

A scenic painting of a lake with mountains in the background and people in canoes in the foreground. The scene is peaceful, with a small village visible on the far shore. In the foreground, two people are in canoes; one is wearing a red and white striped shirt, and the other is wearing a brown shirt and a hat. The text 'In the Maine Woods 1935' is overlaid on the top of the image.

In the
Maine Woods
1935

Bangor &
AROOSTOOK
Railroad



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The Jordan & More Press, Boston

In the
Maine Woods
1935

Published by
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BANGOR, MAINE.

George M. Houghton
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD COMPANY

“In The Maine Woods”

Published by the Passenger Department, to whom all
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A copy of this book will be sent to any address on receipt of
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Passenger Agent, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company,
Bangor, Maine.

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FRONT COVER — KIDNEY POND CAMPS FROM COLT'S POINT

TITLE PAGE — FISHING ON SOURDNAHUNK STREAM

BACK COVER — BIG HOUSTON POND

(PHOTOS BY CALL STUDIO, DEXTER, MAINE)

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Along the Tote Road by Sourdnahunk Stream
(Photo by G. Herbert Whitney, Lewiston, Maine)

GOVERNOR BRANN'S INVITATION TO MAINE



STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUGUSTA

DECEMBER
2
1934

TO OUR VISITORS:

The State of Maine extends a warm welcome to all visitors seeking abundant, healthful, outdoor living.

Maine's rugged coast and incomparable beaches, her picturesque and superb mountains, her glorious lakes and inland waters, her illimitable forests, the paradise of the fisherman and hunter, combined with the coolest summer temperature East of the Rockies, make Maine Vacations an appealing and pleasurable experience.

On behalf of the hospitable people of this State
I cordially invite you to spend your vacation in Maine.

A large, stylized cursive signature of Louis J. Brann.

LOUIS J. BRANN
GOVERNOR



A Bit of the South End of Moosehead Lake Taken From "The Highlands." Squaw Mountain at the Right
(Photo by G. Herbert Whitney, Lewiston, Maine)



Here Is a Prize to Delight the Heart of Any Angler

IN THE MAINE WOODS

▲ ▲ ▲

The Vacationland Service by the
Bangor and Aroostook

“COME to the Aroostook vacationland” is the invitation carried to all its readers by **IN THE MAINE WOODS** — appropriate title for a handbook of information for this long-renowned vacation country which boasts such incomparable attractions as majestic Moosehead Lake, Mt. Katahdin and the vast expanse of country which it dominates, the Allagash River and the other rivers famous for canoe cruises, the Fish River Chain of Lakes and many newly-famed waters — names that are familiar and favorite with thousands of men and women who are already devotees of this country for which the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the entrance. Obviously only some of the high-light vacation attractions of this renowned region can be pointed out. Space prevents even a brief summary of all the many vacation centers, their special attractions and the opportunities which they hold out for fishing, hunting, canoeing and for the various other diver-



Two Indian Guides on River Trip
(Photo by Walter H. Maynard,
Moosehead Lake, Maine)

sions which have made vacations in the Maine woods premier holidays.

There has been a remarkable development of this vacation country since the early days of popularity — days when getting to Moosehead Lake or to the Mt. Katahdin country meant tedious travel by slow trains and stages and jogging over woods roads in springless vehicles — and notwithstanding the constant increase in the yearly influx and the upspringing of hotels and modernly equipped “camps” the early charm and unique features of a woods outing still obtain. Most important, undoubtedly, in the march of progress are the splendid transportation facilities now afforded by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad which make a striking contrast with the dis-

comforts cheerfully accepted by the “pioneers” whose enthusiasm over the delights of the Maine woods was never lessened by the inconveniences which they underwent.

Although the Bangor & Aroostook country points with pride to fine hotels like the new Mt. Kineo House and Squaw Mountain Inn, in Moosehead, it is the Maine woods camps that make this vacationland so distinctive. Camps generally are located on the shore of or close by lakes or rivers, some distance from settlements and are in themselves little communities. Supplies are kept stocked and many camps have gardens for vegetables and provide their own dairy products, eggs and poultry. The central cabin is used for a common dining room and assembly, and then apart are series of smaller cabins. These individual cabins may have two or four apartments for sleeping, and in addition a little sitting room with open fire. The camp plan followed in the Maine woods has many advantages. The individual cabins provide privacy for families and parties and give seclusion and coziness that make them distinctive and give a complete change from hotel life.

You are sure to find satisfaction whatever your choice of a

Maine woods vacation spot may be, because life at a Maine woods camp is a continuous round of pleasure with the program of fishing parties, tramping expeditions, canoe picnics and many other forms of entertainment. At all Maine woods camps there are bills-of-fare to meet the appetites that invariably come from the healthful invigorating life in the open. Even the most jaded appetites become keen in the Maine woods and in many instances the memory of luscious and satisfying offerings of the camp cooks outlasts the recollection of charms of scenery and the bountiful beauties of Nature.

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the gateway to the Maine woods and it is a vast vacationland which it serves. From Moosehead Lake, one of the earliest vacation localities in this section of Maine and for more than half a century a premier attraction, through the Katahdin Iron Works region, past Norcross and the waters abounding thereabouts, on and beyond famous Mt. Katahdin and the country around Patten, far up to the waters comprising the Fish River chain of lakes and streams, and over the New Brunswick boundary, into the Restigouche and other widely renowned Canadian fish and game centers—for all these the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the approach.

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad's excellent service has made all these localities easily and quickly accessible. Leaving Boston or New York by night train and traveling with all modern comforts makes possible arrival in the woods the next morning. The Maine woods show yearly increases in visitors despite their long popularity and each season sees new places coming into favor. The marvelous country in the Mt. Katahdin region, which offers in great abundance many forms of vacation pleasures is yearly making many new devotees, and climbing Mt. Katahdin, one of the earliest attractions of the Maine woods, has become a foremost vacation program. The newer vacation regions in the Aroostook territory include the up-North Aroostook waters, known as the Fish River Waters and consisting of Eagle and Square lakes and other waters which have become in recent years widely famous for the splendid fishing in the numerous lakes and streams.

For the benefit of all comers to the Maine woods and particularly to assist those making plans for their first excursion to this premier vacationland the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad maintains a bureau which is prepared to answer questions and to give vacation advice. All that is necessary is to make known the date of the vacation, the time to be spent, what special program is desired, whether it be fishing, hunting, canoeing, mountain-climbing or "just loafing," and complete information will be given. This service is especially useful for the new-comers to this great vacation country.



Edward Mayer of New York With a Day's Quota of Speckled Trout That He Caught in a Few Minutes in the Far Back Country
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



Trout Pool Below Ambajamackamous Falls, Penobscot West Branch
(Photo by Roy H. Flynt, Augusta, Maine)

IF YOU WANT TROUT --- GO WHERE THEY ARE!

▲ ▲ ▲

"Something lost behind the ranges. Lost and
waiting for you. Go!"

By ROY H. FLYNT, Augusta, Maine

"JUST like that!" said Grant Robbins, doing a disappearing act with half a colossal griddle cake dripping with delicious maple syrup. "Boy! that's what I call a meal!"

"Yea, we can sure go to town on a feed like this," I replied, crunching the crisp bacon cooked into the golden brown flapjacks that constituted our noonday lunch.

The scene was the last day of July, 1934. The place, the Horse Race — two miles of the roughest, toughest, rip-snorting white water on the whole celebrated West Branch (Penobscot river) trip. And we were poling up! Not running the beastly river! Rapids have a way of running quite tamely and quietly in the recesses of one's memory, after a lapse of a dozen years. But the old Horse Race was boiling at driving pitch, this particular day, and it had taken over two hours of gruelling work to pole an even mile and a half.



Good Luck at Big Houston Pond
(Photo by W. L. Arnold,
Katahdin Iron Works, Maine)

We were on a four weeks' cruise up the West Branch to 'Suncook, Caucomgomoc, and Allagash lakes, taking in all the tributaries and side trips with which this great wilderness abounds. Our objective was to get into the most remote and inaccessible places, sparing neither time nor brawn to accomplish our purpose; namely, to drop a fly on waters not ordinarily fished by white men.

For over thirty years, I had cruised, camped, guided, fished, kept a sporting camp, and hunted in far-distant wilderness ways in Maine, Nova Scotia and Canada; but this trip was to be "different."

We had ample time, a light equipment and con-

centrated food supplies; and we planned on supplementing our stores with fish on an average of two meals a day. The fish to be cooked in different ways, boiled, fried, broiled, baked and made into chowder, in rotation so that our appetites for fish would not cloy.

Our tent — whenever the weather made it necessary to erect a shelter — was a piece of airplane sheeting, paraffined, 12 x 22, which we strung between two trees or over our setting pole supported by crotched saplings. In our 18-foot guide's canoe were two rods apiece — one for bait, the other a four-ounce bamboo for flies — heavy retinned cooking utensils in canvas carrying case, baker, lantern, dip-net, axe, blankets, mosquito bar, a 14-foot paraffined "tarp" with rings and snaps to fold and encase at night our blankets; camera, waterproofed food and duffle bags that would stand a spill or overwash. Into that equipment went a lifetime's experience in cruising Maine waters. We had a "first aid," both for canoe and man; an assortment of flies that would intrigue the most obdurate trout; hooks on which to impale the succulent brook trout caught only under mossy logs in dark pools where overhanging alders shut out the light of day.

After dinner, Grant cut himself a pole and together we finished the quick water of the Horse Race to come into the snug harbor of the eddy below, Ambajamackamous Falls. Try as we would,

the trout would not rise, doubtless owing to the constant rise and fall of the water that pours through Ripogenus Dam.

Our tent that night was pitched beneath a giant pine close to the river. The aroma of fir boughs and pine needles, combined with the liquid music of the falls, quickly lulled us to dreamless sleep.

Never shall we forget the dawn of the following day as the sun's first rays penetrated the gossamer-like veil over the turbulent river and lined the cliffs of the opposite shore with livid gold. Both of us had been in the woods already several weeks, so dawns were not uncommon; but this one was awesome in its beauty, and we drank it in, that morning beside the Penobscot, with feelings akin to reverence.

That night and the next we spent at Big Eddy, getting hauled the day following, three miles to Rip Dam, and then two miles



An Ideal Camping Spot, Cunningham Point, Lake Chesuncook
(Photo by Roy H. Flynt, Augusta, Maine)

more by truck to Chesuncook Dam where we took the boat up eighteen-mile Chesuncook Lake to Cunningham Point. Here, Alec Gunn nosed the boat ashore and deposited our canoe and dunnage just as a heavy thunder shower broke. We didn't get the fly up before it was raining torrents. That night we had wet boughs and wetter firewood, but blazing logs soon dried us out and hot coffee, with bacon and eggs brought us warmth and comfort. We had hardly finished our smokes when from over Katahdin and Sourdnhunk ranges burst the largest and most gorgeous of moons. What a night! Grant paddled the canoe into the little cove at the mouth of the brook and caught two dozen white perch that, in the moonlight, glistened like silver.

Our course now lay up Caucomgomoc stream, 11 miles to the lake of the same name. But we found time to go up a mile of Little Scott brook to the pool at the old dam. And were we glad! Almost as fast as one could cast a fly, two and sometimes three trout would whiten the water in their eagerness to grab the lure.

A dozen trout, some close to a pound, rewarded our half hour's effort. That night, at the head of the Horse Race on Caucomgomoc stream, our camp fire glowed red as we broiled, over hardwood coals, a half dozen of the largest trout, braised on each side with crisp bacon. The gods had been good to us, we agreed, as



Around the Camp Fire Waiting for the Kettle to Boil

we snuggled into our blankets spread over the best bough bed of the trip.

Up at dawn, breakfast, and away again, poling the three miles of rapids, each of us with a pole.

That was a memorable voyage. Time and again, the canoe jammed against a rock in the vortex of that turbulent water spout, gallons of river flowing gunwale-even by this temporary dam. Once we shipped a few gallons, necessitating the reloading of the canoe. At noon we came to our first carry at Ledge Falls — and such a pool. In his eagerness to get fishing, Grant left the canoe for me to beach and unload. Then I heard a war-whoop! And I knew he wanted the net. I found him on the apex of a wing jam playing a fish in the tail race; and was it a fight! His skill out-matched the square tail's and in triumph I lifted his pound prize for him to behold. The wonder and beauty of a Maine brook trout is something to conjure with. No artist has caught it. No taxidermist approached it. One must have the setting to appreciate the splendor of its infescence, its beauty of contour and its



Lunch Time on Aroostook River
(Photo by Wilbur S. Cochrane, Bangor, Maine)

gorgeous coloring; it's like something from fairyland. For the fisherman, the trout is the quintessence of all that is desirable, and he will go to any extreme or endure any hardship to obtain his prize.

But little did we guess of impending tragedy. Grant laid the fish on a log as we departed over the carry to bring back our canoe and duffle. On returning I came behind with a huge blanket roll on my back, a box of eggs in one hand and tinware in the other; Grant in his inevitable shorts — his one remaining contact with a lost civilization — was ahead, hopping over the logs like a river driver, a food bag in each hand and a big duffle bag on his back. Quicker than it takes to tell it, I saw him freeze in his tracks, drop the bags from his hands and back — all in a single convulsion! Then with a howl of "H-O-R-N-E-T-S!"

he came bounding precariously over those logs like an elf — certainly like nothing human. The roar of the water muffled his exclamation, but his actions — stronger than words — set up a corresponding reaction on my part, and behold! two nearly naked men bounding over loosely piled logs which gyrated and rolled with each jump. Our casualties were sundry stings on Grant's pedal extremities which evoked words of such weird and exotic mintage as I never heard before. It seemed that Grant had stepped on a hollow log that housed a colony of the genus hornet. Their resentment was eloquently expressed in action.

It was some time before we could retrieve the duffle, get loaded and finish the remaining mile to Caucomgomoc Lake. And to climax the incident, a mink, in the excitement, had made off with the trout.

That night, we camped on Loon stream which empties into the Lake on the southwest. The woods were wet, the grass rank, night was descending and we had to break out a new camping

place; cut boughs, cook, erect fly, etc. How it was ever done, dog tired as we were from all-day poling on the river, is a mystery. It was more alluring to just curl up in the blankets without supper and without shelter and just go to sleep!

The next day we waded two miles up Loon stream to where Big Scott Brook empties into the "meadow." And did we get a break! Grant found one hole in the brook that netted eight handsome brook trout. It was so hot on the lower reaches of the brook, in the middle of the day, that we failed to bring any trout to the fly. In all, we caught 18 or 20 — enough for dinner and supper. That night we camped on Loon Lake.

Pages could be written of our adventures up little rivers and brooks rarely frequented by man; waters so remote that only the lone trapper visits them in winter.

Through this maize of unfrequented waterways we pushed our craft; carried around century-old dams; dragged over innumerable beaver dams (18 such obstructions on one brook alone); and poled, dragged, and carried our canoe within a dozen miles of the Canadian line. We crossed lakes, swamps and "dri-ki"; passed from one watershed to another; beheld places that showed no sign of ever having been visited by man; and fished pools that yielded trout beyond our wildest dreams.

In one pool, in a small stream, in half an hour, we caught, with the fly alone, 20 beautiful trout, the largest weighing one and one-half pounds. Even though we had had no supper the night before and no breakfast that morning, we could eat only 12 of those trout, delicious as they were. At that, we didn't feel the need of other food until we reached our permanent camp at three that afternoon.

The moral to this tale is this: If you want trout, go where they are. Maine has the best trout fishing in the world; not my words, but the consensus of opinion of men who have fished in all countries, like the late Henry Van Dyke. Their advice always has been: "Go to Maine for real fishing!"



Homeward Bound by the B. & A. After a Fishing Trip at Moosehead Lake

THE LAKES OF MAINE

THE last great ice age made the lakes and ponds of Maine. Grinding ice, pulverizing granite, pushing aside the volcanic lavas of other dead ages, scooped out the hollows where they lie. There are two thousand two hundred and twenty-two lakes and one thousand three hundred and ninety-three rivers and streams. One tenth of the area of Maine, three thousand three hundred square miles, is fresh water. There is not a county and scarcely a township without a lake.

The greatest of them all is Moosehead with its dominating mountain, Kineo. Moosehead is the largest fresh water lake wholly in the United States. Its surface covers one hundred and seventeen and four one-hundredths square miles; it is forty miles long and from one to more than ten wide, and is more than one thousand feet above sea level. The drainage area is one thousand two hundred and forty miles and its water storage capacity is twenty-three billion seven hundred and thirty-five million cubic feet. It is fed by the Moose River, Tomhegan Stream, Socalean Stream, Kokadjo River and numerous small tributaries.

Moosehead is no longer in the wilderness; one takes a Pullman in New York and is landed the next morning at the foot of Mt. Kineo, where a million dollar hotel offers its luxurious hospitality. Yet, the lake has not been robbed of its charm. One minute away from the new civilization you can be alone in the forest. It has many beautiful islands, Sugar, Deer, Moose; and quiet shady bays, Spencer, Lily, Sandy, Squaw. — Nathan Haskell Dole, "Maine of the Sea and Pines."



An Airplane View of Mount Kineo House and Surroundings on Moosehead Lake
(Photo by E. A. Ham, Kineo, Maine)



Katahdin Over the Frozen-Over Surface of Katahdin Lake

(Photo by Samuel Merrill)

(Courtesy Appalachian Trail Conference)



Bald Mountain Across Mosquito Narrows at Moxie Lake

(Photo by Samuel Merrill)

(Courtesy The Appalachian Trail Conference)

WESTWARD---"In The Maine Woods"

▲ ▲ ▲

Following the Appalachian Trail

By MYRON H. AVERY, North Lubec, Maine

LAST year's *IN THE MAINE WOODS*¹ told the story of the expedition, which marked 119 miles of the Appalachian Trail, from Katahdin to Blanchard. This was the beginning of the Maine section of this super foot-trail, which is now completed, except for 50 miles in Maine and a similar distance in the Great Smokies, where the National Park Service is building a new crest-line trail. Not content that this new section of the Trail should terminate at Blanchard, Shailer S. Philbrick, with the aid of Elwood Lord and wardens of the Maine Forest Service, had continued the marking some 53 miles farther to the summit of the

¹ See *MAINE AND THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL, IN THE MAINE WOODS*, 1933, pp. 97-103 and *MARKING THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN MAINE, IN THE MAINE WOODS*, 1934, pp. 19-32, by M. H. Avery.

well-known Mt. Bigelow. Thereafter Game Warden Helon N. Taylor of Eustis had extended the Trail west over a group of peaks, the highest in the State save for incomparable Katahdin and its satellites.

Thus the ever lengthening route has made its way westward — into new lands for the mountaineer who seeks his recreation in the central Maine wilderness. And, in 1934, the route was open before us across the State toward the lands of the setting sun. Thus, one August morning in 1934, I left the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad at Blanchard — the gateway to the Trail whether one



View to the West From North Peak of Moxie Bald Mountain on the Appalachian Trail. Moxie Pond in the Center; Behind it Rises Pleasant Pond Mountain; Snow Mountain is the Prominent Peak to its Right in the Background. In the Left Background Rise the Two Peaks of Mt. Bigelow With the Horns

(Photo by Samuel Merrill)

(Courtesy The Appalachian Trail Conference)

travels east or west. Ahead lay 5 days of travel over 100 miles of Trail. Blanchard today is scarcely more than a crossroads with its church, Postoffice and a few scattered dwellings. Years ago, before the big fire of 1900, Blanchard with its mills was a thriving community.

West of Blanchard, like an encircling fortress, stretched the long ridges of Russell Mountain. Its northern spur, Breakneck Ridge, is surmounted by easy grades, then the Trail, after some 10 miles through a level, lumbered-over region, reaches the base of Moxie Bald Mountain. Its ascent soon becomes rough and steep, in a fashion quite discouraging to encounter on the first

day away from the office. Eventually, one reaches the sag on the crest of Moxie Bald Mountain. Only 2,630 feet in height, this elongated bare ridge is a decided surprise. It is certainly Maine's biggest "little mountain." As the route leads south along the crest for half a mile over bare ledges through scattered clumps of stunted spruce, one revels in the far-flung panorama. To the east, directly below, is Bald Mountain Pond, an expansive attractive body of water quite different in appearance from the shallow, rock and weed-strewn outlet arm, which the Trail crossed earlier in the day. Immediately below, to the west, and a barrier



Turner Mountain From Bowlan Pond. (Left, South Turner;
Center, East Turner; Right, North Turner)

(Photo by Samuel Merrill)

(Courtesy The Appalachian Trail Conference)

across the route is the long, narrow Moxie Pond. This is a curious name. My first inquiries into its origin brought no more satisfactory response than that it was probably named for the beverage. Early maps used the form "Moxis" and one writer² in 1844 said that it is named for an Indian.

In a low sag on the crest is a comfortable log cabin, the abode of Fire Warden Taylor. Here, with the hospitality of the fire warden, the first day's journey should have ended. Just a short time before, three hikers on the Trail, underestimating the east side of Bald Mountain, had left the dam at the foot of the Pond with a flashlight about as potent as a firefly, and had spent the

² See LETTERS FROM A LANDSCAPE PAINTER by Charles Lanman (1844), p. 150.

"Emptying into the Kennebec, a few miles north of the Forks, is a superb mountain-stream, named Moxie, after an Indian who was there drowned."

next six hours climbing the mountain. I had been more fortunate and after a visit to the fire tower, a third of a mile away over a blue-blazed side trail, I turned down the west slope toward the commodious Troutdale Cabins at the Narrows on Moxie Pond. The next three miles of Trail could well be omitted. They serve only as a monumental lesson of a moment's carelessness with fire in the forest. Through this region, two years before, had swept the disastrous Moxie fire which had burned some four miles on a four-mile front. Dead, bleaklike skeletons, the gaunt trees are the tombstones of this forest tragedy. Beneath, a dense growth of grass and bushes has almost obliterated the route. It is with a decided feeling of relief, at the shore of Moxie Pond, that one turns north on the Trail through a beautiful pine grove, a vivid reminder of what has been lost to this region. The Troutdale Cabins, which afforded my first night's bivouac, are most attractively located and extremely comfortable. They have been long frequented. To the south is the interesting mass of Moxie Mountain³ with several high lying ponds with trout of fabulous size. The 95-foot falls near the outlet had, sixty years before, commanded sufficient fame to warrant Lucius L. Hubbard's including a picture of the Falls in his classic Guidebook⁴ of the Maine wilderness.

The next day's journey leads over the central peak of Pleasant Pond Mountain (2,480 ft.) with its intermittently occupied Forest Service Lookout tower. At its west base is Pleasant Pond — very appropriately named, for its water is of extreme clearness. Three miles of dirt road lead from the Pond to the Kennebec River but this road affords rare compensation for its otherwise uninteresting travel. To the west is an extraordinary view. With a startling clearness loom the twin peaks of Bigelow; only slightly lower and similar in shape are the two Horns of Bigelow. Nearby, to the south, is the perfectly symmetrical cone of Sugarloaf (4,237 ft.), Maine's second highest mountain. Then, from a low sag at the south base of Sugarloaf's cone, rises a long level ridge, which is Mount Abraham (4,049 ft.). To the south, above the town of Salem, the range terminates abruptly. These peaks — distant two days' travel — are the lodestones of our journey.

Ralph Sterling's Hotel at Caratunk, on the banks of the Kennebec River, furnishes accommodations for the next day and a means of obtaining the fourth canoe ferry on the Trail route in Maine. At the Kennebec we are indeed on an historic trail. Through here went Benedict Arnold's gallant but ill-fated march across the Maine wilderness to attack Quebec in the dead of winter. The hardships of this daring campaign are graphically told in *ARUNDEL*, by Kenneth Roberts. Had this expedition succeeded, Benedict Arnold might well have been the hero of the American

³ See *MOXIE MOUNTAIN'S JEST* by Arthur R. MacDougall, Jr., *THE NATIONAL SPORTSMAN*, July, 1933.

⁴ *GUIDE TO MOOSEHEAD LAKE AND NORTHERN MAINE*, by Lucius L. Hubbard, 4th ed., 1889, p. 176.

Revolution instead of its despised Judas. Like Arnold's route, instead of following the circuitous, semi-circular course of Dead River, the Appalachian Trail sought a direct route across the "Great Bend" of the Dead River, as it appears on the early maps. Originally the Appalachian Trail, as laid out in 1933, approximated the Arnold route past the Three Carry Ponds — East, Middle and West — with the most attractively situated Steele's Camps at East Carry Pond and a superb view north from the old field at West Carry Pond. I followed this route. However, maintenance difficulties and a flooding out of a part of the Trail by the



Across Roach Pond to Big Spencer Mountains. (Little Spencer to Left;
Big Spencer to Right)

(Photo by Samuel Merrill)

(Courtesy The Appalachian Trail Conference)

raising of the Wyman Lake flowage on the Kennebec River made it evident that a change of route was required. Subsequently Game Warden Taylor and Chief Fire Warden Sterling developed a through route, past the lower end of Pierce Pond, which now serves as the Trail from Caratunk to Dead River. Sterling's Sporting Camps at Pierce Pond provide accommodations and a base for many interesting side trips. A forest fire is not always without some compensation, for the old tote-roads, used again in the Black Brook fire of 1934, afforded the clues which made this relocation feasible.

Dead River Village (1,149 ft.) is a group of a few scattered houses on the flat plain between the meandering course of the river and the abrupt rise of the Bigelow Range to the south. As to

the views from Mt. Bigelow, I can only quote from the restrained description of GUIDE TO THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN MAINE:

"For magnificence of outlook over the wild rugged Maine wilderness with its peaks, glistening ponds and meandering streams, occasional clearings in the Forest, the view here is perhaps unequalled in the state."

For when Taylor and I began our traverse of the range, the mountain was wreathed with fog. On the crest we met a driving rain and low scudding clouds. The Bigelow Range is enormous. The Appalachian Trail over it is 15 miles in length, and where the



View to the West From North Peak of Bald Mountain on the Appalachian Trail. Moxie Pond Is in the Center, Behind it Rises Mosquito Mountain, Numbers 6 and 5 Mountains are in the Background Just to the Right of Mosquito Mountain; Coburn Mountain Is to the Right. The Photo Forms a Panorama With the Photo Showing Pleasant Pond Mountain

(Photo by Samuel Merrill)

(Courtesy The Appalachian Trail Conference)

Appalachian Trail turns south from the range, an eight mile blue-blazed side trail continues along Mt. Bigelow west to Stratton Village. With the exception of Katahdin, Bigelow is easily the outstanding mountain group of the state. Hitherto only the two main summits had been accessible but Game Warden Taylor's extension of the Appalachian Trail has opened up the entire range. It is, however, a mountain for a trip not of one day but of many. With my appreciation of Bigelow restricted by the sea of fog and rain through which we traveled, I can hardly do full justice to the Bigelow Range. From Dead River Village the Trail



Northeast From the North Peak of Moxie Bald Mountain on the Appalachian Trail. To the Left Are Big and Little Squaw Mountains; in the Center Background Are Elephant and Baker Mountains; to the Right Are the Lower Slopes of Whitecap. Shirley Bog Is the Large Clearing

(Photo by Samuel Merrill)

(Courtesy The Appalachian Trail Conference)

climbs, past the Cascades, to a sag on the crest. To the east stretches, for some five or six miles, the trailless, narrow crest of Little Bigelow. At the sag a blue-blazed side trail leads to the Old Man's Head. What the profile is, I do not know. I followed the blue blazes to open ledges; from sheer below, for a seemingly endless distance, boiled up a sea of clouds. From the sag the Trail leads west to the steel firetower on the East Peak (4,088 ft.). Here, in the steel structure at the base of the tower, we found a momentary respite from the fury of the storm. Beyond, the Trail descends almost half a mile to the Col with the watchman's cabin, spring and an open lean-to constructed in 1933 by the CCC. From the Col we climbed steeply to the open, twin West Peak (4,150 ft.). A short distance beyond, the Trail entered a dense mature spruce and fir growth which gave an effective shelter from the storm. Close to the crest, the Trail led west for three miles to the bare summit of the South Horn. The two Horns, set athwart the Range, are miniature duplicates of the main peaks. From the South Horn the Trail descends steeply to the Tarn or the Horns Pond, lying close to the crest of the range. Here in a lull in the storm, we ate. The scene was eery. Fog, driving across the pond, now momentarily disclosing glimpses of its steep forest-clad shores and now blotting its black waters from view, created an indescribable impression of unreality and utter loneliness. Here, Taylor's eight-mile side trail to Stratton leaves the main Trail. This side trail goes by Cranberry Peak Pond, another mountain crest pond, Cranberry Peak (3,213 ft.) and such other interesting features as The Cave and Arnold's Well. From the Tarn the Trail descended gradually — and seemingly endlessly — down lumbered slopes to Stratton Pond and then over a low ridge to the hamlet of Bigelow Village (1,306 ft.) on Maine Highway 27, which forms the southern boundary of the Bigelow Range. Some time I hope to be fortunate enough to appreciate the majesty of this range from above as well as from below.

Taylor had already continued the Appalachian Trail to the cone of Sugarloaf and, with the assistance of Game Wardens Smart and Phillips, is now extending the route along the dense spruce and fir grown ridge between Sugarloaf and the bare rock ridge from which rises the fire tower on Mt. Abraham. Beyond Abraham, the route bears west across the broad valley of Orbeton Stream toward Saddleback, standing guard over the Rangeley Lakes.

Sugarloaf was wreathed with fog when we left the game warden's camp on Carrabassett River the next morning, so we approached Abraham from the south at the abandoned lumbering community of Barnjum. The game wardens had reopened, as a link in the Appalachian Trail, the old route to the upper lumber camps on the plateau at the base of the bare rock ridge. As we reached these camps I knew that this year's travels were at an end. There was hardly time enough to reach the train at Rum-

ford. But, if ever there was the beginning of a trail trip, rather than the end, it was here. Above loomed the long bare ridge of Mt. Abraham. The fire tower on the summit seemed less than two miles away. The route was open and then it would lead north along the ridge to Sugarloaf and Bigelow. To the west, over a broad valley, loomed the next objective, Saddleback. It, too, is a massive ridge with the "saddle" very conspicuous. The Horn (4,023 ft.), Saddleback, Jr. (3,640 ft.) and its innumerable ridges and spurs stood out in a distinctive fashion. I had reached perhaps the most superb groups of Maine's wilderness peaks only to turn back at their very border. Another year and the Trail will lead still farther west⁵ through these lands. As we turned back and plunged down into the woods, shutting out all these peaks from view, we could, to some small degree, appreciate the feeling of Belmore Brown⁶ as in 1912 he turned back in a blizzard just below the crest of Mt. McKinley with a realization that its conquest had eluded him by a hair's breadth:



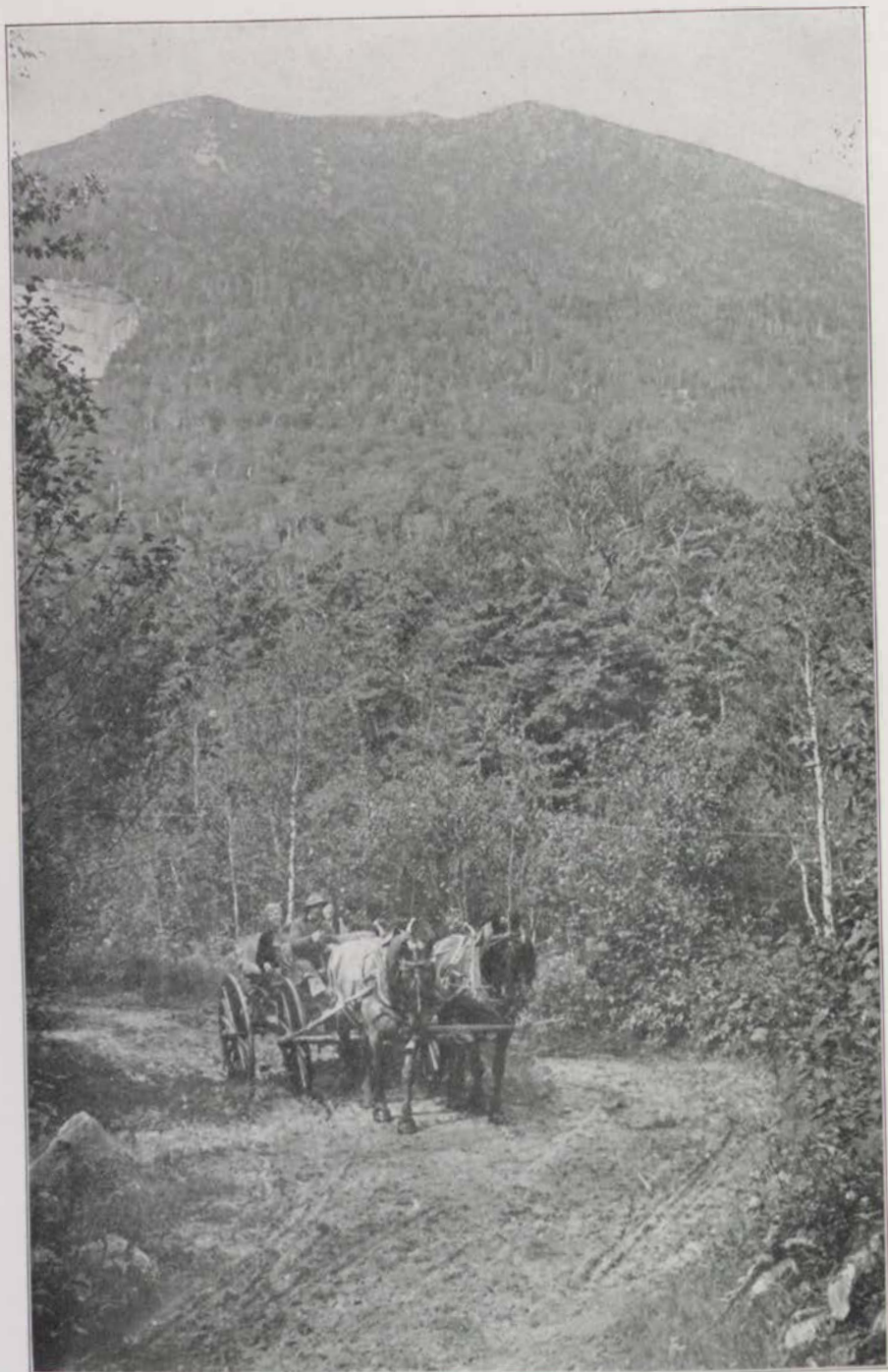
Snow-Capped Mt. Katahdin from Togue Pond Camps
(Photo by Roger Cobb, Millinocket)

"As I brushed the frost from my glasses and squinted upward through the stinging snow I saw a sight that will haunt me to my dying day. The slope above me was no longer steep. That was all I could see. What I mean I will never know for certain — all I can say is that we were close to the top."

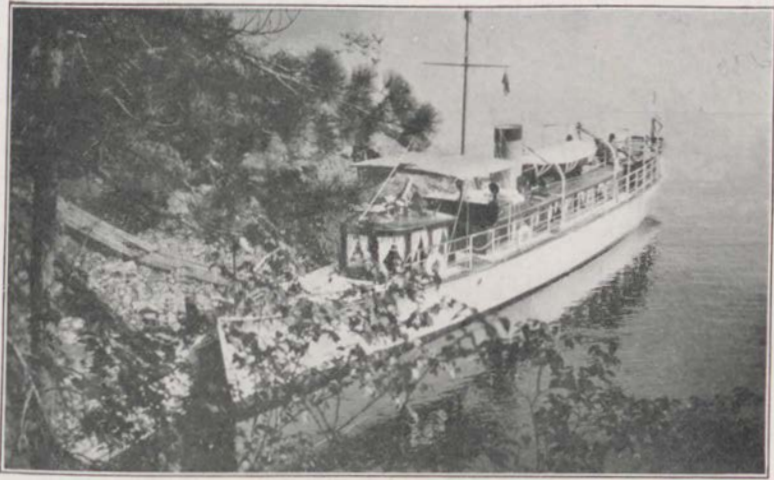
⁵ Trail description for this section of the Trail, reading in both directions, is contained in the SUPPLEMENT TO THE GUIDE TO THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN MAINE, obtainable from the Appalachian Trail Conference, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (20c.)

The trip here described may be made easily in seven days. Accommodations are available at: (1) Fire Warden's Camp, Moxie Bald Mtn.; (2) Troutdale Cabins; (3) Sterling's Hotel, Caratunk; (4) Sterling's Pierce Pond Camps; (5) Dead River-P.O., Bert Witham's or Ledge House; (6) lean-to on Mt. Bigelow; (7) Bigelow Village — (Remmick's Camps — no meals). A long, hard day over Sugarloaf and Mt. Abraham will lead to accommodations at Roderick's on the road, a mile west of Barnjum.

⁶ THE CONQUEST OF MCKINLEY.



Tote Team Under Doubletop Mountain. With the Tote Roads Being Made Passable for Automobiles This Will Now be Unusual in the Katahdin Region
(Photo by G. Herbert Whitney, Lewiston, Maine)



One of the Moosehead Lake Yachts at Ace Island
(Photo by E. A. Ham, Kineo, Maine)

MAJESTIC MOOSEHEAD LAKE

▲ ▲ ▲

Pride of the Maine Woods

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, earliest of the many attractions of the Maine woods to draw visitors to what is now one of the premier vacation lands, has maintained its popularity for nearly a century and is still counted as an outstanding lure for vacationists. Moosehead is classed as one of the greatest lakes of the continent. Encircled by mountains it stretches for a distance of 40 miles with an extreme width of 20 miles. It is a magnificent basin possessing unsurpassed scenic beauties as well as holding a first place among angling waters. Despite improvements in transportation to Moosehead's shores and notwithstanding the development of hotels and camps at various points, Moosehead has lost none of its primitive charm. Swift boats today ply Moosehead's waters but the canoe is still a favorite craft just as it was in the early days when reaching Moosehead meant stage coach travel over roads that were hardly more than trails. Today splendid trains and fine highways reach to Moosehead and there are hotels and camps which afford the maximum of comfort for their guests.

In spite of these changes and the modern conveniences for the comfort of vacationists and sportsmen, Moosehead has lost none of the grandeur which inspired the pioneer enthusiasts among whom are Henry D. Thoreau and James Russell Lowell, both of whom have paid classic tribute to its charm.

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad touches Moosehead at Greenville Junction, which is still the favorite entrance to this region as it was in the early days. There are many delightful excursions to be had around Moosehead from Greenville Junction to Northwest Carry and there are opportunities for spending



Primo Carnera, Former Heavyweight Champion; Victorio Tarnmamimi, Featherweight Champion of Italy, and Charlie Miller, the Moosehead Lake Conditioner

a day or two at different points which are so popular with the regular comers to Moosehead. At Greenville Junction, 91 miles from Bangor and a junction point of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad with the Canadian Pacific Railway, there is the Piscataquis Exchange Hotel, outfitting stores, and other establishments of interest to sportsmen and persons on vacation. Greenville Junction and Greenville, a mile away, for many years have been important centers for canoeists, fishermen and hunters.

Squaw Mountain Inn, a mile and a half from Greenville Junction on the shore of the lake, has many attractions for its guests. It can be reached from Greenville by automobile, or by motor boat. Squaw Mountain Inn is picturesquely situated and is a good setting-out point for the numerous vacation trips around

Moosehead. Beyond the Squaw Mountain Inn is Harford's Point, where is located Miller's Camp, a well liked resort for fishing and vacations.

Farther up Moosehead are Lily Bay widely known among hunters because of its many years' record for big game shipments, and Capens, the popular resort on Deer Island, which has long been one of the landmarks on Moosehead Lake. Besides the hotel there are numerous outlying cabins for the guests.

The Mt. Kineo House, twenty miles from Greenville Junction, is Moosehead's chiefest resort. It is situated on a peninsula which makes into the lake from the base of Mt. Kineo, a picturesque peak of solid flint which springs from the surface of the



Out For a Morning Paddle on Moosehead Lake
(Photo by E. A. Ham, Kineo, Maine)

lake. Mt. Kineo and its flint, legend says, was known to the Indians throughout this section of the land, who came by canoe even from far distant Canadian points to secure the flint for arrowheads, hatchets and other primitive utensils of war and domestic use. The fact that at many points, Indian implements of Kineo flint have been unearthed is good evidence of Kineo's importance to the aborigines.

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

Across the lake from the Mt. Kineo House is Rockwood also known as Kineo Station, and here the Maine Central Railroad touches Moosehead's shores. From Rockwood one of the Great Northern Paper Company's famous forest automobile highways

stretches through the woods to Seboomook, whence it runs on to Canada Falls, twenty-seven miles distant, and to Russell Stream, sixty miles away. Both these points are widely known for their fishing and for the big deer which are found thereabouts.

One of the finest and best known establishments in the Maine woods which each season enjoys fine patronage is the West Outlet Camps admirably conducted by Frank A. MacKenzie and located twenty-four miles from Greenville Junction. For many years they have been one of the favorite resorts of this great vacation region.

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

Lily Bay is one of the largest and best known Moosehead inlets. In this section the first resort is Meservey's Camps on Sugar Island, with a long record for popularity wholly deserved because of the fine fishing and for the reason that the camps have been ideally located. A mile beyond Sugar Island brings one to the camps of the Nighthawk Club.

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



A Fair Devotee of the Maine Woods
(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe,
Wakefield, Mass.)



Breakfast Time in Camp on the Aroostook River
(Photo by Wilbur S. Cochrane, Bangor, Maine)

CLIMB SQUAW MOUNTAIN, TOO!

▲ ▲ ▲

Moosehead Lake's Famous Peak

By ALFRED M. PERRY, Bangor, Maine

KATAHDIN, the mountain monarch of Maine, has many a devotee to paint his glories, — and truly, no one with an eye to the wonder of Nature's handiwork could deny the grandeur of that great cirque of glacial cliffs which rises about Chimney Pond, or the dizzy exhilaration in travelling the worn narrow path over the Knife Edge. But here let us enter a word for the gentler beauties of a lesser mountain, which in its own way may claim to rival Katahdin himself, — the Big Squaw which rests by Moosehead's southern antler and gazes across those forest-rimmed waters to rugged Kineo.

Legend has it that Kineo was a mighty warrior of the local Indians; but his sullen disposition first alienated his fond mother, and then drove him to dwell alone on the spirit-haunted summit of the mountain which now bears his name. Looking southward from his lonely campfire, night after night he saw an answering gleam on the great mountain down the lake; and at length he journeyed thither and found by the glowing embers the wasted

form of his lost mother, whom he clasped in his arms ere she expired. Then he buried her among the rocks, and the name of Squaw Mountain perpetuates her memory.

The days of legend, however, are gone; and now, on the summit of the mountain, one may find a fire warden, whose lookout tower is reached over a broad trail leading up through the woods.

One turns off the Greenville-Rockwood highway just short of the fish hatchery on Squaw Brook, and he may drive in on the tote-road for nearly half a mile. The gravel pit makes a good parking place; though a light car might possibly be driven on up the trail as far as the Forest Service camp ground, whose familiar picnic tables and inviting fireplaces are so delightfully located in a pretty meadow on the banks of the limpid stream.

From that point, at any rate, one must hike; for there is only a footbridge across the brook. The trail, following the telephone wires all the way, runs up across the meadow and proceeds along a tote-road through the woods, ascending gradually for a distance of two or three miles. Here it crosses a clear cold stream; there a spring by the wayside invites the hiker to pause for refreshment; and all along the way a green hardwood forest affords a cooling shade.

As one nears the three-mile mark the wires leave the tote-road; but a broad path, graded by CCC crews leads on at a steeper angle up the mountain, through groves of birch and clumps of spruce and fir. Now, looking up, one may see a fir-clad ridge hanging almost over his head and far above him; and crying in dismay, "Do I have to climb THAT?" he will pause at the next clear running brook to refresh his parched tongue. But another sharp pitch brings him to the warden's cabin, so fresh and bright in its new paint as to seem strangely out of place here, high up on the mountainside.

Now we come to the last brook, and begin to ascend the steps. Four hundred of them! and at the hundredth stair a sign by a cold spring announces, "Last water!" It is well to fill the canteen; for the end is not yet. Then three hundred steps



On Top of Squaw Mountain, Greenville
(Photo by Alfred M. Perry, Bangor, Maine)

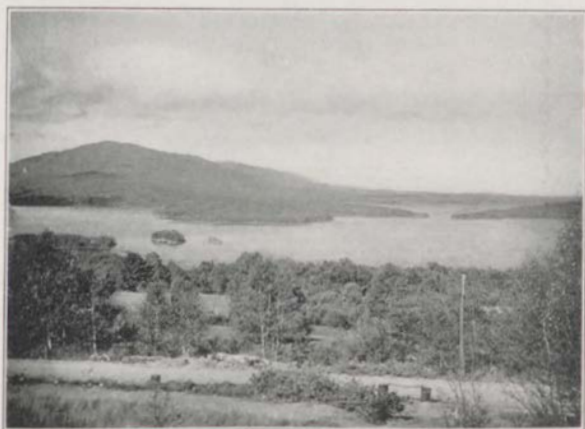
still remain, with only occasional glimpses out through the treetops to reveal how high we are ascending; but finally we come out on the ridge of the mountain in front of the old warden's cabin, now abandoned.

Here in this sunny clearing we may stop to unsling the canteen and eat our frugal lunch, while we enjoy the warmth of the sunshine and the hints of distant vistas both eastward and west; for the hardest of the climb is over. We shall soon be on our feet, however, for the last long half-mile climb, up the ridge through moss-carpeted spruce woods to the lookout station on the very peak of the mountain. And don't wander carelessly from the trail! for there are precipices even on Squaw Mountain.

Once at the top, the view bursts upon us, and we begin to feel the glory of Squaw Mountain. I should be willing to maintain, — and there are those, I know, who would agree with me, — that nowhere in New England, perhaps nowhere in the East, is there such another panorama, save possibly the view from Cadillac Mountain on Mount Desert. Not from Katahdin; for Katahdin itself is the view, and from its summit all else is dwarfed, as Thoreau suggested, to the likeness of bits of broken looking-glass scattered on the carpet. Not in the hills of Percé in the Gaspé country of Quebec, for there the unbroken sea horizon is too vast. Not, I believe, on the shores of Lake Champlain.

Here at your feet is the expanse of Moosehead Lake, now blue with the color of the sky, now silvered with its breezes, dotted with scores of islands large and small, specked with little points of white where steamers or speed boats are traversing its waters, and stretching away northward to the gateway of the wilderness. Yonder (can it be twenty miles away?) Mt. Kineo, like a rugged cocked hat, breaks the outline of the lake; and then, as the eye swings eastward, rise range after range of mountains, — the dome

of Spencer, with the slides of OJI and Katahdin itself beyond, nearer at hand the toothed outline of the Lily Bay range, still further to the right Prong Pond Mountain with the Wilson Ponds at its feet, and finally, last outpost



Squaw Mountain from Blair's Hill, Greenville
(Photo by Alfred M. Perry, Bangor, Maine)

toward the plain, the bold tusk of Boarstone.

Westward the view is only less magnificent. Across Indian Pond the eye leaps over miles of wilderness to the Quebec boundary, where Boundary Bald breaks the horizon, and then, swinging southward, the gaze falls on a tossing sea of peaks, the northern ranges of the Appalachian chain, the mountains of western Maine. But always one turns again to the east, to the cloud shadows drifting over the slopes of Little Squaw, to the little white dots that are Greenville's homes, and to the blue sparkling waters of the mountain-circled lake.

But the sun swings ever nearer the western horizon, and one who has required the customary three hours or more for the ascent must allow at least two for descending, so it is time to turn back through the spruces and swing down the trail again to the low lands and the comforts of civilization.



A New Jersey Hunter After His Luck
at Millinocket Lake

(Photo by W. L. Atkins, Oxbow, Maine)



A Day's Catch at Moosehead Lake

(Photo by E. A. Ham, Kineo, Maine)

TRAVEL BY TRAIN

"TRAVEL by Train" is a slogan very much heard nowadays when railroads are making such radical improvements in equipment and service. "Travel by Train" is good advice for those contemplating a trip to the Aroostook country whether it be for fishing, hunting, canoeing or for a vacation stay in this great territory of so many attractions. Motors and airplanes undoubtedly will furnish good transport to the Aroostook country but when everything is considered there is no transportation as comfortable and as satisfactory as the railroad which assures getting to your destination on the day and hour planned. Particularly for those who are going into the woods from railroad stations this being on time is important as a delay in arrival may mean the losing of valuable time at your favorite woods resort. No one wishes to be held up in getting to his vacation locality.

Here is an illustration which emphasizes the advantage of train travel:

It is approximately a two days' drive by motor from Boston to Millinocket. Arrival at Millinocket in the afternoon means an overnight stop there and your camp will not be reached until the middle of the next day, which will probably mean no hunting until the fourth day. By the rail service offered by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, leaving Boston by through sleeper tonight means arrival at Norcross, for example, early the next morning where an up-lake boat is taken which means arrival at camp before noon or about twelve hours from the time you left Boston.

New Yorkers can take the 1 p.m. train from New York, arrive in Boston at 6 p.m. leave their train at Back Bay Station, Boston, have dinner comfortably at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, only three minutes' walk from the station, and then taxi to the North Station, ten minutes from the hotel. The through Bangor & Aroostook sleeper is attached to the night train leaving North Station, Boston, which permits going directly through by sleeper to Van Buren, arriving there in the morning.

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



The Traveler Mountain From Bowlan Pond
(Photo by Samuel Merrill)
(Courtesy Appalachian Trail Conference)



Falls on Cooper Brook
(Photo by John L. Jones, Boston, Mass.)

THE GRAND CANYON OF MAINE---THE GULF OF PLEASANT RIVER



A Feature of the Appalachian Trail

By WALTER D. GREENE, *Vice-President of the Appalachian
Trail Conference, Sebec Lake, Maine.*

THE clearing, cutting and marking of 173 miles of the Appalachian Trail in 1933 across the primitive wilderness of Maine, from Katahdin to Mt. Bigelow, was an extraordinary feat. In the stress of this accomplishment, some preconceived projects had to be left to be finished in 1934. Two of the most important were side trails to the "Gulf" of the West Branch of the Pleasant River in the Katahdin Iron Works region, and to the remarkable dome of Joe Mary Mountain, located south of Katahdin, and towering over three thousand feet. The latter affords an unparalleled view of the Katahdin region directly north, and the immense basin between, filled with lakes and dotted with islands. The

astounding feature of the Gulf of Pleasant River is that this stupendous natural wonder has been shut away, seldom seen except by woodsmen, trappers and lumbermen. Maine is the scenic state of the East. Filled with a variety of marvelous creations of nature, outside of Moosehead Lake and Katahdin, little effort has been made to exploit or open these regions to the sightseer, who frequently travels greater distances to see far less varied and impressive scenery.

The Appalachian Trail has gone far toward remedying this condition. Along its route are magnificent vistas. Moreover, it is a foot-trail, not an automobile road, such as often does more harm to the wilderness and its fish and game than it compensates for.

The "Gulf" is not inaccessible, strange to say. The old tote-road up the West Branch of Pleasant River has been in existence for eighty years or more. It has fallen into disuse but is still passable and affords good traveling on foot. From Katahdin Iron Works, nine miles from Brownville Junction and reached by a gas train, one can drive five miles toward the "Gulf" by automobile on a fair road. From this point it is two miles to The Hermitage, a private camp located in a grove of stately primeval white pines, on a bluff above the West Branch. The Hermitage, alone, is worth the trip, for the grove of pines about the camp has been left standing and here one sees the original Maine pine, now destroyed by lumbering, towering proud and stupendous, into the sky. Here the white paint blazes of the Appalachian Trail, coming south from West Branch Ponds over White Cap (3,707 ft.), turn south and cross Pleasant River. Two miles farther it reaches Long Pond, a narrow body of water, and the Chairback-Barren Range. From the close proximity of the through route to the "Gulf," a side trail was made possible. The side trail utilizes the main tote-road along the river for two miles. At no place was it possible to have located this tote-road along the rough and rugged ravines and contours on the edge of the Gulf. Necessarily, therefore, the tote-road follows the side of the ridges, paralleling the "Gulf" at varying distances from it, usually less than a quarter of a mile. These two miles west from The Hermitage are excellent foot travel, however, through a beautiful woods with no boggy or wet spots. The route is well spotted and painted blue, the color of side trails on the Appalachian Trail route.

A mile beyond The Hermitage, the first trail leads from the tote-road to Screw-Augur Falls on Gulf Hags Brook. This is a wonderful series of cascades, zigzagging from side to side, hence its name. It is just below, only about a hundred yards, from the main road. The brook has a 125-foot fall between the main road and the gorge itself. About a quarter of a mile farther, the second side trail penetrates a quarter of a mile to the Lower Gorge, where one sees what Hubbard calls the "Hammond Street Pitch." This trail descends steeply. A short distance beyond this line, about four or five hundred rods, is the trail to the Lower

Jaws. The old sign, denoting this fact, is still nailed at the entrance to the trail high on a birch tree, but within a hundred rods the trail is filled with bushes and dead-falls, necessitating leaving it and making a new route. The views here are magnificent and trails to various parts of the cliffs have been made and painted.

The next line to the "Gulf" leaves the Pleasant River Toteroad, about a quarter of a mile above the trail to the Lower Jaws. This leads to the upper Gulf, the wildest and grandest part of the gorge. When it reaches the crest, a trail has been cut, marked and cleared, following the edge for a third of a mile and then being carried back out to the road by the farthest upstream trail. This enables one to go in by

one trail, cover all the points in the gorge, and come out again to the road without retracing one's steps. At the upstream end of the trail along the canyon there is a short line leading to a cliff which looks down on a beautiful set of falls. These are known as Billings Falls; above are Stair Falls and the head of the "Gulf." The cliffs tower sheer along the gorge, varying from a hundred to two hundred feet, interspersed with ravines and sheer timbered slopes.

The rock formation of the gorge is slate, and has been carved by time and the elements into extraordinary and unique formations. Several rock faces, such as the Indian Head and the Old Man, are very distinct.

This trail work was accomplished by the writer in two weeks in July, 1934. For this reason it was impossible, owing to limited time, to completely explore the entire three miles of the Gulf from below and to search out, mark and designate explicitly every interesting feature described by Lucius L. Hubbard in *Guide to Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine*, written over sixty years ago. Much, therefore, remains for the explorer who travels up the canyon bed. As a guide to future explorers, we quote a part of the Hubbard description of this region:

THE GULF

It is a narrow chasm some three and a half miles long, through which flows the West Branch of Pleasant River, the "Mun-



"The Gulf" of Pleasant River
(Photo by Dr. Guy W. Leadbetter)



A Part of the Screw Auger Cascades in
"The Gulf" of Pleasant River
(Photo by Dr. Guy W. Leadbetter)

olam'mon-un'gun." From the hotel a good road runs along the west side of "Silver Lake," and beyond it for half a mile along the top of a "kame" or "horseback," about thirty feet high, which has a brook on one side and a low meadow on the other. This "kame" is north of the river and about midway of the valley. From the hotel to a large clearing known as "the Farm" it is two miles, and rather more than a mile beyond to the edge of the forest, near where three townships corner, the road by the way touching the river at Horse Eddy. At the end of another mile is an old logging-camp, from which branches off the road up White Brook to White Cap. Two miles more bring one to Pugwash, a small "logon" opposite the foot of the Gulf. The road thus far

has been passable for buckboards; the latter half of it, however, is very rough, and one can better walk than ride over it. Rather more than a mile above the foot of the Gulf the road crosses a bridge under which flows

GULF HAGAS STREAM

This little brook is a gem. For a quarter of a mile below the bridge it is an alternation of bright sparkling cascades and shady pools. The fall of land in its bed between the bridge and river must be one hundred and twenty-five feet, and there are no less than seven or eight "pitches," varying in height from four to twenty-six feet, some falling over the ledges in an even mass, others divided into two or three branches or arms, and others still, broken in their fall by obstructing rocks, — all of them, when over four feet high, as white as milk. The most interesting one is "Screw-Auger" Fall, the third from the bridge. It is twenty-six feet high, the entire body of water passing through a part of the rock about four feet wide, which it has worn into the shape of an S. The water strikes the lower part of the S with such force that it is precipitated about twelve feet in a plane at right angles with the wall. Just below it is a pool surrounded on three sides by a square chamber of perpendicular walls, — a great curiosity. The walls of this miniature gulf are ragged, and in many places a descent to

the water's edge is dangerous and in others impossible, while in only a few is it at all practicable.

The main road in no place comes within sight of the river, but branches lead from it, here and there, to "landings" used by the loggers, from which to roll their logs into the stream. One of these branches, over half a mile above Gulf Hagas, leads down to what has been dubbed "Hammond Street Pitch," a precipitous bank some ninety feet high, with a ledge or shelf five feet wide jutting out two-thirds of the way down its side. The view from here is quite impressive. The stream foams and froths down its straight course of eighty rods or more, while the opposite cliff, with its profile of the "Old Man," rises per-



In "The Gulf" of Pleasant River
(Photo by Dr. Guy W. Leadbetter)

haps sixty feet higher, or to a total height of one hundred and fifty feet above the stream. The latter turns sharply to the south at its base, and soon again to the east, flowing past the end of a rounded spur or ridge of solid slate, which extends back some thirty or forty rods from the stream, and rises gradually from a height of sixty feet or more, some hundred feet additional. This is probably the highest part of the Gulf; that is, the cliffs are here highest above the bed of the stream.

From this point a good path runs over the ledges above the stream, and from it many points of interest below can be reached where the cliffs descend abruptly to the stream, while at others they are too precipitous to admit of descending them or of walking along their base.

A mile above Gulf Hagas is a logging-camp (1880), the name of which appears on a painted sign, nailed high up to the trunk of a small birch tree, — "Gulf House." A few rods from here a rustic bridge has been thrown over the river some twenty-five or thirty feet above its bed, for the use of the "river-drivers." From this bridge to the head of the Gulf it is about a mile and a quarter, and one point of interest succeeds another at short intervals along the entire distance. First in order, and visible from the bridge, is a remarkable full-front face of an Indian, formed by the overhanging cliff on the south side of the stream. This rock is one side of what is called the "Lower Jaws," a point made memorable by the death of an Indian who was killed there in May, 1882, in a "jam" of logs.



Little Wilson's Falls Near
Packard's Camps
(Photo by Walter Arnold)

A short distance above, at the "Main Jaws" the channel was only seven feet and seven inches wide, until blasted out to a width of twenty-six feet.

A few rods from this point is Duck Pitch, about fifteen feet high, over which the water pours with great force, being churned to the consistency of buttermilk. A short distance above this fall is another very narrow passage, where before it was blasted out the channel of the stream for ten feet could not have been more than five feet wide, and below it a pool and eddy have eaten into the cliffs and formed an irregular chamber with overhanging walls. The contraction of the opposing walls at this point is known as the "Upper Jaws," and from the ledge on the north side may be seen, lower down, on the opposite side, a pretty good profile of an individual wearing a cap with a long and clumsy visor. Next above is Billing's Fall, sixteen

feet high, which with the "pitch" just above it, makes one of the prettiest sights of the Gulf, and is well seen from a high cliff just below it, a few steps from the path. A few rods above here and around the bend are Stair Falls, the head of the Gulf.

The lumbering days were in full blast when the Hubbard Guide-book was written, there were then many logging roads to the Gulf cut by the lumbermen which have grown in and have been almost completely obliterated. The days of driving logs down this deadly gorge were wild and picturesque and lives were lost frequently, especially at the point called "The Hulling Machine." After the close of the lumber operations, the wilderness crept in with silent tread and shut away this marvellous sight. People pass it on the Pleasant River Tote-road and never see it. All the old roads have disappeared and new trails were cut after careful scouting.

Ausable Chasm in the Adirondacks of New York has been famous and exploited for years but, not for a moment, does it measure up in size, length, grandeur, and impressiveness to the Gulf of Pleasant River, which now may take its place with and become as famous as other scenic grandeurs of the East. It is an outstanding scenic asset of the State of Maine.



At Munsungan Falls on the
Aroostook River
(Photo by F. W. Keniston,
Guilford, Maine)



Mrs. A. V. Harding and a Black Bear She
Bagged in Northern Maine
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



Canoeing Down a Picturesque Stream in the Aroostook Country



This Salmon Which Is Being Exhibited by Charley Miller, Moosehead Lake Guide, Was Caught by Bill Zimmerman of New York With the Help of Miss Hedda Liverman of New York. It Weighed 10 Pounds and Was One of the Largest Caught at Moosehead During the Season of 1934

GUIDEBOOKS AND MAPS OF THE MAINE WILDERNESS

THE editor of *IN THE MAINE WOODS* would be remiss if he failed to call the attention of the readers of this publication to another source of information relating to the territory served by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, in addition to the data relating to the Maine wilderness contained in the annual issues of *IN THE MAINE WOODS*. This is the *GUIDE TO THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN MAINE*, issued in the spring of 1934 by the Appalachian Trail Conference, whose activities are making accessible and known the beauties of Maine's lakes, streams and mountains through the medium of the Appalachian Trail. Last year's *IN THE MAINE WOODS* contained an account of the marking of the trail route through Maine.

This Guidebook, entitled *GUIDE TO THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN MAINE*, contains 76 pages and furnishes detailed information for following the Appalachian Trail from Katahdin to Mt. Bigelow, a distance of 173.5 miles. Two large, folded maps accompany the book. One is an 11 x 31 inch map showing the route of the Trail from Katahdin to Mt. Bigelow; the other map, 11 x 16 inches, is a detailed contour map of the seldom-visited Chairback-Barren Range, prepared by Dr. Shailer S. Philbrick. No maps have hithertofore been available for this region. The Guidebook is 6½ by 4½ inches in size and is well suited for carrying in the pocket or the knapsack of the hiker. It is printed in a clear, distinct type and is very readable. It contains frequent references to the history and literature of the region through which the Trail passes. A *FOREWORD* gives general advice and information

about the Trail in Maine. Then follows a chapter on Katahdin and its approaches. The Trail directions are given in detail from north to south and are divided into sections, in accordance with available accommodations. A feature of this 173.5 mile Trail is that, in a 17-day trek of the entire section, comfortable accommodations, in the form of sporting camps, are available at the end of each day's journey. The available accommodations are listed in sequence. The book also contains an accumulative SUMMARY OF DISTANCES to important points along the Trail and a BIBLIOGRAPHY of the literature relating to the Trail in Maine. The publication of this Guidebook represents the first attempt to make known the attractions of the Maine wilderness since the famous Hubbard & Farrar Guidebooks and maps of half a century ago.

This book is one of a series of five Guidebooks to the entire Appalachian Trail; four have already been published. It may be obtained (postpaid) by sending fifty cents to The Appalachian Trail Conference, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. It should be in the pack of every visitor to the region through which the Trail passes. Of course, no hiker should attempt the Trail without the benefit of this book.

As much a contribution to the frequenters of the Maine wilderness as is GUIDE TO THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN MAINE, subsequent to its appearance, still further progress has been made. In the fall of 1934 the Appalachian Trail Conference supplemented its work in Maine by preparing and issuing three large-scale, detailed maps of the region traversed by the Trail. Hitherto, no accurate map has been available for these regions, which are also much frequented by hunters and fishermen. The new maps are:

KATAHDIN TO PLEASANT RIVER EAST BRANCH (20" x 28"; 50¢);

WHITE CAP REGION — PLEASANT RIVER EAST BRANCH TO WEST BRANCH (13" x 18"; partly contoured; with insert of "The Gulf"; 50¢);

BODFISH SIDING TO MOXIE POND (18" x 18"; 35¢).

Together with the contour map of the Barren-Chairback Region contained in the Guidebook, the new maps cover the Trail from Katahdin to Moxie Pond. Beyond, the region traversed by the Trail has been accurately mapped by the U. S. Geological Survey.

The Trail Conference is also preparing and will issue in the late spring a SUPPLEMENT to the Guidebook. This will include the changes and developments in the Trail such as The Gulf, Jo Mary and Bigelow sections. It will be sold at a cost of 20¢ postpaid.



Heading For Home. This Sporting Life Is Sometimes Checkered But Never Dull
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



J. Baron and John Probaska of New York City With Their Daily Limit of Grouse. Note the Heads Clipped From the Body. These Birds Were Shot With High Power Rifles

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



A Maine Bear Climbs From His Enemies
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



Mrs. A. E. Ellinger of Snyder, New York, and a Maine Guide Returning
From a Day With the Speckled Trout
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)

A PARADISE FOR ANGLERS AND BIG GAME HUNTERS

▲ ▲ ▲

Aroostook Country's Attractions

By V. E. LYNCH, *Registered Guide,*
Ashland, Maine

AS the southern counties of Maine become more populated, as well as the entire eastern part of the United States, game has become scarcer and this condition has caused Aroostook County to become more and more famous with anglers and big game hunters. The vast and undisturbed wilderness consisting of hundreds of square miles yielded its usual crop of the big handsome, glossy furred black bear and large well antlered bucks this past season. The king of mammals up here offers to the many hunters the most ideal, thrilling and enjoyable sport found in our land. Easing along a beechnut ridge on dampened leaves or stalking down one of these Aroostook, cunning, big footed blacks is real sport. When the great moment comes for a gunner to



V. E. Lynch With Two Huge Bobcats That
He Bagged Ahead of His Hound

open up on this game, I will wager that in every case, he experiences the most thrilling moment of his life. It is a sport in itself not surpassed by any other.

During the seventeen long years I have piloted big game hunters through the wilds of Maine I cannot recall a single hunter among the great number whom I have witnessed going into action, slinging lead at a bear, who did not swear that he was thrilled beyond anything he had ever experienced in his life.

Due to the fact that there are comparatively few hunters to the hundreds of square miles who hunt this vast region, the bear multiply much faster than they are killed off and this territory is inhabited by thousands of these cunning animals that have never heard the crack of a rifle as there are miles upon miles of this country that are never penetrated by hunters and in the writer's estimation there is

no place in the world today where bears are more numerous or the hunting better than can be found in Northern Aroostook County. It's the home of the black bear and Nimrods are coming to this section to hunt from as far west as Lower California.

There has been considerable political propaganda circulated in various newspapers throughout the country to the effect that a large percentage of Aroostook deer died last winter from starvation due to the deep snow and that deer were thicker than rabbits in the southern and central sections, the more thickly settled sections of Maine of course where the larger number of voters dwell.

All experienced hunters know that deer are great browsers and up in the cold countries feed considerably on cedar boughs and the hanging moss from the evergreens. And here is another fact that we all know, the deeper the snow comes the higher up

on the trees a deer can reach for his daily food. I have seen a number of winters come and go when the snow ranged around five and six feet deep since I have been hitting the trail of the wild hare in the north. May I ask how the deer survived other winters of deep snow?

No doubt a number of deer died last winter from old age and their ancient enemy the bobcat, as happens every year, but the fact remains that deer are more abundant in Aroostook County than in any other section of Maine. Hunting here is still excellent and hunters can always bag a fine buck, seldom does a doe ever go out from Aroostook County. I saw more deer daily while guiding this past season than in many previous years and every man, woman and child whom I piloted shot a fine antlered buck.

Another point not to be overlooked — our partridge or ruffed grouse hunting here in this great forest primeval is as good as a sportsman would wish to find and these birds are not of the shy and wild type found in the farther south and more settled counties. They are of a mild and tame disposition and will seldom pay any more attention to a hunter than they would to a deer walking by. For this reason very few people hunt them with shot guns. Most hunters kill their quota of birds while hunting deer and bear by clipping off their heads with their high power rifle. I have often seen a grouse sit or stand not ten yards from a hunter and let him have two or three chances at his topknot before he would fly love to shoot small rifles, say a .22, often bring one along for bird shooting.

And Northern Maine can still boast of the finest fly fishing of our country. It makes no difference whether it is salmon, native trout or togue the angler is looking for, Northern Maine still has them and a-plenty. There are still ponds, lakes and streams back in our seemingly endless wilds that have never yet been fished and for the angler who can afford the time and expense there are waters to be fished where a trout has never cast its peepers up to angler's fly.



Little Wilson Falls

(Photo by Alfred M. Perry, Bangor, Maine)



Landing a Big One in Square Lake in the North-Aroostook Country
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Maine)



After the Battle Is Over
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



A Beauty From the West Branch
(Photo by I. P. Van Dyke)



Starting Off on a Big Woods Canoe Trip

MAINE WOODS CANOE TRIPS



The Famous Forest Cruises

THE famous canoe cruises in the Aroostook country have been one of the chiefest attractions in establishing the renown of this great vacation region. The network of lakes and streams comprising this forest travel system has historic interest as it provided the routes for Indians and pioneers of Colonial days and for nearly 100 years it has been the magnet for canoeists, fishermen and hunters.

There are many opportunities for canoeing in the Aroostook country and there is a variety of cruises. The headline canoe trips — long famed and continually popular — are:

The Allagash Trip.....	210 miles
The West Branch Trip.....	80 miles
The East Branch Trip.....	110 miles
St. John River Trip.....	231 miles

Rightfully regarded as the premier canoe cruise of the Maine woods is the Allagash trip but the Aroostook country offers also the West Branch, the East Branch, the St. John River trip and numerous shorter trips like those provided by the Fish River Chain of lakes and streams in the far north Aroostook country. Canoe cruises are equally popular with women and men and during the vacation season there are dozens of parties of boys and girls, many of them from summer schools and camps, for whom the annual canoe cruise is the chief attraction of the season's program. On all the canoe cruises whether it is the Allagash, the popular West Branch trip, the voyage down the Penobscot's East Branch, the long journey through the St. John River waters or some of the many shorter cruises, there are many opportunities for camping,



Wading the Aroostook River
(Photo by Wilbur S. Cochrane, Bangor, Maine)

tramping or fishing and in the fall for hunting. The East and West Branch trips give a chance for climbing Mount Katahdin.

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

one of Moosehead's extremities. From the steamboat wharf, canoe parties are conveyed overland to the deadwater below Seboomook Dam when the canoe goes into the West Branch for a dash of 25 miles to Chesuncook Lake.

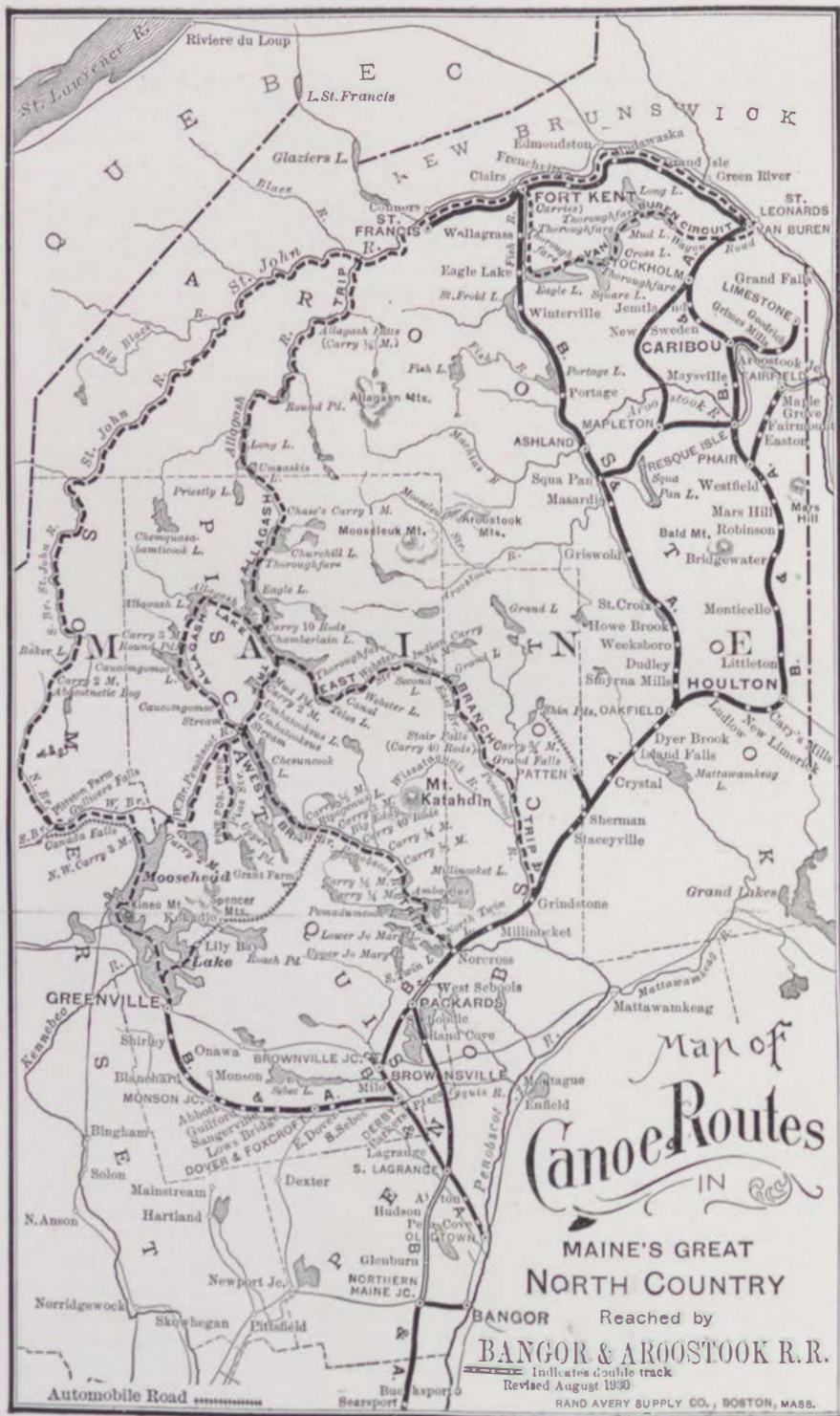
If the start is made from Seboomook, a popular camping spot is the "Half-way House," a little more than 10 miles from North-west Carry. In the second 10-mile course, Moosehead, Ragmuff and Pine streams are passed, and then the canoe enters Chesuncook Lake at the head of which is Umbazooksus Lake. A carry of a couple of miles is reached after a mile paddle over the lake and at the carry the canoes are carried overland by teams to Mud Pond and then there is a mile stretch down the outlet to Chamberlain Lake. Around the dam there is another short carry and then the canoe goes into the stream for a run to Eagle Lake. It is 12 miles over Eagle Lake to the thoroughfare of 2 miles, connecting Eagle and Churchill Lakes. Churchill Lake is five miles long and at its foot is Chase Carry, about a mile in length, and the canoe enters the Allagash River for ten miles to Umsaskis Lake.

After a paddle of five miles over Umsaskis Lake a thoroughfare is reached which leads into Long Lake, and then there is another five-mile stretch to the Allagash River, after which it is a course of ten miles, bringing up at Round Pond. Two miles across Round Pond and there is another entry into the Allagash for a fifteen-mile dash to Allagash Falls. At the Falls, the canoe is taken out for a short carry and it goes into the river below the Falls. From the Falls it is direct going with some strong rapids at St. Francis.

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

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

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



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

West Branch Trip — 80 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry.....	2	West Branch.....	3
Penobscot West Branch.....	20	Carry.....	1½
Chesuncook Lake.....	21	Pockwockamus Deadwater.....	3
Ripogenus Lakes.....		Carry.....	1⅛
Carry.....	3¼	Debsconeag Deadwater.....	2
Gulliver's Pitch.....		Carry.....	¼
The Horse Race.....		West Branch.....	1½
Sourdnahunk Deadwater.....	2½	Carry.....	1⅛
Carry.....	40 rods	Ambagejus Lake.....	6
West Branch.....	4	Pemadumcook Lake.....	4
Carry.....	¼	North Twin Lake.....	4

Allagash Trip — 203 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry.....	2	Chase's Carry.....	1
Penobscot West Branch.....	20	Allagash River.....	10
Umbazooksus Stream.....	9	Umsaskis Lake.....	5
Umbazooksus Lake.....	1	Long Lake.....	5
Carry.....	2	Allagash River.....	10
Mud Pond.....	1	Round Pond.....	3
Outlet.....	1	River to Allagash Falls.....	15
Chamberlain Lake.....	6	Carry.....	1⅛
Carry.....	10 rods	Allagash River.....	13
Eagle Lake.....	12	St. John River to Connors.....	16
Thoroughfare.....	2	St. John River to Fort Kent.....	14
Churchill Lake.....	5	St. John River to Van Buren.....	50

East Branch Trip — 118 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northeast Carry.....	2	Indian Carry.....	¾
Penobscot West Branch.....	20	Penobscot East Branch.....	1½
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.....	¾
Telos Lake.....	5	Quick Water and Falls.....	4
Canal.....	1	East Branch to Wisataquoik.....	15
Webster Lake.....	3	East Branch to Grindstone.....	14
Webster Stream.....	10		

Van Buren Circuit — 111 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Wagon Road.....	10	Eagle Lake to station.....	6
Long Lake.....	8	Lake from station to river.....	3
Thoroughfare.....	¾	Fish River.....	14
Mud Lake.....	2	Carry.....	50 rods
Thoroughfare.....	1	Fish River.....	2
Cross Lake.....	4	Carry.....	30 rods
Thoroughfare.....	1½	Fish River.....	2
Square Lake.....	4	St. John River to Van Buren.....	50
Thoroughfare.....	4		

Allagash Lake Trip — 99 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Follow Allagash River trip to Chamberlain Lake.....		Round Pond.....	1
Up Chamberlain Lake.....	9	Deadwater.....	4
Allagash Stream.....	7	Caucongomic Lake.....	¾
Allagash Lake.....	4½	Caucongomic Stream.....	12
Carry.....	3	Return from Chesuncook by West Branch route.....	

Pine Ponds Trip — 27 Miles

Northwest Carry.....	2 miles.	Penobscot West Branch.....	17 miles	Pine Stream.....	.8 miles
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St. John Trip — 231 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry.....	3	Sweeney Brook.....	4
West Branch to Gulliver's Falls.....	10	Baker Lake.....	2½
West Branch to Big Island.....	4	St. John South Branch.....	14
West Branch to Jet, N. and S. Branches.....	2	St. John River to Allagash.....	85
North Branch to Abacotnetic Bog.....	25	St. John River to Fort Kent.....	30
Carry.....	2	St. John River to Van Buren.....	50

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



Three Successful Bangor Fishermen at Square Lake,
Charles P. Connors, Esq., Dr. James F. Cox, Dr. Allan Woodcock

1934-1935

MAINE GENERAL LAWS—FISH & GAME

(For Special Laws and Possible Changes by the 1935 Legislature, see
Fish & Game Law Book)

OPEN SEASONS—FISH

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

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

BAG LIMIT: (a) Brooks and Streams: Not more than 25 fish in all, nor more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fish in all, unless the last fish caught increases the combined weight thereof to more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. (b) Lakes, Ponds and Rivers: Not more than 25 fish in all, nor more than 10 pounds of fish in all, unless the last fish caught increases the combined weight thereof to more than 10 pounds.

OPEN SEASONS—DEER

AROOSTOOK, PENOBSCOT, SOMERSET, PISCATA- QUIS, FRANKLIN, OXFORD.....	Oct. 16—Nov. 30
ANDROSCOGGIN, CUMBERLAND, KENNEBEC, KNOX, LINCOLN, SAGadahoc, WALDO and YORK.....	Nov. 1—Nov. 30
HANCOCK, WASHINGTON.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 15
SEASON LIMIT ON DEER, 1 of either sex.	

**OPEN SEASON—BEAR—October 1 to November 30th in
all counties.**

OPEN SEASONS — GAME BIRDS

	OPEN SEASON	DAILY LIMIT	POSSESSION AT ONE TIME
DUCKS (except wood ducks, ruddy, and buffle head).....	Oct. 4—Dec. 8 Thursday-Friday- Saturday of each week Sunrise to Sunset	*12	24
GEESE (except Snow Geese & Brant).....	Same		8
JACKSNIPES.....	Same	4	
RAILS and GALLINULES....	Sept. 1—Oct. 31	**25	
WOODCOCK.....	Oct. 1—Oct. 31	4	12
PARTRIDGE.....	Oct. 1—Nov. 15	4	4

*Daily bag limit, 12, of which number not more than 8 of one, or 8 in the aggregate, may be canvasbacks, redheads, scaups, teals, shovellers or gadwalls.

**Not more than 15 rails or gallinules of any one species.

OPEN SEASONS — FUR BEARING ANIMALS

	*Northern Counties	*Southern Counties
**FOX, RACCOON, SKUNK, OTTER, MINK, WEASEL, FISHER, SABLE....	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Nov. 16—Jan. 31
MUSKRAT.....	Apr. 1—Apr. 30 Nov. 1—Nov. 30	Mar. 20—Apr. 20

*Northern Counties—AROOSTOOK, FRANKLIN, HANCOCK, OXFORD, PENOBSCOT, PISCATAQUIS, SOMERSET, WASHINGTON.

*Southern Counties—ANDROSCOGGIN, CUMBERLAND, KENNEBEC, KNOX, LINCOLN, SAGadahoc, WALDO, YORK.

**Foxes may be hunted with dog and gun from Nov. 16 to Feb. 15 in Cumberland, York, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Knox and Waldo Counties.

THE LAW REQUIRES ALL PERSONS TO HAVE THE PROPER HUNTING, FISHING OR TRAPPING LICENSE ON THEIR PERSON

(For Special Laws and Possible Changes by the 1935 Legislature
see Fish & Game Law Book)

Open season on partridge from October 1 to November 15 both days included.

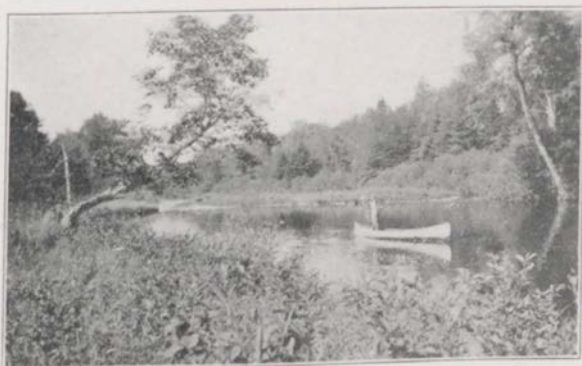
All dates are inclusive.

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

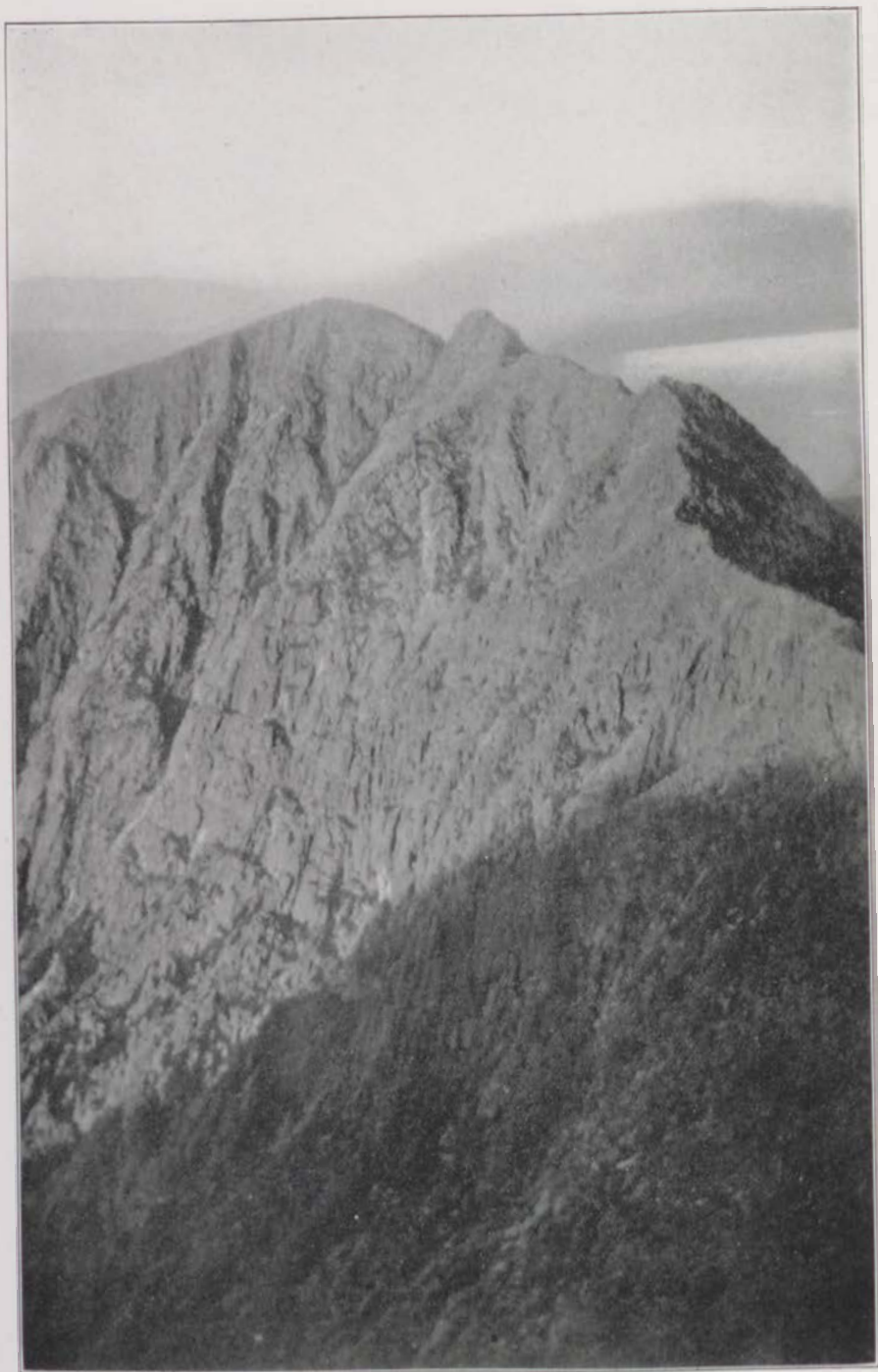
Hunting of ducks is prohibited from sunset to sunrise.

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

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



Scene On the Machias River in the Aroostook Country
(Photo by Mrs. Bert Hagerthy, Ashland, Maine)



A Remarkable Photograph of The Knife Edge, Mount Katahdin
(Photo by Kenneth E. Dorman, Brunswick, Maine)

LUCIUS LEE HUBBARD

▲ ▲ ▲

Map-Maker and Naturalist

TO thousands of devotees of the Maine woods who have regarded the Hubbard map as the most important part of their equipment as well as to many others who have found delight in the classic "Woods and Lakes of Maine" the death of Lucius Lee Hubbard means the passing of a friend. Although he had many interests and was nationally known as a philatelist, a mineralogist, a collector of "Americana" and other rare books, none of these avocations surpassed his love and interest of the Maine woods.

An appropriate memorial of Lucius Lee Hubbard has been published by Professor Alfred C. Lane of Tufts College and it is from this that the following paragraphs are taken:

"Lucius Lee Hubbard was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7, 1849, the only and also posthumous child of Lucius Virgilius and Annie Elizabeth (Lee) Hubbard. His father, of an old New England family and a Harvard graduate of 1824, was studious, scholarly, and master of several languages.

"As a young man, Dr. Hubbard attended Woodward High School in Cincinnati for three years, Phillips Exeter Academy for two years, and graduated from Harvard in 1872. While there, he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and several important clubs. His first two years out of college were spent in travelling abroad and in the University of Bonn, studying the German language, history and international law. He had thought of going into the diplomatic service of the United States, but realized that at that time there was not much chance for 'career men.' Thus, in March, 1874, he entered the law office of C. T. Russell, in the fall of that year the Boston University Law School, received his LL.B. the following spring, and was admitted to the bar.

"On September 29, 1875, he married Frances J. Lambard of Augusta, Maine. From then until 1883, he continued to live in Cambridge with business in Boston, but his legal business interests became overshadowed by others. He was always a collector — of stamps, of "Americana," of "Robinson Crusoes," of minerals — and in general was a lover of the great outdoors which took form in his first book (1877) 'Summer Vacations at Moosehead Lake and Vicinity.' This was gradually expanded under other titles and he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the map by revising the thirteenth edition.

"His interest in the rocks, and especially the porphyries of Mt.

Katahdin, led him back to Europe in 1883 to again study mineralogy, geology and chemistry, in Bonn under Von Lasaulx.

"In November, 1886, he went to Heidelberg and worked several months under Rosenbusch, among other things, devising a method of testing the specific gravity of minute grains by gauging their fall in an upcurrent of water. In 1887 he travelled and collected in Switzerland and Italy, returning to his Maine woods for the summer and oscillating between them and Boston until 1890 when he received an offer to join the staff of the Michigan Geological Survey and the School of Mines. . . .

"Although partially color-blind, Dr. Hubbard's keenness of sight and his discrimination of lusters and of colors as he did see them enabled him not only to be a great philatelist and a safe gatherer of mushrooms, but a first class mineral collector, to the great ultimate advantage of the Michigan College of Mines. . . .

"His wife preceded him in death by several years, but not until they had been able to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

"Dr. Hubbard's bibliography is as varied as were his interests. In it there are fourteen pages and reports dealing with phases of mineralogy and geology, eight on topics related to his studies of his library of "Americana," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gulliver's Travels," philately, and legal codification. It is probable there are others which have been missed.

"Quiet and unassuming, but doing much good when and where least expected, as many of his beneficiaries would quickly affirm, Dr. Hubbard, always studious and active (his last published contribution, a note on Colombian stamps, appeared only four months before his death), spent much of his later years between Florida in winter and the Keweenaw Peninsula in summer. Here he died at Eagle Harbor, August 3, 1933, in the country in which the development of whose mineral resources he had done so much to guide and aid."



The Indian Village Built by the Children at
Moosehead Camp for Girls
(Photo by Ann V. D. Slingluff)

MAINE FISHING WATERS

MAINE has over twenty-five hundred lakes and ponds, in area 10 acres or more, and five thousand rivers, streams and brooks offering game fish. These fishing waters are located in that latitude where during the open season you may enjoy the whole range of foliage.

In early spring the browns and grays of bare branches give way to bursting buds, tinting the landscape with pastel shades of delicate greens, yellows and reds, then the firmer tones of forming leaves and finally the full colors of summer foliage. Again in September comes a change when the frosts at night start producing those brilliant reds, browns and yellows which culminate in full autumn glory early in October.

It's hard to put into words the physical uplift you feel in Maine's climate. Casting your fly at early dawn or under brilliant sunset skies, following some winding brook, fishing some rushing stream, trolling in crystal clear waters or enjoying the relaxation of still fishing in a tree-bordered sheltered cove — once under the spell you'll always be a lover of the sport.

The season starts earlier in the southern part of Maine, generally by April 1st and it is often the middle or latter part of May before the ice mantle leaves the more northern lakes and ponds. — Harrie B. Coe.



A Party of Railway Mail Clerks at Chesuncook Dam Starting Out on a Fishing Trip up to Chamberlain Lake



Mrs. Edgar Searway With a Two-and-One-Half-Pound Trout
Caught on Blackwater Stream, Three Miles From
Masardis, Maine
(Photo by Edgar Searway, Ashland, Maine)



Charles P. Connors of Bangor and Two Handsome Prizes Caught at Square Lake



At Big Houston Pond
(Photo by David E. Gagel, West Haven, Conn.)



A Group of Bangor Fishermen at Yerxa's Camp, Square Lake

AROOSTOOK—THE ANGLER'S PARADISE

▲ ▲ ▲

Lakes and streams offer the finest sport

THE Aroostook country has long been heralded as the "anglers' paradise" which is not surprising after viewing the map showing the network of lakes and streams which spreads far and wide over this territory. Fine fishing waters abound in many localities, in fact this is one of the advantages of Aroostook fishing, because if one spot does not yield expected prizes it means only a short trip to other waters. Added to the number of available fishing waters is the advantage which the Aroostook country furnishes in offering a longer fishing period than most other localities. The announcement that "the ice is out" is the signal for many anglers to make for Maine. Spring fishing attracts hundreds of fishermen each season but, unlike most regions, there is fishing in Aroostook waters from Spring until Fall. Due to the fact



Dr. James F. Cox of Bangor and a Handsome Prize Which He Landed at Square Lake
(Photo by Dr. Allan Woodcock, Bangor, Maine)

that the lakes and streams in the Aroostook country are fed by springs of considerable altitude the waters are cool even in the summer months.

Famous Moosehead Lake maintains its popularity after many years of being the top line attraction of the Maine woods. Recent years have witnessed the coming into fame of many other fishing waters particularly those in the up-north Aroostook country. Again it should be emphasized the advantage which the Aroostook country offers in the number and variety of its fishing lakes and streams. There is a variety which cannot be surpassed by any other locality.

The going out of the ice from lakes and streams

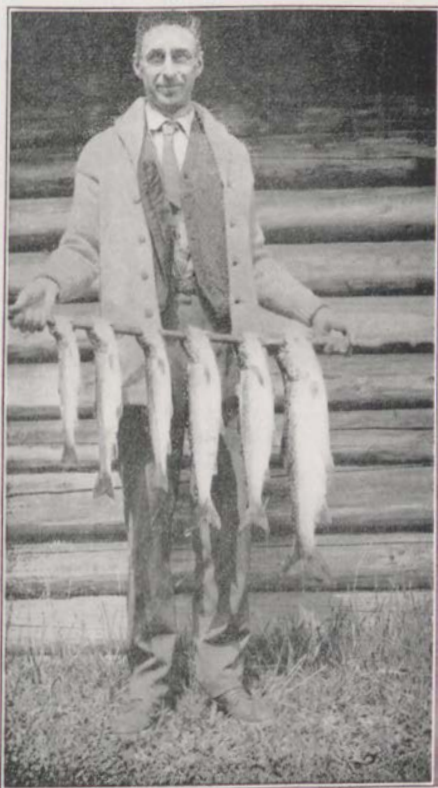
marks the opening of the fishing season in the Aroostook country. Fly fishing continues at its best until summer weather, and in many localities, as has been pointed out, even the warmest days find the water sufficiently cool to make good sport. As summer progresses and nights become cooler there is fine fly-fishing generally. More and more anglers are enjoying the fall sport, which, in the Aroostook waters is comparable with the spring fishing. Whatever the choice of season the vacationland served by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad offers supreme attractions for the angler. Not only is fishing in the Aroostook country the finest sport but along with this enjoyment, the angler finds abundant opportunity for camping, tramping, mountain-climbing and canoeing, making a vacation program that cannot be surpassed.

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

Because of its size, its scenic beauties, and its magnificent fish, Moosehead Lake was one of the earliest favorites and despite

the many newer fishing waters holds its leadership among Maine's thousands of fishing waters. Other Aroostook country long-time favorites include Sebec Lake, the waters in the Katahdin Iron Works region, the lakes and streams in the shadow of Mt. Katahdin, all of which are as popular as they have been for many years.

Information regarding fishing waters and when and where favorable conditions prevail may be obtained from the Bangor & Aroostook's vacation bureau and this service will be found useful whether you are a novice attracted by the fame of the Aroostook fishing waters and the reports of splendid sport by fellow anglers who already know Aroostook or whether you are a veteran seeking a change to new waters. For newcomers the information will be of great assistance in making the first Aroostook country vacation a great success.



Each One Was Bigger Than the One Before.
Caught at Maynard's Camps
(Photo by W. H. Maynard, Rockwood, Maine)

UP-NORTH AROOSTOOK WATERS

Because of the long season and the fine prizes so frequently won by fishermen the Fish River Chain of lakes and streams which comprise a group of up-north lakes and streams not far from the Canadian boundary are gaining continued popularity. Hundreds of fishermen will give testimony to the splendid sport offered by this locality.

Fish River Chain of eight large lakes and rivers varying in length from one-half to eight miles long, which connect them, give the sportsman a total canoeing distance of about 100 miles before reaching Fort Kent, at the mouth of Fish River. Included in the chain are, on the North Branch, Long Lake, Salmon Lake (sometimes called Mud Lake), Cross Lake, Square Lake and Eagle Lake; on the Maine Fish River Branch, St. Froid Lake, Portage Lake and Big Fish Lake. Square Lake is about the

center of the chain. All the lakes in Fish River Chain have salmon, trout and togue.

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



Good Stream Fishing In the Aroostook River
(Photo by Harold L. Nason, Bangor, Maine)

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

From Fish Lake a mile or so is Round Pond, well named as it is nearly circular, being about one mile each way. The fisherman

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

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

The Fish River waters will make a strong appeal to all those seeking an outing in the "big woods." Hardly more than a dozen miles from the tip end of Maine they are among the most accessible fishing, hunting and vacation spots in the state, being only sixteen hours by rail from Boston with through Pullman and dining car service.



Left to Right, Charley Miller, Famous Moosehead Lake Guide and Conditioner. Miss Alice Gilbert of Orono, Holder of Fly-Casting Championship for Women in Maine; Bill Geagan, Sports Writer and Cartoonist; Doc Almy, Boxing and Wrestling Writer on Boston Post



Don Coulter of Milford, Conn., and a Four-Pound Native Trout That He Caught in Northern Maine. One Gets a Real Thrill From Battling With Such a Fish

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



Walter Arnold With a Winter Beaver—and Winter Offers Many Thrills in the Maine Woods



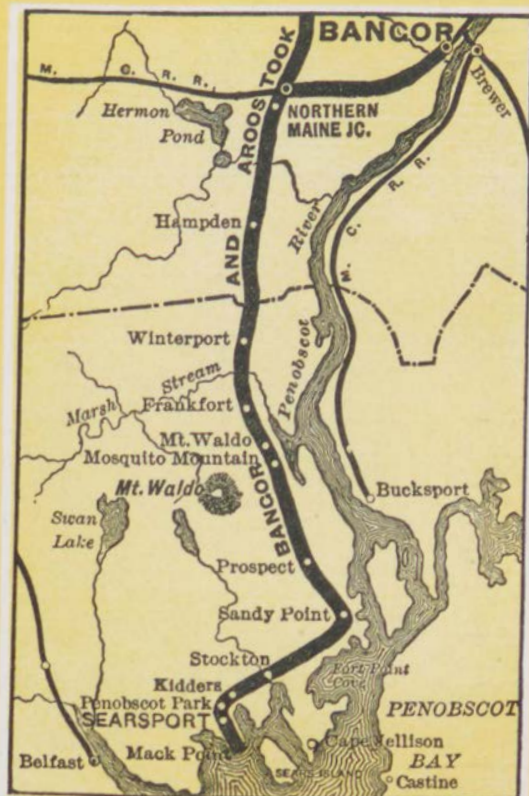
Good Fishing in This Stream Near Long Pond Camps, Katahdin Iron Works, Maine
(Photo by R. E. York)

The Sportsman's Directory

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

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad

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

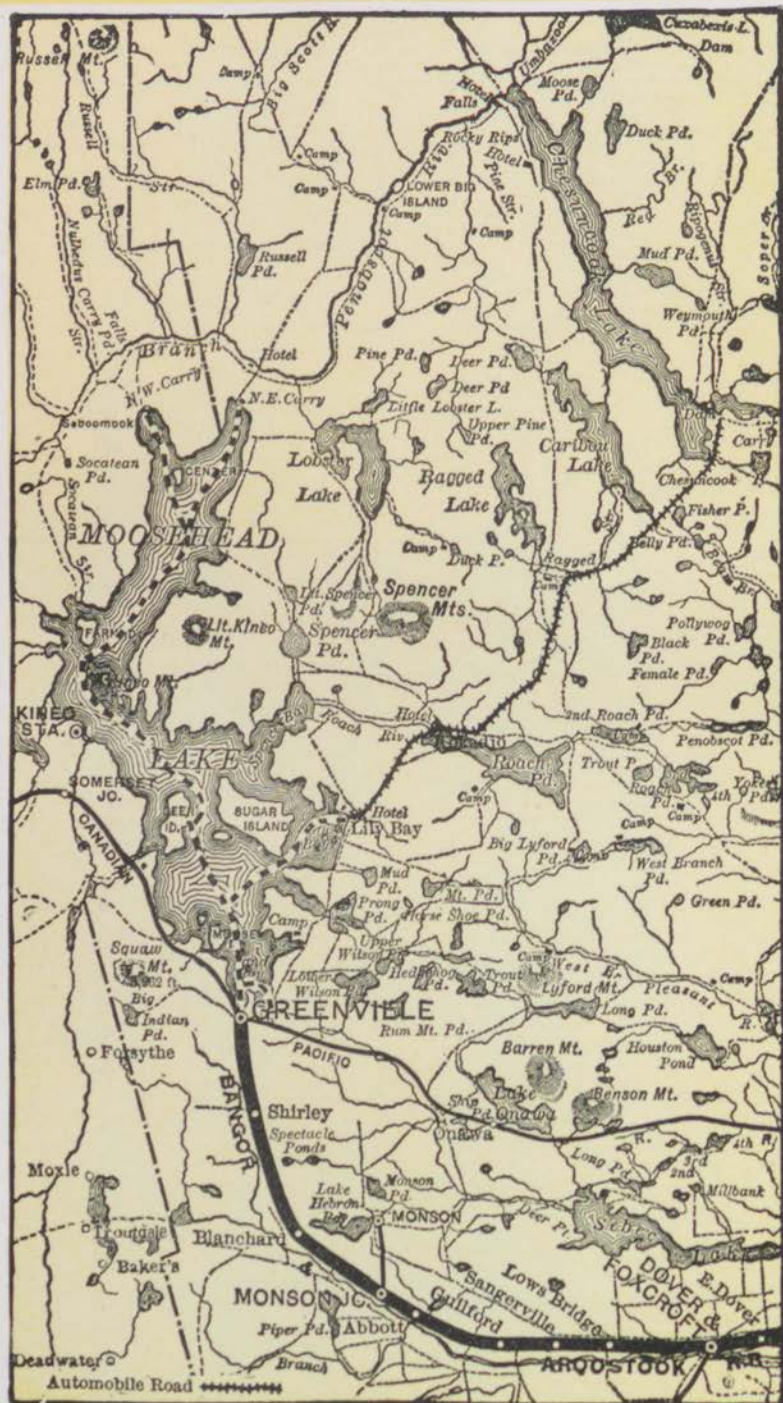


ALTHOUGH the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is commonly associated with the Maine Woods — the canoeing and fishing waters, the big game country and the vast vacation region in the neighborhood of Mt. Katahdin — all in the big interior of the state, it also is the approach to a stretch of shore on beautiful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

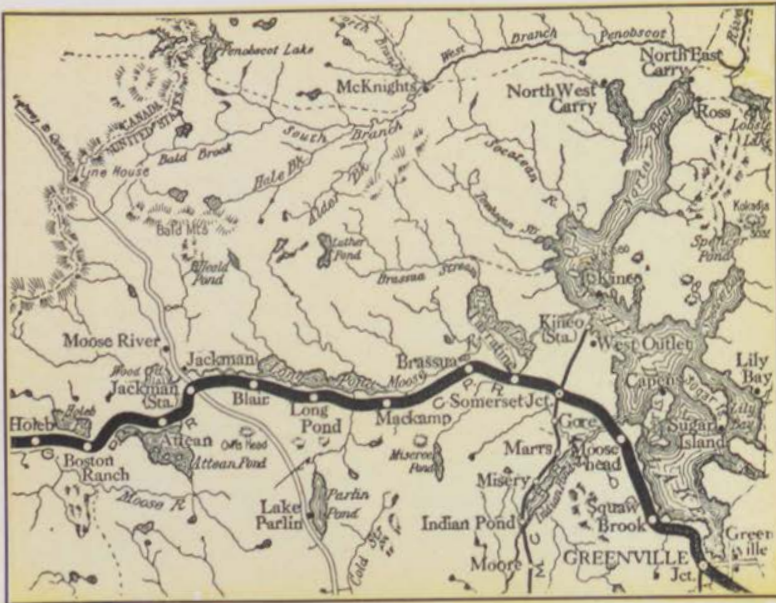
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS	DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY PER WEEK	CAPACITY
SEARSPORT (36 miles from Bangor)				
Hotels	PROPRIETOR			
Cedar Hedges	G. E. Wilcox	1½ Auto	(Summer only)	
College Club Inn	Geo. Potter	2 Auto	(Summer only)	
Russell Inn	E. F. Russell	2½ Auto	(Summer only)	
Searsport Inn	Geo. A. Hathorn	1½ Auto	(Summer only)	
Tourist's Inn with Cabins	T. R. Surman	2 Auto	(Summer only)	
The Thistle Camps		3 Auto	(Summer only)	
Elmhurst	A. B. Brown	1½	All year	
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH			
1 Swan Lake	Salmon and Trout	5 Team or auto		
STOCKTON				
Hotel	PROPRIETOR			
The Dockham	Mrs. Dockham			

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

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
GUILFORD — Continued					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Foss Pond*	Salmon, Togue and Trout	12	Auto		
Lake Mahannock	Trout and Pickerel	1	Auto		
Punch Bowl	Trout	11	Auto		
Sebec Lake	Trout and Salmon	12	Auto		
Sylvian Lake	Trout and Salmon	10	Auto		
Piper Pond	Trout	8	Auto		
*See Abbot Village.					
ABBOT VILLAGE (67 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Bear Brook	Trout and Togue	6	Team or auto		
Foss Pond*	Trout, Togue and Salmon	7	Team or auto		
Piper Pond	Trout and Salmon	5	Team or auto		
Sebec Lake	Trout and Salmon	11	Auto		
Thorne Brook	Trout	4½	Team or auto		
Sylvian Lake†	Trout and Togue	6	Team or auto		
*See Guilford. †See Monson Jet.					
MONSON JUNCTION (70 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Lake Juanita	Trout and Togue	3	Auto		
Sylvian Lake	Trout and Togue	4	Auto		
MONSON (76 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel	PROPRIETOR				
Thomas House	Harry Thomas	⅛	Walk	3.00	10
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
1 Bear Pond	Trout	6½	Auto		
2 Bell Pond	Trout	3	Auto		
3 Doughtery Ponds	Trout	2½	Auto		
4 Eighteen Pond	Trout	2½	Auto		
5 Hedgehog and Brown	Trout	15	Auto and walk		
6 Lake Hebron	Trout	0			
7 Long Pond	Trout and Salmon	18	Auto and walk		
8 Meadow Pond	Trout	5	Auto		
9 Monson Pond	Trout and Salmon	2	Auto		
10 North Pond	Trout	6	Auto and walk		
11 Onawa Lake	Salmon	10	Auto		
12 South Pond	Trout	6	Auto		
13 Two Greenwood	Salmon	9	Auto		
BLANCHARD (78 miles from Bangor)					
(Altitude at Station, 798 feet)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Bald Mountain Stream	Trout	6	Walk		
Blackstone Brook	Trout	2	Walk or team		
Bog Stream	Trout	6	Walk		
Bunker Pond	Trout	4	Team		
Crocker Pond	Trout	10	Walk		
Douty Pond	Trout	3	Walk		
Lake Hebron	Trout and Salmon	2	Walk		
Lily Pond	Trout	3	Walk		
Marble Pond	Trout	6	Team and walk		
Mud Pond	Trout	7	Walk		
Ordway Pond*	Trout	5	Walk		
Piscataquis River	Trout	½	Walk		
Spectacle Pond*	Trout	7	Team and walk		
Spectacle Pond (in Monson)	Trout	3	Team		
Thanksgiving Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk		
*See Shirley.					
SHIRLEY (85 miles from Bangor)					
(Altitude at Station, 1047 feet)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
1 Gold Brook	Trout	1	Walk		
2 Gravel Brook	Trout	1½	Walk		
3 Indian Pond*	Trout and Togue	7	Team		
4 Main Stream	Trout	0			
5 Moxie Pond	Trout	7	Team		
6 Notch Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk		
7 Onkes Bog	Trout	4	Team		
8 Ordway Pond†	Trout and Togue	5	Team		
9 Round Pond	Trout	10	Team		



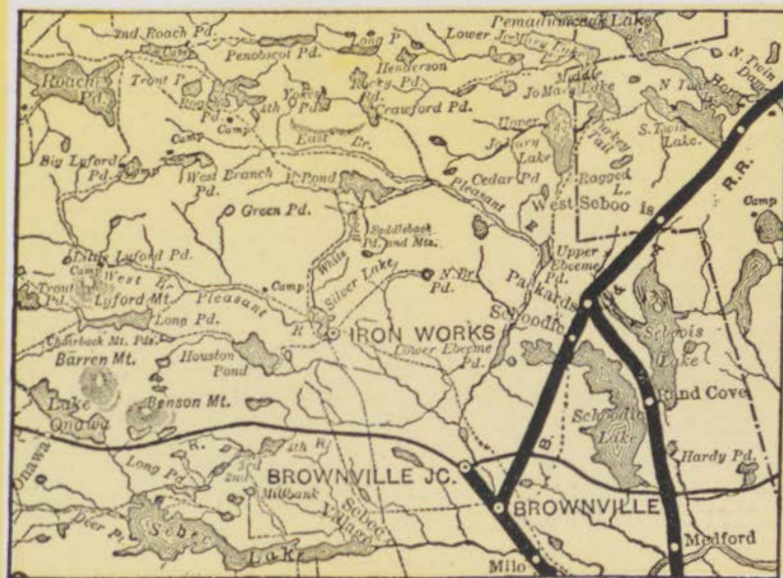
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
SHIRLEY — Continued						
Waters Reached						
10 Spectacle Pond†	Trout and Salmon	3	Team			
11 Trout Pond	Trout	8½	Team and walk			
12 West Bog	Trout	3	Team			
*See Greenville. †See Blanchard.						
GREENVILLE (91 miles from Bangor) (Altitude at Station, 1040 feet)						
Hotels and Camps						
1 Attean Camps	R. E. Holden (Jackman)	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.50 up		
5-1 Camp Chesuncook	Mrs. Harry M. Bickford (Chesuncook)	50	Stmr., auto, stmr.	3.00		12
14 Camp Greenleaf	Wm. Meservey (Sugar Island)	9	Steamer	4.50 up	On ap- plication	45
14 Capens	Aaron Capen (Capens)	10	Steamer	4.00 to 5.00	28.00-35.00	70
23 Chadwick's	F. W. Chadwick (Kokad-jo)	30	Auto and team	3.00 up		30
7 Heald Pond Camps	Omer G. Ellis (Jackman)	50	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.00 up		45
11 Crocker Lake Camps	G. L. Haggan (Jackman)	54	Canadian Pac. Ry.	4.00 up	24.50 up	
8-12 Little Lyford Pond	MacLeod & Call (Kokad-jo)	33	Auto, buckboard	4 3.50	21.00	20
3 Big Lyford Pond Camps	W. M. Sherman & Son (Kokad-jo)	29	Auto, motor, walk	3.50 up	21.00	40
14-1 Maynard's Camps	Walter H. Maynard (Rockwood)	24	Steamer or auto	4.50-6.00	35.00-42.00	50
14 Moosehead Camp for Girls	Ann Slingluff (Greenville)	4	Motor boat or auto	5.00	30.00	
14 The Mount Kineo	Samoset Co.	20	Steamer	5.00 up		500
14 Outlet House & Camps	A. J. Wilson (Moosehead)	11	Canadian Pac. Ry. Boat and auto	4.00 up		75
14 Piscataquis Exchange	H. P. Bartley (Greenville Jct.)	34	Team	4.00 up		50
14 Spencer Narrows Camp	E. G. Stevens (Greenville Jct.)	16	Steamer, canoe	3.50		50
14 Squaw Mountain Inn (nine-hole golf course)	Phil Sheridan, Mgr. (Greenville Jct.)	11½	Auto	5.00 up	35.00 up	200
14 Thorofare Camps	T. E. Heald	9	Steamer	4.50	28.00	40
16-1 Rainbow Lake Sport- ing Camps	Fred Clifford	43	Auto and boat	3.50-5.00	24.50-31.50	30
14 West Outlet Camps	Frank A. MacKenzie (West Outlet)	21	Steamer	5.00 up	35.00 up	75
26 Yoke Pond Camps	C. Berry	38	Motor car	4.00	25.00	15
5-2 York's Twin Pine Camps	E. W. York (Greenville)	58	Auto, team	4.00 up		35
25 Henderson's Camp	E. A. Henderson (Jackman)	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.00 up		
27 Camp Phoenix	C. A. Daisey (Greenville)	58	Auto, team	5.00	28.00	30
28 Kidney Pond Camps	Mrs. Laura Bradeen (Greenville)	57	Auto, team	4.00 up		40
14 Lily Bay House	Sam Bigney	12	Auto	3.00	18.00	30
17 Kokad-jo Inn and Sporting Camps	John Richards	20	Auto	3.50 up	20.00 up	50
14 Camp Moosehead	Peter Turcott (Greenville)	4½	Boat or auto	3.00	18.00	15
14 The Birches	O. R. Fahey (Rockwood)	24	Steamer or auto	5.00		24
14 Gaudet's Lakeside Inn	A. L. Gaudet (Rockwood)	22	Steamer or auto	3.50-5.00		32
14 Seboomook Hotel	Irving G. Hamilton (Rockwood)	40	Steamer or auto	3.50-5.00		60
14 Tomhegan Camps	R. P. Spinney	27	Steamer	4.00		25
14 Camp Caribou	J. Asa Larrabee (Rockwood)	32	Steamer	4.00		12
Waters Reached						
1 Attean Lake	Trout	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
2 Benson Pond	Trout	18	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
3 Big Lyford Pond*	Trout	29				
4 Big Squaw Pond	Trout	4	Walk			
5 Burnham Pond	Trout	9	Boat and carry			
5-1 Chesuncook Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue, Whitefish	50	Stmr., auto, stmr.			
5-2 Daisey Pond	Trout	58	Auto, team			
5-3 Crocker Lake	Trout and Salmon	37	Canadian Pac. Ry.			



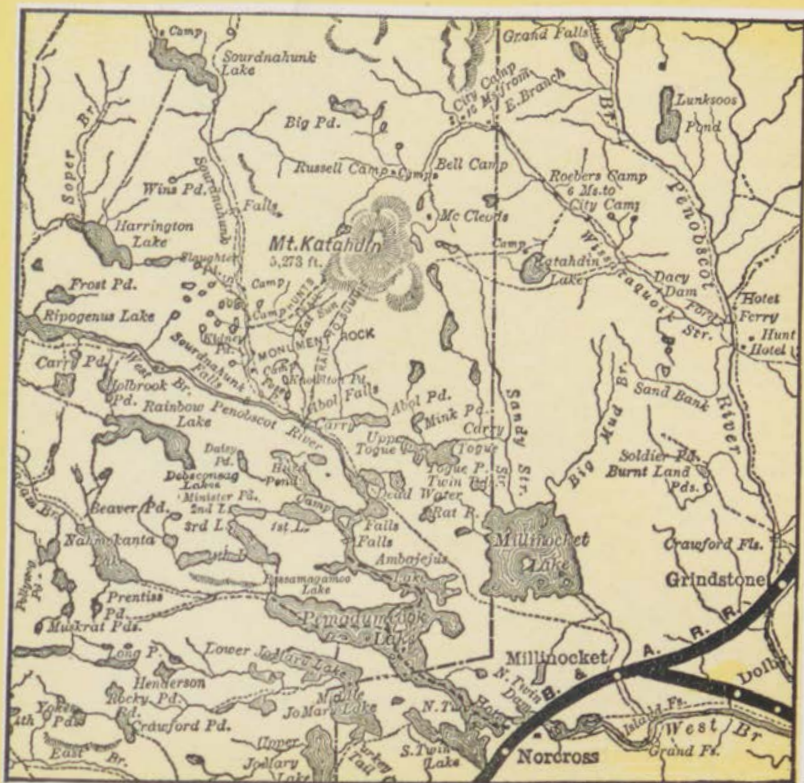
Territory reached from Greenville Junction on the Canadian Pacific Ry.

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
GREENVILLE — Continued						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
6 Fitzgerald Pond	Trout	5	Walk			
7 Heald Pond	Trout	50	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
8 Horseshoe Pond*	Trout and Salmon	8	Team, boat, carry			
9 Indian Pond*	Trout	4	Walk			
10 Lake Onawa†	Trout and Salmon	15	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
11 Lake Parlin	Trout	54	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
12 Little Lyford Pond	Trout	36	Team and boat			
13 Lower Wilson Pond	Trout	3½	Team			
14 Moosehead Lake	Trout, Togue, Salmon	0				
14-1 Moose River	Trout, Salmon, Togue	24	Steamer			
15 Mountain Pond	Trout	8	Team, boat, carry			
16 Prong Pond	Trout	8	Boat and carry			
16-1 Rainbow Lake	Trout					
17 Roach Pond	Trout, Togue, Salmon	19	Steamer and team			
18 Rum Mountain Pond	Trout	5	Team and walk			
19 Spencer Pond	Togue	22	Boat and carry			
20 Squaw Bay	Trout	2½	Boat			
21 Squaw Mountain Pond	Trout	3½	Walk			
22 Upper Wilson Pond	Trout	5	Team			
23 West Branch Pond*	Trout	30	Stmr., team, canoe			
24 Wilson Stream	Trout	4½	Walk			
25 Wood Pond	Trout and Salmon	41	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
26 Yoke Pond*	Trout	35	Stmr., team, canoe			
27 Sourdnhunk Lake	Trout	58	Auto, team			
28 Kidney Pond	Trout	57	Auto, team			
*See Iron Works.		†See Brownville Jet.				
In addition to the foregoing list, camps and hotels at Jackman, Skinn er, Holeb and Low elltown are reached from Greenville via the Canadian Pacific Railway.						
MILO (44 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel		PROPRIETOR				
Dillon House	W. E. Dillon	¼	Cur	2.50-3.00	10.00	30
Milo Hotel	Walter T. Day	1/10		1.00-2.50	apply	50
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Alden Brook	Trout	2	Team or walk			
2 Sebee River	Bass and Pickerel	1½	Team or walk			
3 Schoodic Lake	Trout, Bass, Salmon	7½	Stage			

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
BROWNVILLE JCT. (52 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel PROPRIETOR						
Pleasant River House	J. E. Dillon	1/8	Walk	2.50	12.00	60
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Lake Onawa*	Trout and Salmon	18	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
*See Greenville.						
KATAHDIN IRON WORKS (62 miles from Bangor)						
(Altitude at Station, 595 feet)						
Camps PROPRIETOR						
1 Big Houston Pond		3	Auto and team	4.00 up	24.50	30
Camps (9)	W. L. Arnold					
10 Chairback Mountain		9	Auto and team	4.00 up	24.50	40
Camps (12)	R. E. York	18	Team	3.50		40
2 Big Lyford Pond Camps*	W. M. Sherman & Son	17	Team or walk	4.00	25.00	15
21 Yoke Pond Camps*	C. Berry					
*More easily reached from Greenville via Katahdin.						
That part of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad between Brownville Jct. and Iron Works has been discontinued, jitney service is maintained.						
Works. Distance Brownville Jct. to Katahdin						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
1 Big Houston Pond	Trout and Togue	3 1/2	Team			
2 Big Lyford Pond*	Trout	18	Team			
3 B Pond	Trout	12	Team and walk			
4 Dam Pond	Trout		Reached from Big Houston			
5 East Chairback Pond	Trout	8	Team and walk			
6 Horseshoe Pond*	Trout	15	Team and walk			
7 Indian Pond*	Trout		Reached from Big Houston			
8 Little Houston Pond	Trout	2	Team or walk			
10 Long Pond	Trout and Salmon	9	Team			
11 Lost Pond	Trout	7	Walk			
12 Middle Branch Brook	Trout	6	Walk			
13 Mountain Brook Pond	Trout	15	Walk			
14 Pleasant River	Trout	8	Team			
15 Silver Lake	Pickereel and Salmon	0				
16 Spruce Mountain Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk			
17 Spruce Pond	Trout	4	Walk			

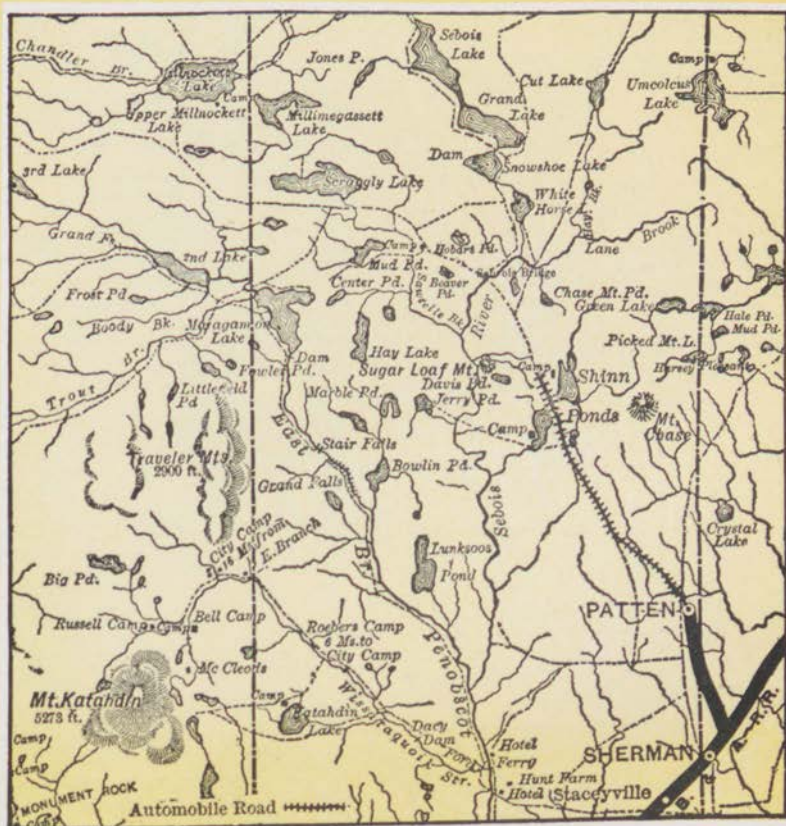


HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		Dis- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
KATAHDIN IRON WORKS — Continued						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
18 West Branch Pond*	Trout	20	Team			
19 West Chairback Pond	Trout	6	Team and walk			
20 White Brook	Trout	2	Team			
21 Yoke Pond*	Trout	17	Team and walk			
*See Greenville.						
EBEEME (48 miles from Bangor)						
Camps		PROPRIETOR				
1 Mountain View Camps	Mrs. Ruth Cole Pike	½	Walk			15
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Ebeeme Pond	Pickeral and Perch	½	Walk			
SCHOODIC (59 miles from Bangor)						
Camp		PROPRIETOR				
3 Schoodic Lake Camps	C. S. Cable	0		Cabins for rent		75
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Cedar Pond*	Trout	10	Walk			
2 Jo Mary Lakes	Trout	10	Walk			
3 Schoodic Lake	Trout, Bass, Salmon and Togue	0				
*See Packards and Ingalls.						
PACKARDS (63 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 445 feet)						
Camp		PROPRIETOR				
1-2 Camp Moosehorns	Raymond G. Noyes	1	Canoe	3.50 up	21.00 up	50
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Cedar Pond*	Trout	10	Walk			
2 Northwest Pond	White Perch and Pickeral	0				
3 Sebouis Lake		2	Boat			
4 Schoodic Lake		2½	Walk			
5 Pleasant River	Trout	3½	Walk			
6 Bear Brook	Trout	2	Walk			
*See Schoodic and Ingalls.						
WEST SEBOUIS (68 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Bear Brook	Trout	3	Walk			
2 Patrick Brook	Trout	4	Walk			
3 Ragged Mt. Pond & Str'm	Trout	3	Walk			
4 Sebouis Lake	Pickeral and Perch	2½	Walk			
5 Sebouis Stream	Trout	0				
6 Upper Jo Mary	Perch, Trout, Togue	7	Walk			
INGALLS (71 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 582 feet)						
Camp		PROPRIETOR				
1 Cedar Lake Camps	F. M. Smith	3	Walk	3.00		20
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Cedar Pond*	Trout	3	Walk			
2 Cedar Lake	Perch, Pickeral	3	Walk			
3 Trout Pond	Trout	5	Canoe			
4 Flatiron	Trout	3	Canoe			
*See Schoodic and Packards.						
NORCROSS (76 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 499 feet)						
Camps and Hotels		PROPRIETOR				
13 Buckhorn Camps	Jasper Haynes	15	Stmr. and canoe			10
2 Cypher's Camp	Harry L. Cypher	12	32-ft. cabin cruiser	4.00		30
16 Given's Camps	R. J. Given	12	Steamer			20
15½ Kidney Pond Camps	Mrs. Roy Bradeen	32	Stmr. and canoe	4.00 up		40
18 McDougall's Camps	Mrs. Robt. McDougall	25	Stmr., carry, canoe			14
19 Norcross House	A. F. Fowler	0		5.00		25
9 Pleasant Point Camps	N. H. Shorey	18	Stmr., carry, canoe	3.50	24.50	15
12 The Antlers Camps	L. E. Potter	14	Stmr. and canoe	3.50		25
5 York's Twin Pine Camps	E. W. York	31	Stmr. and canoe	4.00 up		35
21 White House Camps	J. L. McDonald	14	Steamer			
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Abol Lake	Trout	27	Stmr., carry, canoe			
2 Ambajejus Lake	Pick'r'l, Perch, Togue	10	Steamer			
3 Ambajenackomus Lake	Trout	32	Stmr., carry, canoe			



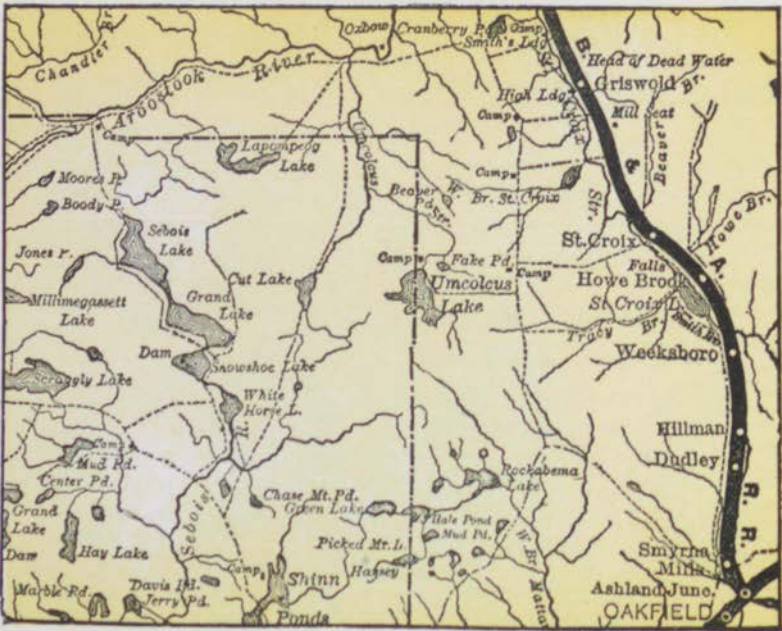
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE. MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
NORCROSS — Continued					
Waters Reached					
4 Beaver Pond	Trout	18	Stmr., carry, canoe		
5 Daisey Pond	Trout	19	Stmr., carry, canoe		
6 Debsconeag Lake (1st)	Trout and Togue	18	Stmr., carry, canoe		
7 Debsconeag Lake (2d)	Trout and Togue	18	Stmr., carry, canoe		
8 Debsconeag Lake (3d)	Trout and Togue	17	Stmr., carry, canoe		
9 Debsconeag Lake (4th)	Trout and Togue	18	Stmr., carry, canoe		
9½ Debsconeag Lake (5th)	Trout	15	Stmr., carry, canoe		
10 Foss and Knowlton	Trout	28	Stmr., carry, canoe		
11 Hurd Pond	Trout and Togue	18	Steamer and carry		
12 Jo Mary Lake (Lower)	Pickrel, Perch, Trout, Salmon	12	Stmr. and canoe		
13 Jo Mary Lake (Middle)	Pickrel, Perch, Trout	15	Stmr. and canoe		
14 Jo Mary Lake (Upper)	Pickrel, Perch, Trout	17	Stmr. and canoe		
15 Katahdin Stream	Trout	25	Stmr., carry, canoe		
15½ Kidney Pond	Trout	28	Stmr., carry, canoe		
16 Millinocket Lake*	Pickrel, Perch, Trout	11	Steamer and carry		
17 Minister Pond	Trout	18			
18 Nahmakanta Lake	Trout, Togue, Salmon	22	Stmr., carry, canoe		
19 North Twin Lake	Pick'r'l, Perch, Salmon	0			
20 Passamagamoie Lake	Pickrel and Togue	14	Stmr., carry, canoe		
21 Pemadumcook Lake	Pickrel, Perch, Togue and Salmon	5	Steamer		
22 Penobscot River (W.Br.)	Pickrel, Perch, Trout	20	Stmr., carry, canoe		
23 Pollywog Lake	Trout and Togue	28	Stmr., carry, canoe		
24 Rainbow Lake	Trout	26	Stmr., carry, canoe		

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
NORCROSS — Continued					
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
25 Sourdnhunk Lake . . .	Trout	45	Stmr., canoe, team		
26 Sourdnhunk Stream . .	Trout	28	Stmr., carry, canoe		
27 South Twin Lake . . .	Pickereel and Perch .	1	Walk		
*See Millinocket.					
MILLINOCKET (82 miles from Bangor)					
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR					
Great Northern Hotel* . . .			D. C. Haynes . . .	1½	Auto
1 Cypher's Camp . . .	Harry L. Cypher . . .	12	Auto and boat	1.50—2.50	50
2 Katahdin Lake Camps .	Oliver R. Cobb . . .	28	Auto and team	4.00	30
3 Given's Camps . . .	R. J. Given . . .	8	Auto		15
6 Whitehouse Camps . . .	Joe L. McDonald . . .	17	Auto and motor bt.		
7 Togue Pond Camps . . .	R. H. Crawford . . .	18	Auto	4.00	24.50
*European plan.					
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Ambajeus Lake . . .	Pickereel, Perch, Togue	12	Auto		
2 Katahdin Lake . . .	Trout	28	Auto and team		
3 Millinocket Lake*	Trout, Perch, Pickereel	8	Auto		
4 Millinocket Stream . .	Trout and Bass . . .	7 ¼	Walk		
5 Nollesenic Lake . . .	Perch and Pickereel .	7	Canoe		
6 Pemadumcook Lake . .	Pickereel, Perch, Togue				
	and Salmon . . .	17	Auto		
7 Schoodic Brook . . .	Trout	2	Walk		
8 Smith Brook . . .	Trout	3	Auto		
9 Togue Ponds . . .	Trout, Pickereel, Togue	18	Auto		
*See Norcross.					
EAST MILLINOCKET (91 miles from Bangor)					
Hotels PROPRIETOR					
Union House	A. E. Ham			2.50	8.00
Exchange Hotel	A. W. Scott	0		2.50	10.00
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
Dolby Pond	Pickereel	3	Team or auto		
Penobscot River (E. Br.) .	Pickereel and Bass . .	2 ½	Team or auto		
Salmon Stream		5	Walk		
GRINDSTONE (91 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Powers House	C. T. Powers	5			10
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Lunksoos Pond* . . .	Trout and Togue . . .	28	Canoe and carry		
2 Meadow Brook . . .	Trout	2	Walk		
3 Messer Pond . . .	Trout and Togue . . .	28	Canoe and carry		
4 Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Pickereel and Bass . . .	0			
5 Round Pond . . .	Pickereel and Perch .	2	Canoe		
6 Salmon Stream Pond .	Pickereel and Perch .	5	Walk		
7 Sand Bank Brook . . .	Trout	10	Canoe		
8 Schoodic Brook . . .	Trout	7	Walk		
9 Soldier Pond . . .	Trout and Pickereel .	7	Walk		
10 Wassataquoik Stream*	Trout and Salmon . . .	14	Canoe		
*See Stacyville.					
STACYVILLE (102 miles from Bangor)					
(Elevation at Station, 526 feet)					
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR					
2 Katahdin Lake Camps .	Oliver Cobb	22	Team		
7 Lunksoos Camp . . .	H. P. Rodgereson . . .	7	Team	2.50	20
13 Wassataquoik and Hathorn					
Pond Camps	W. F. Tracy	16	Saddle horse, buck- board or canoe	3.00	12
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Davidson Pond . . .	Trout and Pickereel .	2	Walk		
2 Katahdin Lake . . .	Trout	22	Team		
3 Kellogg Pond . . .	Trout	10	Team and canoe		
4 Lunksoos Pond* . . .	Trout	17	Team and canoe		
5 Messer Pond . . .	Trout and Pickereel .	11	Team and canoe		
6 Moose Pond . . .	Trout	13	Team and canoe		
7 Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Trout, Pickereel and				
	Salmon	7	Team		
8 Salmon Stream Lake .	Trout and Pickereel .	18	Team		
9 Sand Bank Brook . . .	Trout	7	Team		
10 Six Ponds . . .	Trout	20	Team		
11 Spring Brook Pond .	Trout	10	Team and canoe		
12 Wassataquoik Stream*	Trout and Salmon . . .	7	Team		
13 Wassataquoik Lake . .	Trout		Saddle horse		
*See Grindstone.					



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
SHERMAN (106 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 487 feet)						
Hotels and Camps						
Benedicta House	Walter Perry	7	Stage			20
1 Bowlin Camps	C. E. McDonald	25	Team, saddle horse	3.50		25
Sherman House	H. G. Perrin	3½	Auto	2.50		20
Waters Reached			Auto and saddle-horse or team			
1 Bowlin Pond	Trout	25	Auto			
2 Macwahoc Lake	Perch and Trout	15	Auto			
3 Molunkus Stream	Perch and Trout	1½	Walk			
4 Salmon Pond and Stream	Trout and Salmon	8	Stage and auto			
5 Salmon Stream Lake	Trout and Pickerel	15	Auto			
PATTEN (113 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 558 feet)						
Hotels and Camps						
22 Point of Pine Camps	G. F. Root, Mgr.	12	Auto and boat	3.00-4.00		40
11 Camp Fairview	Formann H. Smith	12	Auto and boat	3.50-4.00		30
3 Camp Wapiti	Camp Wapiti Assoc.	12	Auto	4.50-5.00	30.00-35.00	40
Crommett House	L. J. Crommett	12	Auto	3.50		10
13-16 Bear Mountain and Pleasant Lake Camps	Harry Hall	10	Auto and trail	4.50		20

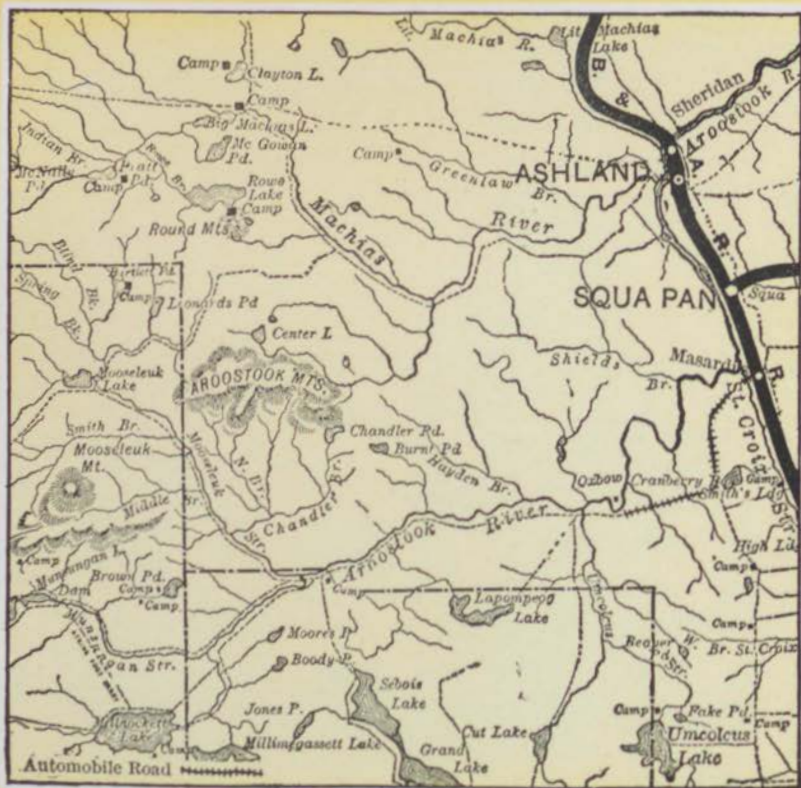
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
PATTEN — Continued					
Hotels and Camps					
Hamm House	PROPRIETOR Mrs. Bert Hamm	17 1/2	Auto	3.50	10
10 Jerry Pond Camps	Hubbard Hall	17	Auto and team	3.00	12
1 McDonald's Camps	C. E. McDonald	17	Auto, team and saddle-horses	4.00	25
18 Scraggly Lake Sporting Camps	R. L. Hanscom	25	Auto and team	3.50-4.00	15
11-22 Shinn Pond House	Z. L. Harvey	10	Auto	3.50-4.00	40
Myrick's Camps	Irving Myrick	30	Auto and team	4.50	20
Peavey Inn (Rooms only)	F. W. Peavey	1 1/2	Auto	1.00-2.00	20
Kilgore's Camps	Sam Kilgore	18	Auto	3.50-4.00	10
24 Umcolcus Lake Camps	W. H. Hall	25	Auto 22, walk 3	4.00	20
Waters Reached					
1 Bowlin Pond	KIND OF FISH Trout	17	Auto, team or saddle-horses		
2 Crystal Lake	Pickarel	4	Auto or team & tr'l		
3 Wapiti Pond	Trout and Salmon	11	Auto		
3-1 Fish Stream	Trout	0			
4 Fowler Ponds	Trout	35	Auto 11, team 19, walk 5		
[5 Grand Lake-Seboois	Trout	24	Auto and team		
6 Green Pond	Trout	15	Auto and trail		
7 Hay Brook	Trout	16	Auto, team or trail		
8 Hay Lake	Trout and Salmon	28	Auto and team		
9 Hale Pond	Trout	13	Auto and trail		
10 Jerry Pond	Trout	23	Auto, team, walk		
11 Lower Shinn Pond	Trout and Salmon	10	Auto		
12 Matagamoon Lake	Trout and Togue	30	Auto and team		
13 Mud Lake	Trout	14	Auto and team		
14 Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Trout and Salmon	28	Auto and team		
15 Peaked Mountain Pond	Trout	12	Auto, team, walk		
16 Pleasant Lake*	Trout	12	Auto & team or tr'l		
17 Sawtelle Brook	Trout	25	Auto and team		
18 Scraggly Lake	Trout and Togue	30	Auto and team		
19 Seboois Stream	Trout	7	Auto and team		



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS			DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
PATTEN — Continued							
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH					
20	Snowshoe Lake . . .	Pickereel . . .	22	Auto and team			
21	Trout Brook . . .	Trout . . .	32	Auto and team			
22	Upper Shinn Pond . . .	Trout and Salmon . . .	11	Auto			
23	White Horse Lake . . .	Pickereel . . .	20	Auto and team			
24	Umcoleus Lake . . .	Trout . . .	25	Auto and walk			
*See Smyrna Mills.							
ISLAND FALLS (117 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 458 feet)							
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR					
	Exchange Hotel . . .	Mrs. E. J. Davis . . .	1½	Hack	3.25		25
6	Bill Sewall's Camps . . .	Merrill Sewall . . .	8	Auto and boat	4.00	28.00	30
8	Birch Point Camps . . .	W. F. Edwards . . .	4	Team or auto	2.50		30
8	Camp Roosevelt . . .	F. J. McAuliffe . . .	6	Auto	3.00	20.00	30
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH					
1	Caribou Lake . . .	Pickereel and Perch . . .	6	Team and walk			
2	Cole Brook . . .	Trout . . .	6	Team and walk			
3	Dyer Brook . . .	Trout . . .	2	Walk			
4	East Branch River . . .	Trout . . .	12	Auto, canoe, walk			
5	Fish Stream . . .	Trout . . .	1½	Canoe			
6	Mattawamkeag Lake and River . . .	Pickereel, Trout, Bass and Perch . . .	1½	Team or auto			
7	Otter Lake . . .	Trout . . .	7	Team and canoe			
8	Pleasant Pond* . . .	Trout, Bass, Pickereel . . .	4	Team or auto			
9	Sly Brook . . .	Trout and Pickereel . . .	4	Team and walk			
10	Warren Falls . . .	Trout . . .	4	Canoe and walk			
*See Smyrna Mills.							
OAKFIELD AND SMYRNA MILLS (126 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 578 feet)			from Bangor)				
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR					
9	Rockabema Camps . . .	Arthur C. F. Coburn* . . .	12	Team or auto			10
11	Umcoleus Camp . . .	Wm. Hall . . .	18	Team and canoe	3.00		45
	McManus' Camp . . .	F. W. McManus . . .	16	Team or auto	4.00	21.00	30
	Kilgore's Camps . . .	Sam Kilgore . . .	9	Auto	2.50		15
	Soule's Camps . . .	Walter Soule . . .	12	Auto and boat	3.00		15
	Adams' Camps . . .	Louis Adams . . .	7	Auto	2.00		8
*R. F. D. No. 1, Smyrna Mills, Me.							
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH					
1	Dudley Brook . . .	Trout . . .	2	Team			
2	Green Lake . . .	Trout . . .	14	Team and canoe			
3	Hale Pond . . .	Trout . . .	8	Team and canoe			
4	Hastings Brook . . .	Trout . . .	8	Team			
5	Mattawamkeag River . . .	Trout . . .	0				
6	Mud Lake . . .	Trout . . .	16	Team and canoe			
7	Pleasant Lake . . .	Trout . . .	16	Team and canoe			
8	Pleasant Pond . . .	Togue, Bass, Trout and Salmon . . .	8	Team			
9	Rockabema Lake . . .	Trout and Salmon . . .	14	Team			
10	Spaulding Lake . . .	Pickereel . . .	2	Team or auto			
11	Umcoleus Lake . . .	Trout and Salmon . . .	18	Team and canoe			
12	Timoney Lake . . .	Trout and Salmon . . .	4	Auto			
HOWE BROOK (142 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 664 feet)							
Camps							
Swett Camps . . .			¾	Boat	4.00		4
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH					
Beaver Brook* . . .		Trout . . .					
Cut Pond* . . .		Trout . . .					
Howe Brook . . .		Trout . . .	1¼	Walk			
St. Croix Lake . . .		Trout and Perch . . .	0				
St. Croix River* . . .		Trout . . .					
Tracy Brook . . .		Trout . . .					
*Smith Brook and Smith Brook Deadwater are best reached from Weeksboro. Cut Pond best reached from Shoreys. St. Croix River and Beaver Brook are best reached from St. Croix.							
MASARDIS (159 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 581 feet)							
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR					
Arbo Camps . . .		Mrs. Hazel Arbo Thomas . . .	12	Auto	3.00	21.00	30
Chase's Camps . . .							
Libby's Hotel and Sporting Camps* . . .		Will T. Libby . . .	10	Auto	2.50		40
7 Soule's Camps . . .		Billy Soule . . .	10	Auto	2.00 up		10

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

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
MASARDIS — Continued						
14 Currier's Camps Almon Currier		10	Auto	4.00	21.00	
*Millinocket and handier camps				3.50		
*Munsungan and adjoining camps						
*Forty camps located on head waters of Aroostook and Allagash rivers. Reached from Ox Bow by stage from Masardis.						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Aroostook River	Trout	32	1/4 Walk			
2 Beaver Pond	Trout	45	Team and canoe			
3 Brown Brook Pond	Trout	25	Team and canoe			
4 Chandler Brook	Trout	52	Team and canoe			
5 Clear Lake	Trout and Togue	38	Team and canoe			
6 Long Lake	Trout	33	Team and canoe			
7 Millinegassett Lake	Trout	35	Team and canoe			
8 Millinocket Lakes	Trout and Salmon	22	Team and canoe			
9 Mooseleuk Stream	Trout	30	Team and canoe			
10 Moose Pond	Trout	40	Team and canoe			
11 Munsungan Lakes	Trout and Togue	41	Team and canoe			
12 Reed Pond	Trout	7	1/2 Canoe			
13 St. Croix River	Trout		Walk or team			
14 Umeolcus Stream	Trout					
WASHBURN (189 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
Beaver Brook	Trout	8	Team			



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
ASHLAND (169 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 576 feet)						
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR				
1 McGowan's	J. F. McGowan	20	Team	3.00	21.00	50
2 McGowan's	J. F. McGowan	28	Team or canoe			
3 McGowan's	J. F. McGowan	25	Team or canoe			
4 McGowan's	J. F. McGowan	23	Team or canoe			
5 McGowan's	J. F. McGowan	23	Team or canoe			
6 McGowan's	J. F. McGowan	25	Team or canoe			
7 McGowan's	J. F. McGowan		Canoe and team			
2 Forks of Machias	L. B. Hardwick	16	Team and canoe	4.00	25.00	35
2 Stolle Hunting Camps	J. W. Stolle	4	Auto	3.50		25
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Clayton Lake	Trout	25	Team or canoe			
2 Machias Lake & Stream	Trout	20	Team or canoe			
3 McNally Pond	Trout	28	Team or canoe			
4 Pratt Pond	Trout	25	Team or canoe			
5 Round Mountain Pond	Trout	23	Team or canoe			
6 Rowe Lake	Trout	23	Team or canoe			
7 Musquocook Lakes	Trout		Canoe and team			
8 Spectacle Lake	Trout	26	Team or canoe			
9 Mule Pond	Trout	26	Team or canoe			
PORTAGE (181 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 643 feet)						
Camps		PROPRIETOR				
1 Zella Isle Camps	McNally Bros.	20	Boat	5.00		20
1 Red River Camps	McNally Bros.	31	Team	5.00		20
2 Crystal Spring Cottages	Perley Daggett	1½	Motor boat, canoe or auto	3.00		14
3 Carr Pond Camps	McNally Bros.	16	Boat and Walk	5.00		
4 Chase Lake Camps	McNally Bros.	28	Boat	5.00		
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Fish Lake	Trout, Togue and Salmon	20	Motor boat, canoe			
2 Portage Lake	Trout and Salmon	¾	Walk			
3 Carr Pond		16	Boat and Walk			
4 Chase Lake		28	Boat			
WINTERVILLE (198 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 622 feet)						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
Red River	Trout	1	Motor boat or canoe*			
Red River Lakes†*	Trout	16	Canoe or walk*			
St. Froid Lake	Trout, Salmon and Togue	0				
*Arrangements for transportation can be made by writing Tom Marklee, Quimby P. O. †A chain of 14 small lakes. No camps. Sportsmen must tent out.						
EAGLE LAKE (204 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 609 feet)						
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR				
1 Lake View House	Mrs. Lezine Pinette	0		2.00		15
1 Eagle Lake Camps	Mrs. Saul Michaud	6	Motor Boat	3.00-4.50		44
2 Inlet Camps	C. H. Fraser	18	Boat	3.50 up		40
1 Lake View Camps	C. E. Wiles	¾	Auto	2.50-3.50		20
2 Square Lake Camps	J. P. Yerxa	18	Boat	3.50 up		30
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Eagle Lake*	Trout, Salmon, Togue	¼	Walk			
2 Square Lake†	Trout, Salmon, Togue	12	Motor Boat			
*See Wallagrass. †See Stockholm.						
WALLAGRASS (209 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
Blake Lake	Trout	2	Team			
Eagle Lake*	Trout, Salmon, Togue	0				
Wallagrass Lakes	Trout and Salmon	10	Team			
*See Eagle Lake.						
SOLDIER POND (213 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
Round Pond	Trout and Salmon	3	Team and canoe			
Sly Brook	Trout and Salmon	2	Team			
Soldier Pond	Trout and Salmon	0				
Third Lake	Trout and Salmon	¾	Team and canoe			
FORT KENT (221 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 540 feet)						
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR				
Acadia Hotel	Richard Ludwig	1	Hack	3.50 up		40
6 Moro Shed	Chas. Henderson	58	Auto and canoe	3.50 up		10

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS			DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
ST. FRANCIS (239 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 639 feet)							
Hotels and Camps							
PROPRIETOR							
Allagash Inn	Mrs. Wm. Leslie		16	Team or auto	3.00		11
4 Morris' Camps	Mrs. J. C. Morris		5	Team or auto	3.00		30
Harvey's Hotel	Fred Harvey		0		2.00		10
Byram's House	Mrs. J. E. Byram		0		2.00		12
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
1 Allagash River	Trout		12	Team or auto			
2 Big Rapids (St. John)	Trout		20	Team or auto			
3 Five Finger Brook*	Trout		38	Canoe			
4 Glazier Lake†	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish		5	Team, canoe, auto			
5 Little Black River	Trout		16	Team or auto			
6 St. Francis River	Trout		1/2	Canoe			
7 Umsaskis Lake†	Trout and Togue		70	Canoe			
*Reached by Allagash River. †See Fort Kent							
LUDLOW (133 miles from Bangor)							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
Barker Lake	Trout, Salmon		1	Car; walk 1/2 mile			
Cochrane Lake	Pickeral and Salmon		0				
County Road Lake	Pickeral		1 1/2	Team or car			
NEW LIMERICK (137 miles from Bangor)							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
1 Drew's Lake†	Trout and Salmon		3	Team or auto			
2 Green Lake	Pickeral and Salmon		1	Walk			
3 Nickerson Lake†	Pickeral and Perch		2	Team or auto			
†See Houlton.							
HOULTON (143 miles from Bangor)							
Hotels							
PROPRIETOR							
Clark's Hotel	Mrs. R. D. Adams		1/2		2.00 up		35
Exchange Hotel*	Walter White		1/2		1.00-2.00		56
The Northland	Aroostook Hotels, Inc.				2.50-6.00		
Union Square*	Miss Kathleen Dempsey		1/2		1.00 up		25
*No meals served.							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
Drew's Lake*	Trout and Salmon		8	Team or auto			
Meduxnekeag Lake†	Trout and Salmon		6	Team or auto			
Nickerson Lake*	Pickeral and Perch		5	Team or auto			
*See New Limerick. †See Monticello.							
LITTLETON (146 miles from Bangor)							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
Cury Lake	Trout		2 1/2	Auto			
Big Brook	Trout		2 1/2	Auto			
Leary Brook	Trout		5	Auto and walk			
Logan Lake	Trout		4	Auto and walk			
Ross Lake	Trout		2 1/2	Auto			
MONTICELLO (155 miles from Bangor)							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
Conroy Lake	Trout and Perch		1 1/2	Team			
Meduxnekeag Lake*	Trout and Salmon		1/2	Walk			
No. 9 Lake†	Trout		9	Team			
White Brook	Trout		3	Team			
*See Houlton. †See Bridgewater and Robinson.							
BRIDGEWATER (166 miles from Bangor)							
Boarding House					2.00	10.00	5
Mrs. Margaret Yerxa					2.00	On Appl'n	8
Boarding House					2.00	10.00	4
Mrs. C. L. Sharp							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
No. 9 Lake*	Trout		9	Team			
Whitney Brook	Trout		1/2	Walk			
*See Monticello and Robinson.							
ROBINSON (170 miles from Bangor)							
Waters Reached							
KIND OF FISH							
Burnt Land Stream	Trout		9	Team			
Mill Pond	Trout and Salmon		1/4	Walk			
No. 9 Lake*	Trout		10	Team			
Prestile Stream	Trout		1/4	Walk			
Three Brooks	Trout		1	Walk			
Young Brook	Trout		3	Team			
*See Monticello and Bridgewater.							

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
MARS HILL (173 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Travelers Inn	J. A. McGill	0		3.50-4.00	9.00	50
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Presque Isle Deadwater	Trout	19	Team			
Presque Isle Stream	Trout	0				
Young Lake	Trout	4	Team			
WESTFIELD (178 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Clark Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
Prestile Stream	Trout	0				
Young Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
PHAIR (183 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Prestile Stream	Trout	1½	Team			
Spragueville Lake	Trout and Perch	1½	Team			
FORT FAIRFIELD (196 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
The Plymouth	Mrs. Jennie Boyer	½	Auto	1.25-1.75	European plan	100
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Aroostook Falls	Trout and Salmon	6	} All auto			
Brown's Pond	Trout	6				
Gannett Pond	Trout	4				
Gillespie Lake	Trout	14				
Tomlinson Pond	Trout	7				
The Tobique River waters are also reached from Fort Fairfield.						

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

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

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

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

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

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

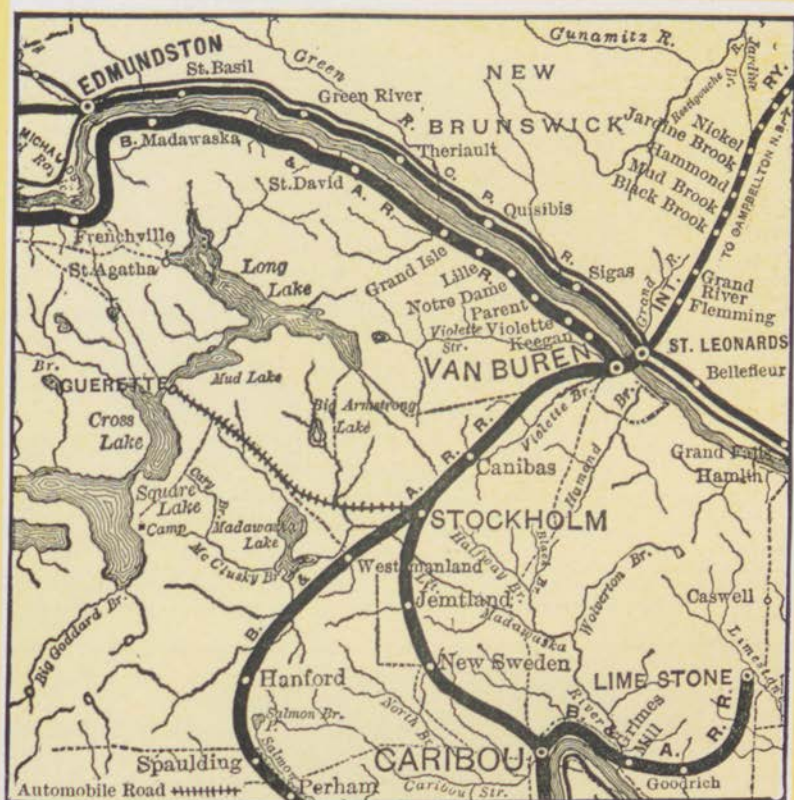
G. L. Raymond, Proprietor, Two Brooks Camps, 17 miles from Plaster Rock. \$10.00 per day, including guide.

Barker Bros., Stewart Lake Camps, 15 miles from Riley Brook. \$14.00 per day, including guide.

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

Teams provided for all tote-road trips.

PRESQUE ISLE (189 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Northeastland	Oscar Taggett			2.50-6.00		54
CARIBOU (203 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Vaughan House	O. E. Blackden	½	Hack	4.50 up	20.00	74
GRIMES MILL (207 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Aroostook River	Trout and Salmon	½	Walk			
Gerrard Lake	Trout	7	Auto			
Madawaska River	Trout and Salmon	0				
Peers Lake	Trout	5½	Auto			
NEW SWEDEN (212 miles from Bangor)						
(Elevation at Station, 703 feet)						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Baisley Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
Madawaska Stream	Trout	3	Auto			
JEMTLAND (217 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Madawaska Stream	Trout	¾	Walk			



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
STOCKHOLM (220 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 593 feet)					
Camps PROPRIETOR					
10 Inlet Camps . . .	Gordon Fraser	15	Auto and boat	3.50 and up	50
10 Square Lake Camps . . .	J. P. Yerxa . . .	16	Auto and boat	4.00 and up	60
7 Wessel's Camps . . .	Miss Dorothy Wessel	3	Auto	\$10-18 per week for cabin equipped with cooking utensils, or board \$15 per week.	
7 Lawson's Camps . . .	Andrew Lawson . . .	2½	Auto		
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH					
1 Big Armstrong . . .	Trout . . .	3	Walk and canoe		
2 Cary Brook . . .	Trout . . .	5	Canoe and auto		
3 Cross Lake . . .	Salmon and Trout	10	Canoe and auto		
4 Johnson Brook . . .	Trout . . .	5	Canoe and auto		
5 Little Armstrong . . .	Trout . . .	2	Walk or canoe		
6 McClusky Brook . . .	Trout . . .	5	Canoe and auto		
7 Madawaska Lake . . .	Trout and Salmon	3	Auto		
8 Madawaska River . . .	Trout . . .	½	Auto		
9 Mud Lake . . .	Trout . . .	6	Auto and canoe		
10 Square Lake* . . .	Trout, Salmon, Togue	10	Auto and canoe		
*See Eagle Lake.					

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS	DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
VAN BUREN (236 miles from Bangor) (Elevation at Station, 504 feet)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
The New Hammond . . . Emile LeBrun . . .	1 1/2		4.00 up		26
Cyr. Hotel, St. Leonards, N. B. C. J. Gaudet	1 1/2	Taxi	3.50 up	18.00 up	50
PARENT (244 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Parent V. Cyr	1 1/4	Auto		8.00-12.00	6
NOTRE DAME (246 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Ouellett's P. Ouellett	0			8.00-12.00	5
LILLE (249 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Lille House B. A. Thibodeau	1/4	Team		8.00-12.00	10
FRENCHVILLE (269 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel PROPRIETOR					
Frenchville Hotel John Ploud	1 1/4	Team or auto	3.00	15.00	25
*Dodge Inn P. B. Martin	1 1/4	Team or auto	1.50-2.00	12.00	
*Sinclair, Me., P. O.					
Waters Reached					
Long Lake		KIND OF FISH			
	5	Trout, Salmon, Togue	Stage		

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

It will be noticed that rates per day or week are not filled in, in several cases, but on account of existing conditions, the hotel and camp proprietors did not feel justified in giving rates for season 1935 so far in advance. Rates, however, will be given upon application, and such rates as are already given are subject to change.

A WORD TO CAMP-OWNERS

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

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLEASE!

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

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

AROOSTOOK County is 120 miles long and has a maximum width of 105 miles, comprising 6,800 square miles. That of the State of Massachusetts is 7,200. Its northern boundary is farther south than the countries of Belgium, Netherlands, and part of Germany. It contains 4,352,000 acres of land, considerably more than the combined areas of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Only a small portion of the county has been improved as yet, and its possibilities are almost limitless; not only in agriculture and lumbering, but in other important industries. The fall of snow is heavy, so that in the spring the ground is free of frost and ready for tilling. It has a genial summer climate and cold winters with bracing air. The soil is particularly fertile, being for the most part a thick vegetable loam with a great abundance of lime. The Aroostook farmer, moreover, maintains this richness and freely uses fertilizers. Its highest elevation is Mars Hill, 1,800 feet above sea level. The country is remarkably free from rocks, and many farms have difficulty in getting sufficient building stone to construct the foundation of a house. Excellent water abounds throughout its limits. Much of the county is still virgin forest, the prevailing growth being rock maple, yellow birch, soft maple, cedar, spruce, fir, hackmatack, beech and ash. — "Maine of the Sea and Pines," by Nathan Haskell Dole.



Bruin's Meal Time

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



Frank Lee Donaghm, Jackson Heights, New York; Bill Carney and Guide John J. Lobbe Bringing Home the Bag
(Photo by Seymour Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, New York)



Successful Hunters at Ebeeme Pond, Brownville, Maine
(Photo by E. L. Strout)

HUNTING IN THE AROOSTOOK COUNTRY



The Best Big Game and Bird Shooting

THE vast territory in Maine and across the Canadian border to New Brunswick, the region easily accessible by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, offers hunting opportunities which are unsurpassed on this Continent. A glance at the map will show that there is an unbroken stretch of wilderness from the heart of Maine to the shores of the Bay Chaleur hundreds of miles away.

For deer and bear hunting there is no region that surpasses the Maine Woods and now the easy and comfortable facilities for getting into the Canadian wilderness by way of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad affords the hunter an opportunity to get his deer or bear in Maine and then if he wishes to secure a moose or caribou to continue on over the Canadian border into New Brunswick. Maine's big game section, despite the increasing number of hunters, sends out each season some of the handsomest prizes brought out of the woods.

Famous game sections, long time favorites, such as the Moosehead Country, Katahdin Iron Works, Patten, Ashland, the vast domain dominated by Mt. Katahdin, and the lakes reached by the way of Norcross, still attract many sportsmen and new regions



Bringing In a Handsome Maine Buck
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)

like the Fish River chain of lakes and other up-north localities further contribute to the increasing popularity of this section.

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

Maine moose always noted for their size and spread of antlers are now protected by law, but Maine continues its supremacy for fine deer hunting. Maine deer have always been desired by hunters because of their size; indeed, among the finest trophies are Maine deer heads. There is great sport for the bear hunter in the Aroostook country. Maine bears often exceed five hundred pounds in weight and notwithstanding their apparent clumsiness, they are crafty and quick to elude pursuers, so that to bring one down, indicates skill as a hunter. Foxes, red, gray and black, are frequently shot, and bobcat and lynx are not uncommon. Along the shores of streams mink, otter and fisher are often found. Canoeing parties on summer cruises frequently come upon moose and deer in streams and coves and will testify to their abundance.

BIRD SHOOTING IN AROOSTOOK

The Aroostook country's fame as a big game section has naturally focused attention on moose and deer but it should be remembered that in the Aroostook country, too, is bird shooting under ideal conditions. Partridge and woodcock are abundant and there are also snipe, black ducks, mallards, sheldrakes and wild geese.

Most bird hunters who come to the Maine Woods are intent on the partridge. The "big woods" partridge is quite another bird from the sly, suspicious, quick-flying partridge which are hunted in the neighborhood of towns or settlements. The partridge of the forest is comparatively tame, but this does not mean he does not provide sport for the hunter who uses his rifle instead of a shot gun. Partridge shooting with a rifle is real sport and for the hunter, man or woman, who wishes to give a demonstration of rifle skill, there is no more convincing exhibition than hunting partridge with a 22-calibre rifle. To "crown" a partridge is regarded as a real accomplishment.

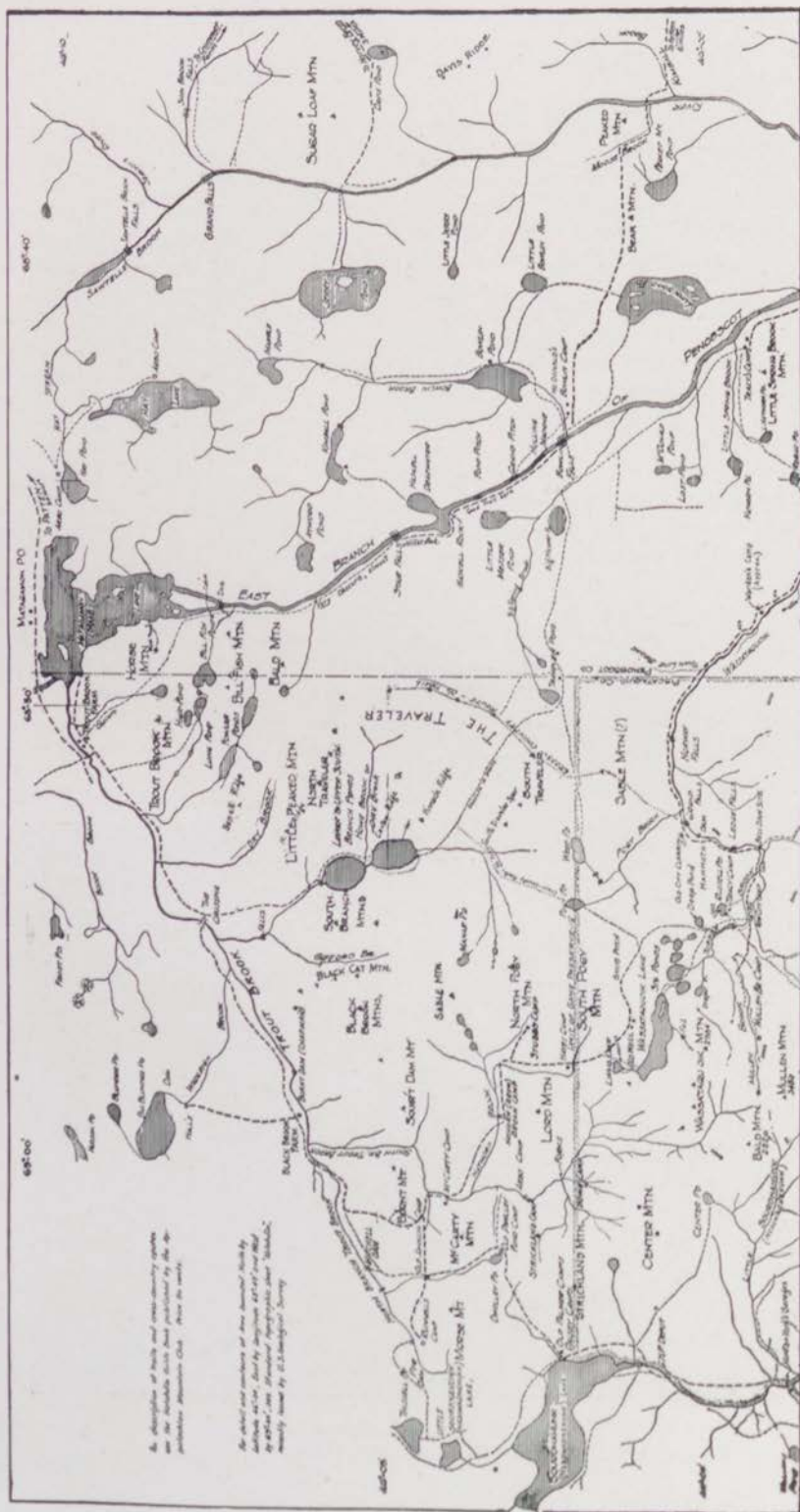
Partridge shooting over a bird dog generally speaking, is very good early in November. Then the partridge is frequently found in open country, feeding on alders and clover. There is good partridge hunting with a tree dog throughout the bird-hunting season but by the real sportsman this is not considered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

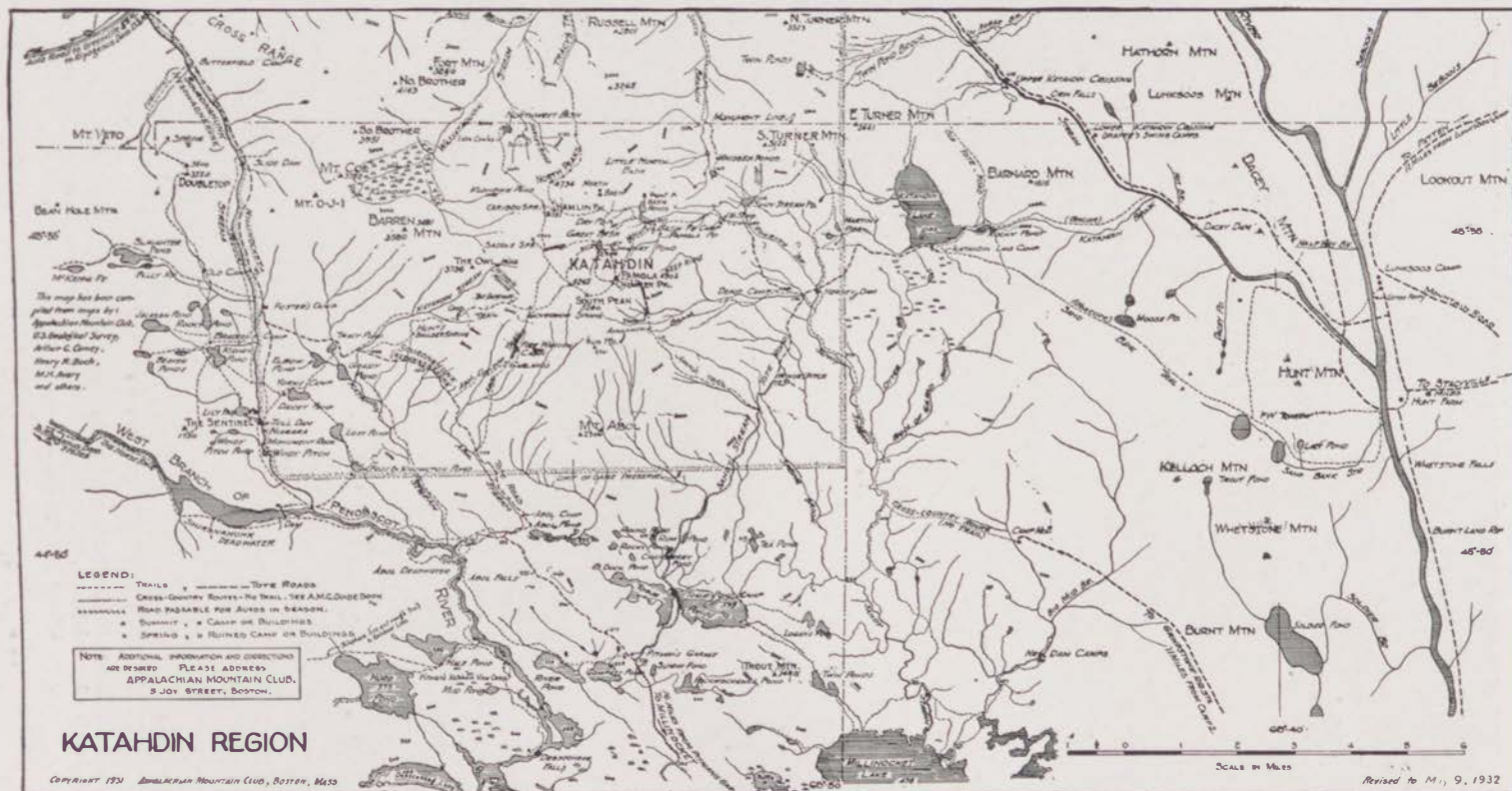
Every alder run and every gray birch patch has its little woodcock, during the flight season. The job is to find them as they are so perfectly marked that one might walk by, within three feet of them a dozen times, and then not see them. After the flush, up like a rocket they go, straight into the air, until they are over the tree tops, then a slight pause, and off like an arrow on the horizontal flight.



Big Fish From Nahmakanta Lake

(Photo by Mrs. Robert McDougall, Norcross, Maine)





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



Game Warden Romco Desjardins (on left) Checking 11 Point 175-lb. Buck Shot by Seymour S. Zolotorofe of Brooklyn, N. Y., On the Thoroughfare Between Eagle and Square Lakes
(Photo by Seymour Zolotorofe, Brooklyn, N. Y.)



Poling Up a Maine Woods Stream
(Photo by Wilbur S. Cochrane, Bangor, Maine)

PATTEN — FAMOUS VACATION CENTRE



Here's a Locality of Many Attractions

THERE are many long-time favorite game centers in the Aroostook country — localities which attract both the hunter and the fisherman. Prominent among these is Patten and the country 'round about. Patten has long been a favorite region even in the days before the railroad when transportation was afforded by a six-horse stage for the 100-mile journey from Bangor to Patten.

Patten is primarily a lumber town. In the early days the pine was taken and afterwards the timber spruce and today the pulp wood is the principal lumber industry. Patten played an important part during all those years from the pine days to the present time. It is the northernmost town in the county of Penobscot, and has an elevation of approximately 1,500 feet. To the north and west the same vast forests reach, unbroken, for more than one hundred miles to the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec — the Canadian border.

Moose and deer together with smaller furred and feathered animals and birds are still abundant, to the pleasure and profit of all, and are now protected through certain seasons from the hide



At Camp Wapiti, One of the Popular Resorts
in the Patten Country

and head hunters, and no small part of the present prosperity of the town is derived from fishermen and hunters who come from almost every state in the Union. Patten has long been foremost in the amount of game shipped.

There are numerous sporting camps in the Patten section to care for an ever-growing patronage of fishermen and hunters who enter the Big Woods from the town and spread out around the lakes, ponds and streams in the vicinity. Among these may be mentioned Charlie McDonald's camps on the East Branch of the Penobscot, Irving Myrick's Mattagamom camps on Grand Lake, John Mitchell's camps at Scraggley, and nearer home, on the Shinn Ponds, the Root camps, the camps of Z. L. Harvey and E. W. Fowler, while just across the ridges on either side are found the

camps of the Wapiti Association and Harry Hall. Fishermen, hunters, and all those seeking rest from business cares will find bounteous fare and genial hosts and take on a new lease of life in these surroundings.

Patten is justly renowned for the numerous lakes, streams, mountains and fertile valleys which make up the country round about. It is presided over by Katahdin on the west, and Mount Chase to the north at its very door.

The two Shinn ponds, because of their renown, deserve special mention. These ponds are reached over a good gravel road and are ten miles from the town. They are three miles from the last clearing and entirely within the Big Woods. Each pond is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide and they are connected by a thoroughfare about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long.

The green woods reach to the water's edge for they have not been marred by flowage. The waters are deep and clear as crystal. Trout and landlocked salmon are abundant.



Mrs. G. K. Root, of Point of Pine Camps,
a Favorite Resort in the Patten Country
Famous for Fishing



Starting On a Three-Days' Trip on the
Aroostook River
(Photo by F. W. Keniston)



A Party of Successful Bangor Fishermen at Yoke Pond



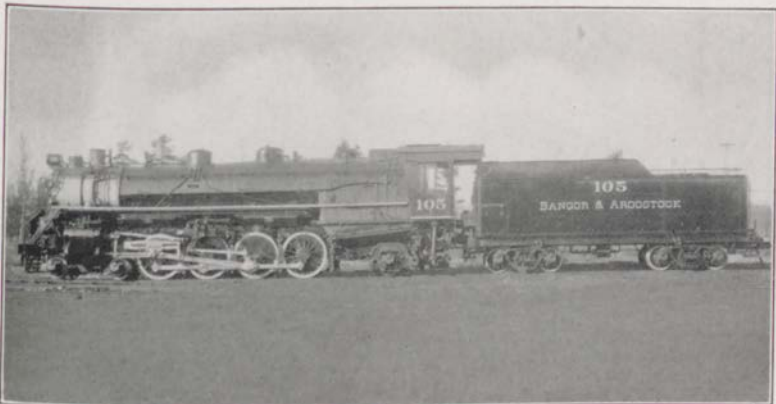
Northeast From the North Peak of Moxie Bald Mountain on the Appalachian Trail. To the Left Are Big and Little Squaw Mountains; in the Center Background Are Elephant and Baker Mountains; to the Right Are the Lower Slopes of Whitecap. Shirley Bog is the Large Clearing
(Photo by Samuel Merrill)

(Courtesy The Appalachian Trail Conference)

SUNRISE AT MOOSEHEAD

"THE scene from camp that night was beautiful. The wooded western slope of Kineo stood out in wonderful strength and color. The mottled sky reflected the sunlight upon the distant foliage with exquisite softness. The lake was smooth like a mirror, and the islands seemed like enchanted land. The fish leaped from the water as if to express their delight. The ripples glistened in the lessening light, and the shifting clouds every moment changed shape and color. The distant mountains took the departing rays with a kind of grand repose. The semi-human cry of the loons broke the universal stillness and solitude of the hour. It seemed a time when Nature and God could most fitly hold communion together. The scene was changed with the dawn of another day. Long before sunrise I looked out upon the lake and sky. The coming on of day was an event by itself. Dark and stern, the distant hills were outlined against the reddening sky. The rising mist just touched the tranquil lake, and the chill of morning was visible in your breath. Not a leaf stirred; not a sound came from the forest. Nature was in silent prayer to her Maker. The delightfulness of the scene grew every moment. Dark recesses were visible on the wooded hill sides, and the foliage showed light and shade. The forest seemed to be waking up. The fish again leaped from the surface of the lake.

"Shoots of light started out from the mountain's edge. The changes were quicker and brighter. The magician's hand was visibly shifting the scene. The mountains glowed with golden light. The ruddy beams shot across to the western hills, and peak answered greeting to peak. The great orb of day lifted up his disk above the mountain's edge, and poured his glory into the darkness across the lake and into the forest, until the water itself became the mirror of the day, and the darkness fled in silent retreat through the forest. One could not help thinking of those words which expressed this glory under other scenes in the beginning of the world: 'And the evening and the morning were the first day.' — Farrar's Guidebook to Moosehead Lake.



This is One of the Mammoth Locomotives on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad



A Typical Aroostook County Potato Field at Harvest Time



Potato Blossom Time in Aroostook When the Famous County Has the Appearance of a Vast Garden

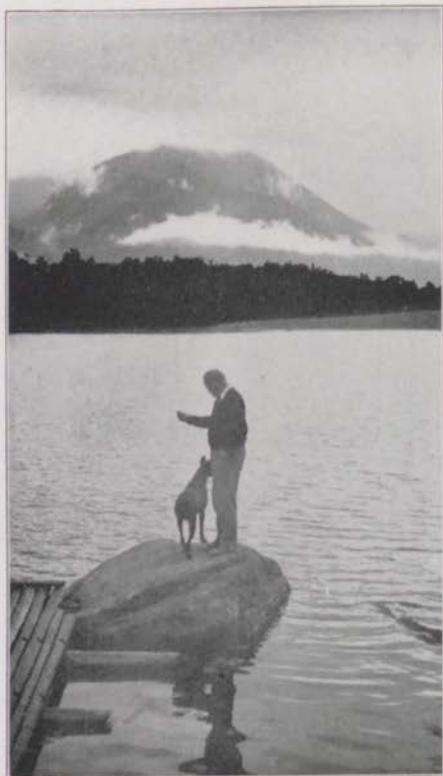
AROOSTOOK—PREMIER POTATO LAND



New Records for Acreage Yield

THAT Aroostook County maintains its phenomenal record for potato growing is evidenced from the report of the United States Department of Agriculture which is the authority for the statement that the potato yield of 335 bushels per acre for 1934 sets a new high record for the county for a State average yield of this product. Although the potato acreage in Aroostook is somewhat smaller than a year ago the acre yield in bushels is considerably greater. The yield per acre in 1933 was 280 bushels against 335 bushels per acre for 1934. Extraordinary development of the potato industry in Aroostook County is indicated by the increase in potato acreage from 75,000 acres in 1910 to 171,000 acres in 1934.

The potato crop has made Aroostook County one of the leading agricultural counties in America. It is interesting and important to note that the production of Aroostook potatoes is increasing both in quantity and quality. There are certain definite economic



Katahdin From York's Twin Pine Camps
(Photo by Hugh Clark, Pittsburg, Pa.)

and physical advantages which are responsible for Aroostook's increasing importance in supplying consumers with exceptionally fine quality potatoes. The more important physical factors are: an easily worked soil of ideal texture; a cool, favorable growing season for potatoes; adequate rainfall throughout the growing season; a gently rolling topography which affords good drainage and machine methods of production, and the region is well adapted to the cultivation of large rectangular fields. These physical factors are about ideal for efficient and successful potato production.

Aroostook County has well demonstrated her ability to keep pace with the changing economic conditions of the country. In fact, farmers of this county are abreast of the times and are leaders in

efficient and economical production. The latest labor saving machinery is used to the best advantage on these large fields which are slightly rolling in topography. The use of efficient machinery has been largely responsible for the increase in the acreage handled per farm. Large size farm businesses operated by improved equipment have been important factors in reducing the cost of producing potatoes in Aroostook County.

The development of this great potato region has been made possible by the building of railroads, especially the Bangor & Aroostook, with its many extension lines, and the construction of a network of good rural highways. Efficient transportation facilities are essential in the marketing of this important food crop. In fact, fine potatoes, such as are grown in Aroostook, are practically worthless unless they have a market.

The good highways enable the farmers to haul large loads quickly and cheaply to the nearest railroad siding. The many sidings on the numerous extension lines of the railroads greatly lowers the cost of hauling and facilitates the rapid movement of

potatoes to market. A further saving in transportation is made by shipping in carload lots of approximately 600 bushels each. Cars loaded at the various sidings are assembled at junction points on the main line and go to our eastern markets daily.

Aroostook County farmers have certain other marketing advantages coherent with their large scale production methods. The more important of which are economical storage both on the farm and at railroad sidings, facilities for careful and thorough grading, ability to secure shipping point inspection, and the concentration of the industry induces many competitive buyers.

The potato is not the only crop grown in Aroostook County. Large acreages of oats, spring wheat, and hay crops go to make up a well-balanced farming system. These crops not only fit in well with the growing of potatoes, but provide for a desirable rotation of crops and furnish valuable livestock feeds.

While potato growing is the premier function in Aroostook this section holds out remarkable industrial facilities in its wealth of timberlands. The Great Northern Paper Company's newsprint mills at Millinocket and East Millinocket have long been in the forefront of this industry and farther up on the Maine border at Madawaska on the St. John river, there is the paper mill of the Fraser Companies, Ltd. There are sawmills and lumber producing plants at Van Buren, Eagle Lake, Ashland and other towns.

Aroostook is synonymous with vacationland and has contributed in large measure to the fame of Maine as "The Nation's Playground." Moosehead Lake is admittedly one of the great fresh water resorts of the country and recent years have seen steadily growing popularity of the Mount Katahdin section. Mount Katahdin has been brought into the limelight in the past year or two by the activities of the Appalachian Mountain Club in developing trails and in the establishment of the Baxter State Park, established through the generosity of Former Governor Percival P. Baxter of Portland. Among mountain climbers Katahdin is considered the premier peak.



In the Main Woods After a Heavy Snow
(Photo by Walter L. Arnold)



W. R. Fritzinger of The News, New York City Counting the Points on a Maine Buck He Stopped While Traveling in High
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



Two Pennsylvania Hunters and a 300-Pound Bear They Stalked and Shot on the First Snow in Northern Maine
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



One of the Favorite Fishing Spots at Big Houston Pond
(Photo by Walter L. Arnold, Katahdin Iron Works)



Don Coulter of Milford, Conn., Removing the Fly From a 3-Pound Speckled Beauty
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



Lake Onawa and Boarstone Mountain
(Photo by R. Webb Noyes, Ann Arbor, Michigan)

NOTES ON LAKE ONAWA

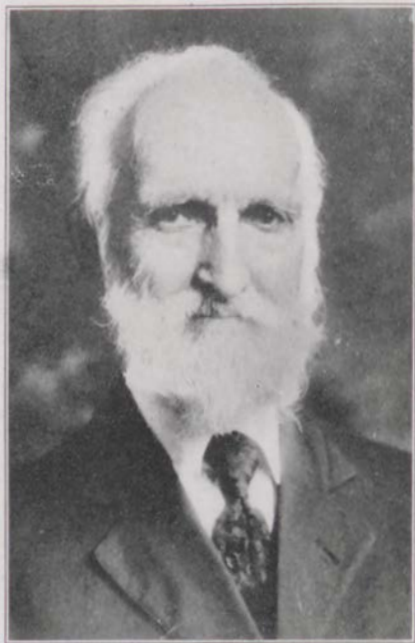


The Beautiful Basin Dominated by Boarstone

By R. WEBB NOYES, Ann Arbor, Mich.

LAKE ONAWA, Oberneetsombeck, as Hubbard calls it, or plain Ship Pond, as it used to appear on school maps, is undoubtedly one of the premier beauty spots of the East. It is not on the direct lines of the B. & A., yet it is so near certain stations of this company, Greenville Junction, for example, that there is small excuse for not making an effort to reach it provided the urge is felt.

A few years ago the cover of *In the Maine Woods* bore an interesting view from Mt. Boarstone, that startling picturesque diminutive Matterhorn on the west shore of Lake Onawa. In the 1934 edition of this same annual Myron Avery, in an extremely valuable article on the Appalachian Mountain Club's Maine to Georgia trail, refers significantly (it seems to me) to that part of the trail which threads the Onawa mountains and the "fertile intervale," the Bodfish farm, which is so intimately a part of them. Now



Dr. George Boardman Noyes
(Photo by R. Webb Noyes,
Ann Arbor, Michigan)

that the trail is an accomplished fact, it is quite likely that Onawa will become even more known and, where known, better appreciated.

It must be at least a full generation ago that Onawa cast its spell over me, — that I first saw the place, that is, for it is difficult to believe that anyone can be confronted with what Onawa is, and has, without being at once permanently charmed and emotionally stunned. And so it must be at least forty years ago that a country doctor, my grandfather, "discovered" the place for my family, handing down to us a not very rich heritage in monies, but indeed a princely one in the glories of Nature. This was Dr. George Boardman Noyes, of Atkinson, Maine. After about two decades at

Grand Manan, N. B., he practiced in Charleston (Maine), spending his last days, — many of them, — in Stonington (Maine).

Beautifully situated as Stonington is, in its maritime setting, the old doctor never got over the habit of journeying occasionally to Onawa. Usually he would fare forth alone to Bangor, to be joined there by a comrade of his who was in the Signal corps under Custer. The comrades fished and philosophized, smoked and cooked, tramped and camped. All matters of rustication and excursion were duly and truly set down by my grandfather in our camp registers, and it is from these chroniclings, with their original flavor, that I had hoped to select some tid-bits to embellish a tale. In May of this year, however, tragedy struck a fiery hand against "Pinawa," as the doctor called our camp, dealing it complete destruction. With this loss went the registers and, as we of course supposed, all trace of the old doctor's records.

Now it happens that I spent a few days this summer at the home of the doctor's son of the same name at Stonington. In this house the doctor spent his last days. And in this house, one of these summer mornings, my uncle discovered a small notebook which had been his father's. It is the only known original diary from "Pinawa," and consists of the goings and comings, the down-sittings and uprisings, of Noyes and Thayer during the Springs of

1914 and 1915. It is now among the most precious of my possessions.

June 9, 1914. "Arrived there at the cottage 10 p.m. Found everything satisfactory . . . Took canoe and went out for worms for bait and caught two trout." Wonder if the almanac shows a full moon!

June 10. "A.M. quiet on lake. Wind, S.E., overcast. Went to Duck Cove for minnows and four trout and . . . shiners enough for three meals. P.M. Clear, wind to southwest. Temp. 80°. Went [to] station for supplies." Duck Cove is a charming spot, where pond lilies were once abundant. My grandfather religiously "kept" the wind and the temperature.

June 11. "High N.W. wind. Lake so rough that we did not venture out to-day. Wrote letter to wife and mailed it. Temperature 81." Likely as not they *did* venture out for worms, although it doesn't say so. "Dug for worms" appears time and again.

June 12. "Made a visit to Drewes to see sick child to which I prescribed and left medicine." I have heard about this, I think. Upon some such occasion, at least, his services appear to have been most timely at the Drewes'. The Drewes are still there.

June 22. "Monday. Wind, moderate. Temp. 80. . . . Went to station for lumber—none came. Called on *Drew family*. Returned and tried fishing again and caught 3 trout and a sucker." Drews live in the "Bod-fish Intervale" mentioned by Avery. They will remember the old doctor. (Drew, I believe, is the correct spelling.)

June 8, 1915. "Arrived here 10:30 A.M. Pull[ed] out canoe and took it to the beach to tow Mr. Gillman's boat back. A shower with fierce wind, headed us off and obliged us to turn and run before it for safety to a place for shelter which we successfully did. Wind abated in a short [time] when we succeeded in getting the boat back and got a small supply of provisions and returned to Head Quarters. Got a lunch and went to try our hand at fishing. I caught a



V. E. Lynch, Guide, Admiring a Fine Trophy Brought Down by His Sportsman



This Good Catch Came From One of the
Fishing Waters Near Long Pond Camps
(Photo by R. E. York, Katahdin
Iron Works)

laker of good size which we had for supper." Gillman was constable for a while and memory does not fail to recall a reliable, — at least formidable, — equipment of badges and weapons. How much protection was needed I do not know, but I suppose it was necessary to be prepared. — A keen mind can imagine what would have been the sad tale if the run before the wind had *not* been successfully done. Grandfather was an excellent boatman. — It will be noted that no time was lost going fishing this first day of the season.

June 9. "Went in the morning to our fishing pool." Ah! Here's a great secret. I do not know where this fishing pool was, or is. But, "Thayer caught 3 and I caught two trout. Thayer caught also an eel, two pounds [of] which served us for two meals." Thayer, by the way, was the father of Arthur L. Thayer, formerly of Augusta, and now of Bangor, Maine.

June 12. Sat. "No fishing to-day. Stay in and occupy our time reading. Made my first corn rolls for dinner — came out boss: fried the trout and with potatoes and coffee were well satisfied. Played solitaire for a while. Made up some toddy and finished the day with a game of Highlow Jack." Later, in his 90th year, the doctor was still cooking for himself and playing solitaire. He knew the secret of keeping himself busy.

June 14. Mon. "... we went across to the island, dropped anchor and went for fishing — dead calm and the surface of lake unruffled." I believe there is no more beautiful sight in the world than Onawa with "the surface of lake unruffled."

June 17. Thurs. "1:30 p.m. Wind S.E. Moderate. Temperature 66 — a rainy day . . . The mosquitoes were so intolerable we made a smudge and smoked them out. Now peace and quietude reigns." This, indeed, is the most significant statement in the whole diary. So far as I know, never, within the memory of any kin, has the old doctor made such an admission. It has been said that he would sit near a basin or two of formaldehyde

and puff away on smoky cigars, surrounding himself with such a penetrating odor and such vast clouds of smoke that no mosquitoes dared approach. Theoretically, he considered the pests of no consequence. Now it can be, and is, told, and we do believe that this is the reason why a separate diary was kept and guarded so very carefully (and doubtless prayerfully) these many years. And so with this posthumous *lèse majesté*, I quote no more from the diary.

Lucius Lee Hubbard, eminent authority on the Maine woods, sent me an interesting letter about Onawa as recently as 1929. Writing from Houghton, Michigan, he comments on the spelling of the long Indian name of Onawa in his Map of Northern Maine.

"For a good reason," Mr. Hubbard says, "I did not alter the Indian name of Ship Pond, which appears as *Obernetsombeck*. In Chadwick's Journal — who surveyed the region — it seems to be spelled *Obernetsombeck*. It has mystified me much. The *ober*, I surmise, is not Indian . . . If we could do away with *cl*, we should nearly have *necsompsk* which would mean two large (detached?) rocks — probably not a double mountain as is Boarstone. I give you this only as a working hypothesis to be put to the test, not as a reasonable etymological deduction for the name . . . The Indian would bestow his name on arrival at the lake, because of some natural feature. In which direction would he naturally go? Chadwick went up stream. Here is a problem for you."

Onawa, in whatever guise you dress her, piscatorial or etymological, scenic or mythological, reminds one of Longfellow's Onaway, in his *Song of Hiawatha*:

"Onaway! my heart sings to thee,
Sings with joy when thou art near me,
As the sighing, singing branches . . ."

There "peace and quietude reigns."



Atop Boarstone Mountain, Lake Onawa
(Photo by Walter L. Arnold)



Good Times at Big Houston Pond
(Photo by David E. Gagel, West Haven, Conn.)

THE JOYS OF THE MAINE WOODS

AFTER all is said and done, and every one has exhausted his adjectives on the beauty of nature and good hunting, our thoughts always go back to the State of Maine as our first and only love. There is something about hiking along a rough tote-road flanked by mighty trees, whose boughs are the harp strings of the wind as she plays a haunting symphony through them (not bad stuff this), and to suddenly see ahead a break in the foliage and a vista of blue, and to come upon the shores of a lake fringed with pines and reflecting in its mirror, as hundreds of lakes do, the rugged beauty of Old Katahdin.

A home is found in an abandoned logging camp, where the tables are made of split logs and the stool legs from saplings. The floor boards and bunks are young trees flattened on one side and each night a fresh mattress of balsam boughs brings the sort of sleep that back home we can only dream about.

Katahdin at sunrise, Katahdin at sunset, Katahdin under a silver moon, and Katahdin with its bald head wearing a snowy cap of gleaming white. The lakes and ponds teem with fish that test the skill of the angler and the superlatives of the epicure and the woods offer a varied menu which to us would be a fit one in a place called Heaven.

There are those who prefer the Adirondacks and the Catskills and we do not quarrel with them at all, but to be lost in the fifteen million acres of forest land of Maine and to live on what the Creator put there, with the help of a little flour, bacon and coffee, would cause us to shake off the rest of the world and its problems and settle down gazing at never ending beauty and perfection.

—By CECIL JOHNSON

CALL OF THE MAINE WOODS

Call of the Maine Woods,
Call of the North Woods,
Say, can't you hear it
Calling to you?

You of the southland,
You of the west,
Heed to the call,
Come try the test

Of trails that are hidden,
Woods that are wild,
Swamps that are trackless,
Skies that are mild.

They're up there waiting;
Woods, swamp, and trail.
They're up there waiting;
Try not to fail.

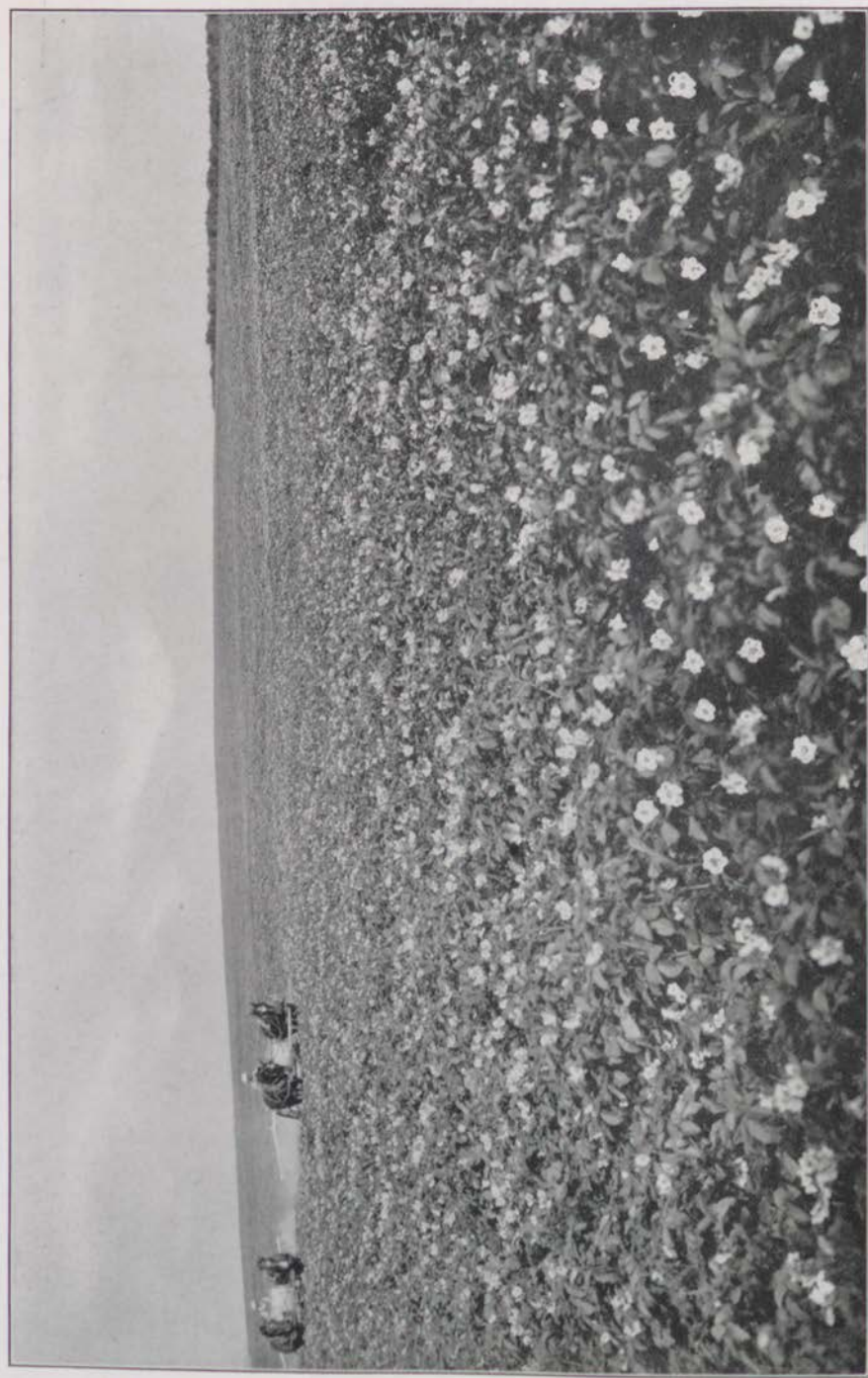
And after you've conquered
These things that seem hard,
There's peace and contentment —
You've got your reward.

There's trails that lead down
Where the white waters meet
The deep, silent pools
Where the wary trout leap.

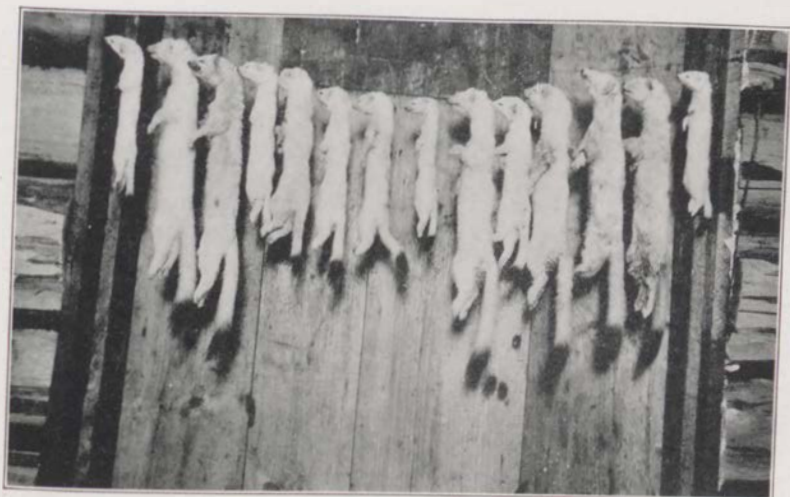
There's valleys and mountains,
Bear, moose and deer;
Streams that abound with fish,
Lakes that are clear.

Call of the Maine Woods,
Call of the North Woods,
Say, can't you hear it
Calling to you?

— BRET DAVIS.



A Variety of Color Makes Aroostook County a Great Garden in Potato Blossom-Time



A Fine Catch of Maine Ermine
(Photo by Walter L. Arnold)

KENNEBEC CAMPERS CLIMB KATAHDIN

▲ ▲ ▲
New Thrills Aplenty on This Ascent

By JOSEPH S. ISEMAN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

THE inhabitants of the quiet town of Greenville on Moosehead Lake were not a little surprised to find, on the morning of August 15, thirty-odd small boys running through the streets yelling for ice cream, candy and similar "Guzzle." Their cries silenced by a visit to the drug store or Sanders' general store, the majority set off in a large motor vessel for North East Carry, whence they would hike into the woods to spend ten days in the Lobster Lake and Spencer Mt. region. The remainder climbed aboard a bright-hued orange bus which puffed off in the direction of Kokadjo and Sourdnahunk Stream. This was the Katahdin party of Camp Kennebec, a boys' vacation camp at North Belgrade, Me. Eleven boys were in the party led by four counselors: "Rex" Beach of Philadelphia, Franklin Thompson of Waterville, Joseph Iseman of New York and "Doc" Meyer of White Plains, New York.

The long fifty-five-mile drive through the woods to the little



Here Is a Good String From Long Pond
(Photo by Ralph York, Katahdin
Iron Works, Maine)

Sourdnahunk was enlivened by occasional views of the beautiful mountains ahead, a few guessing games interspersed with songs led by the Doctor, and a fifteen-minute halt to inspect Ripogenus Dam and the raging gorge beneath. The overawing beauty of this sight impressed its solemnity upon the boys and kept them silent for many minutes afterward. Just before five o'clock the bus steamed into the clearing where Little Sourdnahunk Stream flows into its bigger brother. Beside telephone stations and garages for the sporting camps in the vicinity, the Great Northern now has built a depot camp at this spot, making quite a little settlement in this valley between the Cross Range and the northerly peak of Doubletop. A fireplace was set up on a bluff above the Little Sourdnahunk and Chief Cook Beach soon had a fine hot supper under way. Tired by the long

ride, the boys turned to their blankets soon after dishes were washed.

The night was clear and cold, refreshing to those of us mindful of the recent sweltering heat. Awakening at five to prepare breakfast, Thompson found a film of ice on some water he had left in a cup. But the rising sun soon came to our rescue and the day was already warm when we loaded our duffle upon an antique Ford truck supplied by Earle York, proprietor of Twin-Pine Camps.

As the truck chugged off, the hikers fell into line; Thompson set a brisk pace. The group headed along the road which parallels Sourdnahunk Stream as it flows through the notch between Doubletop and the three Brother Mountains. All along the trail, CCC workers were putting the finishing touches on the newly constructed road. One group was engaged in building a small bridge, others were blasting rocks and levelling the road surface. A short stop was made to inspect the impressive rock ledges of the stream, another to inspect the disastrous work of a landslide, another to drink at a joyous little brook descending from one of the Brother mountains. Six miles of walking took us to Foster's Field where the 130th Company of the CCC had

their camp. The hikers spoke to the members of the corps for a few minutes and marvelled at the cleanliness and military appearance of their camp, but the men made a sudden exit toward the cookshack when the first notes of the mess bugle were sounded. After getting our first view of Katahdin from the field, we turned down along the road through the woods. We soon overtook our duffle truck suffering from a flat tire but we passed on along the road. A few more miles of leisurely walking brought us to Katahdin Stream; thence a few hundred yards to our campsite at the foot of the Hunt trail.

But here we found not only our campsite occupied by several parties but also CCC boys building a dam, bridge, and regular state campsite in the vicinity. Doubtful whether to stay there or move on to another site, we awaited the arrival of Rex Beach with the duffle. After several hours, the word came through that the truck had broken down completely and that our packs and equipment had been moved into York's camp by buckboard. We then took the Appalachian Trail into Daicey Pond by way of Grassy Pond and set up our permanent camp in a field near Twin-Pine Camps along Sourdnaunk Stream.

Friday dawning beautifully clear, we set forth on our climb to Katahdin's mile-high summit. Rex sprained his ankle in a hole on the Grassy Pond trail and we were forced to slow our pace to make his climb easier. The climb was interesting and cool as we walked upward along the stream through thick evergreen growth and we stopped often to refresh ourselves at the numerous springs. Emerging at the timberline, after three thousand feet of climbing, we stopped to inspect the cave where parties sometimes spend the night, then began scrambling up the perilous and fascinating boulders. A thousand feet of hoisting and pushing from one huge rock to



A Maine Woods Pet

(Photo by F. W. Keniston, Guilford, Maine)



Charles Murray, President of Bangor Chamber of Commerce, and a Few Samples of His Catch at Yoke Pond

another brought us to the "Gateway to Heaven," two boulders guarding the entrance to the mile-wide table land. A level walk of a thousand yards brought us to Thoreau spring with its newly erected plaque. Here the boys feasted upon tuna fish, raisins and the cool mountain water, then ascended the remaining easily-attained thousand feet to the cairn on Baxter Peak. The wind was furiously cold but the view was vast. The Knife-edge of thin rock stretched three-quarters of a mile to South Peak and Pamola. Sinking straight-down from the ridge for a mile was the impressive chimney, seeming to drop into the deep tiny sapphire that was Chimney Pond. Beyond lay Basin Pond and the whole Aroostook country to the North and East. Turning, the top of OJI could be seen beyond North Peak with Chesuncook Lake behind it.

Further to the west lay Doubletop and Roosevelt with Kidney and Daicey Ponds between. Beyond Roosevelt, the Spencer mountains could be seen with just a corner of Moosehead Lake showing through the distant haze. Tiny Sourdnhunk Stream ran the length of the valley beneath us, emptying into the West Branch at the wide, blue Sourdnhunk Deadwater. Following the river, great Ambejejus and Pemadumcook Lakes could be seen, with a hazy aspect of the town of Millinocket. Nearer lay Millinocket Lake and the twin Togue Ponds. After a few minutes spent idling around the cairn, it was judged too windy and late to cross the Knife-edge so the Kennebec party started down the homeward trail, arriving at the road in two hours, and back at Sourdnhunk Stream in three.

Saturday was consecrated to rest. The morning was spent in improvement of the campsite, fishing in the stream and swimming in cool Daicey Pond; the afternoon in cake-baking and fooling

around the fire. Seeking to relieve his painful ankle by exercise, Rex took the boys for a short walk down the Appalachian Trail to the Toll Dam on the stream and to the Big and Little Niagara. These beautiful falls lacked some of their charm because of the extremely low water. Monument Rock was discovered by the party; then an unsuccessful attempt was made to find Lost Pond. Saturday night was muggy and, for the first time, mosquitoes disturbed our rest.

Sunday morning, most of the boys walked up to Twin-Pine camps to enjoy the many activities there. Rex expected to return with a nice mess of trout but brought back only a broken rod. His story about the ten-pounder was discredited.

Monday, our last day of rest, was featured by some unsuccessful fudge and an all-day touch football game, played with a tennis ball. A few of the boys hiked out to the CCC camp for exercise.

The following day, the Doctor took those boys up Katahdin who desired to tackle it a second time. Beach and Iseman took five of the boys on a new trail, which they had just blazed, around the south shore of Kidney Pond, over a hill, across a muddy stream and up the side of Mt. Roosevelt. A glorious view of the valley and Katahdin behind it were obtained from the thousand-foot summit and many examples of wild life were found around this little-known mountain. Thompson and his K.P.'s stayed in camp to prepare a delicious supper for the parties of returning climbers.

Early Wednesday blankets were rolled, boxes packed and the buckboard loaded for the beginning of the homeward trip. A nice morning's walk over the new road brought us to our temporary campsite on the Little Sourdnaunk. After an easy afternoon and the first rain of the trip, we returned to Greenville in our flamboyant orange bus and there met the Lobster Lake party. A few short hours and we were back in North Belgrade, always to treasure the memories of those happy days around Katahdin.



A Successful Hunter Inspects His Trophy
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



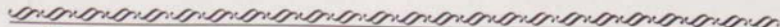
A. V. Harding, Editor of the Fur-Fish-Game Magazine of Columbus, Ohio, Admiring a Fine Aroostook Buck and His Well Placed Shot
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)



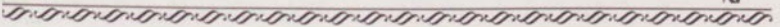
The Kind of Bucks That Grow in Aroostook County
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland, Maine)

FROM A-TOP MT. KINEO

ONWARD we pursue our way, and finally reach the summit of Mt. Kineo, the goal of our ambition. Here the scene, in all its wild beauty and majestic grandeur, bursts upon us. We stand in mute admiration, and catch the inspiration of the place. How can we describe it, when no pen can do it justice? The blue sky above us curtained with fleecy clouds; the distant mountains, some so far away that their outlines are scarcely perceptible; the sloping sides of nearer hills wooded to the top; a continuous forest, wild and dense, broken only by two or three small clearings within the whole range of our vision; northward, the lake ending against the sky, a line of tall trunks apparently forming a barrier to those who would penetrate the distant wilderness; southward, the lake gemmed with islands, and finally closed in by surrounding mountains, concealing from our view the country beyond. North Bay, the Northeast and Northwest Carries, Brassau Lake, Moose River, the West and East Outlets, Lily Bay, Spencer Bay, Kineo Junior, the Twin Spencers, Mount Kalahdin, the Lily Bay Range, Old Squaw, Bald Head, Misery Mountain, and many others are seen from the top of Kineo. — Farrar's Guide Book to Moosehead Lake.



GOOD ADVICE FROM AN EXPERT



Some Hints for a Woods Vacation

By HARRIE B. COE, Portland, Maine

DRESS according to the season. In early spring fishing warm woolens, heavy socks and footwear, even heavy gloves or mittens will be in order.

As the season progresses a heavy sweater or mackinaw comes in handy as nights are cool.

Bring what equipment you have.

You will find that in every locality, the fish take some one kind of bait or fly more eagerly than any other. Local sporting goods stores will have these for you and will aid you in many ways. Besides selling you your fishing license, they have in stock those articles of apparel and fishing equipment that experience has proved best for that particular section. They will purchase or hire boats and canoes for you, arrange for guides and give you disinterested information regarding quarters and fishing.

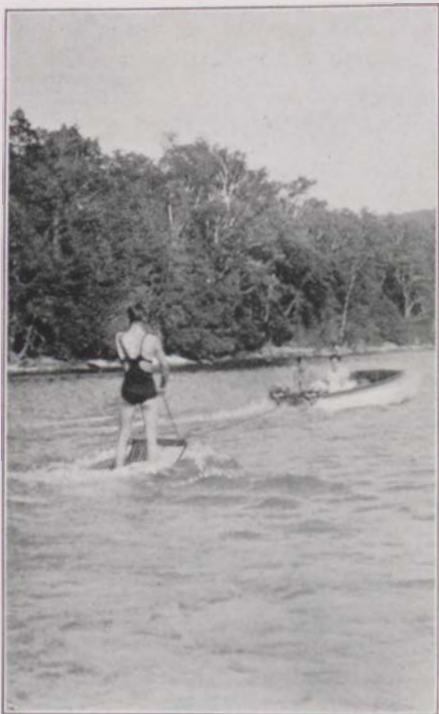
Rubber boots and waders will be a comfort for certain stream fishing.

A rubber shirt for use in rainy weather and a seat cushion will add to the comfort materially.

By all means include a camera — still or movie.

Of course you do not need to bring all these things to have a happy fishing experience in Maine. Your everyday outing clothing and a rod, a reel, a line and a few hooks will bring satisfactory results. These suggestions are offered merely for your consideration and to answer the question so many times asked in letters, "What clothing and equipment shall I bring?"

Bring the expectation of a really good time and see how Maine's Hospitality fulfills it.



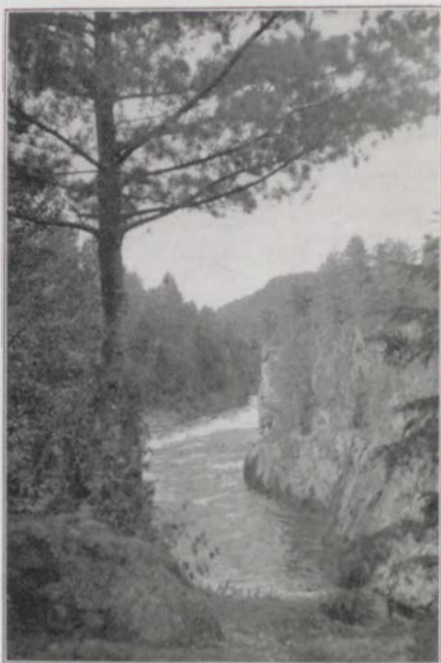
Water Sports at Camp Roosevelt, Pleasant
Lake, Near Island Falls

(Photo by F. J. McAuliffe, Wakefield, Mass.)



Big Game Shot at Oxbow, Maine
A Great Deer Section

(Photo by John L. Glover, Fairfield, Conn.)



The Gorge Below Ripogenus Dam

(Photo by E. W. York, Greenville, Maine)

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

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

FOR SEASON OF 1935

TO AND RETURN	FROM		
	■ New York All Rail via Boston Portland and Nor. Maine Junction	Boston Via Portland and Nor. Maine Jct.	Portland Via Nor. Maine Jct.
South Sebec (Sebec Lake).....	\$31.30	\$17.50	\$10.95
Dover-Foxcroft (Sebec Lake).....	31.95	18.15	11.60
Guilford (Sebec Lake).....	32.65	18.85	12.30
Monson.....	33.99	20.19	13.64
Blanchard.....	33.85	20.05	13.50
Shirley.....	34.45	20.65	14.10
Greenville (Moosehead Lake).....	35.05	21.25	14.70
Deer Island			
Mt. Kineo House	Purchase tickets to Greenville, Me.		
North East Carry			
North West Carry			
Moosehead.....	35.85	22.05	15.50
Jackman.....	37.55	23.75	17.20
Holeb.....	38.25	24.45	17.90
Megantic.....	40.10	26.30	19.75
Lowelltown.....	38.95	25.15	18.60
Derby.....	30.80	17.00	10.45
Brownville.....	31.20	17.40	10.85
Brownville Junction.....	31.35	17.55	11.20
Onawa (via Brownville Jct.).....	32.65	18.85	12.30
Schoodic (Schoodic Lake).....	32.00	18.20	11.65
West Seboois.....	32.60	18.80	12.25
Norcross (Twin Lakes).....	33.20	19.40	12.85
Millinocket.....	33.60	19.80	13.25
Grindstone.....	34.25	20.45	13.90
Stacyville.....	35.05	21.25	14.70
Sherman.....	35.35	21.55	15.00
Patten.....	35.95	22.15	15.60
Island Falls.....	36.10	22.30	15.75
Oakfield.....	36.75	22.95	16.40
Howe Brook.....	38.15	24.35	17.80
Masardis (Oxbow).....	39.65	25.85	19.30
Ashland.....	40.50	26.70	20.15
Portage.....	41.50	27.70	21.15
Winterville (St. Froid Lake).....	42.95	29.15	22.60
Eagle Lake.....	43.55	29.75	23.20
Fort Kent.....	45.05	31.25	24.70
Houlton.....	38.00	24.20	17.65
Monticello.....	38.90	25.10	18.55
Bridgewater.....	39.70	25.90	19.35
Robinson.....	39.95	26.15	19.60
Mars Hill.....	40.20	26.40	19.85
Fort Fairfield.....	42.05	28.25	21.70
Presque Isle.....	41.30	27.50	20.95
Caribou.....	42.35	28.55	22.00
New Sweden.....	43.00	29.20	22.65
Stockholm (Square Lake).....	43.55	29.75	23.20
Van Buren.....	44.75	30.95	24.40
Madawaska.....	46.50	32.70	26.15
Edmondston, N. B. Purchase to Madawaska, Me., via Bangor and Aroostook R. R.			
St. Leonard, N. B. Purchase to Van Buren, Me., via Bangor and Aroostook R. R.			

Tickets sold up to April 30, 1935, will bear limit of 30 days in addition to date of sale. Tickets sold May 1st to Sept. 30th, inc., 1935, will bear limit of Oct 31st of year in which sold. Tickets sold from Oct. 1st, 1935 to April 30, 1936, will bear limit of 30 days in addition to date of sale.

Fares shown from New York apply from Grand Central Terminal and direct rail lines via Boston, but do not include transfer through Boston. See reference ■ for fares via route of Bar Harbor Express.

■ Fares via route of Bar Harbor Express from Pennsylvania Terminal will be \$1.55 more. Stop-overs will be allowed within the final limit of ticket at intermediate points on going and return trip on notice to the conductor.

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

BIG GAME RECORD

Season of 1934

STATIONS	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			TOTAL		
	DEER	(n)MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(n)MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(n)MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(n)MOOSE	BEAR
Hudson.....	3			30						33		
Bradford.....	2			26						28		
Milo.....	10			73						83		
Brownville.....	5			45						52		
Millinocket.....	5			34						39		
Island Falls.....	16			71						87		
Houlton.....	7			17						24		
Lagrange.....	7		1	19						26		1
Mapleton.....				28						28		
Guilford.....	8			47						55		
Greenville.....	86		1	330		2				416		3
Patten.....	24			186		4				210		4
Sherman.....	2			19		3				21		3
Smyrna Mills.....	7			45						52		
Masardis.....	49			170		2				219		2
Squa Pan.....	8			15						23		
Ashland.....	71		3	108						179		3
Portage.....	37		2	74						111		2
Oakfield.....	12			21						33		
Stockholm.....	5			30						35		
Other Stations.....	15		2	69		2				84		4
Totals.....	381		9	1457		13				1838		22
Total, 1895.....	669	53		501	21		411	38		1581	112	
" 1896.....	1029	79		718	19		498	35		2245	133	
" 1897.....	1246	55		1023	37		671	47		2940	139	
" 1898.....	1348	71		1347	77		682	54		3377	202	
" 1899.....	1433	80		1960	63		363	23		3756	166	
" 1900.....	1298	83		1516	63		565	64		3379	210	
" 1901.....	1331	99		1905	97		646	63		3882	259	
" 1902.....	1469	68		2192	110		834	66		4495	244	
" 1903.....	1350	79		1758	106		678	47		3786	232	
" 1904.....	1088	62		1813	101		657	59		3558	232	
" 1905.....	1538	81	15	2187	87	15	909	39	8	4634	207	38
" 1906.....	838	65	9	1678	90	3	861	43	5	3377	198	17
" 1907.....	678	56	14	1559	92	17	916	107	28	3153	255	59
" 1908.....	1111	44	6	1992	68	5	412	7		3515	119	11
" 1909.....	683	43	13	1652	62	17	931	70	14	3266	175	44
" 1910.....	1225	56	2	2216	48	2	1165	89	9	4606	193	13
" 1911.....	622	38	12	1572	35	10	831	115	20	3025	188	42
" 1912.....	543	15	18	1680	25	13	861	57	35	3093	97	66
" 1913.....	376		5	1452	26	4	805	32	1	2633	58	10
" 1914.....	364		10	1614	25	27	569	29	8	2547	54	45
" 1915.....	530	*	23	1358	*	13	708	*	5	2596	*	41
" 1916.....	380	*	3	1614	*	1	702	*	1	2696	*	5
" 1917.....	449	*	9	1325	*	11	778	*	2	2552	*	22
" 1918.....	246	*	3	797	*	2	472	*	1	1515	*	6
" 1919.....	†344	†	7	†1609	†23	5				†1953	†23	12
" 1920.....	†390	†	6	†128	†19	14				†2518	†19	20
" 1921.....	†431	**	4	†2385	**	2				†2816	**	6
" 1922.....	†494	**	5	†1595	**	11				†2089	**	16
" 1923.....	†187	**	1	†1113	**	4				†1300	**	5
" 1924.....	†367		6	†1294		20				†1661		26
" 1925.....	†281		10	†1020		24				†1301		34
" 1926.....	†499		11	†1199		9				†1698		20
" 1927.....	†455		19	†1251	Δ17	33				†1706	Δ17	52
" 1928.....	†379	(n)	12	†1022	(n)	6				†1401	(n)	18
" 1929.....	†560	(c)	9	†1304	c15	16				†1864	c15	25
" 1930.....	†722	(n)	8	†1517	(n)	7				†2239	(n)	15
" 1931.....	†310	(n)	4	†1667	(n)	9	392	(n)		†2369	(n)	13
" 1932.....	†327	(n)	15	†1791	(n)	23	353	(n)	1	†2471	(n)	39
" 1933.....	†629	(n)	23	†2135	(n)	30				†2764	(n)	53

The game shown as shipped in December prior to 1919 includes that killed in open season and shipped by special permit after the season closed, or left with a taxidermist to be mounted.

The above statement compiled from records kept by station agents.

* Closed time on Moose until November 1, 1919.

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

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

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

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

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

(n) Closed time on Moose.

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

The MAINE PUBLICITY BUREAU is the



OFFICIAL VACATION SERVICE ORGANIZATION of MAINE—

HEADQUARTERS AT
2 Longfellow Square, Portland, Maine

Publishers of "MAINE INVITES YOU"

The booklet with detailed, definite and reliable information about hotels, camps, farms and other places throughout Maine catering to tourist and vacation patronage.

Also publishers of special folders

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in Maine for Rent"*

*"Maine Overnight
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On Beautiful Moosehead Lake

FISHING

Salmon, Trout, Togue
Right in front of the Hotel

OUTDOOR LIFE

Sporty nine-hole golf course on premises, Tennis,
Rowboats, Motorboats, Canoes. **NO HAY FEVER.**

AN IDEAL VACATION SPOT

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

MAY to OCTOBER

American Plan \$5.00 and up

Special Rates Spring and Fall

Write for illustrated booklet and complete information

PHILIP SHERIDAN, Manager

Greenville Junction, Maine

Please Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers



POINT OF PINE CAMPS

ON UPPER SHIN LAKE

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

FISHING - BOATING - SWIMMING - HIKING - CANOEING - HUNTING

Season from May 1 to December 1

RATES — \$3.00 to \$4.00 — PER DAY

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

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

G. F. ROOT

Upper Shin Lake

PATTEN, MAINE



Please Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers



Camp Wapiti

*"Where the road ends and
the blazed trail begins"*

Located on Lake Wapiti (Davis Pond), well stocked with trout and salmon, in the deep woods, twelve miles from Patten and two miles from the highway. Good automobile road to the Camp and accommodation for cars.

Picturesque log cabins for each party, equipped with open fires, running water and electric lights. Cabins with bathrooms at additional rates. Essentially a family camp.

FISHING
CAMPING
CANOEING
HUNTING

TRAMPING
GARDEN
CHICKENS
COWS

Parties arriving by sleeper from Boston will be met at Sherman. Day train at Patten.

Address communications to

S. G. MOREHOUSE

Camp Wapiti
Patten, Maine

"In the heart of the Katahdin Country"

YORK'S TWIN PINE CAMPS



RIGHT UNDER FAMOUS MT. KATAHDIN

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

section of this noted forest expanse. Our table is renowned for its exceptional quality. Vegetables and dairy supplies from our own farm. Our cabins and beds cannot be surpassed for comfort and hominess. Telephone connections with Greenville. Guides highly experienced.

*Trout and Salmon Fishing — Deer, Bear and Partridge Hunting —
Canoeing — Mountain Climbing — Trails for Tramping —
What more can be offered for a vacation in the woods?*

TWIN PINE CAMPS are reached via Greenville or Millinocket

York's Tavern at the end of the Great Northern Paper Company's road, managed by Mrs. Vesta A. York, caters to over-night or long term camping parties; meals and lunches served and Garage storage.

References furnished. Write for rates circular and map, and make early reservations

EARLE W. YORK
GREENVILLE, ME.

MACDONALD'S CAMPS



Hunting,
Fishing and
Recreation
in wildest
section of
Maine.

*Write for illustrated booklet
with map*

CHARLIE MacDONALD
SHERMAN, ME.



ALL HYDRO STATIONS

Medway
West Enfield
Milford
Veazie
Ellsworth
Machias
East Machias
Pembroke

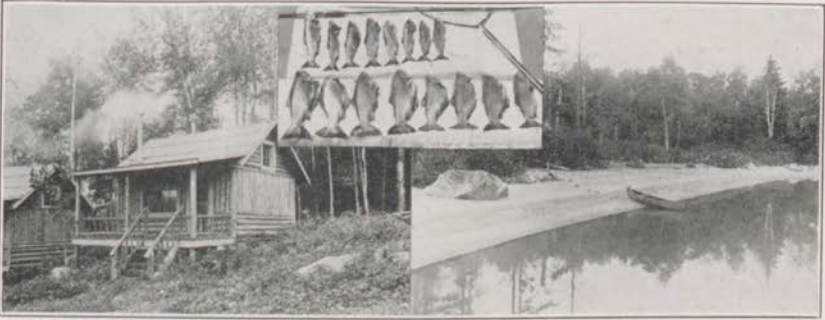
Maine Rivers and Streams
Generate Low Cost Electric Energy for
the 71 Communities
served by the
BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.
in
"EASTERN MAINE"

GENERAL OFFICE
45 State Street
BANGOR, MAINE

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Please Mention B. & A. Guide in Writing Advertisers



CLIFFORD'S RAINBOW LAKE CAMPS

On the Appalachian Trail near Katahdin

Plenty of Trout, Salmon, Deer and Moose. We are off the highway far enough for good fishing and hunting, but easily and quickly reached by our motor boats and cars.

The camps are situated on a high, cool point on Rainbow Lake, noted for its deep clear water and trout fishing.

Fine log cabins, running water, bathrooms, bathing beach, outlying camps, summer house and forestry camps for a day or overnight camping.

Our farm supplies our table with milk, cream, eggs, berries, meat and vegetables. We try to have necessities to make visits pleasant and restful.

Have fifteen lakes and streams; elevation 1300 feet. No hay fever.

Telephone or write for Reservations . . . Leaflets, Booklets and References

FRED CLIFFORD

KOKADJO, MAINE



YOKE POND CAMPS

KOKADJO, MAINE

Are you city weary? Come on up in the Maine Woods where you can enjoy a few days' rest. Located on a beautiful spot with all out-door diversions. Canoeing, boating, fishing, hunting. New auto road to camp. Transients accommodated. Moderate rates.

Write for booklet and further information about this wonderful resort.

CHARLES BERRY, Proprietor

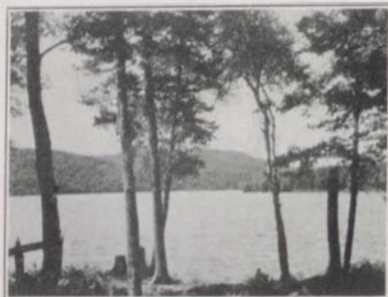
Little Lyford Pond Camps

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

Good food, fresh vegetables, eggs, and plenty of milk and cream from our own farm. Individual cabins with comfortable beds, main dining room. Telephone connections via Brownville, Maine. Auto road within 4 miles of camp.

Open June 1st

MacLEOD & CALL



KOKADJO, MAINE



FAMOUS KIDNEY POND CAMPS

In the Katahdin Region



The beautiful location of Kidney Pond Camps and their countless advantages make them unsurpassed for enjoyable and healthful recreation. Delightful trails lead in all directions through fragrant woods. Within view and hiking distance are majestic Mt. Katahdin, Mt. Roosevelt, Doubletop, and O. J. I. These mountains provide the climber with ascents of varying difficulty.

In twenty easily accessible ponds the fisherman may hook trout to his heart's content. He may fish streams, too, and the Penobscot River for salmon.

The cabins, all facing the lake, are comfortably furnished and immaculately clean. Exceptionally good food is served, including an abundance of fresh vegetables, milk, and eggs from our own farm. For the greater comfort of hikers, fishermen, and hunters, there are now two outlying camps, one on picturesque Slaughter Pond, the other on the Penobscot River. Adjacent woods are unexcelled for game in the hunting season.

Write early for illustrated booklet and map giving more detailed information. Season, May 10th to December 1st.

Address

BRADEEN & BRADEEN

Kidney Pond Camps - - - Greenville, Maine



CAMP GREENLEAF

Sugar Island
Moosehead Lake, Maine

Ten log cabins, with open fires, modern plumbing, situated on Island which is six miles long and three miles wide, with good trails. Bathing and tennis. Mail boat daily except Sunday, connecting with trains at Greenville Junction. Post office and long distance phone at camp. Noted for its togue, trout and salmon fishing. Partridge, deer and bear hunting in season. Motor boats, row boats and canoes for hire. Excellent cuisine. Fresh Vegetables. Milk and Cream from tested cows. Hay Fever unknown. Auto road one mile from camp at Ellis Tent Ground. Motor boat to camp. *Send for booklet and rates.*

WILLIAM C. MESERVEY

SUGAR ISLAND, MAINE



McDougall's Camps

The best lake and stream fishing to be found in Maine. The surest section for Deer and Bird shooting. Isolated with no other camps nearby, yet accessible at all times. On the shore of beautiful Nahmakanta Lake, reached by boat, canoe and short carries, also by way of Greenville.

Fine salmon fishing in Nahmakanta Lake

N. E. Telephone connection at camp.

Write for Booklet to

MRS. ROBERT McDUGALL
NORCROSS, ME.

Atkins' Fishing and Hunting Camps

Headwaters of Aroostook River

Millnockett Lake — Northern Maine

All new comfortable cabins overlooking five miles of beautiful lake. Sandy beach.

Numerous nearby lakes and ponds which furnish the very best of trout and salmon fishing throughout all the summer months.

An unlimited territory where big game and bird shooting holds supreme.

Delightful canoe and outboard-motor trips to camps via Aroostook River. Rare game photographs easily secured. A paradise for nature lovers and canoeists. Quiet and restful. Good food, good cooks and splendid guide service.

It is our aim to satisfy. Reasonable rates. Booklet on request.

W. L. ATKINS, OXBOW, MAINE





Big Machias Lake Camps

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

On the very head waters of
Big Machias and Fish River

Big Machias Lake, Clayton Lake, Pratt Lake, Rowe Lake. 252 sq. miles of Maine's virgin forests. Moose, deer, bear, duck, and partridge shooting. McNally Pond, McGowan Pond, Mountain Pond, Billings Pond, Farrah Pond, Caribou Pond, Horse Shoe Pond, Lost Pond.

Canoeing, bathing and hiking. The best of fly fishing for trout. Twenty-one single and double cabins, all furnished. Good guides, good cooks, good canoes. Telephone, mail service.

JOHN F. MCGOWAN - ASHLAND, ME.

The Thomas hand-made split bamboo fishing rod

has been made perfect to meet both the all round and the various special requirements of the modern angling

Send for our interesting booklet

THOMAS RODS

sport. Made of the finest bamboo, light, resilient, perfectly jointed and balanced. In the Thomas rod the acme of perfection has been obtained.

THOMAS ROD CO.

168 Park St., Bangor, Maine



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FAMOUS SINCE 1865

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

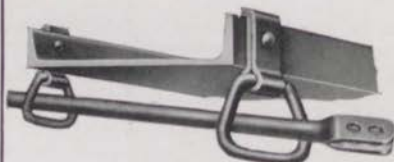
Long Pond Camps

Ten cozy log cabins set at the edge of a lake that abounds with square-tailed trout and salmon. For the huntsman, this section always furnishes the limit in thrills and kills of moose and deer. For the health-seeker, Long Pond Camps are ideal. To fully appreciate all this send a postal to-day for the interesting booklet describing these features. Telephone Connections Via Brownville, Maine. Appalachian Trail — Maine to Georgia—runs through camp yard.

RALPH E. YORK, Prop.
KATAHDIN IRON WORKS - - Maine



The "BUFFALO" Bottom Rod Support



Meeting A. R. A. Requirements.
Loop held by friction.
Obstructions swing it clear.
No bending or binding.
Made to fit any channel.
Permitting free brake movement.
Folds up for channel removal.

BUFFALO BRAKE BEAM CO.
NEW YORK BUFFALO

THIS SHOE MAKES YOUR TIRE TRUE

Does the work while the
Locomotive is in service

U. S. Trade Mark
Wheel Truing Brake Shoe



PATENTED

*In use on the Bangor & Aroostook
Railroad*

Wheel Truing Brake Shoe Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

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P.O. BOX 491, WINDSOR, ONT.



Socony Petroleum Products

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● Eagle Lake Camps ●

There is no better spot in Maine for fishing and hunting. Waters are famous for record land-locked salmon and trout; fly fishing all summer. Surrounding country abounds in deer, bears, few moose and game birds.



Eagle Lake Camps, located in Northern Maine, are the nicest and best built log cabins in Maine. All conveniences are provided without the loss of real Woodsy Rustic Charm. Electric lights, hot and cold water and baths in eleven cabins, also large spacious dining room and office. The Camps are reached by motor boat six miles from Eagle Lake Railroad Station.

Northern Maine is famous for its cool nights, dry and invigorating atmosphere laden with health-giving qualities from the pine balsam forest. Those who suffer from hay fever find relief at Eagle Lake Camps.

Eagle Lake is 18 miles long and as deep as 125 feet. Big Fish, Portage and St. Froid Lakes and all Red River Lakes flow into it from one side. Long, Mud, Cross and Square Lakes flow into it from the other side. It is screened and we claim as good early fishing as any place and better Summer fishing than any place for Salmon.

Eagle Lake Camps command 100 square miles of hunting ground. We have outside camps in different directions from the main camps.

For complete information and illustrated booklet write

MRS. SAUL MICHAUD,
Director and Manager
Eagle Lake Camps,
Eagle Lake, Me.





Lake Parlin House and Lodges

Lake Parlin House and Lodges are located on Lake Parlin, twelve miles south of Jackman, Route 201, Arnold Highway, tar surface roads, in the Heart of the Big Woods. Reached by rail over the Bangor & Aroostook R. R. to Greenville; Canadian Pacific Ry. to Jackman. An ideal place for quiet rest with individual log lodges with all modern improvements; and the very best of trout fishing right at your door, with several outlying ponds within a radius of four miles. At Lang Pond, the center of the outlying ponds, where one is sure of catching his limit, we maintain camps and cook to accommodate guests without extra charge. Boating, bathing, tennis, and golf nearby. Rates reasonable, special rates until July 1st. Illustrated pamphlet upon request.

LANDING FIELD AT JACKMAN

HAY FEVER UNKNOWN

H. P. McKenney, Manager

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Moosehead Lake—Maine

40 MILES LONG

*The largest natural lake in the United States
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Greenville (foot of Moosehead), who has the largest and best stocked supply and provision store in Maine, for information relative to Canoe and Hunting trips, Hotels and Camps; also Cottage Lots and two excellent locations for Boys' or Girls' Summer Camps.

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W. L. ARNOLD, Box 44, Katahdin Iron Works, Me.

Established 1874

Incorporated 1893



Winchester Rifle
Model 64

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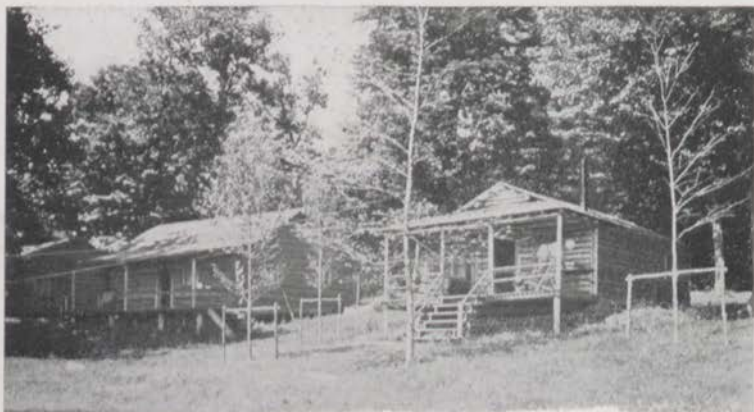
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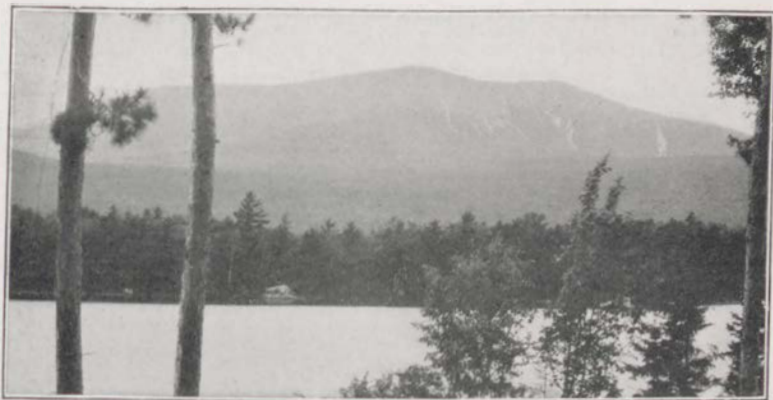
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*Write for booklet describing our camps and surrounding country.
Booklet gives rates, guides' wages, transportation charges, etc.*

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Individual log cabins in evergreen growth, on the shore of Great Pond — one of the most beautiful lakes in Maine. Easily reached by auto and motor boat. Eight miles from any other sporting camp. Excellent hunting, fishing and canoeing.

Camps to accommodate any size party — cabins equipped for housekeeping. Delightful bathing beach, 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, within a few feet of the camps. Lake and brook fishing. Beautiful woods trails. Deer season November 1st to December 15th. Excellent deer and bird hunting.

Our own vegetable garden, cows, chickens and eggs. Pure spring water. Large new dining room, with huge rock fireplace, where you will enjoy the magnificent view of the lake, and the best of service and food.

Large assembly hall, with rock fireplace, radio and victrola. Telephone. Send for descriptive booklet. Camps are open all year. Can accommodate parties without advance notice.

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ESTABLISHED 1919

MAYNARD'S CAMPS

WELCOME YOU

They are located in the centre of the Moosehead Lake Region, on the famous Moose River, that is known from coast to coast for its wonderful trout and salmon fishing. Moosehead Lake, Moose River and 100 ponds and streams are your fishing waters.

Our camps are recognized by authorities as one of the most popular, sanitary and outstanding Public Camps in Northern Maine.

HERE you may enjoy your vacation with your family or friends, May 1st to Oct. 1st. Camps are run on same principle as first-class hotel; every cabin a home in itself, comfortable porches, good beds, electric lights, bath, hot and cold water.

SPRING water, fresh vegetables, our own milk and cream, all fruits and berries in season, help to make a perfect menu.

Main dining-room, lounge, open fire, library, radio, piano, motion pictures, and games for rainy days.

If coming by auto, leave Quebec Highway at Jackman, taking Route No. 195, 30 miles to camp; or, you can take new road from Greenville Jct., to Rockwood, 18 miles.

By train, Bangor & Aroostook R. R. to Greenville Jct., thence to Rockwood by car or boat.

Let us send you our camp folder containing full information, pictures and maps and, after reading same, you will want to visit us.

Moderate rates, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day, American Plan. Telephone: 26 Rockwood.

ADDRESS: Walter H. Maynard, Proprietor, Rockwood, Maine.



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and the
Bangor House
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Bring your "woods appetite" and enjoy our famous meals.

We welcome you in your woods clothes and have fishing and hunting licenses for your convenience.

BANGOR is in the midst of Woodcock, Partridge and Black Duck shooting and the Atlantic Salmon rise to the fly at the famous Bangor Salmon Pool, only one mile from the

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*ON HEADWATERS
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AROOSTOOK RIVER*

Meaning two distinct sets of camps besides numerous outlying camps, consisting of over 50 cabins in all.

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Full quota is guaranteed to those whom I guide. Ask the couple in the picture. They are none other than A. V. Harding, Editor of Fur-Fish-Game Magazine, and his wife, of Columbus, Ohio.

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Registered Guide

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"The Sportsmen's Grub List"

is free for the asking. You'll find it interesting and helpful when planning your fishing and hunting trips.

We have the highest-grade foods that contribute so much to the enjoyment of outings.

Having outfitted generations of sportsmen, our employees are experienced in packing and packaging for canoe, trail or portage, and, if you want suggestions, we are glad to offer competent advice.

Ask us to send "The Epicure" which contains a full list of our attractive merchandise.

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A delightful place with an absence of noise and a maximum of comforts

All Modern Conveniences in the heart of the cool Maine woods

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A seashore resort at Rockland Breakwater

GOLF beside the cool Atlantic—FISHING—POOL or SEA BATHING—YACHTING, etc.

One of New England's smartest resorts . . . yet
a place where simplicity and comfort prevail.

Rates at both these hotels, owned and operated by the Maine Central R. R. are very reasonable

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 TRIP FROM BOSTON
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SAVE A DAY'S TRAVEL
 both ways — Leave from North
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Fast — Comfortable
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"Old Town Canoes"**30 YARDS AHEAD OF THE SPINNER**

HOOK on a spinner! Shove off in the canoe, and steal around the shore. Quiet strokes keep you moving noiselessly at trolling speed. Suddenly—a strike! In a second you want to play him side-on. In the flash of a paddle your "Old Town" swings to meet your fish.

New illustrated catalog gives prices and complete information. It shows our complete line of canoes and rowboats, including squarestern models and all-wood boats, for outboard motors. Write for free copy today.

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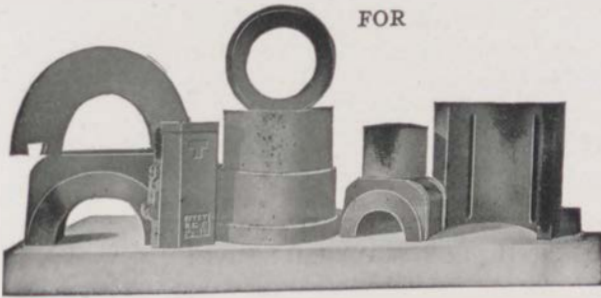
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Aroostook County, Maine, annual potato production is larger than any other state, and is larger than all other sections of New England combined. Each season about ten per cent of the potatoes grown in the United States comes from Aroostook County. The average yield per acre is far higher than any other section. In 1934 U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates a yield of about 350 bushels per acre compared with an average for United States of about 113 bushels.

The area of Aroostook County is almost equal to that of Massachusetts and is larger than the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

A very small percentage of the land in the County has been brought under cultivation and not over a third of the area in cultivation is planted in potatoes.

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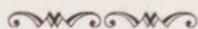
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