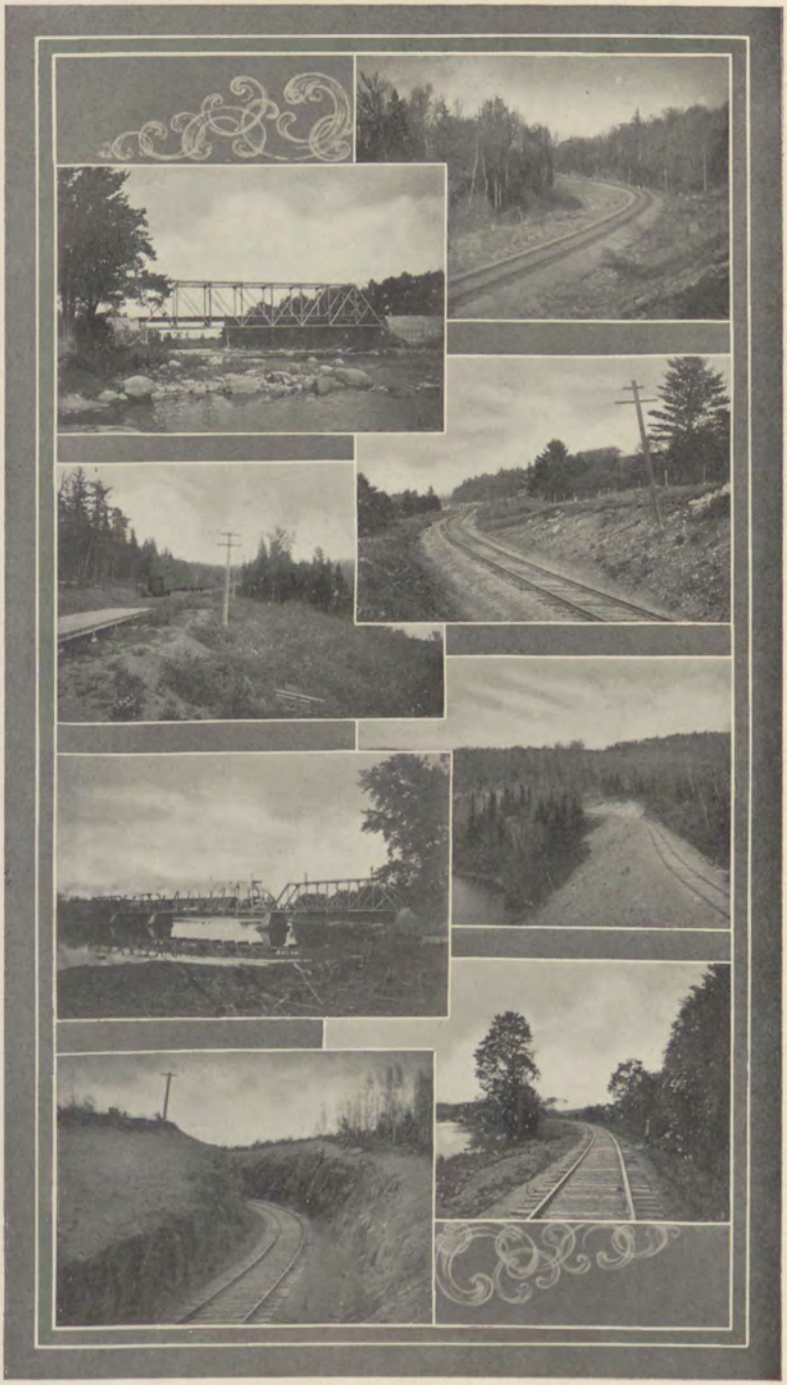
A Picturesque Home for Hunters.

at which points wardens are stationed. In case owner does not appear, the game is held or seized by the wardens as the law allows. Wardens are stationed at the Maine Central station, Bangor, and those owning game should appear at the express cars to identify game and avoid trouble.

Don't Shoot Carelessly.

Extract from Maine Laws, Chapter 263, P. L. 1901:

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



As Seen Along the B. & A.

SHIPMENT OF BIG GAME

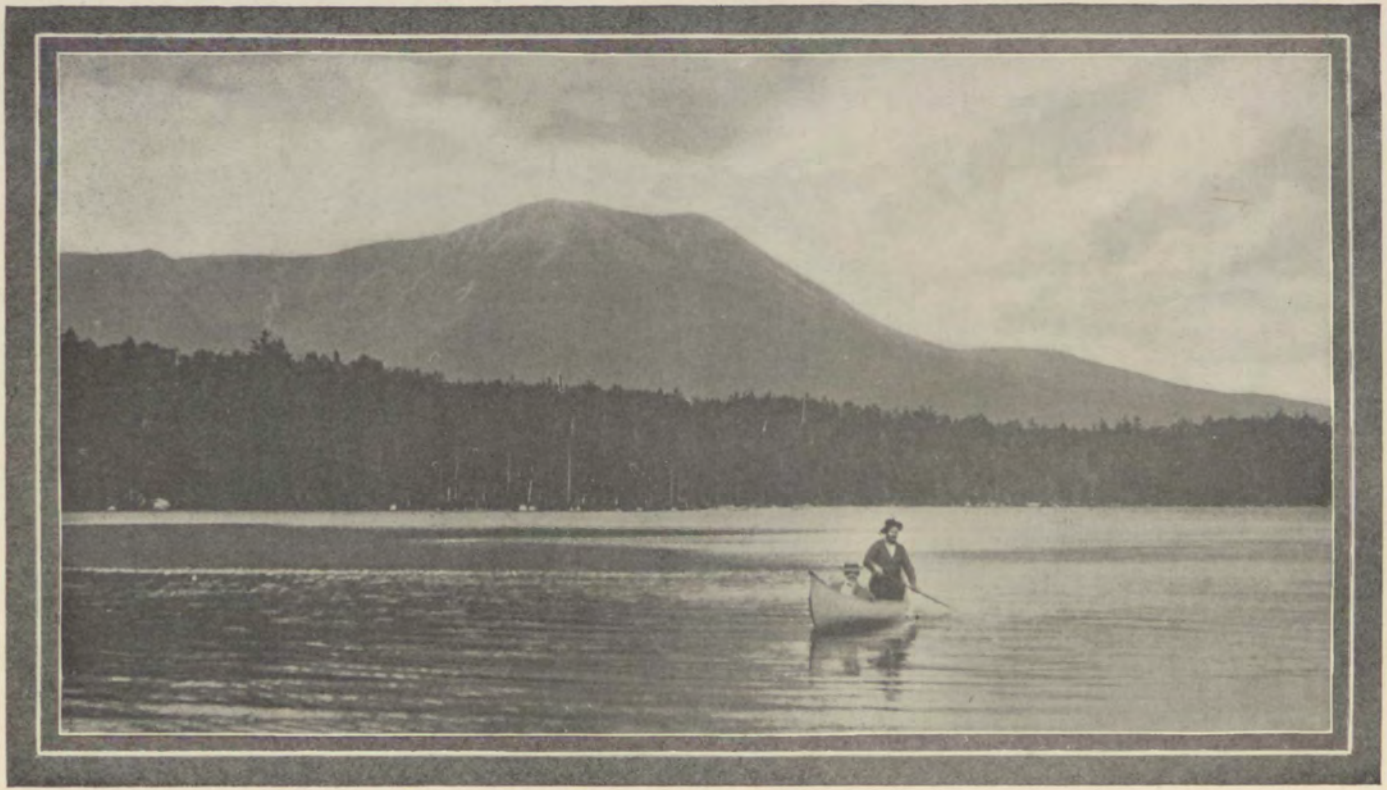
Over Bangor & Aroostook R. R.

Open season of 1903. Deer, Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; Moose, Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.

SHIPPED FROM	October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Deer	Moose	Deer	Moose	Deer	Moose	Deer	Moose
Van Buren	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Jemtland	15	2	23	2	.....	.....	38	4
Presque Isle	9	1	15	1	2	.....	26	2
Fort Fairfield Jct.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fort Fairfield	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Easton	5	.....	.....	2	3	3	8	5
Mars Hill and Blaine	1	.....	8	1	2	.....	11	1
Robinson's	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Bridgewater	7	3	3	5	5	.....	15	8
Monticello	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Littleton	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Houlton	6	1	4	.....	1	.....	11	1
New Limerick	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Ludlow	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fort Kent	28	4	.....	.....	1	.....	29	4
Wallagrass	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	18	1
Winterville	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	2
Portage	9	.....	24	1	2	.....	35	1
Ashland	41	2	48	8	8	.....	97	10
Masardis	121	10	190	22	248	34	559	66
St. Croix	9	1	5	....	.....	.....	14	1
Howe Brook	24	.....	19	1	3	.....	46	1
Weeksboro	8	.....	17	1	2	.....	27	1
Smyrna Mills	15	.....	36	3	.....	.....	51	3
Oakfield	11	.....	19	1	2	.....	32	1
Island Falls	27	3	20	.....	9	.....	56	3
Crystal	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Patten	115	12	118	11	19	3	252	26
Sherman	40	.....	51	.....	11	2	102	2
Stacyville	28	.....	61	5	6	.....	95	5
Grindstone	50	8	137	3	62	.....	249	11
Millinocket	47	4	35	3	29	.....	111	7
Norcross	144	13	145	9	30	.....	319	22
Ingalls' Siding	20	.....	52	3	36	.....	108	3
West Seboois	18	.....	74	.....	18	.....	110	.....
Schoodic	41	.....	57	7	13	.....	111	7
Katahdin Iron Works	78	.....	99	2	29	3	206	5
Brownville Jct.	1	.....	11	2	.....	.....	12	2
Brownville	31	.....	39	1	32	.....	102	1
Milo	8	.....	8	.....	5	.....	21	.....
Milo Jct.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Greenville	315	4	333	10	68	.....	716	14
Shirley	16	.....	19	1	15	.....	50	1
Blanchard	16	.....	35	.....	9	.....	60	.....
Monson	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Monson Jct.	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Abbot Village	1	.....	8	1	1	.....	10	1
Guilford	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Foxcroft	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
South Sebec	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Lagrange	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	8	.....
South Lagrange	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Alton	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	8	.....
Total Game Shipped	1350	79	1758	106	678	47	3786	232
Total Shipped 1894	479	24	345	8	177	13	1001	45
" " 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	540	64	3379	210
" " 1901	1331	99	1905	97	646	63	3882	259
" " 1902	1469	68	2192	110	834	66	4495	224

The moose shown as shipped in December are those killed in open season, and shipped by special permit or left with a taxidermist to be mounted.

The above statement, compiled from records kept by station agents, comprises only game shipped by visiting sportsmen, and does not include that killed by native hunters, nor the large quantity consumed in camps.



A Mount Katahdin View for the West Branch Canoeist.

Inland Journeys By Canoe.

THERE is no feature of vacation life in any land or clime which can be counted more thoroughly enjoyable than a canoe voyage in the Maine wilderness. Every day of it brings new delights; each succeeding waterway lends added charms of scenic loveliness; and whether he sails the smooth still waters which show only the wake of his own craft, or whether he encounters turbulent currents which boil along between great boulders or through a rocky sluiceway, the canoeist finds himself continually in the height of exhilarating joy, and feels that same spirit of eagerness which fills the explorer when he longs for still more worlds to conquer.

The craft which are universally employed on Maine's forest waterways are wonders in themselves — merely strips of stout canvas stretched over light wood frames and made watertight. The uninitiated might think such canoes would be exceedingly frail and altogether too unsafe to venture out in, but experience has proved them to be the lightest yet most serviceable craft that can be used; they can be easily and swiftly propelled; they will carry

wonderfully heavy burdens, yet are themselves readily carried from place to place; and with a Maine guide wielding the stern paddle, a canvas canoe will live in rough water that would swamp almost any other craft in an instant.

Several enjoyable canoe trips have already been mentioned in the fishing section of this book, which the reader had better keep in mind when laying plans for a Maine outing. The several routes described in this chapter are those followed more especially for the sake of the trips themselves rather than because of the hunting or fishing which may be had along the way; and yet there is sport unbounded with rod and rifle throughout practically all this territory.

As a further aid in following the various canoe courses, a special map will be found printed at the close of this chapter, on which each route is clearly traced, together with a table of estimated distances from point to point.

Paddling Down the Allagash.

IN the last few years, the Allagash trip, starting at Northeast Carry, Moosehead lake, and taking out at Van Buren or Fort Kent on the St. John, has become especially popular among canoeists in B. & A. territory, and every season sees hundreds of vacationists making the voyage. The course measures about two hundred miles, has very few carries, and traverses a region whose wildwood charms are wonderfully varied and attractive.

Setting out from Northeast carry at the head of Moosehead lake, the canoeist with his baggage is taken two miles by team to the Penobscot river. There are good hotel accommodations at both ends of this carry, and parties coming up from Greenville usually spend the night at one or the other of these hostelries.

Slipping down the Penobscot from the carry, it is a good twenty-mile canoe run to Chesuncook lake. Several stretches of quick water will be encountered on the way. If there is time for a little sightseeing "on the side," it would be a good idea to paddle up Lobster stream, only two and a half miles below Northeast carry, and get a good view of Lobster lake. This body of water, which gets its name from the myriads of tiny shellfish resembling shrimps

which inhabit its waters, is about six miles long. Its shore formation is made up of a series of sand beaches in crescent shape, broken here and there by rugged rocky headlands of peculiar formation, being full of holes and resembling water-worn coral. A circle of heavily-wooded hills and mountains shelter the lake on all sides, and lend a fitting background to its magnificent scenic setting. Large numbers of togue and trout are to be caught here, and there is nearly as good sport in many nearby streams and ponds.

At Northeast Carry.

Reverting to the West branch, quick water will be met with for about two miles below Lobster stream or until Warren island is reached. Then come four miles of dead water to Moosehorn stream, near which the "half-way house," so called, is situated. The waters of Ragmuff stream come in half a mile farther down; and two miles below is Big Island. The next two miles are quick water, followed by two miles of dead water. Several small islands lie in the river below here, and there is rough water nearly all the way to the lake. Pine Stream falls, six miles below the half-way house, mark the entrance of Pine stream into the river. Trout fishing of the highest order will be found at the head of this stream, and two or three days might profitably be spent in this locality.

Only a short distance down river from Pine Stream falls is Chesuncook lake, the West branch waters entering this good-sized inland sea at its northern end. Chesuncook measures about eighteen miles long by three wide; it has no islands. As seen from the lake, the country seems generally level toward the north and northwest, while at the east and south Mount Katahdin and several lesser eminences break the monotony of the forest area. Parties coming thus far from Northeast carry usually pitch their tents at Chesuncook for their first night under canvas.

Next day, setting off across the head of the lake, the Allagash voyager soon comes to Umbazooksus stream. It is easy canoeing up this winding waterway for the first six miles; then the current sets stronger and the remaining three miles mean good hard labor at poling, wading and working the canoe along at a slow pace. It is likely that half a day will be consumed in thus working along to Umbazooksus lake. This body of water, five miles long, holds shallow to a considerable distance from shore and had better be canoed carefully. Paddling toward the northeast for about a mile, the two-mile carry to Mud pond is reached. Here a team can be hired to tote canoes and baggage, and a comfortable camp offers its hospitality for all who care to tarry.

Dam at Chamberlain Lake

Mud pond is the first East branch water to be met with on this trip. It is only a mile across this pond, and the outlet is quickly reached. Down the outlet to Chamberlain lake means a run of a little more than a mile, with easy canoeing all along. Then the course is laid up Chamberlain lake six miles to its head, where there is a dam, and a ten-rod carry into Allagash waters.

The run is short down stream to Eagle lake, the head of which is perhaps twelve miles from Chamberlain. This is a famous hunting and fishing region, and several sporting camps are located at the lake and at convenient points near by. Working on

through a two-mile thoroughfare, the voyager comes to Churchill lake, five miles long, and set most charmingly in the midst of wildwood scenery. Picturesque camp sites will be found at the head of this lake, at Chase's carry. Here a dam makes carrying imperative, and because of the rough water below, parties usually walk for about a mile or so down stream, although canoes can be run loaded.

Embarking once more, the canoeist finds it a pleasant ten-mile paddle to Umsaskis lake, then five miles across this blue gem of the forest to Long lake, five miles down Long lake, and ten more down the Allagash river and into Round pond, which is the last pond or lake to be met with on the trip.

It is three miles across Round pond. Then the canoe drops into the river current again, which sets in strong all the way to the confluence with the St. John, twenty-eight miles away. At Allagash falls, fifteen miles below Round pond, the last carry of the trip is made. It is a short haul, however; not more than an eighth of a mile in length. A few French families have settled at this place, and supplies may be purchased of them if necessary. After the put-in below Allagash falls it is a quick sail down the remaining thirteen miles of the river to its mouth, there being several rapids to pass through, but none so boisterous that they cannot be easily run by a good guide.

Connors, a pleasant Canadian village on the St. John, a dozen miles below the mouth of the Allagash, is the first settlement of any size to be met with on this trip. Good accommodations will be found here if one cares to make a stop. Eighteen miles farther along, passing many picturesque islands on the way, the voyager comes upon Fort Kent, at the confluence of the Fish and St. John rivers. There is an interesting chapter of history connected with this town, the place having been settled originally by Acadian refugees who were driven out of Nova Scotia in 1755 and New Brunswick in 1783. The village derives its name from a primitive fort or blockhouse which was built near the river at the time of Maine's northeast-boundary dispute in 1840, and named in honor of Governor Kent, who was then the state's chief executive. This interesting old blockhouse is still standing and is visited every season by hundreds of sight-seers and tourists.

A good many canoeists take out at Fort Kent and journey back to "the states" in the comfortable coaches of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad. Others prefer to keep on down the St. John and so get as long a water trip as possible. Gliding down the river from Fort Kent, one can make Van Buren, fifty miles away, in a single day if he is so disposed, as the current runs strong all the way. The variety of landscape along shore furnishes a most

The St. John River Ferry at Fort Kent.

varied and charming setting for this part of the course. Many picturesque islands are passed, and Frenchville, Madawaska, Grand Isle and other French settlements each in turn break the forest stretches with their broad fields and sloping meadows. Van Buren is the northern terminal of the B. & A.'s main line, so the excursionist who starts for home from this point finds an easy and quick route from the St. John valley to Bangor and the outside world.

Several attractive canoe trips are possible in Maine's northeast territory, prominent among them being an excursion to the Fish river system of lakes. On this journey one gets in touch with about seventy-five miles of ideal canoe and fishing waters, with no carries after the lakes are reached. The easiest way to approach this region is from Van Buren or by a five-mile carry from Frenchville.

While the excursionist is at Van Buren he should take time to visit the Grand falls of the St. John, twelve miles down the river. Here is the mightiest waterfall in all New England, the tumble of a great river seventy-five feet straight down between rugged rocky walls that echo and reverberate with incessant thunder. There can never be anything ordinary about this rolling, foaming precipice of water; it will always be a tremendous, untamed mon-

ster, beautiful and impressive to look upon, and one of the most magnificent scenic spectacles in all New England.

Many tourists are attracted by the scenery, fishing and hunting of this section and spend several days in the vicinity of the falls. First-class hotel accommodations will be found here, within a short distance of the hunting and fishing grounds. The easiest routes in to Grand falls include a ride by rail to Van Buren or Limestone, and thence by team twelve miles over a good carriage road.

The West Branch Trip.

A popular trip for vacationists who have only a week or two at their disposal is the run down the West branch of the Penobscot, starting from Northeast carry, Moosehead lake, and taking out at Norcross, seventy-three miles up the main line of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad. This route means a little over eighty miles of canoeing, through a region that is bounteously blessed as regards fine scenic effects. There is a good pitch of canoeing water here all through the season, and plenty of splendid camping sites all along the way.

From Northeast carry until Chesuncook lake is reached the West branch canoeist wends his way over the same course taken in the Allagash trip. At Chesuncook, instead of turning northward toward the head of the lake, the voyage turns to the right, paddling nearly the entire length of the lake. If one has the desire to make an interesting side trip here, let him paddle up the two-mile thoroughfare from Chesuncook to Caribou lake. The very best of fishing and hunting is to be had in this vicinity, and a nearby sporting camp offers good accommodations for all who come. Harrington lake, famous for its big trout, is also among the points of special interest to be reached from Chesuncook. It lies a little northeast of Ripogenus, and is reached over a seven-mile tote road from the lower end of Chesuncook.

Continuing down the West branch, a half-mile carry must be made around the dam and quick water at the foot of Chesuncook lake. Then Ripogenus lake comes into view. Here is one of the handsomest bodies of water to be met with on the entire trip.

One of the Many Handsome Private Camps which have been Built Lately in B. & A. Territory.

The lake is only three miles long, but its fair blue waters, hemmed in by rocky shores and a dense forest background, make a picture of surpassing beauty, and one which never fails to win the admiration of all who see it. Mount Katahdin, towering far above the green acreage of the surrounding wilderness a dozen miles or so to the east, lends still more grandeur and sublimity to this Ripogenus picture.

In the Katahdin Basin.

Working along to the foot of the lake, the far-famed Ripogenus gorge and arches are next encountered. Here, for three long miles, the waters rush and roll and tumble along, churning in between steep granite cliffs with a thunderous roar that can be heard far back in the forest. The spectacle is one of extreme wildness, and yet there is a rugged attractiveness about it that charms every eye. The carry around this three-mile stretch of turbulent river is hilly, and the views to be had from it are strikingly beautiful. A small pond will be met with on this carry where good fishing can be relied on at nearly all times. In referring to the especially wild places along Ripogenus gorge, the lumbermen will tell you that the big and little "Heater" are the worst points on the entire West branch to work logs by; and no

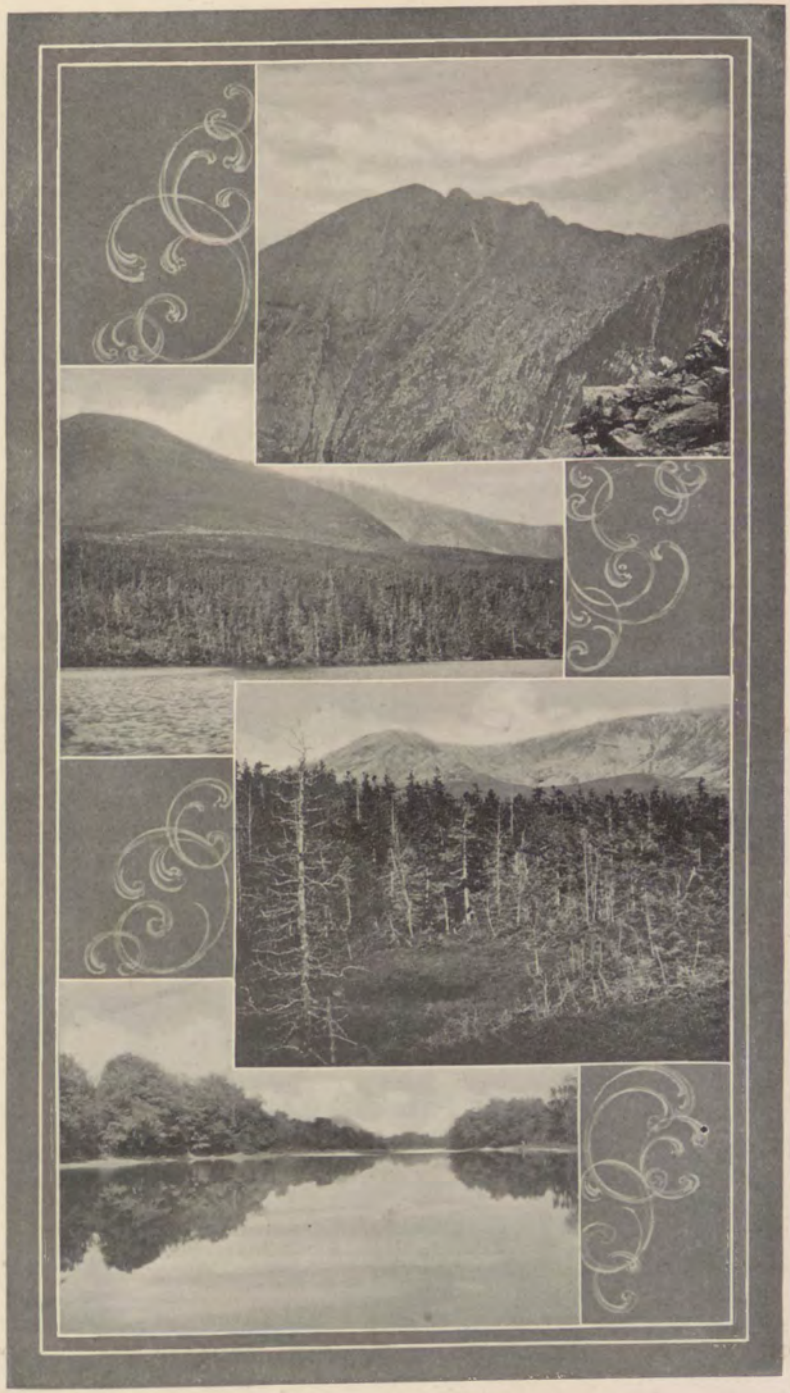
one doubts this assertion when they have once seen the gorges in question. A fine camping-place will be found at the lower end of the carry at a place called the "Big Eddy," and a fellow is usually tired enough after his day's paddle and three-mile carry to "turn in" here for a good night's rest.

There is good canoeing from the "Big Eddy" to Gulliver's or Ambajemackomus falls, although the current runs strong all the way. At Gulliver's pitch a quarter-mile carry leads to the head of the "Horserace," a couple of miles of unusually quick water in which big black rocks are strewn in abundance, and yet a run that can be safely made if one of the Maine guides is handling the stern paddle.

Sourdnahunk deadwater, just below the "Horserace," shows a considerable widening of the river for about two miles and a half, and the rushing current soon loses its boisterous way in this long and quiet stretch. As one glides along here, he has a splendid view of Mount Katahdin, only twelve miles away on the left.

At Sourdnahunk falls, next in the course, a carry of about forty rods must be made. It is only a little way below here that the waters of Sourdnahunk stream come in from the north. No man who is any sort of an angler will want to leave this stream without first having a session among the hordes of handsome trout which inhabit the many little ponds along its course. Here he can catch the speckled beauties until he actually tires of the sport, and even if he throws back all trout less than ten inches in length, he will have his basket full in a remarkably short time. These wonderfully-stocked fish ponds are at a distance of from a quarter mile to two miles from Sourdnahunk stream, and are much more numerous than the map shows. Toting is imperative at Sourdnahunk stream because of quick water and a rocky bed. However, an easy trail follows the east bank all the way to Sourdnahunk lake, a distance of seventeen miles, and a horse is kept on the trail for toting purposes. Several sporting camps are located by the stream and at the lake.

Reverting to the river, the remaining twenty-nine miles of the trip to Norcross can be made in a day, if time is precious and the vacationist is in a hurry. In order to do this, the steamer service from the head of Ambajejus lake to Norcross, fourteen miles, must be employed. Between Sourdnahunk stream and the Ambajejus waters several falls and stretches of quick water will be met with, which make carrying imperative. The first of these carries is four miles below Sourdnahunk, at Abol falls. The two Abol streams, Aboljackarmegus and Aboljackarmegassic, have their outlets just above this place. Here, if the voyager has time to spare, he had better haul up his canoe and pay a visit to Mount Katahdin,



Scenes On and Near Mt. Katahdin.

which lies only nine miles away and is easily reached from this point over a good woods trail.

This "grand old man" of all the mountains in Maine is about ten miles long and rears its head five thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is in reality a mammoth granite ridge of very irregular outline, its major axis lying north and south flanked by glacial retaining walls that project toward the east, west and north, and drop rapidly away in extremely steep slopes. On the east, north and west are several smaller mountains, Turner, Traveler and the Four Brothers among them, which vary from two thousand to three thousand feet in height and are covered with splendid timber growth. Katahdin's northern part is a long, narrow, rock-strewn ridge, and all along on its western side the mountain is far too precipitous and rocky to be climbed. On the south side of the mountain a broad cicatrice, made by a landslide in 1816, offers a comparatively easy pathway for those who come in from the West branch to make the ascent. A spring of clear, cool water is near this "slide" at the mountain's top. On the east side the principal formation is a great granite basin, in which a pretty little pond nestles more than two thousand feet below the confining walls.

The magnificent view to be had from this lofty observatory is one which, once seen, can never be forgotten. No fewer than a hundred and fifty lakes can be seen glistening like brilliant gems amid the vast expanse of green forest, while streams that seek the rivers and rivers that seek the sea can be followed in their winding courses as readily as if on a map. Here the rugged beauty of the real Maine wilderness can be seen at its best; and one marvels that such sylvan splendor can have remained practically unchanged through all the countless years.

"The Slide," Mount Katahdin.

Two days should be allowed for making the ascent of the mountain, and it is important to watch for clear weather, for clouds will often shut in about the mountain top when all the country below is bathed in mellow sunshine.

View from Mount Katahdin's Top.

Trudging back over the nine miles of woods trail to the West branch, the vacationist takes to his canoe again at the mouth of the Abol streams. Crossing the river, a quarter-mile carry around Abol falls must be made. Next are three miles of dead water to Pockwockamus falls, where a rocky carry half a mile in length awaits the voyager. Pockwockamus deadwater, narrow and winding, is the next "section" of the trip. A three-mile paddle here leads to Debsconeag falls, beyond which, at the end of a carry a third of a mile long, comes Debsconeag deadwater. Only a short distance below the falls the thoroughfare in to the Debsconeag string of lakes is seen on the right. Commodious camps are maintained in this locality, and many interesting side trips have their start here.

On the Debsconeag chain of lakes, the first offers exceptionally fine fishing, "lakers" weighing eighteen pounds and over being

frequently caught there. The sport holds good all through the summer, but is at its prime in May and early June. A half-mile carry leads from First to Second Debsconeag. Crossing the head of this lake, the vacationist is at the path to Rainbow lake, one of Maine's most famous trout waters. Turning westward from Second Debsconeag, and tramping over a short eighth-of-a-mile carry, Third Debsconeag lake is next encountered. Here is scenic beauty in abundance. Here, too, is togue fishing of the very best kind, a record "laker" having been caught here which tipped the scales at over thirty pounds. Instead of turning back from this lake, the voyager will find an easy trail about one mile long leading from the foot of Third Debsconeag out to the head of Pemadumcook lake, where the steamer from Norcross will stop for passengers on notification.

If, instead of turning aside at the Debsconeag lakes, the voyager keeps straight on down the West branch, he will find it a long two-mile paddle through Debsconeag deadwater to Passamagamock falls. Here use must be made of the quarter-mile carry. Then comes a stretch of a mile and a half of dead water to Ambajejus lake, where the last carry of the trip — a short eighth of a mile — is made. From here the river broadens out into Ambajejus lake and so continues for the next six miles. It is from this water that picturesque Millinocket lake is reached over a short carry.

From Ambajejus the voyager may finish his trip by steamer if he prefers. If he clings to his canoe he must work across the foot of Pemadumcook lake, a distance of four miles, and into North Twin lake, where another four-mile paddle will bring him to the wharf at Norcross. Here the morning or afternoon train may be taken for home, and the canoe shipped back to Moosehead lake.

The East Branch Course.

TO follow the windings of the East branch most enjoyably the canoeist should make the trip in early autumn, when there is good water all along for canoes, and a special splendor in the woods because of the brilliant fall foliage. This trip, like the others just described, is begun at Northeast carry, Moosehead

lake. From there the Allagash route is followed to Chamberlain lake; then the voyager turns to the right and works along the south shore until the thoroughfare connecting with Telos lake is reached. This thoroughfare, which is about three miles long, opens out at its middle into a small lake called Telosmis, which measures perhaps a mile in length. Telos lake, five miles long, marks a famous country for hunting and fishing and hundreds of excursionists tarry there each year to enjoy the rare sport which the region offers. Sourdnahunk lake, lying six miles to the south and reached over a tote road amid scenery of surpassing grandeur, must be included among the most attractive sporting localities of this section and indeed of all northern Maine.

A Tough Proposition for the Canoeist.

Dropping into the current of the narrow canal cut more than sixty years ago by lumbermen from Telos to Webster lake, the voyager makes a quick trip of this one-mile run. There are times, though, when the bed of the canal goes nearly dry. Webster lake is the first real East branch water to be encountered on the journey. This lake, which is three miles long, leads to Webster stream, the roughest, most boisterous ten miles of water on the entire route. Here the stream tears along at a frightful pace over jagged rocks and against wildly rugged shores, gaining more and more momentum as it drops down a succession of low falls until,

at Grand falls, it reaches the culmination of its roaring, rushing descent and makes a fifty-foot plunge, only a short distance above the confluence of the stream with the East branch. At some places along stream canoes may be put in and run for a mile or so, but there is a tremendous risk in it, and the tote road had better be resorted to for the entire distance from Telos to a point just above Grand falls, where the stream may be crossed and a portage of three-fourths of a mile made over Indian carry to the East branch.

A Guide's Way of Carrying a Canoe.

Putting in at the lower end of Indian carry, the river course is followed for a mile and a half to Second lake. This broad blue body of water, with its picturesque islands, heavily wooded headlands and magnificent backing of sombre mountains, presents some of the most charming scenery to be met with in all the trip. It is four miles down Second lake; then four more down the winding river to Grand lake, which can easily be reached from Indian carry in a day.

Grand lake, four miles in length, is handsomely set. A series of large coves break the shore line at the north, while rocky headlands, towering to a considerable height, push out into the lake at several points. The Katahdin group of mountains as seen from here lend an impressive beauty to the general picture. A favorite

side trip from Grand lake is the run up Trout brook. This brook drains a large territory, its source being only a short distance from Sourdnahunk lake. Throughout its course the very best of trout fishing is to be had, while the region thus reached has no superior as a moose and deer country. Visiting sportsmen will find accommodations here at a farm situated a mile and a half up the brook. There are also commodious sporting camps located at Grand lake, in close proximity to the best hunting and fishing localities of this section.

A Bridge in the Wilderness.

Pushing on from Grand lake, the first mile of the river develops a fairly strong current, but may be run with safety. Then come four miles of quicker water to Stair falls. With a good depth of water these falls can be run; otherwise, the forty-rod carry on the right will have to be made use of. The next two miles of the course offer smooth sailing, after which Haskell Rock pitch is encountered and the three-quarters-of-a-mile carry is usually employed. Below this Pond pitch, Grand pitch, Hulling Machine falls and Bowlin falls follow one another in rapid succession, the series covering about four miles of the river's course and called inclusively the Grand falls of the East branch. Canoes can be safely run on the intervals between these falls, but each pitch, with the possible exception of Bowlin, had better be carried.

The East Branch Ferry.

Below Bowlin pitch there is a fifteen-mile stretch of river to the confluence of the Wissataquoik and the East branch. A few islands are passed along the way, and occasional rips met with. Three miles above the junction of the Sebois river and the East branch is a place called Monument line where tents should be pitched and a trip made next day up the Sebois for a short excursion into a far-famed hunting region.

Far Up on Katahdin's Slopes.

Coming back to the East branch and paddling along with the current, the ferry just above Wissataquoik stream is soon reached. Here the voyager will find good camp accommodations, or if he would rather tent out, there are plenty of attractive tenting sites at hand. Several days might well be spent in this locality, with excursions ten miles up the Wissataquoik to Roebar's camp, or to City camp, six miles beyond, close by the north spur of Mount Katahdin. An easy path leading in to Katahdin has its start in this locality.

The run from East branch ferry to Grindstone is but fourteen miles and can easily be made in a day. The three strips of broken water — Whetstone falls, Burnt Land rips and Grindstone falls — which will be met with en route can all be run with a fair pitch

of water, but in low water the canoes had better be carried, especially around Whetstone. At Grindstone the afternoon express down the line may be taken for home, and the dunnage and canoes shipped back to Greenville.

On Fish River Waters.

FOR a canoe voyage that is wonderfully free from hardships, the trip through Fish and St. John river waters, with start and finish at Van Buren, is strongly recommended. The currents favor the canoeist all the way; only two carries are met with on the entire route of one hundred and ten miles; and throughout the course there is scenery of wondrous beauty and fishing and hunting of the very best sort. The run can be made in four or five days if necessary, but a longer time must be allowed if one is to fully appreciate the attractions of the trip.

Starting out by team from Van Buren, a ten-mile drive to Long lake must first be taken. On Long lake it is an easy paddle of eight miles to the thoroughfare into Mud or Second lake. Long lake, by the way, annually yields up many big trout and landlocked salmon for the visiting anglers, and there seems to be an inexhaustible supply of the handsome fellows.

The thoroughfare into Mud lake is only three-quarters of a mile long; it is also an easy paddle across the two-mile width of

the lake itself and down the mile-long thoroughfare leading to Cross lake. Several camps and a small hotel located at this lake offer all that could be desired in the way of comfortable accommodations. It is four miles to the foot of the lake, and half a mile through the thoroughfare leading to Square lake. Here the heavily-wooded shores present a scene of unusual attractiveness, and many an inviting camping spot will be found along the way.

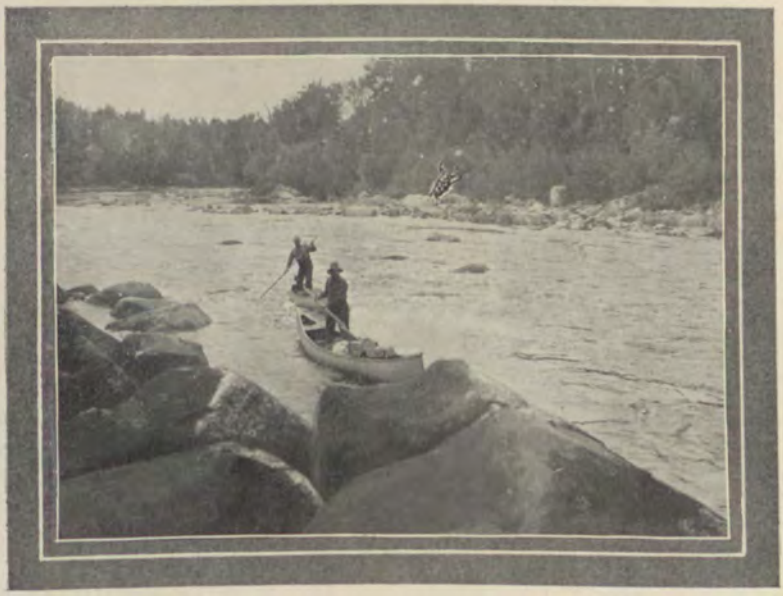
The course in Square lake cuts across the head of the lake, a distance of four miles, and through a four-mile thoroughfare into Eagle lake. Paddling down the long six miles of this handsome

Deep Rock Cut on B. & A. R. R. near Fort Kent.

inland sea, the voyager comes to Eagle Lake station on the Fort Kent branch of the B. & A. Here if one's canoe trip has to be cut short, the train can be taken for Bangor, a convenience which is comparatively new, yet thoroughly appreciated already.

Few excursionists, however, will want to end their journey here. Instead, they will keep on down the lake, working along for three miles beyond the railroad station to Fish river, and then down river eighteen miles past Winterville and Wallagrass and into the cozy little village of Fort Kent. The only carries to be met with on the entire trip will be found in this stretch of river — one at Fish River falls, four miles above Fort Kent, and the other at the mills of the Fort Kent Lumber Co., two miles farther on. The

first is a carry of not more than fifty rods; the second does not measure more than thirty rods. For the vacationist who cares to tarry a day or two at Fort Kent, there are many places near of scenic and historic interest, and good accommodations will be found at the hotels. After the canoe is put in for the homeward run down the St. John, Turtle, Dagles, Pine and several smaller islands and Michauds rapids will be passed shortly after leaving Fort Kent. Then comes Frenchville, a pretty town on the river bank fifteen miles below Fort Kent, and Edmundston on the Canadian side nine miles farther along. It is from here that Lake Temiscouata, twenty-one miles away on the Canadian interior, is most easily reached. Below Edmundston the voyager glides along with the St. John current past the picturesque highlands and peaceful intervales of Madawaska and Grand Isle until, twenty-five miles below, the village of Van Buren comes in sight and the hundred-and-ten-mile circuit is completed.



The St. John Trip --- and Others.

CANOEISTS who have the time and desire for a month's voyage on Maine's inland waters will find a most attractive route up the West and North branches of the Penobscot river, and down the St. John from its source, a journey covering about two hundred and thirty miles.

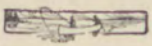
It's Not as Hard as It Looks.

Starting from Seboomook or Northwest carry, Moosehead lake, it is a three-mile carry from Moosehead waters to the dam above Seboomook on the Penobscot West branch. It is easy paddling for the first ten miles up the river. Then come Gulliver's falls, which may be poled. A farm and sporting camps located here offer ample accommodations for all comers. It is smooth going for the next four miles to Big island; then come two miles of broken water to Pittston farm, at the junction of the North and South branches. When there is a favorable depth of water, the South branch can be canoed almost to the state boundary, a side trip which will be found well worth while.

Working up the North branch and through Abacotnetic bog, twenty-five miles away, the water runs strong and is not so very deep; in fact, in the dry season nearly the whole distance must be waded. From the bog a carry of two miles leads to Sweeney or Baker brook, one of the highest sources of the St. John and the first water to be met with in which the current favors the canoeist. With a fair pitch of water, Sweeney brook may be run to Baker lake, a distance of four miles. Paddling two and a half miles across the lake, the canoe drops into the current of the St. John's South branch and soon completes the fourteen-mile run to the confluence of the branch and the main river.

A Facetious Paddler.

If anyone should ask you to name the crookedest river in Maine, you could unhesitatingly designate the St. John. In its upper part it is continually turning and crooking, its measurement from Sweeney brook to the Allagash being almost twice what it would amount to in a straight line. There are only a few carries on the St. John, although several stretches of broken and shallow water will be encountered. When about eighty-five miles below the outlet of the South branch the voyager passes the mouth of the Allagash, and thirty miles farther on, comes to Fort Kent where the Bangor & Aroostook trains offer a quick and comfortable journey home. Most parties, though, prefer to run fifty miles farther down the river to Van Buren before taking out the canoes. Still others go to the very limit of the route, carrying around Grand falls, and completing their run at the city of St. John.



Another good trip into a wild country is the route to Allagash lake, northwest of Chamberlain, entailing a canoe jaunt of nearly a hundred miles and requiring at least ten days to make the trip comfortably. The way lies from Northeast carry, Moosehead lake, down the West branch, across Umbazooksus waters, and up to the

On a Forest Trail.

head of Chamberlain lake. From this lake it is a seven-mile paddle up Allagash stream to Allagash lake. There are falls about half way up the stream, just below the outlet of a small pond.

In addition to its magnificent scenic effects Allagash lake has a special attraction in the shape of some peculiar caves which were recently discovered in a mountain slope a short distance from the water. These caves extend several hundred feet in toward the heart of the mountain, and great families of bats inhabit the damp and gloomy recesses. The entrance to the caves is small and would ordinarily be passed unnoticed, but can now be readily found because a trail has been "spotted" to it from the shore of the lake. Just how deep these underground chambers are has never been ascertained.

If the excursionist prefers to return by the same route followed in he can easily do so. On the other hand, if he prefers something new, he had better carry over the three-mile portage to Round pond. From here a profitable side trip of a mile and a half can be made to Poland pond, where big game fish will be found abundant. The course otherwise leads across Round pond one mile, and then down four miles of dead water to Caucomgomoc lake. Not only is this a splendid game locality but a tote

Fishing in Maine Waters is a Favorite Pastime of Thousands of Women.

of four miles leads to Loon lake and the two Hurd ponds, marking a famous region for great fish and game possibilities.

Although Caucomgomoc lake is eight miles long, the canoe route makes use of only one of its broad coves, a distance of less than a mile. Here Caucomgomoc stream is entered for a twelve-mile run to Chesuncook, Black pond being passed through on the way. The "Horserace," about three miles from Caucomgomoc

Quick Water Calls for Quick Action.

lake, is usually too boisterous for canoeing, but the two small falls which will be encountered farther down stream can be run with a good pitch of water. From Chensuncook it is a twenty-mile paddle up the Penobscot West branch and back to Northeast carry, the starting point.

A popular short trip from Northeast carry is the twenty-seven-mile run to the two Pine ponds. To make this excursion, the West branch is followed to the mouth of Pine stream, a distance of about seventeen miles. Then the canoe is turned sharply to the right and the voyager will find it easy paddling as far as the Pine ponds, about eight and ten miles up the stream. The marvelous network of brooks and small ponds in this vicinity harbor countless numbers of trout, and a better moose country than this would be hard to find.

"Tenting Out."

IN order to get in closest touch with nature's deep-woods charms, the vacationist should plan to "tent out" a while in the forest fastnesses of Maine's great north wilderness. Take it in the summer time when nature has on her handsomest, most attractive garb, and nothing can come up to a life in the Maine forest. There is the freedom of the great cool woods, the ecstacy of canoeing on broad lakes and sylvan-bowered streams, the joy of angling where gamey fish and many of them are always ready to take the lure, the seeing of wild game in its native haunts—these are but a few of the manifold attractions which lead thousands of men and women to forsake the hurly-burly of sweltering city life and hie to the Maine woods at the advent of the summer season.

Many campers prefer to come during the latter part of August or early in September, when the days are delightfully warm and pleasant, the nights clear and cool, and the forest's immense green acreage becomes brilliantly illumined with bright tints of the early changing foliage. Amid such ideal atmospheric and scenic conditions, it is no wonder that camping out becomes a continual round of pleasure, and that the date for returning home is set as far away as possible.

A Batteau Load of Campers.

Tent life was not meant for men alone; nor is it men alone who enjoy it, for hundreds of women put on their outing togs every season and come to the Maine woods for a taste of that vacation life which is ever sweet and never bitter. Children, too, are frequent members of these camping parties, and it has become the custom in late years for many New York and New England families to spend several weeks of every summer on camping-out trips in the Maine forest and along its enchanting waterways.

The shores of Moosehead lake abound in ideal camping sites, not only in close proximity to the hotels but also far away from any settlement. Other favorite tenting grounds are to be found in the Katahdin Iron Works region, up along the West branch of the Penobscot, and on the heavily-wooded shores of the Fish river waters. Practically every town in the B. & A. territory has plenty of attractive spots where a camper-out can pitch his tent to advantage, so there is no reason why every seeker after ideal tent life in the woods should not find it whichever way he turns in Maine's great north country. Parties who plan to tent out in Maine should remember that when camping near a hotel, and not building fires, they will not be required by the state law to hire guides. However, if a journey is to be made in the deep woods, it is necessary that a guide should be one of the party.

Map of
Canoe Routes
IN
MAINE'S GREAT
NORTH COUNTRY
Reached by
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK R.R.
St. Lawrence R.
Riviere du Loup
L. St. Francis
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
Glaziers L.
Edmondston
Clairs
Green River
FORT KENT
VAN BUREN
VAN BUREN CIRCUIT
Connors
Wallagrass
Eagle Lake
Winterville
Jemtland
Upsala
Canibus
Grand Falls
LIMESTONE
New Sweden
CARIBOU
Arroostook Jc.
FAIRFIELD
Maysville
Portage
PRESQUE ISLE
Maple Grove
Fairmount
Easton
ASHLAND
FT. FAIRFIELD JC.
Squa Pan
Masardis
Westfield
Blaine & Mars Hill
Mars Hill
Bald Mt.
Robinson
Griswold
Bridgewater
St. Croix
Monticello
Howe Brook
Weeksboro
Dudley
Littleton
Smyrna Mills
HOULTON
ASHLAND JC.
OAKFIELD
Dyer Brook
Island Falls
Crystal
PATTEN
PATTEN JC.
Sherman
Staceyville
Mattawamkeag L.
Grand Lakes
Grindstone
Millinocket
Norcross
West Sebois
Mattawamkeag
Schoodic
KATAHDIN IRON WORKS
GREENVILLE
Moosehead Lake
Kineo Mt.
Spencer Mts.
Lower Jo Mary L.
Upper Jo Mary
Roach Pd.
Mt. Katahdin
Millinocket L.
Pemadumcook L.
North Twin
South Twin
Ambajejus
Wissataquoik R.
Stair Falls (Carry 40 Rods)
Grand Falls
Carry ¾ M.
Carry ½ M.
Carry 40 Rods
Carry 2 M.
Carry 3 M.
Carry 10 Rods
Carry 3 Rods
Carry 2 Rods
Gulliver's Falls
Allagash Falls (Carry ½ M.)
Allagash Mts.
Round Pd.
Long L.
Umsaskis L.
Priestly L.
Chase's Carry 1 M.
Mooseleuk Mt.
Churchill L.
Thoroughfare
Eagle L.
Allagash L.
Round Pd.
Chamberlain L.
Baker L.
Caucomgomoc L.
Caucomgomoc Stream
Carry 2 M. Abbotnetic Bog
Chemquasabamticook L.
Chesuncook L.
Webster L.
Telos L.
Second L.
Indian Carry
Grand L.
Eagle L.
Square L.
St. Froid L.
Fish L.
Portage L.
Machias R.
Aroostook Mts.
Aroostook R.
Cross L.
Mud L.
Wagon Road
Thoroughfare
Jct.
Carries
Long L.
Fish R.
Big Black R.
Black R.
St. John R.
Allagash R.
Baker Br. St. John R.
N. Br. St. John R.
W. Br.
S. Br.
N.W. Carry 3 M.
W. Br. Penobscot R.
E. Br. Penobscot R.
Penobscot R.
Kennebec R.
Sebec L.
Abbott
Guilford
Sangerville
Low's Bridge
MONSON JC.
BROWNVILLE JC.
BROWNVILLE
Monson
Shirley
Onawa
Blanchard
Boyd Lake
Enfield
Montague
Milo Jc.
DOVER & FOXCROFT
E. Dover
S. Sebec
Lagrange
S. Lagrange
Dexter
Bingham
Solon
Mainstream
Hartland
N. Anson
Alton
Pea Cove
OLDTOWN
Stillwater
ORONO
Newport Jc.
Norridgewock
Skowhegan
Pittsfield
BANGOR
Bucksport

Reference Map of Canoe Trips in B. & A. Territory,

With Table of Estimated Distances from Point to Point along each Route.

West Branch Trip.—80 Miles

	Miles
Northeast Carry	2
Penobscot West Branch	20
Chesuncook Lake	18
Carry	½
Ripogenus lake	3
Carry	3
Gulliver's pitch	¼
The Horserace	2
Sourdahunk deadwater	2½
Carry ..... 40 rods	
West Branch	4
Carry	¼
West Branch	3
Carry	⅛
Pockwockamus deadwater	3
Carry	⅛
Debsconeag deadwater	2
Carry	¼
West branch	1½
Carry	⅛
Ambajejus lake	6
Pemadumcook lake	4
North Twin lake	4

Allagash Trip.—203 Miles.

	Miles
Northeast carry	2
Penobscot West Branch.	20
Umbazooksus stream	9
" lake	1
Carry	2
Mud Pond	1
Outlet	1
Chamberlain lake	6
Carry ..... 10 rods	
Eagle lake	12
Thoroughfare	2
Churchill lake	5
Chase's carry	1
Allagash river	10
Umsaskis lake	5
Long lake	5
Allagash river	10
Round Pond	3
River to Allagash falls	15
Carry	⅛
Allagash river	13
St. John river to Connors	12
St. John river to Fort Kent	18
St. John river to Van Buren	50

East Branch Trip.—118 Miles.

	Miles
Northeast Carry	2
Penobscot West branch	20
Umbazooksus stream	9
Umbazooksus lake	1
Carry	2
Mud pond	1
Outlet	1
Chamberlain Lake	5
Thoroughfare	3
Telos lake	5
Canal	1
Webster lake	3
" stream	10
Indian carry	¾
Penobscot East branch	1½
Second lake	4
East branch	4
Grand lake	4
East branch to Stair falls	5
Carry ..... 40 rods	
East branch	2
Carry	¾
Quick water and falls	4
East branch to Wissataquoik	15
East branch to Grindstone	14

Van Buren Circuit.—111 Miles.

	Miles
Wagon road	10
Long lake	8
Thoroughfare	¾
Mud lake	2
Thoroughfare	1
Cross lake	4
Thoroughfare	½
Square Lake	4
Thoroughfare	4
Eagle lake to station	6
Lake from station to river	3
Fish river	14
Carry ..... 50 rods	
Fish river	2
Carry ..... 30 rods	
Fish river	2
St. John r Van Buren	50

Allagash Lake Trip.—99 Miles.

	Miles
Follow Allagash river trip to Chamberlain lake.	
Up Chamberlain lake	9
Allagash stream	7
Allagash lake	4½
Carry	3
Round pond	1
Dead water	4
Caucomgomoc lake	¾
Caucomgomoc stream	12
Return from Chesuncook by West branch route.	

Pine Ponds Trip.—27 Miles.

Northeast Carry.....2 miles Penobscot West branch, 17 miles Pine Stream.....8 miles

St. John Trip.—231 Miles.

	Miles
Northwest Carry	3
West branch to Gulliver's falls	10
West branch to Big Island	4
West branch to Jct. N. and S. branches	2
North branch to Abacotnetic bog	25
Carry	2
Sweeney brook	4
Baker lake	2½
St. John south branch	14
St. John river to Allagash	85
From here follow Allagash route	

An Old Story Retold—In Three Chapters. 1, The Story. 2, The Unbeliever. 3, The Proof.

The Woman's Standpoint

(By Mrs. James A. Cruikshank, "Gypsy").

THERE'S a charm about Maine that appeals as keenly to the feminine as to the masculine heart. And it requires a nice gift for analysis to locate just what the charm is. As a rule, modern women are supposed to prefer ease rather than exercise, conventionality rather than originality and luxury rather than pioneer simplicity. Yet the woman who has camped in Maine, or who has made one of its many wonderful canoe tours, living the simple woods life, wearing old clothes, sleeping on balsam boughs with the sky for roof, photographing wild creatures, fishing for salmon or trout, or hunting big game, comes home and tells her story with all the enthusiasm of the school girl.

Probably the weather largely explains the charm. Clear, bracing, cool, with that invigorating tinge which encourages heroic tasks and dreamless sleep, it is a sure cure for headaches and the blues. Or is it the scenery, ranging from the quiet, rural beauty of the south to the precipitous slopes of Katahdin or the virgin Fish river country? Perhaps it is the big fish which every day somebody tells wonderful stories of, and occasionally somebody, not infrequently a woman, like myself, actually lands. Is it the

uniform chivalry of these men one meets at the carries, on the waterways, or at the camps? Or is it the irresistible fascination of that strange buoyant wood and canvas canoe, so sensitive that a woman can control it with ease, so capacious a whole party may almost live in it?

Be these things as they may, the charm of Maine is perennial and potent. Thousands of women are yearly learning its delights as active participants in the sportsman's pursuits, and many others as mere petticoated vacationists are quietly enjoying the pine-laden air.

Capturing a Breakfast.

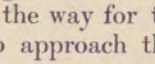
The woman who visits Maine needs but a simple wardrobe. I have made trips of two and three months' duration among the various famous places and I have never carried over twenty pounds of personal baggage. My outfit is arranged especially with reference to the camp and the canoe, yet I manage to squeeze in a few light, easily-packed items for the occasional big hotel, or perhaps as a Sunday afternoon return to civilized conditions. Suits of union underwear, of two thicknesses, silk or brilliantine bloomers, a short woolen skirt clearing the ground by a foot, cloth or canvas leggings, a scarlet sweater, a heavy corduroy and a light flannel waist, a corduroy or heavy woolen coat with pockets, a wide-brimmed felt hat, or woolen tam, a gossamer cape, and shoes that

are tough, easy and waterproof complete my simple outfit for rough life in the woods. A canvas cartridge bag is extremely handy for personal belongings en route, and on fishing or shooting trips out from camp. I shall never forget the look of injured surprise, which a veteran sportsman gave me, when he happened to see the array of feminine toilet I had stowed away in a receptacle dedicated to fishing tackle, ammunition and lunch! That little bag has become acquainted with several different kinds of powder — all smokeless, if not scentless.

A simple little fixed focus camera of the box variety is my choice for souvenir picture-making. It is always ready, and makes no noise in operation — a vital point in wild-animal photography. As for fishing tackle, I take an eight-foot, five-ounce Bethabara fly rod and a six-foot, six-ounce steel trolling rod, plenty of the best quality leaders and flies, and a half dozen Irresistible trolling baits for the big trout and salmon. My experience, after fishing all the famous waters from Sebago lake to Square lake, is that the Colonel Fuller fly surmounted with a small gold spoon will take more and bigger game fish than any tackle I have ever seen used. A number of well-posted guides will endorse my opinion. In hunting equipment my preference is either the .30-.30 Winchester, half magazine, for big game, or the single barrelled Stevens hammerless shotgun for occasional duck and partridge. I never take both.

Let me say to our American women who seek relaxation of body and mind and rest from social exactions, that Maine offers the most delightful outing of a lifetime. A few hardy pioneer sportswomen have paved the way for the cordial welcome which awaits all their sisters who approach the woods in simplicity of dress and heart.

Go thou and learn for thyself the lasting charm of a cruise in the Pine Tree state.



Photos, Please!

THE B. & A. R. R. management would deem it a great favor if vacationists who secure good photographs of Maine woods scenes would send duplicates of their prints to General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, Bangor, Me. Prints mounted or unmounted and of any size will be acceptable.

EXCURSION RATES TO POINTS ON AND VIA THE BANGOR & AROOSTOOK R.R.

To	From	Boston	Portland	Bangor	Old Town
Dover & Foxcroft	and return	$12.60	$8.20	$2.75	$2.50
" " Continuous Passage	"	11.65	.....	.....	.....
Sangerville	"	13.20	8.80	3.20	2.95
" "	"	12.25	.....	.....	.....
Guilford	"	13.30	8.90	3.25	3.00
" "	"	12.35	.....	.....	.....
Abbot Village	"	13.60	9.20	3.40	3.15
" " "	"	12.65	.....	.....	.....
Monson Junction	"	13.80	9.40	3.55	3.30
" " "	"	12.85	.....	.....	.....
Monson	"	14.80	10.40	4.55	4.30
"	"	13.85	.....	.....	.....
Blanchard	"	14.30	9.90	3.90	3.65
"	"	13.35	.....	.....	.....
Shirley	"	14.50	10.50	4.25	4.00
" "	"	13.95	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	"	14.50	10.50	4.50	4.25
" "	"	14.20	.....	.....	.....
Lily Bay	"	15.50	12.00	6.00	5.75
" "	"	15.20	.....	.....	.....
Roach River	"	17.50	14.00	8.00	7.75
" " "	"	17.20	.....	.....	.....
Mount Kineo House	"	15.50	12.00	6.00	5.75
" " " "	"	14.70	.....	.....	.....
Moosehead	"	15.25	11.25	5.25	5.00
" "	"	14.95	.....	.....	.....
Jackman	"	17.20	13.20	7.20	6.95
" "	"	16.40	.....	.....	.....
Holeb	"	18.00	14.00	8.00	7.75
" "	"	17.20	.....	.....	.....
Lake Megantic	"	19.00	16.00	10.00	9.75
" " "	"	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Brownville	"	13.20	8.80	2.60	2.35
" Junction	"	13.50	9.30	2.90	2.65
Onawa via Brownville Junction	"	14.75	10.55	4.15	3.90
Katahdin Iron Works	"	14.00	10.00	3.50	3.25
Schoodic	"	14.00	9.70	3.25	3.00
West Schoois	"	14.00	10.40	3.50	3.25
Norcross	"	14.50	11.00	3.85	3.60
Millinocket	"	15.00	11.10	4.25	4.00
Grindstone	"	15.00	11.90	4.75	4.50
Stacyville	"	15.25	12.25	5.50	5.25
Sherman	"	15.25	12.25	5 75	5.50
Patten	"	15.95	12.95	6.45	6.20
Crystal	"	15.50	12.50	6.00	5.75
Island Falls	"	15.50	12.50	6.25	6.00
Ashland Junction	"	15.85	12.85	6.75	6.50
Smyrna Mills	"	16.00	13.00	6.95	6.70
Weeksboro	"	16.75	13 75	7.65	7.40
St. Croix	"	17.35	14.35	8.25	8.00
Masardis	"	18.35	15.35	9.25	9.00
Ashland	"	18.60	15.60	9 75	9.50
Portage	"	19.60	16.60	10.75	10.50
Winchell	"	20.20	17.20	11.35	11.10
Winterville	"	20.80	17.80	11.95	11.70
Eagle Lake	"	21.20	18.20	12.35	12.10
Wallagrass	"	21.50	18.50	12.75	12.50
Fort Kent	"	21.50	18.50	13.50	13.25
Oakfield	"	15.85	12.85	6.75	6.50
Ludlow	"	15 85	12.85	7.45	7.20
New Limerick	"	15.85	12.85	9.40	9.15
Houlton	"	15.85	12.85	9.80	9.50
Monticello	"	17.50	14.50	10.65	10.35
Bridgewater	"	17.50	14.50	11.30	11.00
Robinson's	"	18.00	15.00	11.45	11.15
Mars Hill & Blaine	"	18.00	15.00	11.90	11.60
Fort Fairfield	"	18 25	15 60	12.30	12.00
Presque Isle	"	18.60	15.60	12.30	12.00
Caribou	"	18.60	15 60	12.30	12.00
Limestone	"	19.60	16.60	13.30	13.00
New Sweden	"	19.20	16.20	12.90	12.65
Jemtland	"	19.45	16.45	13.15	12.85
Collins	"	19.90	16.90	13 60	13.30
Van Buren	"	20.60	17.60	14.30	14.00

Tickets will be on sale May 1st to November 20th, good for return passage until November 30th. Tickets reading via steamer or stage lines will be good only during season of service. Rates from Bangor and Old Town are for tickets good 30 days from date, except that when sold May 1st to October 31st they will be limited to November 30th.

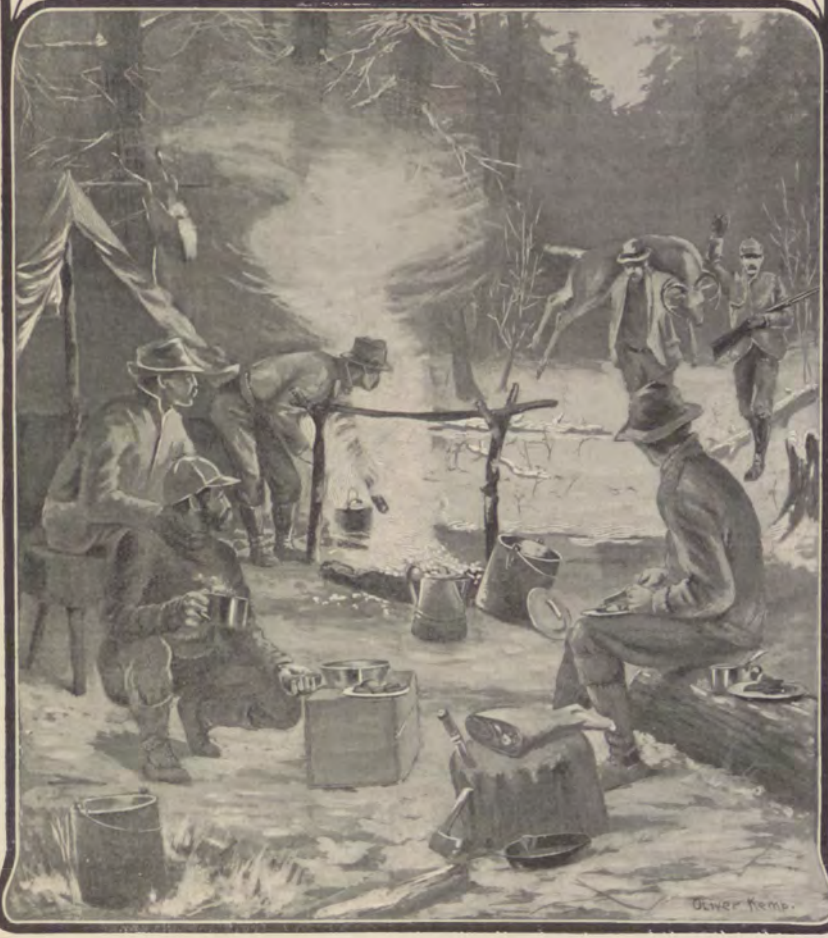
Every Sportsman has pleasant memories of a Dinner in the Woods. You will "Save your Bacon" if you take in

U. M. C. CARTRIDGES

for they mean Venison if you take precautions against "buck ague."

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,

SPECIFY U. M. C. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Agency, 313 Broadway, N. Y.



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Rangeley Lakes
which hold the largest brook trout in the world

Washington County
which has many waters that have never wet a line, and where deer and bear are found in great numbers

Belgrade Lakes
which have the finest black bass fishing in the United States; also trout and white perch

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Some of the hundreds of lakes and streams in which, as well as

Newfoundland
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Or make a trip to **Poland Spring, The White Mountains, Montreal, Quebec, Bar Harbor, The Maine Coast,** or any of the numerous resorts of the East which are becoming better known each year?

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MOOSEHEAD LAKE, - - MAINE,

"KATAHDIN" "MOOSEHEAD" "REBECCA"
"COMET" "TWILIGHT" and "REINDEER"

Connect with B. & A. R. R. at GREENVILLE JUNCTION making regular trips to Deer Island (Capen's), Kineo, No. East Carry and No. West Carry, from opening to close of navigation.

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Parties wishing to remain over night at Greenville can take regular steamer leaving Greenville every morning, (Sundays excepted), returning same night.

The new and elegant steamer "Katahdin" (licensed for 600 passengers) can be had for Excursion Parties and special boats for Fishing or Pleasure Parties at any time.

Company also controls Excursion Pavilion at Pebble Beach, Kineo, for use of which and further information apply to

COBURN STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

C. J. ROBINSON, Gen. Manager. GREENVILLE JUNCTION, MAINE.

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R. C. Bradford
Traffic Manager
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To PICTURESQUE MAINE via

The Eastern Steamship Comp'y.

BANGOR DIVISION—The VACATION ROUTE to all the Summer Resorts on the Penobscot River and Bay, connecting at Bangor for the Hunting and Fishing Region of Moosehead.

PORTLAND DIVISION—The POPULAR ROUTE to Portland, with connections for all Mountain and Seaside Resorts.

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CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and Gen. Mgr. A. H. HANSCOM, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
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Quebec Central Railway

Pullman Palace Buffet Cars are run between Quebec and Portland, via Dudswell Jct. and Maine Central R.R., passing through the heart of the White Mountains, and solid trains with Pullman Cars between Quebec and Boston and New York.

Only line running through Pullman Cars between Quebec and New York without change

FRANK GRUNDY
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Tourists and Sportsmen

visiting Quebec should not fail to travel via the

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the most direct and picturesque route between all points in New England and Quebec

Steamers for Lily Bay

Steamer "PRISCILLA"

PRISCILLA

OR

SOLANO

FROM GREENVILLE will connect at GREENVILLE JUNCTION with BANGOR & AROOSTOOK R. R. for

LILY BAY

and points enroute during the season of navigation on **Moosehead Lake,** stopping on request, (the wind permitting, this left to the discretion of the Captains), at CROW'S NEST, BURNT JACKET, THOROUGH-FARE and NIGHT HAWK CLUB on all regular trips.

One boat will be open for charter at reasonable rates. Time tables furnished on application and subject to change without notice. For further information address

Long Distance Telephone Connections with both ends of line.

M. G. Shaw Lumber Co., Owners,
Greenville, Moosehead Lake, Maine.

The only Direct Water Line between the two cities without breaking bulk.

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP CO.

BETWEEN

BOSTON and NEW YORK.

Steamers Sail from India Wharf, Boston, and from Pier 11, North River, New York,

The steamships of this line are built of iron, with water-tight compartments, and for great speed, insuring perfect safety and quick despatch. **Lowest Rates. No Delays. No Re-Handling of Merchandise.** The locations of our docks in New York and Boston are most convenient, and our facilities for handling and delivering freight are unequaled. **Through Rates Quoted** and **Direct Connection made** at New York with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad; Lehigh Valley Railway; and Central Railroad of New Jersey for points South and West; and connecting at **Boston** with all steamship lines and railroads for all points in **Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont;** and via the Boston & Maine, Maine Central, Intercolonial, and Bangor & Aroostook railroads for **St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.,** and all intermediate points.

BONDED TO CARRY both appraised and unappraised merchandise.

All through freight forwarded promptly and with great care, and through bills of lading issued or procured to all shipping points. Mark your merchandise and freights **via "Metropolitan Line." IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.**

For through rates and full information, apply to

H. M. WHITNEY, Agent, India Wharf, Boston, Mass.,
or H. F. DIMOCK, Agent, Pier 11, North River, New York.
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In a record region for Moose and Deer. Handsome big Trout are plenty here. Unsurpassed brook fishing close to camp.

PLEASANT RIVER CAMPS

Best of accommodations and service.

An All-'Round Good Place For YOU to Come to!

Two branch Lodges at lakes near by.

G. I. Brown & Son, Katahdin Iron Works, Maine.

Handsome Booklet (illustrated) sent free.

Separate Camps for ladies or families. Luscious Spring water; home raised vegetables. Ideal place for a summer outing.

Maine Steamship Company

The Natural Route between Maine and New York. Four Trips a Week. Fast Modern Passenger Steamships.

The new steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall," sailing on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between Portland and New York, afford a convenient and enjoyable means of travel between New York and the Summer and Hunting and Fishing Resorts of Maine.

These steamers are fitted with every modern appliance conducive to comfort and luxury. Time of passage about twenty hours. Low Rates.

SOMETHING NEW.

The popularity of our **Monday Trips** during 1903, leaving Portland and New York at 10 a.m., makes it a necessity for **1904.** : : : : :

Tickets, staterooms and full information at 290 Broadway, New York; General Office, Pier New 32 East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, and Franklin Wharf, Portland, Maine; also Thos. Cook & Son and Raymond & Whitcomb agencies. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet—free on application.

B. R. ROOME, General Passenger Agent, NEW YORK.

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Newly fitted and furnished.

Strictly up to the minute in all departments.

Bangor's most popular hostelry.

The

Penobscot Exchange

MOON & CRATTY, Proprietors

Exchange Street, BANGOR, MAINE

"We're here to furnish Travelers with every comfort—AND WE DO IT"

A Big House, within one block of Eastern Railway Station where trains for the Maine Sporting region are taken. Hotel has 150 rooms, handsomely furnished; private baths and shower; writing desks in private rooms, as well as ten individual desks in public writing room. Elevator to all floors. Handsome Dining Hall, with unsurpassed cuisine and service.

The EXCHANGE is Bangor headquarters for Sportsmen on the way to and from the Maine Woods. "Try us," then you'll see why.

HACKS at all Trains.

THE DEER ISLAND HOUSE
AND
FRANK GARDNER'S CAMPS,

Situated on Deer Island, in Moosehead Lake,

Ten miles from Greenville, terminus of the Moosehead Lake Division B. & A. R. R. **Direct steamer connections daily.**

There are many deer on the Island, and as fine ones are killed here as in any part of the State.

As a fishing resort, it is well known. No better fishing in any part of the Lake than here. The steamer "Tethys" is a new boat for the accommodation of guests of the house. For full terms, etc., address

FRANK L. GARDNER,
(P. O.) CAPEN'S, MOOSEHEAD LAKE, ME.

...Camp Supplies...

Since 1857 we have been here in this town packing and shipping supplies for Sportsmen and Lumbermen. Old customers say we know how to do it right. Let us convince **You.** Complete camp list, with map on reverse side, for the asking.

Don't think you are obliged to bring supplies from home in order to get the **quality** you want. We guarantee to furnish as fine **quality** as can be found in any city.

If you want a guide, write us to engage him for you. None but reliable men recommended.

We carry full line of guns and ammunition at prices as low as the lowest. Tents, Blankets, Rifles and Fishing Tackle for sale or rent.

D. T. SANDERS & SON,

GREENVILLE, Moosehead Lake, MAINE.

Campers

while in Moosehead Lake region and want to enjoy good things to Eat send in your order where you will find a full line of Choice.....

MEATS, FISH,

OYSTERS, VEGETABLES,

FRUITS AND CANNED GOODS.

We carry the best and can guarantee quantity and prices. All goods delivered promptly.

BUCK & CLARK,

GREENVILLE, MAINE.

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Kineo

Stands for all that a vacationist can want — big game in abundance; the best trout and togue fishing in America; ideal canoeing waters; magnificent scenery; and health and rejuvenation in fullest measure.

HERE, TOO, IS MT. KINEO HOUSE,

largest inland-water hotel in the country; modern throughout and fitted with steam heat, electric and gas light, baths, telephone, telegraph, post-office, etc.

Every room an outside one.	NO HAY FEVER HERE!	Guides canoes, etc., at hand.	Kineo store has all camp supplies.

Big Kineo booklet sent free on request.

C. A. JUDKINS, Manager. **Mt. Kineo House,** Moosehead Lake, Maine.

11 hours from Boston; 19 from New York.

What are you looooking for — great, fighting FISH, plenty of Big GAME, charming SCENERY, or a chance to "REST UP?" You find all these at the

ROACH RIVER HOUSE

Everything neat and inviting; splendid table service; comfortable beds. An ideal resort for hunters, fishermen, or general vacationers. For booklet, rates, etc., address

C. H. SAWYER, Proprietor, ROACH RIVER, ME.

A MAP OF MAINE

Compiled from my own surveys made during the past 35 years, and correct in every detail. Shows **Counties** in distinct colors, location of **Cities, Towns, Camps, Roads, Waterways, Railroads** and **Stations, Steamboat Lines** with mileage, **Public Buildings,** etc. Each map printed on best map paper and mounted on roller.

A SPORTSMEN'S LOW-PRICED POCKET MAP, copied from the large map mentioned above, and showing all points north of Bangor, will be issued early in 1904.

SIZE ABOUT
5 X 6 FEET

PRICE
$10.00

R. M. NASON, Surveyor of Wild Lands,
180 Exchange St., BANGOR, ME.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT

THE HAYNES & CHALMERS CO.

Have REMOVED to 176 and 178 Exchange Street,

Store formerly occupied by Chas. Hayward & Co., and have added to their already large assortment a full stock of

FISHING TACKLE, GUNS, RIFLES, ETC.

and we know our patrons will be pleased with this, as it means low prices and good quality.

BANGOR, MAINE.

This Year Try Outlet House and Camps

(Formerly Moosehead House,) Moosehead, Maine.
11 miles from Greenville by C. P. R. R. or by steamer.

HERE'S FISHING, HUNTING AND HEALTH IN PLENTY!

Best fishing in Moosehead Lake — earliest and latest — is had here; big game is also abundant. The house is newly furnished; has hot and cold water and baths. The grounds are attractively graded, with plots for tennis and croquet, and several attractive woods roads are laid out. No guide needed at our house, although we furnish guides, boats, and canoes when desired. Ten branch camps on nearby streams and ponds. Rates $2.00 to $2.50 per day. On notification by mail or wire, we will meet parties at Greenville Jct. with our own private steamer.

CHAS. E. WILSON, Prop. Moosehead, Me. Ask for descriptive booklet....

HERE'S WHERE THE SPORTSMEN STOP WHILE IN BANGOR at

WINDSOR HOTEL

Frank W. Durgin, Propr.

140 rooms. Private baths. Everything for the Sportsman's comfort and enjoyment.

Leave your extra luggage here; it's safe with us.

THE SCRANTON BOLT & NUT CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

A Modern Plant. Complete Equipment.

Producing Annually 18,000 Tons "Diamond Z" Brand Bolts, Nuts and Iron Products.

W. D. ZEHNDER, PRESIDENT. L. M. HORTON, SEC'Y AND TREAS. E. M. ZEHNDER, GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT.

Some of the Attean Lake Camps

IN THE MOOSE RIVER REGION

ADDRESS

FRED HENDERSON, Proprietor, JACKMAN, ME.

Unlimited numbers of square-tailed trout, landlocked salmon and lake trout close at hand. Fine fishing from going out of the ice (about May 1) until October. *Particularly good Fly Fishing throughout spring and summer.* 18 First-class Camps in "string." Ideal resort for sportsmen and their families.

An excellent big-game and partridge country. Reliable guides furnished. Rates, $2.00 per day, $10 per week; Guide's board, $1 per day. Guides furnished with canoe and outfit at $2.50 per day. Come by B.& A. and C. P. rail to "Attean Landing;" thence by canoe one-half mile. Parties met on notice.

MEN WHO KNOW

will tell you that the

OXBOW HOTEL

is in the heart of Maine's **proven best** gameland and fishing grounds.

If YOU are looking for big specimens of moose and deer, or "record" fish, **come in!** Our buckboard will meet you at the station, on notice.

C. C. LIBBY, PROPRIETOR,

OXBOW, MAINE.

N.B.—Bathroom added to the house this year, and hot and cold water.

SPORTSMEN FROM BOSTON,

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,

and several other cities—our patrons—will tell you our camps are "all right" and the fishing and hunting here is the best in the state. **Ask them yourself**; we'll furnish reference addresses on request.

CAMPS at Spider, Musquocook, Churchill and Long Lakes, Munsungan stream, Peaked Mt. and Sewell Deadwater. Reached via Moosehead Lake, Masardis and Oxbow.

ARBO & LIBBY, Oxbow, Me.

Happy is the sportsman who "puts up" at

INDIAN POND CAMPS

(four miles from Moosehead station on Canadian Pacific Ry., 10 miles from Greenville on B. & A. Good woods-roads into camps). Every wanted comfort is here; good soft beds; splendid table fare, including vegetables fresh from our own farm; and "plenty of room to live in." Woods and waters afford abundant sport; guides and canoes furnished. Parties met at Moosehead station.

Send for our pamphlet of interesting facts

M. J. MARR, Prop.
P. O. Moosehead, Maine

Ten camps at Indian pond, two at Indian stream (three miles), one at Chase stream (five miles).

Rates, $2 per day; $7 to $10 per week, according to room.

Brownville Village is headquarters for seven of the finest Salmon and Trout waters in Maine, with fine drives to all,—Sebec Lake, five miles; Ebeeme Pond, nine miles; Scoodic Lake, five miles; Roaring Brook, five miles; Middle Branch of Pleasant River, seven miles; Torry Brook, one and a half miles; and Alder Brook, two and a half miles. Guides furnished at reasonable rates.

Brownville in Summer is one of the most attractive towns on the B. & A. Railroad, and is well equipped to entertain summer visitors.

THE HOTEL HERRICK is one of the best hotels of its size in Maine. New, with fine rooms well furnished; first-class table, with pure spring water; electric bells and lights; telephone in the house; steam heat and fireplaces to take the chill off on occasion; an excellent place to which to bring ladies and children. Fine livery connected. Many drives to first-class fishing waters.

C. E. Herrick, Prop., Brownville, Maine.

THE No. 1 HOUSE,

JAS. C. MILLMORE, Prop.

Aroostook Co., . BENEDICTA, ME.

This house is situated in the heart of the Maine woods, in a section called No. 1, six miles from neighbors, thirteen miles from Sherman station, fourteen miles from Mattawamkeag. One hundred Deer and a number of Moose shot this last season within two miles of the house. Forty rods of it is the famous Molunkus Brook, abounding in trout; three miles distant is Molunkus Lake, where fish of all kinds are plentiful. **Terms, $1.25 per day. Guides, $3.00.** Good beds, excellent table. If you will notify me, will meet you at either station.

REFERENCE by permission of H. H. HAMILTON, 521 Washington St., Boston, who says: "This is the 'ideal spot' for sportsmen or rest, and after a stay of three months, my wife and I are sorry to depart from such a genial host and hostess as Mr. and Miss Millmore."

"THE PALACE IN THE WOODS."

THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

Millinocket's Magnificent Hostelry.

Newly built, elegantly fitted and furnished throughout. In fine view of Mt. Katahdin. Close by the best hunting and fishing region in Maine, including Mt. Katahdin, Millinocket, Rainbow, Nahmakanta and Debsconeag lakes and the West Branch valley. Guides and trips arranged for on request. Camp comforts supplied. For special information address

W. H. GOOCH, Prop'r, MILLINOCKET, ME.

CEDAR LAKE CAMPS

Reached from Ingalls Siding, B. & A. R. R.

A fine summer resort, with good bathing, fishing and canoeing. Special rates to parties during the summer season. More deer can be seen to the square mile in this region than in any other spot in Maine; will guarantee you a shot at a deer. Moose and small game are also very abundant. A veritable paradise for hunters, fishermen and lovers of nature. For references and information apply to

FRED M. SMITH,

BANGOR, ME., or WEST SEBOOIS, ME.

BIG MOOSE HERE

Unrivalled hunting and fishing at our string of 20 camps

In Machias Lake Region,

at head waters of Fish river, Mooseleuk, Musquocook, south branch of Machias and at Spectacle lake. Camps made of peeled logs, have open fires, spring beds, every comfort for sportsmen and families.

Finest of Medicinal Spring Water.

Vegetables fresh from garden at camps.
For rates, etc., address

PETERSON & McKAY, Ashland, Maine.

IF YOU SEEK

MOOSE . . . .
DEER . . . . .
BIG FISH . .
OR JUST . . .
A REST . . . .

You'll get sure satisfaction at

"THE ANTLERS"

at Jo Mary Lake, 14 miles by Steamer or Canoe from Norcross.

Ample accommodations for ladies as well as men; separate camps if desired. Excellent table fare; luscious spring water. Trout, pickerel and white perch fishing in abundance. Outlying camps in the Ten Pond region, famous for its big trout. Ideal canoeing waters. Guides furnished. Parties met on notification.

SPECIAL RATES TO SUMMER GUESTS.

S. A. POTTER,
Norcross P. O., Maine.

Telephone connection with Norcross.

SEBOOMOOK HOUSE,

SEBOOMOOK (Northwest Carry),
MOOSEHEAD LAKE, ME.

Beautifully situated at head of lake, commanding unsurpassed view. One of best fishing and hunting resorts in Maine. Splendid trout fishing. Deer come in sight of house. Guides and canoes furnished. Canoes and outfits transported across the carry.

Interesting features in the neighborhood are great log sluice, carrying one million feet of logs from Penobscot to Kennebec waters every 24 hours; and Seboomook Falls (famed in verse and story), on the West Branch of the Penobscot.

House recently enlarged and renovated. Every room pleasant. A high-class family resort. Daily mail in summer. **Rates, from $2 to $3 per day. Special rates to families.** Letters promptly answered.

M. P. COLBATH, (P. O.) Seboomook, Me.

Famous Sourdnahunk

The only camp on this lake is

CAMP PHŒNIX

It is a first-class sporting camp, where comfort as well as sport is always to be had. Reached by buckboard from Patten or by canoe and steamer from Norcross. The rare hunting and phenomenal fishing in this region make this the gilt-edged resort of the Maine wilderness for sportsmen. Write for terms and dates to Patten, Me., May to November, and Lincoln, Me., December to May.

W. A. McLAIN, Prop'r.

CAMP IVERSON

At **PORTAGE LAKE,** the gateway to Fish River waters and Big Fish Lake. Three camps and farm buildings, five minutes walk from depot. Best of accommodations; running spring water in house; fresh vegetables, butter, milk, etc.; table service personally supervised by Mrs. Iverson. Rates, $1.50 per day. For dates, etc., address

O. IVERSON, Manager, PORTAGE P. O., MAINE.

A MENU

FOR OUR GUESTS.

Moose - Deer
Landlocked Salmon
Lakers - Trout
Best of Spring Fishing
Splendid Fall Hunting
Plenty of Bird Shooting
Guides Furnished
Canoes Boats
Steam Launch
Carriage at all Trains

We Refer you to

HARRY C. PALMER, of Rider and Driver, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

COFFIN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Sportsmen's Complete Outfits

PORTAGE, MAINE.

We can furnish everything that **Hunters or Fishermen** need; are particularly well stocked on

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS

Selected Shells and Cartridges, Fishing Tackle, Woolen Goods, Hunting Shoes, etc. We have Canoes to let; can furnish competent Guides on short notice. Parties going to the Fish River waters, Carr Pond or Big Fish Lake will find it easiest to come to Portage and "stock up" at our store. All requests for information cheerfully answered. Write us.

You'd Better Come to Portage

AND BUY YOUR CAMP SUPPLIES OF ROSS

If you "outfit" at a city store you're apt to load up with a lot of unnecessary goods. Get your outfit of us and you'll get just what you need—we're "on the spot;"

WE KNOW—AND SELL—JUST WHAT IS BEST TO TAKE

on a woods or water jaunt. We make a specialty of Rifles, Shot Guns, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, and suitable Woods Clothing.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING FOR HUNTER AND ANGLER

Guides and Canoes Furnished.

W. E. ROSS, PORTAGE, ME.

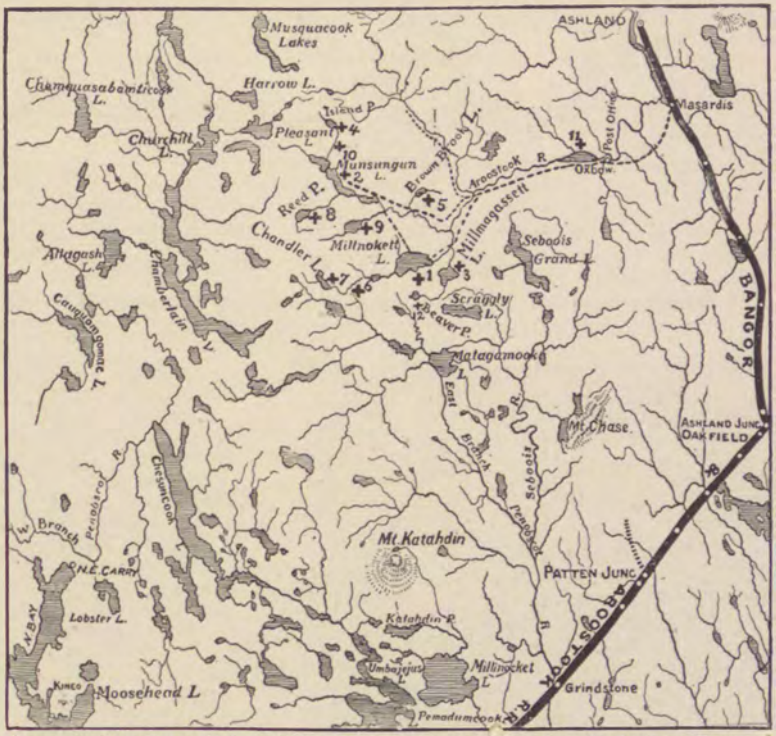
A Free "Information Bureau."

ATKINS' CAMPS

Scene at the Camps.

Sled Load of Moose Heads from Camps.

ATKINS' CAMPS



Camps on the map are indicated by crosses, are twelve in number, located as follows:

1. Home Camps, Millnocket Lake.
2. Large Camps at Munsungun Lake.
3. Log Camps, Millmagassett Lake.
4. Log Camp, Island Pond.
5. Log Camp, Brown Brook Lake.
6. Log Camp, Chandler Brook.
7. Log Camp, Chandler Lake.
8. Log Camp, Reed Pond.
9. Log Camp, Atkins Pond.
10. Log Camp, Chase Brook.
11. Log Camp, Salmon Pool.
12. Log Camp, Beaver Pond.

ATKINS' CAMPS, REACHED FROM MASARDIS AND OXBOW.

Leave Boston in evening, arrive at Masardis next noon, and at first of camps that evening. Distance from railroad 25 miles, made by team and canoe.

String of twelve camps on lakes, ponds, and streams of the famous Fishing and Hunting Region at the headwaters of the Aroostook. Home camps at Millnocket Lake consist of sixteen cabins made of peeled logs; open fireplaces, spring beds, A1 table. Also fine set of home camps at Munsungun Lake. Privacy and home comforts for women. Sportsmen can come here with their families and get the very best of sport, as well as comfortable living. No better summer fishing in Maine. Moose hunting unexcelled. Deer plenty. Write for circular and map.

WILLIAM ATKINS, P.O. Address, Oxbow, Me.

One Season's Record here: 18 Moose, 74 Buck Deer, 7 Bears.

Study the Map! Each cross means a camp, each dot a canoe in the **Peavey "String,"** covering the finest hunting and fishing country in Maine. High-grade Taxidermy a Specialty; fine game heads always on sale. Correspondence Solicited.

C. R. PEAVEY, Masardis, Maine.

Where is Eagle Lake?

Look at your map of Northern Maine and you will readily see that Eagle Lake is the most central point on Fish River Waters. Direct route to Square Lake and Cross Lake, Camps—St. Froid, Portage and Fish Lakes and the celebrated Red River Region.

Right at Eagle Lake station overlooking the greatest fishing grounds in Maine, is the

Large Department Store of the Fish River Lumber Co. We carry a most attractive line of **Camp Supplies for Sportsmen and Fishermen.** Guides, Canoes and Camp Outfits supplied to parties upon reasonable notice. Advance orders by mail will be carefully packed, ready for shipment on your arrival. Steamer "CUSHING" may take parties to and from Square Lake Thoroughfare or other points on Eagle Lake. For further particulars address,

FISH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY,
EAGLE LAKE MILLS, MAINE.

Happy is the sportsman who spends his vacation

AT CAMP MOOSEHORNS

(At Northwest pond, ½ mile from B. & A. R. R.; reached from Schoodic station.)

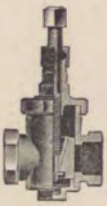
Here he finds an abundance of deer, moose and small game, unsurpassed fishing all the year round (famous trouting at Cedar Lake where branch camps are located) and new, clean, comfortably furnished camps. Best of table service. Good, really restful beds. Ideal place for family outing. Rate $2.00 a day. For full information, address

HASKELL & BROWN, (Registered Guides) **SCHOODIC, ME.**

BESIDES **ASHTON** POP VALVES

WE MAKE

Locomotive Steam Gages
Duplex Air Gages
Gage Testers
Blow-off Valves
Chime Steam Whistles



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Catalogue on Application

The Ashton Valve Company, 271 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

IRON CITY TOOL WORKS,

(Limited.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of the..... **Star Brand** R. R. TRACK, MINING & QUARRYING TOOLS

TRY STAR BRAND SHOVELS AND SCOOPS. BEST MADE.

12 CABINS WITH OPEN FIRES.

14 OUTING CAMPS FOR HUNTERS.

CUMMINGS' CAMPS, *Square and Cross Lakes,* Aroostook Co., Me.

Maine's Largest Square-tailed Trout and Landlocked Salmon Are Here! Also unequalled moose hunting (we can furnish references as to its quality). No better home in all the Maine woods for those seeking rest and renewed health. An ideal family resort. Special accommodations for ladies. Vegetables from our own garden; milk from our own cows. Fine cooking a feature. Bracing air; medicinal springs close by. Splendid view. Daily mail service. Guides, canoes, boats, and steamboat.

Guests met at Jemtland on B. & A. R. R. and conveyed to camp, 11 miles over turnpike road to Ranch-to-Rest In (recently built for use of sporting parties and travelers to Square Lake camps), thence 6 miles by water. Parties may also come or go from Eagle Lake, on Fish River extension B. & A. R. R., 16 miles by canoe or boat from camps. Leave Boston at night; arrive at Jemtland the following noon. Round trip fare Boston to Jemtland, $19.45; to Eagle Lake, $21.20. For rates, circulars, and further information, address

D. L. CUMMINGS & CO., Box 269, HOULTON, ME.

or Guerette P. O., Aroostook County, Me., after May 1st.

HANG YOUR HAT HERE!

Palmer House

PALMER BROS., Prop'rs

PATTEN, - - MAINE

New Hotel; modern conveniences. Nicely furnished throughout. Coach at all trains.

SEBOIS FARM

On Sawtelle Brook, Penobscot East Branch—fine spring and fall Fishing; unsurpassed Deer and Moose country; first-class accommodations. Transportation furnished. Guides, canoes, etc., furnished on short notice.

THE PALMER CO., Prop'rs

PATTEN P. O., - MAINE

Patten House

THE PALMER CO., Prop'rs

PATTEN, - - MAINE

Close to Maine's best fish and game region. Best of service. All trains met.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

SHOT AT

Katahdin Lake Camps. : : : :

There's Big Game Here for Everybody—we **guarantee results!** BRANCH CAMP—"HUNTERS' PARADISE," close by the station. For rates and dates, address

JOHN CUSHMAN, Prop'r and Guide

SHERMAN, . MAINE.

PRINTING FOR SPORTING CAMPS AND GUIDES, WITH APPROPRIATE CUTS. . . . . .

BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, ENVELOPES, ETC.

The Thomas W. Burr Printing & Advertising Co.

(INCORPORATED)

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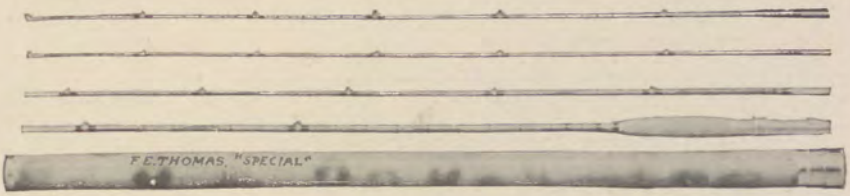
BILL POSTING, DISTRIBUTING AND TACKING. OWN AND CONTROL ALL BILL BOARDS IN BANGOR AND BREWER.



HIGH GRADE HAND-MADE RODS.

Send for Booklet. F. E. THOMAS, BANGOR, MAINE.

☞ It's at "our" Rainbow lake that trout rise freely to the fly all summer long.

THE VACATIONER

who would enjoy togue and trout fishing at its best, big game in abundance, the most beautiful of Maine's forest scenery, and life in a model woods home, is just the man or woman to

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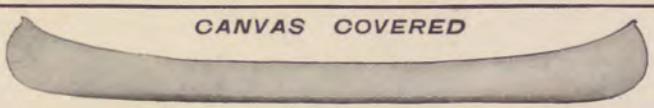

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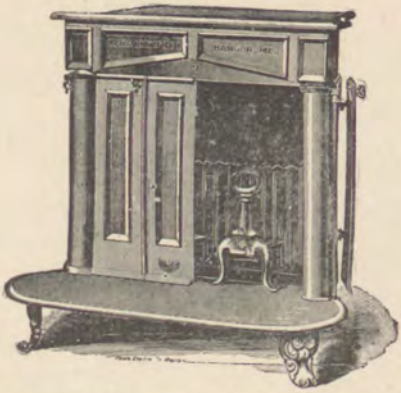

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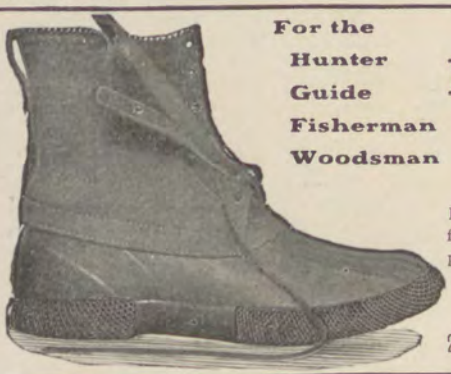

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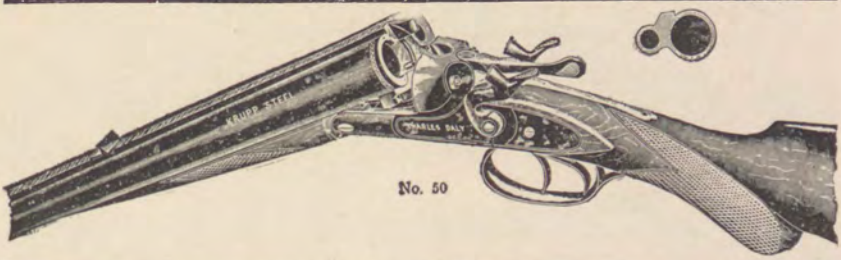

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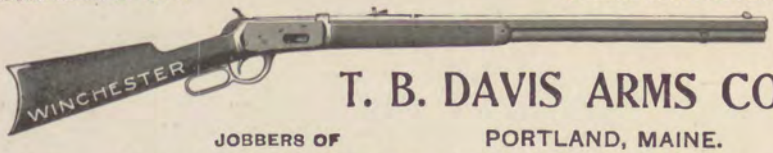

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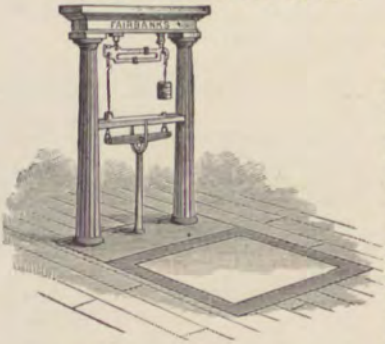

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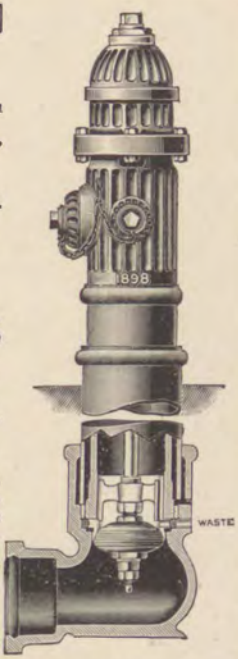

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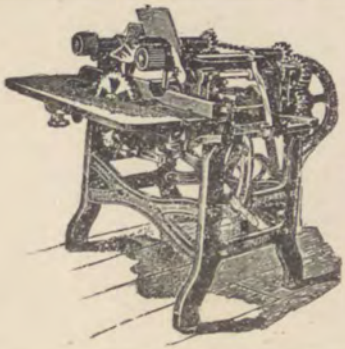

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