

HAUNTS *of the* HUNTED

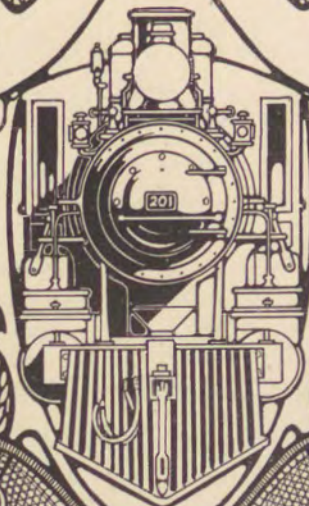


Miss Emerson



Published by the
BANGOR and AROOSTOOK
Railroad Company

HAUNTS *of the* HUNTED



The Vacationer's Guide to Maine's Great North Country

Published by the

**BANGOR & AROOSTOOK
RAILROAD · · COMPANY**

F. W. CRAM Pres.

W. M. BROWN Supl

GEO. M. HOUGHTON Traffic Manager

BANGOR MAINE

“HAUNTS OF THE HUNTED.”

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

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BY THE BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD CO.



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

GEO. M. HOUGHTON, Traffic Manager,
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.,
Bangor, Maine.

Photos, Please!

THE B. & A. R. R. management would deem it a great favor if vacationers who secure good photographs of Maine woods scenes would send duplicates of their prints to George M. Houghton, Traffic Manager, Bangor, Me. Prints mounted or unmounted and of any size will be acceptable.

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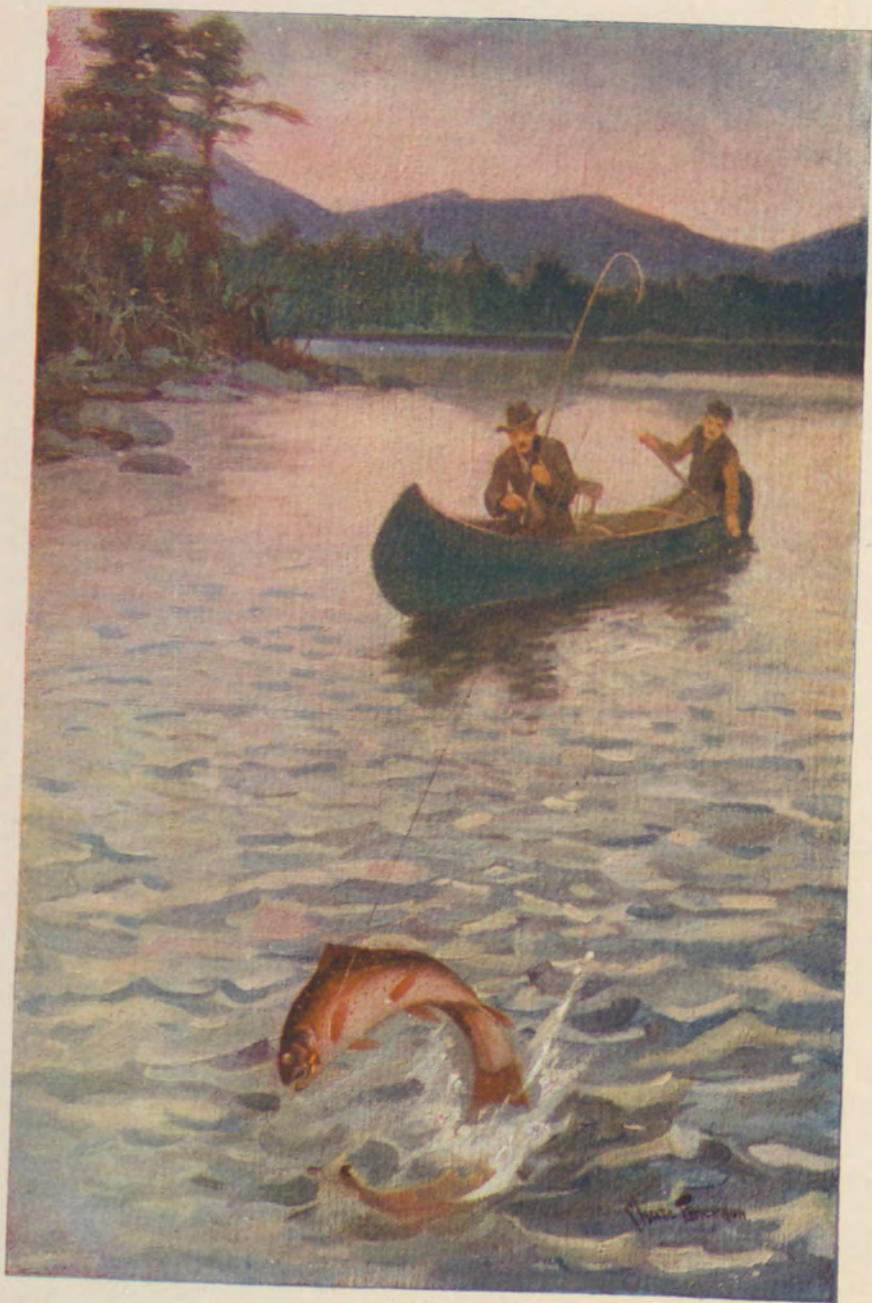
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AN AROOSTOOK "BATTLE ROYAL."

The Modern Vacation Country.



Mature White-Headed Eagle.

IT was more than half a century ago when Thoreau, plunging deep into the wilderness of the Katahdin country, got his first taste of the ecstasies of existence in the great Maine woods. We have his own enthusiastic account of the trip—of endless windings up river, lake and stream; of panoramic splendors by green-girt shores and forest-covered ridges; and of life ideal in silent sylvan fastnesses. He went to seek a wilderness; he found a mammoth park of nature's most picturesque making, where naught but great green forests covered hill and dale as far as eye could see and where sinuous

waterways offered the only path by which the traveler could get in touch with this wildly rugged land of beauty.

Such was the home of Maine's monarch moose and fleet deer when Thoreau's canoe first cut the blue Penobscot waters; and today, after an interim of over fifty years, these haunts of the hunted show wonderfully little change. To be sure, the annual incursions of the lumbermen and the gradual encroachment of civilization have left their traces even in the most remote regions, but to the eye and heart of the vacationer the Maine forests are as virgin and beautiful as in days of old. The exquisite gems of scenic setting; the velvet-clad mountains; the sparkling lakes; the winding streams, now turbulent and boisterous, now placid and demure—all these are still there, as wildly entrancing as in the forest primeval. And the people of the old woods—the ranging moose, sleek deer, burly black bear and scores of smaller forest denizens—are still the people of the new. Thousands of deer and hundreds of moose are taken annually from this great natural park, yet statistics show a steady increase in the amount of big game met with in the Maine woods year after year.



And Now the Huntswoman!

One would naturally expect a diversity of sports in a playground 23,000 square miles in extent—and in this respect Maine's great north country never disappoints. If a hunter is looking for the grandest rifle sport in all the country, he will find it at the runways of Maine's moose and deer. If the fisherman longs for a brimming basket of record trout, he can be surest of success at the restless waters which lave these forest shores. Or if the vacationer seeks merely rest and rejuvenation, it will come to him speedily

and most delightfully in this sylvan paradise. What soul so dead that it does not thrill at the very thought of bivouacking with nature in the heart of the Maine wilderness? The free life of the camp, where ways of living become as primitive as comfort will allow; the jaunts by canoe to woodsy nooks where apparently no other voyager has ever been before; the delights of nature study in nature's own realm where modern artifice and human devices are as yet an unknown quantity—these are but a few of the countless joys which await the traveler in Maine's forest land and which are dealt out to all comers with a liberal and impartial hand.



Maine Camps Are Ideally Located.

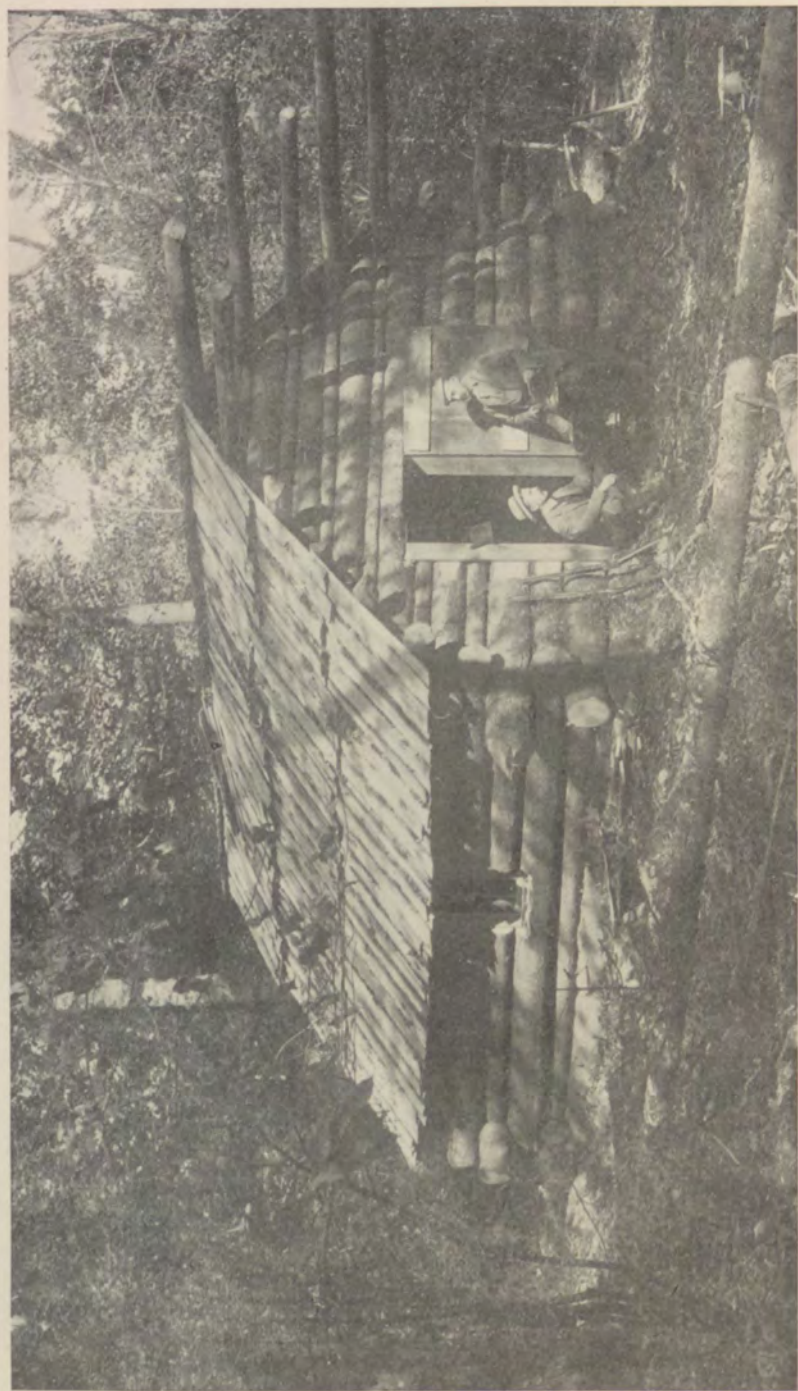
Necessity made early man a hunter; custom and the love for a strenuous outdoor life have kept men in hunting costume ever since. But the *huntswoman*—she is of comparatively recent origin. It has only been in late years that petticoated vacationers have shouldered their rifles at the advent of the big-game season and gone into the Maine wilderness in quest of handsome trophies. Nowadays, however, women are frequent visitors to this vast field of athletic and healthful sports. They like the outdoor life and it is good for them. They enjoy tramping in the old “tote”



Going in for Late Hunting.

roads, paddling about on the lakes and streams, and “roughing it” generally in camp and out. It is this sort of life that puts new strength and vigor into tired bodies, and works wonders in the way of health where medicines can do no good.

And now arises the problem of just where to go and how to get there—and it is in order to settle this question that this book, a comprehensive guide to the whole great woods and water region of northern Maine, has been compiled. It tells the hunter, the angler, the canoeist and the nature student just what localities each will find most to his special liking and enjoyment; and it affords the casual tourist a pleasant introduction to the grandest, most beautiful, most unique vacation country in all the wide world.



A Typical Forest Habitation.

The Fish River Extension.



Cub Fox.

FAR up in Maine's northernmost wilderness where the forest denizens had never before heard the shriek of a locomotive or the roar of a passing train, there lies a new-born railroad, a new artery for travel and traffic in a modern Paradise—the Fish River extension of the Bangor & Aroostook. Its southern terminal is at Ashland, its northern terminal is at Fort Kent, and throughout the intervening 52 miles the road is in the midst of scenery of surpassing beauty. Nor is this all; for the deep woods through which the right-of-way was cut shelter thousands of Maine's noblest moose and sleekest deer, while innumerable lakes and streams, teeming with record trout, togue and landlocked salmon, will be found close at hand wherever the train stops. Then, too, there are the industrial and domestic possibilities of this newly-opened country, the splendid water powers to be utilized, the lumber resources, rich farming lands which can be easily cleared, the ideal conditions for home-building—matters which perhaps are not of much interest to the vacationer, yet are of vital importance to the welfare of those who will come to this richly-favored region to take up an abode.

From the junction of the Fish River and B. & A. rails at Ashland, the new road swings off a bit to the northeast, past the great saw mill of the Ashland Manufacturing Co., and crosses the Aroostook river over a gigantic steel bridge, 766 feet long, 50 feet high, the longest bridge in any part of northern Maine. From here onward the course of the road is generally north, following the Fish river closely all the way to Fort Kent. Scenes of striking beauty and charming magnificence abound throughout the route, the sylvan stretches being frequently broken by lake and river views, where glittering waters, now silvery and still, now turbulent and tossing, lend a new splendor to the panoramic feast.

It is 11½ miles through the forest from Ashland to Portage station at Portage lake. Here there is already quite a settlement,



This Looks Like "Camp Comfort."

with several new houses now in process of construction. Portage, however, is not new to the sportsman, for it is here that some of the best fishing and hunting in all the state is to be had. Trout are very abundant in Portage waters, with a liberal sprinkling of white-fish, togue and landlocked salmon. As for hunting, some of the largest moose and deer taken out over the B. & A. road last year were shot in the woods about Portage, and the supply seems to increase rather than diminish from year to year.

Following along by the river, the road runs north from Portage nine miles to Winchell, now merely a siding in the woods, yet destined to become a prominent stopping-place in the estimation of the sportsman. Shortly after leaving Winchell, charming St. Froid lake comes into view on the west, and remains a picture for the enraptured traveler until Winterville, eight miles beyond, is reached. There is no lake along the entire line that is more sublimely beautiful or more charmingly set than St. Froid. It has high, deeply-wooded banks, with a background of picturesque hills, some green, some purple in the distance; and the great blue bosom of the lake looks as though the craft of man had never disturbed its tranquil waters.

Winterville is now a town of but few families. These, however, are all most hospitable people, and the sportsman will find a royal

welcome among them if he stops here on his way to "the deeper woods." There are fish and big game in plenty in and about Winterville, and this, you must remember, is practically a virgin country so far as the trespassing of the sportsman is concerned.

A little way from Winterville station the Fish River rails cross the wagon road leading to Fort Kent, and a quarter of a mile farther on make their first crossing of Fish river, over a steel bridge 180 feet in length. Eagle lake, the largest of the Fish river system, is then seen on the right. Here the track hugs closely to the lakeside, and the turnpike road runs parallel and near on the left for some distance. It is at Eagle lake that extensive lumber operations have recently been begun, and other important enterprises talked of. In fact, from the industrial as well as the sporting standpoint, this locality is likely to become a most important one.

The sportsman who alights from the train at Eagle Lake station is sure to come upon good hunting and splendid fishing whichever way he turns. Nearly every vacationer, though, will prefer to get into a canoe and slip up Eagle lake to Square lake and the adjacent waters which mark a perfect paradise for huntsman and angler. This region is famed far and wide for its great game possibilities, while its record for mammoth trout, togue and land-locked salmon is unsurpassed. Recent catches of salmon at Square lake have included fish weighing 16, 20½ and 23 pounds respectively. This is little short of marvellous when you know that these fish were put into the lake as fry from the hatchery only nine years before. It was also from Square lake that a 12-pound square-tailed trout was taken, the largest of its species ever caught.



"Exploring is Great Fun."

After passing the station at Eagle lake, the steel rails of the new road follow the lake shore for several miles. Then the way plunges into the woods, coming before long to Wallagrass stream which is crossed by means of a steel bridge of 75-foot span.



Oh, For a Canoe!

Wallagrass station is situated a considerable distance from the town whose name it bears. There is an abundance of good hunting and fishing in this vicinity, easily reached from the station, and there is no question but what Wallagrass will figure prominently another season among the B. & A. shipping points for big



First Train in at Portage.

game. For fishing, Soldier pond, a handsome body of water formed by a widening of Fish river, offers plenty of genuinely good sport.

From Wallagrass station to Fort Kent it is a strong 12 miles by rail. The way holds faithfully to the river, the cars being at times only a few feet from the water. The forests are more open here, and the clearings and farms more frequent, so the traveler does not have to be told he is rapidly nearing civilization again, Fort Kent, and his destination. Just before reaching the station the Fish river is crossed again, this time over a high bridge 270 feet in length. The train then glides up to Fort Kent station, and the 52-mile run is ended.

The town of Fort Kent, situated at the confluence of the Fish and St. John rivers, is one of the busiest villages in all Aroostook. It was an energetic, thriving place before the Fish River railroad came into it; now it is destined to grow even more rapidly and become even more prominent as a model farming and industrial community. However, it is not our purpose to dwell at length here on the natural attractions of this village or on the pluck and perseverance of its people, present and past, who have wrought success out of the untamed forest and can boast of as handsome and progressive a village as there is in all New England. It is important, though, that the sportsman should know of the many interesting canoe trips which may be comfortably made from Fort



Raccoon.

Kent, and which lead one into regions where moose and deer can be hunted with most gratifying results and where big game fish are sure to be found in plenty. Those sportsmen who prefer to live in town and make daily excursions to the nearby hunting and fishing grounds, will find first-class hotel accommodations in the



The Magnificence of a Moon-lit Lake.

village, and good teams which may be hired for a moderate sum. A good many people, too, will undoubtedly seek Fort Kent in summer time because of its cool, dry atmosphere and restful, healthful surroundings. There is rejuvenation and invigoration here for everybody who will but seek it, and city folks with overwrought minds, nerves and bodies will probably not be slow to take advantage of it.



Fortune and the Fisherman.



Osprey, or Fish Hawk.

THE fisherman who would win the sweetest smiles of Fortune must come to Maine and cast his fly in the clear cool depths of its northern waterways. Here the luring and landing of mammoth fighting fish furnishes sport unbounded for the enthusiastic angler, and hundreds of men and women come annually into Bangor & Aroostook territory to do battle with the gamey denizens of the lakes and streams.

Outside of Maine the fellow who brings in a trout weighing a pound or so is at once the object of newspaper notoriety on account of his "phenomenal catch." But inside the state confines it takes trout of at least three pounds and togue of ten or a dozen pounds to win even an honorable mention, while several captures of togue or lakera weighing twenty-five pounds and over have been recorded in this region where big fish are the rule rather than the exception. It is but natural, therefore, that the angler who comes to Maine to fish expects to go back with some handsome evidences of his piscatorial prowess. And it is seldom that he is disappointed. Surely the big fish are here—the intermingling ponds and streams and brooks are full of them—and in the proper season there is small excuse for the fisherman to come out empty-handed.

There is nothing tame about fishing in the great Maine wilderness. The finny habitants of this region—the trout, togue, landlocked salmon, black bass and pickerel—are all fierce fighters, and will give any man a supreme trial of his skill in handling the rod. They are eager to take the lure from the time the ice leaves the lakes and streams in the early spring until late into the summer months, and when hooked will contest every inch of the way to the landing net.

It will interest the prospective Maine angler to know just what game fish he is likely to run across in the forest waters, and something of the means and methods most commonly employed by those anglers who come back with the biggest fish and longest strings.

The Atlantic or sea salmon deserves first mention, partly because he is the largest of the Maine fish family and partly because he is



No Wonder They Wear Smiles!

one of the first fish to be met with as the angler wends his way to the deep woods. It is a well known fact that all the salmon family run up into very shallow water to spawn. It follows, therefore, that the really best salmon waters of the state are practically unknown and unfished. Few people have as yet gone above the Bangor pool on the Penobscot in quest of salmon, although these fish run in large numbers in the West Branch as far as the dam at Norcross, in the Penobscot East Branch and its principal tributaries, and in Aroostook river waters. On this latter river is the

famous Caribou pool where hundreds of the great silver-backed fish can be seen in the late spring clearing the dam on their way to the spawning beds above.

Although the usual manner of catching salmon is by casting or trolling with large artificial flies, yet a good many successful fishermen say salmon will take shrimps, little crabs and crawfish much more readily than flies. Especially in the early spring when the fish begin to ascend the river do these latter baits prove to be morsels too tempting to be passed by. They have been known to lure salmon to the hook when flies have been utterly rejected, and then again a fly surmounted with a small spoon has pitched the battle in many cases when nothing else would suffice. It is generally accepted that the best-sized spoon is No. 4, which should be mounted so that its lower end just overlaps the head of the fly.

Best trolling is found in water sufficiently swift to keep the spoon whirling without any movement of the boat or canoe, and always on a rising tide. A good trolling rod cannot be a heavy or clumsy affair. We know of one seven and a half feet long and weighing six ounces which was used in a successful battle with a twenty-eight pound fish, but think this would perhaps be a little too light for the average fisherman. A hard-braided silk bass casting line, No. 5, with two hundred yards on the reel, makes a good line for trolling; and of course the fisherman will see to it that his leader is of the very strongest and best.



Pretty Good Luck!

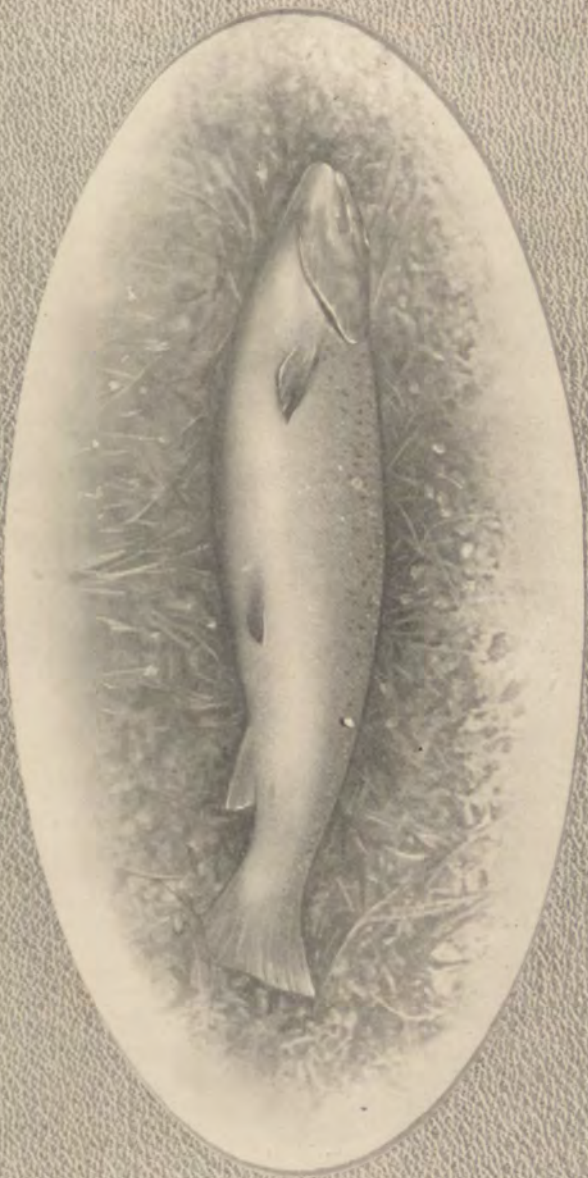
For casting, the proper rod is fourteen or fifteen feet long, while the line should be of a weight proportioned to the weight and backbone of the rod. The line selected is often larger than is needed, but it had better be too heavy than too light. A multiplying reel, if the fisherman is sure he can get a good one, will be a valuable addition to one's outfit, but the plain click reel is still preferred by many.



A "Cast" or Two Before Breakfast.

When handling a salmon, remember always that it is your aim to get and keep *below* him. The fish will surely work against you and then he will have not only the spring of the rod to contend with but the current of the water and the friction of the submerged line as well. This means he cannot make long or fast rushes, and if you can keep him fighting in the rapid above you he will soon be exhausted.

At the Bangor pool the salmon are very gamey, weighing from ten to thirty pounds each. The sport here begins with the breaking up of the ice in the spring when the fish can be taken by trolling. Jock Scott and silver doctor on large double hooks are the favorite lure of the local fisherman, although shrimps, crabs and crawfish have been used with signally successful results. After the middle of May and until well into June regular casting in the



A Handsome Specimen from Fish River Territory.

churning water close up to the dam will meet with quickest response. Use Childers, Popham or Mitchell flies of medium size and strongly yellow; and silver doctor and Jock Scott.

Every passing year of late had brought new fame to Caribou's salmon pool. Surely there are no better salmon waters in all the east, yet it has only been in recent years that much attention has been paid this wonderfully fine fishing-ground. The salmon run large here, and they are fighters to the very last. Their quickness and strength seems almost impossible in any fish; they will give the very best of fishermen a long, hard struggle, and make him earn every bit of his victory. Jock Scott, silver doctor, Durham ranger, Mitchell and black dose are the flies best suited for use at this pool.

According to well-informed men, there are no finer salmon waters in Maine than the Wissataquoik stream, a tributary of the Penobscot East Branch easily reached from Stacyville. The remoteness of these waters has hitherto protected them from the invasions of the salmon seekers; but now, with the rails of the Bangor & Aroostook road laid only a few miles away, it is a very easy matter for the fisherman to swing up to the Wissataquoik and cast his fly where there are hundreds of magnificent salmon ready to receive it. The best way to fish here is to go some twenty miles or so up stream and fish down, using the same flies as at Caribou. Rough ground will be encountered on part of the trip, but the fruits of the outing will more than repay all the efforts that it may cost.



The ouananiche or landlocked salmon is another famous game fish that is freely met with in northern Maine waters. It has been argued that these fish are descended from sea salmon which were made prisoners in the lakes and streams by the early building of dams and which have bred amid new environments until the present smaller yet wonderfully energetic species has resulted. However near or far from fact this may be, there is surely no doubt about the abundance of landlocked salmon in many of the waterways of the Bangor & Aroostook region. No one could ask for finer sport than that of out-maneuvering and finally conquering one of these doughty fighters, and every year sees splendid catches of them borne proudly into the camps. When casting for landlocked salmon, use a nine-foot fly-rod, weighing about six

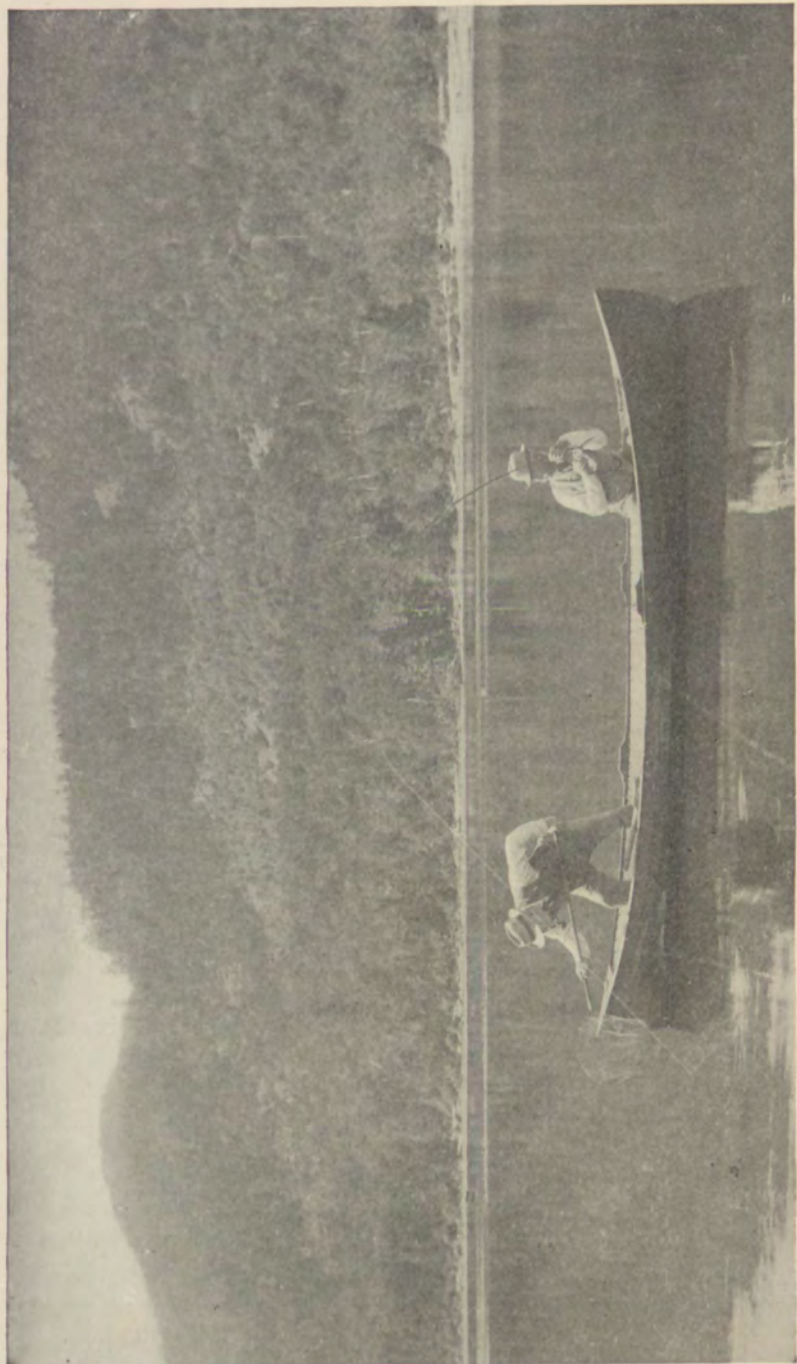


Up the Wissataquoik.

ounces, with a hundred yards of silk enamelled line, E or F, according to the backbone of the rod. Leaders should be of very best salmon gut. Silver doctor, Jock Scott, brown hackle, Parmacheene belle or red ibis, fitted on hooks 1 to 4, are good flies for casting.

In trolling, a six-ounce, eight-foot rod answers all requirements. Use with it not less than a hundred yards of hard-braided silk bass casting line, No. 5, on a multiplying reel, and take care that you have some perfect leaders. Salmon flies, Jock Scott, silver doctor or Parmacheene belle, with a No. 3 or 4 spoon, bring best results when trolling. It frequently happens in the early part of the season that fair-sized minnows, back of a No. 2 or 3 spoon, will attract these fish when flies will not. When salmon are being sought in the streams, casting is usually more satisfactory than trolling, but out in the open lake trolling is by far the better way. The several waters in which Maine's landlocked salmon run will be found duly tabulated in the list of fishing waters printed at the close of this chapter.

And now the trout! — that speckled beauty whose capture in the blue depths of some forest stream or pond has proved the most fascinating of all sports for thousands of vacationers in the Maine woods. Here is a fish with a reputation — a reputation for being the most beautifully-colored member of all the great New England fish family, a plucky fighter while in the water and a most delicious meal when just out of the frying-pan.



Easy, Now!

It is seldom that speckled or square-tail trout of more than three pounds weight are caught outside of Maine. But in the Bangor & Aroostook region where all things become prodigious and phenomenal, these lively fish frequently attain a weight of seven and eight pounds while some have tipped the scales at ten pounds and over. Maine waters seem to be the natural home of the speckled trout, for in no other land or clime are they found so large or so wonderfully abundant.

The angler for trout should always work down or across stream as these fish never take food which is coming toward them but let it pass by or over, then turn and seize it in a down-stream lunge. Worms, flies, grasshoppers, crickets, water-bugs and minnows are all favorite foods with trout, or you can often get them to take a pectoral fin of one of their own species mounted about an inch behind a little No. 1 spoon. A sleek young mouse makes bait for trout that is simply irresistible.

As for the best rods and lines for trout fishing, the same equipment suggested for landlocked salmon fishing will serve every purpose in trout waters. Lighter leaders may be used; in fact, they are to be preferred for use in the streams. Authorities differ as to what flies are most tempting to Maine trout, but it is generally conceded that none are more universally successful than the Montreal, silver doctor and Parmacheene belle.



Another of Maine's splendid game fish is the nama-cush, togue or great lake trout. Considerable confusion has arisen at times over these fish because of their variations of coloring and marking. Then, too, some people call them togue in one water and lakers in another, supposing them to be fish of different species when in reality they are not. The chief distinguishing mark between the togue and the speckled trout is the tail, which is of a sharp-cut V shape in the togue and is square-cut in its cousin, the trout.



Cosy, Isn't It?

The fisherman who wants lakers must ordinarily go to deep water for them. If, however, he can locate shallow water that is fed by icy cold springs he may be reasonably sure of meeting with good success there. A togue would quickly die in such a temperature as square-tails enjoy; with him it is a cold-water existence or none. Maine lakers run large, tipping the scales at anywhere from five to twenty-five pounds. They are a greedy fish, taking in almost anything that comes along, and will be found feeding, as a rule, near the bottom. The best lure for them is a minnow from four to six inches long, with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ spoon attached a little over an inch ahead of the minnow. The bare spoon alone will do almost as well, but in using this, the lower end should be within a quarter of an inch of the hook's point. For hooks, use a large size, snelled on heavy gimp.



Big Trout Are Surely Here.

While pickerel are not so much sought as Maine's other game fish, yet they are quite a favorite with sportsmen on account of their exceptional voracity and pugnacity. They are almost always ready to take the bait, and when once hooked will put up a stiff fight all the way to the canoe. As a pan fish they are found very sweet and delicious, especially if caught in clear cold water. The ordinary pickerel will weigh from one to three pounds, but the Maine pickerel — the kind that anglers most love to get into contest with — weigh up to six, seven and even eight pounds.

Pickereel are not fussy feeders; they are very ravenous fellows and most anything that is thrown out looks to them to be good enough to eat. In the early summer they will readily take bass flies, preferring red, white and yellow. Another way to catch pickereel is to "skitter" for them by taking a frog's leg, a dead minnow or a white piece of fish's belly, casting it close to shore or



Housekeeping in the Deep Woods.

near lily pads and drawing it along on top of the water with a slight jerky movement of the rod. Pickerel are always ready to take live bait. When using this, a very light sinker should be fastened six or eight inches above the bait to keep it under water. But according to high authorities, the best way of all to capture pickerel is to troll for them, using a No. 3 or 4 spoon on a single hook, with a piece of fish's white belly cut half an inch wide and an inch and a half long as bait. Surely, some splendid great catches have been made when this latter method has been employed. Trout tackle will answer all requirements in fishing for pickerel, although the hooks should be snelled on gimp instead of gut so as to successfully withstand the onslaughts of this fish's sharp teeth.



Moosehead Lake and Squaw Mt.

The black bass, though always full of fight when hooked, is a most erratic feeder. For several days at a time he cannot be coaxed to take notice of any sort of bait, and then he is just as likely to almost jump out of water in his eagerness to seize what proves to be his fatal food. Frogs, minnows, grasshoppers, worms, flies, and crickets make ideal bait for black bass, the latter being especially good. Put two crickets on a hook without sinker, and use a very small float to keep the bait clear of the bottom. The outfit suggested for landlock salmon fishing will work splendidly for black bass.



Few fish come out of the water so prettily or out of the frying pan so toothsome as the Maine white perch. While they do not offer the keen sport that comes when battling with the greater Maine game fish, yet white perch are always in great demand among sportsmen in the Maine woods. In "the states," a white perch weighing a pound or a pound and a half would be called a "bouncer;" in Maine, members of the perch family often weigh two and three and sometimes four pounds each.

For perch fishing use trout tackle, with bait of minnows, worms, crickets, grasshoppers or flies. When trolling, a Parmacheene-belle on 4 hook, with No. 1 or 2 spoon brings excellent results. In bait fishing allow the bait to run three or four feet from the bottom.

Up Along the Piscataquis.

SCARCELY does the train pull out of Old Town before it enters upon a good fishing country. At Alton, only eight miles up the line, there are Costigan, Ten-Mile and Hoyt brooks which are very fair trout waters. At South LAGRANGE, the next station, one will find good trout fishing in Birch and Dead streams and Ten-Mile brook, all within easy walking distance of the depot, while Hemlock and Coldbrook streams in LAGRANGE offer very attractive sport for seekers of the speckled beauties.

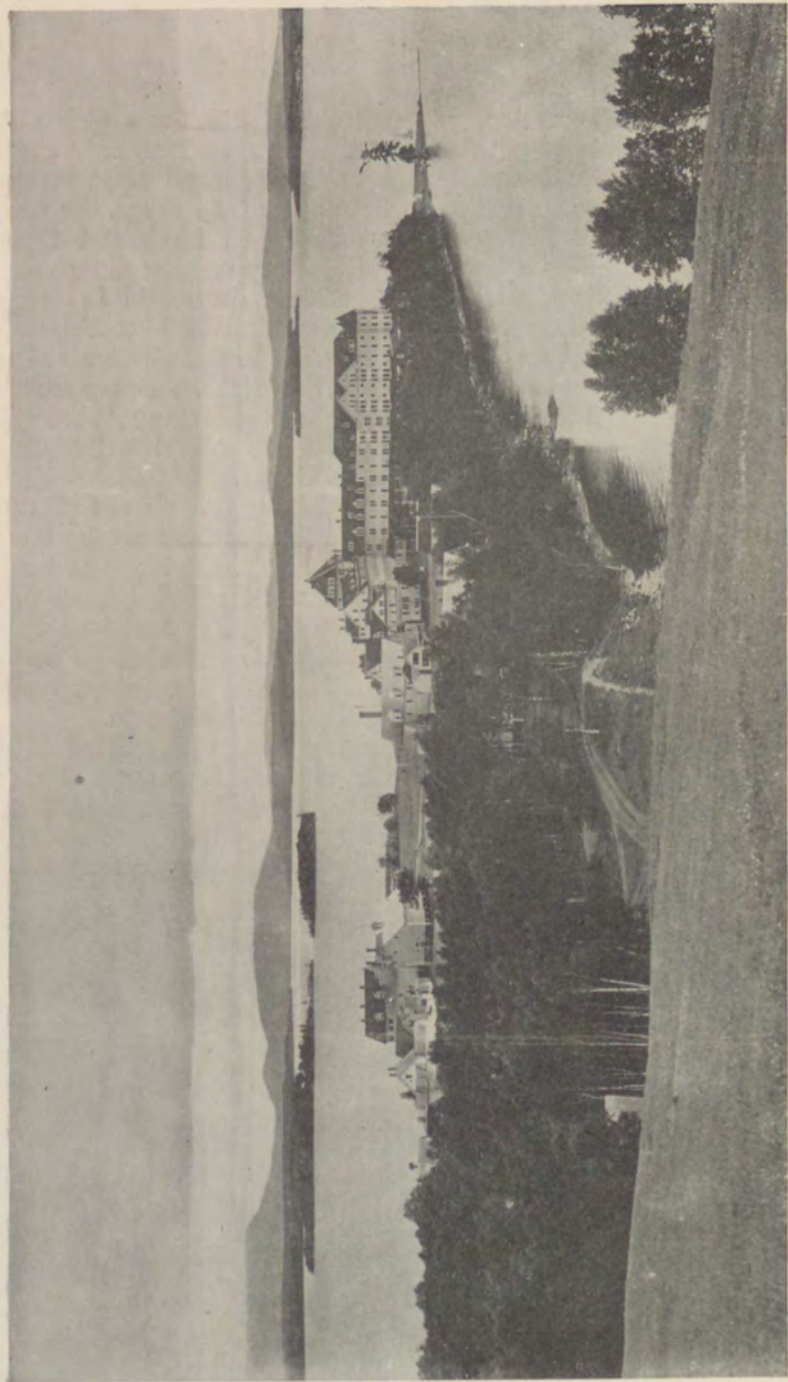
But the liveliest sort of fishing is not to be met with until after Milo Junction is passed. Then comes Sebec lake, a famous retreat for landlocked salmon which is reached from Dover or Abbot Village, while near Abbot Village itself are several well-trouted brooks and a few ponds with trout and togue.

In the vicinity of Monson good fishing grounds are plenty. Monson, Onawa and North ponds and Lake Hebron are the most important, and every year sees many handsome strings of trout taken from these waters. Travelers bound for Lake Onawa will find it most convenient to ride on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad to Brownville Junction or Greenville and then go in to Onawa on the Canadian Pacific, although it is only a ten-mile carriage drive from Monson to the shores of the lake.

The natural beauties of this peaceful Piscataquis valley, which never fail to attract the attention of the visiting sportsman or tourist, come to a sort of scenic climax soon after Monson Junction is passed. It is there that the valley grows gradually deeper and the green of the woods stretches out over the rolling country as far



Indian Island, Old Town.



Moosehead Lake, from Kineo's Green Top.

as the eye can reach. Then at Blanchard, after a long, hard pull up the grade, the train slips suddenly out of a cut in the hillside and onto a great steel viaduct hundreds of feet above the silent valley. No camera can catch the picture which the eye sees here. It is too magnificent, too sublime a painting for any human hand; even Nature herself has never produced its duplicate.

At both Blanchard and Shirley there are excellent trout waters conveniently near, and many summer visitors come here yearly to enjoy the piscatorial pleasures and get a taste of the delightful vacation life which these quiet villages attractively set forth.



An Anxious Moment.



The Moosehead Lake Region.

AT Greenville the train runs out onto a stubby narrow pier, and the traveler alights at the very shore of world-famed Moosehead lake. Here is New England's largest body of fresh water, and one of the most beautiful inland seas in all America. The modest village of Greenville nestles at its foot, and then for miles and miles, on either side, winding in and out by myriad coves and inlets, a forest rim marks the confines of this great blue waterway—in all, a four-hundred mile circuit of picturesque, green-girt shore. The lake measures some forty miles in length, from two to eighteen miles in width, and is over one thousand feet above tide water.

It is to this magnificent sheet of water that anglers from all over the country come yearly for their early spring fishing. In the

cool depths of the lake are mammoth trout, togue and landlocked salmon, and although these gamey fish are persistently fished and thousands of them are captured every year, yet the supply is apparently inexhaustible. The fishing season at Moosehead lake begins with the breaking up of the ice in the spring and is an event eagerly awaited by anglers from far and near. Just as soon as the porous ice is actually in motion, the fact is telegraphed to the outside world and then the fun begins. Expectant anglers come flocking in on every train; men with fish-rods become more plenty than those without; and interest in record catches soon works up to fever heat.

There are so many excellent fishing grounds in Moosehead that no one can be singled out and called the best. Several of the lake's bays and inlets mark sites where phenomenal catches have



Fish Hatchery, Moosehead Lake.

been made every year, and yet some of Moosehead's record strings have come from out in the middle of the lake. The best way is to employ a guide who is thoroughly familiar with the most likely fishing localities, and leave the entire choice of route to him.

In early spring and up to the middle of June, live bait and worms make the most tempting sort of bait for Moosehead's finny fighters. After that the fly can be used with good success until into July. A great many lakere and whitefish are caught in May and June by trolling, and even in July these fish are frequently angled for with good success. In late years landlocked salmon have furnished a good deal of lively sport for fishermen at Moose-



In the Shadow of Mount Kineo.

head lake and in Moose river, and they seem to be increasing in numbers as the seasons go by.

Moosehead often yields up a trout that tips the scales at six and seven pounds, although the average is about three pounds. Togue will run from five to twenty-five pounds each, with an average of ten or a dozen pounds. Such fish are large enough to do a great deal of hard fighting, and the fisherman who gets them usually has to earn his victory. Moosehead lake can never be fished out; it has natural spawning and feeding beds which replenish most abundantly, and gets valuable aid from the nearby fish hatchery at Squaw brook.

The splendid hotel accommodations at Moosehead lake are always a source of surprise and delight to visiting sportsmen. Greenville's Moosehead Inn and other smaller hosteleries afford comfortable quarters for a small army of fishermen every spring, while famous Mount Kineo House, situated twenty miles up the lake, is the home of hundreds of sportsmen and vacationers from early spring till after the big-game season is over in the fall. No other inland-water hotel in America is so large as this model travelers' home in the depths of the Maine woods. It can accommodate over 400 guests, has a thoroughly modern service and equipment including special postal, telegraphic and telephonic

routes, and keeps in close touch with the rest of the world through daily steamer service to Greenville.

Kineo, the mountain, deserves more than passing mention. It rises with precipitous face a thousand feet above the lake's surface and is said to measure another great distance straight down below the deep still waters. The mountain is practically one great mass of hornblende and is the largest deposit of this stone known in the world. The most gradual slope of the mountain is on the south side; it juts out into the lake a way and here it is that the hotel and cottages are situated.



A Pretty Stretch of Moosehead Lake.

The strikingly picturesque scenes which the eye can delight in from this lofty mid-lake observatory are beautiful in the extreme. The broad lake with its glittering bosom bared for a kiss of the sun's warm rays; the numerous wood-clad islands dotting the blue water like emeralds of richest hue; the boundless green forest undulating back from the shores on every side until lost in the hazy slopes of distant mountains—these are the sort of scenic gems that come to the Kineo sightseer at first glance. Then there is North Bay stretching 20 miles to the north; the nearby Spencer mountains towering 3,000 feet above the forest level; Mt. Katahdin blue and bulky in the far east; Lily Bay mountain just a little to the south; and many other grand and impressive views to add to this glorious panorama. One cannot help but feeling a new sort of reverence for nature's handiwork when he beholds such

rugged and picturesque splendor, and he says in his heart that here is a perfect lake in a perfect forest setting.

Several excellent fishing localities are easily reached from Greenville. The Wilson ponds, lying only a few miles east of the village, are especially good, as is also Spencer pond if one cares to make a 22-mile trip by canoe and carry in the early summer.

Moose river is the only water entering Moosehead lake from the west that can now be legally fished. Seven miles up this river is Brassua lake and here the angler will find good trouting in the many tributary brooks and streams. A good many fishermen, planning to take a week's outing, go up Moose river to Jackman and beyond. There are plenty of fine trout to be caught all the way along, while numerous ponds situated near Jackman can be whipped with splendid success. Holeb, Attean and Wood ponds, all in the Moose river system, furnish prime sport for the spring fisherman.

The trip in to Roach ponds from Moosehead lake is another favorite jaunt for Waltonian aspirants. Trout fishing of the very best kind is to be had throughout the summer in all three of these lakes, while canoeing and nature study can be indulged in here under ideal conditions.



Between Milo and Norcross.

IF the fisherman does not turn off onto the Moosehead lake route at Milo Junction, he soon comes to Milo village, a pretty little town but not a specially interesting place from the angler's standpoint. It is different, though, at Brownville, the next station. It is only five miles from here to Sebec lake, famous for its land-locked salmon, and about the same distance to Schoodic lake. Ebeeme pond, eight miles away, is a record pickerel locality, but does not offer anything greater in the way of game fish.

If the vacationer is looking for a well-stocked fish and game locality, a splendid camping ground and an ideal health resort, he cannot do better than take the branch road which turns off at Brownville for Katahdin Iron Works. Here, on the shore of Silver lake, he will find a comfortable little village with an ever-cordial air of welcome. Here, too, he will find ponds and streams richly

freighted with the best trout; deep and fragrant woods sheltering many a sleek deer; and as perfect a sanitarium of nature as there is in all New England. The air at Katahdin Iron Works is peculiarly clear and dry, and several medicinal mineral springs, having a strong yet not unpleasant trace of iron in their waters, help to make this a good locality for health seekers to come to.



See That Pole Bend!

Silver lake, on whose shores the town of Katahdin Iron Works is situated, has little to offer the fisherman beyond pickerel and perch, although a few landlocked salmon are occasionally hooked. But only a short distance away are plenty of lakes and ponds whose waters are fairly alive with trout of the handsomest kind. The region includes Little and Big Houston, Spruce, Spruce Mt., West Chairback, Lost, East Chairback, Long, B, Little Lyford, Horseshoe, Yoke, Big Lyford and West Branch ponds and the fisherman who casts his fly in any of these is sure to get bountiful returns.

Next above Brownville on the main line of the B. & A. is Schoodic, a name which immediately suggests finest fishing to all who have ever wet a line in this vicinity. Schoodic, the lake, which is close by the station, is a wonderfully fertile fish-pond. It

offers landlocked salmon, trout, togue, black bass and perch at all times, and has given up some of the largest fish ever captured in B. & A. territory. The Jo Mary lakes and Lost and Ebeeme ponds, ten miles away, are also good fishing grounds for plump trout.

Seboois lake, two miles from West Seboois station, is better known for its unusual beauty than for its game fish, although many fine catches of pickerel and perch are made here. However, there are several favorite trout waters in this vicinity including Seboois stream, Ragged Mountain pond and stream, and Bear and Patrick brooks.



In West Branch Waters.



In West Branch Waters.

ONE of the most important forest stations on the whole line is Norcross, situated on North Twin lake and close by the West branch of the Penobscot. It is here that canoeists usually "take out" after their trip down the West branch from Northeast carry, and it is here, too, where hundreds of vacationers make their start up the West branch lakes and streams in quest of fish and big game. Some go to the lake region south of the West branch, including the Jo Mary lakes, Nahmakanta, Rainbow, Debsconeag, and several lesser lakes. Others take the straight West branch trip, going up through Pemadumcook and Ambajejus lakes to Sourdnahunk stream and often beyond. Another popular route is to Millinocket lake, over a 50-rod carry from Ambajejus. Guides who know all this region thoroughly can be hired at Norcross, and a supply store near the station furnishes all the necessities for a long woods trip. A small steamer, which leaves Norcross every morning after the arrival of the Boston and Bangor train, will give parties a "lift" to any point on Pemadumcook or Ambajejus lake. There is also a convenient steamer service on South Twin lake.

Here in the Norcross region is sport unbounded for the canoeist and fisherman. The lower lakes teem with pickerel and perch while the upper lakes furnish togue and trout for a fishy fare. The three Debsconeag and two Hurd ponds, distant about 25 miles from Norcross, are the home of magnificent trout and togue and every year sees some big catches made there. A few miles further on is Sourdnahunk, queen of all trout streams, whose many contiguous ponds are reckoned among the few superlatively-fine fishing waters of the state and of the world. Trout averaging from one to four pounds are wonderfully abundant in these little ponds, while many a huge "grand-daddy" lurks in the shadows of the deep pools.

It would be too bad to get as near as this to Mount Katahdin and then not ascend the mountain. To be sure, it takes considerable strength and endurance to make the ascent and the best of two days must be given up to it, but there is ample recompense for all this in the marvelously rich and varied landscape which presents itself to view from Katahdin's rock-strewn top. Here one has the deep wilderness of Maine spread out before him, not as it looks on the map, but an immeasurable, limitless forest, unbroken by houses or clearing, and stretching out in sweeping undulations for a hundred miles around. Countless lakes—certainly no fewer than a hundred and fifty—dot this broad expanse of green as glittering silver ornaments on a velvet coat, while streams and rivers mark with exquisite tracery their winding courses through the sylvan vales. The rugged splendor of forest primity stands out in untrammelled beauty on every side. One could easily suppose this paradise had never known human intrusion before, so faithful is its structure to nature's first making and so free from every sign of encroaching man.

As for the mountain itself, Katahdin has an altitude of a little less than one mile, and is ten miles long, lying in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. When seen from the south side the mountain towers abruptly from the level of the forest and has the appearance of being one lone peak, while in reality it has a few spurs at the northeast and northwest, Traveler and Turner mountains being the two largest. Katahdin's northern part is a long, narrow, rock-covered ridge; its southern portion lies in the shape of a large crescent nearly at right angles with the main ridge. A lofty tableland, 500 acres in extent and covered with boulders of all shapes and sizes, flanks this crescent on the west. The west side of the tableland and of the whole length of the mountain is far too precipitous and rocky to be climbed.



"Tip-Top" Mount Katahdin Scenes.

On the south side of Katahdin the mountain's brow is scarred by a broad cicatrice, made by a landslide in 1816 and now popularly known as "The Slide." This slide affords a good pathway for those who come in from the West branch to ascend the mountain. A clear, cool spring is near it at the mountain's top. On the east side a great basin or amphitheatre is the principal formation. Massive heights of granite encircle this crater-like pit, and a pretty little pond nestles 2,287 feet below the jagged crown of



An "Old Whopper."

the confining walls. Katahdin's loftiest peak is in the southern portion of the mountain; it measures 5,215 feet above the level of the sea. The second peak, 20 feet lower, lies about a third of a mile to the east. Three other eminences are on the north spur of the mountain, of which the highest has an altitude of 4,700 feet, while "The Chimney" and Pamola, the latter named for the Indian god of the mountain, are two lofty sentinels guarding the eastern extremity of the crescent.

There are but three practicable pathways which lead to the summit of Mount Katahdin. One starts in from Abol stream on the West branch and leads up the Abol trail and slide on the south side of the mountain, a total distance of nine miles. Another winds up over the rocky slopes at the north, working in from the

road along the Wissataquoik. The third is known as the Appalachian trail, leading in past Katahdin lake and into the Great Basin, the north lobe of which may be climbed to the top. The start for these two latter trails is at the ferry on the East branch. Two days should be allowed for making the ascent, and one should watch his chance for clear weather, as clouds will often lie thick about the mountain-top when all the country below is basking in the sunshine.



— In Two Chapters.

On the Way to Patten.

WORKING northward from Norcross, Millinocket is the next station on the line of the B. & A. From here the angler will find a good wagon road in to Millinocket lake where there are plenty of trout, pickerel and perch. Or if he prefers to fish near the station he will find several excellent trout waters close at hand. Grindstone, on the East branch of the Penobscot, offers famously fine sport for wielders of rod and line. Fighting black bass and pickerel can be caught right at the station, while trout and togue of handsome proportions are numerous in the nearby ponds and brooks. For especially good trout and salmon fishing, Wissataquoik stream, 14 miles up the branch, can be heartily recommended.

It is at Grindstone that sportsmen usually start on the trip up the East branch, and others "take out" after a run down from Northeast carry, Moosehead lake.

Stacyville is another important rendezvous for anglers in northern Maine. There are over a dozen fine fishing waters in this locality, all easy of access. Davidson pond, Salmon Stream lake, Messer, Boland, Lunksoos and Burnt Land ponds, Katahdin lake, Sand Bank brook and the Wissataquoik are perhaps the best known, and all these are within a radius of twenty miles from Stacyville. Parties bound for the East branch ferry and points beyond usually begin their woods trip from this village. Nature has been wonderfully liberal in furnishing rich scenery throughout all this territory, and up along the Wissataquoik in particular is there a marvelous variety of woods and water beauty spots.

Sherman, Crystal and Island Falls are more for the hunter than the fisherman, although some very good trout waters are in this vicinity. It is better, though, to keep on up the six-mile branch to Patten. Here is one of the most attractive villages in the whole state, blessed with a peculiarly clear and bracing atmosphere, and already enjoying an enviable reputation as a healthful, happy summer home for vacationers. There are many pleasant drives in and near the village, amid scenic surroundings that are ever new and beautiful.

From the fisherman's standpoint, Patten is an ideal place to come to. The two Shinn ponds, ten miles away by turnpike road, are famously fine trout waters and give up hundreds of speckled beauties every season. The outlet of these ponds contains an abundance of fish, and exceptionally large trout are often captured there. Crystal lake, Green, Hale and Trout ponds, Hay brook and more than a dozen other well-known fishing localities are reached from Patten. Then, too, Patten is a point of departure for the East branch ferry, 14 miles away; for the splendid fishing and hunting grounds of the upper Seboois; and for East branch waters to Grand lake and beyond including the Trout brook territory, Telos and Sourdnhunk lakes.



Up Ashland and Fish River Way.

THE fisherman who rides up the Ashland branch and Fish River extension of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad soon finds himself in a region of limitless sport. There are fish-ponds to right of him, fish-ponds to left of him, some near to, some a few miles away, and all abundantly stocked with trout of the big and beautiful order. It is a region of scenic loveliness as well; every onward move, every new turn reveals the forest and the sparkling waters in settings at once artistic and delightful. Surely it will not do to go into this territory without a camera, if the vacationer is anxious to get the utmost pleasure out of his forest jaunt.



In The Cool, Deep Woods.

Smith brook, just above Weeksboro station, is a trout water of splendid reputation. Twenty-five miles farther up the line is Masardis. It is from here that Squa Pan lake is easily reached. Masardis is also the point of departure for the lakes and streams at the headwaters of the Aroostook river, travelling westward into the very heart of the great north wilderness. The first ten miles of the trip is usually made by buckboard to Oxbow, a river settlement, and thence by canoe. A number of exceptionally good



Women Think Camp Life Is Great Fun.

sporting camps are maintained in this region, among them being a dozen separate camps under one management. The central camp of this string is a typical forest home, being made of logs and furnished with all the homely comforts of the woods. This camp is 25 miles from Oxbow on Millinocket lake (do not confuse with Millinocket, near Norcross), while others of the string are at Munsungan, Millimagassett and Chandler lakes, Brown pond, and other nearby waters.



A St. Croix "Bouncer."

A good many women visit this territory. They find the journey by rail from Boston can be easily and comfortably made by leaving the Hub at night and arriving at Masardis at noon the next day. This allows ample time to get in to the camps and even do some fishing before nightfall. All through the summer there is fine sport here with rod and line, the waters being cool even in July and August. Then, too, there is a great variety of waters to be fished and an easy, pleasant pathway to them all. Competent guides are plenty at both Masardis and Oxbow, and nearly all of them own camps in this famous sporting region.

Ashland, situated on the Aroostook river, is another center of good fishing grounds. Squa Pan lake, with its splendid trouting possibilities, is only six miles away. Then there are Portage, Greenlow, Long, Big Machias and Clayton lakes and Carr pond, a tempting list from the angler's standpoint, and all easily reached from Ashland village. There is also excellent brook fishing close to the town.

What is sure to be a popular trip for fishermen can be had by going from Ashland to Portage by rail, thence by canoe up Fish river and in to Mud pond. Here one must carry two miles to Carr pond; then carry three and one-half miles to Clayton lake, the very head of the Fish river system. From Clayton to Big Machias lake is a three-mile carry, and from there back to Ashland it is easy paddling down the Machias river. Comfortable sport-

ing camps are located at nearly all the lakes on this route, and the very best of fisherman's luck is bound to come to anglers in this wonderfully favored region.

Going northward from Ashland, the traveler rides along on the newly-laid rails of the Fish River extension of the B. & A. The scenery is unsurpassingly magnificent; one never tires of it, and the ten-mile ride to Portage is ended all too quickly. Portage station, on the shore of Portage lake, is bound to become an important rendezvous for fishermen and hunters, the region lying west of the railroad and including upper Fish river and Fish lake being a wonderfully productive fish and game country. The waters of this territory have handsome great trout in countless numbers, and they have been but little fished.



A Noonday "Bite" or Two.

Winchell is the next station on the Fish River extension. Here the angler finds himself in close touch with still more tributaries of the widely-famous Fish river system. St. Froid lake is the nearest great body of water. From here one can easily work his canoe up the contiguous brooks and streams, or he will find it an interesting trip to paddle down to Eagle lake and beyond. Practically all of the waters to be reached from Winchell are richly

stocked and, being in a comparatively new region, will afford the fisherman an abundance of rare good sport.

St. Froid lake is really only a widening of Fish river; and it is where the lake narrows down to a river once more that the railroad had fixed upon its location and Winterville station is situated. Again the angler is in the midst of ideal fishing waters. He has the entire lower portion of the Fish river system within easy reach, including St. Froid, Eagle, Square, Cross, Mud and Long lakes and a great number of adjacent smaller waters. And this is no ordinary trouting territory, you must understand. It is from Square lake that Maine's record square-tailed trout were taken not long ago — two mammoth speckle-sided fellows weighing 12 and 8½ pounds respectively. Square lake also furnishes immense landlocked salmon, two of these fish recently captured weighing 20½ and 16 pounds respectively. Although Square lake is the banner locality for record fish, there is sport without limit throughout the Fish river system for the man with rod and reel. The fishing season in these famous Aroostook waters begins about the same time as at Moosehead, although fly fishing comes in later than farther south and holds good all summer long. For fly fishing, use Parmacheene belle, brown hackle, Montreal or grizzly king flies if you would be most successful.

Canoeing in this territory lacks every hardship. There are no carries, no waters too quick to be navigated, no treacherous shoals. Everything is "smooth sailing" from one lake to the other and even way down Fish river and to Grand Falls in the St. John.

A little over six miles up the line from Winterville is Eagle Lake station. What can be said of the fishing grounds reached from Winterville apply with equal force for Eagle Lake. It is probable, though, that Eagle Lake will become the more popular "taking out" point after a trip down the lakes because of its situation at the lakeside and the easy approach to it.

From Wallagrass the fisherman will find it a very short distance to Wallagrass stream where good trouting is always to be had. There are a number of small ponds close by whose waters harbor trout of splendid size and great energy.

If one prefers to push on to the end of the line at Fort Kent he will still be in excellent fishing territory. Here the angler has both the St. John and the Fish river waters to pick from, and among the many contiguous streams and ponds he can hardly fail to bring back a heavy string of trout, no matter which way he turns.

Farthest East.

LUDLOW, just beyond Ashland Junction, on the main line of the B. & A., makes no valiant boasts as a trouting neighborhood. New Limerick can do considerably better, having Drew's lake only three miles away where trout and landlocked salmon are to be had. Houlton's important fishing water is Meduxnekeag river, in which salmon and trout run to good size. Littleton and Monticello are in close touch with several well-known trout waters as are also some of the other towns up along the line, but there is really not much to arouse the fisherman's enthusiasm until Caribou is reached. Here the salmon pool in the Aroostook river, with its thousands of handsome fish running every June, is too tempting a spot for the fisherman to pass by. The annual catch at this pool is small in comparison with the great number of fish which frequent the locality, but those which are taken put up the most vigorous sort of resistance.



Fish Hatchery, Caribou.

Madawaska lake a little farther north and easily reached from New Sweden or Jemtland, is a grand good place for Waltonian disciples to come to. It is abundantly stocked with trout, salmon and togue, all of which run large and are sturdy fighters. From Jemtland the fisherman can go in to Square lake of the Fish river system, riding 14 miles over a good road.

Handsome catches of square-tailed and salmon trout are made up along the Limestone branch every season. It is only a short ride by wagon from Limestone to McCullion, Mulheran and Gillespie lakes just across the line in New Brunswick, or to Willard,



It Isn't as Hard as It Looks to Be.

Noyes or Getchell ponds in Aroostook county. Square-tailed and salmon trout abound in all these waters.

The best fishing at Goodrich will be found at Seven and Gray brooks. At Grimes' Mill, on the Madawaska, there is good fly fishing right in the mill pond, as well as all the way down stream to the Aroostook river and thence to Fort Fairfield and beyond. Salmon are rapidly coming into prominence on the Aroostook, there being several good pools and eddies in the river between Caribou and Fort Fairfield.

Parties intending to visit the Tobique country in New Brunswick will find Fort Fairfield a most convenient starting-point; while the Miramichi waters, marking another well-known Canadian hunting and fishing region, are only about 20 miles east of Bridgewater, reached by team over a good road.





The East Branch Ferry.

The B. & A. Fishing Waters.

TAKEN all in all, there is no other group of fishing waters in all the world that furnishes such an abundance of sport as can be had in the Bangor & Aroostook region. Every lake, stream and brook adds its quota to the fishy fare, and in no uncertain measure. And best of all, the fisherman does not have to take irksome tramps through tangled brush and along rough shores in order to reach the best of the great Maine fishing grounds. Instead, he can ride close to many of them in the smooth-running B. & A. trains; or can get buckboard conveyance if the way leads in over some winding woods road; or, what is most ideal, can step into a canoe and glide silently and swiftly up stream and down lake to the very waters where the record fish are lurking.

On the opposite and following pages is printed a tabulated list of the waters in Bangor & Aroostook territory which are sure to furnish sport for the fisherman in most liberal quantities. This table gives not only the names of the waters, but also the distance from the railroad station, how reached, and the several kinds of fish that can be caught.

STATION.	NAME OF WATERS.	KIND OF FISH.	DISTANCE FROM STATION.	HOW REACHED.
ALTON	Pickere! pond	Pickere!	2 miles	Team
	Costigan brook	Trout	2 "	"
	Ten-Mile brook	"	4 "	"
	Hoyt brook	"	7 "	"
SOUTH LAGRANGE	Birch stream	Trout	1-2 mile	Walk
	Dead stream	"	1-2 "	"
	Ten-Mile brook	"	2 "	"
LAGRANGE	Hemlock stream	Trout	4 miles	Team
	Coldbrook stream	"	5 "	"
BOYD LAKE	Boyd lake	Pickere!, Perch, Black Bass	3-4 mile	Team
MILO JUNCTION	Piscataquis river	Black Bass, Pickere!	1-2 mile	Team
SOUTH SEBEC	Sebec lake	Landlocked Salmon, Bass, Pickere!	5 miles	Stage
EAST DOVER	Garland pond	Black Bass and Trout	2 miles	Team
DOVER AND FOXCROFT	Sebec lake	Landlocked Salmon, Bass, Pickere!	4 miles	Team
GUILFORD	Piper pond	Pickere! and White Perch	7 miles	Team
	Thom brook	Trout	4 1-2 miles	Team
	Piper pond	Trout, Togue.	5 "	"
	Wheatstone pond	" "	6 "	"
	Bear brook	" "	6 "	"
	Foss pond	" "	7 "	"
MONSON JUNCTION	Lake Juanita	Trout, Togue	3 miles	Team
	Wheatstone pond	" "	3 1-2 "	"
MONSON	Lake Hebron	Trout	Near station	.....
	Monson pond	Trout, Landlocked Salmon	2 miles	Team
	Two Doughty ponds	Trout	2 1-2 "	"
	Eighteen pond	"	2 1-2 "	Team and boat
	Spectacle pond	"	3 "	Team
	Bell pond	"	3 "	"
	Meadow pond	"	5 "	"
	North pond	"	6 "	Team and walk
	South pond	"	6 "	Team
	Bear pond	"	6 1-2 "	"
	Two Greenwood	Landlocked Salmon	9 "	"
	Oneway lake	"	10 "	"
	Hedgehog and Brown	Trout	15 "	"
BLANCHARD	North branch Piscataquis river	Trout	2 miles	Walk
	Blackstone brook	"	2 "	Road
	Mud pond	"	5 "	Team
	Spectacle pond	"	5 "	"
	Thanksgiving pond	"	5 "	"
	Bald Mt. stream	"	6 "	Tote road
	Bog stream	"	6 "	" "

STATION.	NAME OF WATERS.	KIND OF FISH.	DISTANCE FROM STATION.	HOW REACHED.
SHIRLEY	Main stream.....	Trout	Near station	
	Gove brook.....	"	1 mile	Walk
	Gravel brook.....	"	1 1-2 miles	"
	West bog	"	2 "	Team
	Oakes bog.....	"	3 "	"
	Spectacle pond.....	"	3 "	"
	Ordway pond.....	Trout, Togue	5 "	Walk
	Indian pond.....	Trout, Togue, Whitefish	6 "	Team
	Trout pond.....	Trout	7 "	Team and walk
	Notch pond	"	7 "	" " "
	Round pond.....	"	7 "	" " "
	Moxie pond.....	"	7 "	Walk
*GREENVILLE	Moosehead lake.....	Trout, Landlocked Salmon, Togue	At station	40 miles long
	Squaw bay	Trout	2 1-2 miles	Boat
	Big and Little Squaw ponds.....	"	3 "	Walk
	Squaw Mt. pond.....	"	3 1-2 "	"
	Lower Wilson pond.....	"	3 1-2 "	Team
	Indian pond.....	"	4 "	Walk
	Big Squaw pond.....	"	4 "	"
	Squaw brook.....	"	4 1-2 "	Boat
	Wilson stream.....	"	4 1-2 "	Walk
	Rum Mt. pond.....	"	5 "	Team and carry
	Fitzgerald pond.....	"	5 "	Walk
	Upper Wilson pond.....	"	5 "	Team
	Mountain pond.....	"	8 "	Team, boat, and carry
	Horseshoe pond.....	"	8 "	" " "
	Prong pond.....	"	8 "	" " "
	Burnham pond.....	"	9 "	Boat and carry
	Deer island.....	"	10 "	" " "
	East outlet	Trout, Landlocked Salmon, Togue	12 "	Steamer
	Lily bay	Trout	12 "	Boat or rail
	Outlet	"	12 "	Steamer
	Lake Onawa	Trout and Landlocked Salmon	15 "	"
	Benson pond	Trout	18 "	Rail and team
	Roach pond	"	19 "	Rail
	Spencer pond.....	Togue	22 "	Steamer and team
MILO	Sebec river.....	Black Bass, Pickerel	1-4 mile	Boat and carry
	Alden brook...	Trout	2 miles	Team
BROWNVILLE	Sebec lake.....	Landlocked Salmon	5 miles	Team
	Ebeeme pond.....	Pickerel, Perch	7 "	"
KATAHDIN IRON WORKS.	Silver lake	Pickerel	At station	
	Little Houston pond.....	Trout	2 miles	Team
	White brook	"	2 "	"
	Big Houston pond.....	"	3 "	"
	Spruce pond.....	"	4 "	Walk

KATAHDIN IRON WORKS..	West Chairback	Trout	6 miles	Team and walk
	Lost pond	"	7 "	Walk
	Spruce Mt. pond.....	"	7 "	Buckboard 2 1-2, walk 1 1-2
	East Chairback	"	8 "	Team and walk
	Long pond.....	"	9 "	Team
	B pond	"	12 "	"
	Little Lyford	"	13 "	"
	Horseshoe pond.....	"	15 "	Tote road
	Yoke pond.....	Trout, Togue	17 "	Team and walk
	Big Lyford	Trout	18 "	Team
	West Branch pond.....	"	20 "	"
SCHOODIC	Schoodic lake.....	Landlocked Salmon, Trout, Black Bass, Togue	At station	.....
	Seboois lake	Pickarel, White Perch	3 miles	Walk
	Lost pond	Trout	10 "	Buckboard
	Ebeeme pond	"	10 "	"
	Jo Mary lakes	"	10 "	"
WEST SEBOOIS	Cedar pond	"	10 "	Team and walk
	Seboois lake	Pickarel, White Perch	2 1-2 miles	Road
	Ragged Mountain pond and stream	Trout	3 "	"
	Bear brook	"	3 "	"
	Patrick brook.....	"	4 "	"
NORCROSS AND TWIN DAM.....	Seboois stream.....	"	100 yards	"
	North Twin lake.....	Pickarel, White Perch	At station	.....
	West Branch Penobscot	Salmon Trout	" "	Road
	South Twin lake	Pickarel, White Perch	1 mile	"
	Pemadumcook lake.....	Pickarel, White Perch, Togue	5 miles	Steamer
	Ambajejus lake	"	10 "	"
	Millinocket lake	" " " Trout	11 "	Steamer and carry
	Passamagamoc lake.....	Pickarel, Togue	14 "	" " " "
	Katepskonegan lake, 1st, 2d, and 3d.....	Trout, Togue	17 "	" " " "
	Nahinakanta lake	"	22 "	" " " "
	Katahdin stream	Trout	25 "	Steamer, carry, and canoe
	Rainbow lake.....	Trout, Togue	26 "	" " " "
	Foss & Knowlton	Trout	26 "	" " " "
	Aboljackarmegassic lake.....	"	27 "	" " " "
	Sourdnahunk stream	"	28 "	" " " "
	Pollywog lake	Trout, Togue	28 "	" " " "
	Ambajenackomus lake.....	Trout	32 "	" " " "
	Hurd pond, 1st	Trout and Togue	18 "	Steamer and carry
	Hurd pond, 2d.....	" " "	20 "	" " " "
	Daisey pond	Trout	19 "	" " " "
	Lunch pond	"	18 "	" " " "
	West Branch pond	"	18 "	" " " "
MILLINOCKET	Millinocket stream	Trout	At station	.....
	Cherry pond.....	Trout, Pickarel, Perch	1 mile	Road

STATION.	NAME OF WATERS.	KIND OF FISH.	DISTANCE FROM STATION.	HOW REACHED.
MILLINOCKET.....	Schoodic brook	Trout	2 miles	Walk
	Smith brook	Trout, Pickerel	3 "	Road
	Millinocket lake	Pickerel, White Perch, Trout	8 "	"
GRINDSTONE.....	East branch Penobscot.....	Black Bass, Pickerel	At station	.....
	Meadow brook.....	Trout	2 miles	Walk
	Round pond	Pickerel and Perch	2 "	Canoe
	Salmon Stream pond.....	Pickerel, White Perch	5 "	Path
	Schoodic brook	Trout	" "	"
	Sand Bank brook	"	7 "	Canoe
	Soldier pond.....	Trout and Pickerel	7 "	Walk
	Wissataquoik	Trout and Salmon	14 "	Canoe
	Lunksoos pond.....	Trout and Togue	28 "	Canoe and carry
	Messer pond.....	" "	28 "	" " "
STACYVILLE.....	Grand lake	" "	40 "	Canoe
	Davidson pond	Trout, Pickerel	1 mile	Walk
	East branch	Trout, Salmon, Pickerel	5 miles	Team
	Wissataquoik	Trout, Salmon	6 "	"
	Sand Bank brook.....	Trout	7 "	"
	Salmon Stream lake.....	Trout, Pickerel	8 "	"
	Lunksoos pond	Trout	10 "	Team and canoe
	Kellog pond	"	10 "	" " "
	Spring Brook pond.....	"	10 "	" " "
	Misser pond	Trout, Pickerel	11 "	" " "
	Boland pond	Trout	12 "	" " "
	Moose pond	"	13 "	" " "
	Katahdin lake	"	15 "	Team
	Six ponds.....	"	20 "	"
SHERMAN.....	Salmon pond and stream	Trout, Salmon	8 miles	Stage
PATTEN JUNCTION.....	Molunkus stream	Perch and Trout	1-2 mile	Walk
PATTEN	Crystal lake	Trout	4 miles	Team
	Two Shinn ponds	"	10 "	"
	Green pond.....	"	10 "	"
	Hale pond.....	"	11 "	"
	Mattawam lake	Pickerel, Perch	12 "	"
	Rockabema.....	Perch	12 "	"
	Mud lake.....	.....	12 "	"
	Pleasant lake .....	.....	12 "	"
	Hay brook	Trout	16 "	"
	Grand lake—East branch.....	Trout, Togue, Bass	25 "	"
	Grand lake—Sebois.....	Trout, Salmon	25 "	"
	East branch Penobscot.....	"	25 "	Team and canoe
	Scraggly lake.....	Trout and Togue	25 "	Team
	Hay lake	Trout	25 "	"

ISLAND FALLS	Third lake.....	Trout	30 miles	Team
	Webster lake.....	Trout, Salmon	35 "	Team and canoe
	Mattawamkeag lake.....	Pickarel, Perch	1 1-2 "	Team
	Fish stream.....	Trout	1 1-2 "	Canoe
	Dyer brook.....	"	2 "	Walk
	Pleasant pond.....	Trout, Pickerel, Black Bass	4 "	Team
	Warren falls.....	Trout	4 "	Canoe
	Sly brook.....	Trout, Pickerel	4 "	Team
	Cole brook.....	Trout	6 "	"
	Caribou lake.....	Pickarel, Perch	6 "	"
OAKFIELD	Otter lake.....	Trout	7 "	Team and canoe
	Spaulding lake.....	Pickarel	2 miles	Team
	West branch.....	Trout, Pickerel, Perch	7 "	"
SMYRNA MILLS	East branch.....	Trout	Near station	.....
	Dudley brook.....	"	2 miles	Team
	Pleasant pond.....	Togue	8 "	"
	Hastings brook.....	Trout	8 "	"
	Rockabema lake.....	"	12 "	"
	Green lake.....	"	14 "	Team and canoe
	Mud lake.....	"	16 "	" " "
WEEKSBORO.....	Pleasant lake.....	"	16 "	" " "
	Smith brook.....	Trout	Near station	.....
	Cut pond.....	"	2 miles	Walk
	St. Croix lake.....	Trout, Perch	2 1-2 "	"
	Smith Brook deadwater.....	Trout	3 "	"
ST. CROIX.....	Howe brook.....	"	3 "	"
	St. Croix river.....	Trout	50 rods	Tote road
	Beaver brook.....	"	1-2 mile	" "
	Howe brook.....	"	3 miles	.....
	St. Croix lake.....	"	4 "	Canoe
MASARDIS	St. Croix river.....	Trout	1-2 mile	Canoe
	Aroostook river.....	Trout, Salmon	1-4 "	Walk
	Mooselauk stream.....	Trout	22 miles	Team and canoe
	Chandler brook.....	"	25 "	" " "
	Millimagasset.....	"	33 "	" " "
	Millnockett (two lakes).....	"	35 "	" " "
	Munsungan (three lakes).....	Trout, Togue	40 "	" " "
	Moose pond.....	Trout	.....	.....
	Beaver pond.....	"	.....	.....
	Reed pond.....	"	.....	.....
ASHLAND	Long lake.....	"	.....	.....
	Brown Brook pond.....	"	.....	.....
	Squa Pan.....	Trout	6 miles	Team
	Portage lake.....	"	10 "	"
	Greenlow lake.....	"	12 "	Team and canoe

STATION.	NAME OF WATERS.	KIND OF FISH.	DISTANCE FROM STATION.	HOW REACHED.
ASHLAND	Big Machias lake	Trout	20 miles	Team and canoe
	Long lake	Trout, Togue	20 "	" " "
	Clayton lake	Trout	23 "	" " "
	Big Fish lake	"	30 "	" " "
	Eagle lake	Trout, Togue	30 "	" " "
	Carr pond	"	40 "	" " "
LUDLOW	Cochrane lake	Pickarel, Perch	At station	.....
	County lake	Pickarel	1 1-2 miles	Team
NEW LIMERICK	Nickerson lake	Perch, Pickarel	2 miles	Team
	Drew's lake	Trout, Landlocked Salmon	3 "	"
	Cochrane lake	Pickarel	3 "	"
HOULTON	Nickerson lake	Pickarel, Perch	5 miles	Team
	Meduxnekeag river	Salmon, Trout	6 "	"
	Drew's lake	Trout, Landlocked Salmon	8 "	"
LITTLETON	Logan lake	Trout	150 rods	.....
	Big brook	"	2 1-2 miles	Team
	Ross lake	Trout, Perch	2 1-2 "	Walk
	Augusta lake	Trout	4 "	Team
	Leary brook	"	5 "	Walk
	Meduxnekeag	Trout	1-2 mile	Walk
MONTICELLO	Conroy lake	Trout, Perch	1 1-2 miles	Team
	White brook	Trout	3 "	"
	No. 9 lake	"	9 "	"
	Portland lake	Trout, Pickarel	2 miles	Team
BRIDGEWATER	No. 9 lake	Trout	9 "	"
ROBINSONS	Burnt Land stream	Trout	9 miles	Tote road
	No. 9 lake	"	10 "	"
MARS HILL AND BLAINE ..	Presque Isle stream	Trout	At station	.....
	Presque Isle deadwater	"	3 miles	Team
	Young lake	"	4 "	"
	No. 9 lake	"	12 "	"
FORT FAIRFIELD JCT.	Prestile stream	Trout	1 1-2 miles	Team
	Spragueville lake	Perch and Trout	1 1-2 "	"
	Clark brook	Trout	2 "	Rail
EASTON	Trestle stream	Trout	1-2 mile	Walk
FORT FAIRFIELD	Gannett pond	Trout	4 miles	Team
	Aroostook falls	Trout, Salmon	6 "	"
	Brown's pond	Trout	6 "	"
	Gillespie lake	"	14 "	"
PRESQUE ISLE	Prestile stream	Trout	6 miles	Team
	Squa Pan lake	Landlocked Salmon	14 "	"

STATION.	NAME OF WATERS.	KIND OF FISH.	DISTANCE FROM STATION.	HOW REACHED.
CARIBOU	Caribou dam	Salmon	At station	.....
	Madawaska lake.....	Trout	16 miles	Team
	Cross lake.....	Trout, Salmon, Togue, Whitefish	27 "	"
	Mud lake.....	" "	27 "	"
	Square lake.....	" " " "	30 "	"
	Long lake.....	" " " "	30 "	"
	Eagle lake	" " " "	35 "	"

* At Lake Onawa are the finest of landlocked salmon and trout, while at all the other places, as also at Roach pond and the chain of six ponds adjacent thereto, the gamiest fly-fishing is afforded, trout being in abundance.

Many lakes, ponds, and streams are reached from Moosehead lake that are not mentioned herein, which abound with trout, salmon, etc. About 25 steamers ply the lake, and an abundance of boats and canoes can be procured at any time. The departure for the famous West branch trip is made from Northeast carry.

Square, Sebec, and Onawa lakes are the best waters in Maine for landlocked salmon.



"A Great Green Carpet of Forest"—Seen from Mount Kineo,

A B. & A. Idyl

OF

“THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.”



WHEN the city streets are swelt'ring
'Neath the summer sun's fierce reign,
Just remember there's a haven
In the cool, deep woods of Maine
Where the shelt'ring mountain shadows
And the lake-winds, soft, sublime,
Mark an ideal tourists' region
In the good old summer time.

There is nothing more delightful
Than to live in nature's arms
And to let her overwhelm you
With her lavish wildwood charms.
Then it is the happy camper
Cries aloud, his joy at prime :
“Bless the thought that sent me Maineward
In the good old summer time !”

'Tis a sportsmen's vast arena,
By canoe routes interlaced;
Or again, a forest playground
Having sports for ev'ry taste;
And vacationers by thousands
Come each year from ev'ry clime
To enjoy a Maine woods outing
In the good old summer time.



A CRITICAL MOMENT.

In the Big Game Domain.



Wild or "Bob" Cat.

FEW people have any idea of the immensity of Maine's big-game region. They know it is a "vast country," they have heard it is large enough to hide hundreds of large lakes and thousands of smaller waterways, yet they have no actual appreciation of its area or size.

It will be interesting, therefore, to learn that there are about 15,000 square miles of hunting territory in northern Maine. The grouped states of

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are just about this size; a pattern of New Hampshire or Vermont could be cut out of this big game preserve and still there would be enough left for elaborate trimmings. Aroostook county alone is larger than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island by nearly 500 square miles, while Piscataquis, the smallest of the three counties which make up the great northern wilderness, would "rim" the states of Delaware and Rhode Island by over 400 square miles.

All this immense north region is practically an unbroken wilderness, except in the extreme eastern portion bordering on New Brunswick where there is a belt of cleared country. Such a mammoth forest preserve makes a perfect paradise for moose and deer, and every year sees a notable increase in the number of these splendid game animals. While this Maine wilderness is traversed at will by its natural inhabitants, its depths would be inaccessible to the hunter were it not for the endless network of lakes, rivers, streams and brooks which intertwine throughout this wide-spread forest area.

It has been but a few years since the roar of the locomotive first broke the stillness of



Wild Cat in Repose.

Maine's great gameland. Nowadays the solid vestibuled trains of the B. & A. bring the hunter deep into the wildwood confines until the shriek of the whistle reverberates along the very ridges where the moose and deer are feeding.

If the hunter wants game in a hurry, he can usually find it close by any of the forest stations. But most sportsmen prefer to step into their guide's canoe and slip up along the beautifully-bowered waterways to the heart of this wonderful game preserve. There the monarch moose and graceful Virginian deer are met with in their own domain, and most successfully hunted. Comfortable sporting camps have been established in hundreds of localities in this region where the hunting prospects are excellent, so the visiting sportsman can be sure of a good home and plenty to eat even though he is deep in the forest jungles and many a long mile from civilization or "the states."

The abundance of game in B. & A. territory is truly remarkable. Thousands of deer, hundreds of moose and a goodly number of black bears are brought out each season by visiting sportsmen, yet this is but a very small percentage of the hordes of forest denizens which are never seen by human eye from one year's end to another. It would be impossible to estimate the number of deer in Maine within many thousands. Despite the tremendous inroads made on their number every year, they increase rapidly



A Bashful Young Moose.

and are to be seen in the great woods whichever way one turns. Moose are less plentiful, but they roam in much larger numbers in Maine than in any other part of the country, and form the *piece de resistance* for the man behind the gun.



"Enthusiasts."

The deer in Maine are the common Virginian or white-tailed species. They have a soft, brownish-gray color, are very swift of foot and can easily make their way through the thickest undergrowth. Deer are very good swimmers and are often seen in the lakes by summer canoeists. They take alarm quickly in the fall



Very Young Fawn.

when the hunting season is on, but are remarkably tame in summer and can often be very closely approached in a canoe. About 275 pounds is a good weight for the average Maine buck deer.

While the warm season is on, the deer frequent the lakes and streams where they feed on tender lily-pads, which are their favorite summer food. They also browse on tender foliage of various kinds and are especially partial to such grains and vegetables as can be had in stealthy visitations to

the outlying farms in the clearings. As soon as the water becomes cold the deer gradually work away from the streams and ponds, feeding in and near the swamps and on the ridges. It is at this time, in October and November, that the rutting season is on and the bucks range far and wide in search of does. Snow comes a little later, and as the drifts pile up the deer tread them down in convenient places so as to form yards or roads along which they feed on the browse of cedar, hemlock, and other trees. Ground hemlock is an especial delicacy with deer, but as it is ordinarily a short and stubby bush the early snows soon put it out of sight.

His majesty the moose, the greatest game trophy of the Maine woods or indeed of any forest in the temperate zones, is a huge, ungainly beast often exceeding 1000 pounds in weight. Broad spreading antlers give the male a rather formidable appearance, the antlers of an old bull frequently measuring five feet from tip to tip. In height, the moose measures from six to seven and a half feet to the top of his fore shoulder, while many of the animals will exceed that. The height of the largest moose ever brought out to Bangor was nine feet from his forehoofs to the top of his horns, and his weight was something over 1200 pounds. Moose are coated with coarse brownish hair, which grows darker at the approach of winter; and have a bristly mane, almost black. A grayish color predominates on the belly and legs, with a tinge of yellow.

Late in April or in the early days of May the moose forsake their winter haunts and come out to the marshes and waterways in search of more delectable foods than the hardwood ridges and evergreen thickets



Albino Porcupine.



Aren't They Beauties!

can afford. Water rushes and various other aquatic plants are choice edibles for these hulky animals, but their favorite food is the water lily which they browse upon with the greatest of delight, wading out into the water, plunging their broad noses down deep where the tender lily stems and roots are, and pulling up a mouthful of the succulent plants which they munch with keenest relish.

Some time around early June the cow moose separate from their companions and seek the most impenetrable of the forest thickets lying near the water, where they give birth to their young. If the animal is but two years old, only one little one is produced at a birth, but cow moose of three years and older almost always bring forth two and frequently three calves at one time.

When the mother moose seeks the water for a drink or to take



Red Fox.



This Moose Came A-Visiting One Day.

a plunge and rid herself of the torment of the big woods flies, she first takes great pains to hide her offspring in some very dense growth of bushes and trees where the male cannot penetrate. Otherwise the helpless forest infants would very likely be speedily killed by the ferocious bulls, which are most unnatural parents and ever seek to destroy their young. With the advent of hot weather, both bull and cow moose frequent the streams and

ponds, wading well out so as to cool their shaggy backs and at the same time ward off the plague of torturing flies. In the heat of midsummer they will remain thus in the water for hours at a time, and an expert canoeist can approach easily for a good shot—not with a rifle, of course, for the law forbids that until in the early fall, but with a camera, which should be the ever-present companion of travelers in the great Maine wilderness.



Gray Squirrel.



"Posing" with Their Trophies.

It is in April that the horns of the bull moose begin to sprout. They grow very rapidly and by September have usually lost their soft mossy covering or "velvet" as it is commonly called. The

bulls at this period are in prime condition and very fat and are so savage and fierce that they will not hesitate to attack a man or anything else that gets in their way. They often fight with each other, roaming the forest for weeks and at times bellowing so loudly that the roar can be heard two or three miles away on a still night. There is another noise made by the bulls which hunters call "chopping" from its faithfulness to the sound of an axeman at work in the distance. The animals produce this noise by a forcible and peculiar clapping together of their jaws.



A Little Game Before Dinner.

This is the season, too, when the females send out invitations to their monarch lords—a summons most wierd and uncanny as it breaks upon the hunter's ear in the quiet of the night, but which will bring any listening bull crashing and tearing through the forest straight to the object of his love. The cow's call starts in with a series of grunts or groans and winds up with a prolonged

wail or roar of the most dismal and nerve-trying order. A good many of the Maine guides are experts at imitating this doleful plaint of the expectant cow, and if there chances to be a bull within hearing, can cause the passionate monster to come thrashing his way unerringly on toward the source of the



Muskrat.

call. This method of tolling the big game within rifle range was frequently practiced before the state laws prohibiting moose hunting until October 15, were in force. However, moose calling is still employed in the Maine woods if the season happens to be late and the weather mild.

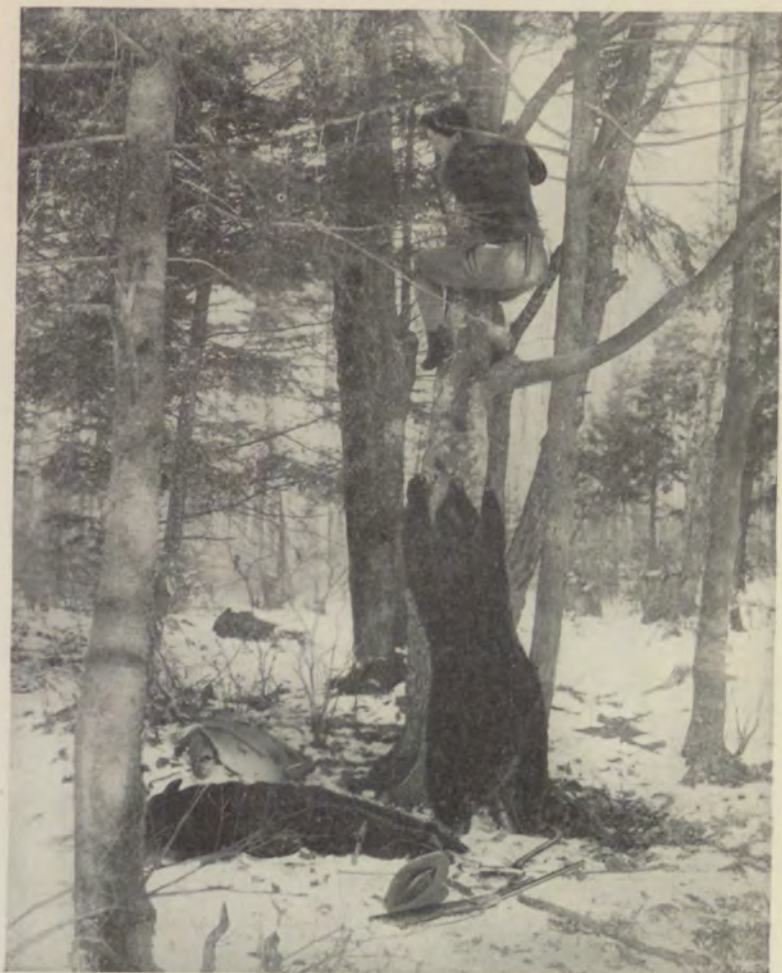


Is It a Moose or a Target?

The very best still hunting in Maine comes with the first snow storm. It is hard work to track deer or moose on bare ground; it becomes a very easy matter after the snow has laid a smooth white blanket on which every step is distinctly shown. The successful sportsman at still hunting must be able to follow his quarry silently or he will never come up with it, and the art of noiseless progress through the woods is not to be learned in a day. The breaking of a twig, a cough, a sneeze, any unusual noise will start the game off on the run. The most logical thing to do under such circumstances is to quit that trail then and there, as startled game almost invariably puts several miles between itself and its pursuers before it stops running. It takes patience and perseverance in liberal quantities to succeed at still hunting, but the reward in the end overbalances all that, and thousands of Maine sportsmen indulge in this form of hunting each year with most gratifying results.

Moose will be found ranging near the waterways some little time after the first wintry snows have blanketed the woods and ice has fettered the still ponds and streams. Then they work gradually back into the deep forests where they find the greatest shelter from rigors of climate and storm and there pass the winter, feeding on the bark and twigs of young poplar, birch and maple trees and a species of ash commonly called moosewood.

In spite of the fact that hundreds of thousands of wild beasts inhabit Maine's vast wilderness, not one of them would ever molest



Considerably "Up a Tree!"



A Babe of the Woods.

a man, under ordinary conditions. Black bears are fairly plentiful, but they are far more anxious to get out of sight than they are to pitch a battle. Lynxes, wolves, and cougars, or "Indian devils," are now but rarely seen in Maine, and instances of their molesting hunters have not been heard of for years.



Coming In.

IT is such an easy matter nowadays to reach the heart of Maine's great game region that no one wonders at the annual pilgrimage of thousands of sportsmen to this limitless and wonderfully rich game preserve. In the old days it meant a long, hard journey from Bangor by stage, bateau and canoe in order to penetrate to the runways of the forest denizens. Now the sportsman can board an evening train out of Boston and not leave his Pullman until its arrival at Greenville, Moosehead lake, the next forenoon. Or if he is headed for the Mount Katahdin region or

farther north, any of the handsome vestibuled trains of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad will take him straight on into the wilderness, over a roadbed not to be surpassed on any railway in America or the world; and no matter at what station the sportsman chooses to stop, there he will find easy conveyance by buckboard or canoe to the most remote points of Maine's famous sporting country.

The tide of hunter travel into the deep woods begins as early as August, many sportsmen coming thus early so as to enjoy the warm camping-out season and get a little fishing, and then be on hand for the first legal hunting. Other sportsmen make their vacation trips to the forest late in September or early in October in order to take advantage of good canoeing and establish themselves in some favorite game locality before the opening of the regular hunting season. Still a third class wait until winter is close at hand, and it is time for early snows and easy tracking of big game.



Blue Heron.

Some sportsmen stop in Bangor long enough to make a few additions to their personal kit, although supplies of every nature may be had at the general stores throughout B. & A. territory, as will be seen by consulting the advertising section of this book. Then it is northward ho! for all of them, and the hotels and camps in the great game region speedily become populated with a merry, good-natured lot of guests, happy in their freedom from city and business cares and out for the vacation time of their lives. According to the Maine law, every non-resident sportsman coming into the woods to hunt and fish in the open season must be accompanied by a registered guide. This law does not apply to hunters who stop at registered sporting camps so long as they do not camp out or build fires. There is no need to engage one's guide ahead, as the proprietors of the woods hotels and camps will see to this upon notification.

Despite the fact that guides are not always required by law, it is nevertheless the best plan for every sportsman to have one. A guide will always save much needless labor in the woods, and in case the sportsman is not thoroughly acquainted with the country or with big-game hunting, he becomes an absolute



A Maine Moose That "Got Acquainted."

necessity. Maine guides as a class are good-hearted, genial companions. When camping out they do the cooking for the entire party, clear the tenting grounds and make all things snug and comfortable, in addition to carrying the heavy burdens and doing a tremendous amount of hard work. Furthermore, a guide's canoes and cooking utensils are put at the disposal of his party free of charge—and the most he expects in return for all this service is \$3 a day or thereabouts. We can recommend any of the camp-owners or guides who advertise in this book as men who will faithfully carry out any arrangements which may be made with them.



Just Where the Game Is.

ALTHOUGH there are hundreds of thousands of deer and many hundreds of moose in Bangor & Aroostook territory, it must not be supposed they are standing around in plain sight waiting to be shot. Instead, they are almost always in hiding in the forest recesses and must be carefully and persistently hunted before they finally fall before the deadly bullet from the sportsman's rifle.



Happy Huntswoman!

There is good deer hunting all along the line of the B. & A. railroad and near practically all of the many hotels and woods camps in this territory. The sportsman therefore need not go deep into the wilderness in order to bring down a handsome trophy. Take it in the Moosehead lake region for example; game will be found there within gunshot of the hotel. At Northeast carry, where the game runways are confined to a two-mile strip between Moosehead lake and the Penobscot river, there is



A Round-Up of B. & A. Game.

plenty of good hunting to be had. In fact, one need not hunt long anywhere around Moosehead in order to bring down his legal quota of deer.

It would be a good idea for the prospective hunter to study the fishing chapter of this book carefully, as nearly all the favorite fishing localities are famous hunting grounds as well. He should also make himself familiar with the map of the B. & A. territory, figuring in a general way that the big game region extends from a little west of Moosehead lake on the west to the main line of the railroad on the east, and from the B. & A.'s Moosehead lake division on the south to the border of the state on the north. Another great hunting ground, many hundreds of square miles in extent, lies to the eastward of the B. & A. line. This is also a wonderfully rich game section, but has been very little hunted as yet, chiefly because the region farther north and west offers just as fine sport and is more easily reached.



Ruffed Grouse.

The vacationer in B. & A. territory is never far away from big game. If he rides up the Moosehead lake division to Greenville he is in close touch with a splendid sporting region. Or if he keeps up on the main line he will come to a number of forest stations already famous for their big game records. At Schoodic, Seboois, Ingalls Siding, South Twin, Norcross, Millinocket, Grindstone, Stacyville, Sherman and Patten one can soon get game to the legal limit and not go out of sound of the locomotive whistles. Up along the Ashland branch and along the Fish River extension there are Weeksboro, St. Croix, Masardis (connecting with the Oxbow country), Squa Pan, Ashland, Portage, Winchell, Winterville, Eagle Lake, Wallagrass and Fort Kent which are all in splendid game territory and offer the hunter an abundance of sport not far from the station. From practically all of these points ways also lead in to the more remote hunting grounds, where the kings of the forest choose their favorite haunts. Good accommodations are to be had at all of the stations above mentioned and also at sporting camps located some little distance in from the railroad.

Norcross is the great objective point for sportsmen who go up the West branch or its tributaries after game, as well as for those who come down by canoe from Northeast carry at the head of Moosehead lake. It is exceptionally good deer country round about Jo Mary lakes, Nahmakanta and the contiguous lakes, the West branch to Sourdnahunk stream and beyond, the points south of Katahdin, Millinocket and the lower West branch lakes. All this territory is hunted from Norcross. Moose will be found here also, but not in so great numbers as in the woods west and north of Katahdin, which section is most easily reached from the head of Moosehead lake, Patten, up Ashland way or up along the Fish River extension.



Wood Duck.

The sportsman can strike in most anywhere in the B. & A. territory north of Brownville and run across deer. He will even find the hunting not half bad considerably south of this point. But really first class moose hunting cannot be located so broadly; there is plenty of it where it is, but one must know the various localities or he is more likely to come out empty-handed than as the proud possessor of a noble trophy.

Moose are known to range in

goodly numbers all around Moosehead lake, and particularly in the forest lying east and north of it, reached from Lily bay, Spencer bay, and Northeast carry. Going in up the Roach river or from Lily bay, the hunter can work his way easily by canoe and carry to Roach and Second Roach ponds, Lazy Tom brook and north to Ragged lake, all of which waters are in the heart of a fine moose territory. The region lying between Katahdin Iron Works on the south and the Penobscot West branch on the north



Young Moose Like to Wade in Streams.

also harbors many a prize moose. Other favorite haunts of Maine's biggest game are in the wilderness about the West branch waters, above Norcross and below; all around Mount Katahdin, reached from Norcross, Grindstone, Stacyville, Sherman and Patten; along the upper East branch of the Penobscot, and the Sebois, reached from Patten; in the region drained by the upper Aroostook and its tributaries, reached from Masardis and Oxbow; in the country west of Ashland, around Fish and Big Machias lakes with their tributary ponds and streams and about the Aroostook mountains; and all through the great Fish river basin, the splendid new game region just opened up by the Fish River extension of the B. & A.

Mount Katahdin may be said to mark the center of Maine's best moose country. The deep forest is the moose's ideal home,

and though he ranges a good deal in the fall, sometimes going as far south as the Moosehead lake division of the B. & A., and even beyond, yet his real "home circle," where he winters with hundreds of others of his kind, is in the dense wilderness south, west and north of Katahdin.

Working northward from Moosehead lake, the hunter will come to Chesuncook, Chamberlain, Eagle, Caucomgomoc and Allagash lakes, around whose borders are many marshes and streams where



Surprised !

moose are sure to be found. This is a favorite trip with sportsmen who start from Greenville, Kineo or Northeast carry, and many a handsome trophy is brought out each year by the returning hunters. Another noted land for moose lies east of Chesuncook, past Harrington lake and in to Sourdnhunk.

The greater part of Maine's mammoth gameland would seldom, if ever, know human intrusion were it not for the network of

waterways which make canoeing easy in every direction. However, several excellent hunting grounds may be reached by buckboard, as for instance, the region of the Sebois and East branch, at Telos and Sourdnhunk lakes and at Trout brook, all of which points may be reached by buckboard from Patten. The Oxbow country, famous for its splendid moose record, is reached by a ten-mile ride by team



A Deer for Hobby-Horse.

from Masardis to Oxbow, and thence by canoe.

In justice to the several big-game localities, a word or two of explanation is due concerning the record of game shipment which is published at the close of this chapter. The reader must bear in mind that some stations are shipping depots for a large outlying country, while others get credit for only such game as is shot in their immediate vicinity. For example, Greenville's record of game shipped is augmented by moose and deer not only from the contiguous Moosehead lake region but from territory far to the north and east, an area of some 2,000 square miles. Norcross ships for the whole lower West branch; Grindstone gets a big record because of game brought down the East branch; Stacyville receives practically all that comes out of the Katahdin country reached by the East branch ferry, and up the Wissataquoik; Patten draws from around Sourdnhunk lake, fifty-five miles away, and from all the wilderness between; while Ashland and Masardis swell their records with game from regions as remote as the Aroostook, Big Machias and Fish river tributaries.

No sportsman should attempt to hunt for moose in Maine's great wilderness without a guide; if he does, he is most likely to come home empty-handed. Moose hunting calls for considerable preparation and a tremendous amount of care. Even the best of moose guides sometimes fail to come up with the game after tracking it for hours, and yet the Maine guides have no superiors in all the world as hunters of big game. They are perfectly familiar with the habits of the animals they seek and the woods

they live in. They know the favorite haunts of the big bulls and just about the time when the hulky beasts may be expected in a certain locality. They know, too, just how to get within rifle range of the quarry, and when to give the sign that shall bid the hunter bury his leaden missile in the noble prey. Maine guides are a jovial class of men, willing and ready to endure whatever hardships a woods life may hold forth. Their remarkable skill and knowledge of forest lore, their ability to lead the sportsman to just the sort of game he had hoped for, and their willingness to do the drudgery and hard work at all times, makes \$3 a day a very modest compensation in return.



The Hunter's Equipment.

IT is important that the hunter should go into the wilderness properly clothed and fully accoutered, for he will be many miles away from supply stores by the time he gets in where the big game is. The advice here given as to the best equipment for hunters is based on the experience and judgment of old guides



Cow and Calf Moose "Cooling Off."



His First Deer.

and sportsmen who have passed many seasons in the Maine forests.

To begin with, one should remember that it is safer to go into the woods with too much rather than too little clothing, as a surplus of apparel can be laid aside while a lack cannot be remedied except with great difficulty. The so-called hunting "costumes" should be passed by as they are usually made up of some fabric entirely unsuited to still hunting. Instead, it is better to wear coat and trousers of some soft woolen material, a sweater or knitted jacket, woolen leggings, moccasins or lumberman's overshoes, a flannel shirt, woolen socks and underwear, and a woolen cap or felt hat. All the articles of this list may be had at the supply stores up along the B. & A. Extra underwear, shirts, socks and handkerchiefs will be found essential. Any suit of duck is too noisy for Maine woods hunters. Corduroy, although worn by many sportsmen from out of the state, is almost never worn by guides or local hunters. It is heavy, is easily wet through, and is noisier than woolen fabrics.

Rubber boots have no place in a hunter's outfit. The lumberman's "over" and oil-tanned moccasins are the favorite foot-coverings worn by guides, since they are low-cut and present very little surface against which twigs may scratch and so perhaps startle the game. With two or three pairs of heavy woolen stockings worn under the rubber "overs" or the moccasins, it is practically impossible for winter's snow and cold to get at the

sportsman's pedal extremities. Generally speaking, none of the stiff-soled hunting boots commonly used in other states can be used to good advantage while still-hunting in Maine. There is, however, a sort of "go-between" called a shoepack or moccasin with extra sole, but no heel, which is frequently worn here.

The hunter must plan his outfit so as to save all he possibly can in weight and bulk. Baggage often grows fearfully heavy in the woods; and it never can be got into too small a compass. To avoid possible discomforts from this source, luggage not actually needed had better be left at home.

As regards the best rifle for the Maine sportsman to take into the woods there is a wide diversity of opinion. Most every hunter has his own ideas and fancies about the matter, and will swear by one particular size and make, and declare all the rest are wrong. Some think there is no gun equal to the .30-.30, using the argument that it is light and easy to carry yet large enough to do effective work at all times. Others declare .30-.30 is too small a gun for Maine's big game, and pin their faith to a .45-.70. We would say, however, that the consensus of opinion nowadays seems to favor the lighter weapon.

Big-game hunters seldom bring a shotgun into Maine, although there is excellent duck shooting on practically all of the lakes of this north region. It is possible that this phase of Maine's sport is lost sight of in the more exciting prospects of a closing in with larger quarry.

Revolvers are often carried by visiting sportsmen, but are very seldom used. A good hunting-knife is a prime essential. The best kind has a strong blade about eight inches long, with stout back, and is thick way up to the point. It should not be double-edged, or there is likely to be trouble when skinning an animal, and perhaps some cut fingers. Any supply store in B. & A. territory can furnish just the kind of knife needed, and will sell it at a lower price than is asked in the large cities.

There is no need to take a large lot of ammunition into the woods. The average hunter would not use 20 shells in a couple of weeks, unless he used them up on a target. But in case more ammunition is wanted, almost any hotel or camp proprietor can supply it, or any special size will be sent up from Bangor on order.

Experience has taught the wisdom of including a pair of field-glasses in the moose hunter's kit. These glasses are an invaluable aid in sighting moose across a lake, over burnt ground, or in any other place where the animal's color is not readily seen by the naked eye. A package of lint and bandages, a compass, map of the region to be visited, and matches in a water-tight safe had



An Unsophisticated Young Moose.

also better be included in the outfit. In case the sportsman is to camp out, his guide will furnish a canoe and the necessary cooking utensils. Tents and bedding may be hired or bought in the towns nearest the big game regions, and a full complement of stores and provisions may be bought at any of the supply stations.



The Feathered Forest Denizens.

NO book dwelling on the denizens of the Maine woods would be complete without a mention of the feathered families which make their homes in the forests and along the waterways of this great north wilderness. The sportsman here finds game birds in variety and abundance — countless coveys of partridges, hosts of wild ducks, woodcock, plover and other favorite quarry, all of which may be said in a general way to be indigenous to the entire B. & A. territory. Then there are many important members of the eagle and hawk families to be seen at times, several aquatic



Canada Grouse.

species to be met with, and a wondrous assembly of song birds whose clear, sweet carols make the morning glad and bring a new joy to the heart of the interested listener.

From the sportsman's standpoint, the grouse or partridge is unquestionably the most important bird in the Maine woods. It is generally considered the finest game bird in all the eastern states. There are two distinct species of the grouse to be found in Maine, the Canada grouse or spruce partridge and the ruffed grouse or birch partridge.

The male of the Canada grouse shows a general color of dark grayish brown, or nearly black, barred on the back. The breast



Hen Hawk.

is mottled with white and buff, except at the lower part which is black tipped with white. Bright red skin shows just over the eye. In the female, the same general markings are observed, with the exception that the upper parts are lighter. The Canada grouse is most at home when in the depths of a spruce, tamarack, larch or fir thicket. Here is food and shelter

just to its liking, and an ideal nursery afforded where the young may be brought forth and taught to fly. Before the berry season

the meat of the grouse is apt to be dark in color and of a bitter resinous flavor, but later, after it has fed on the succulent woods berries, its meat becomes a rich red and is much sought.



Plover.

Many a forest traveler has been startled by the "drumming" of a partridge in some nearby thicket. Opinions are somewhat divided as to the method employed by the male partridge in thus sounding his noisy call, but it is most generally believed that the cock "drums" by beating his

wings very rapidly in the air while fluttering slowly up on some favorite tree which has inclined a good deal from the perpendicular. After making the ascent for 15 or 20 feet, the bird drops lightly to the ground, struts back to the foot of the tree, and repeats the whole process. A good "drumming tree" is often noticed by woodsmen with its bark well worn by these small thunderers.

The general color of the ruffed grouse or birch partridge is rusty or yellowish brown, the upper parts being mottled with black and gray. The under parts shade from light buff to almost a white, with irregular dark mottled bars which are more pronounced on the breast and sides. On either side of the neck in the male are large tufts of black feathers which may be distended at will. These tufts are very small in the female, and her general color is lighter than that of the male. The ruffed grouse is partial to hilly country interspersed with meadows and open vales, or to mountains, rocky, inaccessible, thickly-wooded, and well watered with bush-grown streams. It feeds on the richest of woods dainties, and is consequently of tender and most palatable flesh. The "drumming" of the male is his most famous characteristic, and is often heard in the mating season when the cock is trying to coax some shy female out of the sheltering underbrush. Its sudden bursts from cover, its bold, strong, swift flight, the rugged nature of its favorite cover and its proud, erect carriage puts the ruffed grouse in the lead of all American game birds. It is a cunning, wily, ever resourceful quarry, and although there are great numbers of grouse in the Maine woods, it takes more than a novice at arms to bring out a heavy bag of them.

The Canadian ruffed grouse, still another member of this large family, is distinguished from the birch partridge by the prevailing gray, instead of chestnut, of its upper



Golden-Winged Woodpecker.



Woodcock.



Bittern.



Two Maine Hunters, with Full Quota of Game,

parts. Otherwise the two species are identical in appearance and habits.

Several different members of the merganser and duck family inhabit B. & A. territory throughout the summer and into early autumn. Here the vacationer will come upon handsome specimens of the American merganser, commonly called the horned shelldrake; the red-breasted merganser or pied shelldrake; and the hooded merganser, water pheasant or hooded shelldrake. Then there are the mallard duck, the black duck (which is not really black but a dusky brown), the beautifully-marked wood duck which comes north to breed in summer, and teal to swell the ranks of much-sought game birds in northern Maine.



Male and Female Mallard Duck.

Of the snipe family, the luscious-meated woodcock is the favorite with sportsmen in B. & A. territory, but Wilson's snipe is a close second. There are numbers of plovers, too, which arrive each year from the south at about the same time as the snipe, and which are frequently sought by the devotee of the shotgun.

It frequently happens that travelers in the Maine wilderness catch sight of a bald or American eagle soaring well up over the trees at the shores of some river or lake. If it is an immature bird, the plumage will appear almost black if one year old, or a sort of gray if two years old. On or after the third year these eagles come into possession of their "bald" or white-hooded heads and white tails. A tall pine tree near water is the favorite nesting site for this huge bird, and it is a bulky great cradle of sticks, sods and other coarse material that is there built for the life-long home.

The golden or mountain eagle is occasionally seen in northern Maine, although he is ordinarily a western bird. He may be distinguished from his brother, the bald eagle, by the absence of any white on head or neck. The body is of dark brown, with back of head and neck a rusty or pale yellow. The legs are feathered with white. Golden eagles breed in a mountainous region, usually building their nests on a rocky cliff, although sometimes they put them in the tops of large trees.

The American osprey or fish hawk, although related to the eagle through a falcon lineage, is yet a bitter hater of his big cousin. But no one blames him; certainly the relentless tormenting



Brace of Partridges.

of the eagle in his endeavor to wrest a fish from an osprey's grasp is enough to make anybody angry. And there is usually no relief until a number of fish hawks band together and drive away their robber cousin.

In color, the osprey shows a grayish brown on the upper parts with more or less markings on the top of his head and a dark stripe on the side. The under parts are white, sometimes marked with dark gray or brown. The breast of the female is invariably

spotted; the male's may be spotted, but slightly. The osprey furnishes a most interesting spectacle as it pauses in its circling high in air, hovers for an instant at sight of a fish swimming near the surface of the lake below, then closing its great wings, darts with unerring aim and a mighty splash straight to its prey. Then, appearing once more above water and scattering spray as it struggles upward, the victorious hawk sails away to some convenient perch where it may devour its game at leisure.

Of all the diving birds, the loon or great northern diver is easily the largest and handsomest. In summer a loon's upper



A Heavy Load, but Precious.

parts are glossy and black, showing iridescent violet and green tints. The back and wings are spotted and barred with white, there are black bands on the neck marked off by white spaces, and the breast and under parts are clothed in white. In winter, a grayish tint creeps into the black portions. These birds, although shy and fond of solitude, are frequently seen and heard on the lakes of northern Maine. The red-throated loon or diver, another Maine sojourner in the summer time, closely resembles the great northern diver in appearance, but on closer inspection will be found to be smaller in size and wearing a triangular mark of chestnut red on its throat. The horned grebe or hell diver belongs also to Maine's aquatic birds who depend on diving rather than flight for protection.

The variety of bird life to be met with in the Maine wilderness is truly remarkable. The vacationer may be awakened in the gloom of the night by the deep-toned *to-who-hoo-hoo-hoo*, *to-who-hoo* of a great horned owl, sounding for all the world like a hound baying in the distance. The breaking of day silences this dismal hooter, but it also brings new songs and sounds to the camper's ear. Right over the tent an industrious flicker or golden-winged woodpecker, the most handsomely colored member of all the woodpecker family, may be heard busily thumping a tree trunk for a breakfast of fat bugs. Suddenly from somewhere out in the near forest comes the echo-

ing sound of someone driving stakes. The camper may wonder what party has settled down so near him and why he did not see their camp-fire the night before, but in reality the "stake-driving" is not by human effort but is the *pump-er-lunk*, *pump-er-lunk*, *pump-er-lunk*, or as Dr. Abbott renders it, *puck-la-grook*, of the American bittern, also called poke, marsh hen or stake driver. The bittern is a very shy bird, and even though the camper might hasten to his canoe and try to follow up the sounds, it is very doubtful if he would come upon the producer of them.



Loon, or Great Northern Diver.

But such a trip might not be wholly in vain, for there are yet other birds to be seen on Maine lakes and streams in the early morning. Perhaps a great blue heron might be started from its marshy resting place and hurry away on flopping wings, its long, slim legs trailing awkwardly out behind. Or, again, a slow-sailing gull, with white back glistening in the morning sun, might circle out over the lake in quest of breakfast tidbits, with apparent unconcern because of the human intruder. And then, as the canoeist nears the shore on his return, it is more than likely that a saucy little kingfisher will flit along ahead from tree to tree, and scold incessantly at this unknown monster who has dared to enter his domain.

It is interesting to note that Maine's game birds are becoming more and more of a factor in the pleasures of the woods. The camp owners appreciate this fact. Many of them announce bird-hunting among the attractions in their vicinity, and some have recently gone so far as to sow quantities of wild rice and wild celery in the nearby lakes in order to prepare the very best of feeding-grounds for ducks, and so insure an abundance of fine sport for their guests.



Male and Female Bittern.



Flickers, or Golden-Winged Woodpeckers.

Maine Fish and Game Laws.

Copies of the revised fish and game laws of the State of Maine may be had on application to Leroy T. Carleton, Chairman of the Maine Fish and Game Commission, Augusta, Me.

SHIPMENT OF BIG GAME

Over Bangor & Aroostook R. R.
Open Season of 1902. Deer, Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; Moose, Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.

SHIPPED FROM	October.		November.		December.		TOTAL.	
	Deer	Moose	Deer	Moose	Deer	Moose	Deer	Moose
Van Buren.....	1	2	1	1			2	3
Jemtland.....	6		6	3			12	3
Goodrich.....			3				3	
Caribou.....	1		3				4	
Presque Isle.....	3	1	12		3		18	1
Fort Fairfield.....		3		2	5	5	5	10
Easton.....	1	1	4	1	2		7	2
Houlton.....	10		5	5			15	5
Mars Hill and Blaine.....	3		4		5		12	
Robinson's.....			3		1		4	
Bridgewater.....	3	1	2	1	1		6	2
Monticello.....	3	1	3	1			6	2
Littleton.....	1		2				3	
Ashland.....	76	2	103	9	24	2	203	13
Masardis.....	78	6	111	12	157	42	346	60
St. Croix.....	15	1	5		1		21	1
Howe Brook.....	4		20		8		32	
Weeksboro.....	20						20	
Dudley.....	5						5	
Smyrna Mills.....			6	1	7		13	1
Ashland Jct.....			1				1	
Oakfield.....	13		20	2			33	2
Island Falls.....	24		18	1			42	1
Crystal.....	3		9				12	
Patten.....	159	7	227	19	24		410	26
Sherman.....	61		54		6		121	
Stacyville.....	94	2	227	3			321	5
Grindstone.....	69	4	161	3	26		256	7
Millinocket.....	42		78		33		153	
Norcross.....	131	14	211	10	44		386	24
Ingall's Siding.....	13	1	63		27		103	1
West Seboois.....	20	1	98	3	18		136	4
Schoodic.....	28		41	6	19		88	6
Katahdin Iron Works.....	66	7	90	5	86	3	242	15
Brownville Jct.....	5		19	1	13		37	1
Brownville.....	13	1	45	4	33	1	91	6
Milo.....	11		10		4		25	
Milo Jct.....					2		2	
Greenville.....	441	13	465	14	233	12	1139	39
Shirley.....	15		33	1			48	1
Blanchard.....	9		14	1	20		43	1
Monson.....	4		1		4		9	
Monson Jct.....	1				2		3	
Abbott Village.....	5		1		3		9	
Guilford.....			1		8		9	
South Sebec.....			5		2		7	
East Dover.....	1						1	
Lagrange.....	3		4		1		8	
So. Lagrange.....	6		1	1	10	1	17	2
Alton.....	2		2		2		6	
Total Game Shipped.....	1469	68	2192	110	834	66	4495	244
Total Shipped 1894.....	479	24	345	8	177	13	1001	45
" " 1895.....	669	53	501	21	411	38	1581	112
" " 1896.....	1029	79	718	19	498	35	2245	133
" " 1897.....	1246	55	1023	37	671	47	2940	139
" " 1898.....	1348	71	1347	77	682	54	3377	202
" " 1899.....	1433	80	1960	63	363	23	3756	166
" " 1900.....	1298	38	1516	63	540	64	3379	210
" " 1901.....	1331	99	1905	97	646	63	3882	259

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.



WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT VISITED BANGOR.

"BILL" SEWALL, Veteran Guide.

PRES. ROOSEVELT at Bangor House.

THE "HUNTER PRESIDENT."

Eyes and Ears Towards the Balcony.

Welcome Into Town.

He Guided The President.

"BILL" SEWALL, OF ISLAND FALLS, TAUGHT MR. ROOSEVELT
HOW TO SHOOT MAINE'S BIG GAME IN THE EARLY DAYS.



Young White-Headed Eagle.

WHEN President Roosevelt was a mere stripling of a boy 18 years old, he did his first hunting in the state of Maine, under the tutelage of William Wingate Sewall, guide and woodsman of Island Falls. That was more than a quarter of a century ago, yet the close friendship which sprung up then between the two has never

weakened in all the intervening years. When the President lived on his western ranch a number of years ago, "Bill" Sewall was one of his most valued foremen, and there the bonds of fellowship were cemented anew. In later years, while Mr. Roosevelt was working his way up to the Presidential chair, and Mr. Sewall was toiling in the woods and on his farm at Island Falls, neither man lost sight of the other. The President has sent many a kindly letter to Mr. Sewall in the days gone by, and these are now more treasured and cherished by the veteran woodsman than ever before. And then, as if "Bill" Sewall's cup of joy was not already full to overflowing, the President invited the old guide and his wife to visit him at the White House last February, and gave the two old people the most glorious time of their lives.

Mr. Sewall is 59 years of age, is tall, spare, blue-eyed and fair-haired, with a Greek cast of countenance. He was in Bangor in August, 1902, to greet the President, and those who witnessed the coming together of the two men say it was a meeting of the most cordial and affectionate sort.



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

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

West Branch Trip.—80 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northeast Carry	2	West Branch.....	3
Penobscot West Branch.....	20	Carry	$\frac{1}{2}$
Chesuncook Lake.....	18	Pockwockamus deadwater.....	3
Carry	$\frac{1}{2}$	Carry	$\frac{1}{8}$
Ripogenus lake.....	3	Debsconeag deadwater.....	2
Carry	3	Carry	$\frac{1}{4}$
Gulliver's pitch.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	West branch.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The Horserace.....	2	Carry	$\frac{1}{8}$
Sourdahunk deadwater.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Ambajeus lake.....	6
Carry	40 rods	Pemadumcook lake.....	4
West Branch.....	4	North Twin lake.....	4
Carry	$\frac{1}{4}$		

Allagash Trip.—203 Miles.

	Miles		Miles
Northeast carry	2	Chase's carry.....	1
Penobscot West Branch.....	20	Allagash river.....	10
Umbazooksus stream	9	Umsaskis lake.....	5
" lake	1	Long lake.....	5
Carry	2	Allagash river.....	10
Mud Pond	1	Round Pond.....	3
Outlet	1	River to Allagash falls	15
Chamberlain lake.....	6	Carry	$\frac{1}{8}$
Carry	10 rods	Allagash river.....	13
Eagle lake.....	12	St. John river to Connors.....	12
Thoroughfare	2	St. John river to Fort Kent.....	18
Churchill lake	5	St. John river to Van Buren.....	50

East Branch Trip.—118 Miles.

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

Van Buren Circuit.—111 Miles.

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

Allagash Lake Trip.—99 Miles.

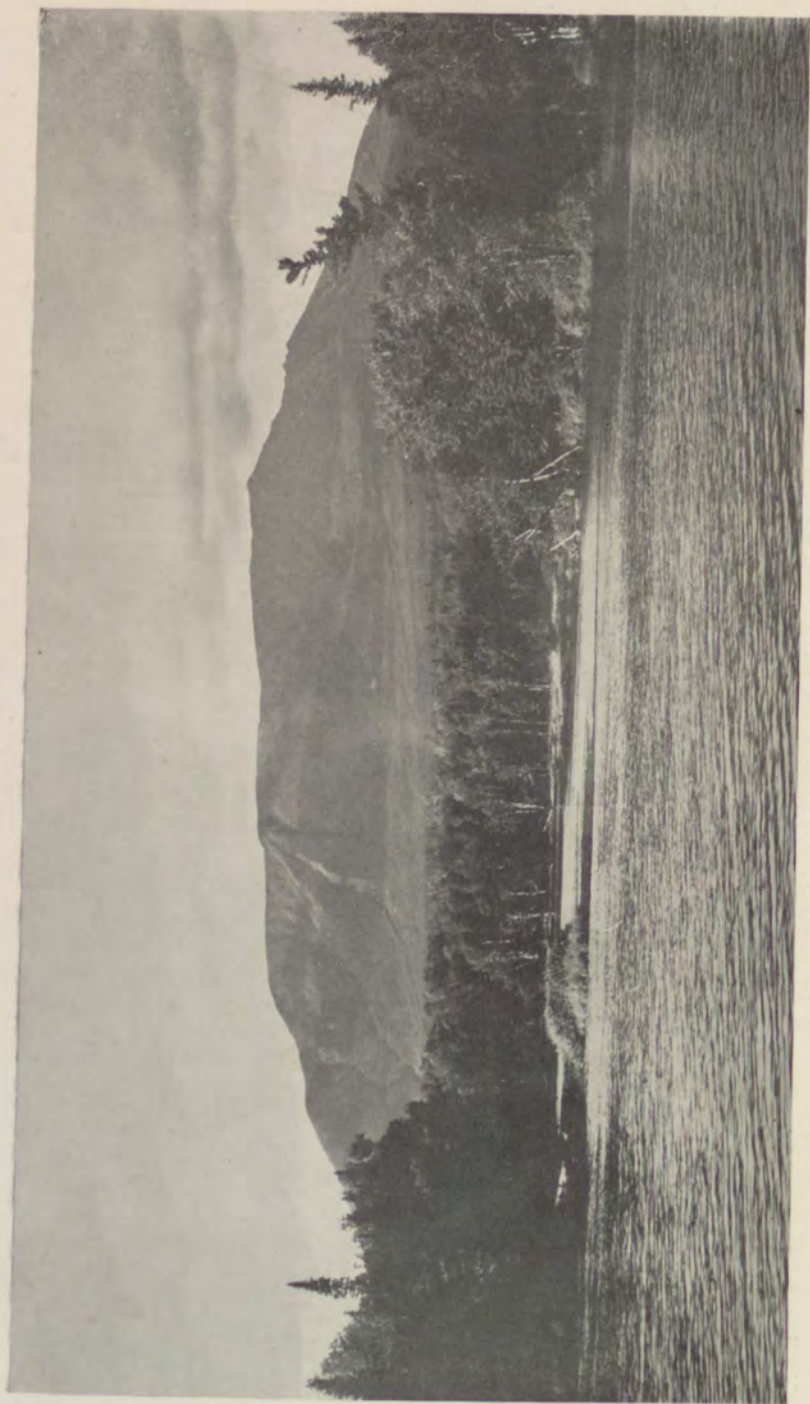
	Miles		Miles
Follow Allagash river trip to Chamberlain lake.....		Round pond.....	1
Up Chamberlain lake	9	Dead water.....	4
Allagash stream	7	Caucomgomoc lake	$\frac{3}{4}$
Allagash lake.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Caucomgomoc stream.....	12
Carry	3	Return from Chesuncook by West branch route.....	

Pine Ponds Trip.—27 Miles.

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

St. John Trip.—231 Miles.

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry.....	3	Sweeney brook.....	4
West branch to Gulliver's falls	10	Baker lake	$2\frac{1}{2}$
West branch to Big Island	4	St. John south branch.....	14
West branch to Jct. N. and S. branches....	2	St. John river to Allagash.....	85
North branch to Abacotnetic bog.....	25	From here follow Allagash route	
Carry	2		



An Entrancing Scene for the West Branch Canoeist.

Cruising in the Wilderness.



'Tis a Voyage Ideal.

CONNOISSEURS of vacation life will tell you that the most fascinating sport in all the great round world is a cruise by canoe along the myriad waterways of the deep Maine woods. There is prose and poetry in it — prose when the “carries” are encountered or a stretch of quick water must be

passed through; poetry when the voyager glides along in the shadow of a richly-wooded bank, with nature smiling sweetly on him at every turn, and nothing to break the enchanting forest stillness save the steady dip, dip of the guide's paddle or the whisper of a passing breeze among the tree-tops.

The canoe of the early Maine voyager was a birchbark affair, made up over a stout cedar frame and smeared at the cracks and crevices with pitch so as to be perfectly water-tight. The latter-day voyager in B. & A. territory wends his way in a craft of canvas, a specially stout strip of this material being stretched over a frame of cedar, pine or spruce shaped along the lines of the aborigine's birchbark canoe. The canvas is then treated with several coats of paint and varnish until it is absolutely water-tight. This kind of a canoe is a remarkably light affair, yet it will carry a tremendous load and stand great abuse. It is the one craft now in universal use on the labyrinthian waterways of the Maine wilderness.

Reference has already been made in the fishing section of this book to several attractive canoe trips, and the reader had better bear these in mind when planning for his Maine outing. It is the intention to devote this chapter to those water routes which are sought by the vacationer more because of their scenic beauty

and pleasant environments than for any fish or game possibilities; and yet the very best of sport with rod and rifle is to be had all through this territory.

The several canoe routes referred to in the following pages will be found clearly traced on the special map printed with this chapter, and should prove a great help to the voyager in locating the interesting points to be visited while en route. The distances from point to point are also noted wherever practicable.



The West Branch Trip.

NOWHERE in Maine's vast wilderness — and certainly nowhere out of it — is there a more attractive canoe trip than the run down the West branch of the Penobscot, starting from Northeast carry, Moosehead lake, and taking out at Norcross, on the main line of the B. & A. This run means a trip of about 100 miles through Maine's most glorious wild land. There is a never-ending panorama of exquisite scenery, a good pitch of water throughout the year, and plenty of picturesque camping places all along the way. It takes from one to two weeks to make the trip comfortably. Guides who are thoroughly familiar with the route may be hired at Greenville, Kineo or Northeast carry. They will supply the needed canoes and cooking utensils; tents may be rented and provisions bought at any of the stations mentioned above.

Starting from Northeast carry at the head of Moosehead lake, the vacationer goes two miles by team to the Penobscot river. A commodious hotel is situated at each end of the carry, and the first night out from Greenville had better be spent in one or the other of them. Next morning the canoes are launched and loaded, and the 100-mile water voyage is fairly begun.

It is full 20 miles down the river to Chesuncook lake, between heavily-wooded banks and over several stretches of quick water. If one cares to "side-step" a little here, let him slip up Lobster stream, only two and half miles below Northeast carry, and take a peep at Lobster lake. This lake, which gets its name from innumerable little shellfish resembling shrimp which inhabit its waters, is about six miles long and is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in New England. Its shore formation consists of

a series of crescent-shaped sand beaches, broken here and there by jagged headlands of rock of unusual formation, being full of holes and resembling coral that has been worn by water. Hills and mountains encircle the lake, while many picturesque camp sites will be found in the groves along the shore. Togue and trout are caught here in goodly numbers, and there are also several nearby ponds and streams which afford fine fishing.



Even Canoeists Must Eat Sometime

Slipping back to the West branch, quick water will be found for about two miles below Lobster stream or until Warren island is reached. Next is a four-mile stretch of dead water, above Moosehorn stream. Close by is the "half-way house," so called, where woods travelers find good accommodations. Ragmuff stream comes in on the left half a mile farther down, and two miles below is Big island. Two miles of quick water are next encountered; then come two miles of dead water. A number of small islands lie in the river below here, and the water is rough nearly all the way to the lake. Six miles below the half-way house the voyager comes to Pine Stream falls, where Pine stream enters the river. Exceptionally fine trout fishing is to be had at the head of this stream, and two or three days might well be given up to a side trip here.

From Pine Stream falls it is only a short distance to Chesuncook lake, the West branch waters coming into this handsome

body of water at its northern end. Chesuncook is 18 miles long, three wide and is without an island. Looking toward the north and northwest from this lake, the country seems generally level, but in the east and south the peaks of Katahdin and several smaller mountains offer scenery of majestic grandeur. It is the custom for parties who have come thus far from Northeast carry to pitch their tents at Chesuncook for the first night's camping.

Next day, if the course is to be down the East branch or the Allagash, the voyager will set off across the head of Chesuncook, up the Umbazookskus waters, "toting" across Mud pond carry and so wend his way to Chamberlain lake. If he is to keep on down the West branch, he works his canoe down nearly the entire length of Chesuncook, following the west shore for about half the distance or until the lake's narrowest part is reached, and then crossing over and completing the run along the east shore.



Smooth Sailing.

Should the vacationer be in no hurry to keep straight on his course, he will find it a pleasant side trip up the two-mile thoroughfare from Chesuncook and in to Caribou lake. There is fine fishing and hunting in this locality, and a sporting camp offers comfortable quarters for all comers.

Harrington lake, one of Maine's record trout waters, is another interesting locality to be reached from Chesuncook. It lies north of Ripogenus and is at the end of a seven-mile tote from a point on Chesuncook just above the outlet.

A dam at the foot of Chesuncook makes carrying imperative, but it is only half a mile around into Ripogenus lake, the path being on the right. There are good tenting grounds on both ends of this carry. Ripogenus lake, although only three miles long, is one of the fairest scenic gems of the entire route. Its rocky shores present an exceptionally rough and rugged rim for the deep blue water, while the dense forest canopy hides hill and dale on every side. Mount Katahdin, towering high above the surrounding wilderness, lies a dozen or 15 miles away to the east, a grim old sentinel of this sylvan paradise.

And then comes the famous Ripogenus gorge and arches, where the wildest three miles of water of the whole West branch trip are encountered. Here the river plunges along between steep granite cliffs and over great boulders that fret the current into a roaring,



Dam at Sourdahunk Lake.

frothing torrent. The thunder of this mighty maelstrom reverberates far back into the great forest; the waters roll and pitch and churn as they leap on down the mammoth flume; and all along high, woods-topped banks lend a setting of rugged splendor and magnificence to the wildness of the scene. The three-mile carry over which one must pass here is hilly, and the views to be had from it are strikingly beautiful. When part way along on the path a small pond is met with, in which good fishing is almost always to be had. Of the many picturesque rapids along Ripogenus gorge, the two called the big and little "Heater" are the special bane of the lumbermen, who say this turbulent stretch of water is the worst for log-driving to be encountered throughout the entire West branch. At the lower end of the carry is a place called the "Big Eddy," and here one will find an excellent camping place, with the music of the racing waters to lull him to sleep after a hard day's work.

Below the "Big Eddy," the current runs strong to Gulliver's pitch or Ambajemackomus falls, but can be easily canoed. At Gulliver's pitch there is a quarter-mile carry leading around to the head of "Horserace," two miles of exceptionally quick water, rock-strewn and formidable, yet safe enough to be run when a Maine guide wields the stern paddle. The rushing current of the "Horserace" is soon quieted in Sourdahunk deadwater, a stretch of about two miles and a half where the river widens considerably.



Abol Falls, With Mount Katahdin Not So Very Far Away.

A fine view is had here of Mount Katahdin, now only 12 miles distant. Next on the route come Sourdnehunk falls, around which is a short carry — perhaps 40 rods. From here it is but a little way to where the waters of Sourdnehunk stream come in from the north. There are good trout grounds in this locality.

If the voyager is also an enthusiastic angler, he should make an excursion up Sourdnehunk stream to the many little ponds which are grouped along its course. Here he will find trout fishing of a truly marvelous sort. He can catch the speckled beauties just as long as he cares to fish for them, and even though he may throw back all trout less than ten inches or so in length, he will have a full creel in a very short time. It matters little what kind of a fly he uses here; the trout will rise eagerly to whatever is offered.

Canoeing is impossible in Sourdnehunk stream because of quick water and its rocky bed. However, an easy trail winds along on the east bank all the way to the lake, a distance of 17 miles, and a horse is kept on the trail for toting. The wonderfully-stocked fish ponds just referred to are from a quarter mile to two miles from the stream; they are much more numerous than the map shows, and offer sport for the angler that has no equal in all New England. At least two days can profitably be spent in this locality. Sporting camps are located on the stream and at the lake.

Returning to the river, the voyager can hurry along over the intervening 29 miles to Norcross and make the run in a day, if time is precious. In order to do this, the last 14 miles of the trip must be made by steamer from the head of Ambajewus lake.

Several rips and falls will be encountered in the 15 miles between Sourdnehunk stream and the Ambajewus waters, and carries will be found correspondingly plenty. They begin at Abol falls, four miles below Sourdnehunk, just below the outlet of the Abol streams, Aboljackarmegus and Aboljackermegassic, which come cold and swift from off the southern slope of Mount Katahdin. A trail to the mountain's top starts in at the mouth of the streams and leads one for a distance of nearly nine miles over a winding path and through dense woods.

It is a quarter of a mile carry around Abol Falls. Then come three miles of dead water to Pockwockamus falls, where a rocky carry half a mile long must be traversed. Pockwockamus deadwater, with its narrow, tortuous channel, leads the voyager three miles down river to Debsconeag falls, where a carry a strong third of a mile long is encountered. The canoe is then dropped into Debsconeag deadwater. It is only a short paddle from the falls to where the thoroughfare in to the famous Debsconeag lakes is seen

on the westerly side. A sporting club maintains a fine set of camps in this locality, and there are many interesting points near for side trips.

First Debsconeag is one of four lakes of this name which lie hemmed in by thickly-wooded hills not many miles southwest of Mount Katahdin. In the cool depths of these waters the very largest of lake trout are to be found, and many handsome catches are made here every year. First Debsconeag is an exceptionally good fishing ground, frequently yielding up "lakers" that tip the scales at 18 pounds and over. The sport is at its best in May and early June, but holds good all summer long.

In high water it is a short half-mile carry from the head of First Debsconeag in to Second Debsconeag, and a good tote road offers an easy path. Canoes are kept on Second Debsconeag and one has but to cross to the head of this lake, a distance of half a mile, where he may take the path to Rainbow lake, one of the most abundantly-stocked trout waters in all the state. It matters not whether bait or fly is offered, an eager number of square-tails are sure to crowd around for it. These fish will not run much over two pounds, but they are extremely active and strong and furnish the very best of sport. And they are plenty—wonderfully so. In fact, it often happens that the angler here will reach his legal daily limit of 25 pounds of trout in one hour's fishing. A good log camp is on this lake for the accommodation of sportsmen.

Turning westward from Second Debsconeag, one arrives at Third Debsconeag over a trail a short eighth of a mile in length. Third Debsconeag, four miles long and a mile wide, is the largest lake in the chain. It is a picturesque sheet of water, hemmed in on all sides by forest-clad hills and having numerous coves to break the shore line prettily. Here there is to be fishing of the



With Pole Instead of Paddle.

very best kind, a record "laker" having been taken that tipped the scales at over 30 pounds. Ideal camping sites will be found at the foot of this lake among the groves of magnificent great pines. If the voyager does not care to retrace his way to First Debsconeag lake, he will find an easy trail about one mile long, leading from the foot of Third Debsco-

neag to the head of Pemadumcook lake. There the steamer from Norcross will stop for passengers and baggage on notification.

In case the voyager does not take the side trip in through the Debsconeag lakes, he will find it a good two-mile paddle through Debsconeag deadwater to Pemadumcook falls, the next quick water along the route. Here there is a quarter-mile carry; then comes a mile and a half stretch of dead water to Ambajejus lake, where an eighth-of-a-mile carry, the last of the trip, is made. From here and for six miles along, the river broadens out into Ambajejus lake. It is from this water that Millinocket lake, rich with islands and beautiful in its panoramic splendor, is reached by a short carry.



Felled by Beavers.

If the excursionist prefers, he can finish his trip from Ambajejus by steamer, but the paddle down is an easy one and had better be taken if there is time. From Ambajejus, the voyager works across the foot of Pemadumcook lake, a distance of four miles, and into North Twin lake, where a four-mile run brings him to Norcross and the railroad. Here the forenoon or afternoon train may be taken for home, and the canoes shipped by express back to their starting-point on Moosehead lake.



Voyaging on the Allagash.

THE Allagash trip, starting at Northeast carry, Moosehead lake, and taking out at Van Buren or Fort Kent on the St. John, is another popular excursion for canoeists in northern Maine. This route, which is about 200 miles long, has very few carries and is in this respect in marked contrast with the West branch trip.

Starting out on the journey to Allagash, the voyager follows the West branch route from Northeast carry to Chesuncook. Then the canoe is turned northward, and the hardest task of the entire trip is encountered — getting by the Umbazooksus and Mud pond waters and into Chamberlain lake. The first six miles of

Umbazooksus stream offer easy canoeing. Then the water quickens and the remaining three miles must be poled or waded. Either of these processes means slow progress and half a day will surely be used up in working along to Umbazooksus lake. This body of water, five miles in length, holds shallow a long way from shore. Working along to the northeast about a mile, the two-mile carry to Mud pond is reached. A team can be hired here for toting purposes, and a commodious camp offers comfortable quarters for all who care to stop.

When the excursionist is fairly launched on Mud pond his canoe cuts the first East branch water to be met with on this trip. The pond is only a mile wide, and the outlet is soon reached. This waterway, which is navigable for canoes, leads to Chamberlain lake after a run of a little more than a mile. The way then lies up the lake six miles to its head, where there is a dam, and a carry of perhaps ten rods into Allagash waters.

A few minutes' paddling brings one out of the stream and onto Eagle lake, the head of which is 12 miles from Chamberlain. Several sporting camps are located in this vicinity. Beyond Eagle lake a thoroughfare of two miles brings one to Churchill lake, five miles long, and set in the heart of a wildly beautiful country.



Up Hill Work.

Good tenting grounds will be found at the head of this lake, at Chase's carry. The dam here compels a short carry, and for about a mile down river it is customary for parties to walk, although canoes can be run loaded.

Ten miles of paddling bring the voyager to Umsaskis lake, five miles long. Then comes a five-mile paddle through Long lake, a ten-mile stretch of river, and a three-mile course across Round pond. This

latter is the last lake on the route, and below it the current sets strong all the way to the river's junction with the St. John. From Round pond to Allagash falls is a 15-mile run. A few French families live here, of whom supplies may be purchased. The last carry of the trip, an easy eighth of a mile, is made at these falls. Then it is quick sailing for 13 miles or so to the



Fort Kent's Historic Blockhouse.

mouth of the Allagash, the river having several rapids, which can be safely run by a good guide.

The Canadian village of Connors greets the voyager after he has swept down the St. John for a dozen miles or so. Here a stop may be made, and comfortable quarters found. Eighteen miles below, passing many islands en route, the canoeist approaches Fort Kent, situated at the confluence of the Fish and St. John rivers. Here is a town with a history, it having been originally peopled by Acadian refugees driven out of Nova Scotia in 1755 and New Brunswick in 1783. Its name comes from an old-style fort or block-house which is still standing, the fortification having been built at the time of Maine's northeast-boundary dispute in 1840, and named in honor of the state governor then in office.

If the excursionist cares to "take out" here, he may wend his homeward way down over the Fish River extension of the B. & A. Otherwise, continuing along the St. John, he can make Van Buren, 50 miles away, in a day if he cares to hurry, as the current runs full and strong all the way. Frenchville, Madawaska, Grand Isle and other French settlements will be passed en route, with picturesque islands and many a restful country scene along shore to

make the run a most charming one. From Van Buren, the Bangor & Aroostook railroad offers an easy and quick route to "the states," making direct communication between the St. John valley and Bangor.

Prominent among other interesting side trips to be made in Maine's northeast territory is an excursion to the Fish river system of lakes, reached from Van Buren or by five mile carry from Frenchville. About 75 miles of ideal canoe and fishing waters are included in this trip, and there are no carries after the lakes are reached.

The excursionist should take time while in Van Buren to make the side trip 12 miles down river to the Grand falls of the St. John. Here is the Niagara of New England, with the river tumbling, curling, foaming, thundering between rocky walls as it makes its mighty 75-foot plunge and then rushes on to the sea. The scenic surroundings are beautiful in the extreme, and most impressive. From every vantage-ground there is a panorama of nature in its wildest, most picturesque mood. Nothing about the place is ordinary; it probably never will be, for the taming of such a tremendous waterfall is beyond man's utmost power or control.

It frequently happens that vacationers find the scenic, fishing and hunting attractions of this locality too great to be resisted, and spend several days here where the delights of an outing are ever varied and abundant. First-class hotel accommodations will be found near the falls, and within easy reach of good hunting and fishing grounds. Travelers coming direct to Grand falls will find it an easy route to either Van Buren or Limestone by rail and thence in by team 12 miles over a fine wagon road.



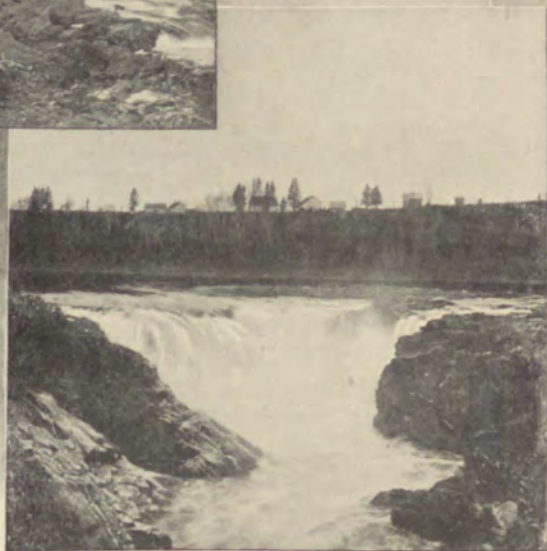
In East Branch Waters.

THE prettiest time of year to make the East branch trip is in early autumn when the woods have become ornate with bright multi-colored foliage and nature's festival season indeed at its height. At this time, too, there is better water in the courses for canoeing, and an easier, smoother passage for the voyager in consequence.

Like the two other canoe trips already described in this chapter, the East branch route has its start at Northeast carry, Moosehead



GRAND FALLS
ON THE
ST. JOHN~



"The Niagara of New England."

lake. From there the excursionist drops down the river to Chesuncook lake, and then follows the Allagash route to Chamberlain lake. Here he is at the very height of Maine's lake country, being 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. The waters of the several systems are so many and so intermingled in this vicinity that one is often at a loss to know where one group leaves off and another begins. Even the map, faithful as it means to be, does not count for much in this marvelous tangle of lakes, streams, brooks and thoroughfares.



Comp'ny Coming!

Upon entering Chamberlain lake, the voyager turns to the right and skirts the south shore until the thoroughfare connecting with Telos is reached. This thoroughfare is a wide, sluggish stream about three miles long. In the middle it opens out into a small lake called Telosmis, which measures perhaps a mile in length. Telos lake, nearly five miles long, lies in the shape of an irregular crescent. Comfortable sporting camps are located here, and such an abundance of sport is to be had in its vicinity in the fishing and hunting seasons that a great many excursionists tarry here for two or three days at least. Sourdnhunk lake, six miles south of Telos by tote road, must be included among the specially favored regions for fish and game. The journey in is an unusually attractive one because of the virgin and wildly picturesque forests which hems in the way on both sides.

Paddling down to the lower end of Telos, the voyager's canoe enters the mile-long canal cut through to Webster lake. It was

more than 60 years ago that the Maine lumbermen opened this new waterway for their logs in order to evade what they considered to be an unfair tax levied by the Canadians on all lumber driven on St. John waters. The Maine operators built a big dam at the outlet of Chamberlain lake, cut a canal through from Telos into Webster lake and thus turned the flow of Chamberlain lake and its many tributaries toward the south instead of north, and into the East branch instead of the Allagash. The canal is narrow and its water runs swift. Canoeing is possible in it with a good pitch of water, but there are times when the bed goes nearly dry.

Not until the excursionist enters Webster lake does he come to waters that are naturally of the East branch system. This lake is three miles long; it leads to Webster stream, the roughest, most turbulent ten miles of water to be encountered on the entire trip, and a region noted for scenery of the wildest magnificence and beauty. Here the stream frets and fumes over jagged ledges and massive boulders, brawling through rocky cuts and chasms where the confining cliffs in some places tower several hundred feet above the foaming torrent. With the speed of an express train the waters rush on and on, dropping in a succession of low falls, whirling eddies and boisterous stretches to the culmination of their wild descent — a 50-foot plunge at Grand falls, which are only a short distance above the confluence of the stream and the East branch. There are some places along the stream where canoes may be put in and run for a mile or so, but it is risky business, and the tote team had better be resorted to for the entire distance from Telos to a point just above Grand falls when the stream may be crossed and a portage made over Indian carry, three-fourths of a mile, to the East branch. There is an excellent chance at the carry to make camp, and it is from here that an excursion on foot to Grand falls can be taken to best advantage.

When the voyager reaches the lower end of Indian carry, he gets his first sight of the East branch itself. Putting in here, the way leads down river a mile and a half to Second lake, passing en route through a rather narrow channel between grassy banks and over some sand-bars, though always with plenty of water. The road from Telos, coming down the south side of Webster stream, runs close to Second lake on the south and joins the road from Trout brook near the foot of the lake. Continuing, the road passes near Grand lake, a few miles below Second, and goes out to Patten.

From a scenic standpoint, the four-mile run down Second lake will be found unusually attractive. Several picturesque islands break the broad blue of the lake, while richly-wooded headlands lend an impressive beauty to the shores near by, and towering

blue mountains a sublimity in the distance. A paddle of a little over four miles, gliding quietly between marshy, grass-grown banks, brings the voyager to Grand lake, which can be easily reached in a day from Indian carry if no stop is made on the way.

Grand lake, four miles in length, is certainly no misnomer. There is no other body of water in all the trip more handsomely set. A series of large coves break the shore at the north, while rocky headlands, towering to a considerable height, jut out into the lake at several points. The Katahdin group of mountains, as seen from this vantage-ground, makes a beautifully impressive picture. Should the traveler wish to visit one of the most favored



Mount Katahdin, from Sandy Stream Pond.

and famous of Maine's sporting regions, he should make the side trip from Grand lake up Trout brook. This brook drains a large territory, its source being only a short distance from Sourdnhunk lake. Hunting is unexcelled in the region thus reached, and no better fishing is to be had anywhere. A farm is situated a mile and a half up the brook, where sportsmen are entertained. There are also sporting camps on Grand lake.

From Grand lake on it is an all-river route. The first mile develops a strong current, but may be safely run. Then come four miles of swifter water to Stair falls, the first of a series of pitches which mar the tranquility of canoe progress several times

in the next few miles. Stair falls may be run with a good depth of water; otherwise, the 40-rod carry at the right should be employed. A spring of fine water will be found near the foot of this carry. Continuing down river, the canoe glides along by meadow-land for two miles or so to Haskell Rock pitch, where carrying three-quarters of a mile, is advisable. Next Pond pitch, Grand pitch, Hulling Machine falls and Bowlin falls follow one another in quick succession, covering in all about four miles of the river's course and known inclusively as the Grand falls of the East branch. Safe water for canoeing will be found on the intervals between them, but each pitch had better be carried with the



Down "The Chimney," Mount Katahdin.

exception of Bowlin, which is usually run. A 15-mile stretch, practically all of dead water, leads from Bowlin to the confluence of the Wissataquoik of the East branch. There are a few islands along the way and occasional small rips to be passed through.

It makes a good day's run from Grand lake to a place called Monument line, three miles above the junction of the Sebois river and the East branch. Here tents may be pitched, and next day a short trip should be taken up the Sebois, which offers an easy path to a splendid hunting region. Reverting to the East branch, the ferry just above Wissataquoik stream may be reached before night-fall. Here one will find a first-class sporting camp to welcome him,



Lunch-Hour Will Turn Canoeists Shoreward Every Time

or if he would rather tent out, there are plenty of attractive sites at hand to select from. A stop of several days could be made here to advantage, with excursions up the Wissataquoik to Roebur's camp, ten miles, or to City camp, six miles beyond, close by the north spur of Mount Katahdin. While in such close proximity to this noblest and most picturesque mountain of all New England, the vacationer should not miss making an ascent of it. A brief description of the mountain and a hint as to the wonderful panorama of country to be seen from its top has already been given in the fishing section of this book.

The distance from branch ferry to Grindstone is but 14 miles and can easily be made in a day. Three strips of broken water will be met with en route—Whetstone falls, Burnt Land rips and Grindstone falls. These can all be run with a fair pitch of water, but in low water the carries had better be resorted to, especially around Whetstone. After reaching Grindstone there will be ample time to get the canoes and baggage ready to ship back to Greenville, and then board the afternoon express as it comes down the line headed for Bangor and the outside world.



The Van Buren Circuit.

OF all the interesting canoe routes in B. & A. territory, there are none more ideally perfect than the 110-mile circuit on Fish and St. John river waters, with the start and finish at Van Buren. This trip takes one through a country of wondrous beauty, and into a fishing and hunting region that knows no superior. Progress is always easy, the canoes going with the current all the way, and only twice encountering water rough enough to make carrying imperative. The entire run can be made in four or five days if necessary, although ten or more days could profitably be devoted to this delightful woods and water outing.

The B. & A. train brings the sojourner to Van Buren at an early hour in the afternoon. The first thing to be done is the hiring of a good guide for the canoe trip and arranging with him for the final plans of the outing. Then if there is time enough, it will well repay one's efforts to visit some of the principal points of interest about town—the college, convent, school, lumber mills, and the hill top at the lower end of the village from which a splendid



There's Good Canoeing at Fish Lake.

view of the river and valley is to be had. Next morning teams are taken for a pleasant ten-mile drive to Long lake, where dinner had better be eaten before the actual canoe voyage is begun.

It is an easy paddle of eight miles down Long lake and through the short thoroughfare, three fourths of a mile, into Mud or Second lake. If the traveler is in no hurry, he had better cast his fishline in the Long lake waters before he leaves them. A great many trout and landlocked salmon of large size are caught here annually, yet there is always an inexhaustible supply of them left. Mud lake, two miles long, is soon traversed, and the mile-long thoroughfare entered leading to Cross lake. On the north shore of this latter body of water are some inviting camps and a small hotel where comfortable accommodations will be found for the first night out.

Embarking in good season the next morning, the voyager pushes out into Cross lake and with leisure paddling will work to the foot of the lake, four miles, through the half-mile thoroughfare and into Square lake before dinner time. Here unusually picturesque shores stretch out on either side, with many an inviting resting-place where the noonday meal can be comfortably eaten.

The course of the voyager in Square lake does not lead down the length of the lake but cuts across the head of it, a distance of four miles, past the mouths of several brooks which come babbling in from the north, and through a four-mile thoroughfare into Eagle lake. The intervening six miles of this lake can be crossed

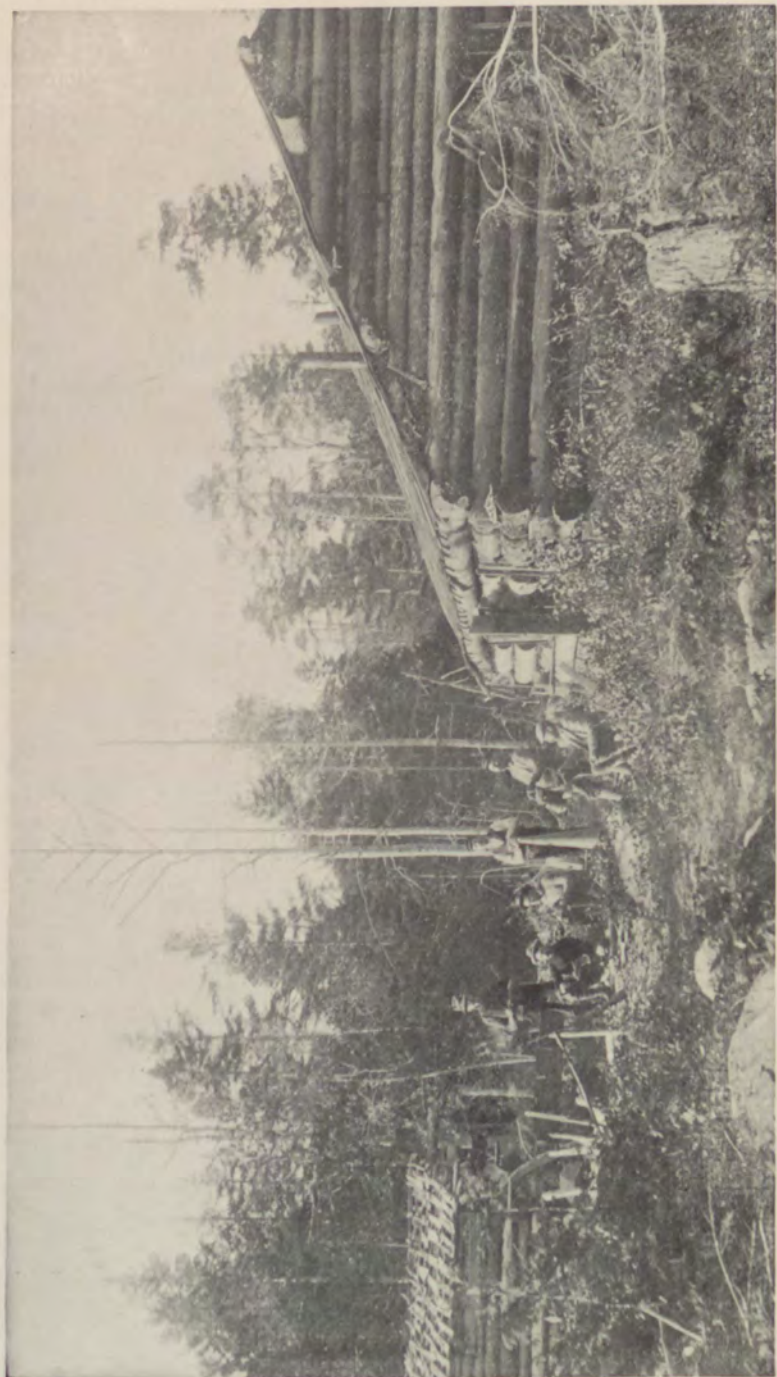
and camp made on the west shore before sunset, or lodging can be had with the good-hearted farmers who dwell in the vicinity. Should it be necessary to cut the trip short, the convenience of the new Fish River railroad will manifest itself here, where handsome new railway coaches may be boarded a little before noon at Eagle lake station and the run made without change straight through to Bangor in an afternoon.

Not many voyagers, however, will want to end their journey here. Instead, they will turn their canoe north, traversing the remaining three miles of Eagle lake and dropping into the Fish river current for 18 miles, past Winterville and Wallagrass and into the pretty village of Fort Kent. The only carries on the entire route will be met with in this stretch; one at Fish River falls, about four miles above Fort Kent; and the other at the mills of the Fort Kent Mill Co., two miles further along. The first is an easy carry of about 50 rods; the second measures not more than 30 rods.

It may be the voyager will want to tarry a day or two at Fort Kent and rest up, or visit the many points of scenic and historic interest in and about the town. In either case first-class hotel accommodations will be found at the village hostelry. Then the canoe is put into the St. John for the homeward run. After passing Turtle, Dagles, Pine and several lesser islands, and the Michauds rapids, the modest town of Frenchville, 15 miles down the river, comes into view. There is a good hotel here, and if the voyager will make a short excursion to the high hill close by the town he will be rewarded with a magnificent view of river and forest and the distant rim of hazy blue hills.

Nine miles below the sharp turn of the river at Frenchville is Edmundston, overlooking the beautiful valleys of the Madawaska and the St. John. From here Lake Temiscouata, 21 miles away in the Canadian country, is most easily reached, and many people make the trip each year. Continuing with the St. John current from Edmundston, the tourist rides on past the picturesque highlands and intervalles of Madawaska and Grand Isle, until 25 miles below, he reluctantly pulls up at the Van Buren shore and thus completes the circuit of his 110-mile inland voyage.

From Van Buren it is only a 12-mile ride down-stream to Grand falls, where the swift waters of the St. John tumble and toss and roar as they make a 75-foot plunge. It is a magnificent spectacle, this mighty cataract on the edge of the great Maine wilderness, and each year many hundreds of people come for a sight of it. For those who would like to fish in Canadian waters, there are the far-famed and abundantly-stocked fishing grounds of the Restigouche, easily reached by way of Van Buren.



Such Are the Happy Woods Parties You Come Upon.

Other Attractive Water Routes.

IF the canoeist would pick out a short trip into a wild country, let him choose the route to Allagash lake, northwest of Chamberlain and about 55 miles from Northeast carry. At least ten days should be given to this outing.

It is not a hard jaunt in. The way lies down the West branch, across Umbazooksus waters, and up to the head of Chamberlain lake; thence seven miles up Allagash stream. Falls will be met with about half way up this stream just below the outlet of a small pond. There is fair canoeing all along.

Allagash lake abounds in magnificent scenery. It is hemmed in on all sides by mountains, contains many picturesque islands, and has a wealth of attractive camping sites along its shores which tempt the vacationer to linger a long time in this highly-favored locality. A short way back from the water, in the mountains north of the lake, some peculiar caves were discovered recently by a lumber explorer. These caves extend several hundred feet in toward the bowels of the mountain, and their damp, gloomy chambers, irregularly shaped, are the home of great families of bats. The entrance is small and would easily remain unobserved if it were not for the trail that has been "spotted" to it from the lake. No one knows how deep these underground chambers really are; in fact, very few persons have ever entered the caves at all.

Turning southward from Allagash lake, one may work his way out over the route followed in. But if he prefers new scenes and courses, let him "carry" over the three-mile portage to Round pond. A profitable side trip from here can be made to Poland pond, one mile and a half to the north and abundantly stocked with game fish. If the voyager does not care to thus deviate from the course, his way is across Round pond one mile, thence down four miles of dead water to Caucomgomoc lake. This is a region of splendid game possibilities, and there are plenty of good tenting places along the shores. A four-mile tote from Caucomgomoc lake on the west leads to Loon lake, famous for its trout and togue and as a famous locality for big game. The two Hurd ponds, lying just north of Loon lake also mark a fish and game region of the sort that sportsmen most delight to visit.

Caucomgomoc lake itself is eight miles long, but the canoe route south from Allagash lake cuts across only one of the broad coves at the east shore, a distance of less than a mile. Here Caucomgomoc stream is entered for a 12-mile run to Chesuncook, passing through Black pond en route. The rough "Horserace," about three miles from Caucomgomoc lake, will probably have to

be carried around, and two small falls will be encountered farther down stream. These latter, however, may be run if there is a good pitch of water.

Among the favorite short canoe trips from Northeast carry is the run to and up Pine stream. To make this trip, the West branch is followed for about 17 miles to the outlet of Pine stream, Here the way turns sharply to the south and the canoeist will find it easy paddling as far as the two Pine ponds, about eight and ten miles from the mouth of the stream. There is a network of brooks and small ponds in this vicinity, and a better region for moose would be hard to find.



A Trio of Aroostook "Young-Uns."

The long and tortuous trip up the West and North branches of the Penobscot and down the St. John river from its source is frequently taken by canoeists who have the time and desire for a full month's cruise in the wilderness. The start is made from Seboomook or Northwest carry, Moosehead lake. It is a three-mile carry from Moosehead waters to the dam above Seboomook on the West branch. The first ten miles of water are easily paddled. Then comes Gulliver's falls, which may be poled. A farm and sporting camps, located here, offer open-hearted hospitality to all travelers. It is smooth water for the next four miles to Big island, followed by a two-mile stretch of broken

water to Pittston farm, at the junction of the North and South branches. With good water, the South branch may be canoed almost to the state boundary.

Up the North branch and all along Abacotnetic bog, 25 miles away, the water runs over gravel beds and is quick. In the dry season nearly the whole of the distance must be waded. From the bog, an overland journey of two miles leads to Sweeney or Baker brook, one of the highest sources of the St. John, and from here on the canoes travel with the current. With a fair pitch of water, Sweeney brook may be run to Baker lake, a distance of four miles. Crossing the lake, a distance of two and a half miles, the way is down the St. John South branch 14 miles to its confluence with the main river.

Although there are few carries on the St. John river, yet the water is broken and shallow in many places. It is a pleasant river to run, wending its way as it does through more than a hundred miles of unbroken wilderness, where the savagery of the woods is still in supremacy and hundreds of moose and deer roam unchallenged except by would-be conquerors of their own kind. The St. John easily carries off the palm as the crookedest river in all the state. It twists and turns almost continually in its upper part, covering nearly twice the distance with its windings that it would measure in a straight course from Sweeney brook to the Allagash. About 85 miles down the river from the outlet of the South branch the voyager passes the mouth of the Allagash, and 30 miles further on, arrives at Fort Kent where the Fish River extension of the B. & A. offers a quick route to "the states" if the voyage must be ended here. The majority of parties, however, prefer to canoe 50 miles farther down river to Van Buren, and there "take out," returning home over the B. & A. rails. It is also possible, if the canoeist chooses, to keep on down the river, carrying around Grand falls, and completing the run at the city of St. John.



The vacationer who would combine canoeing and bicycling can do so most delightfully in many portions of Aroostook. There is good wheeling on the turnpike "military road" from Bangor to Houlton, 140 miles, and several other attractive runs including Houlton to Presque Isle and Caribou, 60 miles; Presque Isle to Ashland, 23 miles; Ashland to Fort Kent, 40 miles; Fort Kent to Van Buren, 40 miles; Van Buren to Caribou, 22 miles. Fine canoeing water will be found along practically all of these routes.



Tent Life in the Maine Woods.

Bivouacking With Nature.



"Snug Harbor."

UNTIL one has actually tasted the joys of an existence in the great Maine wilderness, he can never fully appreciate the pleasures and delights that come when bivouacking with nature in nature's own realm. Tent life in the deep forest is an unique experience. There is nothing like it; nothing half so good; nothing

that makes a man so supremely and genuinely happy and keep him so. The freedom of the vast wooded stretches, the limitless waterways which lead on and on with no apparent sign of termination, the wholesome fare, and the hearty, rugged living through it all cannot but help make a fellow from "the states" lose every feeling of restraint, and start him in on the happiest healthiest sort of vacation that a man can have.

It mustn't be thought, though, that camping in the Maine woods is a pleasure allowed to men only. Far from it! On the contrary, every season sees hundreds of women grow strong and rugged through tent life in B. & A. territory. Whole families often spend their vacation in this way, and with most beneficial results. No playground has yet been devised that equals nature's own, and the active sports of woods and water are wonderful reconstructive and strengthening agents for young bodies and minds. Then, too, it is such a grateful relief in summer to get away from the hurly-burly of hot city life and take up a primitive abode on the shore of some picturesque lake or stream where zephyrs come cool from off the wooded ridges to temper the heated day and make life bearable and sweet. Surely, when the sweltering season is on, no dweller of the east should need a second invitation to forsake his or her city habitation and seek a richly-bowered tenting-spot in B. & A. territory. Thousands have already tried it and will come again. They find a summer outing in the

wilds of Maine brings pleasure, health and strength in fullest measure; they like the freedom and constant good cheer of it; and they find it one of the most inexpensive vacations that can be had.

Maine's sylvan recesses are most attractive to the eye of the camper in the latter part of August and early in September. It is then that the whole great acreage of forest takes on its most magnificent, most brilliant coloring, just at the close of mid-summer's reign. The days hold out delightfully warm and pleasant, while the nights have a clear, crisp atmosphere which offers



A Fish River Party on Parade.

ideal diversion. Then, too, there is something so deliciously refreshing in the dry, balsamic air of the Maine wilderness that here one actually drinks in a strengthening potion with every breath.

Camping parties will find an endless number of splendid tenting grounds about Moosehead lake. There are several attractive sites near the hotels, if company is desired; or tents may be pitched far away from any settlement, if fancy should so dictate. Other popular camping places are in the Katahdin Iron Works region, up the West branch, and along the beautifully-wooded shores of the Fish river waters. One never has to hunt far in B. & A. territory for "just the right place" on which to pitch his tent. The great trouble is to decide which one of the many ideal sites he had better start in with.

In combining a canoeing and camping trip, the vacationer should choose his route according to the distance he would like to go and the amount of time at his disposal. It takes from eight days to a fortnight to traverse the West branch route comfortably. The Allagash trip is a good deal longer and at least three weeks or a month should be given to it. The run down the East branch can be done hurriedly in a fortnight, but three weeks or a month had better be devoted to it if the manifold pleasures of the trip are to be most thoroughly enjoyed. The Van Buren circuit through Fish river waters means an easy canoe jaunt of five days.

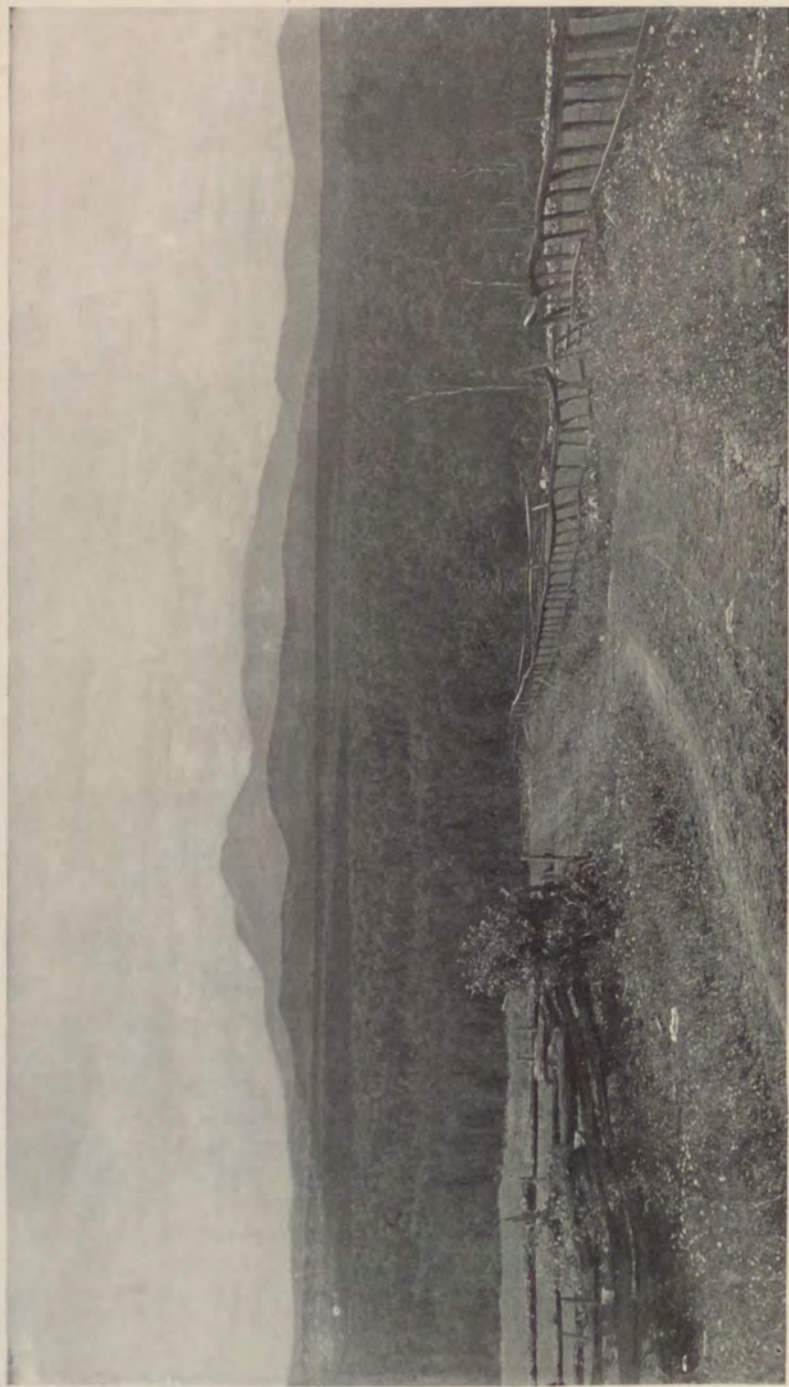


Off For a Day in the Deep Woods.

However, 12 or more days could profitably be spent along this wonderfully beautiful scenic route.

It may be well enough for us to remind vacationers that when camping near a hotel, and not building fires, campers are not required by law to hire guides. If, however, a jaunt is made into the deep woods, it is compulsory that a registered guide shall accompany the party.





A Flower-Bordered Road in Stacyville; Mount Katahdin in the Distance.

An Elysium for Botanists.



Great Horned Owl.

THE charms of the great Maine woods are not exclusively for the hunter and the fisherman. The botanist and lover of flowers is eager to come also. There are the most delightful attractions for him in every glade and meadow, on the shores of the streams and in marshy places, in the lowlands and on the hill sides—in fact, every place where there is likely to be unusual plant life has a subtle fascination for the seeker of hidden flora treasures which cannot be resisted. The real botanist is never so happy as when on a voyage of exploration and discovery; and northern Maine, with its 15,000 square miles of practically virgin forest, offers just the kind of a new country the botanist most loves to visit. Here he finds plant life in marvelous variety. He meets several old friends with whom he feels familiar enough to call by their first names; he also runs across many strangers whose station among the flower families is not quite clear to him; and it might easily happen that he would chance upon some species entirely new to the floral world—a sort of botanical “missing link,” as it were. For you must remember that Maine’s northern wilderness has as yet been little visited by vacationers with a botanical bent of mind, and it is more than likely that many important plants are hiding, still undiscovered, in the depths of this great gardenland.

Unless one is looking for mushrooms, there is little collecting to be done in the most sombre parts of the Maine forests. But, fortunately, there is room and to spare without going near the darker and gloomier recesses. The botanist will thoroughly enjoy a morning tramp over the moss-carpeted forest plains and cool mountain slopes, such as are to be met with everywhere in B. & A. territory. Then there is the bracing air and the picturesque scenery to lend new charms to the jaunt, and the ever-present

anticipation of a new floral discovery which keeps the traveler constantly on the *qui vive*.

A northern Maine flower hunt waxes interesting almost immediately upon leaving Old Town. The train scarcely gets well under way before one comes to banks of handsome blue Lindley's asters, or if it be some time in September, the drooping tassels of Carey's *persecaria*. In Alton, a few miles farther on, is a sphagnum or peat-moss swamp of indefinite bounds which presents much that is of botanical interest. If the botanist is bound up the Moosehead lake division of the B. & A. he will follow the Piscataquis river, on whose banks and in the neighboring woods and swamps will be found in their season the river-bank anemone, marsh willow-herb, hyssop-leaved fleabane, balsam groundsel, dwarf bilberry, silver-leaved wintergreen, dwarf Canadian primrose, calypso, wild onion, northern sedge and northern ground pine. In Sangerville and vicinity one will come upon many fine specimens of the Christmas fern, which is used so extensively by city florists for decorative purposes. Wood reed-grass, a rare specimen in most collections, will be found on Boarstone mountain, near Lake Onawa, reached from Monson.

At Mount Kineo, Moosehead lake, one can get Porter's and russet sedge along the gravelly shores or in the low woods; or if he ascends the mountain, he need not look in vain for the hoary Whitlow-grass, bird's-eye primrose, Canadian buffalo-berry, and fragrant shield fern.

Up around Moosehead lake, in the Katahdin Iron Works region, and all along the line of the B. & A. one will find beneath the tall spruces such rare plants as the tiny mitre-wort with its lace-like petals; the modest sweet coltsfoot, blossoming one year in abundance and then failing for several seasons to show another of its fragrant heads; and the dainty tway-blades. One will come across many new acquaintances here also—the odd spurred gentian, with bronze and greenish clustered flowers; the lesser wintergreen, white and modest; and its silver-leaved relative handsome with flesh-colored flowers. Rare specimens of ground pine mosses will also be found in these localities.

The spruce woods farther north shelter a great many other species which are well worth looking for. For instance, in the region about Fort Kent and Van Buren are found the largest of the rattlesnake plantains (*Goodyera menziesii*), the Arctic fleabane and the peculiar wood betony (*pedicularis Furbishiae*) which is unknown outside the valley of the St. John. These species, you will understand, are merely a few of the rarest to be found. There are a multitude of others for the botanist to revel among in Maine's northernmost territory.

Sometimes the Aroostook woods grow thin and a knee-deep carpet of sphagnum is encountered—a bit of one of the great peat-moss bogs which cover many thousands of square miles of Maine and New Brunswick. At Sherman, Crystal and Island Falls are typical areas of these extensive bogs. In late May and early June the bog makes a brilliant display of color with white, foam-like masses of spicy Labrador tea, rosy banks of pale laurel,



A Handsome Show of Christmas Ferns.

great white waves of Alpine cotton-grass, with here and there a bright yellow touch of lady's slippers. Later in the year the bog presents another carnival of colors with white showing in the swamp valerian or tofieldia scattered among the bog birch and the swamp honeysuckle; rose in the beautiful royal lady's slipper; and orange in the northern squaw-weed. Other humbler yet interesting plants to be found in these bogs are the sparse-flowered sedge, sheathed cotton-grass, rush aster, and slender-leaved sundew.

The bogs of Aroostook county are full of rosy-headed lady's slippers of the royal variety, and every season sees many carloads of these plants sent to the Massachusetts and New York florists. The traffic is of such importance that special agents are sent to Maine to see that the plants are carefully dug and properly prepared for shipment.

There will be times, of course, when the botanist's path will lead him out of the evergreen forests and onto the hardwood ridges. Here again he will rejoice over the nuggets to be found

in this flower Klondike. Up around Houlton, Fort Fairfield and Presque Isle are valuable specimens galore, including Seneca snakeroot, several varieties of Selkirk's violets, and the woodland orchids *habenaria Hookeriana* and *h. bracteata*. These flowers, with numbers of kindred species, do a great deal to brighten the woods during spring and early summer.



Royal Lady's Slippers in Nature's Own Flower-beds.

Following the rocky and gravelly banks of the upper Maine water-ways, the seeker of precious flowers will be richly rewarded in his excursions. This is especially true up along the St. John and contiguous waters. At one point the botanist may run across a bank pink with the long racemes of the St. John oxytrope or the equally handsome northern hedysarum, the globular heads of chives or wild onion, or the dainty evanescent blossoms of the dwarf Canadian primrose. Farther along, perhaps at some steep cliff by a waterfall, one is likely to come upon handsome rosettes of fragrant shield fern, the daisy-like heads of the hyssop-leaved erigeron, the shiny leaves of the buffalo berry, or the pink flowers of the rare cut-leaved anemone. If there is a sandy beach, one probably need not look in vain for Alpine milk-vetch, Huronese tansy or glaucous white lettuce, interspersed with the more modest variegated horsetail, marsh arrow-grass, and Alpine rush. The dainty little gentian and the white painted-cup will be found growing only a little farther away from the water.

In northern Maine, the waters as well as the woods contribute many interesting plants for the botanist's study. Among the lesser-known varieties are Farwell's water-milfoil and the blunt-leaved pond-weed, found in Piscataquis and Mattawamkeag waters; and the loose-flowered water-milfoil of Mattawamkeag, Aroostook and St. John waters. In the pond-lily season there is no more beautiful sight to be had than the sheltered coves of some lake where myriads of these marble-white flowers, floating on a carpet of great green pads, are basking in the mellow rays of the morning sun.



Bunch Berry and Twin Flower Blossoms.

To the botanist, Maine's most elevated regions have perhaps the strongest fascination. Take Mount Katahdin, for instance. The rugged grandeur of its mighty cliffs, its great basin and the rock-strewn table-land leaves a life-long impression on all who make the arduous ascent and see these things with their own eyes. Then, turning to the mountain flora, one finds himself treading over broad carpets of Alpine bearberry, the Lapland rose-bay gorgeous with rosy-purple blossoms, the beautiful mountain heath, the delicate pink-flowered moss plants, and the close-matted Alpine azalea. Other interesting species to be found here are the northern comandra, parasitic on the roots of Alpine blueberries and crowberries, the russet and Katahdin sedges about the mountain tarns, and the pimpnel willow-herb and foliose saxifrage hiding under cold wet boulders and cliffs.

Despite the fact that hundreds of botanists have come into Maine every year, there still remain many mountains, lakes and streams as yet unvisited by any of this ilk. It is easy to see, then, that the botanist can become a Christopher Columbus in real earnest if he cares to enter the wilds of Maine on a voyage of botanical discovery. The region about Moosehead lake has not yet been thoroughly investigated for a record of its vegetation; and few botanists have yet visited the countless other Maine waters in whose vicinity there is likely to be a wealth of most interesting plant life.

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	"	19.60	16.60	13.30	13.00
	"	19.20	16.20	12.90	12.65
	"	19.45	16.45	13.15	12.85
	"	19.90	16.90	13.60	13.30
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HERE'S JUST THE PLACE FOR YOU!

All records for Moose and Deer in this region were surpassed in 1902.

Big Trout are plenty. Best of brook fishing close to camps.

Everybody gets strong and healthy here. The air is bracing, the life ideal.

Camps have every comfort. Detached lodges for ladies or families.

Fresh garden vegetables. Delicious medicinal spring water. Two branch camps at nearby lakes.

For Booklet, Terms, Etc., Address

Pleasant River Camps,

**G. I. BROWN & SON,
Katahdin Iron Works, Me.**

Maine Steamship Company

PORTLAND
Franklin Wharf.

....NEW YORK....
Pier New 32, East River.

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

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



SOMETHING NEW.

During the summer months a **Monday Trip** will be added leaving New York and Portland at 10 a.m.

FARE \$5.00 One Way, \$9.00 Excursion.

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

B. R. ROOME, General Passenger Agent
New York

T. M. BARTLETT, General Agent
Portland, Maine.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.



SEBOOMOOK HOUSE,

SEBOOMOOK (Northwest Carry),
MOOSEHEAD LAKE, ME.

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

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

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

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



Lake Hotel and Cottages,

Long Distance Telephone. ☘ Daily Mails.

☘ HEAD OF SEBEC LAKE.

Here, in May, June, July, and August, is found the best landlocked salmon fishing in Maine; also good mixed fishing for pickerel, perch, and black bass. Near-by ponds are alive with trout and togue. My hunting grounds embrace the four Buttermilk ponds, the valleys of Wilson and Onawa streams.

Summer boarders desired. The house has modern plumbing and sanitary arrangements. In connection with the house there are a number of cottages situated about thirty-five yards from the house. These cottages each contain four rooms, a sitting room with open fireplace, and three sleeping rooms. They are furnished with good ash furniture and easy beds. Each cottage has a piazza overlooking the lake, making an ideal place for parties or families with children to spend the summer.

To reach here, come via Dover and Foxcroft or Abbott Village. For circulars and prices address Piscataquis Co.

B. M. PACKARD, Willimantic, Maine.

THE WINNEGARNACK HOUSE AND SUPPLY STORE,

Situated at NORTH-EAST CARRY, ME., Head of Moosehead Lake.

Two nice new log cottages—four sleeping and sitting rooms in each. Nice Store, newly stocked with a full line of supplies for canoeists and hunters, including fine Guns and Tackle, Ammunition, Clothing, Moccasins, Rubber Blankets, and high-grade Camp Supplies, such as are usually found at only the leading city groceries. Prices same as in New York or Boston. Guides furnished for canoe trips. Tents and Bedding sold or hired. Buckboard over the carry. Two Daily Mails from Bangor and all points west; mail leaving Bangor in the morning arrives at 3.30 p.m. Post Office in store. Fine Mountain and Lake View from the house. The best of Fishing and Hunting. Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00 per Day.

PENOBSCOT HOTEL AND TRADING CO.

F. L. GIPSON, MANAGER.

Mention B. & A. Guide in writing Advertisers.

When you get to Kineo

 You are ready for the best outing
you ever had in your life ! 

Game is everywhere abundant in the Kineo region; thousands of great fighting **Fish** are taken yearly; and every vacationer here is quick to get more strength and **Health**



This is the largest inland-water hotel in the country; is fitted with steam heat, electric and gas light, baths, telegraph, telephone, post-office, and all city conveniences. Every room looks out on fine woods and water scenery. NO HAY FEVER HERE. Steamers, guides, canoes, etc., at hand.



11 Hours from
Boston;
19 from New
York.

MT. KINEO HOUSE,
C. A. JUDKINS, Manager,
Moosehead Lake, Kineo, Me.

New Kineo
Booklet is out.
Send for
one.



All About Roach River House

ITS Comforts and Attractions, slightly Location, famous Fishing Grounds and Game Haunts, exquisite Scenery and Healthful surroundings—is told in a handsomely illustrated booklet which we will gladly mail you on request. You can't help having a good time here—everybody does.

C. H. SAWYER, Proprietor, Roach River, Me.



WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. TAXIDERMY A SPECIALTY.

18 Moose	7 Bears
74 Buck Deer	
SHOT AT	
PEAVEY'S CAMPS	
IN 1902	
How's That for a Record?	

I have 21 Camps located on Mooselock and Fish River waters; also camps on Square Lake, famed as the home of mammoth landlocked salmon. No hunting or fishing superior to what is offered here.

C. R. PEAVEY, Masardis, Me.

PUTNAM MACHINE COMPANY,

* * * MANUFACTURERS OF * * *

C. F. PUTNAM, President.
S. W. PUTNAM, Vice Pres't.
H. O. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

METAL WORKING MACHINERY

MAIN OFFICE and WORKS
PUTNAM
STREET

FITCHBURG, MASS., U. S. A.

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BEST FISHING AND FINE HUNTING AT OUTLET HOUSE

(Formerly Moosehead House), MOOSEHEAD, ME.
11 miles from Greenville by C. P. R. R. or by Steamer.

Charles E. Wilson, - - Propr.

Earliest and latest Moosehead lake fishing is had here; also plenty of big game. House has been entirely re-furnished; rooms have hot and cold water and baths. Grounds nicely graded, tennis court, croquet grounds and many fine woods roads laid out. Fishermen can avoid expense of guide by coming here, although we furnish guides, boats and canoes when desired. Several camps in our "string," all snug and attractive. Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Descriptive Booklet sent free.



**HERE'S WHERE THE SPORTSMEN STOP
WHILE IN BANGOR at**

WINDSOR HOTEL

Frank W. Durgin, Propr.

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

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

**SPORTSMEN'S
INFORMATION
BUREAU**

RELIABLE GUIDES FURNISHED. SPORTSMEN OUTFITTED FOR THE WOODS. Best of everything at the lowest possible prices. Information as to the best hunting and fishing localities, also best hotels and camps, or any other information desired. Drop me a card. It is free.

SHELDON S. DAVIS, Moosehead Lake, Greenville Junction, Me.

THE MONSON RAILROAD
(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.

GUIDE FOR MOOSE, DEER AND FISHING PARTIES. Guiding in any part of Northern Maine. Highest References. Address **W. Henry McLeod, Milford, Me.**

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

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 eight miles from R. R. at Patten by buckboard. Private camps if desired.

... DAILY MAIL ...

Trains met. Guides, teams, and saddle horses furnished.



Saddle Trail to Katahdin.

EASY AND DELIGHTFUL.

ON BANKS OF "RAPID WATER."

Only bridle-path ever laid into Katahdin Basin. Starts from Lunksoos House; follows Wissataquoik Valley; passes round head of Katahdin Lake; curves with south end of Turner; crosses Sandy Stream; and, turning around the head of Sandy Pond, climbs up Roaring Brook into South Basin. Comfortable camp in Basin. Saddle horses, etc., furnished on application.

Send for illustrated circular.

L. B. ROGERS & SON,

PATTEN, MAINE.



Does It Look Comfortable?

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.)

It's just what you are looking for. There are also separate camps for small parties, and launch for use of guests.

BIGNEY & ROWE, Proprietors, - - **GREENVILLE, ME.**

Steamer SPRITE meets all trains when notified.



Get off at Grindstone! Right at the Station is

GRINDSTONE HOUSE

H. T. HOLMES, PROP.

Splendid Trout and Pickerel Fishing! Great Game Region, many big Moose as well as Deer being shot here yearly.

Headquarters for
East Branch Parties.

Arrangements made in advance of arrival for Canoe Parties.

GUIDES, SUPPLIES AND CANOES FURNISHED.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.



Happy is the sportsman who
"puts up" at

INDIAN POND CAMPS

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

Send for our pamphlet
of interesting facts

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

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



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

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

THE HOTEL HERRICK is one of the best hotels of its size in Maine. New, with fine rooms well furnished; and lights; telephone in the house; steam heat and fireplaces to take the chill off on occasion; an excellent place to which to bring ladies and children. Fine livery

first-class table, with pure spring water; electric bells and lights; telephone in the house; steam heat and fireplaces to take the chill off on occasion; an excellent place to which to bring ladies and children. Fine livery

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

Big Trout Galore!

Finest of Early Spring Fishing is to be had here. Season May 15 to July 1.

Some of Maine's best Fish Ponds are in this locality. One and one-half to five-pound trout are the catch.

Jackman's Hotel, The HENDERSON, caters especially to the sportsman's comfort. A good Livery connected.

An ideal place to spend summer vacations. Hay Fever is Unknown. Every one gains strength.

Canoes and Guides furnished. TERMS—\$2 per day; \$10 per week. Guide and canoe, \$2.50 per day.

Heald Pond Camps connected with the House.

HENDERSON HOUSE

FRED HENDERSON, Prop'r,
JACKMAN, MAINE

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...SPORTSMEN...

SHOULD START FROM

THE PALACE IN THE WOODS

Millinocket's Elegant New Hotel.

Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Private Baths, First-Class Table.

Vegetables in their season fresh from our own garden.



THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL, in a slightly location in the "Magic City," offers from its windows a magnificent view of **MT. KATAHDIN**, 5280 feet high. Under new management this hotel offers every comfort and facility to sportsmen and tourists. It is the point of departure for the **FINEST HUNTING** and **FISHING** region in Maine, including **MT. KATAHDIN**, **MILLINOCKET LAKE**, **Rainbow Lake**, **Nahmakanta Lake**, **THE WEST BRANCH VALLEY**, **Nollesemie Lake**, **Sowadnehunk Lake**, **Debsconeag Lake**.

We will Supply guides and Arrange for Hunting or Fishing Trips when Requested.

Parties Supplied with Camp Comforts.

CHAS. HARTWELL,

Proprietor,

Millinocket, - Maine.

GAME — Moose, Deer, Bear, Partridges, Woodcock, Ducks, Foxes and Rabbits.

FISH—Trout, Salmon, Togue, Pickarel and Perch.

Come to Hunt, to Fish, to Rest!

THE.....
CURLESS
HOTEL...



Grand
Falls,
N. B.

House newly built and capable of accommodating 100 guests. Fitted with all modern improvements including hot air and hot water heating systems, open plumbing, etc. Situated at the far-famed Grand Falls of the St. John, the mightiest, most magnificent cataract of the east, 12 miles from Van Buren, 10 miles from Limestone on B. & A. R. R.; pleasant drive from either town, over good roads. First-class fishing close by. Forests abound in deer, moose and caribou. Competent guides always at hand. For terms, etc., address

C. H. CURLESS, Proprietor, - GRAND FALLS, N. B.

THE SPORTSMEN'S NEWLY OPENED EL DORADO

is in the richly-wooded divide between the waters of the Restigouche, Tobique, Salmon and Grand rivers. This is America's greatest moose country. Otters, beavers and bears also plentiful. Splendid partridge shooting. Trout streams bountifully stocked.

PRICE BROS.' HUNTING CAMPS

are in the midst of all this, 15 to 20 miles from Grand Falls, reached over good team roads. Every comfort for ladies. For further particulars and terms address

GEORGE PRICE, GRAND FALLS, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

Beautiful Drives in and about Grand Falls, N. B.

Get your team at PARENT'S LIVERY STABLE, near Curless Hotel. We are always ready to take sportsmen to and from the fishing and hunting localities. Parties wishing to visit Grand Falls from Van Buren or Limestone will be met at station upon notification. Special attention given sportsmen and tourists. First-class teams; prompt service. Arrange dates ahead with

F. D. PARENT, Propr., GRAND FALLS, N. B.



Situated in a picturesque spot near the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Bangor & Aroostook Railroads, at the gateway of the famed Moosehead fishing and hunting region, and commanding a fine view of the lake. Every modern convenience. Thousands of sportsmen and tourists make this their stopping place en route to and from all parts of the great Moosehead Lake fish and game section. Guides will be engaged for sportsmen so desiring.

Superb Lake Fishing in Moosehead.—Canoes start from house wharf.

An easy and beautiful drive to the celebrated Wilson and Rum Mountain Ponds. Stocked yearly from governmental hatcheries.

Maine's Greatest Family Resort.—Steamers leave every morning, noon, and evening for Mt. Kineo, Northeast and Northwest Carries.

For rooms, terms, or other information, address

WOODS & HALL, Proprietors, MOOSEHEAD INN, Greenville Junction, Me.



Famous Sourdnehunk.

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

W. A. McLAIN, - Proprietor.

KATAHDIN LAKE CAMPS

are in a country that is

FAMOUS FOR BIG MOOSE!

Everybody gets game here.

Results guaranteed.

Game in this picture was shot by
MR. L. F. MARTIN, of Winchendon, Mass.

**John Cushman, Propr. and Guide,
SHERMAN, . . MAINE.**



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HUNT AT HUNT'S IN THE FAMOUS MOUNT KATAHDIN MOOSE REGION, FISH AT HUNT'S!

OR, IF YOU SEEK
A TROUTING
PARADISE,

String of camps at full-trouted Sourdnhunk stream and near-by ponds. Boats and canoes on ponds; team on carries from river to Sourdnhunk ponds. Guides and canoes furnished. New trail opened to Mount Katahdin. **WE ARE EASILY REACHED** from Norcross by steamer to Ambajejus Falls, thence by canoe, one day's trip. Write early for dates.

I. O. HUNT, Proprietor and Guide, - Norcross, Me.



GAME AT ECHO ISLAND CAMP.

BURT LYDSTON, JOHN WHITCOMB,
JOHN EARLEY, ALBERT NICKERSON,
THOMAS MCKENZIE, JOHN MULLAY,
C. N. SHEDD, FRANK M. WHERIEN.

. Echo Island Camp

SALMON STREAM LAKE.

A summer home in a charming country. Great hunting in virgin forest. Good duck-shooting. 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 GANTNIER,

P. O. Address, - - BENEDICTA, ME.

THE No. 1 HOUSE,

JAS. C. MILLMORE, Prop.

Aroostook Co., - BENEDICTA, ME.

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

REFERENCE by permission of H. H. HAMILTON, 321 Washington St., Boston, who says: "This is the 'ideal spot' for sportsmen or rest, and after a stay of three months, my wife and I are sorry to depart from such a genial host and hostess as Mr. and Miss Millmore."



Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.



Happy is the sportsman who spends his vacation

AT CAMP MOOSEHORNS

(At Northwest pond, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from B. & A. R. R.; reached from Schoodic station.)

Here he finds an abundance of deer, moose and small game, unsurpassed fishing all the year round (famous troutling at Cedar Lake where branch camps are located) and new, clean, comfortably furnished camps. Best of table service. Good, really restful beds. Ideal place for family outing. Rate \$1.00 a day. For full information, address

HASKELL & BROWN,

(Registered Guides)

SCHOODIC, ME.

BESIDES **ASHTON** POP VALVES

WE MAKE

Locomotive Steam Gages

Duplex Air Gages

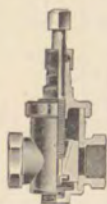
Gage Testers

Blow-off Valves

Chime Steam Whistles

ALL OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY

Catalogue on Application



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

IRON CITY TOOL WORKS,

(Limited.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers
of the.....

Star Brand R. R. TRACK, MINING
& QUARRYING TOOLS

TRY STAR BRAND SHOVELS AND SCOOPS. BEST MADE.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.



The only sporting camps on the Fish River lakes, extending over 60 miles, are

CUMMINGS' CAMPS at Square Lake, Aroostook Co., Me.

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

Guests met at Jemmland on B. & A. R. R. and conveyed to camp, 13 miles over turnpike road to Ranch-to-Rest Inn (recently built for use of sporting parties and as shelter in bad weather for travelers to Square Lake camps), thence 6 miles by water. Parties may also come or go from Eagle Lake, on Fish River extension B. & A. R. R., 16 miles by canoe or boat from camps. Leave Boston at night; arrive at Jemmland the following noon. Round trip fare Boston to Jemmland, \$19.45; to Eagle Lake, \$21.20. For camp rates, etc., address

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

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

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

LAKE SIDE CAMP

Guides

Steamboat

Canoes

Row Boats

Everything

First Class.

Prices to

Suit All.



"THE FINEST SPORTING CAMP in Maine, located on the shore of a lake fed by springs, 11 miles long, and stocked with Bass, Trout and Pickerel."

Schoodic is in the heart of the woods and yet only 2 hours from Bangor. The Schoodic Station of the Bangor & Aroostook R. R. is 2 minutes walk from the camp. Mail and newspapers received daily. Telegraph service day and night.

Lakeside Camp, which has just been completed, is the largest as well as the finest of Maine's Sporting Camps. In addition to the spacious hall with its huge fireplace and a dining room as long as the building, there are 12 sleeping rooms.

N. W. McNAUGHTON, Proprietor,

SCHOODIC, MAINE.



Oxbow Hotel, OXBOW, MAINE.

One of the finest places in the state for

HUNTING and FISHING

Buckboards to and from all trains on short notice.

C. C. LIBBY, - Proprietor,
Oxbow, - Maine.

SPORTSMEN from BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

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

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

ARBO & LIBBY, Oxbow, Maine.



Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

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



THE VACATIONER

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

Come to Debsconeag!

(In the shadow of Mt. Katahdin.)

Commodious "home" camps have sightly location on First Debsconeag lake. Modern equipment in every department; staple foods from Bangor markets, with best the woods and waters afford. "Club" and individual sleeping lodges; several outlying camps at nearby lakes. Although a private club property, Debsconeag Camps are open to all comers, and offer much more in the way of comforts and "good time" than does the average woods home. Rates \$2.00 per day. Large illustrated booklet sent free.

DEBSCONAEG FISH AND GAME CLUB,

C. C. GARLAND, Mgr.

Debsconeag, Piscataquis Co., Me.

"Eureka!"

"I've found it!"—A typical Maine woods camp. 12 miles from Norcross, on carry between Ambajejus and Millinocket lakes.

Good fishing all the year round. 20 minutes paddle from famous Grant brook where moose and deer are wonderfully plenty.

Small cottages arranged for family use. Magnificent view from Blacktop Mt. close by. No dull days here! For rates, etc., write to

SPENCER BROS.,

CAMP EUREKA

NORCROSS, - MAINE.



CHANDLER POND ❧ CAMPS ❧

Best hunting and fishing in the famous Oxbow region. Camps open all of the season. Sportsmen met at all trains. Camps comfortable, cosy and well furnished. For terms write to

CURRIER & ADAMS,
OXBOW, MAINE.



Mention B. & A. Guide in writing Advertisers.



DEBSCONNEAG CAMP

JOE FRANCIS, Proprietor

At **Debsconneag Dead Water** on west branch of the **Penobscot River**, the most desirable sporting locality in Northern Maine. **Hunting and Fishing Unexcelled.**

This camp is located within a few miles of "the celebrated Mt. Katahdin, a mass of granite a mile high." Camps for private parties, also facilities for tenting. Capable guides with outfits furnished. Terms reasonable.

These camps are reached by the Bangor & Aroostook R. R. to Norcross, and a delightful sail across North Twin, Pemadumcook and Umbagejus Lakes.

P. O. Address, - - NORCROSS, MAINE.

Norcross Supply Store.

SPORTSMEN going into the great game country from Norcross, would save freight and unnecessary delay by buying their provisions here.

*A Full Line of Camp Supplies, Guns, and
Fishing Tackle, Cooking Outfits, Bedding,
Moccasins, etc., always on hand*

Steamers leave daily from wharf near Store for all points on the Lower Lakes.

Guides, Canoes, and Outfits furnished on short notice.

NORCROSS, ME.

F. A. FOWLER, Propr.



Buy a Ticket to Norcross

We'll see that you have the good time of your life. Famous West Branch Region. Jo Mary, Nahmakanta and Rainbow Lakes reached from here.

TWIN LAKE HOUSE

—our hotel—overlooks South Twin lake. Fine view of Katahdin. Trains stop at house. Splendid accommodations for ladies. Rooms newly furnished. Daily mails. Telephone connection. Just the place for family summer outings. Several outlying camps. Guides and camping outfits furnished. Steamer runs in connection with the house. Send for circulars.

P. S. WILLEY, Registered Guide, Norcross, Me.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

CAMP KETCHUM



NAHMAKANTA == LAKE. ==

This camp is in the heart of the best **Moose** and **Deer** country. It is off the usual line of travel, with few hunters about to shoot carelessly. Separate camps for accommodation of ladies or families. Good spring beds, first-class professional cook, meals at hours to suit guests. No loafers are allowed to hang around this camp. The best of guides. Easy to reach. Fine fishing in season.

For further particulars, address

LEWIS KETCHUM, Norcross, Me.

I have been at Camp Ketchum twice. Last year I hunted $1\frac{1}{2}$ days and shot two deer and a moose. This year my 10 year old son shot two deer and a large bull moose. A friend with me on his first trip secured two deer and a moose. I never saw game so plenty. I could have shot 20 deer. Camp Ketchum is as represented.

E. C. A. BECKER, Prop'r.,
Becker's Business College,
Worcester, Mass.

Norcross Transportation Co.'s == STEAMERS ==

GYPSY ANNA BELL ISMA AND FRANCES

will connect with Bangor & Aroostook trains for South Twin, Jo Mary, Nahmakanta Stream, Porus Island, Millinocket Carry, Ambajelus Falls.

For further information, address

Norcross Transportation Co., F. A. Fowler, Treas. & Gen'l Mgr.

MOOSE, DEER, SEA SALMON, TROUT,

are only part of what you find in the rich game preserve about

MATTAGAMON HOUSE,

at HUNT FARM, East Branch of the Penobscot. House is charmingly located, roomy and well furnished; has best of natural advantages, including ice-cold spring water. Seven miles from Stacyville by buckboard; Mount Katahdin close by. Will add new camps in 1903. Address

M. M. TRACY, Hunt Farm,

P. O., STACYVILLE, MAINE,

Open all the year.



Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

New Ashland House,

D. O. ORCUTT, Prop.,
ASHLAND, - ME.

Built in 1902, on site of the well known Ashland House destroyed by fire in 1901. A new house, with all modern conveniences, suites of rooms with private baths. Headquarters for **traveling men and sportsmen**, being the stopping place for all parties going to the hunting and fishing grounds of the Big Machias and Fish river waters.

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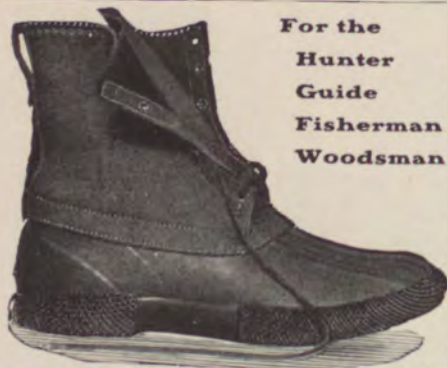
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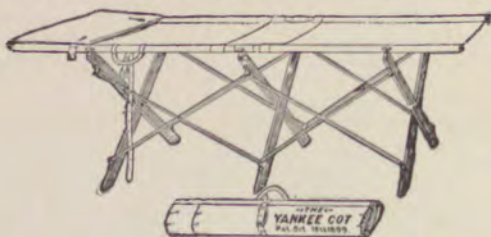
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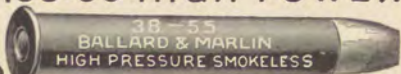
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smokeless cartridges, made by U. M. C. Co., to fit the regular .38-55 Marlin repeaters with *Smokeless Steel Barrels*, give high velocity, flat trajectory and great smashing power. They can be reloaded with black powder as the twist of the rifles is adapted to both velocities.

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One Dollar per year.

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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 have had years of experience. All canoes are thoroughly built from best of material and guaranteed satisfactory.

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The Morris Special Indian Model for Comfort and Safety.

Durability and Excellence of Finish are well-known features in the Morris canoe. We will be pleased to send you a catalogue giving net prices and a full description.

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is finished in every detail; every point of manufacture is carefully finished. The points that are necessary to give the garments a natty appearance are there. Full line of Sporting Goods constantly on hand.

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Up-to-Date Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters,
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Engineers, Iron
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400 Chestnut St.
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Fire Hydrants

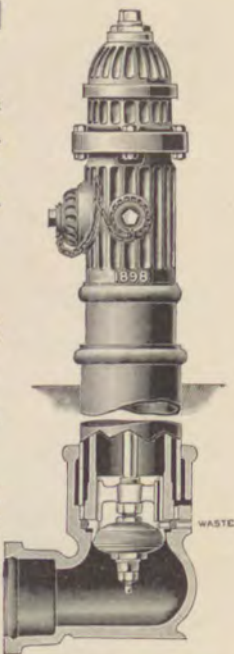
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STEAM
PUMPING MACHINERY.



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Nearest camp or house to this preserve is nine miles.
Farm connected. Address

Near Chesuncook and Caribou
Lakes. 115 Deer carried away by
guests during the season of 1902.

Camps for private parties if desired. Rates moderate.
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Flies and Baits, all kinds, especially for
Aroostook Waters; the kinds that
catch the big fish.

FLY RODS AT ANY PRICE.

The Drug Store of Northern Aroostook

Send in your prescriptions and have them filled.

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Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

All of the popular brands to select from. **BILLIARD HALL** in connection. Also, best three-chair
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Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Builders' Material, Coal,

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At our store you will always find a complete line of "Good Things" for your camp or home.

Fruits—Crackers, (pkg. or bulk)—Canned Meats—Staple and Fancy Groceries.

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GARMENTS, ETC.

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....IS THE....

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Equipment is First-class in Every Respect.

Steam heat; electric bells and lights; best of table service. Good Livery connected. Splendid Hunting and Fishing near at hand; Square Lake, destined to be the greatest Mecca for Maine Sportsmen, is but 26 miles away. \$2.00 per day. Coaches meet all trains.

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Hardware, Cutlery,

**WINCHESTER RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS and
AMMUNITION.**

Agent for  **ORIENTAL POWDER**

DURING the past year, many tourists have made the trip from Van Buren to and through the lakes, Fish River and the St. John back to Van Buren, some 110 miles in length, and all unite in describing it as an ideal trip for individuals or families wishing to enjoy a period of ease and comfort, as well as a limited amount of exercise in the open air.

As you have a favoring current from the starting point at the southern end of Long Lake until you land again at the shore of the St. John at Van Buren, you may do no work, little work or much work, as best suits your humor or your leisure. The trip can be made with ease in four days, and can be prolonged with pleasure and profit to ten or twelve days. Although on the water and in the woods a considerable part of the time, one is seldom more than a half dozen miles from a human habitation, and can end his journey or voyage at any time, and especially since, about midway, he will come in sight of the Fish River railroad, built during the past year, the trains of which pass along the margin of Eagle lake, which point our tourist will pass on the second or third day of his voyage through the lakes.

The fishing and hunting is unsurpassed, and we must not omit to note the fact that one never encounters on this trip those virulent enemies and scourges of the summer tourist, the black fly and the mosquito.

A year has elapsed since we were in Van Buren, and a year is a long time in the history of this thriving, rapidly growing and enterprising town. During this period great changes have been wrought. There are still to be seen the large church and the college, and several mills, but during the past year a large brick building has been erected and is now occupied as a convent school, and the mighty mills of the St. John Lumber Co. have been begun, and a two-mile spur-track from the terminus of the B. & A. R. R. has been built to accommodate the new mills, to say nothing of the many new houses which have been added to this rapidly growing village. To the intelligent tourist it will be apparent that this is a coming town; perhaps the coming town of a region where all is prosperity and promise.

Van Buren claims to have a number of as progressive and enterprising citizens as can be found anywhere, and to have greater natural advantages than any other place in sight. Nor is the scenery in its vicinity to be lightly passed over. The best view of the village, the St. John valley, and the surrounding country is from the hill-top at the lower end of the village, from which one can behold Green river mountain to the northwest and Salmon river mountain on the southeast, separated by a distance of fifty miles. On the north bank of the St. John opposite Van Buren lies the village of St. Leonards, now developing into a place of considerable importance as the prospective terminus of the Restigouche and Western Railway which is in process of construction from Campbellton on the Baie-de-Chaleur, which puts in from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

After spending the night at the "Van Buren Hotel," a well-kept and comfortable house, one is driven a distance of ten miles, one-half of the distance through a magnificent forest of maple, birch and beech trees, to the southern end of Long Lake. This place is reached about ten o'clock, but as the surroundings are all that heart can desire, one seldom tears himself away until he has partaken of his noonday repast. Several experienced guides make their home in Van Buren, and having secured one before leaving that place, as soon as dinner is despatched one is prepared to start on his tour through the lakes. From the point of departure at the southerly end of Long Lake, is the best possible view of the lake. Near the northerly end, a dozen miles from this point, is a large inhabited island, and a mile or two farther on the main land, and near the margin of the lake, is the beautiful church and presbytery of St. Agatha, and numerous substantial and even elegant farm-houses are to be seen on the east, north and west shores. Most sportsmen prefer to spend a few hours in and upon the waters of Long Lake, having heard that it abounds in trout as large and beautiful as even a fisherman's imagination ever created, and in landlocked salmon of remarkable proportions and of a flavor which would have delighted Epicurus himself.

Opposite the centre of Long Lake you turn to the right and enter the second lake known as Mud Lake, through which you pass into the thoroughfare leading into Cross Lake, (which thoroughfare is crossed by the road leading from Caribou to Fort Kent) and on the margin of which you can camp out at the close of your first day's voyage, or should you prefer it you can find comfortable quarters at the small but comfortable hotel known as the Half-way house which is located at this point.

Should the tourist desire a veritable feast, we advise him to take an early start in order that having passed from the thoroughfare he may reach Cross Lake in time to behold the "sunrise on the waters." Moving slowly or swiftly as one's fancy pleases, you pass in time for the noon-day meal into Cross Lake, famous for the beauty of its scenery and also as being the only place we know of where that rare bird, the bald eagle is to be seen.

Most tourists will prefer to spend a night on the margin of Square Lake. Nevertheless, if one is pressed for time, he can, before the set of sun, pass into and across Eagle Lake and will be surprised to find himself suddenly brought back to the hum and bustle of the business world, and will probably be in time to hear the whistle of the engine and see the train of the Fish River railroad, built during the past year, pull into the station on the margin of the lake. Should he wish to end his voyage at this point, he may take the train back to his home. We will assume the tourist to be too wise for this, and that instead, he will urge his course northward and into the waters of the Fish river (being careful however to "carry around" Fish river falls), and after travelling a dozen miles down said river he arrives at the picturesque village of Fort Kent where he will find all the comforts of life, good hotel accommodations, good company, and beautiful scenery which will well repay a stay of a day or two before starting anew.

Leaving Fort Kent, you pass down the beautiful St. John and after an hour's sail between a mountain range on your right and a range of hills on your left, you pass to the mouth of Baker brook, named for the patriot John Baker, (who suffered imprisonment by reason of his attachment to the American cause in the boundary line trouble, prior to 1842,) you pass a number of large and fertile islands, and come in sight of the "great intervalle" which forms the southerly end of the town of Fort Kent, and the church of St. Hilaire on the left, and the church of St. Luke on the right, and soon arrive at Frenchville corner where you land for dinner. While it is being prepared, you ascend to the top of the hill which overhangs the village and obtain a view of the St. John valley, the crescent shaped island in the river, and all in all, one of the most beautiful sights one can hope to see. After dinner, you glide along with the current, to Edmundston, N. B., another beautiful village, having numerous points in common with the famous city of Quebec, though on a smaller scale. From here a side trip to Lake Temiscouata would well repay the tourist, for it is one of the places which annually attract a large number of summer visitors.

From Edmundston, you take your canoe and through the most fertile lands and intervalles of the towns of Madawaska, Grand Isle and Van Buren, on your right, and the parishes of St. Basil, St. Anne and St. Leonards on your left, and between Mount Carmel and Green River mountain, which like other "pillars of Hercules," stand on either hand, you reach the "great and growing" town of Van Buren, where you are welcomed by the friends you left behind you. Tourists who visit Van Buren seldom fail to go to Grand Falls to view its famous cataract which is surpassed only by Niagara. Many tourists go from Van Buren up Grand River and thence into the Restigouche River:—that paradise of fishermen.

Sportsmen's Clothing of Every Description.

Please remember that we carry a
full line of

**Hunting Coats,
Sweaters,**

Knee Pants, Heavy Woolen Leggings,
Pure Wool Underwear.

**Sportsmen's Water-Tight
Shoes.**

Moccasins and Shoe Pacs of all
kinds.



We also carry Snow Shoes for Men and Boys.

Mail Orders will receive prompt Attention.

G. B. MORAN, MILLINOCKET, ME.

Galena-Signal Oil Company,

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Successor to Galena Oil Company and Signal Oil
Company, Sole Manufacturers of Celebrated
Galena Coach, Engine, and Car Oils, and Sibley's
Perfection Valve and Signal Oils.

CHARLES MILLER, President.

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OWNED BY THE

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ARE EQUIPPED WITH CHICAGO ROOFS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

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Received
Highest Award

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Exposition.



Unlike Any Other

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute **purity** of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalis; no adulteration with flour, starch, or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

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Trial Size sent for 15 cents in stamps.

The WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.

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A HOME IN THE COUNTRY

is never complete until

A Plentiful Supply of Water

is provided. We manufacture the largest variety of



Pumping Machinery

IN THE WORLD,

Pumping by either Steam, Gasoline Engines or Windmills.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

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Materials furnished or plants erected complete in all parts of the country. We also make a special feature of

Engines and Dynamos adapted for the Electric Lighting of Country Homes.

Tell us your requirements and location and we can then advise you of the outfits best adapted to perform the work.

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MANNLICHER REPEATING RIFLES

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CARBINE,	-	-	barrel	-	\$20.00

Send for Catalogue of Sportsmen's Specialties.

A. H. FUNKE, 325 B'way, New York

EMERSON-ADAMS CO.

C. C. EMERSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
E. R. ADAMS, Pres. and Treas.

BANGOR, - - MAINE.

Woods Wearables

Jobbers of Lumbermen's and Sportsmen's Supplies.

We make Tents to order—can supply Blankets and Spreads in any length desired—give all orders prompt and careful attention.

RIVERSIDE BOILER WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GALVANIZED IRON

RANGE BOILERS

Factory, 50 Harvard St., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

BOSTON OFFICE, 41 Pearl Street.

✧ DANGEL'S PENS AND PENCILS ✧ STANDARD RUBBER BANDS ✧

H. Dangel & Company,
Manufacturing Stationers,

ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSEING.

Printers, Lithographers,
Account Book Makers.

32 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON.

FOYE CABINET LETTER FILES

NEW ENGLAND INKS & MUCILAGE

BANK and CORPORATION SUPPLIES



The above is a cut of

D. T. SANDERS & SON'S **Store and Warehouse,**

Located at

GREENVILLE VILLAGE, Moosehead Lake, Me.,

Where the business was established 45 years ago.

With the Largest and Best Stocked
General Store in the State,

and a continuous business connection with
Lumbermen and Sportsmen for the above
length of time, we claim to supply
everything needed by Sportsmen.

We Allow No Commission
to Guides,—

one price to all, and that the low-
est consistent with best quality.

Send for complete list of Camp Supplies, with Map of Moosehead
Lake and Vicinity on reverse side, free for the asking. We gladly
recommend only such guides as we know to be reliable.

Advance orders by mail will be carefully packed, ready for shipment
on your arrival.

Our Specialty, Fresh Eggs and Good Butter,—
two very necessary articles for Camp.

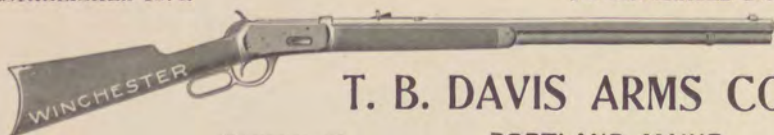
Direct telephone connection with the Hotel and both Depots at Greenville Junction.

D. T. SANDERS & SON, **Greenville, Maine.**

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INCORPORATED 1893.

**T. B. DAVIS ARMS CO.,**

JOBBER OF

PORTLAND, MAINE.

**GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION,
and FISHING TACKLE.**

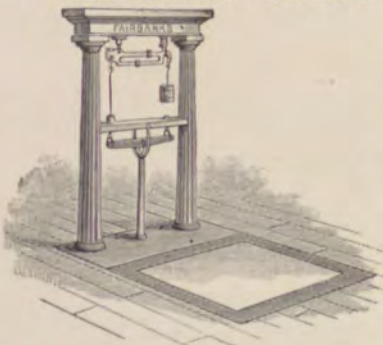
General Distributors of Winchester and Marlin Rifles, Winchester and U. M. C. Ammunition.

BLASTING MATERIAL.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES

TRACK, WAGON, DEPOT, PLATFORM AND COUNTER.

EVERY DESCRIPTION; FOR ALL USES.



Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings,
Gas and Gasoline Engines,
Trucks--all kinds, Machine Tools,
Machinists' Supplies,
Letter Presses.

STEAM SPECIALTIES:
Wood and Steel Pulleys,
Leather Belting,
Hangers and Shafting,
Railway and Mill Supplies,
Iron and Brass Body Valves.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

INDIAN AGENCY.

Headquarters for Indian Guides.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS

Fancy Indian Baskets, Bows and Arrows,
Moccasins, Snow Shoes, Indian Clubs,

CANVAS AND BARK CANOES, ETC., ETC.

HUNT & STOWE,

13 MAIN STREET,

OLD TOWN, ME.





SPORTSMEN

Send for Folder describing a new line of up-to-date tricks for your use, including the

MARBLE

SAFETY POCKET KNIFE. (A Long Blade in a Short Handle.)

Just out. As handy and useful as a pocket axe. Price, post paid, ...\$4.00...

Marble Safety Axe Co.
GLADSTONE, MICH.

WATERPROOF MATCH BOX
50 CENTS

150 250
SAFETY POCKET AXE

IDEAL HUNTING KNIFE
2 50 - 3 00

150 - 2 00
AUTOMATIC GAFF

COMPASS-BRACKET
1 50 - 1 50

SAVAGE



SAVAGE RIFLES

are particularly adapted for large game shooting—light weight, slight recoil, extreme accuracy, longest and flattest range, high velocity and tremendous killing power. Only hammerless repeating rifle in the world. Flint locks and hammers are not features of the Twentieth Century Arm.

Auxiliary cartridges for a variety of purposes may be used without the slightest change in the mechanism.

Calibres 22, 25-35, 30-30, .303, 32-40, and 38-55.

Every rifle thoroughly guaranteed.

Special Smokeless Steel Barrels—built to use both low and high pressure ammunition.

Write for illustrated catalogue B A. Free.

SAVAGE ARMS CO., Utica, New York, U.S.A.

We Respectfully Solicit YOUR Patronage.

The Thomas W. Burr Printing and Advertising Co. (INCORPORATED.) BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

BILL POSTING, DISTRIBUTING and TACKING. Own and Control all Bill Boards in Bangor and Brewer.

ADAMS BUILDING, BANGOR, MAINE. 27 COLUMBIA ST.



For Safety,
Accuracy
and Durability

H. & R.

GUNS AND REVOLVERS



CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

are unequalled. Leading dealers can supply you. Refuse substitutes.

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO., WORCESTER, MASS., U.S.A.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.



The Hale Convertible Sofa

The LATEST IMPROVEMENT for HOME, HOTEL AND OFFICE, combining **Complete Sofa, Luxurious Double Bed with Ventilated Bedding Locker.**

Send for FULL ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

No End or Rear Wings
No Side Swinging Brackets
No Concealed Legs or Support
No Hinged Seat Frames to Reverse
No Loose Mattress to Handle
No Tipping Forward in Sitting on Edge

THE HALE & KILBURN MFG. CO.,

8 E. 14th St., NEW YORK.

48 N. 6th St., PHILADELPHIA.

Guns and Rifles

FOR RENT by the Day,
Week or Month.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR SPORTSMEN

Prices Lower than any other
spot on earth.

**Bangor Sporting Goods
----- Company -----**

22 HARLOW STREET



SHOOTING

JACKET

\$2.95

GUARANTEED all
wool. Designed for
duck and trap shooters,
but suitable for all out-
door purposes. Made in
two colors—dead grass
and Oxford Gray.

Send us your address for
one of our Gun Catalogs.

The H. H. KIFFE CO., - 523 Broadway, N. Y.



When Packing for the Woodland Journey, be
sure not to forget

**UNDERWOOD'S
DEVELOPED HAM.**

A DELICIOUS FOOD, HEALTHFUL AND NOURISHING.
Without cooking, makes many fine dishes. Easily
carried; always ready. Receipt book free.

**WM. UNDERWOOD CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.**

J. N. V. LANE,

Houses, Mills and Factories

Wired for Electric Lights

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

47 State Street, BANGOR, MAINE.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

A man without a country we have never seen, but a
man without Life Insurance we have seen.

The Massachusetts Mutual LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., issues ALL forms of LIFE
and ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

Assets, Jan'y 1, 1903,	\$30,960,145.22
Liabilities, " " "	28,354,119.97
Surplus, " " "	2,606,025.25

Circulars, rates and values, for any age, sent on
application to

MERTON H. FRENCH, Special Agent,
16 Central St., Room 6, BANGOR, ME.

WM. E. THISTLE,
DRUGGIST,

Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries,
PERFUMERY, ETC.

ASHLAND, - - - MAINE.

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Sportsmen!



Are you aware that we have one of the best stocks of General Merchandise in Maine, and can supply you with *everything* you need in the way of a Camp Outfit? Send for our complete list of Camp Supplies, make up your order, send it to us, and we will have the goods carefully packed and ready at the time and place desired, thus saving you trouble and annoyance.

We guarantee to give you prompt service and the best of goods.

Reliable Guides engaged when desired. Long distance telephone connection.

BROWN & PRENTISS, Greenville, Moosehead Lake, Me.

We have several Cottage Lots on the shore of Lake Onawa for sale.



Moosehead Lake.

A choice line of Fresh and Salt Western and Northern Meats in any quantity, Vegetables, Canned Goods and Fruit, will be found at

Buck & Clark's Market,

Greenville, Maine.

**Do You
Want a
Fine
Deer
Head?**

We Handle the Whole Animal

and select only the very best heads, which we have mounted by the most skillful taxidermist in Maine. We can sell them cheaper, and give you a better head than can be found elsewhere.

Write us if you would like one.

C. J. LYNCH, BANGOR, ME.

204 Exchange Street.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY ... OF NEW YORK....

OFFICE, No. 119 BROADWAY.

NINETY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

JANUARY, 1903.

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

	Par Value	Market Value		Par Value	Market Value
Cash in Banks	\$	427,046 49	Bank and Trust Co.		
Special Deposits in Trust Com-			Stocks	155,000 00	456,250 00
panies.....		545,527 84	Bonds and Mortgages, being 1st		
Real Estate		1,593,892 06	lien on Real Estate		112,750 00
United States Bonds, \$1,600,000 00		2,040,000 00	Premiums uncollected and in		
State and City Bonds, 2,729,000 00		2,869,000 00	hands of Agents		985,872 94
Railroad Bonds.....	1,299,000 00	1,375,430 00	Interest due and accrued on 1st		
Water and Gas Bonds			January, 1903.....		9,315 79
and Stocks	300,000 00	519,000 00			
Railroad Stocks.....	4,065,000 00	6,174,550 00			\$17,108,635 12

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital.....	\$3,000,000 00	Reserve for taxes.....	75,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund.....	5,986,873 00	Net Surplus.....	6,436,038 69
Unpaid Losses	757,114 48		
Unpaid Re-Insurance and other			
claims	853,608 95	Surplus as regards policy-holders,	\$9,436,038 69

DIRECTORS.

LEVI P. MORTON,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
JOHN H. WASHBURN,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW,

GEORGE H. HARTFORD,
HENRY F. NOYES,
LUCIEN C. WARNER,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
DUMONT CLARKE,

JAMES B. VAN WOERT,
JOHN CLAPFLIN,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
CORD MEYER,
LEVI C. WEIR.

JOHN H. WASHBURN, President.

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Vice President.

FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, 2d Vice-Pres.

EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, 3d Vice-Pres.

AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Sec'y.

WILLIAM H. CHENEY, Sec'y.

HENRY J. FERRIS Asst. Sec'y.

BROWN-WALES CO.,

Importers and Dealers,

Iron, Steel, Heavy Hardware, Tinplates,

SHEET IRON AND METALS, ROOFING AND CORRUGATED IRON,

Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Supplies, Wrought Iron and Brass
Pipe and Fittings, Sheet Copper, Sheet and Sign
Brass, Trade Supplies of all kinds.

Telephone Exchange
No. 4597.

69-83 Purchase St., BOSTON.

The SMILLIE COUPLER and MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW YORK OFFICE,
39 CORTLANDT STREET.

Office and Works, - - 91 Clay St., NEWARK, N. J.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Curious Facts are shown in the report of *The TRAVELERS* upon the 14,540 claims paid by that Company last year:

Curious Facts in Accident Insurance

More than three times as many were injured at home as there were on steam railroads and steamships.

More pedestrians were injured than those who rode in carriages.

Five hundred and one suffered from something in the eye.

Five hundred and twenty were hurt in sports.

Six hundred and thirty were burned or scalded.

Two hundred and ninety-nine were bicycle accidents.

All going to show that you never know when you are going to be hurt, or how; but that, in any event, it is the part of wisdom to be insured in *The TRAVELERS*, the largest Accident Insurance Company in the world.

Life Insurance, also. In every policy of Life Insurance issued by *The TRAVELERS* the annual net cost is positively known, and actual results are absolutely guaranteed. No estimated dividends.

AN AGENT IN EVERY TOWN

HARRISONS' "TOWN AND COUNTRY" PAINTS

Unequalled for Brilliancy and Durability.

"Weatherproof Enamel," the only Enamel for outside use which will stand exposure to the weather. White Lead, Red Lead, Colors in Oil and in Japan. Liquid and Paste Fillers. Oil Stains, Varnish Stains. Varnishes, Japans and Driers. Alum, Acids and Chemicals.

HARRISON BROS. & CO., Inc. FOUNDED 1793

Philadelphia New Orleans Cincinnati Chicago Boston New York

BOSTON CAR-WHEEL CO.,

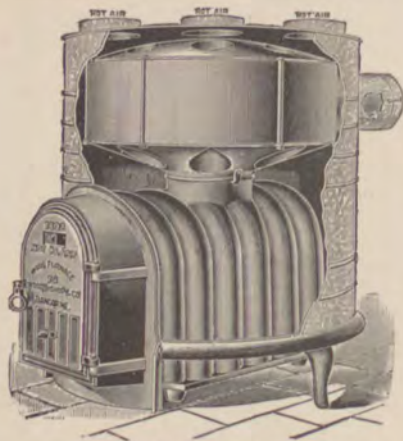
MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED IRON WHEELS

For Steam and Electric Railroads.

OFFICE,
501 Tremont Bldg., BOSTON,

WORKS,
CHELSEA, MASS.



THE HOT BLAST.

Our **CLARION** Coal Furnaces, **CLARION** Ranges and Stoves for Wood and Coal, are famous for good quality.

WOOD & BISHOP CO., Bangor, Maine.

Makers of highest grade **RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES, and TINWARE.** Headquarters for Complete Camp Outfits for Cooking and Heating.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

INCORPORATED 1894.

Don't Forget that Rice & Miller,

Wholesale Hardware, BANGOR, ME.,

carry a large assortment of **SPORTING GOODS.** Visiting sportsmen can find here all makes and calibres of Rifles and Shotguns, Ammunition, and Canvas Goods, Fishing Tackle, etc., at Lowest Prices.

Get your Outfit here and save expense.

Oriental Gunpowder

(Established 1818)

Is not excelled by any other make at equal prices.

"WING SHOT," "WILD FOWL,"
"WESTERN SPORTING," "FALCON DUCKING,"
ARE POPULAR BRANDS EVERYWHERE.

"**Oriental Smokeless**" is now generally considered the best Smokeless Powder that has ever been offered to sportsmen. Use "Oriental Powder," and insist on having your shells loaded with it; both black and smokeless.

Oriental Powder Mills, Cincinnati, O.

Boston Office, 13 Broad Street.

Agents in all principal cities.
Sold by dealers generally.



Rice & Miller, Agents, .∴.∴ Bangor, Me.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

WOOD FURNACES

provide the easiest and most healthful means of heating and ventilating Houses, Churches, Halls, School-houses, and Stores.

OUR Monitor and Hot Blast

are simple and durable in construction, very powerful in heating capacity, not expensive.

They are in use in all sections of the country, and

EVERYWHERE GIVE SATISFACTION.

The One-piece Fire-box Body is practically indestructible.

Write us for Illustrated Circular.

The B. & A. ^{BURNS} ^{NEW RIVER STEAM COAL} Exclusively

Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Co.

C. H. Sprague & Son,

New England Agents

New River Steam Coal

*Room 55 Mason Building, No. 70 Kilby Street,
BOSTON, MASS.*

C. H. SPRAGUE.
P. W. SPRAGUE.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4922.
Branch Exchange.

*BACON & ROBINSON CO.,
Local Agents for Bangor and Vicinity.*

The B. & A. ^{BURNS} ^{NEW RIVER STEAM COAL} Exclusively

The Pennsylvania Steel Company,

Manufacturers of

**Steel Rails, Blooms, Billets and Forgings, Frogs,
Switches and Crossings.**



Viaduct on Moosehead Lake Division, B. & A. R. R., built by the
Pennsylvania Steel Company.

**Steel Buildings, Bridges and Viaducts, and
Special Steels for All Purposes.**

Main Office:

GIRARD BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Boston Office, Mason Building.

New York Office, Empire Building.

Baltimore Office, Continental Trust Building.

Mills at

Steelton, Pa., and

Sparrow's Point, Md.

PORTLAND STONE-WARE Co.,

WINSLOW & CO., Proprietors,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Portland Drain and Sewer Pipe, Fire-Brick Shapes, Flue Lining, Smoke-Jacks for Railroads, Paving Brick, and Digester Lining, Terra Cotta Vases, Fire-Clay, Kaolin, Cement, Etc.

Factory at Portland, Maine.

BRANCH HOUSE:

42 Oliver St., Boston,

GEO. C. DUNNE, Manager.

Portland, Me.

Telephone Connection.

John Conley & Son,

LUBRICATING, BURNING AND LEATHER OILS,
NAPHTHAS AND GASOLENE, PARAFFINE WAX AND CANDLES,
TALLOW, AXLE AND LUBRICATING GREASES,
WHITE AND COLORED COTTON WASTE,
WOOLEN PACKING WASTE.

33-35 Commercial St., PORTLAND, ME.

WALTER B. FARMER, Treas.

HOWARD S. HILL, Pres. and Mgr.

New England Bolt and Nut Co.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bolts, Nuts, Screws, and Washers.

Contractors' and Builders' IRON WORK for Mills, Halls, Churches, Bridges, Wharves, etc. Mill and Machine-Shop Supplies. Pipe Rings, Pipe Rolls, and Lag Hooks for Steam Fitters. Eye-Bolts, Pole Steps, Cross Arm Braces for Electric R. R. and Electric Light Companies. Malleable Castings.

Estimates on all kinds of Building Iron, Forgings, or Press Work. Galvanizing in all its branches.

**Sole New England Agent for Duplex Hangers,
Post Caps and Wall Ties.**

263--267 Atlantic Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

WM. SELLERS & CO.,

INCORPORATED

Modern Machine Tools,

**TRAVELING CRANES,
TURN-TABLES, ETC.**

INJECTORS, SHAFTING.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.



GOOD
THINGS
TO
EAT

MELROSE PATE

A deliciously seasoned combination of Game, Ham and Tongue,
served cold. It is one of the great variety of

Libby's Natural Flavor Food Products

They can be used as they come from the convenient key-opening cans; or, by making postal request, you will receive our booklet FREE

"How To Make Good Things To Eat"

which tells how to prepare, from them, an infinite number of

Dainty Summer Luncheons

Send 10 Cents stamps for Libby's Big Home Atlas. With 32 new maps; size, 8x11 inches.

Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago



THIS STORE IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE MOOSE-
HEAD LAKE REGION FOR ALL KINDS OF

CLOTHING,

Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Rubber Goods, Moccasins, Leggings, etc.

Sportsmen's Clothing of all Kinds

a SPECIALTY. We invite you to CALL and SEE US.

MOOSEHEAD CLOTHING CO.

GREENVILLE JUNCTION, MAINE.

MILLARD METCALF, MGR.

The OLD GUN HOUSE



Fine Guns, Rifles,

—| Sportsmen's Outfits,
—| Fine Rods and Fishing
—| Tackle a SPECIALTY.

Scott's, Greener's, Parker, Remington's, Lefever,
Smith, Ithaca, and all other GUNS.

Just now on hand 300 "American Arms of Boston,"
Hammerless Double Guns, 12 Bores. Fine Twist
Barrels and Extra Good Shooters. Owing to fac-
tory closing up these are offered at \$15.00 each.

Winchester's, Marlin's, Savage, and all RIFLES.
Ammunition, Tents for Camping, Knapsacks,
Sleeping Bags, Field Glasses, Moccasins, Leather
and Canvas Jackets, Cooking Outfits, etc., etc. Also
Hunting Boots, Shoes, and Moccasins. Canoes.

Send Stamp for Catalogues.

WM. READ & SONS,

107 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1826.

THE BURTIS SINGLE-HOOK Trolling Bait

"THE IRRESISTIBLE"

(Trade-Mark Registered)

Is the most killing bait ever invented. \$1.00 and
\$1.25 each. Sent to any address on receipt of price.
Those at \$1.25 are the best for salmon and large trout.
See that my name is on every Bait as well as on the
Box. Every Success is imitated. Accept no substitute.

The BURTIS Hand-Made SPLIT BAM-
BOO RODS and the BURTIS FLIES have
a National and International Reputation.

GEO. H. BURTIS, Worcester, Mass.

Send for illustrated Booklet.

Stoughton

Rubber

Company

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

**Every Description of
RUBBER GOODS.**

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE—

MACKINTOSHES, RAIN GARMENTS, RUBBER
SURFACE CLOTHING, CAMP BLANKETS, ETC.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH of the NEW YORK
BELTING AND PACKING CO., LTD.

232 Summer Street, BOSTON.

STEVENS



IN the heart of the woods many a hunter runs across some fine game which he loses because his **Firearm** is not a reliable one. Before starting on your next trip be sure you have one of our

Rifles-Pistols-Shot Guns

which for 39 years have stood the test, and are acknowledged the whole world over as **STANDARD FOR ACCURACY.**

NEARLY EVERY DEALER IN SPORTING GOODS HANDLES OUR LINE.
Send for our 128-page Catalogue—it's Free.

J. STEVENS ARMS and TOOL COMPANY

**NO. 170 MAIN STREET,
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS.**

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

YOU
Do the
Shooting
WE'LL
Do the Rest.



Our Specialty is the Correct Mounting of Game
and Fish. We do it to Perfection.

Hundreds of Deer, Caribou, Moose, Mountain Sheep, Antelope
and Elk Heads are sent to us every year for mounting. Our
skilled Taxidermists never fail to set them up in the most natural
and artistic effects, and to have the work done when promised.

We Do High-Class Taxidermy; Nothing Else

A large assortment of handsome Game Heads for Gentlemen's "Dens," Hotels, Club Rooms, etc., always kept in stock. Come in and see us BEFORE you go into the woods. We want all Sportsmen to know what fine work we do.

The Largest Taxidermy
Establishment in America.



We are the acknowledged
Leaders in our Line.

The S. L. CROSBY CO.

203 Exchange St., BANGOR, ME.

**Branches at Rangeley, Greenville, Kineo, and
Northeast Carry, Moosehead Lake.**

Our Folder, "HOW TO CURE HEADS FOR MOUNTING," sent on request.

Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers.

Do As

NEARLY TWO MILLION

SHOOTERS

Do

*Shoot
The Reliable*

Time-tried

WINCHESTER

RIFLES REPEATING SHOTGUNS

METALLIC CARTRIDGES

AND LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS.

Guns For All Kinds Of Shooting

And Ammunition For All Kinds Of Guns.



WINCHESTER
REPEATING ARMS & CO
NEW HAVEN, CONN