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1929



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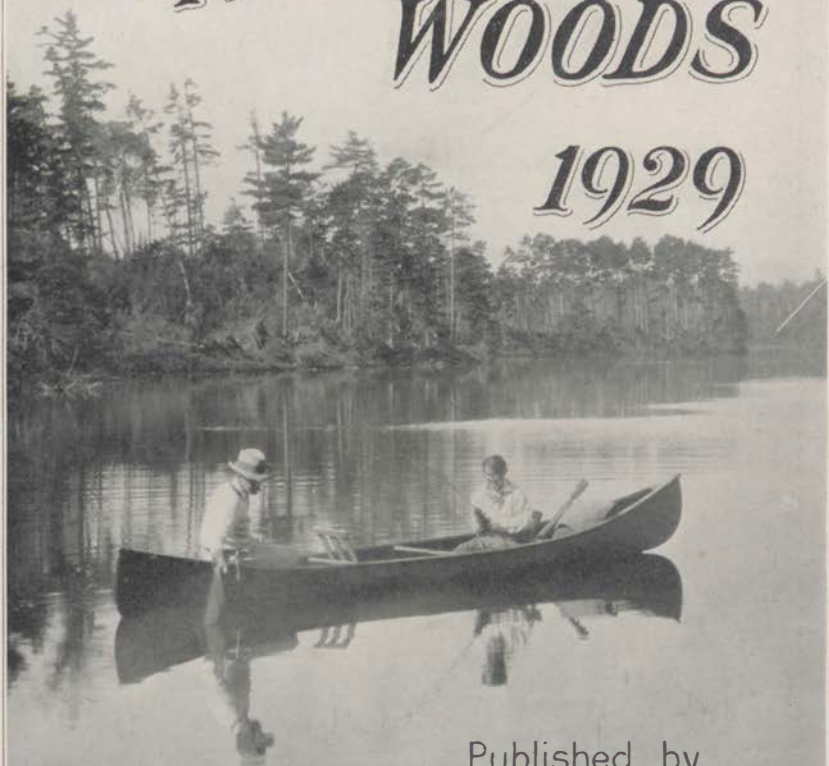
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IN THE
MAINE
WOODS
1929



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GEORGE M. HOUGHTON
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD COMPANY

“In The Maine Woods”

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Bangor, Maine.

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Fly-Fishing on Slaughter Pond — An Un-Poetical Name for a Beautiful Maine Woods Lake
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter Me.)



A Typical Scene in the Maine Woods — Nahmakanta Lake, Photographed
from McDougall's Camps

(Photo by Way Spaulding, Boston.)

IN THE MAINE WOODS *The Famous Vacationland Reached by* *The Bangor & Aroostook and The* *Attractions It Offers.*

IN THE MAINE WOODS—appropriate title for a handbook of information for the 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 “upnorth” waters — names that are familiar and favorite with thousands of men and women who are already devotees of the great vacation country for which the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is the entrance. **IN THE MAINE WOODS**, obviously, can point out only some of the high-light vacation attractions of this renowned region. It would take far more space than this publication provides to attempt even a brief summary of vacation centers, their special attractions and the opportunities which they hold out for fishing, hunting, canoeing and for the various other diversions which have made vacations in the Maine woods premier holidays.

In spite of the great development as a vacation country which the Maine woods have passed through since the early days of popularity — days when getting to Moosehead Lake or to the Mt.



Miss Ann Slingsluff and Her Moosehead
Lake Prize

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

The Maine woods “camp” continues to hold its unique place, indeed. 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.

Wherever you go in the Maine woods you are sure to find satisfaction because life at a Maine woods camp is a continuous

program of pleasure and contentment 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 and the memory of luscious and satisfying offerings of the camp cooks outlasts the recollection of charms of scenery and the bountiful beauties of Nature.

That "the gateway to the Maine woods" as applied to the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is no misnomer is apparent from a glance at the map, however cursory, and too, it will emphasize the vast extent of this vacation section. 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.

How accessible the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has made all these localities is apparent when it is realized that now, 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



There Are Many Streams Like This in the
Maine Woods, Offering Canoeing and
Fishing Pleasures

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



Pet Bears Aren't Uncommon in This Land
Where Bears Are So Plentiful
(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland)

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.

TO the care-worn business man and overworked student, no relaxation from the constant wear of their respective callings is so grateful as that which comes while camping in the woods. The accompaniments of life are removed, and selfishness, ambition, and care have here no place; a man is most truly thrown on his own resources. To be alone with nature, without book, without work, without care, without the slightest hindrance to wandering at your own sweet will, with a heart which beats "true to the kindred points of heaven and home" and to be for this purpose in the very heart of the Moosehead forest, is more than all the trout-fishing, and almost the rival of the matchless views which meet the eye. In the woods life is regenerated and even after two weeks of camping out and canoeing one issues forth with renewed strength for the coming year. — Lucius L. Hubbard.



Maine Woods Lakes Offer Allurements for Swimming and Bathing — This Picture Was
Taken at York's Camps, Daicey Pond
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



A Map of the Katahdinauguoh

By Dr. Frank Schairer, Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.



Katahdin from Elbow Pond, Showing the Descent Down Witherle Ravine
to Climb The Owl and the Ascent of Barren Mountain
(Photo by Prof. L. M. Goodrich, Brown University)

THE KATAHDINAUGUOH

Explorations by an Enthusiast of Mountain-Climbing in Maine.

BY MYRON H. AVERY
North Lubec, Me.

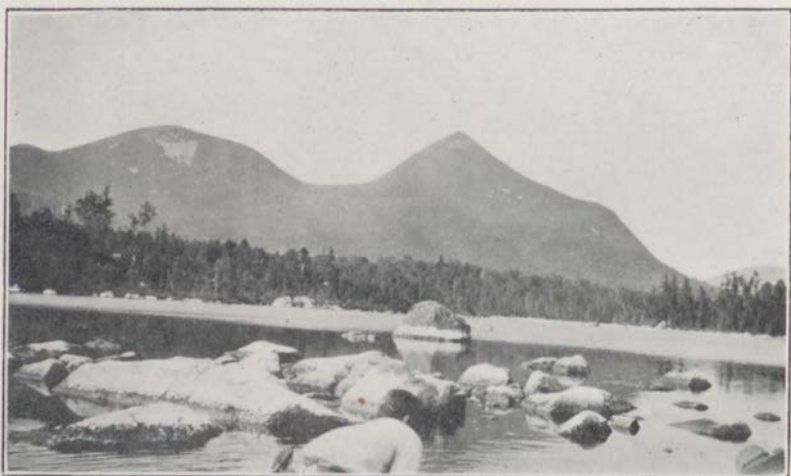
THE Katahdinauguoh! The term would seem to imply an association with Mt. Katahdin and to suggest mountains. The Katahdinauguoh might well be defined as those peaks which suffer the misfortune to lie so close under the dominating bulk of Katahdin. They are those peaks which, but for Katahdin, would otherwise be well known to the mountaineer and vacationist who, for his recreation, looks to the high hills of Central Maine. These peaks are comparable with many people who suffer by being too close to the big things in life.

Katahdin has often been thought of and written of as a solitary mass rising from a level, spruce covered plain. Viewed from the south in its aspect of a barrier wall, this conception is quite correct. And from the east the mountain conveys the impression of being the rim of an ancient volcano, cleft in two, along its longitudinal axis. But from the west and northwest Katahdin is only the lofty culmination of a long line of satellite peaks which lead to it from the north.

The term "Katahdinauguoh" is an Indian term of ancient use. Moses Greenleaf, in his "Survey of Maine," written in 1829, states:

"On the north-west and north (of Katahdin), a cluster, termed by the Indians Katahdinauguoh, extends to a considerable distance, and is connected with or separated only by small and narrow ravines and vallies from a succession of mountains and ridges which form the Aroostook and Allagash range, and the whole collectively may be appropriately denominated the Katahdin range";

Seen from Katahdin, the Katahdinauguoh is a range shaped like an enormous "L." Even the most casual visitor to Katahdin has noticed that from Katahdin, in the approximate area of the Hunt Trail, a seemingly uniform ridge—which the recent Geological Survey map will tell him consists of The Owl, Barren



Doubletop from Rocky Pond — Squaw's Bosom, with Distinct White Patch, to the Left

(Photo by L. M. Goodrich, Brown University)

and O-J-I mountains—runs off to the west. He will also notice, at right angles to the west end of this ridge, a series of three beautifully similar and symmetrical peaks, known as The Brothers, extending to the northeast. With Katahdin, these two ranges form a very distinct triangle, enclosing that great high elevated spruce flat, known as The Klondike. Beyond the Brothers and continuing the aspect of a range of mountains, a glistening white peak, Mullen Mt., attracts attention; then follows a series of seemingly lower but more expansive mountains until the whole range is lost in the distant horizon of the Penobscot East Branch.

To gain a knowledge of the Katahdinauguoh and to have the unusual aspects of the views, which these peaks afford, of the magnificent ravines and ponds on the west and north of Katahdin, was the purpose of our visit to the Katahdin country in August,

1928. Our plan was to traverse the Katahdinauguoh from Katahdin to its most northern extremity. As far north as Wassataquoik Mountain we were to have the benefit of the new Geological Survey map of Katahdin, as well as the benefit of the experiences of its topographers. The peaks in the southern half of the range had, in an isolated fashion, all been climbed by mountaineers. George H. Witherle of Castine, Me., the most thorough explorer that the Katahdin region has known, in the late eighties—when Katahdin was the more solitary and inaccessible because the first flame of enthusiasm aroused by this mountain had flickered and expired—had climbed everything from The Owl to The Brothers and had left a written record¹ which was a constant source of pleasure to check against our experiences. The lumbermen, the trappers and the fire wardens knew these mountains intimately. If there was anything novel in our prospective trip, it was in the choice of our route and in the traverse of the range in one continuous circuit.

It is our desire to record our observations on the Katahdinauguoh, not for the purpose of dissertation on a supplementary feature of Katahdin, but in order to portray the attractions of these peaks, distinct from any association with Katahdin. From the Katahdinauguoh, Mt. Katahdin itself limits the view in its direction but to the west and north, the Katahdinauguoh offer their own reward in a magnificent sweep over an area which is denied to the observer on Katahdin.



Lake Cowles (Upper) and Davis Pond (Lower); the Two Roches Moutonnees Are Seen in the Bare Strip at the Right of Each Pond

(Photo by M. H. Avery)

¹ The records of Mr. Witherle's explorations are contained in "Explorations West and Northwest of Katahdin in the Late Nineteenth Century," which may be procured from the Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy St., Boston, Mass.

My companion on this visit to the Katahdinauguoh was Dr. Frank Schairer of the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C., Geologist by vocation, Botanist and Hi—ker extraordinary by avocation.

We reached Millinocket by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, and a rough ride — probably the roughest in our experience over the rapidly deteriorating Sandy Stream tote-road — placed us, late that evening, at the Togue Pond Camps. These camps are delightfully situated in full view of Katahdin on a horseback between the two Togue Ponds and are now conducted by Ralph Dorr. Well-laid plans for transporting heavy but delectable supplies to Basin Ponds had miscarried and the next day (Sunday) found us toting 130 pounds from Togue Pond to Basin Ponds in a drizzling rain. I may say at the outset that for rain, wet weather and black flies, this season was unique — even for Maine. We made use of the Basin Pond Cabin as a cache for our supplies and based there on our return from our several trips.

Thinking it the better part of wisdom to try out our equipment and take a conditioning hike before we ventured over the Katahdinauguoh, we planned a two-day trip into the seldom-visited Northwest Basin.

Back from the Northwest Basin Wednesday night, on Thursday morning at 5.30 we left the cabin at Chimney Pond to make the traverse of the Katahdinauguoh. We were carrying 29 pound Bergans-Meis packs with food for a week and fish rods. We went up the Saddle Trail and across the Tableland to the point where the Hunt Trail approaches to within a few rods of Witherle Ravine. Here we turned west and commenced the descent of about fifteen hundred feet through the enormous gulch which lay before us in plain view across to the opposite slope of The Owl. At first we made our way down over huge boulders and then down a brook bed with increasingly steep cascades.

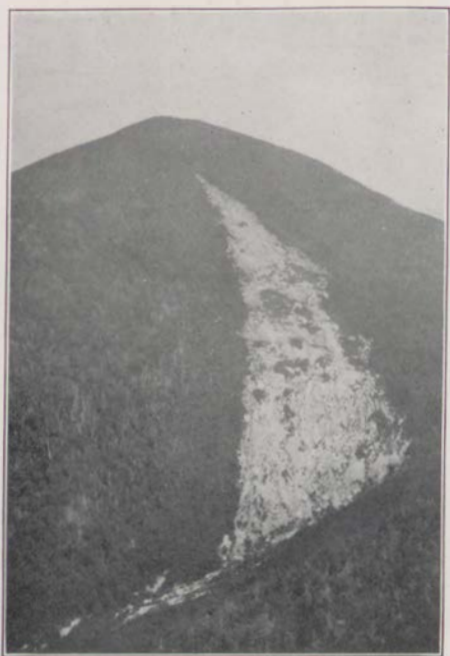
We followed the brook in Witherle Ravine down to where it joins the smaller branch coming down from Katahdin Falls. These Falls are in a narrow cleft of the mountain separated from Witherle Ravine by a projecting ridge. At the junction of the two branches we started up the wooded slopes of The Owl, having as our objective the conspicuous grass-grown ravine near the top. This smooth ravine, which seems to promise an easy way to the summit, is a conspicuous feature of The Owl and will be recalled by those who have examined this mountain from its southern side. Mr. Witherle, who had climbed The Owl in 1885, on his way back from the ravine which contains Katahdin Falls, wrote of this feature: "Emerging from the trees we came out on a narrow mossy, grassy strip, like a piece of bare pasture set up at a sharp angle. This was bounded at its upper end by a hedge of almost impenetrable scrub, trimmed by the wind almost as smoothly as if by shears." He had termed the ravine between Katahdin and The Owl, "The Great Gulf." At this time The Owl was known as Abol Mountain, taking its name from Aboljackarmegas, the

Indian name for Katahdin Brook, which heads in these ravines. The divide between The Owl and Katahdin is not as marked as our route would seem to indicate. To the north, at the very head of Katahdin Brook, there extended from Katahdin to The Owl, a very steep head wall, high above us. This wall was quite uniform and on its flat top were the prominent streaks of windblown timber, so conspicuous on the slopes of The Brothers opposite. The descent into the Klondike from this headwall, between Katahdin and The Owl, was surprisingly slight. It would be quite a task, however, to enter the Klondike by climbing this head wall between Katahdin and The Owl. To reach The Owl from Katahdin by traversing the southern edge of this head wall should form an interesting route.

From the grassy ravine we made our way up to the rocky knob which forms the peak of The Owl. Very much exposed and flattened by the wind, the scrub on The Owl was — for its duration — as difficult as any we were to encounter. At 9.50 we had reached the peak but the low driving rain clouds soon covered the entire ridge. In an hour and a half we were forced to camp near an open bog on the divide between The Owl and Barren Mt. Despite the rain, we passed the remainder of the day in camp without any discomfort.

The next morning we continued west, climbing the long ridge of Barren Mt. This mountain is very prominent from the vicinity of York's Camps. On the rocky knob which forms the second peak of Barren Mt., which we reached at 9 o'clock, we found a Cairn. The first peak of Barren was 3,681 feet high, while the second knob, which contained the Cairn is about 75 feet lower. The Owl is 3,714 feet in height. In the divide between Barren and O-J-I, we crossed a considerable brook draining from a pond in the southwestern corner of the Klondike, which apparently is also the headwaters of a branch of the Wassataquoik. The timber on Barren is somewhat small but not particularly scrubby. Traveling up the slope of O-J-I, we encountered the first stretch of blow-downs, which were later to give so much trouble and along the top of the ridge, the timber became decidedly scrubby. We continued along the crest until abreast of the V-shaped slide on the southern side of Mt. Coe. Somewhat lower, and further along the ridge, we could see the wind eroded rocks, one of which has been termed "Old O-J-I." The slides on the southern slope of the mountain, which are responsible for its name, were invisible.

About 300 yards west of the summit of O-J-I, we left our western course and turned north. Mt. Coe, the most southern of the three uniformly rounded peaks, known as The Brothers, was our objective. The traverse of Barren and O-J-I had afforded splendid outlooks of the extensive lake country to the southwest and to the north over the level spruce-covered Klondike and the series of deadwater ponds on the Wassataquoik. The view back into the yawning, steeply descending gulch of Witherle Ravine was particularly fine.



The Slide on Mt. Coe, Part of the Ascent
(Photo by W. R. Williamson)

At quarter of twelve we turned down the north slope of O-J-I through good timber and at noon had reached the brook at the foot of the Coe Slide. This Slide extends about two thirds of the way to the top and from the upper end to the summit was the inevitable scrub, found on all the peaks of this range as far north as Wassataquoik Mt. Mr. Witherle, in 1883, had ascended Coe from the other side, following the slide, which had come down in the seventies, from between The Brothers. This slide was estimated to be four miles long and at one time had choked the Sourdnaunk stream. It was this slide and not the prominent slides on Doubletop, which came down in 1912 or

1913, which gave the name to Slide Dam on the Sourdnaunk.

In three quarters of an hour from the base of the Coe Slide we reached the summit—3,782 feet—which was free from scrub. We followed along a rock axis extending toward South Brother and then over the open, fern-grown divide and up through the inevitable scrub on to South or Middle Brother. Its summit at 3,951 feet is covered with large boulders and quite free from scrub. We added to the small Cairn on its peak. Along this range we obtained splendid outlooks onto the western side of Katahdin. Between the Northwest Basin and Witherle Ravine there are four distinct spurs, the most northern being the wooded, expansive Northwest Plateau, which reaches far out toward The Brothers. West of The Brothers, running at right angles to the main ridge, is a series of five wooded peaks reaching from Sourdnaunk stream to a point in the divide between South and North Brother. Running in the direction of the far-reaching Northwest Plateau, this transverse range almost seemed to make the form of a cross with the Katahdinauguoh. The most eastern peak of this range is indicated on the Geological Survey map. We had a splendid look into the Sourdnaunk Valley, and back at the sheer slopes of Doubletop and its lesser peaks to the west, its sides seamed with slides. We camped that night at four o'clock at the junction

of the two streams which head high up on the divide between South and North Brother.

The next morning a heavy mantle of fog lay over The Brothers and we could not resume our journey until quarter of eleven. Ahead of us lay the huge dome of North Brother. The increasing windfalls in the divide made the traveling difficult long before we reached the scrub. Mr. Witherle, who climbed North or Big Brother in 1884, had said of it, "This is quite extensive, of an elliptical slope, the ledge not visible, with a great pile of large angular rocks resembling a rough stone wall extending across the highest part in the direction of the longer axis. We heard of no previous visitors here and saw no traces of any." This stone wall reached out toward Katahdin and by climbing toward the lower (eastern) end of the bare ridge, we avoided some of the scrub. The North Brother, both in size and in height — 4,143 feet — is the dominating peak of the range.

We had reached the Cairn of the North Brother at noon. On the peaks, north, previous visitors had left no monument. We found the north slope of the North Brother quite free from scrub and in 45 minutes arrived at the western end of the next peak in the range. This has been sometimes termed the "Kid Brother." It is a very peculiar formation. It is quite flat, almost a half of a mile long on top. Except for a stretch of 150 yards in its center, it is quite free from scrub. Were it not so narrow it would be very suggestive of the Katahdin tableland. Its flat top is about 3,900 feet in height and it reaches far over toward Katahdin, affording a very intimate view of its northern end. Apparently right below us appeared the sluices, which had been employed in E. B. Draper's operations on the Wassataquoik in 1910-4, for dumping the pulp wood, cut high up on Tip-Top, into the stream below. Back of the flowage of the dam on the Middle Branch of the Wassataquoik and at the end of one of the sluices was the little artificial pond, formed by splicing two streams together, into which the sluices dumped. We could distinguish the Draper Camps on Tip-Top. The superb view into the Northwest Basin was marred by the fact that only Lake Cowles was visible.

I think that this view of this flat-topped, level ridge has solved what, for me, had been a Katahdin mystery. Charles Turner, Jr., the Scituate Surveyor, whose narrative of his ascent of Katahdin in 1804, is our first known record of an entire ascent, wrote:

"Amongst the collection of mountains near the Catardin, is one laying N.N.W., called by the English, Fort Mountain, from its shape, its base being an oblong square or parallelogram, extending N.E. and S.W. and ascending at the sides and ends in the angle of about 45 degrees to a sharp ridge; which ridge is about one mile in length and is covered with verdure."

"The Kid Brother" seems to fit this description and it blocks the



The Flat-Topped Brother, the "Fort Mountain"
Described by Charles Turner, Jr., in 1804
(Photo by M. H. Avery)

Wassataquoik Valley in a manner that is strongly suggestive of a fort.²

Mr. With-erle, when he climbed Traveler in 1882, referred¹ to the "curious Fort Mountain's elevations" seen from Katahdin by Tur-

ner. He did not indicate more particularly the location.

We returned to the west end of "Fort Mountain" at quarter of two and followed the long ridge down to the head of the broad Annis Brook Valley toward Mullen Mt. We reached the valley at half past two and then directed our course toward the exposed western ridge of Mullen, which seemed to promise the best traveling. And that climb up Mullen! Schairer says that Mullen Mt. symbolizes and combines the worst traveling in Maine. At the bottom was a region heavily lumbered, filled with slash and tops. Next, on a steep slope came a blowdown area where gigantic spruce were piled 3 and 4 high in enormous barricades. There was no going around; up, over, down, and up again was the only route. Then came a burned-over area and finally the scrub, which lost none of its intensity in the decreasing elevation. We reached the summit at three thirty. The peak of Mullen, as well as its western ridge, had been swept by a fire of recent origin which had burned



Lee Walter Gibbons at The Cairn on North Turner —
Traveler Mountain in the Background
(Photo by M. H. Avery)

²The Nomenclature Committee of the Appalachian Mountain Club has adopted this suggestion and recommended, subject to the approval of the U. S. Geological Survey, that this flat topped mountain be designated as "Fort Mountain."

some 200 yards down into the scrub all around the summit, leaving that bare top, which from Katahdin glistens in the sun in such a pronounced fashion. Mullen Mt. is 3,450 feet in height and has a long ridge, reaching far out toward Russell Mt. It is quite marked to one traveling up the Middle Branch of the Wassataquoik. Its western ridge has also been burned and culminates in a lower rounded dome, known as Bald Mt. The North Brother has also a long western ridge on which the Little Sourdnahunk stream heads.

In climbing the North Brother in 1884, Mr. Witherle had discovered between South Brother "and one of the lower mountains a deep and narrow valley shut in by precipitous walls in which there was a brook and a pretty little pond." We saw no trace of this but had a fine view of Center Pond, Center and Strickland mountains, the bare ledges of South Pogy backed by the higher spruce-covered ridge of North Pogy and the country to the northeast of Pogy, through which we had traveled last year.

Mullen Mt. owes its bare top to a fire of recent origin. Charles Turner, Jr., had also written, "North of Fort Mountain appears an irregular mountain on the south side of which, and near the top, appears an extensive ledge of smooth white rocks, which glitter like ising-glass." Viewed from Katahdin, Mullen Mt. meets this description. Had I not seen that this bare top was due to a fire, some one hundred years after Turner's visit, I should still think that Turner referred to Mullen Mt. Perhaps he meant the sheer cliffs on the south side of the eastern projection of Wassataquoik Mt., which are visible from Katahdin and very prominent from Mullen Mt.

We chose our camp site for that night from the top of Mullen. Below us lay Mullen Brook Pond, almost encircled by the north slope of Mullen Mt. and on the west and north by the flat-topped ridge, some 300 yards higher than the pond, which extends from Mullen to Wassataquoik Mt. If the south side of Mullen presented in the superlative all that was difficult in Maine Woods traveling, the north side was as complete a contrast. The north slope was a beautiful, park-like growth of virgin spruce. We left the peak at 4.10 and reached Mullen Pond three-quarters of an hour later and camped that night where the old logging road comes up to the shore of the pond. The country to the east lay open before us, and when the moon rose on the North Peak of Turner illuminating the Turner Brook Valley, the country between Traveler and Turner and the Fujiyama-like peak of Mt. Chase, we could hardly repress our enthusiasm over our camp site.

There was an active colony of beavers at Mullen Brook Pond. When a beaver swam by the place where Frank was casting, within reach of his flies, he forgot that the fishing in the pond was not particularly good that evening.

We left camp at 6.45 Sunday morning, feeling that this day's trip would take us into territory familiar to me. We climbed to the ridge from the north side of Mullen Brook Pond and then

commenced a struggle for a mile over a blowdown barricade, which was quite the equal of that on Mullen. At the foot of Wassataquoik Mt. the going became better. We climbed over some projecting ledges and found ourselves on a very level area. Climbing a tree, I found that we were on the highest part of Wassataquoik Mt., which is entirely wooded and affords no outlook. It is very extensive in an east and west direction and in places, like Pogy, comes down in sheer cliffs. Some of these form the south wall of the pass at the head of Wassataquoik Lake. From the tree only the cliffs on Pogy were visible and we started down the long north slope of Wassataquoik in this direction at 8.30. At first we traveled through a beautiful virgin spruce forest



The North Wall of Northwest Basin and Lake Cowles — Big Brother and "Fort Mountain" Opposite and Center and Strickland Mountains in Middle Background

(Photo by L. K. Moorehead, New York)

high up on the mountain. We crossed a considerable brook on which Mr. Walter D. Greene of Sebec Lake told me four days later that he had visited a beautiful waterfall. We left the virgin spruce and found much more difficult traveling in the burned-over area below. At 9.50 we were on the shore of Wassataquoik Lake opposite the highest cliff on Pogy Mt. across the lake. As for Wassataquoik Lake, I shall content myself with saying that, with the South Branch Ponds, I consider that they have the most spectacular setting of any bodies of water in the state. Perhaps the bare cliffs on Pogy and the appalling picture of fire devastation on Pogy heighten the contrasting features of the lake. We found easy walking around the lake shore and went up Draper's hauling road to Little Wassataquoik Lake and thence into the old Pogy Trail which runs down Hathorn Brook and Trout Brook to Trout Brook Farm and Mattagamom.

We camped that night in the watchman's cabin on the north

slope of North Pogy at the Old Stubbs Camps which is used by the patrolman who had his headquarters at Burnt Mt. The patrolman this year is Charlie Mahar with whom, as the watchman on Burnt Mt., we had spent a night last year. This region came under the competent jurisdiction of Chief Fire Warden John E. Mitchell of Patten, to whom we were indebted for many favors last year and at whose hands we were to experience similar courtesies this year. We had finished supper and Schairer was explaining that he had achieved his long cherished hope to have as many Maine trout at one meal as he cared to eat, when we saw Charlie come swinging up the path to the camp. Charlie had seen a thin column of smoke and had unsuccessfully tried to locate the fire. The next morning (Monday) we went with him down the old Pogy Pond to hunt for the fire. Charlie discovered it near Snub Pitch and in three hours we had extinguished it.

On our way back we left the Old Pogy Trail and went north through half a mile of open country to the wooden structure which marks the base of the old wooden lookout on South Pogy. This station was discontinued when the tower on Center Mt. was erected. The Pogys, North and South, spread over a large area, roughly three miles wide and long. It is a broad plateau with two or three ridges extending east into Pogy Notch toward The Traveler. North Pogy is an immense rampart, having along its rim scattered patches of black growth, which escaped the Pogy fire of 1915.

From South Pogy we all continued up the Pogy Road to Burnt Mt., where we spent Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning we climbed the tower to Burnt Mt. Between Burnt Mt. and the famous South Branch Ponds, five peaks lie in an east and west line in the following order: Burnt, Squirt Dam, Black Brook, Black Cat and the two peaks of the South Branch mountains. In the background looms the Traveler. The two peaks of South Branch mountains seem to occupy the gap between North Traveler and the main peak. It was our plan to climb Black Cat and the



Equipped for a Week's Trip and Anticipating the Route
(Photo by Dr. Arters)



Frank Scharier at The Cairn on North Brother
(Photo by M. H. Avery)

South Branch mountains that day. We descended the south side of Burnt Mt. into the old Pogy Road and retraced our course of yesterday to the "elbow" of Hathorn Brook. Here we left the

road and traveled northeast through a gently rising upland country, strongly suggestive of an abandoned New England pasture, passing to the north of a ridge ending in a prominent, rounded bare dome known as Sable Mt., until we reached the rocky eminence of Black Cat, rising some 200 yards above the surrounding terrain. From Black Cat we took a due east course toward the northern and higher of the South Branch peaks. We crossed a deep valley—Gifford Valley—through which a tote-road to the South Branch Ponds once ran and commenced the climb of the South Branch mountains through a burned-over area.

Here, at the north peak of the South Branch mountains, we had reached the end of the range. We were on the northern-most peak of the Katahdinauguoh. Before us stretched the flat plain of Trout Brook and the Penobscot East Branch with the hills on the Arrostook waters showing on the skyline.

We were on our way back when we descended into the gap between the two peaks and climbed the lower southern peak of the South Branch mountains. Like The Traveler on the east, the cliffs of these mountains go up



North Turner in the Background. From Left to Right — North Brother, Fort Mt. and Mullen and Wissataquoik Mountains—Part of the Route over the Katahdinauguoh
(Photo by M. H. Avery)

sheer, walling in the South Branch ponds. The South Branch peaks tower up over the country west to Burnt Mt. in the same manner that The Traveler dominates the entire region. The Traveler was very close at hand, its ridges and cirques standing out with a distinctness that urged a closer acquaintance than that gained last year in one day's circuit. But our allotted time was drawing to a close and The Traveler and its satellites are another range and will suffice for another year.

The south slope of the lower South Branch peak was quite open but strewn with fire-killed timber. We made our way south over about two miles of a very rough country, filled with small ravines, toward a pond which we had seen at the base of North Pogy. Few people visit this pond and I have called it Mahar Pond after the apostle of its virtues. Skirting the north side of the moun-



Sourdnahunk Stream Just Below the Toll Dam
(Photo by Prof. L. M. Goodrich, Brown University)

tain, with Charlie's skill and knowledge of the country standing us in good stead, we reached the Pogy Camp at a time when half an hour later would have forced us to camp for the night, without food, tents or sleeping bags.

The next day we left Pogy Camp and started back for Katahdin to make in a day what it had cost us four days to travel over the Katahdinauguoh. We went down the old Pogy Road and unsuccessfully failed to find the turn-off to Draper's Old Pack Horse Road to New City Camps. Striking across country we met Will Tracey of the Russell Pond Camps, who was coming up on the Old Pack Horse Trail. Once on it, we held to the Pack Horse Trail to New City. From here, we went up the Wassataquoik and then home by the northern peaks over the trail, re-opened by William Tracey in 1927. The lower part of this trail runs up a

ravine, between the beetling cliffs of Russell Mt. and Tip-Top and at its upper end utilizes the old "Tracey and Love Trail," cut out in 1885. It is quite remarkable that the old path and blazes should be still distinguishable. We made the circuit of the five northern peaks of Katahdin and went down to the Basin Ponds over Hamlin Ridge. We reached camp at 5.30 with the circuit of the Katahdinauguoh to its northern end, at the South Branch mountains, a thing accomplished. The trail over the northern peaks is long and still rough enough to be quite laborious, yet the acquaintance with the mountain gained from this trail is necessary to one to whom a trip to Katahdin means some familiarity with the region and not the mere boast that he has stood on the highest spot in Maine.

Schairer's time was well up; so on Thursday morning he continued on to Millinocket while I went up the wagon road to Katahdin Lake. From here, Lee Wallis Gibbons at the Katahdin Lake Club and I traveled over the trail to Twin Ponds and thence up the fourteen hundred foot climb of North Turner. Turner Mt. and Turner Brook were not, as one might be inclined to think, named for Charles Turner, Jr., the Scituate Surveyor, but for a lumberman, probably of the old Pine Times long before Turner's ascent had become generally known through its appearance in the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Twin Ponds is a decided misnomer. The lower pond, with the outlet dam, is shaped like a diamond and has a low marshy shore while the upper pond is rock-bound, nearly four times as large and in keeping with the card analogy is, in shape, a perfect spade. Backed by the steep forested slope of the Turner Saddle—the only section of the mountain to escape the ravages of the 1903 fire—the upper Twin Pond has a setting which, for sheer beauty takes high rank with its peers in the Katahdinauguoh. The peaks and the immense tableland of Turner were burned over in the 1903 Wassataquoik fire and the traveling over the burned and blowdown trees ranks, in difficulty, with that of Mullen Mt.

The next morning I left, alone, for Stacyville. My route was down the overgrown and obscure tote-road along Katahdin Brook used in the John Ross operations on Sandy Stream, and then out over the old Wassataquoik tote-road to Stacyville.

It had taken us four days to travel from Witherle Ravine to the Watchman's cabin on North Pogy. One of these days can be charged against rain and fog. We had spent two days more exploring the Katahdinauguoh north of Pogy and one day returning from the Pogy Camp to Basin Ponds. With favorable weather and light packs, the circuit of the Katahdinauguoh from a camp at Chimney Pond to a camp at North Pogy could be made in three days. Except for the Pogy Road, no trails of any sort will be encountered. For the lower half of the range, one now has the advantage of the excellent map of the Geological Survey. It is hard traveling—almost an alternation of slash, blowdown, fire-killed timber and the inevitable scrub, interspersed at rare

intervals with a few delightful stretches of a fern-grown virgin spruce forest. It is at many places comparatively easy to return from the range to the beaten trails. The Sourdnahunk tote-road is easily reached from the foot of the Coe slide. Old tote-roads run to the head of Annis and Mullen Brook valleys. From Was-sataquoik Lake Dam, William Tracy has an excellent trail to New City. In fact, Tracey's outlying camp at Russell Pond, located almost midway along the Katahdinauguoh, would be a convenient base both for climbing and fishing. The trails which Mr. Tracy has already opened, and plans to open in the future, will go far toward making this region more accessible.

It would be a hard trip — especially on the clothing — and aside from the memory of the glorious panoramas changing with each peak climbed, one must, perhaps, realize his compensation at some future time, when viewing this range again from Katahdin, he will experience the pleasing sensation of some slight acquaintance with the maze of peaks before him, as he recalls each one by name or by some cherished association.

It is great fun, on long winter evenings, to sort over your beloved duffel, to make and fit up the little boxes and hold-alls in which everything has its proper place, to contrive new wrinkles that nobody but yourself has the gigantic brain to conceive, to concoct mysterious dopes that fill the house with unsanctimonious smells, to fish around for materials, in odd corners where you have no business, and, generally, to set the female members of the household buzzing around in curiosity, disapproval and sundry other states of mind.

To be sure, even though a man rigs up his own outfit, he never gets it quite to suit him. Every season sees the downfall of some cherished scheme, the failure of some fond contrivance. Every winter sees you again fussing over your kit, altering this, substituting that, and flogging your wits with the same old problem of how to save weight and bulk without sacrifice of utility. All thoroughbred campers do this as regularly as the birds come back in spring, and their kind has been doing it since the world began. It is good for us. If some misguided genius should invent a camping equipment that nobody could find fault with, half our pleasure in life would be swept away. — "Camping and Woodcraft" — by Horace Kephart.





The Famous Waters of the Aroostook Country Offer Equal Attractions for Canoeing
and Fishing
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Starting on the Canoe Trip down the Famous Penobscot West Branch
(Photo by Edwin F. Thayer, Attleboro, Mass.)

CANOEING THRU MAINE WOODS WATERS

*The Celebrated Cruises On the Lakes
and Streams of The Forestland.*

THE Aroostook country, particularly for the great army of vacation-seekers for whom fishing and hunting are secondary, or perhaps an utterly unopened book, possesses no greater attraction than that offered by the several renowned canoe cruises through the forest waterways which never lose their delights regardless of the number of times that they are enjoyed.

The Maine woods canoe trips have had long popularity and succeeding seasons witness yearly increases in the number of parties making the cruises which offer such supreme vacation pleasures. Women and men and boys and girls all find equal enjoyment. Every season witnesses a larger number of parties of young people from school and college who proclaim that no vacation surpasses the pleasures that are offered by these cruises nor yields greater returns in upbuilding health and physical and mental fitness.

For variety of recreation a canoe cruise through any of the waters of the Aroostook country excels all other vacation programs. Whether it is the Allagash — most widely known of the Aroostook country canoe cruises — 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, on all sides there are opportunities for camping, tramping or fishing, in the fall, hunting, and be it either the East or West

Branch trips, the proximity of Mt. Katahdin gives a chance for mountain climbing.

The four chief canoe trips in the Aroostook country are:

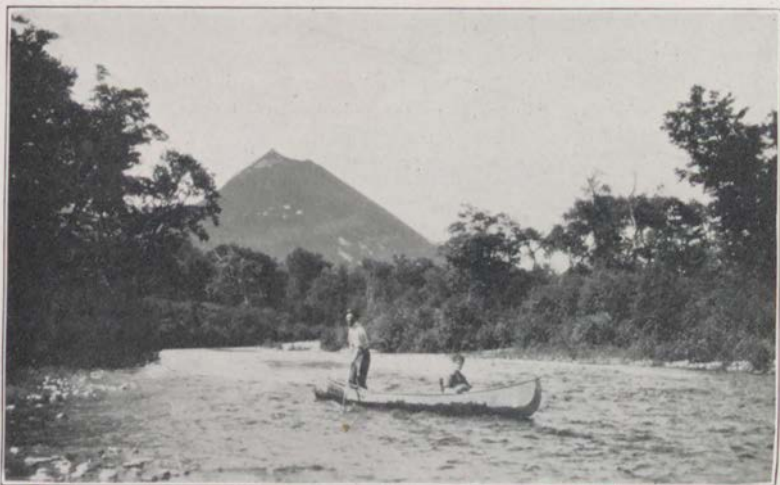
Allagash trip, 210 miles.

West Branch trip, 80 miles.

East Branch trip, 118 miles.

St. John trip, 231 miles.

Thanks to the system perfected by the Passenger Department of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad which maintains a bureau expressly for the benefit of vacationists it is possible to make in advance all the arrangements for any one of these four major cruises or for shorter trips. Every detail can be attended to



Coming Down Sourdnahunk Stream — Doubletop Mountain in the Background
(Photo by Edwin F. Thayer, Attleboro, Mass.)

which will mean no delay in starting and which will insure completeness of all plans necessary for a successful and happy holiday.

Most famous of all the forest voyages through the picturesque waterways of the Bangor & Aroostook country is the Allagash cruise from Northwest Carry, on the Penobscot's West Branch to Fort Kent on the St. John River, 200 miles distance. There is almost an unbroken stretch of fine scenery and the many opportunities for fishing in the lakes and streams make the Allagash trip exceptional.

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

spot if the start is made in the afternoon, is a little more than 10 miles from Northwest 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 thoroughfares 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 10 miles to Umsaskis Lake. Five miles over the lake and a thoroughfare leads into Long Lake, and then there is another five mile stretch to the Allagash River after which it is a course of 10 miles, bringing up at Round Pond. Two miles over the pond and there is another entry into the Allagash for a 15-mile dash to Allagash Falls. At the falls, the canoe is taken out for a short carry and it goes into the river below the falls. From the falls it is direct going with some strong rapids at St. Francis. The Allagash and the St. John unite 12 miles above St. Francis.

The terminus of the Allagash trip is St. Francis but it is often 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. The towns on both sides of the St. John River are inhabited largely by French-speaking people who are descendants of the early Acadian settlers. The picturesque villages are so different from typical New England towns they never fail to interest tourists.

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 the time it takes. They have been much before the public recently because of projected power developments.

In making 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 lodging may be had at these camps. They are:

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

The Lincoln Pulpwood Company's Camp at the Chamberlain farm on Chamberlain Lake.

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

To the frequent question "What's the expense of the Allagash trip?" the answer is that it depends entirely upon the person. Some people will make the trip with considerable economy, while others will go over the same trip regardless of expense. It is not advisable to take more than one person in a canoe, in fact most guides decline to do so. A guide's charge for one person is \$6.00 to \$7.00 a day. The canoe, tent, and cooking utensils are supplied by the guide. If a single guide is taken along with two persons his charge will probably be \$8.00 a day. The guide's board is paid by the sportsman. This means taking along suffi-



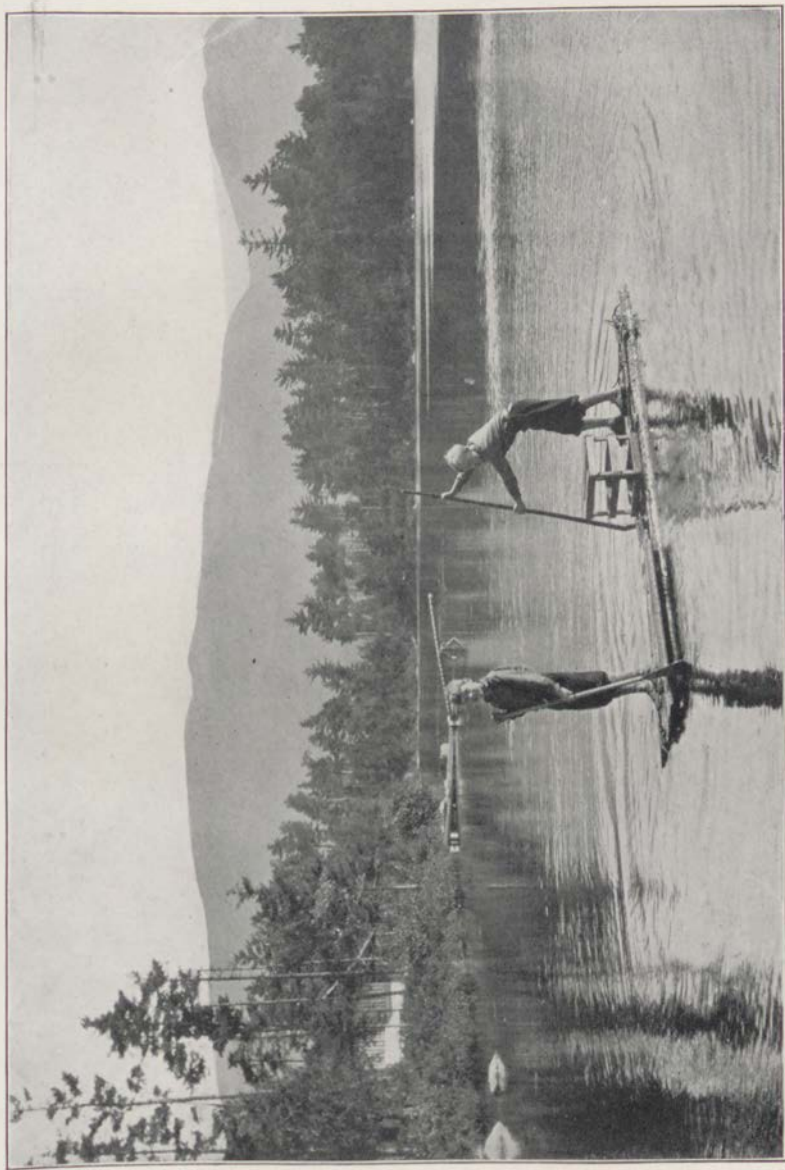
All Set for a Perfect Day of Canoeing and Fishing on Jackson Pond
(Photo by Claude L. Seale)

cient provisions and making arrangements for accommodations at terminal hotels for the guide.

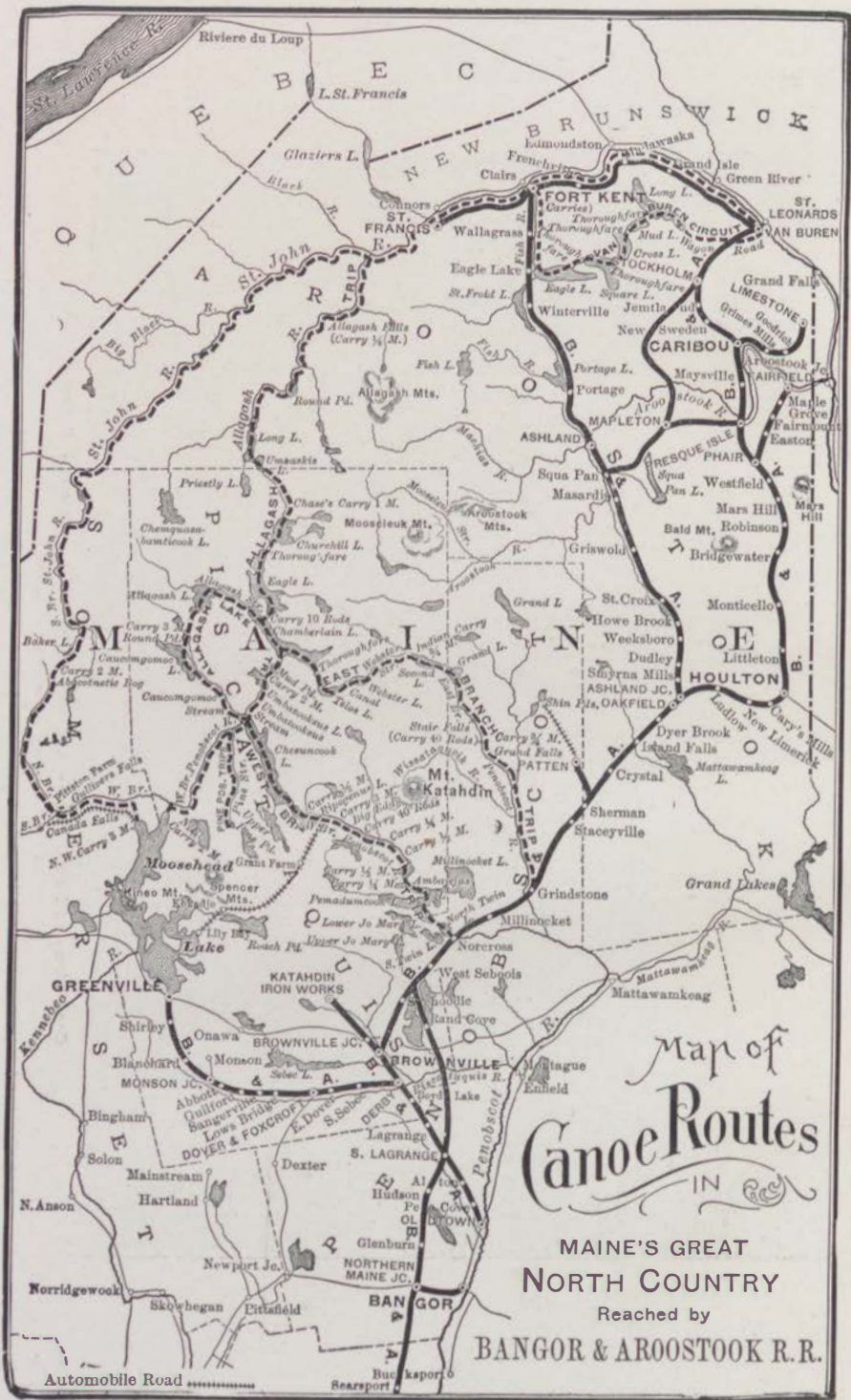
The outfitting stores at Greenville have had many years of experience in equipping canoe parties. In arranging for supplies, information and details can be secured from D. T. Sanders & Son Co., Greenville.

The latter part of July to the last of September is the popular time for a Maine woods cruise. Insects are not troublesome then, although, of course, water is apt to be lower than earlier in the season. Early fall is a delightful time for a canoe trip.

Detailed information regarding distances, etc., of the Allagash, West Branch, East Branch, St. John River and the other canoe trips is given on the following pages—Map of Canoe Routes in Maine's Great North Country Reached by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and a Convenient Table of Estimated Distances of Canoe Trips in the Bangor and Aroostook Territory.



Good Times on Daicy Pond — A Favorite Resort in the Aroostook Country
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



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

West Branch Trip — 80 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry	2	West Branch	3
Penobscot West Branch	20	Carry	$\frac{1}{2}$
Chesuncook Lake	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pockwockamus Deadwater	3
Ripogenus Lake		Carry	$\frac{1}{8}$
Carry	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Debsconeag Deadwater	2
Gulliver's Pitch		Carry	$\frac{1}{4}$
The Horse Race		West Branch	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sourdnaunk Deadwater	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carry	$\frac{1}{8}$
Carry	40 rods	Ambajeus Lake	6
West Branch	4	Pemadumcook Lake	4
Carry	$\frac{1}{4}$	North Twin Lake	4

Allagash Trip — 203 Miles

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

East Branch Trip — 118 Miles

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

Van Buren Circuit — 111 Miles

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

Allagash Lake Trip — 99 Miles

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

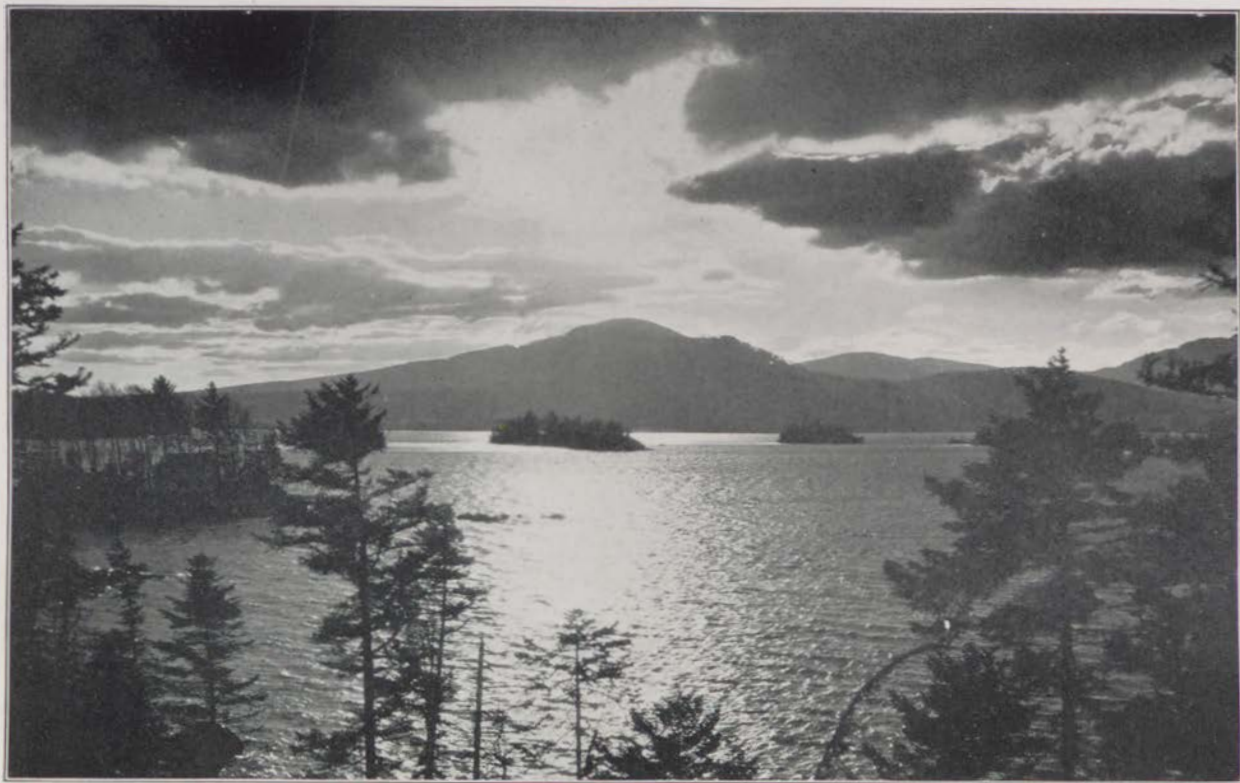
Pine Ponds Trip — 27 Miles

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	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Branch to Big Island	4	St. John South Branch	14
West Branch to Jct. N. and S. Branches	2	St. John River to Allagash	85
North Branch to Abacotnetic Bog	25	St. John River to Fort Kent	30
Carry	2	St. John River to Van Buren	50

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



A Remarkable Moonlight Photograph on Moosehead Lake— Always Magnificent and Beautiful
(Photo by Baker's Studio, Bingham, Me.)
(Copyright applied for)



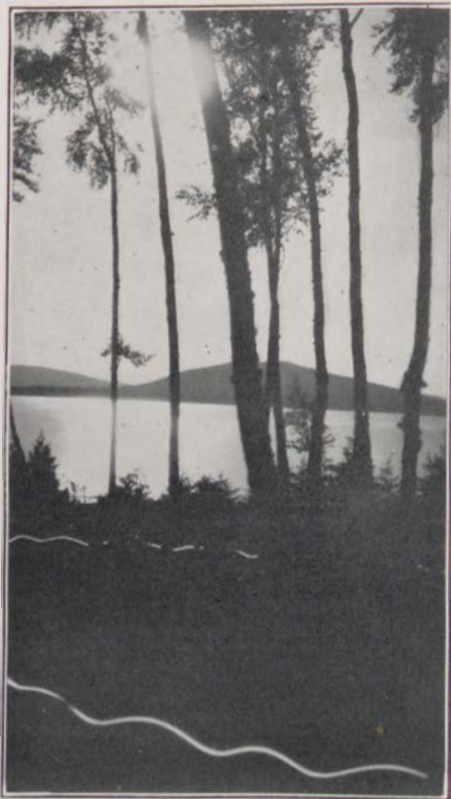
Starting the Campfire at West Chairback, near Long Pond, Katahdin Iron Works

MAGNIFICENT MOOSEHEAD LAKE *Majestic Queen of Maine Woods Waters* *Its Resorts and Attractions.*

"Each renewed visit to Moosehead Lake attaches one more firmly to its magic presence and lovely views, every feature of which offers the returning traveller an indescribable welcome. Stretching here and there in irregular and broken confusion, its coves and bays grope about, as it were, like the arms of a cephalopod; studded with islands numerous as the days of the year, from the tiny rocklet with its scanty, half-starved off-spring of bushes, to the more extended area, covered with prodigal growths of fir and spruce; surrounded by mountains whose soft outlines and ever-varying tints are objects of untiring admiration; — these and a thousand other beauties that steal unconsciously into the spirit, paint a wondrous picture, and fill one's being with fervent thanks to the Creator."

THIS is the tribute to Moosehead Lake by Lucius L. Hubbard, author and Maine Woods enthusiast, in his guidebook published in 1879, which is interesting in itself and also because it substantiates the claim of Moosehead's early popularity. It is easy to understand Moosehead's long reign and its world-fame. Its great size, its surpassing scenic possessions and its supreme fishing combined to make it popular long before it became accessible by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, and in spite of the popularity of many other spots since the early days when Moosehead first came into favor Moosehead continues to be one of the stellar attractions.

James Russell Lowell, an early Moosehead enthusiast as was also Thoreau, gives an entertaining account of getting to Moose-



Another Moonlight Picture on Moosehead
Lake — This Photograph is from
Camp Greenleaf

(Photo by Fred Whitcomb, Passaic, N. J.)

head by jouncing over roads that would now be regarded as hardly more than "trails," indeed a striking contrast to the ease and comfort which are enjoyed by the visitors of today. Lowell tells of Moosehead's meagre little taverns which makes a striking contrast with the Moosehead of today which boasts its magnificent Mt. Kineo House, its Squaw Mountain Inn—to mention only two of the hotels—and its numerous "camps" like Spencer's Camps, Camp Greenleaf, Maynard's Camps and West Outlet Camps which are among the finest in the Maine woods. Besides many resorts, on the shores of Moosehead are located summer schools and camps for girls and boys, and more ideal location is hard to imagine.

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad touches Moosehead at Greenville Junction which is still the favorite entrance to this region of vacation attractions and natural splen-

dors just as it was in the early days of Moosehead's popularity when stage coaches offered conveyance to Moosehead's shore. There are many delightful excursions to be had around Moosehead from Greenville Junction to Northwest Carry and there are opportunities for spending a day or two at the different points which are so popular with the regular comers to Moosehead.

To be appreciated to the fullest and this is easily possible through the good steamboat service on the lake, Moosehead should be known in its entirety. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad runs to the shore of Moosehead at Greenville Junction making connections with boats of the Coburn Steamboat Company. At Greenville Junction, 91 miles from Bangor and a junction point of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad with the Canadian Pacific Railway, there is the Piscataquis Exchange Hotel, out-

fitting stores, and other establishments of interest to sportsmen and persons on vacations. Greenville Junction and Greenville a mile away for many years have been important centers for canoeists, fishermen and hunters.



The Log Race in Water Sports at Moosehead Camp
for Girls

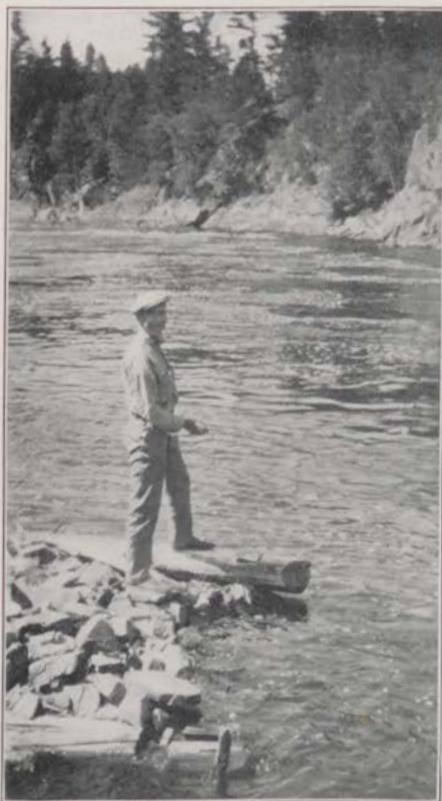
(Photo by Ann Slingluff)

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

Boats of the Coburn Steamboat Company give unusually good service on Moosehead, and not until the full steamboat trip from Greenville Junction to the head of the lake, 40 miles away, is enjoyed has Moosehead been seen. There are two routes for the steamboats. One runs straight up the lake to Northwest Carry, or Seboomook as it is now popularly known, and the other is to Lily Bay, for years one of Moosehead Lake's most important stations both with sportsmen and with companies that carry on lumbering operations on Moosehead's shores. Lily Bay is widely known among hunters because of its many years' record for big game shipments.

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

Most famous among the great inland water resorts is the Mt. Kineo House, 20 miles from Greenville Junction. The resort is on a peninsula which makes into the lake from the base of Mt. Kineo, a picturesque peak of solid flint which springs from the surface of the lake. Mt. Kineo and its flint, legend says, was known to the Indians throughout this section of the land. Redskins came by canoe from far-distant points to secure the flint for arrow-heads, hatchets and other primitive utensils of war and domestic use. The fact that at many points throughout Maine and Canada Indian implements of Kineo flint have been unearthed is good



Commander Carver, U.S.N., Casting at
Ripogenus
(Photo by Mrs. W. J. Carver)

evidence of Kineo's importance to the aborigines.

Kineo has become the most famous fresh water resort on the continent. In addition to the handsome 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.

Rockwood is across the lake and directly opposite the Mt. Kineo House called Kineo Station. It is 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, 27 miles distant, and to Russell Stream, 60 miles away. Both these points are widely known for their fishing and for the big deer which are found thereabouts.

The West Outlet Camps conducted by Frank A. MacKenzie and located 24 miles from Greenville Junction have long been an outstanding Moosehead Lake resort. For many years they have been one of the favorite resorts of this great vacation region. They are a regular stopping place for the Coburn boats. From Rockwood the boats make for the head of the lake.

Northwest Carry is at the end of one of Moosehead's arms. It is now generally known as Seboomook and it is 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.

On leaving Greenville Junction, steamboats continue up to the lake for half a dozen miles and leave the uplake route for a turn into the bay. The first resort is Meservey's Camps on Sugar Island, three miles from the



Canoes Loaded and Ready to Start from Greenville to Chesuncook

(Photo by H. R. Buck)

Junction, with a long record of popularity wholly deserved because of the fine fishing and for the reason that the camps have been ideally located for a vacation center. They are picturesquely located and their generally satisfactory surroundings have won many enthusiastic friends.

After passing Sugar Island another mile brings the steamboat to the camps of the Nighthawk Club.

Lily Bay is 12 miles from Greenville Junction and has long been known among fishermen, hunters and lumber operators. Lily Bay has its own attractions because it is the entrance to a widely famous vacation section. From Lily Bay there is the splendid automobile road leading past Kokad-jo, First Roche Pond, on through the woods for 30 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 great storage basins in the world.

Moosehead with its numerous hotels and camps and its varied vacation offerings holds out allurements to meet every fancy.

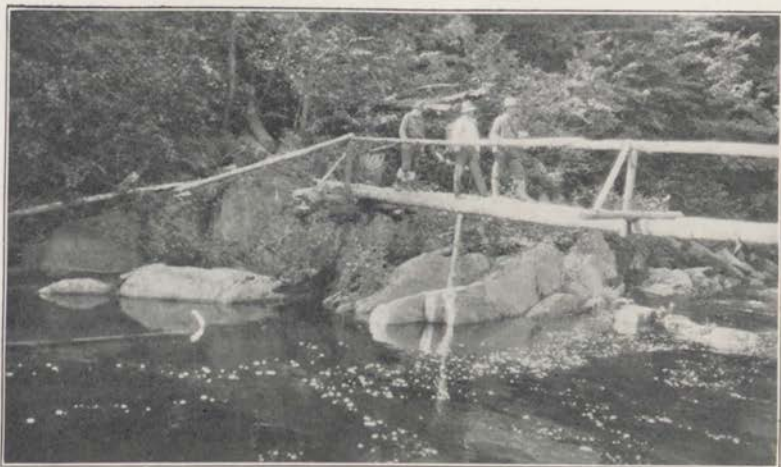


Putting the Canoes Aboard a Steamboat at Chesuncook Dam for Transport up Chesuncook Lake to Umbazooksus

(Photo by H. R. Buck)



All Hungry and Eager for the Good Things to Come
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



On the Picturesque Trail to Long Pond Camps, Katahdin Iron Works
(Photo by R. E. York)

CANOEING DOWN THE PENOBSCOT'S EAST BRANCH A Girl's Story of a Successful Cruise Thru Maine Woods Waters.

By MISS E. EUGENIA PATTEN
Bangor, Me.

GUIDES must have many laughs over the antics and enthusiasm of their "sports," particularly if one of the sports in question happens to be a novice, and worse yet — a girl. However that may be, there's apt to be a first time for everything, and I know of no better introduction to the Maine woods than to take the East Branch trip with Danny Hale as head guide and cook. It may sound miraculous, but the fact remains that beside beans, doughnuts, hermits, and regular camp food, there appeared one day two excellent lemon pies. There was no delicatessen around the next bend of the brook either — those pies were baked in a reflector oven by Dan — but more of this in its proper place.

We began our trip prosaically enough — by loading us and all our belongings on a boat at Chesuncook Dam Landing, in a fine drizzle at about noon, August 18. This boat took us to the head of the lake where we were unceremoniously dumped on a pier of the log boom. The wind had blown all the pulp wood up into the cove, so that we had to work our way between the boom and a tight mass of logs to shore. After we had struggled perhaps two hours, a boat belonging to the Great Northern Paper Company came out



The Hulling Machine, an
East Branch Landmark
(Photo by Miss E. Eugenia
Patten)

from the camps there and took us in. We learned that if the man on the first boat had whistled they would have come out at once—a little detail which would have saved us a great deal of time and more energy.

Once landed, we were offered the use of a hand-car and trailer on their rail-road track as far as Mud Pond Carry, of which we made good use. The weather had cleared a bit by then; we were able to reach the Carry, make camp and arrange to be hauled to Mud Pond next morning, before it settled in for another drizzle. By that time, however, we were warm and dry, turned in for the night, so no one cared anyway.

Mud Pond is accurately named. It is a small, round pond, very shallow, and its bottom is unmistakably mud.

While crossing we saw our first deer, and were able to get within about fifty feet and take her picture before she saw any need for moving away.

Mud Pond Brook was decidedly low—in places there was enough water to float the canoes easily, but mostly there was not. Once through, and on Chamberlain Lake, we found plenty of water—and then some. The sky had cleared meanwhile; the reason, we discovered, was a stiff head wind which forced us to land on a beach very near the mouth of the brook, just about opposite Chamberlain Farm.

Here we made camp and stayed over a day, doing very little of anything but loafing and enjoying the fine view of the Katahdin range one has from this lake. The following day we paddled—again with a head wind—to the foot of Chamberlain, then through Telosmis, on to the dam at the foot of Telos.

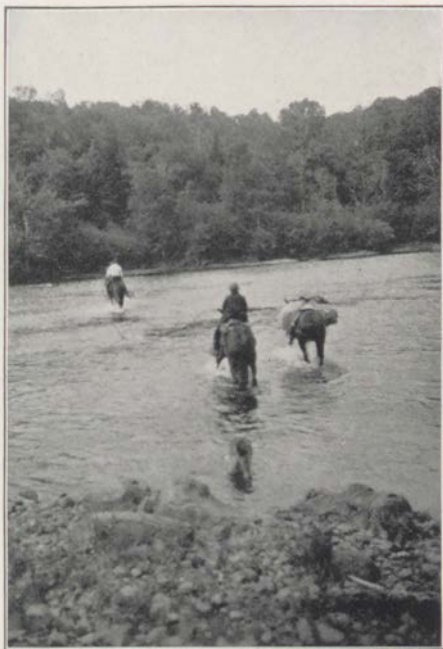
We had heard tales of great fishing in Coffeelos, so next morning we walked to this lake and spent the greater part of the day fishing from a fairly sea-worthy log raft—exactly one trout was caught! In spite of the fact that the trout in Coffeelos treated us so shabbily, it is only justice to admit that another party went in the following day and caught all they wanted. Our luck was plainly against us, but Danny cheered us considerably with a batch of fresh doughnuts, and the dam tender cheered us still more by giving us some fresh milk from a cow parked there temporarily.

The water was low enough in Telos Cut to make it necessary to carry the supplies around. The canoes were run through however, and by supper time the next day we were camping at the foot of Webster Lake. Here the fish proved much more obliging, so we

again stayed over a day, to make the most of their weakness for worms — and there it was Dan surprised us with his splendid lemon pies.

A rainy morning held us up half a day longer, but after lunch we started down the nine miles of Webster Brook. Except for Telos Cut, where passengers were not allowed, this was our first quick water, but having once got to it we had plenty of all varieties. We spent four days on Webster Brook, which, to me at least, were the most exciting and enjoyable of our trip. We saw deer, we were always scaring up ducks. We even found the tracks of a big wild-cat — we were really beyond civilization, beyond sporting camps, beyond human beings except for an occasional Fire Warden, in the Maine woods. Webster Brook boasts one really beautiful falls — Grand Falls, it is called — where the water jumps some fifteen feet and then goes charging down through a narrow rock gorge for a quarter of a mile. It was here on the gorge within sight and sound of the falls, we camped our last night on the Brook. Not that the rest of the Brook is a mill-pond by any means — it was often necessary to let the canoes down over rips on ropes, and now again to carry a short distance. One bit of advice, if I may presume to offer it — if you are in the stern of a canoe when the bow grounds on a gravel-bar, be sure to look carefully before you leap out to lighten it up a bit — you may jump into a trout hole. I don't say that you inevitably will, but it has been done. One other notable spot on Webster Brook is the Whalesback, a large whale-like ledge of rock butting out from the shore. At high water, in the old long-lumber days, this rock figured prominently, at times disastrously, in many drives.

It was shortly after noon on August 28 when we reached the real East Branch, which flows into Second Lake almost immediately. On Second Lake we had the good fortune to see an eagle. We camped near the foot, directly opposite a low range of mountains, which were very lovely when the fog lifted in the early morning.



The Pack-Horses Taking a Ford
(Photo by C. E. McDonald, Sherman)



Guiding the Canoe through some Quick Water

(Photo by V. E. Lynch, Ashland)

The next morning the Fire Warden of Second Lake very kindly gave us a tow through the Thoroughfare to Matagamon on Grand Lake. Here at the Matagamon House we had an excellent dinner, replaced a lost toothbrush, bought chewing-gum and mailed letters. After all that unusual exertion we climbed to the fire station on Horse Mountain. The view from there is honestly worth much more than an easy two-mile climb — it is something to remember always. One can see to the north, Second Lake, Grand Lake, the Thoroughfare winding crazily between them, miles and miles of forest, an occasional small pond, and away beyond, the Aroostook Mountains. To the west is Trout Brook Farm; to the south some five small lakes reputed to be excellent spots for trout fishing, and the Traveler

Mountains which were to accompany us for several days on our trip; and finally, to the east, the East Branch itself.

That night we camped at Grand Lake Dam, where we laid over a day before starting down the East Branch. Here we began to notice in the rocks a number of fossil shells and plants — we found a great many of these from there down.

On the last day of August we began our trip down the East Branch. The first day we stopped for lunch at Stair Falls — a curious formation of ledges, giving the impression of eight or nine distinct steps, stretching across the stream. That night we made camp at Haskell Rock, staying there one day to enjoy the luxury of beans baked in the ground and to dry out after a severe night shower.

After carrying around Haskell Rock, we went on down as far as Pond Pitch for lunch. Another carry here around a particularly pretty falls and then to Grand Pitch in the afternoon. This is the Grand Falls of the East Branch — a leap of some twenty-five feet,

where again the water rushes through a narrow cut in the rocks for some distance below.

All the way along we had seen many signs of the old drives — cant-dogs, pick poles, boom chains, and logs stranded so high on the rocks it seemed unbelievable that water really ever could be so high. The following day we reached the Hulling Machine — a series of falls and rapids so named because they would strip the bark from the logs sent through. The afternoon of the day we reached Bowlin Pitch, where for once carrying was not necessary, and so passed the last of five falls in as many miles. One is quite aware that he is going down hill in this stream!

The East Branch does not pretend to be straight, any more than it would have one believe it flows up hill — the result is very confusing to one's sense of what mountains should do. Old Traveler has a habit of appearing when and where he is least expected — directions mean nothing to him — nevertheless he is a very welcome part of any scene, particularly as he seems to make a special point of being a rugged rock background for every falls on the stream as long as he is visible at all.

From Bowlin we paddled on down to Tracy's Camps in a very wet rain. We got there, to find no one home but the cat — a most sociable kitty she was too, particularly after we gave her some supper! The cabins were open, however, so we soon had a roaring fire, a hot supper and a dry place to sleep.

By morning it had cleared, and leaving a note for Mr. Tracy we started off once more. That noon we had lunch at Monument Line, where there was once talk of putting the line between Canada and Maine. In the afternoon we stopped at the Lunksoos camps for some fresh milk. Here we saw Katahdin for the first time since Telos. It is a curious thing, but one travels entirely around Katahdin on this trip, yet sees it scarcely at all. That night — our last night out — we camped just above Whetstone Falls, where we fished industriously for pickerel in a "log", and moreover, caught quite a nice mess.

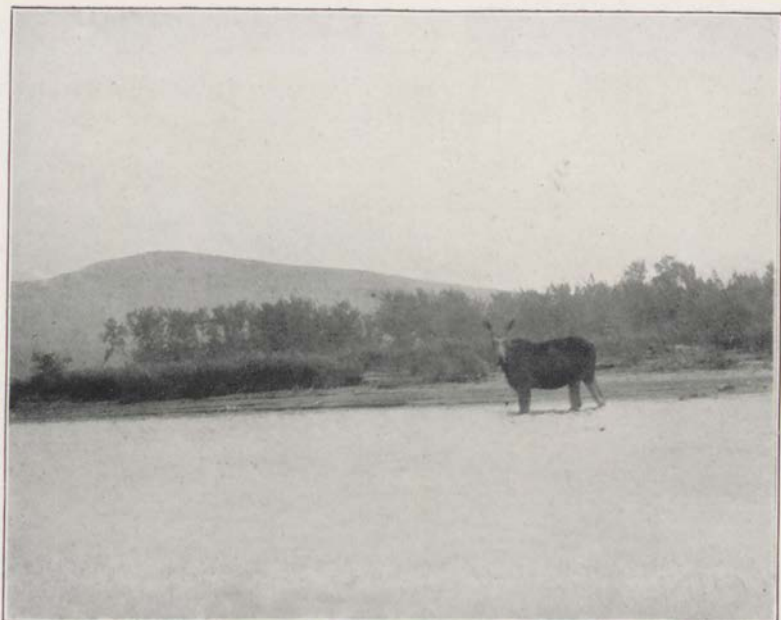
Next day we poked along to Grindstone — and the train — but no amount of poking would make us miss it, so after one last grand feed and camp-fire at Grindstone, we were forced to come back to the cities once more.



Morton Vaughan with His
Prize, taken in Carpenter
Pond



Luncheon at the "Governor's Spring" on the Climb Up Mt. Katahdin
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



The Cow Moose of Which Dr. Whitney Tells in His Interesting Story of
Big Game Shooting with His Camera
(Photo by Dr. C. M. Whitney, Boston)

DOWN FROM TELOS LAKE WITH CAMERA AND CANOE The Cruise of a Photographer of Big Game and the "SHOTS" He Made.

By DR. C. M. WHITNEY, Boston, Mass.

AFTER an absence of twenty-two years from this locality, I decided to spend the summer of 1928 at Telos Lake in the hope that I might find deer as numerous as they were then, which would afford an opportunity of photographing them.

One could not help a feeling of surprise at the changes which the lapse of years had brought about, not only in the scenic differences along the water ways but in the time required to reach our destination. In former years, on arriving in Greenville, we had the long trip up Moosehead Lake to North East Carry where we remained over night, and the next morning, in our canoes, we started for the twenty-two mile trip down the West Branch to Chesuncook which took all day. This year I left Boston at ten



A Telos Lake Doe in a Good Pose for the Camera
(Photo by Dr. C. M. Whitney, Boston)

o'clock at night and arrived at Greenville at ten o'clock the following morning. After meeting old acquaintances and a lunch at the Piscataquis Exchange, I left at one o'clock in a comfortable Cadillac car provided by Harry Rollins and arrived at Chesuncook Dam in less than two hours, a distance of forty miles. Here we went aboard a big oil burning boat run by Alexander

Gunn and had a pleasant trip of fourteen miles up the lake to Chesuncook village, where we arrived at six o'clock just in time for supper.

As I have visited this interesting settlement in the woods many times during past years, I could not help missing the presence of Ansel Smith whose passing only a few months before had caused profound sorrow to all. He was so quiet, so kindly and so honest in his dealings with every one that he will be missed by sportsmen and townspeople alike.

My camping outfit had been sent from Patten to Telos by way of Grand Lake so that I had only hand luggage to carry and as two of my guides met me at Chesuncook, my part was easy.

After a night at Bob Eddy's very comfortable house, we left at seven o'clock for our destination. At the head of Chesuncook we found that our way was blocked by thousands of cords of pulp wood which filled the lower portion of Umbasooksus Lake, the stream, and extended some distance into Suncook itself. It was most interesting to see Alec Gunn drive his big boat into this mass and work his way to a place of landing. Because of these

logs, we had a two-mile walk along the new railroad to Mud Pond Carry, and three miles more over this to Mud Pond. A short trip across this, down Mud Brook and we were at Chamberlain Lake where we put the motor on our canoe. We made wonderful time down Chamberlain Lake, Round Pond and Telos Lake, arriving at the camp in an hour and a half, covering a distance of fourteen miles. Here I found the tents all pitched and dinner waiting for us. Looking back twenty-two years, I could not realize that in a little more than a day and a half I was all settled in camp, for at that time it took us three days of hard work and steady paddling to reach the same country. Automobiles, out-board motors and new roads have certainly speeded up things in the woods as elsewhere.

While I was disappointed at finding very few deer where I had expected to see many, I was able to get a few good pictures, some of which are here shown.

Obtaining pictures of deer or moose is never easy, but the difficulties encountered increase the interest and excitement. Behind a blind one sees the natural undisturbed actions of the animals, big and little, which a hurried trip does not reveal. Our feathered friends also contribute their share in entertaining us.

One day I was snugly hidden in my blind at the head of Telos and everything looked rosy for the wind was right and I had seen many signs that deer came out just where my blind was located, so I was already counting the probably pictures I would get. Just then a black rascal of a crow flew overhead and began to caw with great vigor, for he had discovered my hiding-place. Not satisfied with flying over he located himself in a limb near by and cawed and cawed for ten minutes so that any animal within a mile could not help hearing his alarm.

If I had gone out and scared him off any deer near by would have seen me, and if I stayed where I was I had no chance at all so what could I do but sit still and take my medicine? This is just what I did and it is needless to say that I got no pictures that day.

I thought then if I could have reached him I would have taught him to be less noisy but I think now that he was pretty smart and that the joke was on me. Thus the big and little people of the woods help each other and I like them all the better for it.

As the East Branch trip is not as well known as the others, I was most fortunate in having as my head guide, Fred Kyle, and also his brother Ben and Allie Outhouse, all of whom were East Branch men and knew every foot of the river.

This trip begins at Webster Lake and goes down Webster Brook, across into Little East Branch to Second Lake, by the thoroughfare to Grand Lake, and down the Main East Branch to Grindstone.

The day before we broke camp, the guides, with the assistance of our good neighbor, Jake McEachern at Telos Dam, lugged all the dunnage we could spare over the carry to Webster Lake, stopping for lunch at Clare Desmond's, the fire warden in that section.



Another "Shot" of the Cow Moose which
Refused to Be Frightened
(Photo by Dr. C. M. Whitney, Boston)

After a three-mile paddle down Webster Lake, we reached the stream and began our interesting trip down the East Branch waters. I found to my surprise that Webster Brook was a stream as large as the North Branch and that there was good water everywhere along its course.

There is quick water for the first four miles requiring skillful poling all the way until Pine Knoll is reached. From here we had three miles of dead water to an old roll dam over which the canoes could be lifted; about two

hundred yards below this was Indian Carry by the falls at that point. We reached here at four o'clock and two hours were spent in getting our dunnage over the carry.

The trip to this point is most attractive for the sparkling waters of the river are framed by the beautiful birches and elms which, in places, overhang the bank and as we go swiftly along one beautiful scene follows another in rapid succession. We did not pitch our tents at Indian Carry, but used the cabin of the Lincoln Pulp Company, which is open to sportsmen and is a great convenience.

The plan from this point was to have the guides make the trip to Second Lake and I was to go over the road a distance of three miles. Below Indian Carry there is a series of falls, Big Woodpecker, Little Woodpecker, Cow Yard, and Blue Pine Falls, covering a distance of two miles. The route then leaves Webster Stream and goes by a half mile carry over a good road to Little East Branch. Just below this point is a large falls, the Grand Pitch, and below it a smaller one, the Whale Back. A paddle of a mile brings one to Second Lake.

We were up at four o'clock the following morning and the guides left at six o'clock, leaving me to take my time over the road to Second Lake, where I was to meet them. As my camera is quite heavy, I sent it along with the guides.

As I sat in the cabin killing time preparatory to taking the road, a big handsome eight point buck came strolling along and stopped about forty feet from the cabin door to lap some salt which had been thrown out. There he stayed for half an hour in perfect contentment and I watched a wonderful picture with no camera to take it.

After this performance was over I started down the road, taking

care to close the cabin door for on it was a notice to "please close this door to keep the bears out" which made me realize that I was surely in the wilds.

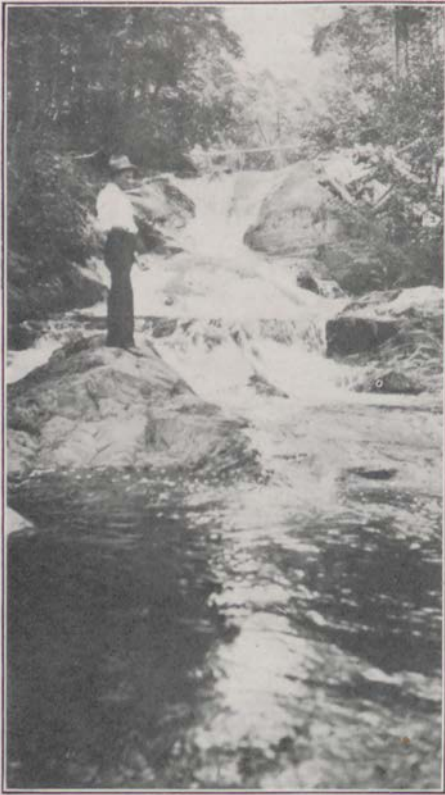
A long walk alone in the deep woods is very interesting, especially when one has never been over the road before and knows no land marks. If he takes the wrong fork he is liable to go several miles out of his way at the best and at the worst may have to spend a night in the woods before the guides can pick him up. However, this road was a remarkably good one as woods roads go, and very handily located near the place to turn off to reach Second Lake was a set of old lumber camps which made it easy to find the

way. Walking through these big woods is restful beyond words; not a sound is heard, even the song birds so common in settled areas are absent or still. If you watch closely you will see a few feathered mites slipping among the branches of the firs and spruces, but, of birds' notes, seldom a sound. When one is in no hurry and can take the time to sit down for a rest he feels quite alone, but there is more company about than he realizes for in the soft mud of the trail in front of my resting place was a big bear track made a short time before. Oh, no! You're not alone in these woods although you may think you are, for bright eyes are doubtless watching you from some safe retreat. I reached Second Lake two hours before the guides and when they arrived we had lunch and at one o'clock we put on our engine and fastened the three canoes together for a tow down the lake. The view from the upper end of Second Lake is most beautiful, for on the right the Traveler range of mountains rises in majestic grandeur, one peak after another coming into view as we go down the lake. I never realized that these mountains were so high or so impressive. On the left the country is flat with a sparse and unattractive growth of trees.

Three miles down the lake we entered the thoroughfare which is four miles in length through a flat, dry bog with many bends in its course. Just as we were almost through it, I sighted a cow moose in the distance but as the engine was making plenty of noise I knew that a picture was almost impossible for that reason and also because we were in plain sight of the animal. Our approach



Suspicious that Someone Is Near
(Photo by Dr. C. M. Whitney, Boston)



Trying His Luck in One of the Good
Fishing Waters in the Katahdin
Iron Works Country
(Photo by R. E. York)

however, did not seem to disturb it and I began to be interested and we stopped and shut off the engine. For the first time in my life the camera was not in the canoe with me: when we started it was dull and a misty rain was falling and so Fred put the camera into the last canoe. The problem now was to unhitch the canoe, get the camera and to paddle near enough to the moose to get its picture.

There was some commotion and rapid work but the final result was that we were successful in getting a good picture. It is the first time, however, that I have hunted moose with an engine and three canoes tied together.

A short run of a mile down Grand Lake brought us to Matagamon. Here we found the very comfortable camps of Irving Myrick, situated on high ground a short distance from the lake. It was a welcome change from tent

life, enjoyable as it is, to rest in his clean and well equipped cabins and to look out on Grand Lake.

His table is one of the best I have ever seen in the woods, plain, simple food but well cooked and served most attractively. Mrs. Myrick is a most wonderful cook. To find fresh eggs and cream in the woods is a pleasant surprise.

Grand Lake is a very beautiful spot with its background of mountain peaks, and because it is not too large, being only four miles in length, it seems like a gem with a setting of hills and forest.

Because of the number of falls below the lake we sent all our dunnage and tents over the road to Patten so that we could make the trip light.

After a stay of five days at Irving's we very regretfully left and at seven o'clock in the morning began our journey down the East Branch.

A paddle of three miles brought us to the dam which we carried

by and found two miles of strong water to Stair Falls dead water which is a mile long. Here I saw a big cow moose and many signs of both moose and deer.

Three miles of quick water brought us to Stair Falls over which the guides were able to drop down on a pole. A half mile below this is Haskell dead water, a little more than a quarter of a mile in length. Here also were many signs of game.

Two miles below are the Haskell Pitches which are strong white water. A carry is necessary around the upper one and snappy work is needed to run the lower one on a pole for it is rocky and the current is very fast. A mile below this is Pond Pitch, which is a fifteen foot drop and a short carry is necessary. The water below this is also very strong for a quarter of a mile.

A half mile below we find Grand Pitch which is a magnificent water fall. The whole river comes rushing down a rocky gorge and in a cloud of spray falls thirty feet below with a roar which can be heard some distance away. To my mind it was more impressive than Allagash Falls. A short carry over the ledges is necessary at this point.

Below this there is strong fast water for three quarters of a mile when we come to Hulling Machine Rapids where the waters run over falls of considerable size and down a rocky gorge forming the jaws of the Hulling Machine. A carry of a third of a mile on the right bank is necessary here and below a much shorter one. A mile below is Bowlin Falls which can be easily run by a good canoe man.

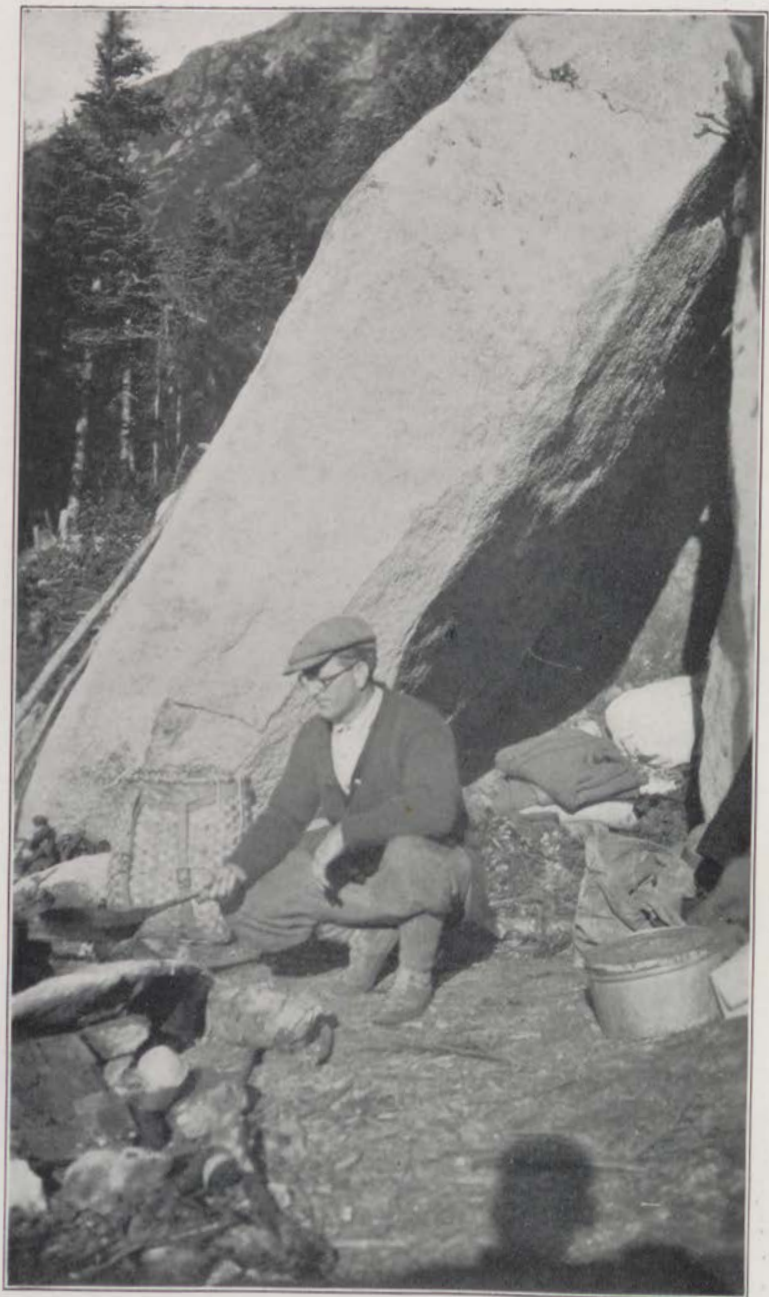
We arrived here at four o'clock, twelve miles from Grand Lake and it was certainly a delightfully exciting trip. We stayed that night at McDonald's camp at Bowlin and at seven the next morning we were on our way down river again.

There was good fast water for three and a half miles to Black Cat Rips, passing Spring Brook on the right. Little Spring Brook comes in further also on the right.

Eight miles below Bowlin, Lunksoos Brook comes in on the left. The stream here is quiet and beautifully tame, for it winds its way between banks bordered with elms, ash and river maples whose foliages bend gracefully over the water while behind them is the darker background of fir and spruce.

Five miles below is Sebois dead water which is three miles long with Sebois Stream on the left. Just below the dead water Little Sebois Stream comes on the left and a little lower on the right is Wissatacook Stream. An easy paddle brings us past Lower Matagamon, a group of houses on a high bank, to Whetstone Falls, the last one of our trip, sixteen miles from Bowlin. There are two pitches, and as the water was just right we were able to run them both. In higher water a carry would be necessary.

The next ten miles were uneventful for the river widens out and becomes very placid, quite different from the dashing, tumbling stream we had seen above. We reached our taking out place two miles above Grindstone at two o'clock in the afternoon and met the truck which took us to Patten, a distance of twenty-two miles.



A Half-Hour for Lunch at "The Cave," a Well-Known Landmark on the
Ascent of Mt. Katahdin

(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Here Are Some of the Big Deer that Are Coveted by Hunters — These Prizes Were Brought Down at Cyphers Camps, Norcross

HUNTING IN THE AROOSTOOK COUNTRY Where Is Found The Finest Sport Whether The Trail is for Big Game or Birds.

THE vast expanse of virgin forest, beginning in Maine and extending in unbroken stretch across the St. John River, into New Brunswick, is accepted as the paramount big game section of the East. To this famous region, offering unequalled opportunity for hunting deer, moose, and caribou, the direct entrance is by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad which, in addition to providing utmost comfort, also offers the quickest and most direct route to the big woods of Maine — and beyond — to the game haunts for which the contiguous New Brunswick territory is justly famed.

Hunting in Maine continues to produce fine prizes despite the many years of popularity and the supply of game seems undiminished because only the fringe of the forest has been crossed, leaving miles upon miles of virgin areas which offer the most favorable conditions for propagation. Before the days of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and its connections, the Restigouche region in New Brunswick was out of the question for most sportsmen because it required so much time and journeying. Today, however, a night train from New York or Boston, connecting with the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, brings the hunter at practically all points in the Maine Woods before the close of the next day, — a most satisfactory contrast with former times.



A Fifteen-Year-Old Hunter and His Big Prize

(Photo by E. F. Drew)

If the Restigouche is the objective, the arrival at Van Buren will be in time for midday dinner. The remainder of the day and night can be spent at the Hotel Cyr at St. Leonard, N. B., just across the St. John River, or the Hotel Hammond at Van Buren which makes possible a side trip to Grand Falls, the Niagara of the St. John River. Start may be made for the Restigouche or other points in New Brunswick in good season the following morning.

With Maine woods hunters of today the Moosehead Country, Katahdin Iron Works, Patten, Ashland, the vast domain dominated by Mt. Katahdin, and the lakes reached by the way of Norcross, are as popular as they were with the early-coming sportsmen. Added to these first favorites are numerous new regions like the Fish River

chain of lakes and other up-north localities all of which contribute to the increasing popularity of this section.

Over "the line" in New Brunswick, as in Maine, transportation extension has opened up new opportunities for the sportsman like the unsurpassed hunting ground in the Restigouche country, and the other game centers between the St. John River and the Bay Chaleur, for all of which the Bangor & Aroostook is the preferred approach. The Restigouche country is an unusually good moose-hunting territory.

Maine moose, always noted for their size and spread of antlers, are protected for a period by close-time laws. Maine continues its supremacy for fine deer hunting and Maine deer have always been desired by hunters because of their size, indeed, among the finest hunting trophies are Maine deer heads.

The last few years have seen a noticeable increase in black bears. Maine bears often exceed five hundred pounds in weight, and notwithstanding their apparent clumsiness, they are crafty and quick

to elude pursuers, so that to bring one down indicates skill as a hunter. Foxes, red, gray and black, are frequently shot, and bobcat and lynx are not uncommon. Along the shores of streams, mink, otter and fisher are frequently found.

Hunters are not the only ones who attest to the fact of big-game abundance in Maine as many canoeing parties, voyaging the waters of the Maine Woods in summer days, come upon moose and deer in streams and coves, some canoeists having counted them by dozens during extended cruises.

With the departure of summer and the approach of cooler weather, the moose and deer take to traveling. Before the leaves begin to fall, the autumnal dryness prevails and the woods become more or less "noisy." Alert for every sound the moose and deer take flight at the rustling of twigs or perhaps the crack of the dry leaves and are off in a twinkling. Late in September and in the first days of October the autumn rains wet down the leaves and underbrush: there is less crackling, and conditions are materially changed. The first snow means even greater advantage for the huntsman on the trail for moose or deer.

On another page are figures showing the amount of game shipments from various stations and gateways. In reading these it should be borne in mind that some stations are shipping points for a wide range of game land, while others send down deer shot in the immediate vicinity. Norcross, for instance, receives and ships game for the entire lower Penobscot West Branch country, and Greenville for points in all directions, covering an area of two thousand square miles, and so it is with other sections. It can be seen that shipment figures do not always do justice for localities which may have several points of departure.



A Tame Moose in the Aroostook Country
(Photo by W. F. Tracey)

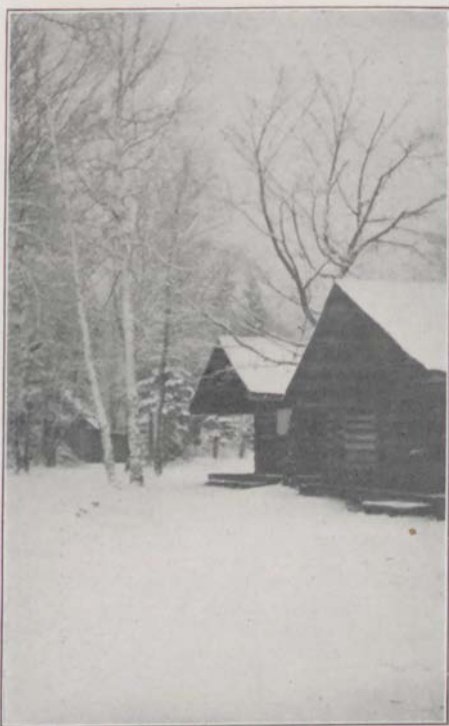
BIRD SHOOTING IN THE AROOSTOOK COUNTRY

EVEN as it is one of the most popular big-game sections, so, too, does the Aroostook Country offer bird-shooting under uncommonly ideal conditions. Partridge and woodcock are abundant and there are also snipe, black ducks, mallards, sheldrakes and wild geese. For most bird hunters who come to the Maine Woods, the partridge is the enticement. The "big woods" partridge is quite another bird from the shy, 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 shotgun. Partridge shooting with a rifle is real sport.

As a demonstration of skill with rifle, for man or woman there is no better test than partridge hunting with a 22-calibre rifle. The woman who can "crown" a partridge surely is entitled to a badge of merit.

Good partridge shooting over a bird dog is generally found the first two weeks 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 this sport is not consid-



This Snow Means Good Trailing in the Big
Machias Country

(Photo by F. A. McGowan, Ashland)

ered in the same class with wing shooting over a bird dog.

Woodcock hunting is a fine sport in the woods of Maine. The Maine woodcock is the same gamy bird that is known variously in the southern states as the brier-snipe, the swamp-snipe and the goose bird. The woodcock, wherever found, has the same characteristics and no hunter, however well versed in the art, pretends to know the woodcock.

The Maine Woods offer excellent woodcock shooting from the 10th to the 25th of October, these dates being set because of averages covering a period of years.

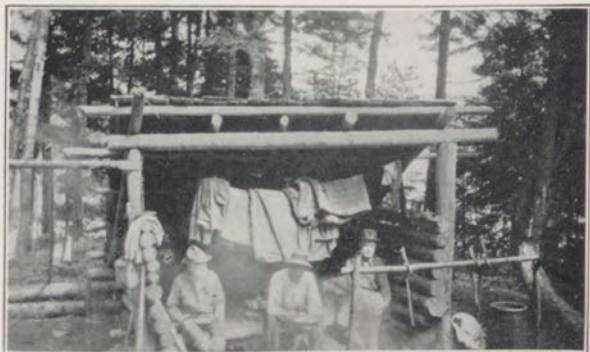
ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO MAINE

I OWE a personal debt to Maine because of my association with certain staunch friends in Aroostook County; an association that helped and benefited me throughout my life in more ways than one. It is over forty years ago that I first went to Island Falls and stayed with the Sewall family. I repeated the visit three or four times. I made a couple of hunting trips in the fall, with Bill Sewall and Wilmot Dow; and one winter I spent three or four weeks on snowshoes with them, visiting a couple of lumber camps. I was not a boy of any natural prowess and for that very reason the vigorous out-door life was just what I needed.

It was a matter of pride with me to keep up with my stalwart associates, and to shift for myself, and to treat with indifference whatever hardship or fatigue came our way. In their company I would have been ashamed to complain! And I thoroughly enjoyed it. I was rather tired by some of the all-day tramps, especially in the deep snow, when my webbed racquets gave me "snowshoe feet," or when we waded up the Munsingin in shallow water, dragging a dugout, until my ankles became raw with slipping on the smooth underwater stones; and I still remember with qualified joy the ascent and especially the descent of Katahdin in moccasins, worn because, to the deep disapproval of my companions, I had lost one of my heavy shoes in crossing a river at a riffle.

I also remember such delicious nights, under a lean-to, by stream or lake, in the clear fall weather, or in winter on balsam boughs in front of a blazing stump, when we had beaten down and shoveled away the deep snow, and kept our foot-gear away from the fire, so that it should not thaw and freeze;—and the meals of venison, trout or partridge; and one meal consisting of muskrat and fish-cuck, which—being exceedingly hungry—we heartily appreciated.

But the bodily benefils were not the largest part of the good done me. I was accepted as part of the household; and the family and friends represented in their lives the kind of Americanism—self-respecting, duty-performing, life-enjoying—which is the most valuable possession that any generation can hand on to the next.—Theodore Roosevelt, in "Maine, My State."



Outdoor Life at West Chairback, near Long Pond Camps,
Katahdin Iron Works
(Photo by R. E. York)



Maine's Outdoor Governor, Hon. William Tudor Gardiner, and Mrs. Gardiner
(Photo by Ken Lee, Augusta, Me.)

MAINE'S OUT-DOOR GOVERNOR

The Chief Executive of the Pine Tree State is a Devotee of the Life in the Open.

AS a general rule, every person, whether great or small, has a so-called human interest side. Bringing this side to light, especially when the subject happens to be the Chief Executive of one of the States of the Union, is quite certain to furnish pleasant thought.

And so it is that Hon. William Tudor Gardiner, Maine's new governor, has his human interest side — perhaps he has several, but suffice it to say that there is one which makes an unusually interesting appeal to lovers of the great outdoors.

Governor Gardiner is an ardent devotee of those wide ranges of pleasures, recreations and sports associated with the woods and waters of his state. And such, it might be appropriately set forth in passing, applies equally to Mrs. Gardiner.

In the realm of hunting, Maine's Chief Executive and First Lady, both of whom are admirably expert in the handling of guns, place their initial interests in bird shooting, ducks and woodcock topping the list of feathered favorites. In line with this particular sport, Governor Gardiner has been raising his own bird dogs — English setters — for several years. Two from his kennels, "Skipper" and "Bizzy," have something of a wide reputation, gained on their own merits, and won ribbons at the Portland Dog Show, held in the past fall.

The new executive has enjoyed cruising along the Maine coast, in small sailboats, since boyhood. As an undergraduate in Harvard University, he pulled an oar on the 'varsity eight and stroked the 'varsity four, and in 1913 he won the National Intermediate Single Sculling Championship.

To link Governor Gardiner's activities as an oarsman and as a soldier, presents rather a novel situation. In the former capacity, or in time of peace, he has represented the United States in three countries, rowing in the American-Henley, at Philadelphia, the Canadian-Henley, at St. Catharine's, and the English-Henley races, at Henley, England. In the course of his service in the Army, during the World War, he did duty in this country, France, Luxembourg and Germany.

Governor and Mrs. Gardiner have three sons and a daughter, all of whom, as their parents, look upon outdoor life for their happiest hours of recreation.



Swimming in the Cool, Spring-fed Lakes Is Only One of the Many Recreational Pleasures
Offered by the Aroostook Country
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



Near the Mouth of Abol Stream, on the Penobscot's West Branch; There's Fine Fishing for Both Trout and Salmon When the Water is Right
(Photo by Edwin F. Thayer, Attleboro, Mass.)

THE FISH RIVER CHAIN OF WATERS

Up-North Lakes and Streams Which Are Winning Fame Among Fishermen.

FAR up in the Aroostook Country — just under the peak-point which makes Maine unique geographically — there are angling waters which, although their fame is comparatively recent, have fast forged to the front, so much so in fact, that already they have taken a place among the leaders for big fish and fine sport. These waters are appropriately named the Fish River Chain and comprise eight large lakes, and rivers varying in length from one-half to eight miles long which connect them, giving 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; Main Fish River Branch, St. Froid Lake, Portage Lake and Big Fish Lake. Square Lake, is about the center of the chain. All the lakes in Fish River Chain have salmon, trout and togue.

The largest of the Fish River lakes is Long Lake, 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 in this lake.



Good Canoeing — and Fishing of Course — in the
Oxbow Country

(Photo by G. W. Boyer, New Haven)

Another short river two and one-half miles long leads into Cross Lake, which is eight miles long. This river is bridged by the short state highway between Caribou and Fort Kent. From the foot of Cross Lake is a thoroughfare one-half mile long

which flows into Square Lake; famous for big catches.

Although the Fish River waters are decidedly "in the woods," and are hardly more than a dozen miles from the tip end of Maine, yet 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. Autos and power boats meet trains.

There is fine fishing in Eagle, Square and most of the other waters of the Fish River Chain from the time the ice breaks up until about July first, the salmon running from two and one-half to ten pounds. The Inland Fish and Game Commission of Maine is stocking the Fish River system with fish every year.

The branch called the main Fish River starts at Big Fish Lake, Fish Lake being the upper lake; there are numbers of brooks, with small ponds and lakes coming into Fish Lake. Fish Lake is about five miles long, and is studded with small islands and on one of these is Zella Isle Camps which are finely situated, surround-



The start up the River from W. T. Libby's Camps, Oxbow
(Photo by G. W. Boyer, New Haven)

ed by beautiful scenery, and from which some good fishing may be had.

About a mile from Fish Lake is Round Pond, this being well named as it is nearly circular, being about one mile each way. Here is good fishing. At the foot of Round Pond there are falls, about twenty feet in height. From the falls to Portage Lake, fourteen miles, the river will furnish lots of thrills, as there is some very quick water, and the canoeist must be always on the alert.

Among the best known waters is Portage Lake, about eight miles long and from three and one-half to four miles wide. There are two sets of public camps on this lake and a great number of private camps. Portage Lake has exceptionally good trout fishing and numbers of good trout streams may be reached from there.

From Portage to St. Froid Lake, eight miles, the river winds in and out, with some beautiful bits of scenery around each bend. St. Froid Lake, nine miles long, has several rivers flowing into it, one of which, Red River, is fed by some twenty-eight ponds and streams. Birch River also flows into St Froid and it has a number of ponds on its head waters.

From St. Froid to Eagle Lake a river two and one-half miles long runs between high banks all the way and there is good fishing. Eagle Lake, one of the largest of the Fish River Chain, is noted for its salmon fishing. Eagle Lake Camps are one of the best set of camps in Northern Maine, indeed, all the camps in this locality are of the highest class and attract parties which come year after year. Eagle Lake is famed for its scenic charms, as, in fact, are all these waters.

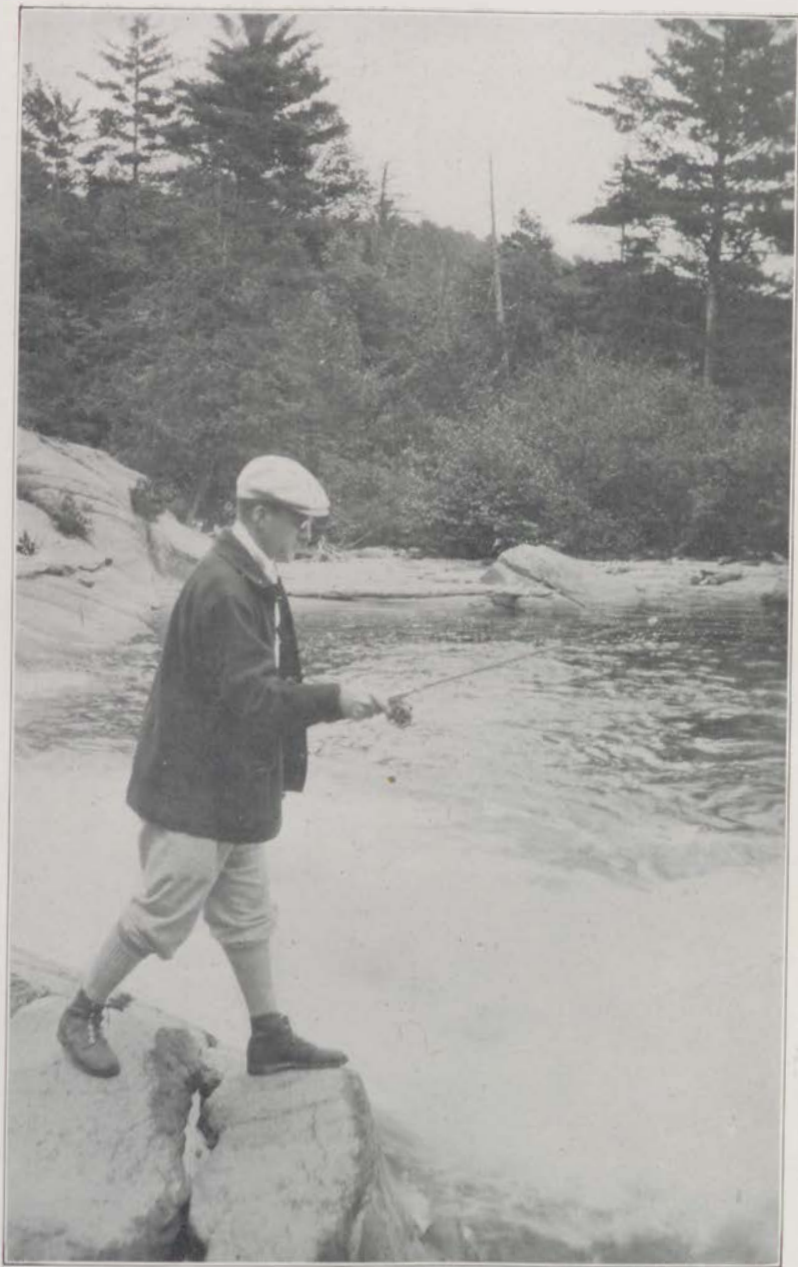


Here's a Handsome Prize, the Kind They
Catch in Square Lake

(Photo by B. D. Mason, Attleboro, Mass.)



Re-drawn by permission from the Appalachian Mountain Club map



Good Fishing on Sourdnahunk Stream—Long Famous among Angling
Waters of the Aroostook Country
(Photo by Call Studio, Dexter, Me.)



The Start of a Canoe Trip on Shinn Pond
(Photo by Mrs J. W. Riley, Greenwich, Conn.)

AROOSTOOK'S ANGLING ALLUREMENTS

*The Attractions for the Fishermen
Held Out by Hundreds of Lakes and Streams.*

THE Aroostook country, long before it was ever dreamed that a modern railroad like the Bangor & Aroostook would make accessible the thousands of lakes and streams now so readily reached, — days when early enthusiasts rumbled over rough and rocky routes in springless vehicles to get to the “setting in” points, — was famous among anglers near and far for the handsome prizes awaiting the fisherman. Moosehead Lake, because of its size, its scenic beauties, and its magnificent fish, was one of the earliest favorites and it is a striking testimony that Moosehead, despite the many newer fishing waters, still maintains its right to its majestic title of “queen of Maine Woods waters.”

The fishing supremacy of the Aroostook country is emphasized by the map which reveals the network of numberless lakes and streams. Wherever you go in the Aroostook country and at whatever station you leave the train, immediately at hand or within short distance, fishing waters are sure to be found. It may be lakes, large or small or one of the wooded streams typical of the Maine woods. Many new waters like the Fish River Chain have come into recent fame but have by no means eclipsed the older favorites like Moosehead, Sebec, the waters in the Katahdin Iron Works region, the lakes and streams in the shadow of Mt. Katahdin, all of which are as popular as they have been for many years.

The Aroostook country offers matchless advantages to anglers. Size of fish, length of season, coolness of waters, even in mid-summer, the fine sport in catching the big and gamy trout and salmon which have made this the most famous of all fishing sections all have contributed to Aroostook's fame.

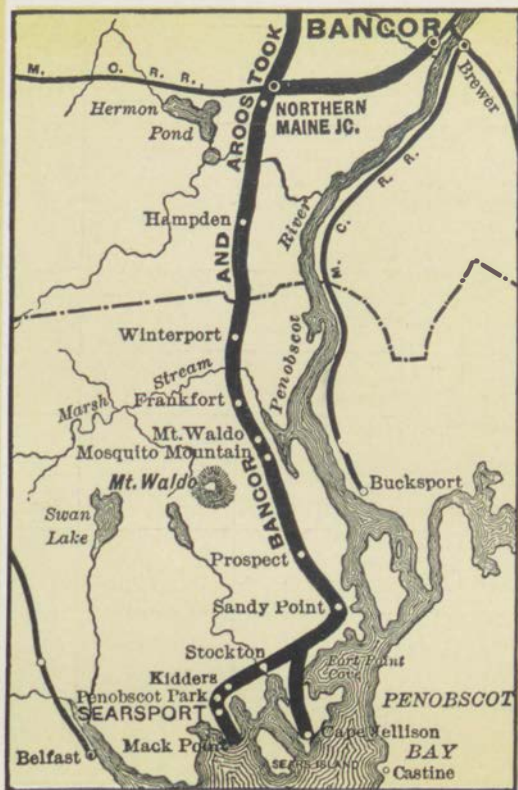
Moosehead Lake, as has been pointed out, because of leadership in size and the fact that it was one of the earliest Maine Woods attractions, very properly heads the list of fishing waters. Through all the years of its popularity Moosehead has never failed to maintain its record which is all the more noteworthy as now Moosehead is only one of hundreds of waters available to the anglers by way of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. The Aroostook country has a unique angling advantage in offering continuous sport from early spring right through the summer until late in September.

The Fish River Chain of Waters, far up in Maine's northern-most peak and comprising many lakes and streams, are an example of this all-season fishing. This fine summer sport, which brings no end of favorable comment, especially from anglers who have been disappointed in waters outside of Maine, is explained by the fact that many of the lakes besides being spring-fed are of considerable altitude which means cool water despite the thermometer's high temperature.

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 new comer 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.

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

The fishing season in the Aroostook country begins with the departure of the ice from lakes and ponds. Fly-fishing continues at its best until summer weather, and in many localities 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 is generally regarded to be fully on a par in the Aroostook waters with the spring fishing. Thus it is plain that whatever the choice of season the Bangor & Aroostook country offers supreme attractions for the angler. Not only is fishing in the Aroostook country the finest of sport but along with this enjoyment, the angler finds abundant opportunity for other diversions — camping, tramping, mountain-climbing, and canoeing — a vacation program that cannot be surpassed.



The Sportsman's Directory

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

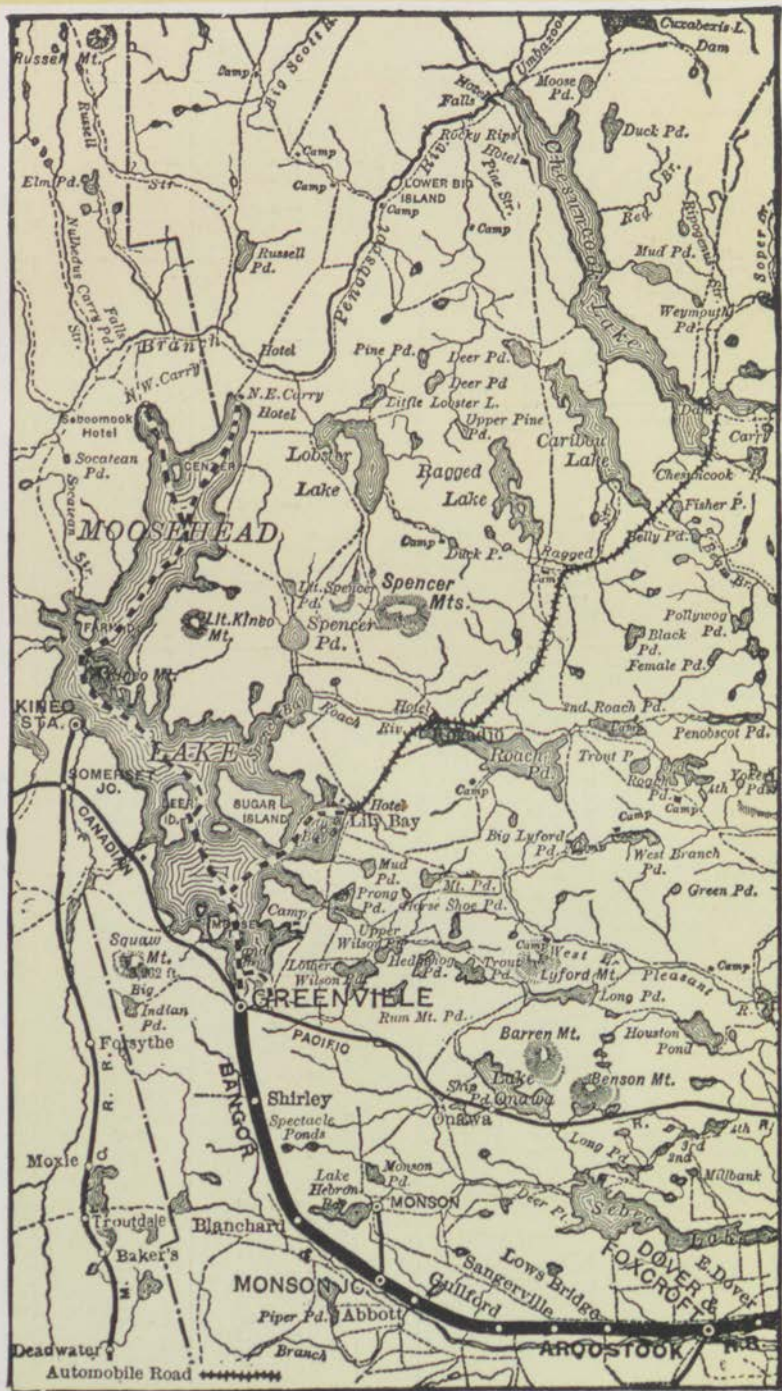
Camps and hotels are numbered to show by comparison with the list of Fishing Waters on what lake, stream or river they are located.

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.

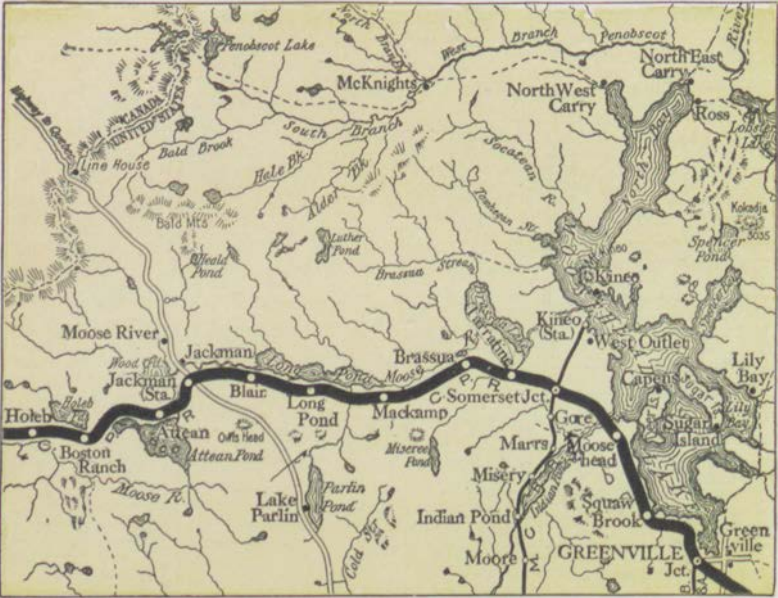
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS	DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
SEARSPORT (36 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
1 Swan Lake	Salmon and Trout	5	Team or auto		
BANGOR					
Hotels	PROPRIETOR				
Bangor House	H. A. Chapman . . .	1/2 Auto	5.00	On ap-	300
Penobscot Exchange . . .	Moon & Cratty . . .	1/8	4.50-5.00	plication	250
Windsor Hotel	F. W. Durgin . . .	1/4 Auto	1.50-2.00		200
Sea salmon are taken at the Bangor Pool, in the run up the river in spring en route to higher waters 30 pounds. Best fishing during May and June.					
	Penobscot River, at the head of tidewater, as they are taken there weighing up to				

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
SOUTH LAGRANGE (31 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Birch Stream	Trout	1½	Walk		
Dead Stream	Trout and Pickerel	1½	Walk		
Ten-Mile Brook	Trout	2	Auto		
ALTON (22 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Birch Stream	Pickerel and Trout	1	Team		
Brown Brook	Trout	1	Team		
Costigan Brook	Trout	1½	Team		
Pickerel Pond	Pickerel	2½	Team		
Pug Brook	Trout	2½	Team		
Pug Pond	Pickerel	2½	Team		
LAGRANGE (35 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Coldbrook Stream	Trout	4	Team		
Hemlock Brook	Trout	5	Team		
BOYD LAKE (37 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Boyd Lake	Perch, Bass, Pickerel	1½	Walk		
DERBY (43 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel		PROPRIETOR			
Piscataquis Hotel	O. P. Hackett	¾	Walk	4.00	60
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Piscataquis River	Bass and Pickerel	¾	Walk		
SOUTH SEBEC (49 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Sebec Lake*	Pick'r'l, Bass, Salmon	5	Stage daily ex. Sun.		
* See Dover-Foxcroft.					
DOVER-FOXCROFT					
(56 miles from Bangor)					
(30 miles from Newport Jet.)					
Camps and Hotels		PROPRIETOR			
Blethen House and Annex	Blethen Bros.	1½	Team or auto	3.50 and up	70
Packard's Camps*	B. M. Packard	10	Team, auto, stbt	3.50 and up	65
13 Coy's Camps	Harry Coy	4	Auto or team	2.50	
* Packard's Camps are located on all of the follo- ing w aters. At Buttermilk Pond a guide with th boats and canoes stays at the camp throughout the sum- mer. At Peenuguma Pond a day's trip or longer when so that parties from the main camps at Sebec Lake can go to Peenuguma for a					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
1 Bear Pond	White Perch	13	Team, canoe, stbt		
2 Bennett Ponds (2)	Black Bass, Pickerel	13½	Team, canoe, stbt		
3 Benson Ponds (2)	Togue and Trout	16	Team, steamboat		
4 Burdin Pond	Trout	15	Team, canoe, stbt		
5 Buttermilk Pond	Trout, Salmon and Togue	13½	Team, canoe, stbt		
6 Crooked Pond	Trout	15	Team, canoe, stbt		
7 Fourth Pond	Trout	16	Team, canoe, stbt		
8 Greenwood Ponds (2)	Togue and Trout	15	Team, steamboat		
9 Little Grindstone Pond	Trout	13½	Team, steamboat		
10 Millbrook Pond	Trout	15	Team, canoe, stbt		
11 Millbrook Stream	Trout	15	Team, canoe, stbt		
12 Peenuguma Pond	Small-mouth B. Bass	14	Team, canoe, stbt		
13 Sebec Lake*	Perch, Pickerel, Bass, Trout, Salmon	5	Team or auto		
* See South Sebec.					
GUILFORD (64 miles from Bangor)					
Hotels		PROPRIETOR			
Braeburn	Fred Wheeler	¾	Auto or team	4.00 up	50
Hotel Early	W. L. Early	12	Auto		50
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Foss Pond*	Salmon, Togue and Trout	14	Auto		
Lake Mahannock	Trout and Pickerel	1	Auto		
Punch Bowl	Trout	11	Auto		
Sebec Lake	Trout and Salmon	12	Auto		
Silven Lake	Trout and Salmon	10	Auto		
Harlow Pond	Trout and Pickerel	1	Auto		
Piper Pond	Trout	8	Auto		
* See Abbot Village.					

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
ABBOT VILLAGE (67 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Bear Brook	Trout and Togue	6	Team or auto		
Foss Pond*	Trout, Togue and Salmon	7	Team or auto		
Piper Pond	Trout and Salmon	5	Team or auto		
Sebec Lake	Trout and Salmon	11	Auto		
Thorne Brook	Trout	4½	Team or auto		
Whetstone Pond†	Trout and Togue	6	Team or auto		
* See Guilford. † See Monson Jct.					
MONSON JUNCTION (70 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Lake Juanita	Trout and Togue	3			
Sylvan Lake	Trout and Togue	4	Team		
MONSON (76 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel		PROPRIETOR			
Thomas House	Harry Thomas	½	Walk	3.00	10
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
1 Bear Pond	Trout	6½	Team		
2 Bell Pond	Trout	3	Team		
3 Dougherty Ponds	Trout	2½	Team		
4 Eighteen Pond	Trout	2½	Walk		
5 Hedgehog and Brown	Trout	15	Team and walk		
6 Lake Hebron	Trout	0			
7 Long Pond	Trout and Salmon	18	Team		
8 Meadow Pond	Trout	5	Team		
9 Monson Pond	Trout and Salmon	2	Team		
10 North Pond	Trout	6	Team and walk		
11 Onawa Lake	Salmon	10	Team		
12 South Pond	Trout	6	Team		
13 Two Greenwood	Salmon	9	Team		
BLANCHARD (78 miles from Bangor)					
(Altitude at Station, 798 feet)		KIND OF FISH			
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
Bald Mountain Stream	Trout	6	Team, auto, 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	Team, auto, 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)		PROPRIETOR			
Camps		PROPRIETOR			
12 Beech Tree Camp	J. H. Church	8	Team		6
12 Camp Comfort	J. H. Church	4	Team		10
10 Cedar Tree Camp	J. H. Church	7	Team		6
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH			
1 Gold Brook	Trout	1	Walk		
2 Gravel Brook	Trout	1½	Walk		
3 Indian Pond*	Trout and Togue	7	Team		
4 Main Stream	Trout	0			
5 Moxie Pond	Trout	7	Team		
6 Notch Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk		
7 Oakes Bog	Trout	4	Team		
8 Ordway Pond†	Trout and Togue	5	Team		
9 Round Pond	Trout	10	Team		
10½ Spectacle Pond†	Trout and Salmon	3	Team		
11 Trout Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk		
12 West Bog	Trout	3	Team		
* See Greenville. † See Blanchard.					



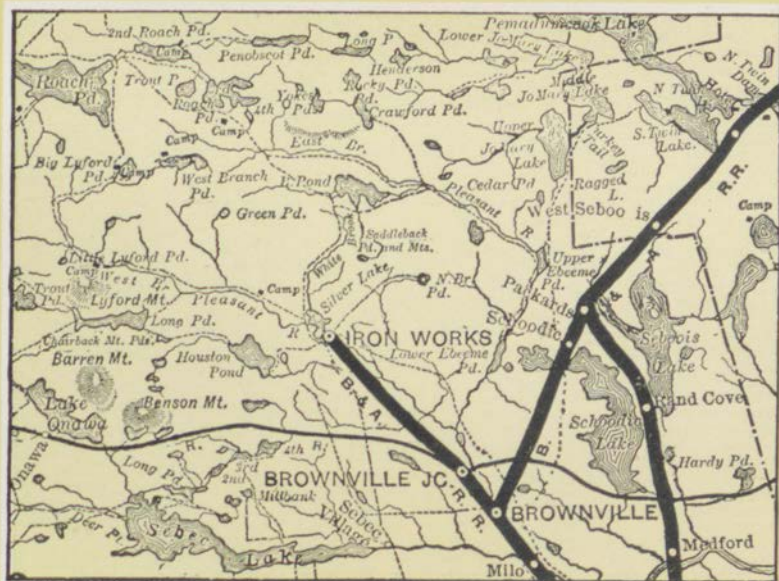
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
GREENVILLE (91 miles from Bangor) (Altitude at Station, 1040 feet)						
Hotels and Camps						
1 Attean Camps	PROPRIETOR R. E. Holden (Jackman)	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.50 up		
25 Big Wood Lake House	Fred Henderson (Jackman)			5.00 up		
5-1 Camp Chesuncook	Harry M. Bickford (Chesuncook)	50	Stmr., auto, stmr.	4.00	26.00	
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 4.50	21.00 up	50
23 Chadwick's	F. W. Chadwick	30	Steamer, stage and canoe	3.00 up		30
5-3 Crocker Lake Camps	J. B. McKenney (Jackman)	37	Canadian Pac. Ry.	4.00 to 5.00		
7 Heald Pond Camps	Omer G. Ellis (Jackman)	50	Canadian Pac. Ry.	3.00 up	21.00 up	45
11 Lake Parlin House and Camp	G. L. Haggan (Jackman)	54	Canadian Pac. Ry.	5.00 up	24.50 up	
8-12 Little Lyford Pond Camps	E. A. Sherburne (Katahdin Iron Wks)	36	Auto, motor boat and buckboard	4.00	21.00	30
3 Big Lyford Pond Camps	W. M. Sherman & Son (Kokad-jo)	29	Motor boat, walk	3.00 up	21.00-35.00	40
14-1 Maynard's Camps	Walter H. Maynard (Rockwood)	24	Steamer			
14 Moosehead Camp for Girls	Ann Slingluff (Greenville)	4	Motor boat	5.00	30.00	
14 The Mount Kineo	Ricker Hotel Co.	20	Steamer	5.00 up		500
14 Outlet House & Camps	A. J. Wilson (Moosehead)	11	Canadian Pac. Ry.	4.00 up		75
14 Piscataquis Exchange	H. P. Bartley (Greenville Jct.)	¼	Team	4.50 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)	A. A. Crafts (Greenville Jct.)	1¼	Auto	5.00 up	32.50 up	125
14 Thorofare Camps	T. E. Heald	9	Steamer	4.50	28.00	40
16-1 Old Rainbow Lake Camps	E. A. Upton (Kokad-jo)	38	Auto	5.00		
14 West Outlet Camps	Frank A. MacKenzie (West Outlet)	21	Steamer	5.00 up	35.00 up	75
26 Yoke Pond Camps	C. Berry	35	Motor Car	4.00	25.00	15
5-2 York's Twin Pine Camps	E. L. York (Greenville)	58	Auto, team	3.50 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	Bradeen and Clifford (Greenville)	57	Auto, team	4.00 up		40
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Attean Lake	Trout	42	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
2 Benson Pond	Trout	18	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
3 Big Lyford Pond*	Trout	29				
4 Big Squaw Pond	Trout	4	Walk			
5 Burnham Pond	Trout	9	Boat and carry			
5-1 Chesuncook Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue, Whitefish	50	Stmr., auto, stmr.			
5-2 Daisey Pond	Trout	58	Auto, team			
5-3 Crocker Lake	Trout and Salmon	37	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
6 Fitzgerald Pond	Trout	5	Walk			
7 Heald Pond	Trout	50	Canadian Pac. Ry.			
8 Horseshoe Pond*	Trout	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			



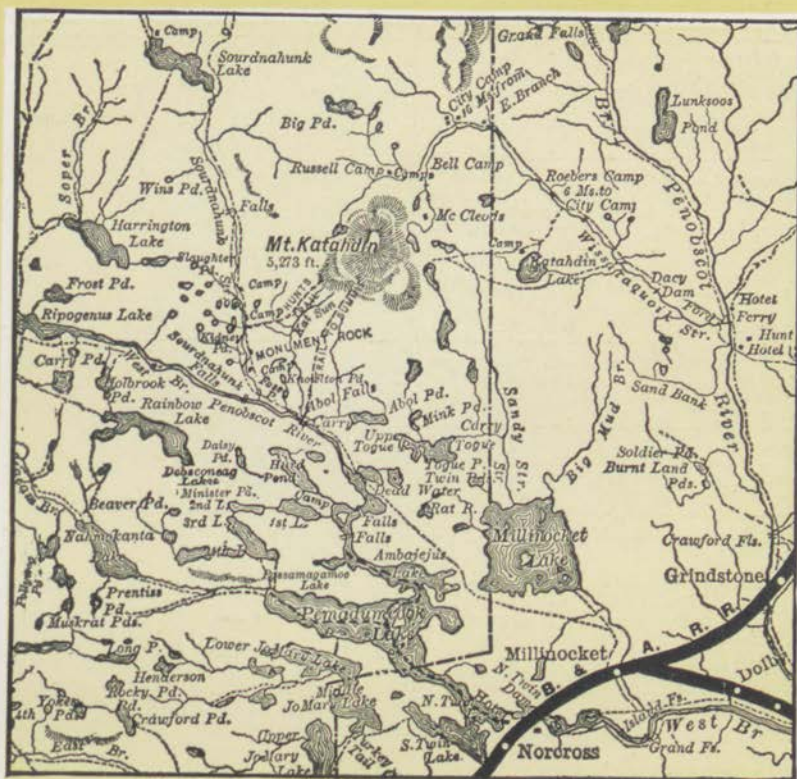
Territory reached from Greenville Junction on the Canadian Pacific Ry.

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
GREENVILLE — Continued						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
20 Squaw Bay	Trout	2 1/2	Boat			
21 Squaw Mountain Pond	Trout	3 1/2	Walk			
22 Upper Wilson Pond	Trout	5	Team			
23 West Branch Pond*	Trout	30	Stmr., team, canoe			
24 Wilson Stream	Trout	4 1/2	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 Jct.						
In addition to the foregoing list, camps and hotels at Jackman, Skinner, Holeb and Lowelltown are reached from Greenville via the Canadian Pacific Railway.						
MILO (44 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel		PROPRIETOR				
Dillon House	W. E. Dillon	1/4	Team	3.50-4.00		30
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
1 Alden Brook	Trout	2	Team or walk			
2 Sebec River	Bass and Pickerel	1/4	Team or walk			
3 Schoodic Lake	Trout, Bass, Salmon	7 1/2	Stage			
BROWNVILLE JCT. (52 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel		PROPRIETOR				
Pleasant River House	J. E. Dillon	1/2	Walk	2.50	16.00	140
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						
Camps (9)	W. L. Arnold	3	Auto and team	4.00 up	24.50	30

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
KATAHDIN IRON WORKS — Continued						
Camps	PROPRIETOR					
10 Chairback Mountain Camps (12)	R. E. York	9	Team	4.00 up	21.00	40
6-9 Little Lyford Pond Camps	E. A. Sherburne	12	Team	4.00	21.00	30
2 Big Lyford Pond Camps*	W. M. Sherman & Son	18	Team	3.50		40
10 Mtn. View Camps*†	W. M. Dore	10	Team and canoe	2.50		20
21 Yoke Pond Camps*	C. Berry	17	Team or walk	4.00	25.00	15
* More easily reached from Greenville via Kokad-jon.						
† Also reached via Brownville Jct. and Onawa.						
That part of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad between Brownville Jct. and Iron Works having been discontinued, jitney service is maintained.		between Brownville Jct. and Iron Works, 9.4 miles.	en Brownville Jct. and Iron Works, 9.4 miles.	and Iron Works	having	g
Works. Distance Brownville Jct. to Katahdin		Miles given to camps and ponds are from Iron		and ponds are from		Iron
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
1 Big Houston Pond	Trout and Togue	3½	Team			
2 Big Lyford Pond*	Trout	18	Team			
3 B Pond	Trout	12	Team and walk			
4 Dam Pond	Trout		Reached from Big Houston			
5 East Chairback Pond	Trout	8	Team and walk			
6 Horseshoe Pond*	Trout	15	Team and walk			
7 Indian Pond*	Trout		Reached from Big Houston			
8 Little Houston Pond	Trout	2	Team or walk			
9 Little Lyford Pond	Trout	13	Team			
10 Long Pond	Trout and Salmon	9	Team			
11 Lost Pond	Trout	7	Walk			
12 Middle Branch Brook	Trout	6	Walk			
13 Mountain Brook Pond	Trout	15	Walk			
14 Pleasant River	Trout	8	Team			
15 Silver Lake	Pickeral and Salmon	0				
16 Spruce Mountain Pond	Trout	7	Team and walk			
17 Spruce Pond	Trout	4	Walk			
18 West Branch Pond*	Trout	20	Team			
19 West Chairback Pond	Trout	6	Team and walk			
20 White Brook	Trout	2	Team			
21 Yoke Pond*	Trout	17	Team and walk			
* See Greenville.						



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
EBEEME (48 miles from Bangor)						
Camp	PROPRIETOR					
1 Mountain View Camps	Mrs. Ruth Cole Pike	½	Walk			15
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
1 Ebeeme Pond	Pickereel 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	3.00 up	18.00	50
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
1 Cedar Pond*	Trout	10	Walk			
2 Northwest Pond	White Perch and Pickereel	0				
3 Seboois 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 SEBOOIS (68 miles from Bangor)						
Camp	PROPRIETOR					
6 Camp Lakeside	E. W. Harris	7	Walk	2.00	14.00	10
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH					
1 Bear Brook	Trout	3	Walk			
2 Patrick Brook	Trout	4	Walk			
3 Ragged Mt. Pond & Str'm	Trout	3	Walk			
4 Seboois Lake	Pickereel and Perch	2½	Walk			
5 Seboois 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, Pickereel	5	Canoe			
3 Trout Pond	Trout	3	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	Steamer	4.00		30
16 Camp Eureka	Fred Spencer	12	Steamer			20
22 Katahdin View Camps	F. M. Pitman	20	Stmr. and canoe			25
15½ Kidney Pond Camps	Bradeen & Clifford	32	Stmr. and canoe	4.00 up		40
18 McDougall's Camps	Mrs. Robt. McDougall	25	Stmr., carry, canoe			10
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
24 Rainbow Lake Camps	Fred Clifford	25	Stmr., canoe, carry			10
12 The Antlers Camps	L. E. Potter	14	Stmr. and canoe	3.00		25
5 York's Twin Pine Camps	E. L. York	31	Stmr. and canoe	4.00 up		35
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			
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			



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS

DIS-
TANCE,
MILES

CONVEYANCE

RATES PER
DAY WEEK CAPAC-
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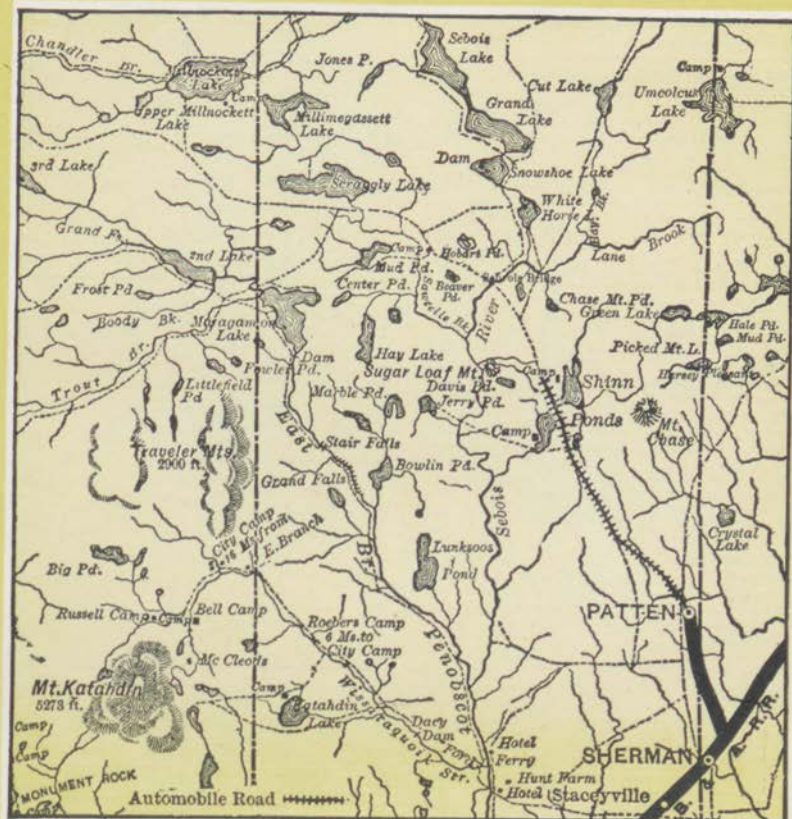
NORCROSS — Continued

Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH	
8	Debsconeag Lake (3d)	Trout and Togue	17
9	Debsconeag Lake (4th)	Trout and Togue	18
	Debsconeag Lake (5th)	Trout	15
10	Foss and Knowlton	Trout	28
11	Hurd Pond	Trout and Togue	18
12	Jo Mary Lake (Lower)	Pickarel, Perch, Trout	12
13	Jo Mary Lake (Middle)	Pickarel, Perch, Trout	15
14	Jo Mary Lake (Upper)	Pickarel, Perch, Trout	17
15	Katahdin Stream	Trout	25
15 1/2	Kidney Pond	Trout	28
16	Millinocket Lake*	Pickarel, Perch, Trout	11
17	Minister Pond	Trout	18
18	Nahmakanta Lake	Trout and Togue	22
19	North Twin Lake	Pickarel and Perch	0
20	Passamagamoos Lake	Pickarel and Togue	14
21	Pemadumcook Lake	Pickarel, Perch, Togue	5
22	Penobscot River (W. Br.)	Pickarel, Perch, Trout	20
23	Pollywog Lake	Trout and Togue	28
24	Rainbow Lake	Trout	26
25	Sourdunhunk Lake	Trout	45
26	Sourdunhunk Stream	Trout	28
27	South Twin Lake	Pickarel and Perch	1

* See Millinocket.

Stmr., carry, canoe
Stmr., carry, canoe
Stmr., carry, canoe
Steamer and carry
Stmr. and canoe
Stmr. and canoe
Stmr. and canoe
Stmr., carry, canoe
Stmr., carry, canoe
Steamer and carry
Stmr., carry, canoe
Stmr., carry, canoe
Stmr., carry, canoe
Stmr., canoe, team
Stmr., carry, canoe
Walk

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		Dis- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
MILLINOCKET (82 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel and Camps PROPRIETOR						
Great Northern Hotel*	Ralph Washburn	1/2	Auto	1.50-2.50		50
1 Spencer's Camps . . .	Fred Spencer	8	Auto			
6 Togue Pond Camps . . .	W. H. St. John	18	Auto	4.50	28.00	20
* European plan.						
Waters Reached						
KIND OF FISH						
1 Millinocket Lake*	Trout, Perch and Pickerel.	8	Auto			
2 Millinocket Stream	Trout and Bass	1/4	Walk			
3 Schoodic Brook	Trout	2	Walk			
4 Smith Brook	Trout	3	Auto			
5 Nollesemic Lake . . .	Perch and Pickerel .	7	Canoe			
6 Togue Ponds	Trout, Pickerel and Togue	18	Auto			
* See Norcross.						
EAST MILLINOCKET (91 miles from Bangor)						
Hotels PROPRIETOR						
Union House	A. E. Ham			2.50	10.00	30
Exchange Hotel	A. W. Scott	0		3.00		40
Waters Reached						
KIND OF FISH						
Dolby Pond	Pickerel	3	Team or auto			
Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Pickerel and Bass	2 1/2	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.)	Pickerel and Bass	0				
5 Round Pond	Pickerel and Perch	2	Canoe			
6 Salmon Stream Pond . . .	Pickerel and Perch	5	Walk			
7 Sand Bank Brook	Trout	7	Canoe			
8 Schoodic Brook	Trout	7	Walk			
9 Soldier Pond	Trout and Pickerel	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						
Davenport House	J. E. Davenport . . .	0				20
2 Katahdin Lake Camps . . .	Oliver Cobb	22	Team			
7 Lunksoos Camp	H. P. Rodgereson . . .	7	Team	2.50		25
13 Wassataquoik and Hathorn Pond Camps	W. F. Tracy	16	Saddle horse			
Waters Reached						
KIND OF FISH						
1 Davidson Pond	Trout and Pickerel .	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 Pickerel .	11	Team and canoe			
6 Moose Pond	Trout	13	Team and canoe			
7 Penobscot River (E. Br.)	Trout, Pickerel and Salmon	7	Team			
8 Salmon Stream Lake . . .	Trout and Pickerel .	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.						
SHERMAN (106 miles from Bangor)						
(Elevation, 487 feet)						
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR						
Benedicta House	Walter Perry	7	Stage			20
1 Bowlian Camps	C. E. McDonald	25	Team, saddlehorse			25
Sherman House	H. G. Perrin	3 1/2	Auto			20



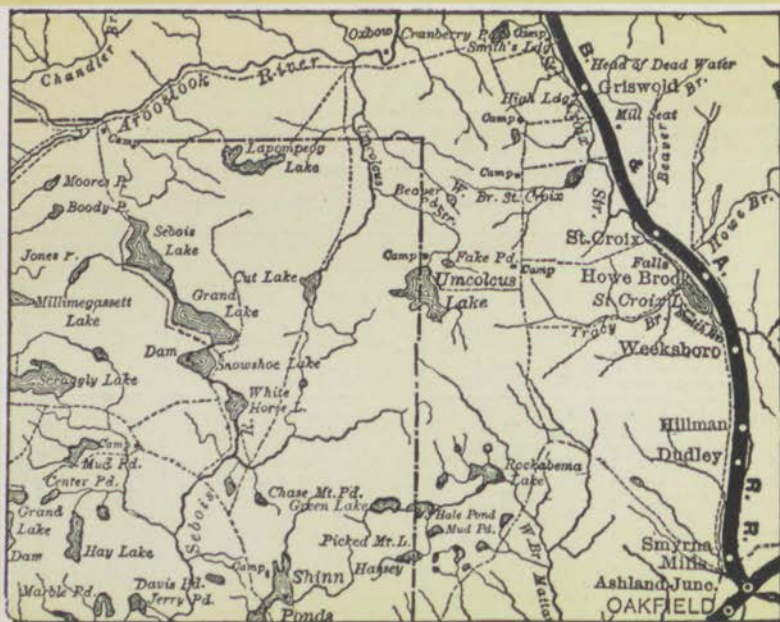
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS

SHERMAN — Continued

		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
Waters Reached						
1	Bowlan Pond	Trout	25	Auto and saddle-horse or team		
2	Macwahoc Lake	Perch and Trout	15	Auto		
3	Molunkus Stream	Perch and Trout	1/2	Walk		
4	Salmon Pond and Stream	Trout and Salmon	8	Stage and auto		
5	Salmon Stream Lake	Trout and Salmon	15	Auto		
PATTEN (113 miles from Bangor)						
(Elevation at Station, 558 feet)						
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR				
8	Hay Pond Camps	O. W. Hall	28	Auto and team	3.00	25
22	Point of Pine Camps	Geo. K. Root, Mgr.	12	Auto and boat	4.00	40
11	Camp Fairview	E. F. Fowler	12	Auto and boat	3.50	30
3	Camp Wapiti	Camp Wapiti Assoc.	11	Auto	4.00	40
	Crommett House	L. J. Crommett	12	Auto	3.50	10
13-16 Bear Mountain and Pleasant Lake Camps		Harry Hall	10	Auto and trail	4.50	20
	Hamm House	Mrs. Bert Hamm	1/2	Auto	3.50-4.00	10
10	Jerry Pond Camps	Hubbard Hall	23	Auto and team	3.50	10
1	McDonald's Camps	C. E. McDonald	17	Auto, team or saddlehorses	4.00	25

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
PATTEN — Continued					
Hotels and Camps	PROPRIETOR				
18 Scraggly Lake Sporting Camps	John E. Mitchell	25	Auto and team	3.50	15
11-22 Shinn Pond House	Z. L. Harvey	10	Auto	3.50-4.00	60
5 Myrick's Camps	Irving Myrick	30	Auto and team	3.50-4.00	20
Peavey Inn (Rooms only.)	F. W. Peavey	1/2	Auto	1.50-2.00	20
Kilgore's Camps.	Sam Kilgore	18	Auto	3.50-4.00	10
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
1 Bowlan Pond	Trout	17	Auto, team or saddlehorses		
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 or team & walk		
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 and team		
11 Lower Shinn Pond	Trout and Salmon	10	Auto		
12 Matagamon 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 and team		
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		
20 Snowshoe Lake	Pickarel	22	Team and auto		
21 Trout Brook	Trout	32	Team and auto		
22 Upper Shinn Pond	Trout and Salmon	11	Auto		
23 White Horse Lake	Pickarel	20	Auto and team		

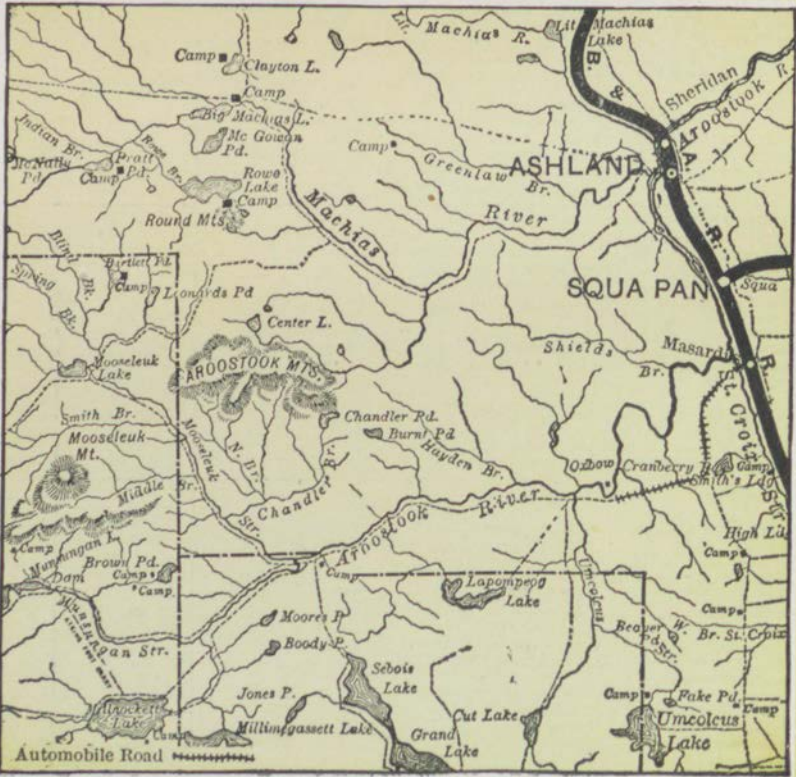
* See Smyrna Mills.



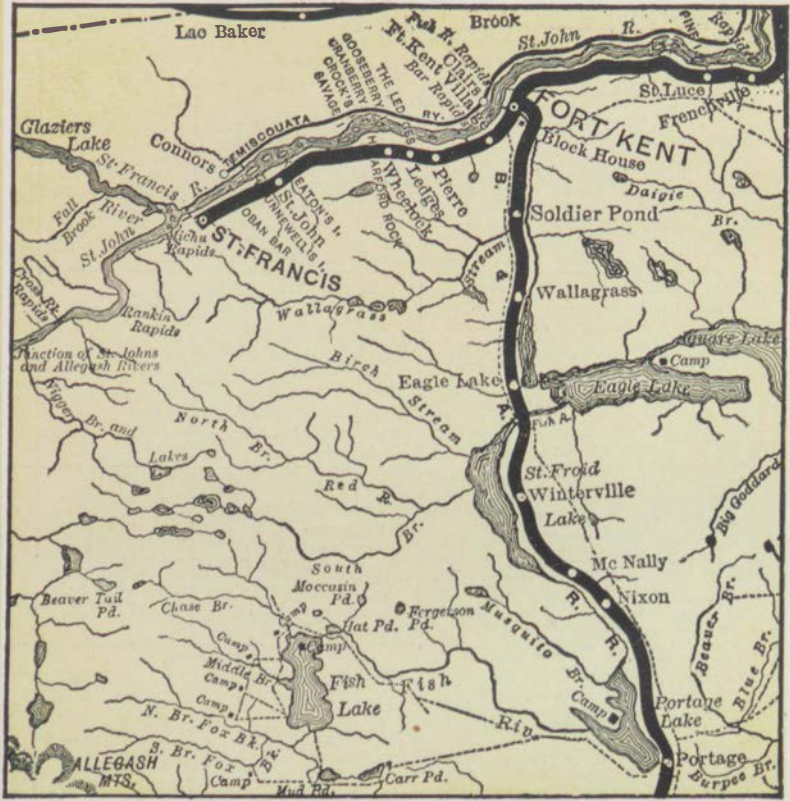
HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
ISLAND FALLS (117 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 458 feet)						
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR						
Exchange Hotel	G. F. Paul	1/2	Hack	3.25		25
Bill Sewall's Camps	W. W. Sewall	8	Auto and boat	4.00	28.00	30
8 Camp Roosevelt (Boys' Camp)	R. A. Watkins	4	Boat	\$275 season 9 w'ks		25
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
1 Caribou Lake	Pickereel and Perch	6	Team and walk			
2 Cole Brook	Trout	6	Team and walk			
3 Dyer Brook	Trout	2	Walk			
4 East Branch River	Trout	12	Auto, canoe, walk			
5 Fish Stream	Trout	1 1/2	Canoe			
6 Mattawamkeag Lake and River	Pickereel, Trout, Bass and Perch	1 1/2	Team or auto			
7 Otter Lake	Trout	7	Team and canoe			
8 Pleasant Pond*	Trout, Bass, Pickereel	4	Team or auto			
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)						
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR						
9 Rockabema Camps	Arthur C. F. Coburn*	12	Team or auto			10
The Inn	I. F. Goff	1/2	Team or auto	3.75	18.00	50
11 Umcolcus Camp	Elmer Byron	18	Team and canoe	3.00		45
McManus' Camp	F. W. McManus	16	Team or auto	4.00	21.00	30
* R. F. D. No. 1, Smyrna Mills, Me.						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
1 Dudley Brook	Trout	2	Team			
2 Green Lake	Trout	14	Team and canoe			
3 Hale Pond	Trout	8	Team and canoe			
4 Hastings Brook	Trout	8	Team			
5 Mattawamkeag River	Trout	0				
6 Mud Lake	Trout	16	Team and canoe			
7 Pleasant Lake	Trout	16	Team and canoe			
8 Pleasant Pond	Togue, Bass	8	Team			
9 Rockabema Lake	Trout	14	Team			
10 Spaulding Lake	Pickereel	2	Team or auto			
11 Umcolcus Lake	Trout	18	Team and canoe			
12 Timoney Lake	Trout and Salmon	4	Auto			
HOWE BROOK (142 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 664 feet)						
Camps						
Swett Camps		1/4	Boat	3.00		4
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Beaver Brook*	Trout					
Cut Pond*	Trout					
Howe Brook	Trout					
St. Croix Lake	Trout and Perch	0 1/4	Walk			
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 Camp	M. D. Arbo	12	Auto	3.00	21.00	30
Chase's Camps						
Libby's Hotel and Sporting Camps*	Will T. Libby	10	Auto	4.00	24.50	40
7 Soule's Camps	Billy Soule	10	Auto	2.00 up		10
14 Currier's Camps	Almon Currier	10	Auto	4.00		
* Forty camps located on head waters of Aroostook and Allagash rivers. Reached from Ox Bow by stage from Masardis.						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
1 Aroostook River	Trout	1/4	Walk			
2 Beaver Pond	Trout	32	Team and canoe			
3 Brown Brook Pond	Trout	45	Team and canoe			
4 Chandler Brook	Trout	25	Team and canoe			

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

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY	PER WEEK	CAPACITY
MASARDIS — Continued						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
5	Clear Lake	Trout and Togue	52	Team and canoe		
6	Long Lake	Trout	38	Team and canoe		
7	Millinegassett Lake	Trout	33	Team and canoe		
8	Millinocket Lakes	Trout	35	Team and canoe		
9	Mooseleuk Stream	Trout	22	Team and canoe		
10	Moose Pond	Trout	30	Team and canoe		
11	Munsungan Lakes	Trout and Togue	40	Team and canoe		
12	Reed Pond	Trout	41	Team and canoe		
13	St. Croix River	Trout	7 1/2	Canoe		
14	Umcoleus Stream	Trout and Pickerel		Walk or team		
WASHBURN (189 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH				
	Beaver Brook	Trout	8	Team		
ASHLAND (169 miles from Bangor)						
		(Elevation at Station, 576 feet)				
Hotels and Camps		PROPRIETOR				
1	McGowan's	F. W. McGowan	20	Team	5.00	28.00 50
2	McGowan's	F. W. McGowan	28	Team or canoe		
3	McGowan's	F. W. McGowan	25	Team or canoe		
4	McGowan's	F. W. McGowan	23	Team or canoe		
5	McGowan's	F. W. McGowan	23	Team or canoe		
6	McGowan's	F. W. McGowan	25	Team or canoe		



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK		CAPAC- ITY
ASHLAND — Continued						
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR						
7 McGowan's	F. W. McGowan					
2 Fork of Machias Camps	V. E. Lynch	15	Canoe and team Team	3.50-4.00	25.00	50
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			10
2 Oak Point Camps	George Ryder	3	Motor boat, canoe			
2 Crystal Spring Cottages	Stanley L. Shibbes . .	2½	Motor boat, canoe	4.00		14
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
1 Fish Lake	Trout, Togue and Salmon	20	Motor boat, canoe			
2 Portage Lake	Trout and Salmon	½	Walk			
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 Mark ee, 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 Eagle House	A. Cyr	0		2.00		10
1 Eagle Lake Camps	Saul Michaud	6	Motorboat	3.50-5.00		40
2 Inlet Camps	C. H. Fraser	16	Boat	3.50 up	12.50	40
2 Square Lake Camps	J. P. Yerxa	18	Boat	3.50 up	12.50	30
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
1 Eagle Lake*	Trout, Salmon, Togue	12 ¼	Walk			
2 Square Lake†	Trout, Salmon, Togue		Motor boat			
* See Wallagrass. † See Stockholm.						
WALLAGRASS (209 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Blake Lake	Trout	2	Team			
Eagle Lake*	Trout, Salmon, Togue	0				
Wallagrass Lakes	Trout and Salmon . .	10	Team			
* See Eagle Lake.						
SOLDIER POND (213 miles from Bangor)						
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
Round Pond	Trout and Salmon . .	3	Team and canoe			
Sly Brook	Trout and Salmon . .	2	Team			
Soldier Pond	Trout and Salmon . .	0				
Third Lake	Trout and Salmon . .	3½	Team and canoe			
FORT KENT (221 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 540 feet)						
Hotels and Camps PROPRIETOR						
Arcadia Hotel	John Cyr	21 ½	Hack	3.50 up		35
4 Glazier Lake Camps	J. C. Morris		Auto	3.00		25
Waters Reached KIND OF FISH						
1 Bahen Lake, N. B.	Whitefish and Trout	9	Team or auto			
2 Fish River	Salmon and Trout . .	½	Walk			
3 Five Finger Brook*	Trout	56	Canoe			
4 Glazier Lake, N. B.†	Whitefish and Trout	21	Team or auto			
5 Umsaskis Lake†	Trout and Togue . . .	74	Canoe			
* Reached from Allegash River.						
† See St. Francis.						



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DIS- TANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
ST. JOHN (234 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 565 feet)					
Waters Reached					
Black Lake	Trout	5	Walk		
Blue River	Trout	24	Canoe		
Bow Lake	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish	12	Canoe		
Cross Lake	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish	9	Canoe		
Gilbert Lake	Trout	5	Walk		
Glazier Lake	Trout, Togue, Perch, Salmon, Whitefish	6	Team or auto		
Hanowell Lake	Trout	3	Team		
Plourde Brook	Trout	0			
St. John River	Trout	0			
Santimos Lake	Trout	5			
Savage Lake	Trout	3	Team		
Sinclair Brook	Trout	1/2	Walk		

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
ST. FRANCIS (239 miles from Bangor) (Elevation, 639 feet)					
Hotels and Camps					
Allagash Inn		16		3.00	
1-2 Allagash Farm House		28	Team or canoe	2.00	9
American Hotel			Team or auto	3.00	25
5 Morris' Camps		5	Team or auto	3.00	30
7 Nigger Brook Camps		11	Team		50
Cunliffe Depot		30	Auto or canoe	2.50	10
Waters Reached					
1 Allagash River		12	Team or auto		
2 Big Rapids (St. John)		20	Team or auto		
4 Five Finger Brook*		38	Canoe		
5 Glazier Lake†					
6 Little Black River		5	Team, canoe, auto		
8 St. Francis River		16	Team or auto		
9 Umsaskis Lake†		70 ½	Canoe		
* Reached by Allagash River. † See Fort Kent.					
LUDLOW (133 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached					
Barker Lake		1	Car; walk ½ mile		
Cochrane Lake		0			
County Road Lake		1 ½	Team or car		
NEW LIMERICK (137 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached					
1 Drew's Lake†		3	Team or auto		
2 Green Lake		1	Walk		
3 Nickerson Lake†		2	Team or auto		
† See Houlton.					
HOULTON (143 miles from Bangor)					
Hotels					
Clark's Hotel		½		2.00 up	35
Elmcroft		½		1.00 4.00-7.00	5
Exchange Hotel*		½		0.75-1.00 up	56
Snell House		½	Hack	4.00 up	60
Union Square*		½		1.00 up	25
* No meals served.					
Waters Reached					
Drew's Lake*		8	Team or auto		
Meduxnekeag Lake†		6	Team or auto		
Nickerson Lake*		5	Team or auto		
* See New Limerick. † See Monticello.					
LITTLETON (151 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached					
Cary Lake		2 ½	Auto		
Big Brook		2 ½	Auto		
Leary Brook		5	Auto and walk		
Logan Lake		4	Auto and walk		
Ross Lake		2 ½	Auto		
MONTICELLO (155 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached					
Conroy Lake		1 ½	Team		
Meduxnekeag Lake*		½	Walk		
No. 9 Lake†		9	Team		
White Brook		3	Team		
* See Houlton. † See Bridgewater and Robinson.					
BRIDGEWATER (166 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached					
No. 9 Lake*		9	Team		
* See Monticello and Robinson.					
ROBINSON (170 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached					
Burnt Land Stream		9	Team		
Mill Pond		¼	Walk		
No. 9 Lake*		10	Team		
Prestile Stream		¼	Walk		
Three Brooks		1	Walk		
Young Brook		3	Team		
* See Monticello and Bridgewater.					

HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS		DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPACITY
MARS HILL (173 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel	PROPRIETOR				
Shaw House	S. E. Shaw	0		3.25 9.00	50
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Presque Isle Deadwater	Trout	19	Team		
Presque Isle Stream	Trout	0			
Young Lake	Trout	4	Team		
WESTFIELD (178 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Clark Brook	Trout	3	Auto		
Prestile Stream	Trout	0			
Young Brook	Trout	3	Auto		
PHAIR (183 miles from Bangor)					
Camp	PROPRIETOR				
Echo Lake Camps	F. C. Ames	3	Team	2.50	
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Prestile Stream	Trout	1 1/4	Team		
Spragueville Lake	Trout and Perch	1 1/2	Team		
FORT FAIRFIELD (196 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel	PROPRIETOR				
The Plymouth	Mrs. Jennie Boyer	1/2	Auto	4.00-4.50	100
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Aroostook Falls	Trout and Salmon	6	} All auto		
Brown's Pond	Trout	6			
Gannett Pond	Trout	4			
Gillespie Lake	Trout	14			
Tomlinson Pond	Trout	7			
The Tobique River waters are also reached from Fort Fairfield.					

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.

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

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

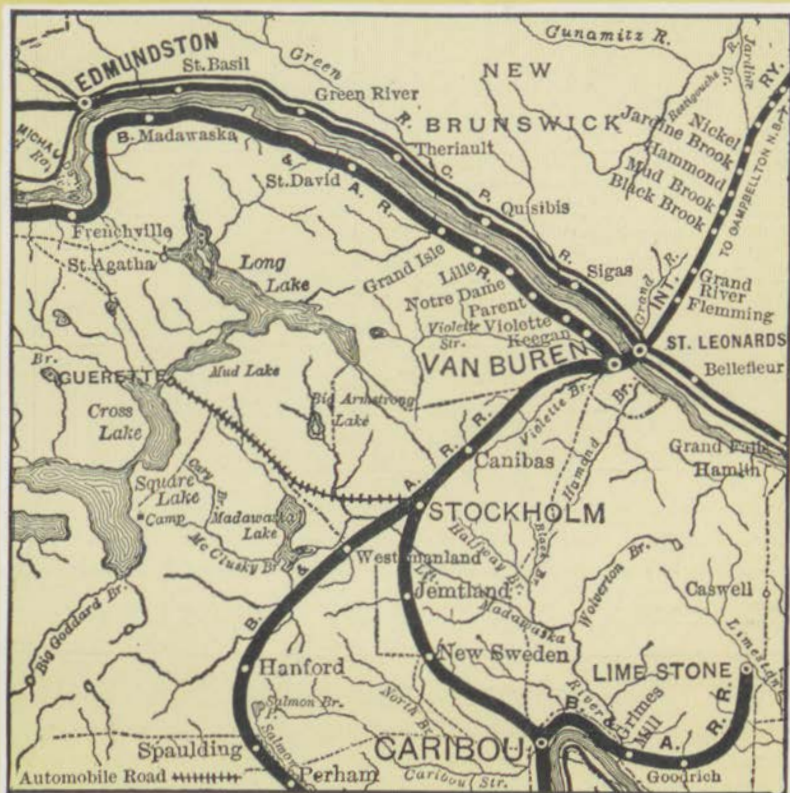
Percy Faulding located on Serpentine branch of Tobique, 22 miles by canoe, and 8 miles additional by tote road from Riley Brook, 22 miles by tote road. Rates \$14.00 per day including guide, etc.

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

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				
Presque Isle House	J. A. McGill			4.00 and up	75
CARIBOU (203 miles from Bangor)					
Hotel	PROPRIETOR				
Vaughan House	O. E. Blackden	1/2	Hack	4.50 up 20.00	74
GRIMES MILL (207 miles from Bangor)					
Waters Reached	KIND OF FISH				
Aroostook River	Trout and Salmon	1/8	Walk		
Gerrard Lake	Trout	7	Auto		
Madawaska River	Trout and Salmon	0			
Peers Lake	Trout	5 1/2	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	1/8	Walk		



HOTELS, CAMPS AND FISHING WATERS

STOCKHOLM (220 miles from Bangor)
(Elevation at Station, 593 feet)

Camps		PROPRIETOR
10 Inlet Camps		C. H. Fraser
10 Square Lake Camps		J. P. Yerra

Waters Reached		KIND OF FISH
1 Big Armstrong		Trout
2 Cary Brook		Trout
3 Cross Lake		Salmon and Trout
4 Johnson Brook		Trout
5 Little Armstrong		Trout
6 McClusky Brook		Trout
7 Madawaska Lake		Trout and Salmon
8 Madawaska River		Trout
9 Mud Lake		Trout
10 Square Lake*		Trout, Salmon, Togue

* See Eagle Lake.

DISTANCE, MILES	CONVEYANCE	RATES PER DAY WEEK	CAPAC- ITY
15	Auto and boat	3.50 and up	50
20	Auto and boat	3.50 and up	50
3	Walk		
5	Team and canoe		
10	Team		
5	Team and canoe		
2	Walk		
5	Team and canoe		
3	Team		
1/2	Team		
6	Walk		
10	Team		

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)						
Hotels	PROPRIETOR					
Hammond House	A. J. Violette	¼	Team	4.00 up		40
Cyr Hotel, St. Leonards, N. B.	Mrs. Annie Gaudet		Team	4.00 up		
Hotel Cormier	P. J. Cormier	¼	Auto	2.50 up		
PARENT (244 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Parent	V. Cyr	¼	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	¼	Team	8.00-12.00		10
FRENCHVILLE (269 miles from Bangor)						
Hotel	PROPRIETOR					
Frenchville Hotel	John Ploud	¼	Team	3.00	15.00	25
Waters Reached						
Long Lake	Trout, Salmon, Togue	5	Stage			

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

It will be noticed that rates per day or week are not filled in, in several cases, but on account of existing conditions, the hotel and camp proprietors did not feel justified in giving rates for season 1929 so far in advance. Rates, however, will be given upon application, and such rates as are already given are subject to change.

A WORD TO CAMP-OWNERS

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

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLEASE!

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



A Family of Pet Deer at Patten — A Much Photographed Group

PATTEN-and ROUNDABOUT *One of the Many Vacation Centers of the* *Aroostook Country and Its Special* *Attractions.*

By HOWARD WOOD, PATTEN, ME.

"BANGOR, PATTEN AND FORT KENT"

SUCH were the words with which the drivers of the six-horse stage were wont to announce their departure for the two-hundred-mile trip over the old stage line from Bangor to the northernmost town on the Canadian border. Patten was mid-way. The route followed the Penobscot River from Bangor to Mat-tawamkeag. Leaving the river there, it proceeded ten miles to Molunkus Corner and, swinging off of what is now U. S. Route No. 2, through the forests of the Molunkus Valley, through Benedicta, to Sherman and to Patten. From Patten it followed north through what are now the settlements of Mount Chase, Hersey and Moro and the towns of Masardis, Ashland, Portage, Eagle Lake and Fort Kent — another hundred miles. A greater part of this old stage route has been superseded by the fine concrete, tarvia and graveled roads of today, so that now the tourist in his automobile may travel over state highways and improved gravel roads in as many hours as it took days in "ye olden tyme."

The old stage coach is no more, but it had much to do in making the beautiful town of Patten. It was then that streets were laid out and trees, which today are the pride of the town, magnificent elms one hundred years of age, were planted. Much credit is due the early pioneers for the forethought which prompted them to

create for the future generations those beautiful trees. They builded better than they knew, for who can look a hundred years into the future?

Patten was primarily a lumber town as were also the towns mentioned along the route. In those 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 northern-most 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 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. The writer has a record before him for the year 1899, which was the first year that a closed time was declared upon caribou, of 406 deer and 36 moose shipped from Patten Station. Ten years ago on Thanksgiving Day, 48 deer and 3 moose were shipped out of this town — a record for a one-day game shipment from one point. Last year 144 non-residents beside many of our own Maine residents enjoyed the hunting from Patten and 111 deer were taken out of town by automobile beside those shipped by railroad.

In recent years there have been numerous sporting camps established 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 camps of George K. Root, 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, the highest mountain in the state, on the west and Mount Chase to the north at its very door. From the Forestry lookout station on Mount Chase one may observe many miles of vast forests and beautiful lakes and streams and only half a day is required to make the trip there over a good road and two and a half miles of a well cleared out trail.

The hardwood forest is as yet practically untouched and many

splendid old growth hardwood ridges of rock maple, birch and beech remain to be converted into the commodities of every-day life. Visitors who may be looking for investments or business opportunities may well pause to look over the possibilities from this source. The story of the future of hardwood in Northern Maine remains to be told.

Patten is also the center of a very prosperous farming community. As in our neighboring county of Aroostook, potatoes are featured but not to the



Mrs. G. K. Root's Catch on
Upper Shinn Pond — Troll-
ing in June

(Photo by G. K. Root, Patten)



Chicago and Los Angeles are Represented
in This Group of Happy Hikers on the
Way to the Summit of Mt. Chase
(Photo by C. J. Corliss, Chicago)

exclusion of other produce for the farms hereabouts produce much live stock and are particularly adapted to raising sheep of which there are many in the neighborhood. However, it seems, that many more sheep might very profitably be raised.

Patten was incorporated April 16, 1841. Four years later Patten Academy was established to care for the higher branches of education. For 82 years this fine institution has been sending, not only

the boys and girls of Patten, but those from the surrounding communities as well, to still higher institutions of learning and to the business world. Still the good work is going on. May old P. A. long continue to serve the community. Patten is a town of some 1,500 happy, prosperous and lovable people, of the stock of the early American pioneers who blazed their way to the fertile valley of the Fish Stream which runs through the town and reared their cabins on its banks. Who can imagine the steadfast purpose of these men and women, the hardships which they endured and that gave to us the heritage we now enjoy?

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad serves the town with a very generous train service. Good roads furnish other means of transportation. An invitation is extended to you for this year when planning your vacation to buy a ticket to Patten, or if you are coming by automobile to turn off the trunk line U. S. No. 2 at Woodbridge Corner, pass through Sherman and the next town is Patten. The people of Patten will welcome you and the Big Woods with its abundance of trout streams and ponds, stocked from our local feeding station, will give you employment and enjoyment.

This feeding station for trout is seven miles from Patten on Crystal Brook in Mount Chase and has been in operation for four years, presided over by Superintendent Everett Sargent. Many thousands of trout are raised here to fingerling size and liberated in the waters best adapted for them in the surrounding territory. It is a pleasant spot to visit, with its well-kept grounds and flower beds. Come and see the trout grow in one season to a legal length of six inches and Everett will be glad to show you his family of fishes, which, by the way, is the only family he has.

No story of Patten would seem to be complete without special mention of the two Shinn ponds. 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 are connected by a thoroughfare about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long. The road crosses the thoroughfare. 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 to be had for the taking for these ponds have been stocked heavily for the past three years with trout from the local feeding station. This is evident from the fact that last year the Shinn ponds afforded better fishing than has been had for many years. Two of our local fishermen captured 47 landlocked salmon from the "salmon pool" during the season of 1928.

Several families of beaver live around the ponds. This past year a large family moved into the outlet, threw a dam across the stream, built a large house, stocked it with food for the winter months and started housekeeping. When you come to the Shinn ponds do not fail to pay your respects to the beaver families. Cottages, boats and camping sites are available,



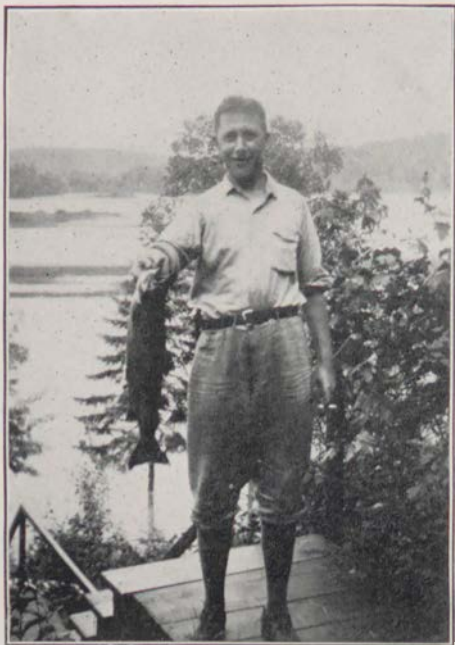
Headed for the Katahdin Country — Land of Vacation Delights and
Famous Fishing Waters

(Photo by Col. Frederick F. Black, U. S. A.)

A PARSON IN PARADISE *The Delights Awaiting The Angler* *in Aroostook Fishing Waters*

BY HARRY ELMORE HURD
Haverhill, Mass.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE writes of one of the old Court House characters in Salem, "His reminiscences of good cheer, however ancient the date of the actual banquet, seemed to bring the savor of pig or turkey under one's nostrils. There were flavors on his palate that had lingered there not less than sixty or seventy years, and were still apparently as fresh as that of the mutton chop which he had just devoured for his breakfast." It has been many years since the Parson packed his duffle to go on his first fly-fishing trip, but the miracle of remembrance is as vivid as was the old man's recollections of past dainty morsels slipping down his gormandizing throat. It is claimed on ancient authority that "You cannot eat your pie and have it too," but it comes mighty near eating and keeping when you skin out a five-pound square-tail, and after eating the delicious contents, hang the refilled skin upon the wall to remind you again and again of a battle royal. It does not matter if you did have to pickle the skin and use excelsior with a smearing of plaster to get a smooth job. The old Trojan is running in death, as he did the evening you caught him, with the same Blue Jay locked in his jaw that held him when he thinned the line down to the glittering reel-bar before he sulked.



Proud of His Prize—and Why Shouldn't
He Be?

(Photo by Mrs. W. J. Carver, Somerville, Mass.)

The reader may marvel at the theme "A Parson in Paradise," and think of the story of the applicant at Saint Peter's gate who had never been baptized, whereupon he told Peter that he had repented of his sins (if he were a fisherman they were many) and would have been baptized but for a sudden accident which had taken his life. It was therefore decided to send for a Parson, baptize the stranger and admit him into heaven. A messenger was sent through Heaven to secure the needed clergyman but after many hours returned, out of breath, exclaiming, "It's no use, Peter, I have scoured Heaven with a fine-tooth comb and there isn't a minister in

it." Nevertheless, the writer of this story has been in Paradise.

The postman who delivered mail at our first parsonage door was a disciple of Ike Walton and it was he who first painted Paradise to me. Especially when spring began to warm nature back to life and the trees, ashamed of their nudeness, drew on green cloaks, this friend would land a trout on my front piazza, always finishing by producing photographs as proof of his skill. I have since learned that photographs are not always authentic proofs. I proposed to visit Magalloway, that I might taste of the forbidden fruit.

It happened (or shall I say that Providence ordained it?) that an old veteran of the rod presented me with a handmade Dame Stoddard fly-rod of the short-butt variety, weighing six and one-half ounces and measuring nine and one-half feet long. Believing that a man gets what he prepares for I began casting a barbless fly upon the church lawn. Men passing the lawn made disrespectful remarks and my good wife ridiculed my efforts.

The greatest joy of life is anticipation. Never purchase your tackle in one store. Make the rounds, talking with sportsmen and clerks as they exchange dope. Each purchase may be made a part of one's education.

One rainy May afternoon, Dad, Uncle Odd, the donor of the

rod, Brownie and I dumped our duffle into the bottom of Dad's automobile and headed for Wilson's Mills, in Northern Maine. It was sloppy, cold and raining but we were riotously happy. A thousand Paradises tempted us to string our rods and wade a laughing stream with venerable old elms guarding them and hosts of alders wading knee-deep like schoolboys in springtime. If we had not caught a single speckled beauty or silver salmon, we would have returned home thankful for the great garden called the world.

Wilson's Mills lie fifty miles from the nearest railroad station. Big and Little Magalloway Rivers supply Lake Azischos the fifth largest artificial lake in the world, held back by a million dollar dam. We telephoned to Nason's Camp on Lake Azischos and ate a farmer's wife out of house and home. The chug-chug of the guide's motor boat called us to the wharf. We dumped our duffle into the cockpit and headed eleven miles up the lake, entering virgin country.

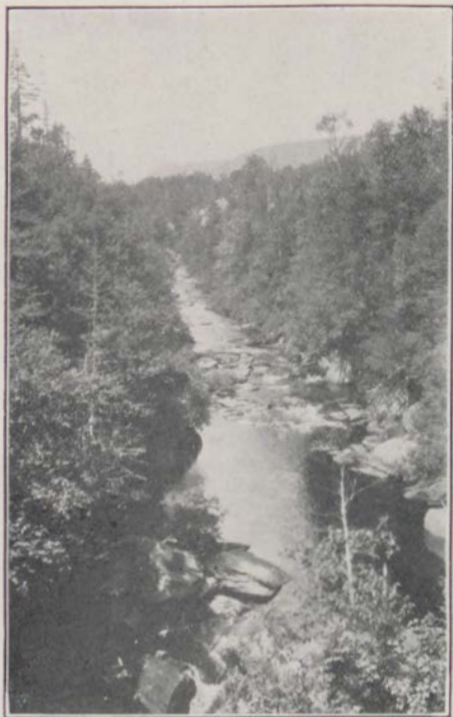
Is there anything more delightful than reaching camp, shaking hands with the guests, eating one's fill, telling old and new lies and turning in to one's bunk to dream of losing your biggest fish? The first blaze of the sun over the burnt lands called us to our canoes. We paddled miles through dead forests. A mink came down to drink. Deer flagged all along the water's edge; a mother eagle refused to leave her nest at the call of her screaming husband. At last we reached Little Magalloway.

My guide poled me over the rips for many hours but no trout rose. An occasional chub gleamed as he rose but it began to look as though those days of fly-casting on the church lawn had been in vain. We voted to eat and try Big Magalloway. The first trip over the rips brought a rise. I set the fly and tried to remember all that I had heard, read or dreamed. I took no chances. I remembered that the fish must not be hurried. With dripping beads of perspiration over my face I brought my trout to net but discovered one of the chubbiest chubs that I have ever seen.

After an hour of chub-fishing, the guide put us ashore. Dad said, "If you fellows think



Cooking His Freshly Caught Fish at Sebec Lake
(Photo by Mary W. Marshall, Malden, Mass.)



This Inviting Stream and Good Fishing Water
Is In the Katahdin Iron Works Country
(Photo by R. E. York)

I am going to fish all of the chub out of this hole, you are mistaken." With Brownie and the guide he headed upstream.

I waded into the hole formed by the eddies as they stopped to rest, breathless from the mad dash through the mountains. I knew that there were trout below the black surface. Uncle Odd pulled out a few small trout, but I continued to catch chub. Several times a doe came down to ask "Had any luck?" (You never have to ask a fisherman if he has had any luck.) The shadows lengthened. The pool grew ghastly quiet, its mirror turned Boss Buck and Camel's Rump upside down. Weary crows came winging their way home, dipping their wings in the sky like rowers wetting their oars in the ocean. My feet were

not wet, but I had the proverbial hungry gut. I was tired of bracing against the stream. Bending on a Blue Jay and a Silver Doctor, I made a final cast. I had purchased the Jay for beauty and not because I thought it a killer. Suddenly something happened. I twisted my wrist. Instinctively I felt that I had hooked a Trojan. He was a marathon runner. I wondered why that confounded clerk had not sold me a mile of line. My rod was a perfect circle, my arm was aching like a toothache and that old fighter dragged his way to the oozy bottom of the pool and sulked. I tucked the rod to him all that I dared and suspected that I was afoul a stump. Then he came my way. I reeled, reeled as for life. I reached for my net. I could see his speckled side. Away he went, thinning the line to the bar. Uncle Odd came down to the pool to watch the fun. He knew enough to watch and not to give advice. The minutes dragged like hours. In spite of the icy stream I was ninety-seven degrees hot under my shirt. The fish rolled to the surface, showing his belly, then submerging. I decided to net him. For thirty-five minutes he tore out the line and I gathered up the thread of his life again. I sank my net far

under the surface, driving my sleeve under the water until I led the beauty over the silken folds. As I started to lift I noticed a second fish outside of the net. Being a temperate sportsman I have not been accustomed to seeing double but there were two trout waiting to be gathered into my net. It seemed like many minutes before I gathered the second fish and waded ashore with my boots full of water. I called those fish every pet name I had ever practiced upon girls of my home-town beneath the magic of the moon. They dragged the scales out to eight and one-half pounds.

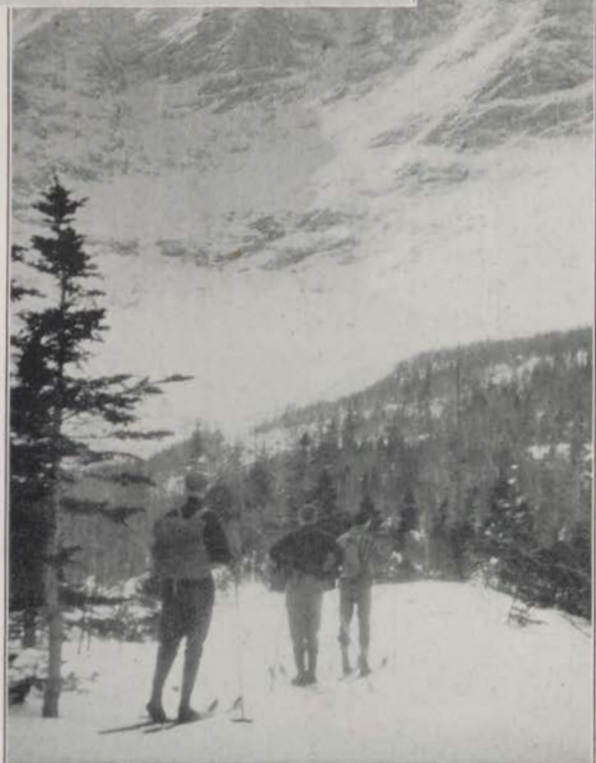
I had no desire to fish any more. I hid the beauties under a log and waited for the companion of many a trail. As the evening shadows lengthened into dusk my Dad came, holding up a five-pounder with a broad grin. I said nothing but going to the old log I pulled up my two fish for his inspection.

Speaking of Dad. He is the only man who ever caught a landing net on a fly. It happened this way. Several times his fish refused to budge. He called to the guide to release his line but each time the guide ordered him to reel. A pound trout had carried the fly into a perfectly good landing net.

Every minute up next to the Canada line was a happy one. We followed the blazed trail to Parmachinee Dam and fished through friendly peaks with wooded sides. Deer waded the foam. Each man caught enough fish to supply our larder. We did not all insist upon falling into the stream whenever the sun did shine as did Brownie. We all got our lungs full of ozone and best of all we could join in the sentiment of the letter which I sent to my old postman friend: "I have been to your Paradise and have tasted the forbidden fruit."



A Fine String of Fish — Good Specimens of the Prizes in
the Waters of the Aroostook Country
(Photo by George M. Ross, Lynn)



Arthur C. Comey of Boston Is the First and Only Person on Record Known to Have Reached the Summit of Mt. Katahdin on Skis, His Trips, Worthy of Being Termed Historic, Having Been Made on March 10, 1926, and March 13, 1928.



A Photograph from Katahdin's Summit, Showing Some of the Many Lakes
Visible on All Sides

(Photo by Col. Frederick F. Black, U. S. A.)

AROOSTOOK

LEADER IN AGRICULTURE

Potatoes Have Made This County World-Famous for Quantity and Quality Crops.

BY MAURICE D. JONES

*Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management,
University of Maine, Orono, Maine*

AROOSTOOK County generally known as the greatest potato producing area in the country is a subject of interest to every one who enjoys opening a mealy, steaming hot, baked potato as a part of his dinner menu. Aroostook, the northernmost county in the United States, ships annually to the markets of this country more carloads of potatoes than any entire state outside of Maine. In fact, with one exception it more than doubles the shipments from any other state. The shipments from its 1927 crop amounted to 37,368 cars of approximately 600 bushels each. The Aroostook crop furnishes about 90 per cent of the Maine shipments. In 1927-28, Maine supplied 98 per cent of the Boston late crop needs and over one-half of the carload shipments of late crop potatoes into the city of New York. Philadelphia drew about one-fourth of its late crop supply from Maine.

Aroostook's position in the field of potato production is not the result of chance but of certain definite physical and economic advantages, which coupled with the enterprise of her people have been important factors in bringing her to this place of leadership. Among the natural factors that might be mentioned as contributory to the success of this area might be mentioned a soil of ideal texture, a cool growing season, abundant precipitation, and a gently rolling topography. In no other place in the country has the physical factors essential to successful potato production been combined in so satisfactory a manner as in the potato growing section of this mammoth county.

Representing as it does nearly ideal producing conditions this area has won for itself a definite place in our national agricultural system that has been developed during the past one hundred years. Most of our available crop land has now been occupied. The food frontier has been pushed beyond the boundaries of the United States and the agriculture of various sections has begun to approach maturity.

During this same period we have developed a system of transportation unequaled in any country, which makes it possible for any city in the United States to secure food products from almost any producing community. Think for a moment of the items that might constitute the dinner menu of a New York City family—fruit cocktail, roast beef, baked potatoes, peas, lettuce salad, bread and butter, apple pie and ice cream. The grapefruit for the cocktail may have come from Texas, the oranges from Florida, the pineapple from Hawaii, the beef from Iowa, the potatoes from Maine, the peas from Wisconsin, the lettuce from California, the butter from Minnesota, the wheat from Kansas, the apples from Washington, and the cream from New York. Prior to the development of railroad transportation a meal composed of products from such diverse localities would have been impossible, but under the system of transportation that has been developed in this country since our first railway locomotive was placed in operation just one hundred years ago, the location of food production has tended to follow rather definite laws. The production of bulky and quickly perishable products has remained near the market where it was before our transportation reached its present stage of efficiency. But the production of concentrated products and of those products that do not require immediate consumption has tended to settle in those areas where natural conditions are best adapted to their needs. Specialized producing areas have been developed characteristic of which are the extensive wheat producing areas of Kansas, intensive butter production in Minnesota, cheese production in Wisconsin, bean production in Michigan, fresh milk and cream production in New York and New England, and highly specialized potato production in Aroostook County.

Chief among those natural factors that have aided in Aroostook's development is the type of soil to be found throughout the highly specialized area.

Abundant moisture supply is an essential in producing large crops of potatoes. Here again Aroostook conditions approach the ideal. With an annual precipitation varying around 40 inches well distributed throughout the year and with frequent showers dispersed through the growing season the crop seldom lacks for moisture. A factor of importance in reducing production costs is the rolling nature of the topography making possible the use of labor saving machinery.

The development of efficient machinery during the last quarter century has done much to increase the acreage handled per farm and to multiply many times the output per man.

The entire land area of Aroostook County is about equal to that of the state of New Jersey. The amount of land in farms is about one-fourth greater than the land area of the state of Rhode Island.

The production of a large portion of Aroostook potatoes is concentrated in an area along the eastern boundary of the county where very intensive methods are followed and high production per acre secured.

The first shipments of potatoes from Aroostook County were made in 1872 from Houlton over the Aroostook and Northern Railroad.

Shipments that year amounted to 4,000 bushels.

Following the building of the Bangor & Aroostook into Houlton in 1894, and its subsequent extension throughout the potato growing section of the county came a rapid development of the industry resulting in an estimated annual production for the past five years of 28,648,000 bushels.

No more beautiful or scenic agricultural district is to be found than will be experienced in a ride through Aroostook County during the growing season, more especially in the month of August. Green fields of potatoes, yellow fields of grain ready for harvest, and a rolling topography present a beautiful picture.

Hard surface roads and good gravel roads add to the pleasure of such a trip.



A Morning's Catch at Sebec Lake by
Webster Page Wodell

(Photo by Mrs. Parker Page, Summit, N. J.)

THE GRAY ROCKS OF ABOL

ABOL goes by many names, according as the Indian has been twisted into forms more or less easy for the lumberman's tongue, — Aboljacknegesic, Aboljackomegus, Aboljackarnegarsic, — but it means just the same to say simply Abol. The signification is not "smooth ledge falls," as Thoreau gives it — that is Sowadabascook, a hundred miles farther down. The name means "place where the water laughs in coming down," and belongs to two streams of crystal water, blue as ice, that spring from the side of Katahdin and enter the river just above the falls, which by Indian custom take their name from the stream. The fall at Abol is nothing stupendous. There is half a mile of very rough water, but no sharp pitch. At the head, on the right, lies a low, sandy island overgrown with inferior brushwood, and, like the rest of the carry, bearing a few scattered Norway pines. The passage behind it is closed by a wing dam, making a dry way; one might go upon the island without thinking that it had ever been parted from the shore.

Here by the head of the island are the gray rocks of Abol. They lie close to the water, at some stages under it, great slabs of granite, as true as if split out by the hand of man. Most of them are from fifteen to eighteen feet long, about four and a half feet deep, and of a thickness varying from that of a thin slab of nine or ten inches to one of two and a half feet mean width. Several lie parallel, their fractures curving coincidentally, showing that they have been split since they arrived. All are large, but one ranks all the others. It is thirty-six and a half feet long, five feet and ten inches at its widest point, and four feet and nine inches at its greatest thickness, with mean dimensions not very considerably less, perfect in shape, the most tremendous natural obelisk anywhere to be found. These are the gray rocks of Abol, rifted out of the side of old Katahdin, which crouches lion-like only six miles off, watching them as the Sphinx watches the little shrine between his paws, looking out over the desolation of the wilderness. — From "The Penobscot Man," by Fannie Hardy Eckstrom.



Evening Fishing at Daicy Pond. "Spud" Spaulding
Casting the Fly
(Photo by George M. Ross, Lynn)

BIG GAME RECORD

Season of 1928

FROM	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			TOTAL		
	DEER	(B) MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(B) MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	MOOSE	BEAR	DEER	(B) MOOSE	BEAR
Brownville.....	5			42						47		
West Schoons.....	7			14						21		
Norcross.....	5		3	16		1				21		4
Millinocket.....	3			15						18		
Sherman.....	8			9						17		
Island Falls.....	22			39						61		
Oakfield.....	6			24						30		
Monticello.....	4			16		2				20		2
Stockholm.....	3			7						13		
Greenville.....	14			97		1				111		1
Patten.....	87		3	184		2				271		5
Smyrna Mills.....	8			15						23		
Howe Brook.....	6		1	27						33		1
Masardis.....	7			54						61		
Ashland.....	125		2	249						374		2
Portage.....	15			19						34		
Eagle Lake.....	35		1	78						113		1
Other Stations.....	19		2	117						136		2
Total.....	379		12	1022		6				1401		18
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	222	
" 1905.....	1538	81	15	2187	87	15	909	39	8	4634	207	38
" 1906.....	838	65	9	1678	90	3	861	43	5	3377	198	17
" 1907.....	678	56	14	1559	92	17	916	107	28	3153	255	59
" 1908.....	1111	44	6	1992	68	5	412	7		3515	119	11
" 1909.....	683	43	13	1652	62	17	931	70	14	3266	175	44
" 1910.....	1225	56	2	2216	48	2	1165	89	9	4606	193	13
" 1911.....	622	38	12	1572	35	10	831	115	20	3025	188	42
" 1912.....	543	15	18	1689	25	13	861	57	35	3093	97	66
" 1913.....	376		5	1452	26	4	805	32	1	2633	58	10
" 1914.....	364		10	1614	25	27	569	29	8	2547	54	45
" 1915.....	530	*	23	1358	*	13	708	*	5	2596	*	41
" 1916.....	380	*	3	1614	*	1	702	*	1	2696	*	5
" 1917.....	449	*	9	1325	*	11	778	*	2	2552	*	22
" 1918.....	246	*	3	797	*	2	472	*	1	1515	*	6
" 1919.....	†344	†	7	†1609	†23	5				†1953	†23	12
" 1920.....	†390	†	6	†2128	†19	14				†2518	†19	20
" 1921.....	†431	**	4	†2385	**	2				†2816	**	6
" 1922.....	†494	**	5	†1595	**	11				†2089	**	16
" 1923.....	†187	**	1	†1113	**	4				†1300	**	5
" 1924.....	†367		6	†1294		20				†1661		26
" 1925.....	†281		10	†1020		24				†1301		34
" 1926.....	†499		11	†1199		9				†1698		20
" 1927.....	†455		19	†1251	A17	33				†1706	A17	52

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 15 to November 30, inclusive.

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

(B) Closed time on Moose in 1928.

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

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

FOR SEASON OF 1929

TO AND RETURN	FROM		
	New York	Boston	Portland
South Sebec (Sebect Lake)	\$33.60	\$18.70	\$11.60
Dover-Foxcroft (Sebect Lake)	34.25	19.35	12.25
Guilford (Sebect Lake)	34.95	20.05	12.95
Monson Junction	35.45	20.55	13.45
Blanchard	36.15	21.25	14.15
Shirley	36.75	21.85	14.75
Greenville (Moosehead Lake)	37.35	22.45	15.35
Lily Bay	39.60	24.70	17.60
Deer Island	39.10	24.20	17.10
Mt. Kineo House	39.60	24.70	17.60
North East Carry	41.60	26.70	19.60
North West Carry	41.60	26.70	19.60
Moosehead	38.25	23.35	16.25
Jackman	40.05	25.15	18.05
Holeb	40.85	25.95	18.85
Megantic	42.80	27.90	20.80
Lowelltown	41.60	26.70	19.60
Derby	33.10	18.20	11.10
Brownville	33.50	18.60	11.50
Brownville Junction	33.85	18.95	11.85
Onawa (going via Brownville Jct., returning via Greenville)	37.48	22.58	15.48
Schoodic (Schoodic Lake)	34.30	19.40	12.30
West Seboois	34.90	20.00	12.90
Norcross (Twin Lakes)	35.50	20.60	13.50
Millinocket	35.90	21.00	13.90
Grindstone	36.55	21.65	14.55
Stacyville	37.35	22.45	15.35
Sherman	37.65	22.75	15.65
Patten	38.25	23.35	16.25
Island Falls	38.40	23.50	16.40
Oakfield	39.05	24.15	17.05
Howe Brook	40.45	25.55	18.45
Griswold	41.25	26.35	19.25
Masardis (Oxow)	41.95	27.05	19.95
Ashland	42.80	27.90	20.80
Portage	43.80	28.90	21.80
Winterville (St. Froid Lake)	45.25	30.35	23.25
Eagle Lake	45.85	30.95	23.85
Fort Kent	47.35	32.45	25.35
Houlton	40.30	25.40	18.30
Monticello	41.20	26.30	19.20
Bridgewater	42.00	27.10	20.00
Robinson	42.25	27.35	20.25
Mars Hill	42.50	27.60	20.50
Fort Fairfield	44.35	29.45	22.35
Presque Isle	43.60	28.70	21.60
Caribou	44.65	29.75	22.65
New Sweden	45.30	30.40	23.30
Stockholm (Square Lake)	45.85	30.95	23.85
Van Buren	47.05	32.15	25.05
Grand Isle	48.15	33.25	26.15
Madawaska	48.80	33.90	26.80
Edmundston N. B. Purchase to Madawaska Me., via Bangor and Aroostook R.R.			
St. Leonard N. B. Purchase to Van Buren Me., via Bangor and Aroostook R.R.			

Tickets will be on sale May 1 to November 25, good for return passage until December 5 of year sold. Tickets reading via steamer or stage lines will be good only during season of service.

Fares shown from New York are via direct rail lines and Boston; the fares via Sound Lines are \$3.20 less than quoted above.

Fares from New York apply via Boston only and do not include transfer through Boston.

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

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

Through Sleeping Car from New York to Van Buren, Me., 12.02 P. M. train (The Down-Easter) Fridays only, June 28 to August 30, inc., 1929.



Camp Wapiti

*“Where the highway ends
and the blazed trail begins”*

Located on Lake Wapiti (Davis Pond), well stocked with trout, 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.

Special rates for large parties and for the season.

FISHING	TRAMPING
CAMPING	GARDEN
CANOEING	CHICKENS
HUNTING	COWS

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Patten, Maine

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Fishing, Boating, Canoeing, Bathing and Hiking Afford Recreation

A group of cozy Log Cabins with open fire, excellent table, pure spring water.
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One of the best lakes in this vicinity for trout and landlocked salmon

Clean, dry, wholesome log cabins for each party nestled amid stately evergreens in the heart of Maine's most picturesque region.

Accommodations for 40 people

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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.

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Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE K. ROOT, Managers

Upper Shin Lake, Patten, Maine





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Mitchell's Sporting Camps at Scraggley Lake in the wilds of Maine, 25 miles from Patten, 15 miles from end of auto road, then by buckboard to camp. An ideal place for rest and recreation; Canoeing, Camping and Hiking; Fishing thruout the season for Salmon, Trout and Togue—no better in the State. Waters are well stocked.

An abundance of Deer and Bear; Partridge and Duck a-plenty. Moose are plentiful in this section—can often be snapped with camera from canoe.

Detached cabins with two beds: good spring water at camp: camps high and dry; canoes that do not leak. Beans baked in the ground.

We employ only experienced guides. Telephone in camp.

If you really want to fish and hunt, try Mitchell's Camps.

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50 Comfortable Cabins in choicest locations for

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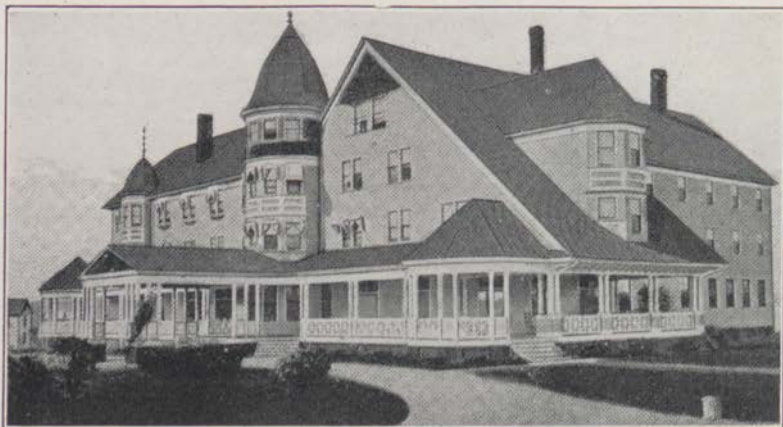
In the Oxbow Camp country trout run as heavy as seven pounds. Celebrated salmon pool offers wonderful sport. For fishing, hunting, canoeing and "just knocking around in the woods" there's no place offering more and finer attractions than Libby's Oxbow Camps. Of course our table is good -- ask the guests who repeat their visits.

Rates \$4 a day

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Situated upon the West Branch of the Penobscot River close to the best hunting and fishing region in Maine, including Rainbow, Millinocket, Nahmakanta, and Debsconeag Lakes and the West Branch valley. Surrounded by woods and streams, with Mt. Katahdin, 5,265 ft. elevation, immediately to the north.

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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 Sourdnamunk Stream and other waters, and hunting in the greatest game

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What more can be offered for a vacation in the woods?*

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Come to the Wassattaquoik for trout fishing

On the East Branch of the Penobscot River in the heart of a wonderful fish and game country. Bathing, boating, and mountain climbing within easy reach. Many side trips available. Individual cabins for those who seek solitude in camp life. Camps reached by motor engine from Grindstone, also from Stacyville with buckboard, 8 miles.

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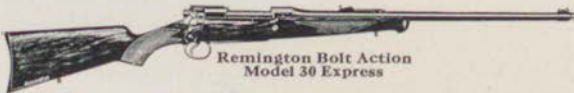
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Home camps midway between Pockwockamus and Debsconeg Falls. Reached from Norcross, 12 miles by steamer, 8 miles by canoe. Also reached by automobile from Millinocket. By previous arrangement parties will be met at Ripogenus Dam and transported to our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

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I will guarantee as good fishing and hunting as you could pray to find. I can only accommodate 12 at a time, so make your reservations early.



Rates will be given on request. D. R. Howe, Ashland, Maine



The end of a perfect day on the Machias waters



Two good specimens shot at the Forks



A scene at Spectacle Lake Camp



My game pole last season

Sportsmen if interested in Bear and Deer hunting, Wildcat trapping and running with dogs, Canoeing, Hiking, Mountain Climbing and the very best of Trout Fishing ask for my booklet.

Last year at my camps I smashed all records for the largest kill of Black Bear for one man in the State of Maine that is so far known, and 14 Bear were shot by sportsmen at my camps in three weeks. This is nearly one-third of the number reported shipped out of the entire State of Maine, and every sportsman coming to my camps for a week or 10 days is sure of getting his deer.

My camps are in the very heart of Maine's great wilderness. You can travel for more than 150 miles back into the great wilds without finding a single break in them. There is game here and plenty of it.

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On the very head waters of Big Machias and Fish River

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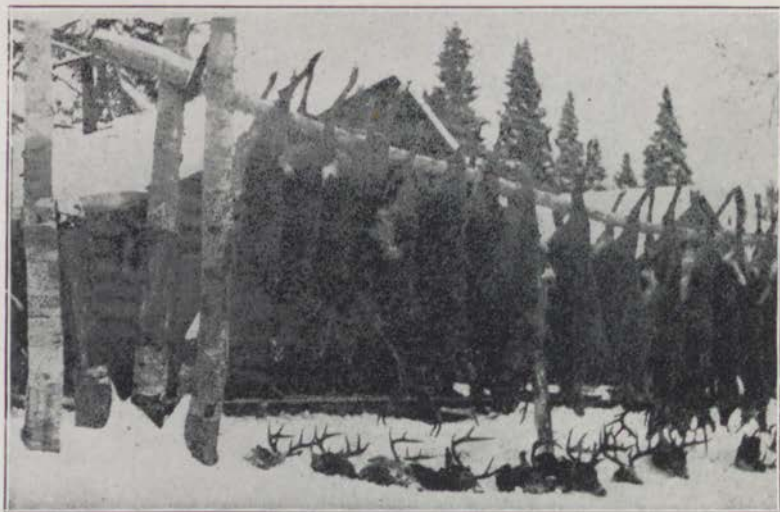
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Canoeing, bathing and hiking. The best of fly fishing for trout.
Twenty-one single and double cabins all furnished.
Good guides, good cooks, good canoes.



This territory led the State in the largest shipments of Big Game
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Ashland, Maine



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

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from the most accessible, the finest located, the best equipped, small establishment of sportsman's camps in Canada. Home camp and cabins at Skiff Lake, a beautiful, island-dotted lake. Land-locked salmon fishing all summer long. Speckled trout in lake and stream. Special attention will be given to July-August parties and they may employ a guide or not.

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☐ Northern Maine is famous for its cool nights, dry and invigorating atmosphere, laden with health-giving qualities from the pine and balsam forest. Private cabins with baths; also large, spacious dining room and office.

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For six years I have been with these camps. Every hunter who has spent a week to ten days with us has taken his deer allotment home. We have five outside camps in different directions from the main camp. Our camps command 100 square miles of hunting grounds.

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 Lake, Mud Lake, Cross Lake and Square Lake 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.

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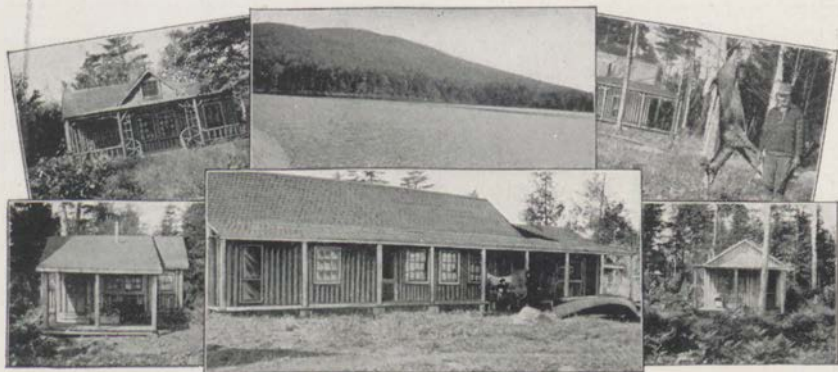
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Flush toilets and private baths.*

There is an unusual opportunity for canoeing and the Thoroughfare between Square and Cross Lakes is especially favorable for women and amateurs. Of course our table is good, and we make it our business to give everybody a good time. Our satisfied patrons say we are successful.

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MOOSEHEAD CAMP, Moosehead Lake, Greenville, Maine

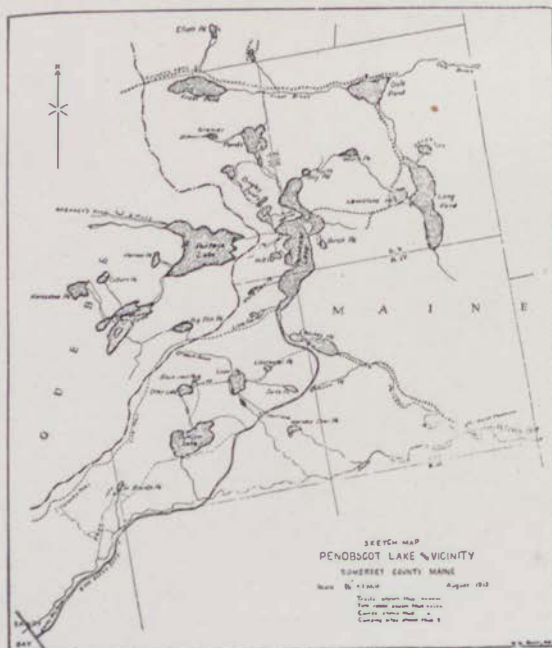
Open from May 15th to June 15th as Sporting Camp. Right in heart of good fishing district. Rates for sports, \$4.50 per day. Guides \$2.50 per day. Excellent table, comfortable rooms, two baths. Launch with guide for hire for party if desired.

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After June 1st: Moosehead Camp, Moosehead Lake, Greenville, MAINE



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40 ponds and lakes within a day's outing from camps; trout in all of them.

Guaranteed trout fishing in the season.

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in wildest
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Let him follow with the others, for the Young Men's feet are turning
To the camps of proved desire and known delight!*

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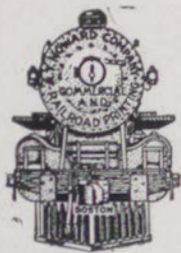
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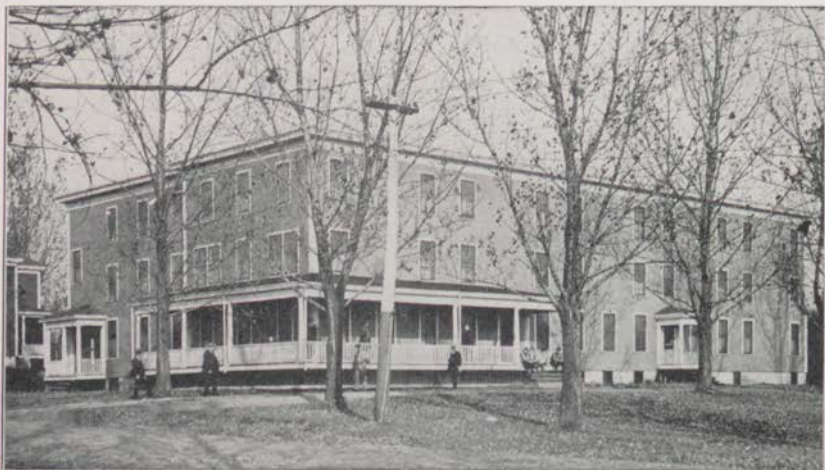
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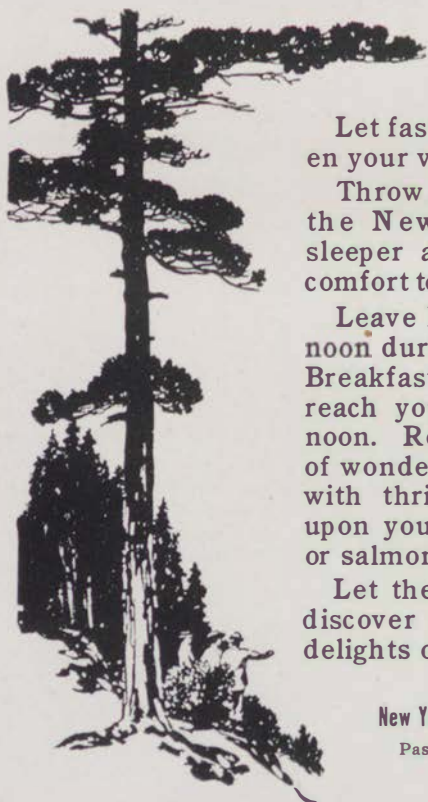
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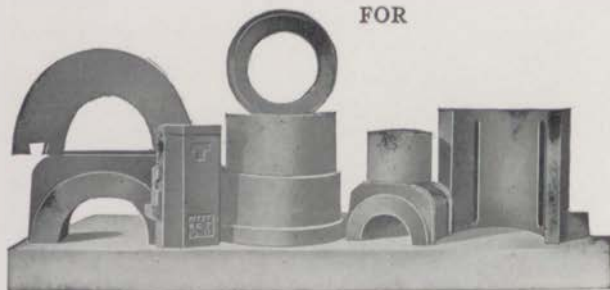
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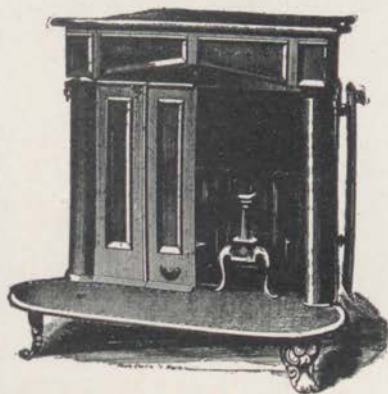
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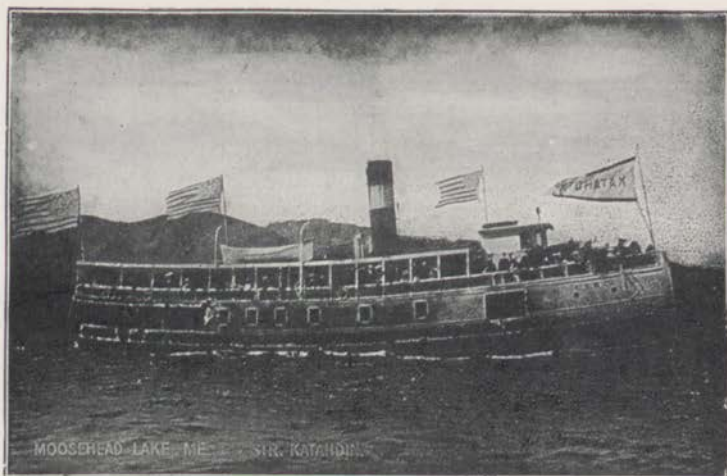
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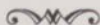
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PATTEN and ISLAND FALLS, MAINE

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

H. C. ROWE, *President* G. W. YORK, *Vice-President* G. W. GOODRICH, *Treasurer*

RAY R. STEVENS, *Manager Island Falls Branch*

SEARSPORT NATIONAL BANK

SEARSPORT, MAINE

J. D. SWEETSER
President

W. R. BLODGETT
Cashier

VAN BUREN TRUST COMPANY

VAN BUREN, MAINE

General Banking Business

P. C. KEEGAN, *President*

FLORENT SANFACON, *Vice-President*

L. Y. VIOLETTE, *Treasurer*

FORT FAIRFIELD NATIONAL BANK

FORT FAIRFIELD - MAINE

*Located in the Gateway Town to the
Famous Tobique Hunting and Fishing Country*

Write or call on us for information regarding this territory.
Tourists always welcome to use our facilities.

Resources Over Two Millions

Tom E. Hacker, *President*

C. A. Powcrs, *Vice-President*

F. S. Kilburn, *Cashier*

R. F. Gardner, *President*

A. W. Spaulding, *Vice-President*

R. L. Powell, *Secretary*

AROOSTOOK TRUST COMPANY

Caribou, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, Maine

Capital Stock - - - \$125,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits 175,000.00

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

Fort Kent—The Gateway to the Allagash

FORT KENT TRUST COMPANY

FORT KENT, MAINE

Dr. J. Archambault, *President*
Geo. R. Bradbury, *Treasurer*

W. H. Cunliffe, *Vice-President*
Thos. D. Dufour, *Asst. Treasurer*

No charge for cashing Travelers Cheques of the
American Express Company and the American Bankers Association

BRANCH AT MADAWASKA

L. P. Evans, *President*

W. S. Owen, *Vice-President*

G. L. Arnold, *Treasurer*

KINEO TRUST COMPANY

OF DOVER-FOXCROFT AND MILO, MAINE

Capital, \$100,000

Surplus, \$100,000

Profits, \$175,000

GUILFORD TRUST COMPANY

GUILFORD, GREENVILLE and JACKMAN, MAINE

Capital, \$100,000.00
Surplus, \$100,000.00

Undivided Profits, \$240,000.00
Deposits, \$2,600,000.00

General Banking Business and Safe Deposit Vaults

There is no Royal Road to Wealth

—but depositing regularly in a bank account
is probably the easiest, most convenient, and
surest way to start.

*A small deposit every week will keep
your account growing.*

CARIBOU NATIONAL BANK Caribou, Maine

Houlton Trust Company

HOULTON, MAINE

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$240,000.00

President, ORA GILPATRICK

Vice-President, GEO. A. GORHAM

Treasurer, H. H. DYER

Assistant Treasurer, C. W. TOWERS

Assistant Treasurer, E. C. JOY

Presque Isle National Bank

PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE

Safety -- Service -- Satisfaction

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

Can you do better?

C. A. WEICK, President

W. M. SEELY, Cashier

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF HOULTON, MAINE

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

OFFICERS

C. H. PIERCE, *President*

R. F. WARD, *Cashier*

MILLINOCKET TRUST CO.

MILLINOCKET, MAINE

Capital	- -	\$50,000.00
Surplus	- -	50,000.00

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000

MARS HILL TRUST COMPANY

MARS HILL, MAINE

Sportsmen visiting Aroostook are cordially invited
to use our banking facilities

H. O. HUSSEY, *President*

C. A. NUTTER, *Treasurer*

ASHLAND TRUST COMPANY

ASHLAND, MAINE

Total Assets Over a Half Million Dollars

*The town from which more game was shipped in
1927 than any other town in the State of Maine.*

H. A. GREENWOOD, *President*

GEO. W. JUNKINS, *Vice-President*

R. K. MERRITT, *Treasurer*

W. E. ROSS, *Vice-President*

BURT B. BREWER, *Assistant Treasurer*

Hutchinson Coal Co.

of FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA



*Miners and
Shippers of*

Highest Grade West Virginia

COALS

for all purposes



George C. Grolock

Eastern Manager

Stock Exchange Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

L. L. Field

Manager

Stock Exchange Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

J. L. Finkenbiner

Western Manager

Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio

