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In the Maine Woods: 1901 Edition

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad

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IN THE MAINE WOODS

A Guidebook for Sportsmen



Issued by the Bangor & Aroostook R.R.



IN THE MAINE WOODS

A GUIDEBOOK FOR SPORTSMEN

ISSUED BY

***THE BANGOR
AND AROOSTOOK RAILROAD***

F. W. CRAM. GEO. M. HOUGHTON
PRESIDENT G. P. & T. AGENT

BANGOR MAINE

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***WRITTEN & ARRANGED
BY***

WINFIELD M. THOMPSON.

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BY THE
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK R. R. Co.,
GEORGE M. HOUGHTON, G. P. & T. Agt.,
BANGOR, MAINE.



A GENERAL INDEX

To subjects and places mentioned in this book, arranged alphabetically.

Advertisements of railroad and steamboat companies, hotels, camps, guides, dealers in sportsmens' supplies, taxidermists, etc., etc., will be found on pages 81 to 121 inclusive. An alphabetical index to advertisements is printed on page 80.

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MAINE'S GAME LAWS IN PAMPHLET FORM.

The game laws of the state of Maine, and those governing the building of fires on public lands, and the hiring of guides (as amended by the legislature of 1901), are issued by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company in pamphlet form, for handy reference, and will be sent free, to any address, on request, by George M. Houghton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Bangor, Me.

A Page from Thoreau.

WHAT is most striking in the Maine wilderness is the continuousness of the forest, with fewer open intervals or glades than you had imagined. Except a few burnt lands, the narrow intervals on the rivers, the bare tops of the high mountains, and the lakes and streams, the forest is uninterrupted. It is even more grim and wild than you had anticipated ❀ ❀ ❀ The aspect of the country, indeed, is universally stern and savage, excepting the distant views of the forest from hills, and the lake prospects, which are mild and civilizing in a degree. The lakes are something which you are unprepared for; they lie up so high, exposed to the light, and the forest is diminished to a fine fringe on their edges, with here and there a blue mountain, like amethyst jewels set around some jewel of the first water, — so anterior, so superior, to all the changes that are to take place on their shores ❀ ❀ ❀ These are not the artificial forests of an English king — a royal preserve merely ❀ ❀ ❀ It is a country full of evergreen trees, of mossy silver birches and watery maples ❀ ❀ ❀ a country diversified with innumerable lakes and rapid streams, peopled with trout ❀ ❀ ❀ and other fishes; the forest resounding at rare intervals with the note of the chickadee, the blue-jay, and the woodpecker, the scream of the fish hawk and the eagle, the laugh of the loon, and the whistle of ducks along the solitary streams ❀ ❀ ❀ Such is the home of the moose, the bear, the caribou, the wolf,* the beaver and the Indian ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ Who shall describe the inexpressible tenderness and immortal life of the grim forest, where Nature, though it be mid-winter, is ever in her spring, where the moss-grown and decaying trees are not old, but seem to enjoy a perpetual youth; and blissful, innocent Nature, like a serene infant, is too happy to make a noise, except by a few tinkling, lispings bird, and trickling rills? What a place to live, what a place to die and be buried in! There certainly men would live forever, and laugh at death and the grave. — “Ktaadn,” 1848 ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

* The wolf is now considered extinct in the Maine woods.



FISHING, CANOEING AND SUMMER LIFE IN NORTHERN MAINE.

Frank Walton

1893
1683

WE MAY SAY OF ANGLING,
AS DR. BOTELER SAID OF
STRAWBERRIES; DOUBT-
LESS GOD COULD HAVE
MADE A BETTER BERRY, BUT
DOUBTLESS GOD NEVER
DID; AND SO, IF I MIGHT
BE JUDGE, GOD NEVER
DID MAKE A MORE
CALM, QUIET, INNOCENT
RECREATION
THAN ANGLING.

For those who believe the serious side of life should be brightened by wholesome outdoor sport; to whom the click of a reel, the slish of a line, the purring of water from the bow of a canoe are as music; to whom the forest, peopled with wild game, and rich in lakes and streams in which fish abound, appeals in its grandeur and mystery, this book is prepared as a guide to the richest of Nature's treasures, the woods and waters of northern Maine.

Here, in an area of 15,000 square miles, or about 10 million acres, lie a thousand lakes and ponds, yielding their waters to six rivers — the Penobscot and Kennebec, running south, and the St. John, Allagash, Fish and Aroostook running north. An intricate network of waterways interlaces throughout this region, and one

may journey by canoe within its limits for months without once turning on his course. Its waters are filled with game fish as no other known waters are.

Though this region is in the northeast corner of the United States — it lies between the 45th and 48th parallels, or from the latitude of the upper Adirondacks to and beyond that of the city of Quebec, and of Mirimichi bay, on the gulf of St. Lawrence — it is quickly and easily reached by luxurious vestibuled trains direct from Boston, Portland and Bangor, via the Boston & Maine, Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook railroads, to the stations in the forest where the sportsman is set down from his parlor car beside the waters of his choosing, whence he may go, if fancy leads him, to the source of any of the six rivers named, and where he may prove the claims here made for the sport to be found in northern Maine.

But one railroad pierces this north land of forest and lake — the Bangor & Aroostook, which extends from Bangor to Moosehead lake, in one division, and to the northern boundary of Maine, on the St. John, in another. It was built through the great wilderness toward the north border in 1893-4, and since that time northern Maine has been known in the sportsmen's world as "Bangor & Aroostook territory." As such this region is here treated, with no attempt at elaboration, but with plain statements of what the sportsman or



tourist will find in it, accompanied by pictures taken in the territory, and given for what they are worth as evidence of the richness of the country in scenery, sport and game.

Life in Bangor & Aroostook territory is first of all a free, outdoor life, foreign to the conventions of fashion. Here one lives with Nature as a companion, and is ever delighted and instructed by her various moods and revelations.

In such a country as this, where the rivers are the best highways through the forest, fishing, shooting, camping out and canoeing are associated sports. None of the three former can be practiced to perfection without the latter. Of the pleasures of canoeing nothing need be said to those who have once known a canoe. To those who have not there is but one kind of advice to give: Get acquainted with this beautiful craft, that served the Indians, who created it, so well, and in an improved form is now giving as good service to the white man in the Maine woods.

A Free, Outdoor Life.

In Bangor & Aroostook territory the canoe is seen everywhere. It is the chief medium of conveyance through all the forest streams and on all the lakes. It is used for both business and pleasure. Every guide owns a canoe, and some several. At all the hotels and camps are to be found canoes, which are always at the disposal of guests. The canoe most used here is of the famous Bangor type, a survival of the Indian's birch, made with light frames, sheathed with thin cedar or pine, and covered with stout duck enameled to a piano finish, impervious to snags and perfectly water-tight. Such a craft weighs about 80 pounds, will carry three men and their outfits, and is always safe if respectfully treated. It glides through the water with surpassing grace, and responds to the paddle quickly and easily. With his good maple, ash or cedar blade a man can make 50 miles in a day in it. Fishermen here use canoes almost entirely; hunters go into the deep woods by the great liquid highways in them, and bring out their game in them also.

Not least among the variety of sports and pleasures that may be combined with canoeing is photography. It is a great satisfaction to feel that the scenes visited are preserved in miniature, to be viewed over again and again, and shown to interested friends, after the trip is completed, or when another is in contemplation. Camping out, with all its pleasures and health-giving benefits, is another fellow sport with canoeing. The charm of the woods and its waterways, and the marvel of animal and vegetable life in the wilderness, are best appreciated by the camper-out and canoeist. The benefit to health to be derived from a canoeing trip cannot be over-estimated. John Boyle O'Reilly, in one of his delightful sketches on canoeing, says on this point:

"Who among the hard workers of our eastern cities needs a two months' vacation, and can get only two weeks away from his desk or office? Who feels the confined work tells on his lungs, or his eyes, or shudders at the tremulousness of the shoulders and arms, which precedes the breaking down from overwork? All this can be cured by the sun and the wind, and the delicious splash of the river on face, and breast and arms. Those are they to whom the canoe is a god-send. They can get more health and strength and memorable joy out of a two weeks' canoe trip than from a lazy, expensive and seasick voyage to Europe, or three months' dawdle at a fashionable watering place. . . . Boats are artificial; canoes are natural. In a boat one is always an oar's-length and a gunwale's-height away from Nature. In a canoe you can steal up to her bower and peep into her very bosom."

It may be said that from the neighborhood of every hotel and camp in northern Maine a canoe trip could be made. Perusal of this book, and study of the map accompanying it, will familiarize one with the more important trips through the wilderness. Details concerning cost, arrangements to be made, etc., will be found at the end of this chapter.



ALONG THE PISCATAQUIS.

For the better information of the reader, the Bangor & Aroostook railroad will be treated here as being in two divisions, the first to be considered being the main line to Brownville and the Moosehead line, from Milo Junction, 40 miles above Bangor, to Greenville, with a mileage of 48 miles from Milo Junction, together with the branch 12 miles long from Brownville to Katahdin Iron Works; and the second the main line, from Brownville to Van Buren, on the St. John river, 233 miles, with its branches, including the Ashland branch, 43 miles long, extending due north into the woods from a point 123 miles above Bangor, together with the Patten & Sherman road, six miles long, extending to Patten village from a point 104 miles above Bangor.

Fishing
Waters
Reached.

In the territory reached by the division first named are the streams, ponds and lakes in the valley of the Piscataquis river, from Milo Junction to Greenville, at the foot of Moosehead lake, including the famous landlocked-salmon waters of Sebec and Onawa lakes; the streams, ponds and lakes reached from Katahdin Iron Works; Moosehead, its tributary waters, those lying near it, and west of it; and the points reached by the West branch of the Penobscot river from Northeast carry, and from Northwest carry, or Seboomook, at both of which points the Penobscot flows within two miles of the head of Moosehead lake.

The West branch territory is an important one, as from the West branch scores of lakes, and hundreds of miles of river and stream are reached, including the East branch of the Penobscot, the St. John, and the Allagash, from their sources, while short carries from East branch waters will take one into the headwaters of the Aroostook. The West

branch, and the waters reached from it are described in detail in this book.

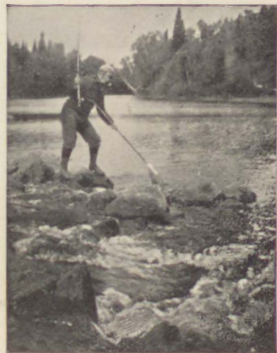
The fishing regions reached from the main line and the upper spurs of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad may be classed as follows:

Those reached from Norcross, up the lakes in that neighborhood, and the West branch.

Those reached from Stacyville, including East branch lakes and tributaries near Katahdin.

Those reached from Patten, including waters on the west flowing into the Sebois, a tributary of the East branch of the Penobscot, and on the east into the Mattawamkeag.

Those reached from Masardis, including Squa Pan lake on the east and the lakes and streams along the headwaters of the Aroostook on the west.





A LIKELY POOL.



BROWNVILLE.

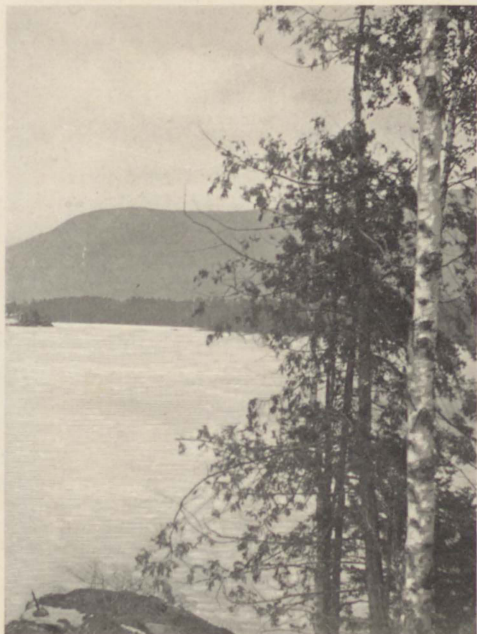
The region reached from Ashland, which includes the Big Machias river, a tributary of the Aroostook, and its lakes, streams and ponds, as well as Portage and Big Fish lakes, on the Fish river system, tributary to the St. John.

The waters reached from Caribou, including the Fish river system of lakes, of which Square lake is the best known.



Details concerning distances to the principal lakes, ponds and streams in Bangor & Aroostook territory, the kind of fish to be found in each, the method of transportation to each, is given in an "Angler's Pathfinder," at the end of this section of this book.

**Game
Fish
of Maine.**



A BIT OF LAKE ONAWA.

The game fish in northern Maine may be divided into two classes, trout and salmon. The former includes the "square-tail," or speckled trout, the true aristocrats of inland waters, and the togue, or lake trout, locally known as "lakers," which are larger and coarser.

The largest trout in Maine are in Moosehead lake and the Fish river lakes. The best fishing for trout weighing from one to four pounds each is found within a radius of 25 miles of Mt. Katahdin. No better trout fishing can be had than this. The sport of angling here is far less "quiet" than the trout fishing known by good old Izaak Walton in his English meadows more than 300 years ago.

Salmon are found in but comparatively few localities



GREENVILLE, FOOT OF MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

in Maine. Sea salmon are taken at the Bangor pool, in the Penobscot at the head of tide water, as they run up the river in spring, en route to higher waters to spawn. The pool is persistently fished. Some salmon are taken there weighing up to 30 pounds. No great number are caught in any one season. Above Bangor the fish run up the Penobscot until stopped by obstructions — on the West branch by North Twin dam, near Norcross, and on the East branch by Grand falls, above the confluence of the Sebois. They also run from the East branch up the Wissataquoik, around the north spur of Katahdin. In northern Aroostook the fish come up the Aroostook river from the St. John, to a fine pool below Caribou dam, where they run in large numbers in June. Not many succeed in clearing the dam and passing on to the upper Aroostook. Thousands of fish may be seen in the pool during their migrations, but only a few are caught each year. Those taken are extremely vigorous. Sea salmon do not take the hook readily above salt water, and cannot be counted on for sport in Maine except at the Bangor pool, where the water is brackish.

Sea
Salmon
in Rivers.



WILSON POND, NEAR GREENVILLE.

On the other hand fishing for landlocked salmon in Bangor & Aroostook territory is a splendid and satisfying sport. Many of the lakes on the Bangor & Aroostook system have always contained landlocked salmon, while others were stocked some years ago, and the fish have matured. Millions of spawn are being placed yearly in waters at various points on the B. & A., from the state fish hatcheries, thus insuring an increase in the supply of the fish.

Nowhere in Maine can the landlocked salmon, who is a brother of the "leaping ouananiche" of Canada, and fully as good a fighter, be found more plentiful than at Sebec and Onawa lakes, which lie to the southeast of Moosehead, and in the lakes of the Fish river system, in northern Aroostook.

Pickrel, black bass and white perch are found only in the southern part, or edge, of Bangor & Aroostook territory. As pickerel and bass are enemies of the trout their absence from trout waters is not to be regretted. No pickerel, bass or perch are found in Moosehead or its tributaries, nor in the West branch of the Penobscot above Ambajesus falls, 15 miles above Norcross, nor in the East branch above Grand falls. There are none of these fish in Aroostook county above Houlton. South of Houlton and Norcross they are found, as well as along the Moosehead division of the B. & A. The bass being a great fighter, many fishermen like to angle for him. The pickerel here run to three and four pounds in weight. Their flesh is delicate. The clean and silvery perch weighs here a pound or more, and is esteemed with the pickerel for food. All three of the fish named are found in abundance in their own waters, and make good sport for summer sojourners in territory not well favored with trout.



As to
Landlocked
Salmon.



A WOMAN'S HALF-DAY CATCH, MOOSEHEAD.



Moosehead is, and probably always will be Maine's greatest trout water for big fish. Spring fishing in Moosehead attracts anglers from all over the country, and from abroad. The season begins with the opening of the lake in May. Notice that the ice has left the lake is sent out from Kineo to the Associated Press. The disappearance of the ice is sudden, To-day the lake is covered

Landlocked Salmon



Enough for Breakfast



Three Debsconeag Lakers.



Record Square-tail at Mooshead 8 lbs.



A Sebec Lake Salmon.



IN MONSON.

with porous ice, to-morrow a strong wind starts the break-up, and in a few hours the lake is clear.

Then comes the greatest trout fishing of the year at Moosehead. While the water is still cold, or up to the 10th or middle of June, the fish take live bait or worms. After that they rise to the fly, and fly fishing is good until July, when brook fishing affords better sport. Some "lakers" are taken in the lake in July, and a good many white-fish, which are something like the white perch. These fish are also taken in May and June by trolling. There are also land-locked salmon in Moosehead, though the fishing for them is never more than fair. These fish are also found in Moose river, on the west side of the lake.

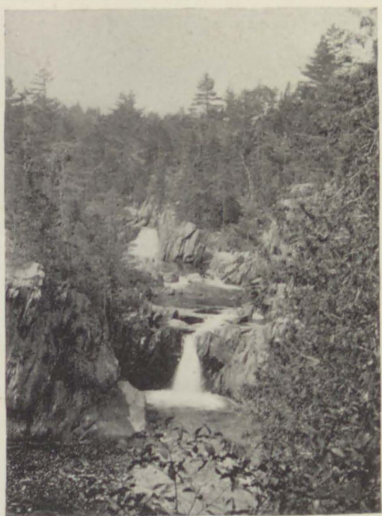
**Spring and
Summer
Fishing.**

Moosehead trout run as high as six and seven pounds' weight, with an average of three pounds, while the togue run from five pounds to 25. A 10-pound or 12-pound togue may be had ordinarily by diligent fishing. Such a fish gives the fisherman plenty of work. Occasionally a much larger one is landed. A record breaker taken near the head of the lake May 21st, 1899, by Mr. H. F. Willard of Newark, N. J., weighed 22½ pounds after lying all day in a boat. When fresh the fish probably weighed 25 pounds. Mr. Willard used an eight-ounce rod, and live bait, a minnow, and was one hour and 45 minutes getting the fish up to the guide's landing gaff. The fish was caught from a canoe. A picture of the fisherman and fish is printed on page 1 of this chapter. It is from a photograph taken at Kineo.

No particular part of Moosehead may be named as the best fishing ground. Several points have a reputation for good catches. One of them is the neighborhood of the outlet of the Kennebec river, on the southwest side of the lake. In various parts of the lake are bays and inlets where a skilled angler can get good



A GLIMPSE OF LAKE HEBRON, MONSON.



SCENES IN AND NEAR GULF HAGUS,
PLEASANT RIVER, KATAHDIN IRON WORKS.



results, while some of the best fishing is found in the body of the lake. Each angler is apt to have his own favorite fishing ground after a visit or two to these waters, while every guide has two or three good spots to which he can take an appreciative patron.

According to the guides at Moosehead, the best all-around fly for fishing in the lake is the brown hackle. The Parmacheene belle, Montreal and silver doctor are also esteemed. Different conditions of weather and water demanding different flies, no hard and fast rule can be given regarding their selection. The standby of the guides, however, for all conditions, are the brown hackle and Parmacheene belle.



Reverting to the Moosehead lake division of the B. & A., and the waters to be reached from it, it may be said that between Oldtown and Milo there is little to interest the angler, though the farming towns along the line are attractive to those looking for quiet country life in summer. Milo is a pretty village on the Pleasant river, a branch of the Piscataquis. Summer board may be secured here.

Brownville, the next town on the line, is high and pleasant, with the Pleasant river fretting along a rocky bed through the village. There are good drives in the vicinity which lead to fishing waters. Sebec lake is but five miles away on one side, and Schoodic the same distance on the other. The country around

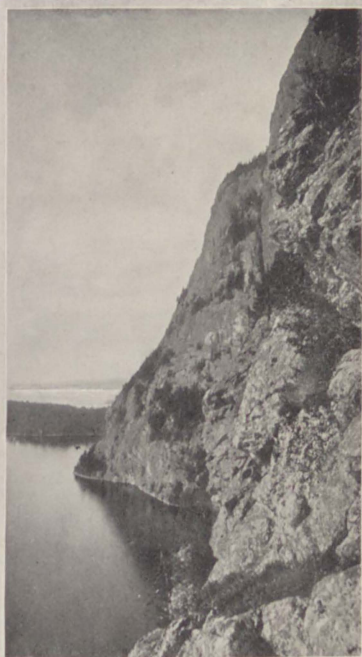
**Along the
Moosehead
Lake Division.**



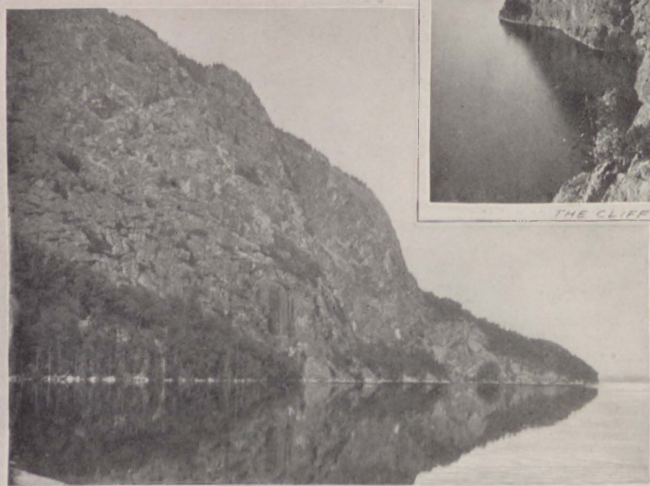
YOKE POND, NORTH OF
KATAHDIN IRON WORKS.



PEBBLE BEACH -



THE CLIFF

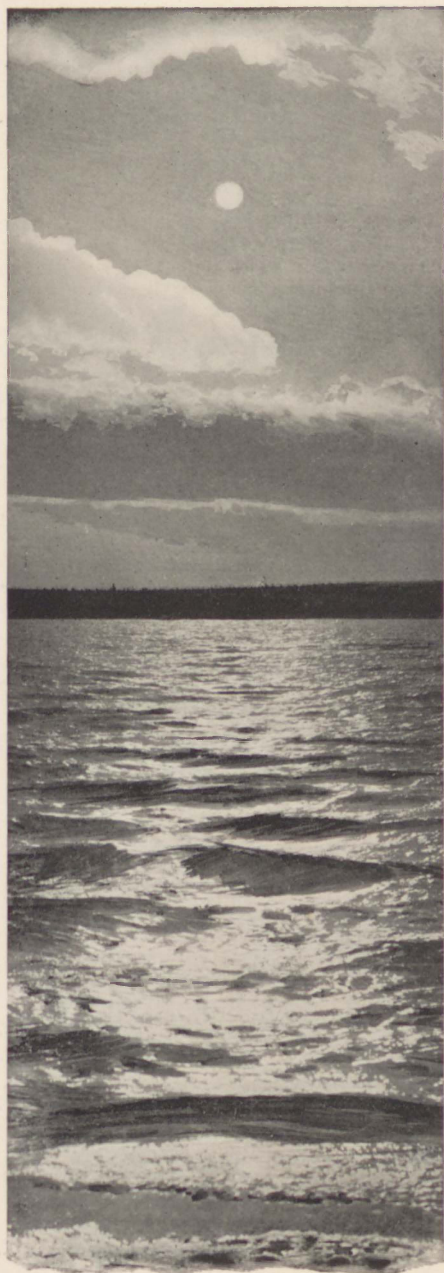


TOWARD NORTH BAY



SOUTH FROM SUMMIT

"MOUNT KINEO, A LONE
BLUFF, RISING ABRUPTLY."



MOONLIGHT EFFECT,
MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

Brownville is rolling, and there are views of mountains to the north, including Katahdin. The town has a good hotel, with livery, and board may be secured in private families.

Katahdin Iron Works — which is not in the neighborhood of Mt. Katahdin, but 50 miles south of it — is a small settlement consisting of a hotel and a few cottages, clustered near the abandoned iron works, where a million dollars were spent half a century ago. Pennsylvania iron killed the industry here, and the town decayed, to revive as a health resort. Its altitude is 740 feet above the sea. The mountain scenery here is very fine, and the air is extremely bracing. Springs in the vicinity of the village are noted for their curative properties, being strongly impregnated with iron. They are said to resemble the noted springs at Tunbridge Wells, England. There are several drives in the neighborhood, including one to the famous Gulf Hagus, a picturesque gorge on the Pleasant river. Fishing in the vicinity is good, there being pickerel and landlocked salmon in Silver lake, at the village, good salmon fishing in Long pond, nine miles distant, and trout fishing in other ponds lying from six to 20 miles distant, including Big and Little Houston, East and West Chairback, Yoke pond, the West branch ponds, and others. There are various sporting camps on these ponds, owned by guides. Katahdin Iron Works can be recommended as a health resort and summer resort, and to fishermen.

South Sebec, the first station on the Moosehead line beyond Milo Junction, may be made a point of departure for Sebec lake and village, five miles distant, by stage. Fishermen going to Sebec lake, however, should keep on to Dover, where a stage may be taken. From the latter point it is but four miles to Greeley's landing, on the lake,

**Katahdin
Iron Works
Region
and Sebec.**

where a steamer may be taken for the hotel at the head of the lake. This route is the more traveled. A stage runs also to the lake from Abbott village.

Onawa lake, which lies north of Sebec, is best reached from Brownville Junction, on the main line of B. & A., or from Greenville, foot of Moosehead, by train on the Canadian Pacific road, which passes the foot of the lake. Fishing for salmon begins in Sebec and Onawa as soon as the ice is out, and is good until warm weather. Trolling with minnows and spoons is the approved method of fishing here. There is fly fishing up to September.

Onawa,
and around
Monson.

The next station beyond South Sebec is Dover, a bustling town on the Piscataquis, with Foxcroft, a twin town, across the river. Between Dover and Greenville are some pretty towns, inviting for summer life, in which are a number of small ponds, lying near the railroad, where good fishing is found. Quite a number are in the vicinity of Monson, a pretty town in the hills, reached by a narrow-gauge road from Monson Junction, on the B. & A. Monson is situated on the shore of Hebron lake, amid beautiful scenery. There is fishing for both salmon and trout in Monson pond, and first-class trout fishing in half a dozen other ponds in the neighborhood, one of the best being North pond, a small body of water containing large fish. Onawa lake may be reached from Monson, by a 10-mile drive over a good road. Monson is highly recommended to persons looking for pleasant summer quarters, with a choice of various fishing waters.

After Monson Junction is left the scenery grows more and more picturesque as the train proceeds up the Piscataquis valley, deep and wooded, that rolls



MOOSE RIVER. (OUTLET, AND
BRASSUA LAKE IN DISTANCE. VIEW FROM KINEO.)



SPENCER MOUNTAINS
FROM ROACH POND.

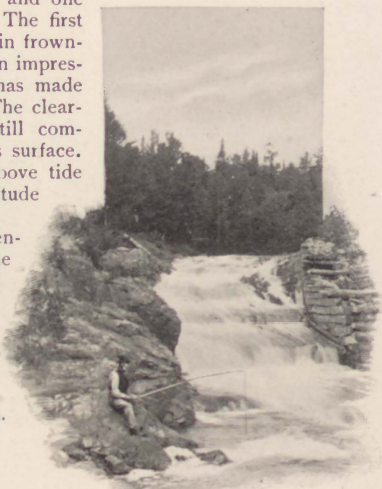
away for miles below the level of the railroad, which skirts the side of a mountain in the towns of Blanchard and Shirley, and at one point crosses a gorge on a steel viaduct high in air. There is no more beautiful valley in New England than this. No camera does justice to its distances, nor the color tones of its rows of receding mountain tops. If the tourist came for no other purpose than to see this valley, and tarry awhile in the breezy towns around it, he would be amply repaid for his trip.

Shirley is the last town on the line before reaching Greenville. It is a small place, famed chiefly in the outside world as the native town of Edgar W. Nye, ("Bill Nye"), the humorist. It is in a good fishing neighborhood, and offers attractions to summer visitors.

At Greenville one steps out of the car to see before him the waters of famous Moosehead, greatest of New England lakes, and one of the finest sheets of water in the land. The first view of Moosehead, and of old Squaw mountain frowning down on the foot of the lake, conveys an impression of almost savage beauty. Civilization has made but few drafts on its original character. The clearings around its forest-bordered shores are still comparatively few. Many wooded islands dot its surface. The lake is 40 miles long, and 960 feet above tide water. The foot of the lake is in the same latitude as the city of Montreal.

There is but one town on Moosehead, Greenville, at the foot. The village itself lies at the head of a cove at the east side of the foot of the lake, a mile from the terminus of the railroad, which is known locally as West cove, and is put down on time tables as Greenville Junction. At the Junction connection is made

The
Approach
to
Moosehead.



RAGGED BROOK,
NEAR CARIBOU LAKE.



NORTH TWIN LAKE.

Jackman, Holeb and Vicinity.

tively from the village, are reached over a good carriage road, and afford the best of trout fishing. Many fishermen go from Greenville to the Jackman region. Jackman is about 40 miles northwest of Greenville, at the headwaters of the Moose river. This river is attractive to the canoeist, and is first-class trout water. In numerous back ponds, easily reached from Jackman, but seldom visited, superb sport may be had. Holeb, Attean, and Wood ponds, through which the Moose river makes its way, offer fine spring fishing. The ice leaves these ponds and the river a week or 10 days earlier than Moosehead. A good canoeing trip of 35 miles from Attean pond may be made through a "bow" of the Moose river, with but one carry, while below Jackman the river can be canoed all the way to Moosehead, about 45 miles, the course being northeast. There are sporting camps on Birch island, Attean pond, about six miles from Jackman, and a flag station on the Canadian Pacific road, "Attean landing," is situated on the shore of the pond. Jackman is a prosperous little village, not far from the Quebec border, with churches, numerous stores, and two hotels.

Holeb is the next station beyond Jackman on the railroad. A mile southeast of it is a flag station called "Sandy beach," on Holeb pond. On Birch island, Holeb pond, are a frame hotel, club houses, sporting camps, and a number of private cabins. The scenery is picturesque, and the canoeing to be had is unexcelled. Camps in the Jackman and Holeb region are advertised in this book.



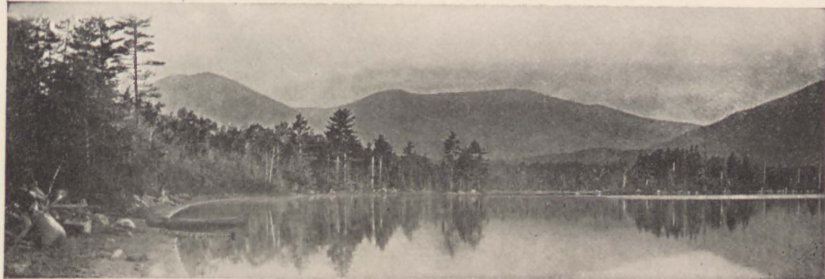
Moosehead is an ideal place for a summer vacation if one is looking for outdoor sport and unhampered enjoyment of nature. Boating, canoeing, walking by its rugged shores, or bathing in its soft and limpid waters, are pleasures not appreciated until proved. There are several good hotels, large and small, around the lake, of which the Kineo

with steamers for Kineo and other points up the lake, as well as with the Canadian Pacific for points in the neighborhood of Jackman. There is a good hotel at the Junction, and supply stores at both this point and Greenville village, from which steamers also leave for up the lake. Guides make the locality headquarters the year round.

Several good inland fishing points can be reached from Greenville. The Wilson ponds, lying three and a half miles and five miles respec-



A STORMY DAY ON
NORTH TWIN LAKE.



MT. KATAHDIN
FROM KATAHDIN LAKE.

house is the largest, and the Moosehead Inn, at Greenville Junction, next. The other hotels, though of limited capacity, cater to high-class patronage, and will be found satisfactory. The Kineo house is one of the largest and most luxurious hotels in Maine, with a capacity of more than 400 guests, and having all the accessories found at the most fashionable summer resorts, as well as fine grounds, golf links, drives, and a score of other outside attractions.

Mt. Kineo itself is worthy of considerable study. It is a lone bluff, rising abruptly from the waters of North bay on its easterly side to the height of 1,000 feet, the cliff being sheer up and down from scarp to water. It is said that in the bay the water is nearly as deep as the mountain is high. The mountain is of hornblende, or flint, and in the old days the Indians came to it from far and near to get materials for their tomahawks and arrow heads. The mountain is on a promontory jutting into the lake from its east side, midway from its head to its foot. The south side slopes to the point on which is situated the hotel, store, guides' houses, and other buildings making up the little village of Kineo. From the top of Kineo the view is striking. Moosehead lies like a map spread out to the view, all its bays, headlands and islands in sight. To the north is North bay, 20 miles long to Northeast carry and Seboomook. Eastward are the Spencer mountains, Kokadjo and Sabotawan, rising more than 3,000 feet above the dead level of the forest around them. Beyond them, 50 miles and more away, can be seen the blue bulk of Katahdin. Southeastward are the Lily bay mountains, a considerable range, and southward the island-dotted lake, 20 miles long to Greenville, with old Squaw mountain and its crony peaks looming up at the end of the vista. Westward the shore line is broken by the outlet of the Kennebec, the second largest river in Maine, and by the Moose river, outlet of Brassua lake, while beyond rise row on row of hills and mountains, toning off purple to the Quebec border.

To many points around Moosehead lake delightful excursions may be made, by steamer or canoe. One of them is Lily bay, up the east shore from Greenville, a fine sheet of water, clear and deep, with bold, heavily timbered shores,

**Mt. Kineo,
and the view
therefrom.**



THE FORD ACROSS
THE EAST BRANCH.

and a few islands near the head. There are fine camp sites around this bay, and a hotel at the head, 11 miles from Greenville, where the steamer lands, and connection is made for Roach ponds by buckboard.

Above Lily bay lies Spencer bay, at the head of which is a carry a mile and a half long, to Spencer pond, a small trout pond, where there is good summer fishing. Next come the various coves around Kineo. From Kineo to the head of the lake there is not much of interest on the east side. Steamers ply between Greenville, Kineo and the head of the lake every day while the lake is open for navigation. At both Seboomook and Northeast carry there is a hotel and supply store.

On the west side of Moosehead are the outlets of various streams, which are now closed to fishermen by law, Moose river being the only tributary of the lake that may be legally fished. It is seven miles up Moose river to Brassua lake, the water being quick above the first two miles, and use of the setting pole necessary. Several streams come into Brassua, and in them good fishing is found. The largest is Misery stream, which may be fished to advantage for six or seven miles of fair canoeing water. If one cares for a week's adventure a trip up the Moose river is advised, to Jackman and beyond; though the stream is canoed

Side trips
from
Moosehead.

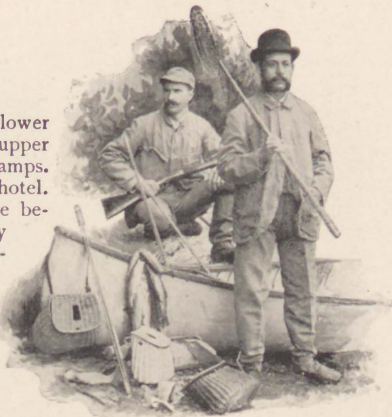


THE ST. CROIX,
ALONG THE ASHLAND BRANCH.

much more easily by going to Jackman by rail and putting in there. Express charges on canoes are moderate. A week of the best of sport, or a month, could be had in this region.

Another important side trip from Moosehead, and one more frequently taken, because easier, is to Roach ponds, lying northeast of Lily bay seven miles. There are three Roach ponds, in which trout fishing is far above the average all summer. The canoeing on these ponds is without quick water or carries in the thoroughfares, or connecting streams, and the scenery is delightful. A trip of

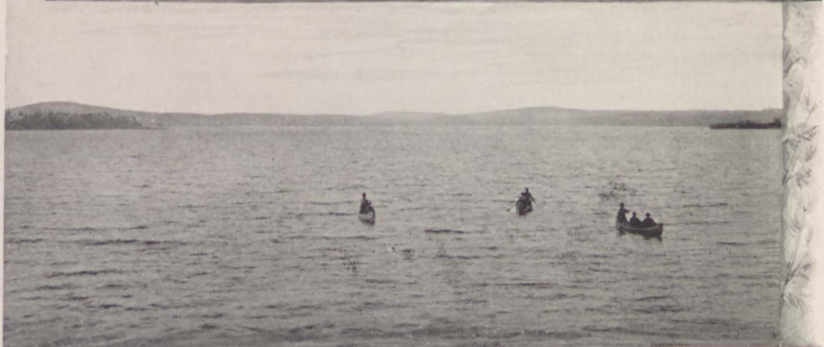
several days' duration may be made from lower Roach, where there is a hotel, to the upper ponds, on which there are sporting camps. Guides and canoes can be had at the hotel. The upper Roach ponds lie on the divide between Kennebec waters, to which they belong, and Penobscot waters. Just beyond them is Yoke pond, at the head of the Jo Mary lake system, and the West branch ponds, belonging to Pleasant river waters, which are reached from Katahdin Iron Works. This is a region of many round, forest-clad mountains, and small, clear lakes, and here the fisherman may find the realization of his dreams, as indeed he can in almost any part of Bangor & Aroostook territory.



Taking under consideration the fishing waters reached from the main line of **Waters** the Bangor & Aroostook railroad and its upper branches, it may be said that there is not much between Brownville and Norcross to interest fishermen, except **reached from Main** Schoodic and Seboois lakes. (The latter should not be confused with Sebois **line, B. & A.** Grand lake, west of Patten.) Schoodic is near the railroad, Schoodic station being at the head of the lake. There are numerous cottages around the lake. The fish found here include landlocked salmon, trout, togue, perch and black bass. Smaller lakes containing trout only are reached by a 10-mile drive from Schoodic station. Seboois is two and a half miles from West Seboois station. There are



MUNSUNGAN FALLS, UPPER
WATERS OF THE AROOSTOOK.



ON BIG FISH LAKE.
(REACHED FROM ASHLAND.)

camp and cottages here. The fish are pickerel and white perch. Either of these lakes is attractive as a place for summer rest and recreation.

Norcross, at the foot of North Twin lake, is, after Greenville, the most important rendezvous for fishermen and campers on the B. & A. system. It is 73 miles above Bangor, and near the intersection of the railroad with the West branch of the Penobscot, at North Twin lake. Of itself Norcross is but a small place, there being no town. There is a sportsmen's hotel, and an outfitting store here. One leaves the train at this point if going to the lake region south of the West branch — the Jo Mary lakes, Nahmakanta, Rainbow, Katespconegan, and the lesser lakes of this group; or up the West branch itself, through Pemadumcook and Ambajejus, to Sourdnamhunk stream or beyond; or to Millinocket lake, by the carry out of Ambajejus. Here also one finishes the West branch trip. Probably 75 percent of the canoeists and fishermen who start down the West branch at Northeast carry fetch up at Norcross.

Guides and supplies, except special articles in the way of provisions the sportsman may desire, are to be had at Norcross. Many of the best guides from Oldtown make their headquarters here. A small steamer leaves Norcross every morning, after the arrival of the Boston and Bangor train, for points on Pemadumcook and Ambajejus. A steamer also leaves the foot of South Twin lake, where there is a hotel and flag station, for points on these lakes.

If one is looking for canoeing and fishing, and has but a few days to spare, the Norcross neighborhood combines as many points to make a short trip a success as any place on the map of Maine. Sourdnamhunk stream, best of all trout waters, is but 28 miles away, up the West branch. Nahmakanta and Rainbow, both good trout waters, are reached by carry and canoe from the head of Pemadumcook. West of Nahmakanta are some first-class small trout ponds, including Muskrat and Pollywog ponds. There are pickerel, togue and trout in Nahmakanta, but no pickerel in Rainbow lake. The Jo Mary lakes, reached by a short carry from the south side of Pemadumcook, contain pickerel, togue and trout. There are good sporting camps on all these lakes.

Where one
may go
from
Norcross.



ALONG THE UPPER
FISH RIVER.

Next beyond Norcross on the railroad is Millinocket station, from which Millinocket lake is reached by road, and beyond that Grindstone, the "port of entry" for the East branch of the Penobscot, where many fishermen put in their canoes for a trip up stream, and many more take out, at the end of the East branch trip, begun at Northeast carry, Moosehead. There are several good brooks entering the East branch within a dozen miles from Grindstone, up stream.

At Stacyville, 26 miles above Norcross, and the next station above Grindstone, the train is left for the road to the East branch ford and ferry. Stacyville is a farming settlement of less than a dozen houses, on a high ridge, commanding a fine view of Katahdin, 25 miles away. It is a mile from the station. A buckboard meets the morning train at Stacyville, and takes passengers and mail to the East branch ferry, where there is a model sporting camp. The distance is eight miles. At the ford, a mile below the ferry, is the old Hunt farm, where there is a small hotel. The Wissataquoik comes into the East branch just above the Hunt farm. There is good fishing in this neighborhood, both in ponds and streams. Sandbank brook, a good trout stream, enters the river just below the ford, from the west. Katahdin lake, Lunksoos pond, and Burnt Land pond, lying west of the river, toward Katahdin, are all good trout waters. The Wissa-

**The East
Branch
Ferry
Country.**



PORTAGE LAKE
(REACHED FROM ASHLAND.)

taquoik is a strong, cold stream coming down around the north spur of Katahdin, and in its waters are both trout and salmon. There is a trail up the stream to its source, from the East branch ferry, and if one did not cast a line, a walk of 10 miles up the stream would be time well spent, for the scenery is extremely beautiful. Glimpses of Katahdin are caught at times, between lesser mountains, and the stream makes constant music in the woods. Its width is about 75 feet. It brawls down over boulders most of the way, with occasional stretches of placid



"PLAYING HIM." (THE CAMERA
TELLS A NORTH AROOSTOOK FISH STORY.)

water, and in its bed are many rockbound pools, each with sparkling sandy bottom, where one may dispossess the trout and bathe.

The Wissataquoik and East branch region is one of the finest for summer life in the whole north of Maine, and is recommended to every one fond of a combination of mountain and river scenery. There is not much fishing in the East branch itself at this point, except for pickerel, though drift netting for sea salmon for food purposes is allowed two days in the week. The camp at the ferry is advertised in this book.

From Sherman, Crystal and Island Falls, the next stations above Stacyville on the railroad, in the order named, a few good trout waters may be reached. Sherman is a growing place, and the home of several good guides. Beyond Island Falls there is not much fishing territory along the main line until northern Aroostook is reached, as the country is largely cleared into farms, than which no finer are to be seen anywhere.

**Patten,
Masardis
and Oxbow.** Just beyond Sherman is Patten Junction, where one changes cars for Patten, reached by a six-mile ride on an up grade. Patten is one of the best towns in Bangor & Aroostook for summer life, being attractive to both the angler and the casual summer visitor. As it is on very high land, the town commands a fine view of Katahdin, 20 miles to the west, and of the lesser mountains north of it. To the south the view from Patten is across many miles of forest-carpeted valley, lying far below the town, and losing itself in a purple hedge of mountains to the southeast. There are many good drives, through fertile farming country, near Patten. As a health resort Patten will doubtless some day make itself widely known. The air here is peculiarly clear and has a tonic effect. The nights are always cool, and insect pests are unknown. There are two hotels, and board may be secured in private families. Rates for board here are low, as they are, in fact, all over B. & A. territory, as compared with localities better known to the traveling public.

From Patten numerous trout waters are reached, the best near by being the two Shinn ponds, 10 miles northwest, over a turnpike road. Patten is a point of departure for the East branch ferry, 14 miles southwest; for the great fishing country at the headwaters of the Sebois river, and on the East branch near Grand lake, including the Trout brook territory, Telos and Sourdnehunk lakes. It is 55 miles from Patten to Sourdnehunk lake by land. Study of the map will show the importance of Patten as a point of departure for fishing that is far from towns.

Along the Ashland branch of the B. & A. one catches glimpses from the train of many charming bits of scenery along St. Croix stream. From the branch one reaches great fishing waters. Masardis, 33 miles up the branch, and 156 miles from Bangor, is the point of departure for the lakes and streams at the head of the Aroostook, westward toward the heart of the wilderness. It should be borne in mind that the Aroostook at this point runs northeast, toward the St. John. The way in to its headwaters is by buckboard to Oxbow, a settlement on the river 10 miles from Masardis, and thence by canoe. Various excellent sporting camps, among them a string of a dozen under one management, are maintained along the upper Aroostook waters. In the largest string is a "home" camp, comprised of a colony of neatly built cabins, made of logs without the bark, and containing various luxuries, such as spring beds and open fireplaces, 25 miles from Oxbow on Millnocket lake. (This name should not be confused with Millnocket, a lake reached from Norcross.) The other camps in this string are on Munsungan lake, Millimagassett lake, and various other lakes or streams. Persons leaving Boston by the evening train—and that is the popular train for sportsmen—arrive at Masardis about noon, and at one of the camps beyond Oxbow that evening, in time for the twilight fishing. Millnocket is reached next

morning, it being all clear paddling from Oxbow. Women frequently make this trip, and find it thoroughly enjoyable. The summer fishing here is fine, the waters being cool even in July and August. Excursions to the various camps give a variety of waters to be fished. Oxbow is the home of many good guides, most of whom own camps. There are also a number of first-class guides in Masardis.

Beyond Masardis is Ashland, at the end of the Ashland branch, where another rich field for the fisherman is entered. There is fair brook fishing near Ashland, but the best waters reached from here are at the head of the Fish river system of

Waters
near
Ashland



CARIBOU SALMON POOL,
AND SALMON JUMPING.

lakes, and on the headwaters of the Big Machias river, a tributary of the Aroostook, including Big Fish and Portage lakes, of the Fish river system, and Big Machias on the river of that name.



STATE FISH HATCHERY
AT CARIBOU.

Portage lake is 10 miles from Ashland, over a turnpike road. Here canoes may be taken for as long a trip as one cares to make, through some of the wildest waterways in Maine. One of these trips is up the Big Fish river from Portage to Big Fish lake, where there are first-class sporting camps; thence into Mud pond, and by carry two miles to Carr pond. Canoes are kept on the pond. The fishing is good. From Carr pond it is three and one half miles by carry to Clayton lake, the very top of the Fish river system.



"CAMPS OF PROVED DESIRE
AND KNOWN DELIGHT." (NORTHERN AROOSTOOK.)

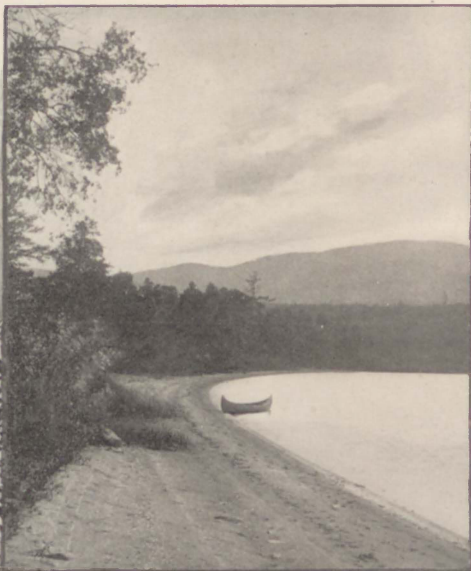
Here is a camp, and the fishing is excellent. Three miles by carry from this pond takes one into Big Machias lake, where there is a fine set of camps. From Big Machias the return to Ashland may be made by canoe down the Big Machias river. Large, gamey trout are to be found in all the waters visited, and togue also in some of them. It should be borne in mind that prior to the building of the Ashland branch of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, the part of the Maine woods now reached from this branch was seldom, if ever, visited by sportsmen. It is therefore virgin country for the fisherman and canoeist, offering something out of the beaten track. As the guides in B. & A. territory pay strict attention to business, sportsmen writing them for data concerning camps, etc., may be sure of receiving prompt and intelligent responses.

Fishing begins in these waters about the same times as in Moosehead, though the fly fishing is a little later than farther south. The trout run large, and the summer fishing is satisfactory. The favorite flies here are the Parmacheene belle,

**Northern
Aroostook
Fishing.**

brown hackle, Montreal and grizzly king. Resorts on these waters are advertised in this book.

If the fisherman would try more northern waters still, let him journey to Caribou, and take a drive to Madawaska lake, or go on up the road to Jemtp-land station, on the Van Buren extension of the Bangor & Aroostook, and drive 14 miles from there to Square lake, on the Fish

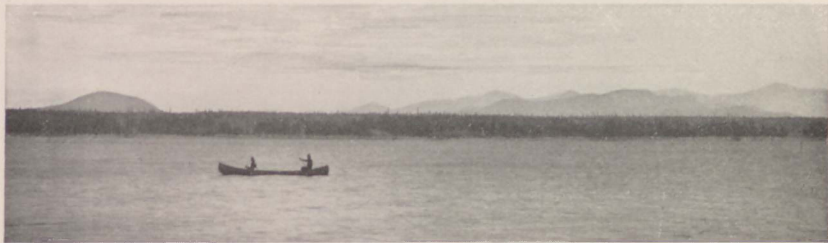


"LOBSTER LAKE, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
SMALL BODIES OF WATER IN MAINE."

river system. Or if he chooses to go to Square lake by the old way, he can drive from Caribou, 30 miles, stopping en route at Madawaska, which is at the head of Little Madawaska river, a tributary of the Aroostook. Several Caribou citizens have cottages at Madawaska lake, which is 18 miles from the town. The Fort Kent and Madawaska road runs near the east side of the lake. The fishing here is good, but not equal to that in Square lake, 12 miles beyond.

Various
good
canoe trips.

Square lake is the largest of the Fish river lakes, which are 15 in number, with an area of 89 miles, and the center of a watershed of 890 square miles area, drained by the Fish river, a tributary of the St. John. These lakes are in the same latitude as Quebec on the west, and Mirimichi bay, gulf of St. Lawrence, on the east. Their waters are deep and cold. The largest trout in Maine, except those taken at Moosehead, are taken here. Fishing for landlocked salmon



"CHESUNCOOK IS 18 MILES LONG . . .
A FINE VIEW OF KATAHDIN IS HAD FROM THE LAKE."

is good, the lakes having been stocked for several years from the state hatchery at Caribou. Salmon weighing up to 10 and 12 pounds are found here. The fly fishing for both salmon and trout lasts all summer. Square lake is a charming spot in which to hide away from the world's worry for a week or a month.



Canoeing holds such an important place in vacation life in the Maine woods that various canoe trips which may be made in Bangor & Aroostook territory are described here for the benefit of those who would make them in fancy before enjoying them in reality. With but few exceptions all long canoe trips in Maine begin at Moosehead lake. The Moosehead guides are always ready and equipped to go anywhere in northern Maine by canoe where there is water, and that is nearly everywhere.

Of the various trips begun at Moosehead, that down the West branch of the Penobscot, about 125 miles from Northeast carry, Moosehead, to Norcross, is the most popular. It can be done comfortably in from a week to two weeks. The Allagash river trip, about 200 miles long, from Northeast carry to Van Buren, on the St. John, is easily second choice for a summer trip. The East branch trip, from Northeast carry to Grindstone, is recommended as an early autumn trip, "when the red is on the maple," and deer may be shot, as then there is better water in the more shallow places on the route than in July or August, as a rule. This trip is described in the hunting section of this book.

For any of these trips guides can be secured at Greenville, Keno, or North-



THE "AMBAJEJUS EXPRESS."

carry is by the same route, down the West branch to Chesuncook lake. The river at the carry is about 100 feet wide. The banks are clay, and densely wooded. The stream beyond is placid and broken by turns, with some "strong" water, as the guides say, but none that cannot be run.

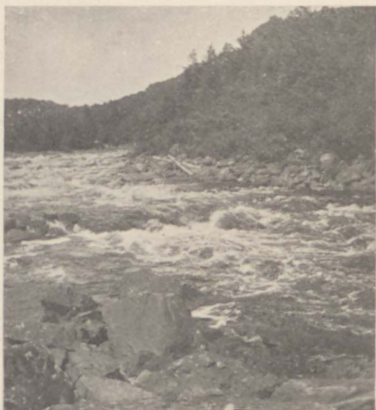
Below the put-in at Northeast carry two and a half miles is Lobster stream, which may be followed about two miles south to Lobster lake, so named from the small shellfish, like shrimp, found in its waters. This lake, which is about six miles long, is one of the most beautiful small bodies of water in Maine.

Hills and mountains hedge it in, and its shores are a succession of crescent-shaped sand beaches, broken by jutting headlands of rock, of peculiar formation, being full of holes like coral, as if worn by water. There are many fine groves around the lake, where camp sites seem prepared by nature for man's comfort. The fishing for togue is good, and there are good trout waters near, both streams and ponds.

Below Lobster stream, on the West branch, there is quick water about two miles, to Warren island, and below the island are four miles of deadwater, above Moosehorn stream, which comes in on the right. Half way to the lake is a house catering to lumbermen and sportsmen. Half a mile below here Ragmuff stream comes in, on the left, and two

miles below is Big Island, followed by two miles of quick water, and this by two miles of deadwater. Several small islands lie in the stream below here, and there is rough water most of the way to the lake. Pine stream falls, where Pine stream enters the river, are passed six

Down
the
West Branch.



SPRING FITCH IN ROUGH
WATER, WEST BRANCH.

Caucomgomoc Falls



A Bit of Atlean Lake



Guides - Holeb Lake

The Moose River. below Jackson



On the Pleasant River



miles below the halfway house. There is a good three-days' trip up this stream, to fine trout waters at its head.

The West branch enters Chesuncook lake, which is 18 miles long, at the north end. Here camp is made for the first night out from Northeast carry. If one is going down the East branch or the Allagash, the route is across the head of Chesuncook, and up Umbazooksus stream, leading to Mud pond carry, and Chamberlain lake. To follow the West branch one keeps down Chesuncook, 16 miles to the outlet, the west shore being followed half way down the lake, to its narrowest part, where the lake is crossed and the east shore taken. Chesuncook has no islands. Its shores are mostly low, with rocks at the water line. A fine view of Katahdin is had from the lake.

At the outlet is a dam, carried around on the right for the portage to Ripog-
enus lake, half a mile. Camp may be made at either end of the carry. Ripog-
enus is three miles long, with rocky shores. One writer has described it as "a

Over the
Ripogenus
Carry.



CAMPING OUT ON THE
WEST BRANCH, NEAR KATAHDIN.

tarn, a lovely oval tarn, within a rim of forest and hill . . . at its eastern end . . . Katahdin, large and alone."

A side trip sometimes made when coming down Chesuncook is to Caribou lake, up a thoroughfare two miles long, from the west shore of Chesuncook. There is a camp on Caribou lake, and good fishing is had in the neighborhood. Harrington lake is another locality that may be visited from Chesuncook. It is one of the best trout waters in Maine. It lies north of Ripogenus, and is reached



SOURDNEHUNK FALLS,
WEST BRANCH.

turesque rapids, among them two called the big and little "Heater," respectively, having been named, doubtless, by lumbermen, who know this region as one of the worst they encounter on the West branch drive. At the end of the carry is a place called the "Big Eddy," where camp may be made and canoes put in next day. From the Big Eddy there is strong water to Gulliver's pitch, or Ambajemackomus falls. The carry here is one fourth of a mile. Below is "the Horserace," two miles of strong, broken rips, with ledges, that require a skilled guide to run. These lead to Sourdnehunk deadwater, a widening in the stream about two and a half miles long, from which a view of Katahdin is to be had. There is a good spring at the head of this deadwater. At the foot of this deadwater, an eighth of a mile, around Sourdnehunk falls, and a short distance below the falls Sourdnehunk stream enters the river from the north. Here camp may be made for the fourth night from the head of Chesuncook.

Ripogenus
Gorge, and
Below It.



AMBAJEMACKOMUS CARRY,
WEST BRANCH.

An excursion up Sourdnehunk stream, to the little ponds that lie near it, should by all means be taken, if one would see trout fishing at its best. One may fish here until tired of landing the speckled aristocrats that rise to his flies. Sportsmen here fall into the habit of throwing back all fish not up to 10 inches or so in length, and even then ordinarily find their creels heavy after a few hours of fishing. No particular kind of fly is needed here.

Sourdnehunk stream is not suitable for



MT. KATAHDIN, FROM THE
WEST BRANCH NEAR ABOL FALLS.



canoeing, being quick in a rocky bed, but there is a trail along the east bank, all the way to the lake, distant 17 miles from the West branch, and a horse on the trail for toting. The small ponds mentioned lie from a quarter mile to two miles from the stream. Many are not laid down on the map. There are camps on the stream.

After a day or two spent at Sourdnehunk one may press forward in a day to Norcross, 28 miles, by connecting with a steamer at Ambajejus lake, 13 miles below Sourdnehunk. There are several carries in this 13 miles. The first is at Abol falls, a mile and a half below Sourdnehunk, near the outlet of the two Abol streams, Aboljackarmegus and Aboljackarmegassic, which flow down from the south slopes of Katahdin. A trail, marked by spotted trees, leads to the mountain from the mouth of these streams. It is the one used by Thoreau in 1846. Around Abol falls the carry is a quarter of a mile. Below are three miles of deadwater. Next comes Pockwockamus falls, where there is a rocky carry half

From
Sourdnehunk to
Norcross.



ALONG THE WEST BRANCH.

a mile long; then Pockwockamus deadwater, narrow and crooked, three miles to Katepsconegan, (locally "Debsconeag"), falls, where there is a carry of half a mile; then Debsconeag deadwater, from which, by a thoroughfare at the northwest end, First Debsconeag lake is reached. Here are a sporting club and camp, where travelers are welcomed. From Debsconeag is two miles to Passamagamoock falls, where there is a short carry; then deadwater for a mile and a half more to Ambajejus falls, the last carry on the trip, where there is a horse to haul canoes. Directly below the falls the river broadens into Ambajejus lake, irregular in shape, with rocky shores. From a point on its north shore a carry of a quarter of a mile may be made into Millinocket lake, one of the prettiest in these parts, being full of islands, and with Katahdin always in view.

If one is not hurried, the paddle down Ambajejus and Pemadumcook to Norcross is worth while. At Norcross the train may be taken for Boston forenoon or afternoon, and canoes shipped back to Greenville or Northeast carry by express.



FORT KENT, FOUNDED BY
ACADIAN REFUGES.

In contrast to the many carries on the West branch trip is the clearness of the way on the Allagash trip, after the head of the Allagash has been reached. The first part of the trip, as stated, is to Chesuncook from Northeast carry. From Chesuncook to Chamberlain, 15 miles, is the hardest part of the trip. Umbazookskus stream, about 10 miles long, runs quietly for about six miles above Chesuncook, through marshes, but the remainder is quick water, and must be poled, or waded if the water is low. The best part of half a day is spent in reaching Umbazookskus lake, which is about five miles long, and shallow a long way from shore. The southeast end of this lake is skirted for about two miles, to a carry leading to Mud pond. Umbazookskus is West branch, and Mud pond East branch water. The carry is a mile and three quarters long, and is rocky and wet. A horse is kept there to haul canoes. Mud pond is a mile wide, and its outlet is Mud stream, which may be run, distance about a mile, to Chamberlain lake. The way lies up Chamberlain to the head, where there is a dam, and a carry into Allagash waters. (More particular reference to Chamberlain, and the story of how this and other lakes were converted from Allagash to East branch waters, will be found in an itinerary of the East branch trip, in the hunting section of this book.)

Allagash
River
Canoe trip.

Chamberlain dam carry is short, and a run of a few minutes down stream brings one to Eagle lake. The head of Eagle may be made in a day's paddle from Chamberlain. There are sporting camps on Eagle.

Beyond Eagle lake is a thoroughfare connecting with Churchill lake. This, and Churchill, can be made in a day. The country here is wild and beautiful, the very heart of the great Maine woods. At Chase's carry, head of Churchill lake, good camp sites will be found. The dam here makes the last carry on the trip, except that at Allagash falls, 27 miles above Fort Kent, the falls being the only bar to canoe navigation in the Allagash from source to mouth.



UPPER FRENCHVILLE, AN
ACADIAN SETTLEMENT ON THE ST. JOHN.

Beyond Churchill is Umsaskis lake, a day's paddle long, and beyond that Long lake, a widening of the river, and Round pond. The two latter can be made in a day. The latter is the last of the lakes. Beyond it the river flows strong to its confluence with the St. John, but can be safely run, except the falls.

From Round pond the run to Allagash falls is easily made in a day. At the falls there is a small French settlement, where supplies may be secured from the farmers. The carry is a quarter of a mile on the right. From here to the mouth of the Allagash is about 13 miles. The distance can be made in two hours. There are numerous rapids, but all can be easily run by a good guide.

At the mouth of the Allagash, on the Canadian side, is a village called Connors, where a stop may be made. The next day's run is to Fort Kent, less than 15 miles. There are many islands in the St. John between Connors and Fort Kent, and numerous clearings along the river banks, showing the industry of the early settlers.

Through
the Acadian
Settlements.

Fort Kent is at the confluence of the Fish river with the St. John. It was settled by the Acadian refugees driven out of Nova Scotia in 1755, and out of New Brunswick in 1783, and received its name from a fort, or blockhouse, built there at the time of the northeast boundary dispute, in 1840, and named for Gov. Kent.

From Fort Kent to Van Buren is 40 miles, past Frenchville, Madawaska, Grand Isle, and other French settlements, where, if one cares to call on the descendants of the Acadians at home, will be found a cordial welcome. If there is need of haste the run from Fort Kent to Van Buren can be made in a day, as the current is full and strong. There are many islands in the river, and the farming country presents a scene of restful beauty.

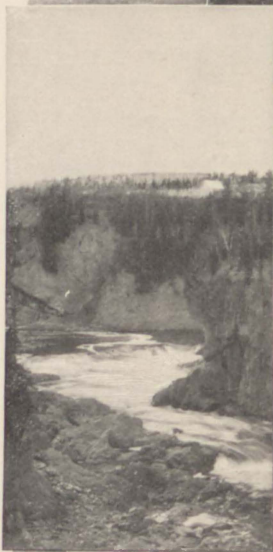
At Van Buren the train may be taken for "down the line," through the famous Aroostook farming country. The Van Buren extension of the B. & A., completed late in 1899, makes a direct connection between the St. John valley and Bangor, and is a great convenience to the canoeist making the Allagash-St. John trip. In former years canoeists were obliged to go farther down the St. John, or take the railroad on the Canadian side of the river, and go a long way around through New Brunswick to reach lower Maine. From Van Buren a side trip of a dozen miles should be made to Grand falls, on the St. John, where the water falls 75 feet through a picturesque gorge of rocks. These are the largest waterfalls in New England.

Interesting side trips may be made in the last half of the Allagash-St. John trip by canoe to a number of points, chief among them the Fish river system of lakes, reached by a five-mile carry from Frenchville, to Long lake, or from Van Buren. This trip is highly recommended, there being no carries after the lakes are reached, and about 75 miles of good canoeing water, with great fishing.

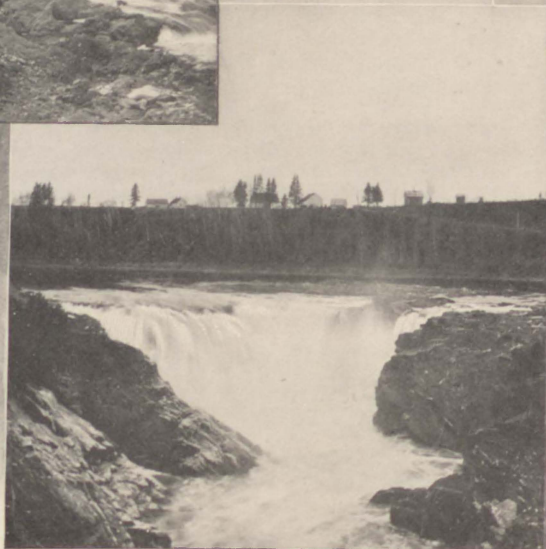
Itineraries of the East branch trip, and the trip down the St. John from its source, are given in the hunting section of this book, along with mention of various short trips that may be made from Moosehead.

The East branch trip is one of the most popular taken by parties wishing to secure a variety of both scenery and sport. It takes one through many famous waters before the East branch proper is reached, and affords an ever-changing panorama of noble scenery such as is hard to equal anywhere on canoeing water in this or any other country. The traveler has as long a view as he cares to take of the famous high-level lake country north of Katahdin, and as he swings south from Chamberlain lake an ever-recurring glimpse of Katahdin adds to the charm of the trip.

On the East branch trip one nearly circles the famous mountain by canoe, while the rail journey to Moosehead, and from the taking out point at Grindstone, completes the circle. For variety and sport no trip is better.



GRAND FALLS
ON THE
ST. JOAN~



One convenience of the East branch and Allagash trips this season that has been missing in the past is a supply store at Chamberlain, where canoeists may secure supplies. This will enable parties to "travel light" from Northeast carry, which is a great advantage in making the trip up Umbazooksus stream, and over Mud pond carry. Supplies may then be taken at this store for the remainder of the trip. For those who go down the East branch many comforts can be obtained also at Telos, where there are camps.

Seldom in the Maine woods, except far north, is the canoeist or hunter more than a day's journey from a human habitation, where he may rest, and refresh the inner man with a change of food; and yet, so completely has the wildness of this region been preserved, that north of a line drawn eastward from the foot of Moosehead, there is not a single organized township west of Patten and Ashland; while the laws of the state of Maine regarding the ownership and settlement of wild lands, and the protection of game, and game fish, make the region one great game preserve, for the enjoyment of all who may wish to repair to it, without let or hindrance.

Suggestions

as to To fishermen and canoeists who have not been in Maine a few suggestions as
Guides, etc. to outfit may not be amiss. One rule usually holds good when starting on a trip into the Maine woods; Let the guide look out for your camp supplies. Bring with you only such personal belongings as you need, and what few extras you want for the camp larder. Cooking utensils and canoe are supplied by the guide without extra charge, his price for services being \$3 a day and board. Bedding and tents can be hired or bought.

Keep your personal baggage down to a minimum. Outside of clothing, rod, and pocket camera little need be brought. A rifle is not needed in close time. If any gun is carried in summer let it be a .22 target rifle with which to shoot for amusement, or to get specimens of birds or small animals.

Dress is not a matter of importance in the woods in summer. A blue flannel shirt, an old coat and pair of knickerbockers, a felt hat with a liberal brim, moccasins, and a change of underwear and stockings, are all that is needed. The blue flannel shirt will be found a most comfortable garment; or if one cares to go bare-armed, an athlete's jersey, with short sleeves, is a good thing to wear. If a rubber blanket is carried the best kind is the poncho, with a slit in the center, as it can be worn for a storm cape in rainy weather. Moccasins are recommended as the most comfortable shoe that can be worn in the woods. They can be bought at all points on the B. & A.

Every sportsman visiting the Maine woods should familiarize himself with the game laws of the state, and those governing the building of fires on public lands, and the hiring of guides. These laws, as amended by the state legislature of 1901, are issued by the Bangor & Aroostook railroad company in pamphlet form, for handy reference, and will be sent free, to any address, on request, by George M. Houghton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Bangor, Me.



GUIDE TO FISHING WATERS.

The subjoined list of lakes, ponds and streams in B. & A. territory is given in the order of the stations on the railroad, taking first the Moosehead lake division. Not all the fishing waters are given here, as many are not laid down on maps, and others lie so far from regular routes of travel as to be practically unfished. An effort has been made, however, to include the majority of waters visited by the angler. The railroad station is first given, then the lake, pond, or stream, the distance from the station, means of conveyance, and the kind of fish found there. The following abbreviations are employed: Pd, pond; str, stream; brk, brook; m, miles; tm, team; T, trout; L S, landlocked salmon; Tg, togue; B, bass; P, pickerel; W P, white perch.

ALTON — Pickerel pd, 2 m, tm, P; Costigan brk, 2 m, tm, T; Ten-Mile brk, 4 m, tm, T; Hoyt brk, 7 m, tm, T. SOUTH LAGRANGE — Birch str, $\frac{1}{2}$ m, walk, T; Dead str, $\frac{1}{2}$ m, walk, T; Ten-Mile brk, 2 m, walk, T. LAGRANGE — Hemlock str, 4 m, tm, T; Coldbrook str, 5 m, tm, T. BOYD LAKE — Boyd lake, $\frac{3}{4}$ m, tm, P, W P, B. MILO JUNCTION — Piscataquis river, $\frac{1}{2}$ m, tm, B, P. SOUTH SEBEC — Sebec lake, 5 m, stage, L S, T, B, P. EAST DOVER — Garland pd, 2 m, tm, T, B. DOVER AND FOXCROFT — Sebec lake, 4 m, tm, L S, T, B, P. GUILFORD — Piper pd, 7 m, tm, P, W P. ABBOT VILLAGE — Thom brk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m, tm, T; Piper pd, 5 m, tm, T, Tg; Whetstone pd, 6 m, tm, T, Tg; Bear pd, 6 m, tm, T, Tg; Foss pd, 7 m, tm, T, Tg. MONSON JUNCTION — Lake Juanita, 3 m, tm, T, Tg; Whetstone pd, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m, tm, T, Tg.

MONSON — Lake Hebron, near station, T; Monson pd, 2 m, tm, L S, T; Two Doughty pds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m, tm, T; Eighteen pd, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m, tm and boat, T; Spectacle pd, 3 m, tm, T; Bell pd, 3 m, tm, T; Meadow pd, 5 m, tm, T; North pd, 6 m, tm and walk, T; South pd, 6 m, tm, T; Bear pd, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m, tm, T; Two Greenwood pds, 9 m, tm, L S; Onawa lake, 10 m, tm, L S; Hedgehog and Brown pds, 15 m, tm, T.

BLANCHARD — No br Piscataquis, 2 m, walk T; Blackstone brk, 2 m, walk, T; Mud pd, 5 m, tm, T; Spectacle pd, 5 m, tm, T; Thanksgiving pd, 5 m, tm, T; Bald Mt str, 6 m, tote rd, T; Bog str, 6 m, tote rd, T.

SHIRLEY — Main str, near station, T; Gove brk, 1 m, walk, T; Gravel brk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m, walk, T; West bog, 2 m, tm, T; Oakes' bog, 3 m, tm, T; Spectacle pd, 3 m, tm, T; Ordway pd, 5 m, walk, T, Tg; Indian pd, 6 m, tm, T, Tg; Trout pd, 7 m, tm, walk, T; Notch pd, 7 m, tm, walk, T; Round pd, 7 m, tm, walk, T; Moxie pd, 7 m, walk, T.

GREENVILLE — Moosehead lake, 40 miles long; Squaw bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m, canoe, T; Deer island, 10 m, stmr, T; E outlet, 12 m, boat or rail, T, L S, Tg; Lily bay, 11 m, stmr, T; Spencer bay, 18 m, stmr, T; Spencer pd, 22 m, stmr, carry, T, Tg; Roach pds, 19 m, stmr, buckbd, T; Benson pd, 18 m, rail, T; Attean pds, Heald pd, Holeb, about 40 m, rail, T; Lake

Onawa, 15 m, rail, tm, L S, T; Big and Little Squaw pds, 3 m, walk; Squaw Mt pd, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m, walk, T; Lower Wilson pd, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m, tm, T; Indian pd, 4 m, walk, T; Big Squaw pd, 4 m, walk, T; Rum Mt pd, 5 m, tm and carry, T; Fitzgerald pd, 5 m, walk; Upper Wilson pd, 5 m, tm, T; Mountain pd, 8 m, tm, boat, carry, T; Horseshoe pd, tm, boat, carry, T; Prong pd, 8 m, boat and carry, T; Burnham pd, 9 m, boat and carry, T. From Northeast carry; Lobster lake, 5 m, carry, canoe, Tg; Ragmuff str, 13 m, carry, canoe, T; Pine str, 18 m, carry, canoe, T. From Kineo; Moose river, 2 m, canoe, T, Tg, L S. MILO — Sebec river, $\frac{1}{4}$ m, tm, B, P; Alden brk, 2 m, tm, T. BROWNVILLE — Sebec lake, 5 m, tm, L S, T, P, B; Ebeeme pd, 7 m, tm, P, W P.

KATAHDIN IRON WORKS — Silver lake, at station, L S, P; Little Houston pd, 2 m, tm, T; White brk, 2 m, tm, T; Big Houston pd, 3 m, tm, T; Spruce pd, 4 m, walk, T; West Chairback, 6 m, tm, walk, T; East Chairback, 8 m, tm, walk, T; Lost pd, 7 m, tm, walk, T; Spruce Mt. pd, 7 m, buckbd $2\frac{1}{2}$, walk, T; Long pd, 9 m, tm, T; B pd, 12 m, tm, T; Little Lyford pd, 13 m, tm, T; Horseshoe pd, 15 m, tote rd, T; Yoke pd, 17 m, tm and walk, T, Tg; Big Lyford, 18 m, tm, T; West branch pds, 20 m, tm, T.

SCHOODIC — Schoodic lake, at station, L S, T, Tg, B, P; Seboois lake, 3 m, walk, P, W P; Lost pd, 10 m, buckbd, T; Ebeeme pd, 10 m, buckbd, T; Jo Mary lakes, 10 m, buckbd, T; Cedar lake, 10 m, tm and walk, T.

WEST SEBOOIS — Seboois lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m, tm, P, W P; Ragged Mt pd and str, 3 m, tm, T; Bear brk, 3 m, tm, T; Patrick brk, 4 m, tm, T; Seboois str, near station, T.

NORCROSS — No Twin lake, at station, P, W P; W br Penobscot, at station, salmon, T; So Twin lake, 1 m, tm, P, W P; Pemadumcook lake, 5 m, stmr, P, W P, Tg; Ambajeus lake, 10 m, stmr, P, W P, Tg; Millinocket lake, 11 m, stmr, carry, P, W P, T; Passamagumoc lake, 14 m, stmr, carry, P, Tg; Katepsconegan, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 17 m, stmr, carry, T, Tg; Nahmakanta lake, 22 m, stmr, carry, T, Tg; Katahdin str, 25 m, stmr, carry, canoe, T; Rainbow lake, 26 m, stmr,

GUIDE TO FISHING WATERS. — Continued.

carry, canoe, T, Tg; Foss and Knowlton pds, 26 m, stmr, carry, canoe, T; Abol-jackamegassic lake, 27 m, stmr, carry, canoe, T; Sourdnhunk str, 28 m, stmr, carry, canoe, T; Pollywog pd, 28 m, stmr, carry, canoe, T, Tg; Ambajemackomus lake, 32 m, stmr, carry, canoe, T; Hurd pd, 1st, 18 m, stmr, carry, T, Tg; Hurd pd, 2nd, 20 m, stmr, carry, T, Tg; Daisy pd, 19 m, stmr, carry, T; Lunch pd, 18 m, stmr, carry, T; West Branch pd, 18 m, stmr, carry, T.

MILLINOCKET — Millinocket str, at station, T; Cherry pd, 1 m, walk, T, P, W P.

GRINDSTONE — E Br Penobscot, at station, B, P; Round pd, 2 m, canoe, T; Salmon str pd, 5 m, walk, P, W P; Schoodic brk, 7 m, walk, T; Sand bank brk, 7 m, canoe, T; Soldier pd, 7 m, walk, T, P; Wissataquoik str, 14 m, canoe, salmon, T; Lunksoos pd, 28 m, canoe, walk, T, Tg; Messer pd, 28 m, canoe and carry, T, Tg; Grand lake, 40 m, canoe, T, Tg.

STACYVILLE — Swift brk, 1 m, tm, T; Davidson pd, 1 m, T, P; E br, 8 m, buckbd, T, salmon, P; Wissataquoik str, 8½ m, buckbd, ferry, walk, T, salmon; Sand bank brk, 8 m, tm, canoe, T; Salmon str lake, 8 m, tm, T, P; Lunksoos pd, 12 m, tm, canoe, T; Kellog pd, 10 m, tm, canoe, T; Spring brk pd, 10 m, tm, canoe, T; Messer pd, 11 m, T, P; Bowlin pd, 13 m, tm, canoe, T; Moose pd, 13 m, tm, canoe, T; Katahdin lake, 15 m, tm, T; Six pds, 20 m, tm, T. **SHERMAN** — Salmon str lake, 8 m, stage, T, salmon. **PATTEN JUNCTION** — Moulunkus str, ½ m, walk, T, salmon.

PATTEN — Crystal lake, 4 m, tm, T; Shinn pds, 10 m, tm, T; Green pd, 10 m, tm, T; Hale pd, 11 m, tm, T; Mattawan lake, 12 m, P, W P; Rockabeama lake, 12 m, tm, W P; Hay brk, 16 m, tm, T; Grand Lake, E br, 25 m, tm, T, Tg, B; Grand lake, Sebois, 25 m, tm, T, salmon; E br Penobscot, 14 m, tm, P, salmon; Scraggly lake 25 m, tm, T, Tg; Hay lake, 25 m, tm, T; Third lake, 30 m, tm, T; Webster lake, 35 m, tm, canoe, T; Sourdnhunk lake, 55 m, tm, T; Telos lake, 51 m, tm, T, Tg.

ISLAND FALLS — Mattawamkeag lake, 1½ m, tm, P, W P; Fish str, 1½ m, canoe, T; Dyer brk, 2 m, walk, T; Pleasant pd, 4 m, tm, T, P, B; Warren falls, 4 m, canoe, T; Sly brk, 4 m, tm, T, P; Cole brk, 6 m, tm, T; Caribou lake, 6 m, tm, P, W P; Otter lake, 7 m, tm, canoe, T.

OAKFIELD — Spaulding lake, 2 m, tm, P; W br Penobscot, 7 m, tm, T, P, W P.

SMYRNA MILLS — E br Penobscot, near station, P, T; Dudley brk, 2 m, tm, T; Pleasant pd, 8 m, tm, Tg; Haisting brk, 8 m, tm, T; Rockabeama lake, 12 m, tm, T; Green lake, 14 m, tm, canoe, T; Mud lake, 16 m, tm, canoe, T; Pleasant lake, 16 m, tm, canoe, T.

WEEKSBORO — Smith brk, near station, T; Cut pd, 2 m, walk, T; St Croix lake, 2½ m, walk, T, W P; Smith brk deadwater, 3 m, walk, T; Howe brk, 3 m, walk, T. **ST CROIX** — St Croix river, ¼ m; Beaver brk, ½ m; Howe brk, 3 m, walk, T; St Croix lake, 4 m, canoe, T.

MASARDIS — St Croix river, ½ m, walk, T; Aroostook river, ¼ m, walk, T, salmon; Mooseleuk str, 22 m, tm, canoe, T; Chandler brk, 25 m, tm, canoe, T; Millmegassett str, 33 m, tm, canoe, T; Millinocket lake, 35 m, tm, canoe, T; Munsungan lakes, Moose pd, Beaver pd, Reed pd, Long lake, Brown brk pd, 25 to 40 m, tm, canoe, T, Tg.

ASHLAND — Squa Pan lake, 6 m, tm, T; Portage lake, 10 m, tm, T; Greenlaw lake, 12 m, tm, canoe, T; Big Machias lake, 20 m, tm, canoe, T; Long lake, 20 m, tm, canoe, T, Tg; Clayton lake, 23 m, tm, canoe, T; Big Fish lake, 30 m, tm, canoe, T; Eagle lake, 30 m, tm, canoe, T, Tg; Carr pd, 40 m, tm, canoe, T, Tg.

LUDLOW — Cochrane lake, at station, P, W P; County lake, 1½ m, tm, P. **NEW LIMERICK** — Nickerson lake, 2 m, tm, P, W P; Drew's lake, 3 m, tm, T, L S; Cochrane lake, 3 m, tm, P. **HOULTON** — Nickerson lake, 5 m, tm, P, W P; Meduxnekeag river, salmon, 6 m, tm, T, salmon; Drew's lake, 8 m, tm, T, L S. **LITTLETON** — Logan lake, ¾ m, walk, T; Big brk, 2½ m, tm, T; Ross lake, 2½ m, walk, T, P; Augusta lake, 4 m, tm, T; Leary brk, 5 m, walk, T. **MONTICELLO** — Meduxnekeag river, ½ m, walk, T; Conroy lake, 1½ m, tm, T, W P; White brk, 3 m, tm, T; No 9 lake, 9 m, tm, T. **BRIDGEWATER** — Portland lake, 2 m, tm, T, P; No 9 lake, 9 m, tm, T. **ROBINSONS** — Burnt land str, 9 m, tote rd, T; No 9 lake, 10 m, tote rd. **MARS HILL AND BLAINE** — Presque Isle str, at station, T; deadwater, 3 m, tm, T; Young's lake, 4 m, tm, T; No 9 lake, 12 m, tm, T. **FORT FAIRFIELD JCT.** — Presque Isle str, 1½ m, tm, T; Spragueville lake, 1½ m, tm, T, W P; Clark brk, 2 m, rail, T. **EASTON** — Trestle str, ½ m, walk, T. **FORT FAIRFIELD** — Gannett pd, 4 m, tm, T; Aroostook falls, 6 m, tm, T, salmon; Brown's pd, 6 m, tm, T; Glaspie lake, 14 m, tm, T. **PRESQUE ISLE** — Presque Isle str, 6 m, tm, T; Squa Pan lake, 14 m, tm, T.

CARIBOU — Caribou dam, near station, salmon; Madawaska lake, 18 m, tm, T, L S; Square lake, 30 m, tm, T, L S; Cross lake, 27 m, tm, T, L S; Tg; Mud lake, 27 m, tm, T, Tg, L S; Long lake, 30 m, tm, T, Tg, L S; Eagle lake, 35 m, tm, T, L S.

NEW SWEDEN, JEMPTLAND, UPSALA, CANIHAS — Square, Long, Cross lakes, 5 to 14 m, walk or buckbd, T, Tg, L S.

VAN BUREN — Violette brk, Hammond brk, 1 to 3 m, walk, T.

BIG GAME

in the

MAINE WOODS



A circle drawn on the map of Maine with Mt. Katahdin for its center, and 100 miles from edge to edge, embraces the richest field for the sportsman in the United States.

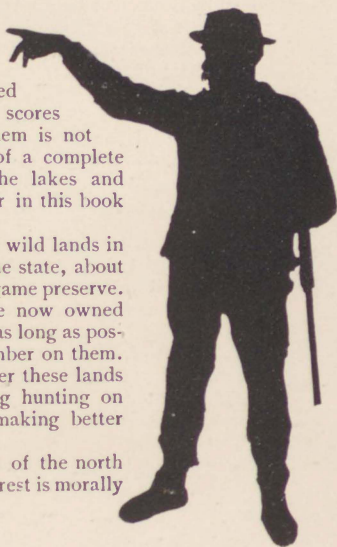
Nowhere else is there such satisfactory hunting for big game, in territory so easily reached. The area of northern Maine, above a line drawn across the state from Bangor, is greater than that of the states of Vermont and New Hampshire combined. Aroostook county alone is nearly as large as the state of Massachusetts, having an area of 6,800 square miles, or 500 square miles more than the state of Connecticut. Piscataquis county, the smallest of the three counties forming the greater part of northern Maine, has an area of 3,780 square miles, or 500 square miles more than the states of Rhode Island and Delaware combined.

Except a belt of cleared country in the eastern section of Aroostook county, along the New Brunswick border, this region is but sparsely settled, being covered with thousands

of square miles of almost pathless forest, dotted with an endless chain of lakes, and traversed by scores of rivers and streams. The extent of its lake system is not fully shown on any map, owing to the absence of a complete survey of the wilderness. Special reference to the lakes and streams of northern Maine is made in the chapter in this book devoted to fishing and canoeing.

Owing to certain conditions of ownership of the wild lands in northern Maine, nearly the whole north half of the state, about 15,000 square miles in area, is practically one great game preserve. The wild lands, once the property of the state, are now owned by men who wish to keep them in their wild state as long as possible, owing to the returns to be had from the timber on them. The state assumes the right of eminent domain over these lands in the matter of hunting, and makes laws governing hunting on them, thus conserving the supply of game, and making better sport as the years go by.

Game is so abundant in this great forest preserve of the north that anyone who can handle a gun and walk the forest is morally



certain of getting a shot at a deer, while hunters who go for moose seldom come out of the woods without having come up with their game. Whether they secure their trophy of a pair of antlers or not depends on their skill. The game is there.

Deer are so common that they are seen everywhere. In summer dozens may be counted in a day's paddle through lake and stream; and in the hunting season the results of the chase are shown in the heaps of game seen in transit, or at the various stations along the Bangor & Aroostook railroad awaiting shipment. It is not an uncommon sight to see a ton of game come down Moosehead by steamer for shipment from Greenville, while from other stations on the line the game shipments have at times been so large as to call for the use of a flat car.

The deer in Maine are the common Virginian, or white-tailed deer. They are wild and quick to take alarm when being hunted, but are tame enough in summer, when around the lakes and streams. Here they are seen feeding on lily pads, which are their favorite summer food. They also eat tender foliage of various kinds, and are so fond of vegetables that in the clearings and around the towns gardens suffer much from their visitations.

Deer
Plentiful
in Maine.

In the fall, after the water becomes cold, the deer quit the edges of the streams and lakes, and retire a little way inland, feeding in or near swamps, and on ridges. In October and November the bucks range far in quest of does, as that is the rutting season. After the snow comes the deer form yards, or roads in the snow, which they keep trodden down, and along these they feed from the browse afforded by cedar, hemlock and other trees. They are very fond of the ground hemlock, but as this generally grows low, it is covered with snow early in the winter.

The Virginian deer is a soft brownish gray color. It is extremely fleet of foot, and moves through the thickest growth with ease. It is a good swimmer, and is frequently seen in the lakes in summer by canoeists. The bucks attain a weight of 275 pounds.

No one can estimate the number of deer in Maine within many thousands. They increase very rapidly, in spite of the large number killed every year. In the season of 1900 not less than 10,000 sportsmen visited Maine, and it is estimated by competent judges 15,000 deer were killed in the state. Of these about 25 percent were shipped out of the state. Of the shipments made from Maine 90 percent are from the territory of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, according to an official of the American Express company, which controls the express business on Maine railroads. The B. & A. shipments for 1900, as may be seen by the table presented at the end of this chapter, were 3,379 deer. There were also shipped from B. & A. territory in 1900, 210 moose, many bears, various kinds of small game, and a large quantity of pelts of fur-bearing animals.



Less plentiful than deer, but the greatest of all game in the American forest to-day, are the moose, which in Maine are much more numerous than anywhere else in the country. A massive, ungainly beast is the moose, with coarse brownish hair and a bristly mane, almost black. The belly and legs are grayish, with a touch of yellow. The horns of an old bull will spread five feet from tip to tip. The moose is the largest antlered animal now extant. The great Irish elk, long extinct, was taller, though probably no larger in bulk. A skeleton of one of these animals, exhumed some years ago, showed that the elk stood about 10 feet high to the tops of the horns, which had a great spread, measuring about 11 feet from tip to tip. Cæsar described the great Irish elk as being "nearly equal to the elephant in bulk, but in color resembling a bull."

The moose is to-day the largest game hunted in the forests of the temperate zones. His weight often exceeds 1,200 pounds, or that of a good sized horse. His height is greater than that of the horse, being from six to seven and a half feet to the top of the fore shoulders, while some animals exceed that. The largest moose ever brought out to Bangor weighed more than 1,200 pounds and stood seven feet six inches high to the top of the shoulders. This animal was nine feet tall to the top of his horns. He doubtless fed at a height of 10 feet from the ground. The bark and twigs of young poplar, birch and maple trees, and a species of ash known as moose wood, form the chief diet of the moose in winter. In summer he feeds around the banks of lakes and sluggish streams, on the pads and roots of lilies. He is fond of standing in the water, both for the purpose of feeding, and to keep off flies. When in the water the moose is often easily approached in a canoe, though under the existing game laws in the state of Maine he cannot be hunted until October 15th, by which time he has quitted the water for the hard wood ridges, where he feeds during the fall and winter.

**Moose
Hunting
begins
Oct. 15th.**



To reach the Maine woods in these days is an easy matter, owing first to the location of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad through the wilderness, and secondly to the development of routes from the railroad to the best hunting regions in the interior, where first-

class sporting camps have been built. In the old days, when the Maine forest was an almost unknown region, a long and hard journey from Bangor by stage, bateau and canoe was necessary to get there. Now one may ride from Bangor to the foot of Moosehead lake, over the Moosehead lake division of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, in the same Pullman car that has brought him from Boston. If he is going to the region around Katahdin or beyond, his vested train takes him, by the main line of the road, straight up into the wilderness, over as fine a roadbed as will be found on any railroad in the country, and puts him down at any convenient station he may select as a point of embarkation by stream or buckboard to more remote hunting or fishing regions.



"A SILENT SMOKY
INDIAN THAT I KNOW."

Travelers to the Maine woods for the hunting season resolve themselves into three kinds: Campers who go down in August and September, to get a little fishing with their camping out, and to be on the spot when the law permits the

A Summer Episode in the Life of a young Bull Moose



Under full head of steam



Off for t'other side



What's that?

killing of deer, in order to secure a head and a supply of venison just before leaving the woods for their journey home; secondly the hunters who go late in September and early in October, to avail themselves of the opening of the regular shooting season for deer and moose, and who expect to make part of their hunting trip by canoe; and those who go still later, after canoe travel has ceased to be a factor in the hunter's plans, owing to the approach of winter, and who hope to be in the woods with the coming of the first snow.

Every train for Maine going out of the north Union station in Boston in autumn carries sportsmen bound for the north of Maine, over the Boston & Maine, Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook roads. Especially heavy is the volume of this travel during the week preceding the opening of the regular shooting season for deer, which begins October 1st, and also the week preceding the 15th of October, when the open season on moose begins.

The heaviest train out is "the Pullman," so called, in the evening. The smoking compartments of the sleeping cars are filled with sportsmen, all animated with anticipation, discussing the merits of the various points to which they are bound, or telling stories of former trips to the north woods and their results. Bangor is reached early in the morning, and after breakfast the train goes on into Bangor & Aroostook territory. Not many sportsmen stop in Portland. Quite a number stop at Bangor, to get personal supplies. It is not necessary to engage guides here, as at most places on the road guides will be waiting if the proprietor of the hotel or sporting camp to which the sportsman is bound has been notified that guides are wanted.

It will be observed that after the first of November the law does not require that sportsmen shall be accompanied by guides. It is not advisable, however, to go into the woods without guides. Much useless labor is saved by having a guide, even though the sportsman know the country in which he is to hunt; while if he is a stranger to it, a guide is as necessary as a gun. If one goes to a regular sporting camp, in a good hunting region, it is not imperative that a guide be engaged, at any time, as the sportsman can look for deer himself in the vicinity of the camp.



Nearing terra firma

*From Photographs
made in the
Maine Woods ~
"B & A Territory"*

The law making the services of a guide compulsory applies only to parties going into the woods to camp out; that is, parties not living at a licensed sporting camp, who would build camp fires, for the existing Maine guide law was framed largely to protect the forest from fire, in return for the privileges enjoyed by sportsmen on the wild lands.

But even in the case of hunters staying at licensed sporting camps, it is a safe general rule to always have a guide. The best guides in B. & A. territory charge but \$3 a day for their services. Ordinarily they earn every cent of it, for when camping out they do the cooking for the party, clear camp sites and make camp, fetch and carry the heaviest burdens, and are the right hand of the expedition, while they furnish canoes and cooking gear for themselves and their clients free of charge. In moose hunting the service of a guide is indispensable, and the best results are obtained by employing one who makes a business of hunting the moose, rather than general guiding.



Sportsmen intending to visit Bangor & Aroostook territory will make no mistake in addressing any of the camp owners or guides who advertise in this book, and confiding in whoever is employed as guide the work of preparing for a trip. For deer hunting this is not great. In fact, unless the hunter wishes to go deep into the forest, he may obtain good deer hunting near the railroad, at almost any of the sporting camps or hotels in B. & A. territory. Around Moosehead lake, for example, it is not necessary to go out of gunshot of the hotel to get game. At Northeast carry, where the Penobscot river flows within two miles of the head of the lake, there is a great range for deer in the narrow strip of land between river and lake, where the hunting is always good. Anywhere around Moosehead, if one wishes to camp out, the legal limit of deer may be had in short order. In fact, at any of the resorts described in the fishing section of this book, there is also good deer hunting, and readers having a hunting trip in view are advised to peruse not only this chapter, but the fishing section,



Safe ashore



Bound inland



of this book, to obtain better understanding of the country, bearing in mind that deer are so plenty in northern Maine that hunting is never poor, while in nearly all places in B. & A. territory it is better than may be found in any other part of the United States.

During the summer the deer are around the edges of the streams and ponds, feeding and bathing. They eat the pads of the lilies in the water, and feed at the edge of lakes and streams until into September. At this time the shooting of a deer in B. & A. territory, if permitted would be only a question, in most localities, of paddling up on deer after deer, selecting the best head, and securing it. A dozen deer may be seen in a day around any small lake in northern Maine, except perhaps in the vicinity of towns. Even near the towns the deer are in summer so numerous as to be a source of annoyance to the farmers. Fences built to a height of 10 feet, to keep them out of vegetable gardens, are not uncommon. In the clearings around the hotels at various points on Moosehead lake deer mingle with the cattle in summer. One hotel proprietor was obliged in

Many
Deer
Can be
Seen.



A MODEL CAMP INTERIOR.

the summer of 1899 to hire a man all through the month of August to keep the deer out of his garden at night. At Lily bay, Kineo, the Outlet, and Northeast carry, deer may be seen from the hotel.

Sportsmen planning a hunting trip to Maine are advised to study the maps of B. & A. territory carefully. A large map, giving the townships of northern Maine, and much detail not found in smaller maps, is issued by the Bangor & Aroostook railroad company, and will be sent on application to George M. Houghton, general passenger agent, for 25 cents. A general idea of the B. & A. territory is

to be obtained by observing that its western limit is Moosehead lake, (though a fine hunting country beyond there, in the vicinity of Jackman, is reached by connection with the C. P. R.); while its eastern limit, so far as hunting is concerned, is the main line of the Bangor & Aroostook from Brownville to Ashland Junction, and the Ashland branch. To the eastward of the railroad are many hundred square miles of forest not yet hunted, chiefly because the hunting is just as good to the west of the road, in territory more easily reached.

**Localities
Famous
for Game.**

Between Brownville and Ashland are a number of stations where deer may be had without going out of hearing of the locomotive whistles on the railroad, while a way opens to more remote hunting grounds, to which there is practically no limit. On the main line Ingalls siding, Schoodic, Seboois, South Twin, Norcross, Millinocket, Grindstone, Stacyville, Sherman and Patten are all good hunting stations, while on the Ashland branch are Weeksboro, St. Croix, Masardis, (the station for the Oxbow country,) Squa Pan and Ashland.

At the various stations are comfortable camps or hotels, and others farther in are reached from each of them.

Norcross is the great sportsman's depot for the lower West branch and its adjacent lakes. Hundreds of hunters who put in at the head of Moosehead, and make the West branch trip by canoe, come out here, and bring their game with them. Study of the map, and of the fishing section of this book, will show the waters to be reached from Norcross. The deer hunting is first class around them all. The country adjacent to the Jo Mary lakes, Nahmakanta and the lakes near it, the West branch to and beyond Sourdnamunk stream, the ponds to the south of Katahdin, and Millinocket lake, as well as around the lower West branch lakes, Pemadumcook and Ambajesus, is all hunted from Norcross. Moose are found in this country in considerable numbers, though perhaps not quite so plentifully as to the west and north of Katahdin, in country reached from the head of Moosehead lake, from Patten, and from the Ashland branch.



By this general outline of the hunting sections reached from the B. & A. it will be seen, first, that deer are to be had anywhere along the line above Brownville (and even below there the hunting is not bad); while moose hunting is first class in various places, namely: All around Moosehead, and especially in the country lying east and north of it, reached





from Lily bay, Spencer bay, and Northeast carry; in all the large territory lying between Moosehead on the west and the railroad at Norcross and vicinity on the east; all around Mt. Katahdin, reached from Norcross, Grindstone, Stacyville, Sherman, Patten, and intermediate points; along the upper East branch of the Penobscot, and the Sebois, reached from Patten; along the upper waters of the Aroostook, and its tributaries, reached from Masardis and Oxbow; and in the country west of Ashland, around Fish and Big Machias lakes, their tributary ponds and streams, among the Aroostook mountains, and their outlying foothills.

In a book of this size and character it is not practicable to specify the many places where moose runs are found, as few of these places show on the map. They may be referred to in a general way, and when the prospective hunter for moose has made up his mind as to the territory he wishes to visit, he may rely on his guide for the details of the hunt, and the selection of ground to be worked over.

Of the moose territory in the north of Maine it may be said that Mt. Katahdin is its center, while its western limit is marked by the border of the state, west of Moosehead; its eastern limit by the main line of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad; its southern limit by the Moosehead lake division of the B. & A., and its northern by a line drawn westward from Caribou.

There are moose in all parts of the region thus bounded, they being more plentiful in some parts than others. The moose loves the deep forest. He ranges a great deal in the fall, and comes as far south as the Moosehead lake division of the Bangor & Aroostook road, which he crosses; but his home, where he winters in greater numbers than anywhere else, is in the wilds south, west and north of Katahdin. Other good moose country, reached from either Katahdin Iron Works, Roach ponds, (east of lower Moosehead,) or westward from Norcross, is the region lying between Katahdin Iron Works on the south and the West branch of the Penobscot on the north. A line drawn on the map from Norcross due west to Moosehead, at Lily bay, traverses the center of this region. Many good moose are brought out of here every year. Other excellent moose country lies directly east of Moosehead lake, from Lily bay to the head of the lake. At Lily bay last year a moose was brought down in the field near the hotel. Near Spencer bay several large bulls were killed in 1899. The country east from Spencer bay, along the Roach river and its tributaries, is also favored by hunters of the

Haunts
of the
Moose.

moose. Some fine specimens were secured last year on Lazy Tom brook, in this locality. The animals come down from the north here on both sides of Lobster lake, from far above Chesuncook, and after getting to the Roach ponds strike off southeastward into the region previously mentioned, lying east of Moosehead and west of Norcross. Scores of them yard here all winter.

North of Moosehead, around Chesuncook, Chamberlain, Eagle, Caucomgomoc and Allagash lakes, are dozens of bogs and streams where the moose are always at home. Any hunter who goes to Greenville and thence up Moosehead, taking with him a guide from Greenville, Kineo or Northeast carry, can hardly fail to come up with many moose in this region in the course of a two weeks' hunt. Another first-class moose country is eastward from Chesuncook, past Harrington lake, to Sourdnaunk. The geography of this country is described in the itinerary of the West branch and Allagash canoe trips, in the fishing section of this book, and in the itineraries of the East branch, St. John river, and Caucomgomoc and Allagash lake trips in this chapter. Hunting in this region means canoeing also, while on the other side of the wilderness, reached from the main line of the B. & A., it does not, necessarily. The hunting regions reached from Patten, on the Sebois and East branch, and at Telos and Sourdnaunk lakes, and

How To Reach Good Moose Country.



Trout brook, are all reached by buckboard. At Ashland and Patten, as well as at Masardis, a business is made of catering to the wants of the hunter of big game, both in the matter of transportation and supplies, while the guides here devote their best efforts to big game hunting. From Masardis the Oxbow country, westward along the headwaters of the Aroostook, one of the finest moose regions in Maine, is reached by team for the first 10 miles from the railroad, to Oxbow, and thence by canoe, as described in the fishing section of this book.

In presenting data concerning the hunting regions in B. & A. territory, it is the purpose of the company not to overdraw the facts concerning the kind and quality of hunting in the various locations mentioned, and to give as straightforward an account of the country as possible, without unduly favoring any given locality. The game record of the road for the past few years will show from which stations the largest amount of game has been shipped. In studying it the reader should bear in mind that some stations are depots for shipping from a large tributary country, while others draw only from territory immediately contiguous. Ashland and Masardis draw from extended territory, on Aroostook, Big Machias and Fish rivers, while Patten draws from as far off as Sourdnaunk lake, a famous hunting ground, which is 55 miles to the west, and from all intermediate points. Staceyville is the shipping point for the Katahdin country reached by the East branch ferry and ford, and up the Wissataquoik, and above there; Grindstone is the place of debarkation at the end of the East branch canoe trip, and while only a lone station



" WHO HATH SMELLED WOOD-SMOKE AT TWILIGHT " ?
(SUPPER AT A LEAN-TO.)

in the wilderness, without any town near, it has a long game record in consequence; Norcross is the shipping point for the whole lower West branch; South Twin, below Norcross, also ships West branch game; the stations below here, including Ingalls siding, West Seboois, and Schoodic, ship largely their own game; while Greenville has the largest tributary country of all the stations represented in its shipments, game from Moosehead and about

Game Shipments on the B. & A.

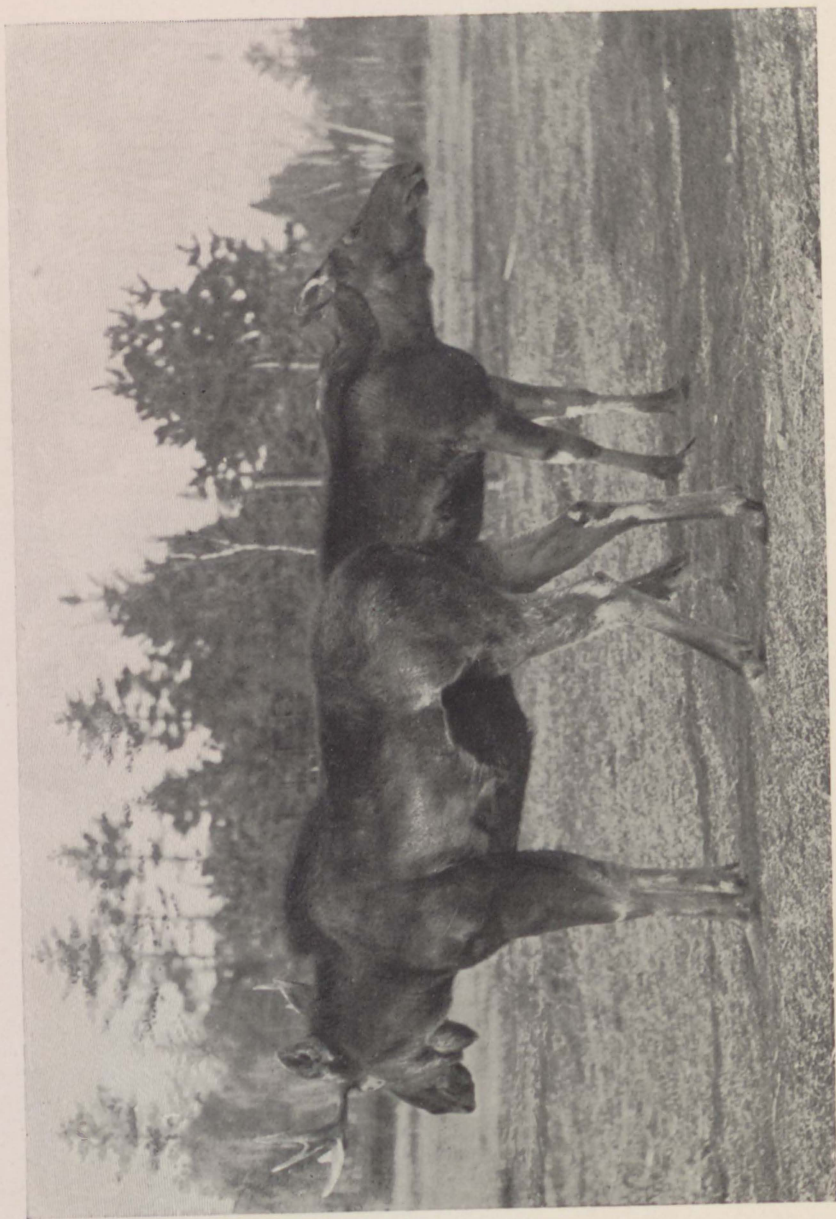
2,000 square miles of adjacent country passing through the town.



To get a deer in B. & A. territory is easy enough, and any man with a week or two to spare can go into the woods with a feeling of reasonable certainty that he will come out with game. Moose hunting is necessarily a harder sport, calling for much greater exertion and care than deer hunting. While the moose in Maine are not diminishing in numbers, according to the best of authority, the old bulls, whose horns are coveted by the hunter, are hard to approach. The best of moose guides sometimes fail to get up with a bull after tracking him for hours. Sometimes several days of preparation and searching for signs is necessary before the hunt actually begins, that is, the still hunting, or tracking of the moose.

There are no better big game hunters in the world than the guides along the Bangor & Aroostook railroad. They know not only the habits of the animals they hunt, but they are as familiar with the woods as with their own dooryards. They live in the woods most of the time. The forest appeals to them as the sea does to a sailor. They explore it for lumber, trap fur-bearing animals in it, gather spruce gum in it, lumber in it, until they know its every feature. These men of the forest are always studying the ways of the great animals inhabiting the north woods. They know the runways, or ranges, of the bull moose, and at what time the animals may be expected at a certain place. They know how the big fellows must be approached, and when the supreme moment arrives for the hunter to send his bullet home the guide gives the sign with confidence that the 1,200 pounds of game will be brought down by the little pellet of steel and lead in the barrel of the sportsman's rifle.





BULL AND COW MOOSE.
(Photo from life.)



There are times when, after hours of tracking, the hunter fails to bring down his moose. Then the guide, with the philosophy born of years and experience of the uncertainty of the chase, says little, fills his pipe, and gives the thing up for the day. If alarmed or wounded a moose will run many miles before stopping.

The picturesque and nerve-trying method of moose hunting by attracting the bull with the simulated call of the cow, made through a birch bark horn, cannot be practised much in Maine under the existing game laws. The best time for calling the moose is in the first part of October, when the weather is still warm, and the rutting season is at its height. Generally after the 15th of October, when the open season on moose begins, not much success can be attained by call-

**Regarding
Moose
Calling.**

ing, unless the season be late, and the weather mild. Then a few days of calling may be counted on, though the sport will not prove as satisfactory as it did when the law allowed moose hunting from October 1st.

Many of the guides in B. & A. territory can imitate the weird, searching call of the cow moose so perfectly that the wildest old bull is deceived, and will be drawn to the source of the sound, grunting responsively as he comes on. With proper weather conditions there is still a possibility of getting a shot at a bull by calling, but on the whole this method of hunting may be said to have passed with the making of the present law.

Though this fascinating method of hunting the moose no longer figures in the hunter's plans, there is no reason for failure to get a moose, by the harder, though more legitimate method of still hunting, either by locating a runway and waiting for the game to pass, or tracking in a bog or swamp, or on light snow.

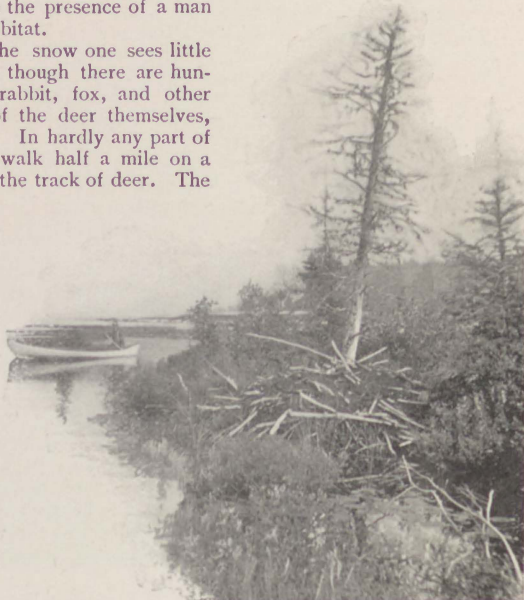
With the coming of the first snow begins the best still hunting of the year for big game in Maine. When the ground is bare it is hard work to track either deer or moose. As soon as the snow begins to fall every step taken by game is shown. If the sportsman is skilled enough to follow silently the tracks made in the new snow he will get his deer or moose. If he is unskilled in the art of still hunting he will not. The animal may go for some miles through the thickest part of the woods round about, passing over boggy places, through dense growth of small trees and bushes, over fallen trees, through cedar swamps, everywhere, in fact, but where the hunter would like to have him go, that is, in the more open places. Follow the track he must if he would get the deer, and to follow it noiselessly is an art one does not acquire in a day. The snapping of a twig, the breaking of a



dry branch under the snow, a cough or sneeze, any unusual noise, will send the fleet-footed deer or moose off at his best pace, and the hunt for that particular animal is necessarily off.

Still hunting as practised in Maine calls for the best traits of the sportsman. Patience and endurance must be his, for though the game is plenty enough to suit the most exacting, nature has endowed it with senses more acute than man's with which to care for itself. Superior sight, smell and hearing are on the side of the animal. So too are ways of getting through the forest. A deer or moose will pass silently through underbrush or blown down trees (known locally as "blowdowns"), where a man, in making the same passage, would crash along with a noise that to him sounds like that of a heavy freight train. To add to the hunter's feeling that he is the noisiest living thing in the forest, the intense stillness of the woods makes all sound appear louder than it really is. On still, frosty days, when there is no wind to stir the trees, the very silence is noisy. It roars in the ears like the sound of the sea in a shell. It appears at times to sound like the rushing of water down a rocky stream bed. And yet it is but silence, working on the sense of hearing strained to catch sound of game moving in the thickets. One is reminded by it of the remark of Thoreau, that "generally speaking a howling wilderness does not howl; it is the imagination of the traveler that does the howling." In such an intense stillness as that of the forest on a still and frosty morning, at dawn, the sound of the ear-splitting snarl of a Canada lynx near at hand does not tend to settle the nerves; yet this is a sound not infrequently heard in the Maine woods when one is waiting breathlessly for a deer to appear within gunshot. The lynx may have no intention of assailing the hunter, but he does not take kindly to the presence of a man with a gun in his forest habitat.

When out for deer on the snow one sees little in the way of animal life, though there are hundreds of tracks, of the rabbit, fox, and other small animals, as well as of the deer themselves, in most hunting localities. In hardly any part of the Maine woods can one walk half a mile on a fresh snow without seeing the track of deer. The hunter ordinarily may pick the track of a good buck, if he is particular about getting a set of horns, and follow it to the exclusion of the others. The chances are that the buck will not travel more than five or six miles. He may have been feeding at night, and undoubtedly went at daylight to some stream or pond to drink. His ranging is generally over for the morning by nine or 10 o'clock, after



BEAVER HOUSE, NEAR
MUNSUNGAN LAKE.



BUCK AND DOES.
(Photo from life at Kineo.)

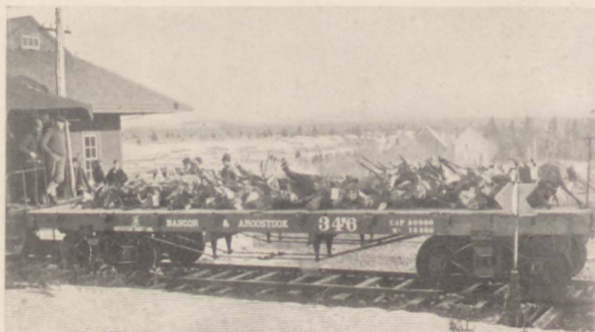
which he remains quiet in some thicket with a doe, perhaps, or with a herd, until mid-afternoon, when he begins to move again. Deer feed in the early morning and late afternoon, and at that time they are most easily shot. In many places hunters who are so fortunate as to arrive with the first snow take their legal limit of deer in the first day or two of hunting.

Patience
the price
of Venison.

One Boston sportsman who came to Bangor & Aroostook territory in 1899, and arrived with the first snow, which fell on Nov. 12th, had the good fortune to shoot two fine bucks in less than 40 minutes after leaving camp, and that before breakfast! This is not the regular thing for the hunter to expect, even on the first snow; for many times luck is not with him, and several days may elapse before he can get a good shot, even though he track a score of deer. Patience will reward him in the end, however, if he is a fair shot, and the chances are a hundred to one in favor of his taking home at least one good buck as a result of his two weeks' or three weeks' stay in the woods.



In the matter of equipment the sportsman conforms to no rule of usage. Each hunter follows his own ideas, to a certain extent. His gun he always selects without reference to the ideas of others, and is assured that it is the best. If it be a .30-.30 he feels that all other sizes are wrong. The same is true of him who has the .45-.70, or some other large calibre. The sportsman will find after getting to Maine that the people he meets in the woods are divided into two factions on the gun question, one believing no weapon equals the .30-.30, the other believing it is not satisfactory, and that the arm used in killing deer or moose should be larger. Many of the guides use heavy weapons, while others have the .30-.30 gun. The argument of lightness is in favor of the latter gun, and when a man carries a gun all day through the woods a pound or two lightening of weight tells. However, it is "chacun



GAME BY THE CARLOAD — PATTEN.

à son bon gout," in the woods as elsewhere, and every hunter is likely to follow his own ideas without reference to any advice that might be offered him.

Clothing is an important item if one is going into the woods for a serious trip of hunting, especially late in the fall. Hunting "costumes" should be avoided, as they generally have in them some fabric, or article of wear, unsuited to still hunting. Woolens are the best fabric for the woods. Soft rough woolen goods coat and trousers, a sweater or a knitted jacket underneath the coat, woolen leggings, such as may be obtained at any supply store in B. & A. territory, and are characteristic of the country; moccasins or lumbermen's short rubber overshoes, known as "overs," complete the hunter's apparel, along with a woolen cap, and a flannel shirt, woolen socks and underwear. Nothing like duck should be worn, as it is noisy. Corduroy, although much worn by hunters from

outside the state, is never worn by guides or native hunters. It is heavy, especially so when wet, is easily wet through, and is noisier than woolen cloth. Rubber boots are also to be left out in preparing a hunting outfit. While a long-topped rubber boot is good for a fisherman, it is worse than useless to the man who would do still hunting. The scratching of a twig on the top of a rubber boot will startle a deer as quickly as a locomotive's whistling. The



MOOSE MEAT.

"over," which is worn by most of the guides, and shares a place with the moccasin, comes only to the ankle, and presents little or no surface on which twigs may rasp and make a noise. With the legs and feet encased in two or three pairs of woolen stockings, and over them a pair of Aroostook knit leggings, perhaps from the needles of some Acadian housewife in the Madawaska district, and a new pair of overs on his feet, the sportsman is ready to track a deer all day through snow and swamps without fear of coming in at night with wet feet. Moccasins do not keep the dampness out absolutely, but being made of leather having an oil tan, known locally as "Indian tan," they turn the water readily.

They have one advantage over the rubber "over," that of being softer,



BRINGING OUT DEER.

What to
Wear
A-hunting.

and therefore more nearly noiseless. A guide or sportsman wearing moccasins may make his way over the ground as noiselessly as an Indian, after a little practice in selecting his steps. If in a light snow he chances to step on a twig, the thinness of his foot covering warns him of its presence, and he can lighten his weight enough to prevent breaking the twig.

As the breaking of a twig in still hunting may cost a sportsman his deer, it is essential that the details of footwear should be carefully looked to. Generally speaking, none of the hunting boots used in other states are of value in Maine, where, owing to the laws governing the hunting of deer, still hunting is the chief reliance of the sportsman. These boots, while excellent articles of foot covering, are generally made with stiff soles, and are of little value in making one's way noiselessly through the woods. A modification of them, however, in the form of a "shoepack," or moccasin with a shoe top and extra sole, but no heel, is often worn in Maine.

**Avoid
Much
Baggage.**

In making a list of his outfit the hunter should leave out everything he does not actually need. A large pack in the woods is a sign of an amateur hunter. Old clothes are always better than new. The only baggage one need bring is a small valise containing the clothes to be worn in the woods. The suit worn when



TRAIN TIME AT A FOREST STATION, B. & A. R. R.

traveling, along with other effects, may be left at the hotel, where it will be properly cared for.

Few hunters for big game carry a shotgun in Maine. There is excellent duck shooting on nearly all the lakes in the Maine woods, at certain seasons, but the birds are rarely gunned. Portage lake, for example, is alive with ducks, there being many acres of sedgy ground in its coves and along shore, where ducks love to congregate; but no gunners from outside the state go there. If wild rice for feed were sown in this and other Maine lakes the ducking in their waters would be the finest in the country. At present, however, duck shooting is little followed in northern Maine, owing, partly, to the presence of game that affords more exciting sport.

For the shooting of partridges a shotgun is not necessary, as in the forest the birds are not shy, and will sit on a limb even after being shot at three or four times. The native hunter or the guide who cannot take a partridge's head off with a rifle bullet the first try accounts himself a poor shot. The head is usually aimed at, as to hit the body with a bullet from a high power rifle means the spoiling of the bird's flesh for eating.

Revolvers are much carried by sportsmen, but are not needed. A pocket axe is a more useful article, and weighs no more than a good sized revolver.

No sportsman should neglect to take with him a good hunting knife. If he is not sure what kind would serve best for general use, and for dressing deer, he will do well to leave the buying of a knife until he gets to Maine, as the kinds carried here in the supply stores are perfectly adapted to local use, and are sold at prices somewhat below those charged in the cities.

A large quantity of ammunition need not be carried to the woods. Unless one wants to shoot at a mark, he will not use 20 shells in a two-weeks' stay. The shells he actually fires at game will aggregate less than 10, unless he is a specially bad shot. If more ammunition is needed after one reaches the woods it can be

Details
as to
Outfit.



RESULTS, AT ASHLAND.

obtained of the hotel or camp proprietor, or in any special size wanted by sending a mail order to Bangor.

Field glasses are an important part of the moose hunter's equipment, it will be found by experience. Not all hunters carry them, though they are advised by all who have hunted moose in Maine. They are extremely valuable in sighting a moose across a lake, or a piece of burnt land. The color of the moose is much the same as that of the trunks of "black growth" trees, and very often an animal is within shot without the hunter being able to detect him by the vision unassisted by glasses.

Another item in his equipment that the hunter will often find of value, is a small package of lint and bandages. Minor accidents are common in the woods. A knife cut, or the wound made by falling on a sharp knot on a log, is often extremely painful, and sometimes dangerous, if not properly cared for. Very



THE FOREST KING
IN LIFE AND DEATH.

few of the camps carry medicines, and the services of a doctor cannot be obtained when one is in the woods. It is suggested that a small manual on "First Aid to the Injured," such as may be secured from any accident insurance company, be carried in the same envelope with one's map.

Use of Compass and Map.

No hunter should think of going into the woods without a map, showing roads, carries, and streams in detail. This should be kept in an oiled silk envelope. A pocket compass should always be carried. Getting lost is the easiest thing one can do in the woods. When you lose your bearings have your map handy, consult it, and trust your compass. It is one of the first instincts of the man lost in the woods to doubt his compass, and serious trouble follows.

Matches are always necessary to the hunter, and should be carried in a water-tight receptacle. A small bottle is good if one has no water-tight match safe. If one becomes lost in the woods toward nightfall he can, with the aid of a pocket axe and matches, make himself comfortable until morning by building a lean-to and a fire.

There are no animals in the Maine woods which will molest a man, under ordinary conditions. Black bears are common, but they are anxious to avoid men. The lynx seldom attacks a man. Wolves are rarely seen in these days, and are cowardly. The cougar, or "Indian devil," is sometimes seen, but only rarely. He is a bad brute, but will not assume the offensive.



YOUNG BULL MOOSE,
CAUGHT IN DEEP SNOW, ASHLAND.

Camping is attracting more and more people to northern Maine as its pleasures become better known, and as the ease with which a month's camping trip can be accomplished is better understood. It is but a day from Boston to the depths of the forest.

One purpose of this book is to add to the information of those who have



A DOZEN BUCKS — IN THE
HEART OF B. & A. TERRITORY.

B. & A. territory, after seeing what pleasure is derived from camping out, become eager to try it, and after doing so become campers themselves, for a season as long as they have time. Living under canvas has many charms not easily understood unless one has been into the great north woods, while canoeing, and sleeping on beds of boughs in a lean-to are delights that cannot be esteemed too highly.

No reasonable amount of exposure to the weather in these latitudes seems to bring bad results. The man who at home must have his room heated, and three blankets on his bed, can sleep on a shakedown of boughs in a lean-to in the woods, and never mind the winds that play around him. With a camp fire at his feet, and his form wrapped in a blanket, he is protected from all ills, and sleeps like a child. Insomnia is a word seldom spoken in the Maine woods, and a condition rarely observed there.

In B. & A. territory the camping season begins in August, after the black fly has lived his short and active life and disappeared. Canoeists camp out earlier in the season, without serious discomfort from insect pests, if they exercise discretion in selecting camp sites. But if one is going with a party to pitch tents beside some lake for a fortnight's or month's stay, it is better to go in August, for various reasons, chief of which is that the fishing is better then than in July, and another is that the stay may be prolonged until after the first of September, when Nature puts on her richest robes in Maine, and the best camping weather of all the year is experienced — a season of warm, mellow days, and clear, crisp nights. At this season a host of men and women camp out in the Maine woods, or make long journeys by canoe on lakes and rivers. The Maine woods region in September is a golden and enchanted land.



A TROPHY — PATTEN.

not been to Maine to camp out, but would like to come.

Nothing is easier than to start on a camping trip in the Maine woods, and under ordinary circumstances nothing can be more delightful than such a trip. Summer camping is practised by an ever increasing number of both men and women. Guests at the hotels, sporting camps and boarding houses in

Pleasures
of
Camping
Out.

To camp out in Maine one does not need to make elaborate preparations before leaving home. Nothing need be brought but personal equipment. The guides, who must according to law accompany camping parties, supply canoes and cooking outfit. Tents and bedding may be hired or bought at any of the towns on the B. & A. system, and at various points on Moosehead lake. The supply stores in this territory carry everything campers need in the way of staple provisions, and many delicacies. No care need be taken in preparing for a trip. A good guide will look after all that for you, and get everything ready in advance for an immediate start when you arrive on the scene with your party.

Where to go Camping. Persons desiring to camp out in August and September in B. & A. territory should read the descriptions of the West branch and Allagash trips, given in the fishing section of this book, as well as the itinerary of the East branch trip, given



THE FOREST KING'S BIER —
SOURDNAHUNK LAKE.

herewith. The first two trips mentioned are as good for hunting as for fishing, and either could be made in September with comfort and pleasure, as could also the East branch trip, and a number of short trips, all beginning at Moosehead.

For the camper-out Moosehead is the most important place on the map of Maine. It is here he should plan to begin his month of life out-of-doors. It may be noted that there are few sporting camps, so called, around Moosehead, though there are various good hotels; therefore camping out is resorted to by



IN ASHLAND.

those wishing to "rough it" here. There are many points around the lake where ideal camp sites may be found. If one wishes to be near a settlement camp sites may be secured near any of the hotels around the lake. When camping near a hotel, and not building fires, campers are not required to hire guides. If going into the interior from Moosehead, it is necessary to have a guide. One or more can be secured at Greenville, Kineo or Northeast carry, and will remain with the party until the train is taken for home, and look after the camp impedi-
menta afterward.

**Law
Regarding
Guides.**

If one is desirous of taking a canoe trip, as well as camping out, he should read up on the trips here described, and make his choice according to the time to be taken, and the distance he desires to cover.

The trip down the West branch, described in the fishing chapter of this book, is good for from eight days to a fortnight.

The Allagash trip is longer, and should be given three weeks or a month. The East branch trip can be done in three weeks, or a fortnight if



TYPICAL SCENES IN THE GAME SEASON, B. & A. TERRITORY.

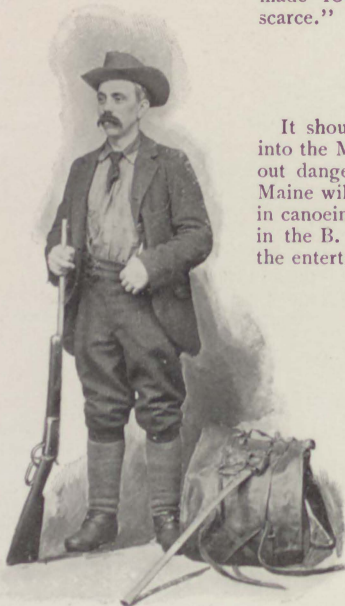


THE VILLAGE STREET, PATTEN.

necessary. It will be found, however, in making it, that temptation is ever present to dally by the way and enjoy the woods, so that a month had better be given it if possible.

Women in the Woods.

Deer and moose are seen everywhere when one is making a canoe trip in northern Maine. A prominent New York lawyer who made the Allagash trip in the summer of 1899 with his son wrote of it: "We saw as many as 83 deer in one day, while we were merely traveling, without going out early or staying till evening to look for them. In the same way we saw about 40 moose, four in one afternoon, not much after two o'clock. We were 18 days making the trip, and made 10 camps. Below Long lake game was scarce."



It should not be forgotten that women may go into the Maine woods, even to its very center, without danger of hardship; in fact the whole northern Maine wilderness is traversed every year by women, in canoeing parties, while nearly every sporting camp in the B. & A. territory makes special provision for the entertainment of women guests.

With the rod and rifle women here are showing themselves yearly more expert. The sporting camps at Mill-nocket lake, reached from Masardis and Oxbow, have a record of two moose killed by women. In the old days before close time was put on caribou, a woman brought down a fine caribou in northern Aroostook county. Deer, small game and birds are brought down by women also. Many of the frailer sex who visit northern Maine improve their shooting from year to year, and become almost as good shots as their

Short Canoe Trips.



Off
for the day

husbands, brothers or sweethearts. The beneficial effect of a stay in the woods to a woman's health cannot be overestimated. Many a woman who goes to the woods frail and delicate comes out strong and robust after a stay of a few weeks at a good sporting camp. The air of the woods is the greatest of vitalizing tonics. No other stimulant is needed. It quickens the blood, readjusts the nerves, increases the appetite, and induces such sleep when night comes that one marvels at the changes it works.



For the camper-out there are various good short trips near Moosehead. The longest is to Allagash lake, northwest of Chamberlain, about 55 miles from Northeast carry. This makes a good 10-days' trip, into a wild country. The way lies to the head of Chamberlain lake, and 10 miles up Allagash stream, which is fair canoeing, with falls about half way to Allagash lake, below a small pond.



Nobody at home

At Allagash one is impressed with the grandeur of the scenery.

The lake is surrounded by mountains, and contains islands. Along its shores are innumerable camping sites, where the lover of the woods might spend a whole summer and autumn with pleasure. In the mountains north of the lake, and only a short distance from the water, are some peculiar caves, which as yet have been visited by but few people. They extend into the bulk of the mountain several hundred feet, and contain irregularly shaped chambers, dark and damp, and inhabited by bats. The entrance is hardly larger



Return
to camp

than the opening of a bear's den, and might not be observed in the bushes were it not for a spotted trail leading to it from the lake. The caves were discovered a few years ago by a lumber explorer. Their depth has never been determined. They extend into the mountain with a sharp trend downward. Some of the chambers, or divisions, are not deep enough to admit of a man standing erect therein.

From Allagash lake the return southward may be made by the route followed in, by way of Chamberlain, down Allagash stream; or if the party does not mind three miles of portaging, to a forest pond and stream, the return can be made by way of Round pond and Caucomgomoc lake. The trail begins at the end of the southwest cove of Allagash lake, and extends along a range of hills three miles to Round pond, which is about a mile long. Here camp may be made for the night, and the canoe launched on the pond next day for a run down Round brook to

Allagash
and
Caucom-
gomoc.



THE FIRST SNOW:
IN A TOTE ROAD.

Caucomgomoc, four miles. The brook enters Caucomgomoc at the northeast end. There are good camp sites on this lake, and no limit to the game. The return is made by way of Chesuncook, down Caucomgomoc stream, which is about 12 miles long. The first three miles below the lake, known as "the Horserace," are rough, and ordinarily are carried around. Below the Horserace is plain sailing, with the exception of two small falls, which may be run with good water.

The excursion up Caucomgomoc stream is frequently taken by canoeists who want a week's trip from Moosehead. It is about 34 miles from Northeast carry to Caucomgomoc lake. A tote from Caucomgomoc of about three miles will bring one to Loon lake, lying south, where there is first-class hunting.

A shorter canoe trip from Northeast carry, that does not take one as far down the West branch as Chesuncook,



THE FIRST SNOW:
NORTHEAST CARRY.

is to Pine stream. This is a good three-days' or four-days' trip, although a week could be put in here to advantage. The West branch is followed to the outlet of Pine stream, about three miles above Chesuncook, on the right, where a sharp turn is made up the stream, in a southerly direction. Pine stream drains a basin lying between Lobster lake and Chesuncook, in which are many small ponds. The stream may be canoed to the two Pine ponds, near its source. This is a famous moose country.



Canoeists ambitious to take a long, hard trip sometimes go down the St. John from its source, which is reached by going up the West branch of the Penobscot from Seboomook, or Northwest carry, Moosehead, and up the North branch of the same river.

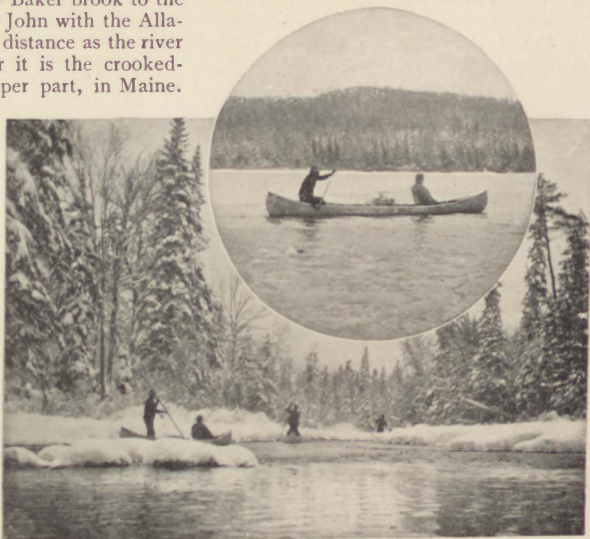
**The
St. John
Canoe
Trip.**

Above the dam on the West branch at Seboomook is dead water for nine miles, to a place called Gulliver's falls, which may be poled. There is a farm and sporting camps here. Above the falls is smooth water four miles to Big island, and above the island broken water 11 miles to Pittston farm. At Pittston farm the North branch comes in. The South branch also comes in here, and may be canoed when there is good water nearly to the Canada line.

Up the North branch the water is quick, coming over gravel beds, all the way to its source, Abacotnetic bog, about 20 miles. If the water is low nearly the whole of this distance must be waded. From the bog a portage of three miles must be made into Baker brook, one of the highest sources of the St. John river, which is more than 400 miles long. The water here runs north. Baker brook may be run, if the water is fair, to Baker lake, and thence the way is down the South branch of the St. John, to the main river. There are few carries on the St. John itself, but the water is quick and shallow in many places. It is 75 miles as the crow flies from Baker brook to the confluence of the St. John with the Allagash, and twice that distance as the river twists and turns, for it is the crookedest stream in its upper part, in Maine.

Not less than a month should be counted on to make the trip from Seboomook to and down the St. John, to Van Buren. The first two thirds of this trip is through an extremely wild country, teeming with big game.

Persons making this trip sometimes keep on down the St. John beyond Van Buren, and carrying around Grand



LAST DAYS OF OPEN WATER.



AFTER THE FREEZE-UP.

falls, make the run down the river to St. John city. It is easier, however, to end the trip at Van Buren and return through the Aroostook farming country by rail.



Beginning the East branch trip one follows the West branch route from Moosehead as far as Chesuncook, and camps the first day out, if a stop has

The East Branch Trip.

not been made en route, at the head of Chesuncook. From here the way lies north, across the head of Chesuncook to Umbazooksus stream, and up that stream, 10 miles or so, to Umbazooksus lake. About a mile from Chesuncook the Caucomgomoc stream, coming from Caucomgomoc lake, enters the Umbazooksus. This, like Umbazooksus stream and lake, is West branch water. The latter stream runs quietly for the first five or six miles from Chesuncook through marshes, but the remainder is quick water, and narrow. If there is a good pitch of water it can be poled; if not, it must be waded, and the canoe towed. The best part of half a day will be spent in reaching Umbazooksus lake. The lake is the head of West branch water to the northeast, as Caucomgomoc is to the northwest. It is about five miles long, and shallow some distance from shore. The shores are clothed in unbroken forest. The lake is entered from the stream at the south end, and the course to Mud pond carry is about north, up the east shore, about two miles. The carry to Mud pond is a mile and three quarters long. It is alternately rocky and swampy. A horse is kept there to haul canoes and baggage. The second night's camp may be made near this carry.

Mud pond is now East branch water, though nature made it a part of the Allagash supply, as was also Chamberlain lake, into which its waters flow, Allagash lake, tributary to Chamberlain, on the northwest, and Telos, on the south. More than half a century ago Penobscot lumber operators diverted the waters of these lakes to the East branch, by building a dam across the outlet of Chamberlain on



THE FIRST SNOW:
AN AROOSTOOK SPORTING CAMP.



A 300-POUNDER.
(BLACK BEAR.)

the north, and cutting a canal from Telos lake, on the south, into Webster lake, in the headwaters of the East branch, thus making the waters of Chamberlain and its tributary lakes fall south, instead of north.

The lumbermen's idea of thus changing the arrangement of nature was prompted, it appears, by an interpretation by the government of New Brunswick of a clause in the Ashburton treaty of 1842 relating to lumber cut on St. John waters, and driven down that river, which according to the treaty should, "when within the province of New Brunswick, be treated with as if it were the produce of said Province." The province government passed a law taxing lumber in the St. John, but making a rebate on all timber "from the crown lands." This angered the Penobscot operators, and they cut a big piece out of the heart of the pine lands tribu-

**In the
Mud Pond
Region.**

tary to the St. John by building their dam, and diverting the waters named.

The Mud pond neighborhood is also interesting as being along the line claimed as the northeastern boundary of the United States, by Great Britain, in the famous boundary dispute settled by the Ashburton treaty. The line passed between Umbazookskus lake and Mud pond. Thoreau, who got lost on the Mud pond carry when making his East branch trip in 1857, and wandered around several

hours in the mud and water of a swamp, humorously refers to this line, as follows: "I had thought to observe on this carry when we crossed the dividing line between the Penobscot and St. John, (Allagash), but as my feet had hardly been out of water the whole distance, and it was all level and stagnant, I began to despair of finding it. I remembered hearing a good deal about the 'highlands' dividing the waters of the Penobscot from those of the St. John, as well as the St. Lawrence, at the time of the northeast boundary dispute, and I observed by my map, that the line claimed by Great Britain as the boundary prior to 1842 passed between Umbazookskus lake and Mud pond, so that we had either crossed or were then on it. These, then, according to her interpretation

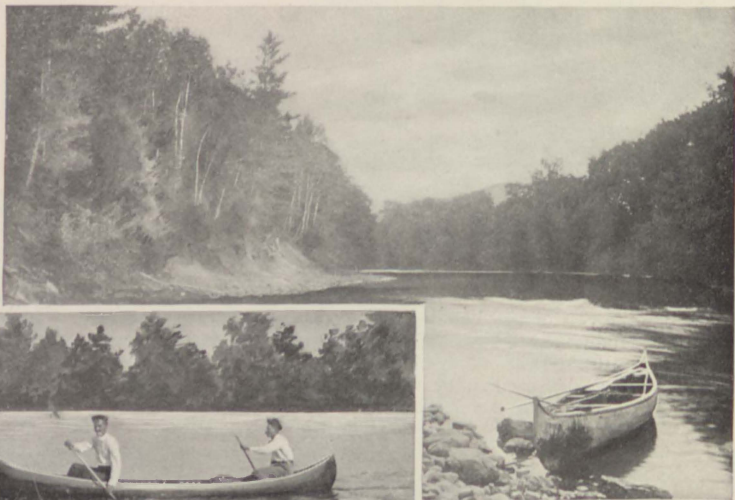


THREE DEAD ONES.

of the treaty of 1783, (the Paris treaty of peace), were the 'highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean.' Truly an interesting spot to stand on, — if that were it, — though you could not sit down there. I thought that if the commissioners themselves, and the king of Holland with them, had spent a few days here, with their packs upon their backs, they would have had an interesting time, and perhaps it would have modified their views of the question somewhat. The king of Holland would have been in his element.”*

Wild life on the Lakes.

It is about a mile across Mud pond, and another mile down Mud stream, which may be run, to Chamberlain. Chamberlain is a noble lake, 12 miles long, containing several islands. There are clearings on the east side, where there is a farm, and a little settlement at the dam. There are many good camping places



ON THE EAST BRANCH.

along shore, and if time is plenty a tarry here will be profitable. Sights and sounds of the wilderness are there observed to perfection. Many wild birds are seen, ducks, and their kind;

eagles, hawks, blue herons, bitterns, and loons. The cry of the loon at night is most interesting, as all woodsmen know. Nothing more weird and uncanny can be imagined. The bird has a laugh like an evil thing, and also a cry, like the wail of a wandering spirit. Thoreau describes the cry of the loon as a “long-drawn call, as it were, something singularly human . . . hoo-hoo-boooo, like the halloing of a man in a very high key.”

One is surprised in this country at the plentitude of waterways. Every lake

* A brief summary of the points in the northeast boundary dispute will be found at the end of this chapter.



MORNING ON SOURDNAHUNK LAKE.



EAST BRANCH AT GRINDSTONE.



ON THE AROOSTOOK RIVER.

and stream seems to lead to another that may belong to another group. At Chamberlain one is on the roof of the Maine lake country, the flat roof, as it were, 1,100 feet above tide water, and only the map will show to what family a lake or stream belongs. Personal observation, uncorroborated, counts for very little in this country.

Passing out at the south end of Chamberlain lake, one enters the thoroughfare connecting the lake with Telos. It is about three miles from lake to lake, the thoroughfare being wide and sluggish, and opening in the middle to a lake, called Telosmis, which is more than a mile long. Telos is an irregular crescent in shape, with two large coves on the north side, and is between four and five miles long. It is nearly eight miles from the foot of Chamberlain to the foot of Telos. Here, if one has camped near Mud pond carry the night before, it will be time to camp again. There are sporting camps at Telos, and if one cares to hold up here for a few days some prime shooting may be had. This is also a famous region for trout and togue in season.

A side trip may be made from Telos to Sourdnahunk, about six miles south, by a tote road. There is no point on this or any other canoe route from which Sourdnahunk may be reached by so short a trip, and unless time lacks a walk to the lake is well worth while; or if one cares to take in canoes a horse to haul them can be had at Telos. The way is through the virgin forest.

The canal between Telos and Webster, which is a mile

Telos
and
Webster
Lakes.

long, is narrow, and the water swift. It can be run with a good pitch of water, but is often nearly dry. Webster lake is about three miles long, and at its outlet the roughest 10 miles of water on the East branch trip begins. Webster stream brawls down from the lake to the East branch through rocky cuts and chasms, over ledges and boulders, in a succession of low and swift falls, swirling eddies and stretches of "strong" water, its descent culminating in Grand falls, with a pitch of 50 feet, near the East branch. There are places on the stream where a canoe can be put in and run for a mile or so, but unless looking for adventure it is better to hire a tote wagon at Telos to haul the canoes and baggage all the way from

**Telos to
the East
Branch.**

Telos to a point above Grand falls, where the stream can be crossed and a portage made over Indian carry, three quarters of a mile, into the East branch.

The scenery along Webster stream is wild and impressive, there being massive rock formations on both sides. Some of the cliffs are several hundred feet high. At the carry it is well to camp, and from here an excursion should be taken on foot down stream to Grand falls.

At the river end of Indian carry the East branch itself is first met. It is but a mile and a half to Second lake, the river being narrow, with grassy banks, and having some sand and gravel bars, but plenty of water. The Telos road, which comes down the south side of Webster stream, passes close to the south edge of Second lake, and joins another road, from Trout brook, near the foot of the lake. This road passes near



SOURDNAUNK LAKE.



CAUCMOGMOC LAKE.

the head of Grand lake, next below Second, and goes on to Patten. Second lake is about four miles long, containing several small islands, its shore line being broken with finely wooded headlands, there being a considerable growth of red, or Norway, pine. To the south of the lake loom numerous blue mountains, with Katahdin towering beyond them.

If no stop is made at Second lake, Grand lake is easily reached the day of leaving Indian carry. The stream between Second and Grand lakes is about five miles long, and flows quietly between marshy, grassy banks, indented with numerous "poke-logans," or coves.

Grand lake is about four miles long, and is as beautiful a sheet of water as will be seen on the East branch trip. A number of large coves break its northern shore, and in several places around the lake are cliffs of considerable height. A grand view of the Katahdin range is had from it. A paddle of a mile and a half up Trout brook will take one to a farm, where sportsmen are entertained. The brook comes into the lake at the right of the stream coming from Second lake.

Down
the East
Branch.

It drains a large territory, running from the southwest, its source being near Sourdnhunk. This is a first-class hunting country, while the fishing in season is unexcelled. There are sporting camps on Grand lake, at the head of the lake, and at Deep cove, on the north side.

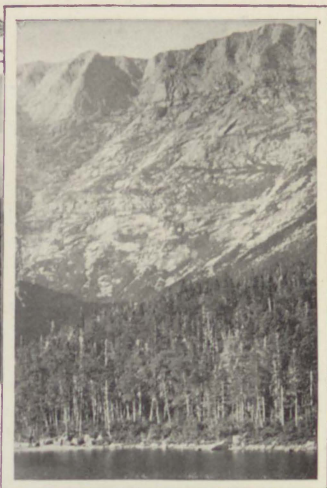
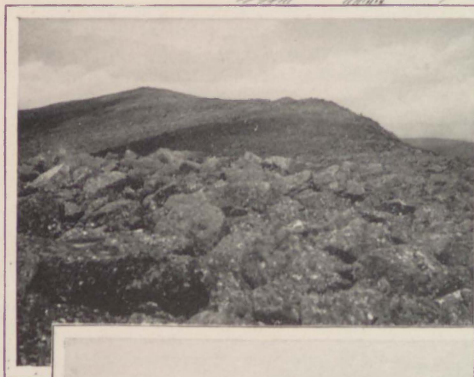
Grand lake is the last lake to be crossed on this trip. Ahead lies the main East branch. Below the outlet of Grand lake there is a mile of quick water that may be run. Then there are four miles of fairly "strong"



"FROM KATAHDIN . . . ONE CANNOT TELL
WHERE LAKES AND CLOUDS MEET."

water to Stair falls, the first of a series of pitches in this part of the river. Stair falls may be run, if there is a fair pitch of water. If not, carry, to the right, 40 rods. There is a spring near the foot of the carry. Below the falls the river runs through meadows two miles to Haskell rock pitch, which is better carried around, three quarters of a mile. Next come in quick succession Pond pitch, Grand pitch, Hulling Machine falls, and Bowlin falls, making in all what is known as the Grand falls of the East branch. They are about four miles long in all, with intervals of good water between. All had better be carried except Bowlin, which may be run. Study of the map will show the lay of the land in this rough part of the East branch better than description. Below Bowlin it is practically dead water for 15 miles to the confluence of the Wissataquoik and the East branch, with some islands in the stream, and occasional small rips.

If Grand lake has been left in the morning, camp may be made at night at a place called Monument line, about three miles above the confluence of the Sebois



KATAHDIN: THE SUMMIT; WALL OF
GREAT BASIN FROM CHIMNEY POND; ON THE TABLELAND.

river with the East branch. Next day a little side trip up the Sebois may be made. Good hunting will be found here. That night the ferry across the East branch, just above the Wissataquoik stream, may be reached. Here is clearing, and a first-class sporting camp. A stay of several days might be made in this neighborhood to advantage. The view of Katahdin, 16 miles to the west, is here superb. There is a famous spring at the house, and if one chooses to camp, sites in the clearing may be had for the asking. From the ferry there is a road along the Wissataquoik to Roebar's camp, 10 miles, and City camp, six miles beyond, on the north spur of Katahdin.

The last day of the East branch trip is employed in making the distance between the ferry and Grindstone, 14 miles. There are three strips of broken water on the way, Whetstone falls, Burnt land rips, and Grindstone falls. These can all be run with a good pitch of water; but with low water they are better carried, especially Whetstone.



HOULTON.

At Grindstone the afternoon down express may be taken, there being a through sleeper, and canoes can be shipped back to Greenville, the charge being nominal.

No traveler to B. & A. territory should fail to get a close view of Katahdin. Sportsmen making the ascent of the mountain are richly paid for their labor.

Katahdin, which is about a mile high, is nearly 10 miles long, lying in a north-easterly and southwesterly direction. It has a few spurs to the northeast and northwest, of which the largest are Traveler and Turner mountains, but as its huge bulk rises abruptly on the south side from the dead level of the lake country, it has the effect of being a lone peak.

**The
Ascent
of Mt.
Katahdin.**

In shape the mountain, as seen on the map of Maine, is not unlike a giant interrogation point upside down. Its northern part is a long, narrow, rock-strewn ridge, and its southern a crescent lying almost at right angles with the main ridge. Flanking the westerly horn of this crescent is a tableland, a plain surface a mile and a half long, and having an area of more than 500 acres. This is strewn with boulders and curiously shaped rocks, "raw materials of a planet dropped from an unseen quarry," to quote Thoreau. The west side of the tableland, and of the whole length of the mountain, is steep, rocky, and unscalable. On the south is a great cicatrice on the brow of the mountain made by a landslide in 1816, and known as the "slide," up which is a trail from the West branch. There is a cool spring near the top. On the east side of the Katahdin, in the hollow of the crescent, is the great basin, a massive amphitheater, like the crater of an extinct volcano, with wall-like sides of granite, having an altitude of 2,287 feet from the little pond that lies in the bottom. Katahdin's highest peak is in the center of the crescent, at the south curve of the mountain. Its altitude is 5,215 feet above sea level. About a third of a mile east of the main peak is a second, 20 feet lower. There are also three peaks on the north spur of



FORT FAIRFIELD.

the mountain, the highest being 4,700 feet above sea. On the east horn of the crescent are two peaks, one called "the chimney," and the other Pomola, for the Indian god of the mountain.

The view to be had from Katahdin's summit is beyond compare. On a clear day the vision extends until the shimmering waters, lying like jewels on the green carpet of the forest, blend into the sky line, and one cannot tell where lakes and clouds meet. One must watch his chance to get a clear day for the ascent, as the mountain is often enveloped in clouds while the plain is bathed in sunshine.

There are three ways of making the ascent of Katahdin: Up the Abol trail, and the slide, about nine miles, on the south side; up the north end, from the road along the Wissataquoik; and up the Appalachian trail, so called, past Katahdin lake, and into the great basin, the north lobe of which may be climbed to the ridge. The two latter trails begin at the ferry on the East branch. Two days should be allowed to make the ascent by either.

Northern
Maine
In
History.

For tourists who care neither for hunting, fishing nor canoeing, B. & A. territory offers a number of attractions. One of them is the Penobscot Indian village at Oldtown, 12 miles above Bangor, on an island in the Penobscot river. Though of pure Indian blood, being a remnant of the once powerful Abenaki tribe, a division of the Algonquins, the Penobscots are versed in all the ways of civilization. They speak pure English. Their sons and daughters have common school educations. The tribe is of the Catholic faith, showing the influence of the early missionaries. Among them are a number of good guides.

There are good bicycle roads and drives in the settled portions of the Aroostook county. A delightful bicycle tour could be taken from Bangor to the north border of the state. The military road, so called, from Bangor through Aroostook, is a turnpike built by the state in the early forties. It is 140 miles long from Bangor to Houlton, mostly through the woods. If bicyclists choose to go to Houlton by rail they can wheel from there, through the finest farming country in the east, to Presque Isle and Caribou, 60 miles, or take a trip to Ashland from Presque Isle, 23 miles, and from Ashland to Fort Kent, 40 miles, all the way over carriage roads. From Fort Kent there is a good road to Van Buren, 40 miles, through the Acadian settlements, and from Van Buren a good road to Caribou, 22 miles. If one is so inclined canoeing could be combined with the Aroostook bicycle trip at various points.

Historically the Bangor & Aroostook territory is highly interesting. The Penobscot river was the scene of many romantic episodes in the days of the early voyagers, and missionaries. The Spaniards, on their old maps, called the river "Rio Hermoso," or beautiful river. The Indian name, "Penobskeag," meant "place of rocks."

Maine, granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges by Charles I., April 3rd, 1639, and bought by the Massachusetts bay colony in 1677, was made a state March 15th, 1820. Aroostook county was incorporated in 1839, and enlarged in 1843, making it the largest county in Maine. The leading towns in Aroostook county date from the "Aroostook war," which grew out of misunderstandings over the northeastern boundary of the United States as defined in the Paris peace treaty of 1783. After the war of 1812 Great Britain claimed territory down to the 46th degree of latitude. Maine objected. In 1830 the dispute was left for settlement by agreement to the king of Holland as referee. He made a decision, on Jan. 10th, 1831, that the line should be run halfway between the conflicting lines. Maine refused to accept the decision. In 1840 there came a clash, when Sheriff Strickland of Bangor was sent to the Aroostook river to drive certain trespassers from New Brunswick from Maine timber lands. Maine appropriated \$800,000, and drafted 10,343 men for the "war." The governor of New Brunswick called out his

militia. Congress authorized the president to support the claims of Maine with an army of 50,000 men if necessary, and to raise \$10,000,000 to pay the bills. Gen. Winfield Scott was sent to Maine with his staff. He held a conference with the governor of New Brunswick, and arranged for high negotiations. In 1842 a treaty, drawn by Daniel Webster, secretary of state, and Lord Ashburton, British minister at Washington, was accepted, which defined the border as it stands to-day.



A HOTEL COACH.

Amateur photographers find B. & A. territory a rich field for their efforts. Amateurs securing striking pictures in this territory, and wishing to offer them for publication, are invited to send prints to George M. Houghton, general passenger and ticket agent, Bangor, by whom their receipt will be acknowledged.

Before going to the north woods lay in a small stock of good books to take with you. First let there be Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler." It was written before white men had penetrated what is now known as the Maine woods — except perhaps a few of the earlier French missionaries — but nothing better about fish and fishing, nor anything also containing more wholesome philosophy of a quaint kind, has ever been written. Read also "The Maine Woods," by Henry David Thoreau. It describes in the purest English the great naturalist's three trips to northern Maine: to Katahdin in 1846, to Chesuncook in 1853, and down the East branch of the Penobscot in 1857. If you are fond of canoeing read John Boyle O'Reilly's canoeing sketches, found in a volume entitled "Athletics and Manly Sport." A pocket volume that will instruct, and brighten many an hour as well, is "Woodcraft," by "Nessmuk" (the late George W. Spears). The fruit of many years' experience, and much mother wit, are preserved within its pages. For reading in the camp nothing is better than Kipling's "Jungle Books," and Stevenson's "Travels."

What to
Read in
Camp.

But when going to the woods do not rely for companionship on books and men alone. Try and have ladies in your party. In these days of cheap and luxurious travel, and of the apotheosis of the short skirt, woman can go almost anywhere man can; and she is making her way in ever-increasing numbers into one of the most delightful of all places for summer rest and recreation, the great Maine woods.



GAME RECORD, BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD.

OPEN SEASON OF 1900. 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
Jemtland.....	1	3	....	1	3	....	4	4
Caribou.....	3	3	2	3	....	....	5	6
Presque Isle.....	....	....	5	1	....	....	5	1
Fort Fairfield.....	1	8	1	....	....	....	2	8
Easton.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Mars Hill and Blaine.....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1
Bridgewater.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Houlton.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....
Oakfield.....	7	....	1	....	1	....	9	....
Island Falls.....	5	....	5	1	2	....	12	1
Patten.....	164	18	147	14	11	....	322	32
Sherman.....	32	....	49	1	11	....	92	1
Stacyville.....	40	7	122	3	23	1	185	11
Grindstone.....	109	5	148	....	41	....	298	5
Millinocket.....	29	1	32	....	27	....	88	1
Norcross.....	106	8	128	4	25	....	259	12
Ingalls Siding.....	43	....	20	....	16	....	79	....
West Seboois.....	24	....	58	....	28	....	110	....
Schoodic.....	24	....	40	....	3	....	67	....
Brownville.....	7	....	7	....	3	....	17	....
Milo.....	7	....	9	....	3	....	19	....
Lagrange.....	1	....	11	1	4	....	16	1
Alton.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Ashland.....	75	7	32	5	4	....	111	12
Masardis.....	62	4	49	8	66	41	202	53
St. Croix.....	8	1	2	....	3	....	13	1
Lakewood.....	5	....	7	....	....	....	12	....
Weeksboro.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....
Smyrna Mills.....	3	....	6	....	....	....	9	....
Katahdin Iron Works.....	39	....	93	2	21	....	153	2
Brownville Junction.....	11	....	18	1	4	....	33	1
Monson.....	3	....	9	....	3	....	15	....
Greenville.....	470	16	470	18	227	21	1167	55
Shirley.....	7	....	17	....	5	1	29	1
Blanchard.....	10	....	16	....	3	....	29	....
Abbot Village.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Guilford.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
So. Sebec.....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....
Total game shipped.	1298	83	1516	63	540	64	3379	210
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

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.

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

To	From	Boston	Portland	Bangor	Oldtown
* Monson Junction	and return	13.80	9.40	3.55	3.30
" " Continuous passage	" "	13.50	.....	.....	.....
* Monson	" "	14.50	10.00	4.25	4.00
" " " "	" "	13.50	.....	.....	.....
* Blanchard	" "	14.30	9.90	3.90	3.65
" " " "	" "	13.50	.....	.....	.....
* Shirley	" "	14.50	10.50	4.25	4.00
" " " "	" "	13.50	.....	.....	.....
* Greenville	" "	14.50	10.50	4.50	4.25
" " " "	" "	13.50	.....	.....	.....
Lily Bay	" "	14.00	12.00	6.00	5.75
Roach River	" "	16.00	14.00	8.00	7.75
Mount Kineo House	" "	15.00	12.00	6.00	5.75
" " " "	" "	13.50	.....	.....	.....
* Moosehead	" "	15.25	11.25	5.25	5.00
" " " "	" "	14.25	.....	.....	.....
* Jackman	" "	17.20	13.20	7.20	6.95
" " " "	" "	16.20	.....	.....	.....
* Holeb	" "	18.00	14.00	8.00	7.75
" " " "	" "	16.20	.....	.....	.....
* 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 Seboois	" "	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
* Oakfield	" "	15.85	12.85	6.75	6.50
* Ludlow	" "	15.85	12.85	.....	.....
* New Limerick	" "	15.85	12.85	.....	.....
* Houlton	" "	15.85	12.85	9.80	9.50
* Monticello	" "	17.50	14.50	.....	.....
* Bridgewater	" "	17.50	14.50	.....	.....
* Robinsons	" "	18.00	15.00	.....	.....
* Mars Hill & Blaine	" "	18.00	15.00	11.90	11.65
* Fort Fairfield	" "	18.25	15.60	12.50	12.25
* Presque Isle	" "	18.60	15.60	12.50	12.25
* Caribou	" "	18.60	15.60	12.50	12.25
* Limestone	" "	19.60	16.60	13.50	13.25
* New Sweden	" "	19.20	16.20	13.10	12.85
* Jemtland	" "	19.45	16.45	13.35	13.10
* Collins	" "	19.90	16.90	13.80	13.55
* Van Buren	" "	20.60	17.60	14.50	14.25

Tickets will be on sale June 1 to September 30, good for return passage until November 1, except tickets to points marked * which are good going May 1 to November 20, and good returning until November 30.

Tickets reading via steamer or stage lines will be good only during season of service.

Rates from Bangor and Oldtown are for tickets good 30 days from date, except that when sold May 1 to October 31, they will be limited to November 30.

GEO. M. HOUGHTON,
G. P. & T. A.

BANGOR, ME., Dec. 19, 1900.

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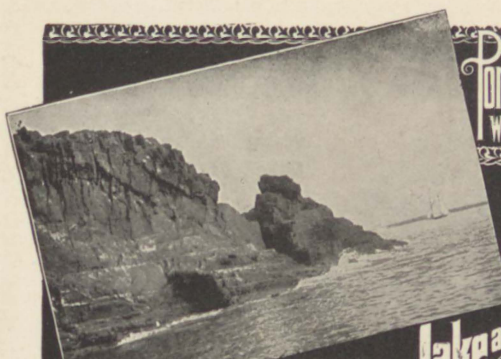
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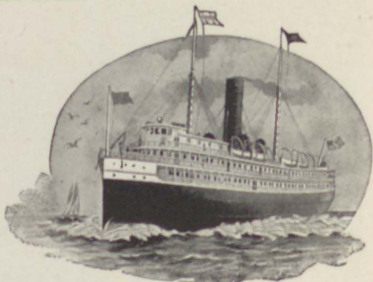
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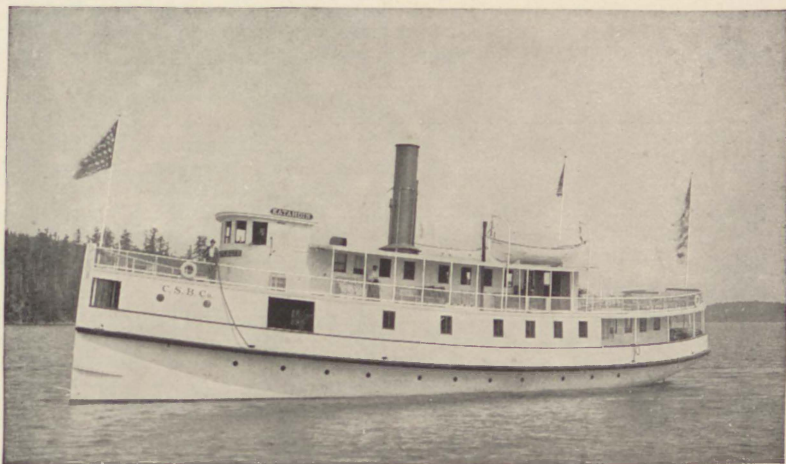


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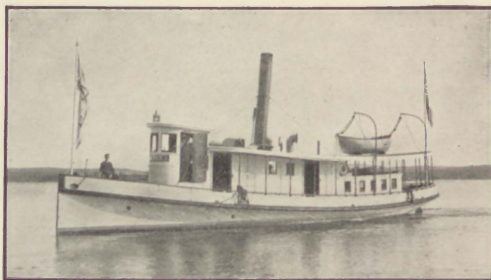
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Those who find the home camp too comfortable may go to the branch camps, or if they desire, farther into the woods, where they must rely on the lean-to for protection.

The section is famous for its deer. During the summer months they afford much entertainment for visitors, and amateur photographers may secure rare photographs.

The camps are easy of access by canoe, from the Canadian Pacific flag station, "Attean Landing," on shore of lake, barely half a mile from camp.

Superb canoeing through a wild and picturesque country, rare fishing and hunting, splendid accommodations and an excellent table, are what we promise.

The early spring fishing is a revelation. Square-tailed trout from one to three pounds in endless numbers. Summer fishing never fails. Write for names of patrons and circular.

AT BREEZY BLANCHARD.

Large farmhouse with camps connected for sportsmen and their families. Sixteen trout ponds within four miles of house. Spring water, pure mountain air. Hay fever unknown. Camp on Russell Mountain, 3,000 feet above sea. Boats on all neighboring ponds. Deer in abundance. Good moose hunting. *Rates for board but \$5 a week; or, \$1.00 per day.* Proprietor is a Registered Guide, familiar with all ponds and streams from Moosehead to Canada line.

Address M. S. TYLER, BLANCHARD, ME.

... CAMP LIFE IN BLANCHARD ...

Fine fishing. Plenty of large game. Farmhouse connected with camp. Ideal sportsmen's resort. Board, \$5 a week. Team to camp. Parties met. Write

KNAPP BROS., Blanchard, Me.

CAMPS TO LET.

Situated on Lake Juanita, reached from Abbot Village. Furnished with everything except provisions. Best of hunting and fishing. Rowboats on lake. Carriage road to camp door. Rent, \$1.00 a day. For further information write

H. C. ROBERTS, Abbot Village, Me.

BLANCHARD.

Good board; farmhouse. Room for families. Best of hunting and fishing. Rates, \$5 a week. M. F. French, Blanchard, Me.

The Norcross House.

Only hotel at Norcross, and the leading sportsmen's resort in the West Branch Lake country. An A 1 place to spend your vacation.

Situated near station overlooking North Twin Lake. Visited by more fishermen, canoeists, and hunters than any other hotel on the main line of the B. & A. Point of departure for points on West Branch, the Jo Mary Lakes, and the Katahdin lakes and streams. Steamers leave daily from wharf near hotel.

Guides and outfits supplied on order by mail or telegraph.



THE NORCROSS SUPPLY STORE.

Conducted in connection with hotel. All kinds of camp supplies, guns and fishing tackle, cooking outfits, bedding, moccasins, etc.

Inquiries concerning fishing or hunting regions of northern Maine cheerfully answered. Write for terms and circular.

F. A. FOWLER, *Proprietor*, Norcross, Me.

Hunters of Big Game or Anglers for Big Trout

before taking a trip should write

PETERSON & McKAY, Guides and Camp Owners, Ashland, Me.

String of fifteen camps for hunters and fishermen, on and near Big Machias Lake. Best of trout fishing in spring and summer; finest of hunting in the fall. Moose found without fail. Read about our region, and write C. C. Peterson, Ashland, for circulars and terms.

Sportsmen visiting Ashland will find solid comfort at **THE ASHLAND HOUSE**. Centrally located. Good table and beds. Rooms reserved on order by mail. Pleasant place for summer board. Rates moderate. Livery connected. Free coach to and from all trains.

NEVERS BROS., *Proprietors*.

BUCK HORN CAMPS, Jo Mary Lake.

BERT HAYNES, camp owner and registered guide, (P. O.) Norcross, Me., would like to hear from parties wishing to try hunting or fishing at famous Jo Mary. Knows this territory like a book. Also, experienced guide for hunting or fishing in West Branch and Katahdin territory. Write for terms. Special rates to summer boarders.

HUNTING—FISHING. STIMSON'S Camps at Umculcus Lake are in heart of best moose region in Maine. Deer and birds plenty. Good fishing. Eighteen miles on good wagon road from Smyrna Mills. Lake scenery. Good cooking. Spring beds. Rates, \$7 a week, \$1.50 a day. Address

FRED H. STIMSON, SMYRNA MILLS, ME.

GUIDE FOR MOOSE Moose hunters and camping parties guided in any part of Northern Maine. Highest references.

R. W. ADAMS, OXBOW, ME.



Scene at the Camps.



Sled Load of Moose Horns from Camps.

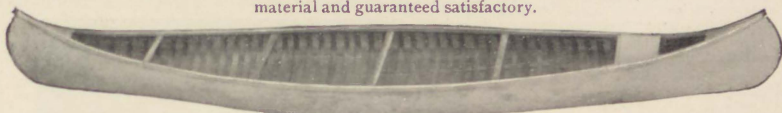
ATKINS' CAMPS, Reached from Masardis and Oxbow.

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.

CANOES. We offer a line of canvas-covered canoes that includes models for all-around canoeing and for the use of guides and sportsmen. Our workmen, both Indian and white, have had years of experience. All canoes are thoroughly built from best material and guaranteed satisfactory.



OUR GUIDES' CANOE is especially planned for hard service and sells at a fair price. Various grades. A full line of models.

OUR FACTORY IS AT THE HOME OF INDIAN CANOES, where they have been built and used for centuries. Free catalogue mailed upon request.

INDIAN OLD TOWN CANOE CO., 19 Shirley St., OLD TOWN, MAINE.



GRINDSTONE HOUSE

AT

Grindstone Station, B. & A. R. R.

Headquarters for parties going up and coming down the East Branch.

Deer and moose hunting, game in abundance.

Pickeral and trout fishing close at hand. Guides and canoes furnished at short notice. Groceries and supplies for canoeists. Arrangements made in advance of arrival for canoe parties. This is the only hotel at Grindstone.

H. T. HOLMES, Propr., Grindstone, Me.

DEBSCONEAG SPORTING CLUB AND CAMPS



HEADQUARTERS, DEBSCONEAG.

Situated at **First Debbsconeag Lake, 18 miles from Norcross Station on the B. & A.** (14 miles by steamer, 4 by canoe, via Pemadumcook and Ambajesus Lakes and the West Branch of the Penobscot). One of the largest and finest sporting establishments in the Maine woods. Everything new. Large club house, separate dining-room building, and several detached lodges, all of peeled logs, overlook the lake from a high, wooded ridge. Superb view of perfect wilderness scenery.

Two Score Lakes and Streams within easy distance of the Debbsconeag Club. Camps and canoes at neighboring ponds and lakes, and a corps of experienced guides always on hand.

**NO FINER FISHING AND
HUNTING COUNTRY IN
THE WORLD.**

The Debbsconeag Lakes are noted for their giant lake trout, while nearby ponds afford phenomenal fishing for speckled trout. No limit to the fish that can be taken here.

Debbsconeag is **but six miles from the foot of Mt. Katahdin**, the trip to the Abol trail being easily made by canoe. Its proximity to the mountain makes it **important as a health resort**, the air here being highly beneficial for throat and lung affections.

Membership in the Club costs but \$50. Members are entitled to choice of lodges and equipment, and have the advantage of shooting and fishing, at their convenience, in one of the wildest and best-stocked natural preserves in America. In the thousands of acres adjacent to the club there is not a single habitation.

Non-members may obtain accommodations at Debbsconeag on application.

Debbsconeag is equipped for the entertainment of family parties. The lodges have the best of spring beds and good clean bedding. Privacy is insured. The table is kept up to a high standard, and woods delicacies are served in season.

Debbsconeag is one of the sporting places in Maine destined to become famous.

**EVERY ONE WHO HAS
VISITED IT IS ENTHUSIAS-
TIC ABOUT IT.**



A LODGE BY THE LAKE.

Write for circulars and terms to **C. C. GARLAND**

DEBSCONEAG FISH AND GAME CLUB

(P. O.) DEBSCONEAG, PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

HUNT'S CAMPS, SOURDNAHUNK STREAM AND PONDS



One of Hunt's Sourdnahunk Camps.

(IN MT. KATAHDIN REGION).



Every sportsman going into Maine has heard of the famous Sourdnahunk Stream fishing waters. More than a score of fine trout ponds near the stream, some of them seldom, if ever, fished.

The Fisherman's Ideal Waters Are Here.

As a game country this stands equally high. Within the shadow of

Katahdin, it is the home of deer and moose.

Reached from Norcross by steamer to Amabajesus Falls, thence by canoe, one day's trip. Parties met by appointment at Norcross, and fully outfitted.

Write for dates, or telegraph

I. O. HUNT,

**PROPRIETOR,
AND LICENSED GUIDE,**

NORCROSS, ME.

SPRING BROOK CAMP, on East Branch. Reached from Grindstone, twenty-six miles by canoe, or from Stacyville by road. Parties met. Fishing or hunting. Address **CHARLES E. McDONALD, Registered Guide, SHERMAN, ME.**

CAMPS ON EAST BRANCH, sixteen miles from Stacyville; twenty-four miles from Grindstone. Parties met at railroad stations. Ample accommodation for twenty people. Good fishing near by; moose and deer in abundance. Address, **W. E. CUSHMAN, SHERMAN, ME.**

MATACAMON HUNTING CAMPS—on Grand Lake, East Branch of Penobscot, one day's time from Patten. Excellent trout fishing. The best of deer and moose hunting. Camps clean and comfortable. Parties met. Address, **P. E. YOUNG, SHERMAN MILLS, ME.**

SEBOIS LODGE—Seventeen miles from Patten, in a section where there are Trout for the angler, Deer and Moose for the Nimrod, Health and Enjoyment for all. For terms and references, write **C. A. WREN, SHERMAN MILLS, ME.**

WHERE IS MUNSUNGAN LAKE? It is in the heart of the great hunting and fishing country at head waters of the Aroostook. **CAMP WILKSBARA** is on its shore. Very best of fishing and hunting. Hunters score no failures. Parties met. Write **JOHN KEATING, Proprietor and Guide, OXBOW, ME.**

TELOS LAKE SPORTING CAMPS.

Trout and togue, deer and moose, bears, birds, and small game plenty. Very centre of Maine wilderness. Only six miles from Sourdnahunk. Grand scenery. Camps are neatly built. Private lodges; extra comfortable; open fireplaces. Table very best. **Rates, \$1.50 per day.**

Parties met at Patten by buckboard, or Northeast Carry by canoe (two days, in either way). Team on Webster stream carry for canoeists.



Supply Store at Mud Pond Carry, Chamberlain Lake.

Canoeists on Allagash or East Branch trips save time and labor by waiting until arriving here (after hardest carries are passed) before buying heavy supplies. Full line canned goods and groceries. Camps rented, with complete outfits, in different parts of Allagash region.

Address:

G. WM. COOPER, Patten, Me., to June 1.

During summer, **NORTHEAST CARRY, Moosehead Lake, Me.**

FISHING FISHING FISHING FISHING!

W. J. CURREN.

W. SCOTT KELLOGG.



Nineteen deer shown in this picture.

New Camps Building.

KELLOGG & CURREN, - - Patten, Maine.

None better in Maine than at

TROUT BROOK FARM,

in the upper East Branch country; most remote farm clearing in Maine woods; reached from Patten by buckboard. One mile from Grand and Second Lakes. Within five miles of seven trout ponds. Canoes on Trout Brook come almost to door. Good summer fishing. House is new, built of peeled logs; fitted for sportsmen; spring beds, etc.; table supplied with cream, eggs, butter, vegetables from 300-acre farm. Camps on Trout Brook Stream and Second Lake. Country just as good for hunting as fishing. Six moose killed by parties at our camp last fall. Come down! Write for circular and dates to



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**IF
YOU
WANT**

**{ Recreation,
Comfort,
Convenience,
Good Accommodations,
Good Board, Low Rates,**

Then write for particulars about

THE CROW'S NEST.

(On the Shore of Moosehead Lake.)

BIGNEY & ROWE, Proprietors,

- GREENVILLE, ME.

**A Lot of
BIG GAME**

The best sport in all the Maine
woods can be had

**A Lot of
BIG FISH**

AT PLEASANT RIVER CAMPS.

GEORGE I. BROWN & SON, (P. O.) Katahdin Iron Works, Me.

Moose and deer abound; fighting trout are plenty; and the whole territory is easy of access. Camp life here is ideal, with soft beds, splendid table service, delicious medicinal spring water, etc. Special apartments for ladies. Separate camps for families or parties. Send for illustrated booklet; it's pretty; it's free.



CAMP MOOSEHORNS.

(Half mile from B. & A. R. R., at Northwest Pond. Reached from Schoodic Station.)

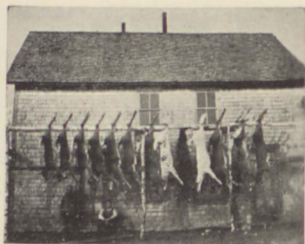
A cluster of new, well-lighted, comfortable camps,

IN THE MIDST OF GOOD HUNTING GROUNDS.

Plenty of deer, moose, and small game. Fishing all the year round. Guides, canoes, and equipment for tenting and camping furnished.

Those who want recreation and good sport will find them here. Family parties received. Table first class. Spring water. Good beds. Rates \$1 a day; special to families and parties. Address

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



Game at Echo Island Camp.

... ECHO ISLAND CAMP ...

SALMON STREAM LAKE.

A summer home in a charming country. Great hunting in virgin forest. Situated east of Grindstone, and reached from Sherman station. Parties met. Separate camps for ladies and for families. We set a fine table. Private ice house. Rates reasonable, and special for season or parties.

Camp on beautiful lake, with good bathing, fishing, and canoeing. Reliable guides. This is where you find the Maine woods unspoiled. Write for dates, etc.

**HENRY CANTNIER,
P. O. ADDRESS, - BENEDICTA, ME.**

GUIDE AT RAGGED LAKE.

Camps furnished free to parties guided. Boat and team to camp. (No walking.) Best of hunting and fishing in perfectly wild country.

For terms and references, address

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(NARROW GAUGE.)

From Monson Junction, on the Bangor and Aroostook R. R., to the town of Monson. Information given regarding desirable cottages to let on Lake Hebron.

W. L. ESTABROOK, Superintendent, Monson, Me.

NORTH BAY FARM, MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

Five miles north of Kineo, by carriage road or steamer. Good fishing and hunting. Superb view. Prices reasonable. Address **A. R. KELLEY, Registered Guide, KINEO, ME.**

The Lunksoos House, AN IDEAL CAMP, On the East Branch, at the Ferry.

Nearest large camp to Katahdin. Near the beautiful Wissataquoik, and fine trout ponds. Perfect canoeing. Deer and moose hunting. String of camps on Wissataquoik trail; only camps around north spur of Katahdin. Desirable family resort. Only 8 miles from R. R. at Stacyville by buckboard. Daily mail. Trains met. Guides, teams and saddle horses furnished. Send for illustrated circular.



L. B. ROGERS & SON, Stacyville or Patten.

SEBOOMOOK

**NEW SPORTING CAMP
ON THE SHORE OF
MOOSEHEAD.**

In great fishing and hunting region. Moose and deer plenty, and found near camp. Fishing for big trout unexcelled anywhere.

Fine view, comfortable quarters, good table, fine mineral spring near. But twenty minutes' paddle from steamboat landing, post office, and telephone. Parties met at steamer, and every want supplied. Guides, canoes, and outfits furnished. Guiding by experienced men.

Seboomook is at head of Moosehead, forty miles from Greenville.

Write for terms and dates to **C. E. LOUGEE (Registered Guide),**
(P. O.) SEBOOMOOK, MAINE.

GOOD FOOD FOR THE CAMP.

Meats of all kinds, fish and vegetables, canned goods, and general supplies for sportsmen will be found at the store of

BUCK & CLARK, GREENVILLE, MOOSEHEAD LAKE, ME.

LITTLE SPRING BROOK CAMPS.

Situated in the East Branch country. Best of deer and moose hunting. Trout fishing, both for size and number taken, the best in the State. Parties met.

ED. WHITEHOUSE, SHERMAN, ME.

FRANK G. CRAM, STACYVILLE, ME.

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Thirty-five years' practical experience. Gold Medalist, London. Formerly with Professor Ward, Rochester, New York. Durable and artistic work on Birds, Mammals, Fish, Game Heads, etc. Write, or send specimens by express (marked "perishable"). Inspect my showrooms.

CAMP GREENWOOD.

Near Chesuncook and Caribou Lakes. More than fifty deer and six moose killed in season of 1900. Address,

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KATAHDIN LAKE CAMPS.

This is where Mrs. H. E. Moore, of Boston, killed a fine bull moose and a large bear in October, 1900. Mr. G. J. Van Vechtin, of New York, who has been in the famous moose country of New Brunswick, says Katahdin Lake region excels any place he ever saw for moose.

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SPORTSMEN

remember! Registered Maine Guides' Sporting Camps and Hotel accommodations can be engaged in advance by applying to the **Sportsman's Information Bureau, 15 Cornhill, Boston.** Information free of charge to sportsmen.

CUMMINGS' CAMPS

SQUARE LAKE
Arroostook County, Me.

The only sporting camps on the chain of Fish River Lakes, extending over 60 miles.

Situated North of Caribou.
Consult map for location.

**THE HOME OF THE
LARGEST
SQUARE-TAILED
TROUT IN MAINE**

**LANDLOCKED SAL-
MON AND TOQUE**

found here in abundance.

The best Moose hunting in the
State. References given as to its
quality. Every hunter satisfied.



A HOME IN THE MAINE WOODS FOR THOSE SEEKING REST FROM BUSINESS CARES

Camps cosy and comfortable. Splendid view. Vegetable garden supplies table; milk from our own cows. Good cooking a feature. Air rarified; medicinal springs near by. An ideal family resort. Rates, \$2 a day; special rates for season and to parties and families.

Guests met at the Jemtland station, Van Buren Extension, B. & A. R. R., and conveyed to camp, the first 13 miles over a good turnpike road, to Cross Lake Inn (recently built for recreation of sporting parties or use in bad weather on way to Square Lake camps), thence 6 miles by water.

Daily mails at camps. Guides, canoes, and boats furnished sportsmen. For particulars, address

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We make a specialty of
mounting MOOSE and
DEER entire. ♡ ♡ ♡

Correct mounting of moose, deer, and caribou heads, also of birds and fish, guaranteed. We always have on hand a choice lot of Game Heads for sale. All work strictly moth-proof. Catalogue furnished on application.

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Camps on Cedar Lake , ,

THREE MILES FROM INGALLS SIDING.

Sportsmen wanting to get into good hunting and fishing regions quickly will find what they want here. Deer everywhere. Best of fishing. Comfortable quarters. Good food. Camps will be let to parties during the months of June, July, and August. Write for terms to

SMITH & KNOWLES, P. O., Norcross, Me.

Camps on Shore of Salmon Stream Lake.

Good scenery. Parties boarded at Farmhouse, if desired. Farm and Camp are situated on very high land, and there is a good view of the surrounding country. One of the finest possible views of Mt. Katahdin is to be had from here. Pure mountain air. No hay fever.

Hunting and fishing as good as in any part of the State. Boarders can see both deer and moose any day during the summer months. Camps reached from Sherman station. Good road. Parties met. Rate, \$1.00 per day. For further information write

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I. B. GARDNER & SONS.

Sportsmen's Supplies at Patten.

Everything used in camp and by sportsmen and fishermen carried in stock. Largest general store in this part of Maine. Guides and teams supplied. Wait until you get to Patten before buying your supplies for use in the best moose country in Maine.

Patten's game record for 1900: 322 Deer, 32 Moose.

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Mackintoshes, Camp Jackets, Rubber Boots,
Rain Coats, Rubber Blankets, Rubber Coats,
and Every Article made of Rubber
Suitable for CAMP LIFE

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ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS.

MARINE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND BOILERS, AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

DIGESTERS AND MACHINERY USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD PULP.

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GALENA COACH, CAR, AND ENGINE OILS ARE THE STANDARD
RAILWAY LUBRICANTS OF THE WORLD.

They are more economical and effective than any other railway lubricating oils to be had anywhere.

If you are not familiar with these facts, and are at all interested, please inquire of railway people.

For further particulars, write the Galena Oil Company.

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**Steel Buildings, Bridges and Viaducts, and
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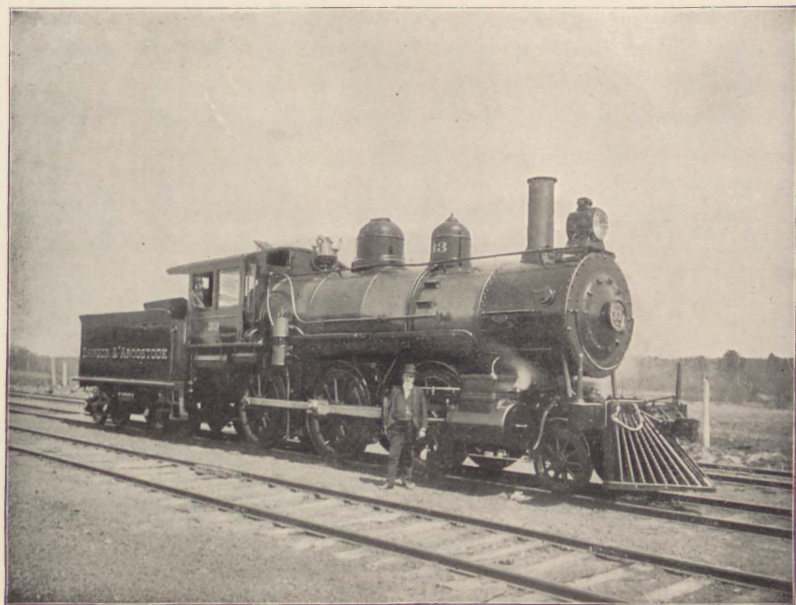
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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 119 BROADWAY.

Nintey-fifth Semi-annual Statement, January, 1901.

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

	PAR VALUE.	MARKET VALUE.
Cash in Banks		\$ 514,815.89
Real Estate		1,718,265.81
United States Bonds	\$1,600,000.00	2,058,000.00
State and City Bonds	675,000.00	683,500.00
Railroad Bonds	745,000.00	856,880.00
Water and Gas Bonds	148,000.00	144,700.00
Railroad Stocks	4,190,000.00	6,155,050.00
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks	185,000.00	440,250.00
Bonds and Mortgages, being 1st lien on Real Estate		160,400.00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand		249,375.00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents		608,932.29
Interest due and accrued on 1st January, 1901		47,664.54
		\$13,637,833.53

LIABILITIES:

Cash Capital	\$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,546,125.00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims	794,209.69
Net Surplus	5,297,498.84
	\$13,637,833.53
Surplus as regards policy holders	\$8,297,498.84

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Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, David H. McAlpin, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Dumont Clarke, James B. Van Woert.

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**THE LARGEST AND
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IN AMERICA.**

SPORTSMEN GOING TO THE WOODS will find at the Greenville Junction store (directly opposite the depot) the most complete and up-to-date stock of sporting goods kept by any establishment at Moosehead Lake, and all at city prices.

**Fishing Tackle, Rifles, Ammunition, Tents,
Canoes, Blankets, Moccasins,
Camp Utensils, Campers' Clothing,
and Groceries.**

CAMPING OUTFITS FOR RENT AS WELL AS FOR SALE.

SPORTSMEN ON RETURNING FROM THE WOODS can ship their trophies by express to the Greenville store or leave them at the main store in Boston as they pass through, feeling sure that their orders will receive the same careful attention if left at one store as at the other.

I do not claim to be the only taxidermist on the earth fit to mount moose or deer head, but I do claim to employ only the best class of labor to be procured, give thorough attention to every detail, and the largest business of its kind in America is the just result.

SPORTSMEN AND TOURISTS will find a few hours well spent by visiting the Greenville store and examining the fine stock of mounted **Heads, Birds, Fishes, Fur Rugs, and novelties**; also Indian goods and high-class souvenirs.



M. ABBOTT FRAZAR,

**93 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.
Greenville Junction, Maine.**



THE TRAVELERS

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, and HEALTH INSURANCE.

MORE THAN

\$42,000,000

HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO POLICY HOLDERS AT A LESS COST THAN BY ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

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POWDER.**

A full line of these metallic cartridges now manufactured. They never deteriorate. They have, by their superiority, revolutionized **RIFLE, PISTOL, and REVOLVER SHOOTING**. All the great matches have been won with them.

FOR GAME SHOOTING THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

PETERS SHOTGUN SHELLS For all kinds of powder. The latest triumph loaded with **King's Smokeless Powder**, **THE IDEAL**, for Field and Trap Shooting.

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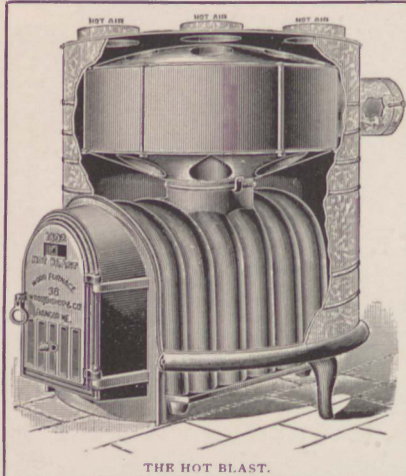
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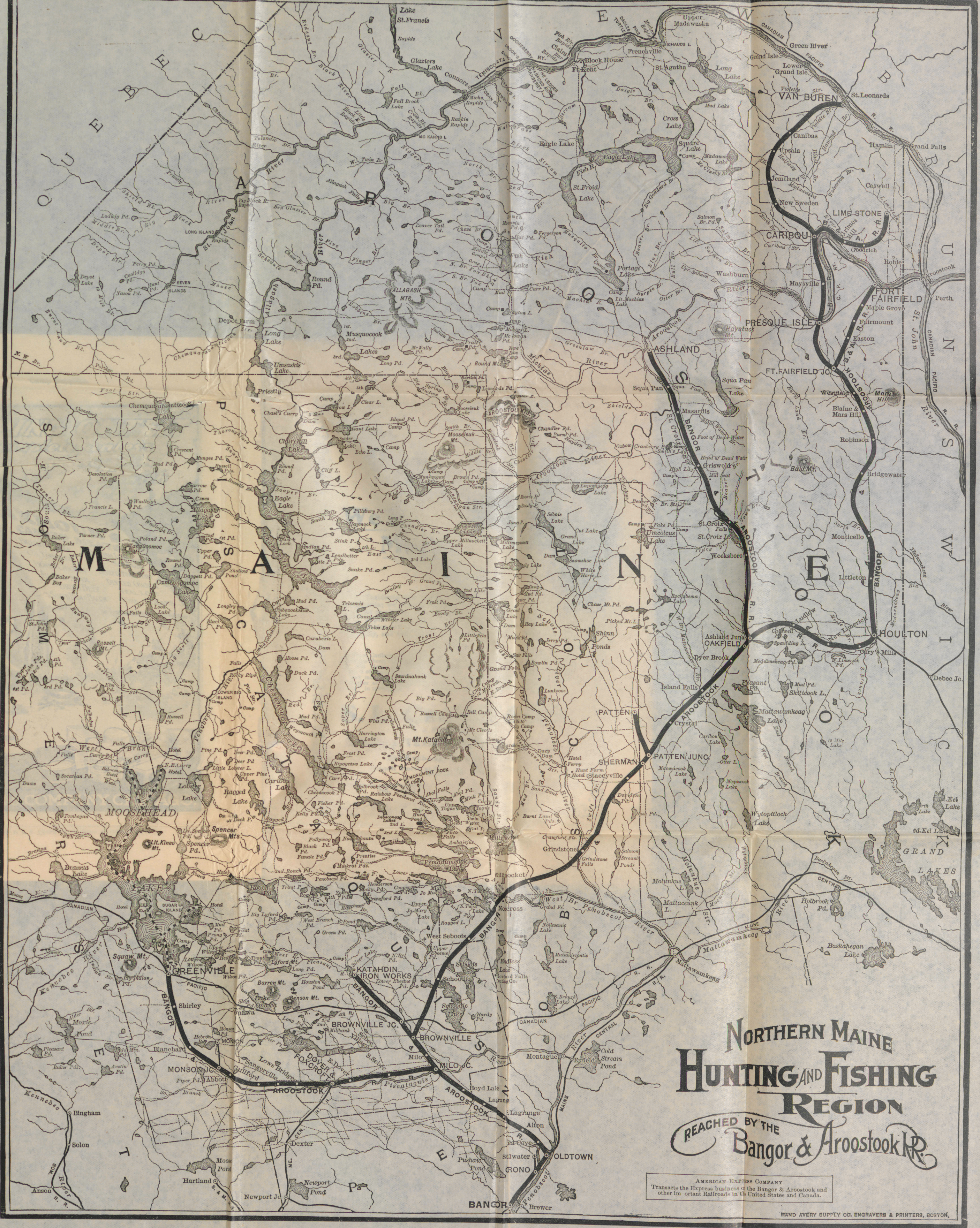
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