

MAINE

The Land of Remembered Vacations

**FISHING
HUNTING
CANOEING**

*maine. Development
"commission."*



MAINE for FISHING

Since George Weymouth, returning to England from a visit to the vicinity of Penobscot Bay in 1605, reported that the fishing was superior to Newfoundland "the fish being so much greater and better fed," Maine has been the mecca for the fisherman of the country. (See our salt water fishing booklet).

Then we find that as soon as the early settlers began to penetrate inland, they marvelled at the number and size of fish taken from the lakes and ponds. Thoreau, as he was travelling in Maine in 1846, speaks very enthusiastically about Maine fishing.

"Seizing the birch poles which some party of Indians, or white hunters, had left on the shore, and baiting our hooks with pork, and with trout, as soon as they were caught, we cast our lines into the mouth of the Aboljacknagesic (Abol Stream), a clear, swift, shallow stream, which came in from Ktaadin (Katahdin). Instantly fish, large and small, prowling thereabouts, fell upon our bait, and one after another were landed amidst the bushes.

"They swallowed the bait as fast as we could throw in; and the finest finny specimens that I have ever seen, the largest one weighing three pounds, were heaved upon the shore though at first in vain, to wriggle down into the water again, for we stood in the boat; but soon we learned to remedy this evil; for one, who had lost his hook, stood on shore to catch them as they fell in a perfect shower around him, — sometimes, wet and slippery, full in his face and bosom, as his arms were out-stretched to receive them. While yet alive, before their tints had faded, they glistened like the fairest flowers, the product of primitive rivers."

And so through the years, the sportsmen of the country have been coming to Maine for their fishing, enjoying the twenty-five hundred lakes and ponds ranging all the way in size from the very smallest to that majestic body of water, Moosehead Lake, as well as the five-thousand streams and rivers varying from the trout brook to the mighty Penobscot.

These waters, noted for their sparkling purity, are the natural breeding grounds for salmon, trout, togue, bass, and perch. Each season increasing thousands of fishermen are successfully fishing Maine's waters.



The Big One that Got Away from Friend Husband

When to Come —

What to Bring —

Where to Stay —

WHEN TO COME — Fishermen all over the country anxiously await the word, "The ice is breaking up in Sebago." This is the signal to start for Maine. Sebago is the most southerly of the big lakes and is the first to be free from ice. Generally the ice leaves this lake around the first of April and in the more northerly lakes from one to four weeks following.

Generally speaking the best fishing comes in the early spring, just after the ice leaves, and continues through June. As the waters warm up in July and August the game fish seek cooler, deeper waters, and do not take a fly or bait as well. Then in September, when cooler nights arrive, the fish again become active and fishing, particularly with a fly, again equals the early spring fishing.

Bass, pickerel, and perch offer excellent fishing in July and August, and in the cold water mountain lakes and streams salmon, trout, and togue offer good fishing during the entire season.

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

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

Bring what equipment you have.

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

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

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

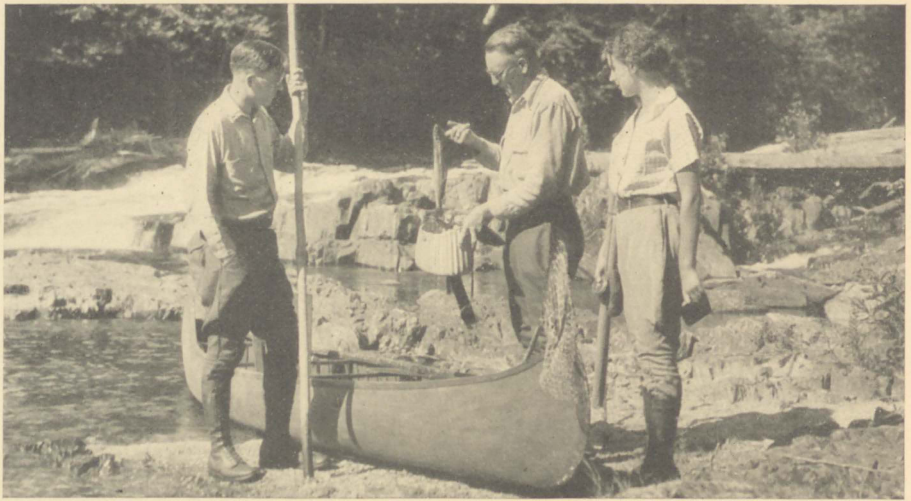
By all means include a camera — still or movie.

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

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

WHERE TO STAY — In every lake region, and on almost every well known lake, you will find excellent hotels and sporting camps. These places open in time to take care of the early fishermen and through them you may secure your guides. Fine accommodations, excellent food, and Maine hospitality are featured by all.

The Maine Development Commission will furnish a booklet entitled "Hotels, Camps and Tourist Homes in Maine."



Just the Size for the Frying Pan

Fishing Regulations

The people of Maine years ago realized that its good fishing was one of its biggest assets, so, adequate and sensible laws restrict any slaughter. A large and well trained warden force patrol the fishing waters. They are always courteous and willing to assist the fisherman.

Non-residents shall not kindle fires upon any unorganized township while engaged in camping, fishing or hunting from May 1 to November 1 without being in charge of a registered guide, except at public camp sites maintained by the Forestry Department.

Fishing Licenses

Non-residents must have an annual fishing license. The cost of such, when considering the kind of game fishing offered, is low.

3 day License	\$1.65
Non-resident License for one month	3.15
Non-resident License for entire season	5.15
(Including right to fish through ice)	
Junior Non-resident License for entire season	1.15
(Ages 10-14 years) Under 10 years no license required	

Women are required to purchase a license.

Owning a camp or home in Maine does not exempt the non-resident from purchasing a non-resident fishing license. A legal voting residence must be established to use a resident fishing license.

These licenses are on sale at most of the camps and hotels, at many sporting goods stores, at town clerk's office, or will be sent by mail from Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta, Maine, or The Maine Publicity Bureau, Portland, Maine.

In writing for a license send the right amount and give the following information:

Age..... Weight..... Complexion..... Color Hair..... Color Eyes.....
Occupation..... and Nationality.....

You must sign the license before it is effective.

There are many special laws governing fishing, size of fish, creel limit and methods of fishing. Be sure and obtain a copy of the fishing laws.

Open Fishing Seasons

Lakes and Ponds

Salmon, Trout and Togue —
Time ice is out until Sept. 30

Black Bass—
Fly fishing only (limit 3 fish)
June 1–June 20

Black Bass—
Bait, plugs, flies, etc. June 21–Sept. 30
White Perch June 21–Sept. 29

Rivers Above Tide Waters

Salmon, Trout and Togue—
Time ice is out until Sept. 14

Black Bass—
Fly fishing (limit 3 fish) June 1–June 20

Black Bass—

Bait, plugs, flies, etc. June 21–Sept. 30

White Perch June 21–Sept. 14

Brooks and Streams Above Tide Waters

Salmon and Trout Time ice is out–Aug. 15
Togue Time ice is out–Sept. 30

Black Bass—
Fly fishing only (limit 3 fish)
June 1–June 20 inc.

Black Bass—

Bait, plugs, flies, etc. June 21–Sept. 30

White Perch June 21–Aug. 15

CREEL LIMITS — (General State Law)

Salmon, Trout, Togue, Black Bass and White Perch from streams and brooks — 25 fish or 7½ lbs. unless individual fish weighs over 7½ lbs. or last fish caught increases the combined weight to more than 7½ lbs.

25 fish — combined weight 10 lbs.— from lakes, ponds and rivers.

Salmon or Togue must be 14 inches or over in length.

Trout must be 6 inches or over in length (brooks and streams).

Trout must be 7 inches or over in length (lakes, ponds and rivers).

Black Bass must be 10 inches or over in length.

White Perch must be 6 inches or over in length.



Talking it Over is Part of the Fun



Sorting Fish Eggs

Maine Fish Hatcheries

Maine was one of the first states to take steps to conserve its good fishing and to restock its fishing waters. Today the State is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually through the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game to keep the waters supplied with fish.

The State is now building a hatchery at Gray, that will be the largest trout rearing pool in the world when completed. This comprises seven miles of pools, each pool being four hundred feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The annual production of this one hatchery will be 12,000,000 legal size brook trout.

Another hatchery which will be the largest in the world for raising landlocked salmon will be located near Moosehead Lake. There will be three miles of pools the same size as those in Gray and there will be an annual production of 2,000,000 salmon, six inches or more in length.

Raising fish has become an art in Maine and it is doubtful if fish can be raised anywhere else in the country as well or as quickly. The water seems to be of just the right quality and temperature to develop salmon and trout. At the Dry Mills hatchery in Gray, the fish hatched in January attain a length of six inches or more in August and September. The growth of the fish depends a lot upon the feed that is used and a scientific study has been made that produces the above excellent results. Some of the hatcheries have pools containing thousands of brood fish from which the eggs are carefully stripped every year.

Two large tank trucks with oxygen tanks and all necessary equipment for the handling of fish are used in transporting them from the hatchery to the points where they are to be planted.

It is such equipment as this together with the policy of continual study and improvement that guarantees Maine fishing supremacy in the East.

What Maine Offers for Fishing

A VARIETY OF CHOICE THAT NO OTHER STATE POSSESSES

Atlantic Salmon. Maine is the only State of the Union where that "King of all Game Fish" the Atlantic Salmon — *Salmo Salar* — may be taken with fly or lure.

They range in size up to twenty pounds and a battle with one of them leaves a never forgotten memory.

They take flies, fly spoons and trolling lures.

There are two places in the State which offer excellent sea salmon fishing. One of them, the Bangor Pool on the Penobscot River, almost within the city limits of Bangor, is probably the most famous; the other, Dennys Pool in the Dennys River at Dennysville. At both these places sea salmon are taken from April first which weigh up to 25 and 30 pounds.

Landlocked Salmon. Landlocked Salmon — *Salmo Sebago* — These splendid fighters are native in some Maine lakes and introduced into hundreds of others. They range in size from one to twelve or fifteen pounds and "come" best in the early months and in September. They hit hard at fly or bait and give a spectacular fight every minute until landed.

Best baits for trolling are, smelts on single hooks, on Archer spinners, on Rangeley spinners or on Cupsuptic Baits; rubber Wagtails; phantoms; or nature baits.

Use regular salmon flies and in addition try some Streamer flies such as Black Ghost, Supervisor, Welch Rarebit, Plumed Knight, Yerxa Bucktail, Parmachenee Belle Streamer, etc.

Chinook Salmon. The salmon, common in the fresh waters of Maine, are the Atlantic salmon which runs directly up some of our rivers from salt water and the landlocked salmon which is a direct descendent to the Atlantic Sea salmon.

The landlocked salmon is the same fish as the Atlantic Sea salmon except for the fact that it has been landlocked for a greater or less length of time in various bodies of fresh water where it continues to live and reproduce.

The Quinnant or Chinook salmon which runs up the fresh water streams entering the Pacific coast is a fish which grows to larger size than the Atlantic salmon. Knowing that these fish have been successfully landlocked in some of our fresh waters, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game secured their first consignment of eggs in the fall of 1932. The following summer and fall of 1933, they began liberating young Chinook salmon in some of the larger lakes in the southern and eastern part of the State. Another consignment of eggs were hatched during the winter and spring of 1934 and they were also liberated. In these two years, there were liberated about 1,300,000 salmon in fifteen various lakes and ponds.

During the spring of 1935 and 1936, quite a large number of these salmon have been caught — most of them have been taken in Cobbosseecontee Lake. The average size of the fish being from two to three and one-half, and in one case four pounds. These are the fish which were in the "fry" stage two years ago at this time, so it is evident that they grow very rapidly — at least in some of our waters.

Knowing that these fish have already reproduced in other fresh waters outside of Maine, it is our hope that they will become a distinct asset to our game fish.

Brook Trout. There is quite a confusion generally in the minds of non-residents over the term Brook Trout. To many, apparently this conveys the idea of the little fellow taken only in small streams and brooks but such is not the case.

The Brook Trout, (Red Spot or Square-tail) bears the Latin name *Salvelinus Fontinalis* and is found pretty nearly all over the state wherever colder waters exist.

He is taken in most brooks and streams as well as smaller ponds and, in increasing sizes, in the larger lakes.

The name therefore refers to a species of fish and not the locality from which he comes.

They range in size from the little "six incher" up to four, five and six pounds and authentic records show still larger ones.

They bite worms readily, take trolling baits like the salmon and rise readily to the fly. When hooked they do not leap from the water like the salmon but put up a dogged under-water battle and fight to the end.

Use same baits (in smaller size) as for salmon, use also worms on single hook or tiny spoon for stream fishing. A spoon carried a foot or two ahead of the baited hook is also effective in trolling.

For fly fishing use regular patterns of Trout flies and be sure to include some patterns of Trout Streamer flies. They will take Dry Flies at certain seasons. Smaller sized hooks on flies are desirable.

Black Bass. BLACK BASS (small mouth) — *Micropetrus salmoides*.

The fighting qualities of this fish are too well known for lengthy description here. Suffice to say he is of the rushing, leaping, variety of fighting game fish and is never subdued until finally landed.

He hits with a swirling rush, your bait, plug, fly or spinner and starts the fight at that instant.

As he breeds in the spring, the season does not start until June.

Will take most patterns of flies, especially streamer flies, helgramites, frogs, worms, etc., pork rind baits, casting plugs and lures and almost any trolling spoon or bait. Great sport to take them on light fly rod with flies or live minnow on single hook.

Ranges in size from eight inches in length up to five and six pounds in weight.

Brown Trout. Introduced into a few of our ponds. Some splendid catches have been made using regular and streamer patterns of Trout Flies. Range up to five or six pounds in weight. Also caught by trolling and by bait fishing.

Rainbow Trout. Also introduced in a few lakes and ponds and brooks. Hard fighters taking the fly readily. Have not attained large size being mostly confined to smaller brooks and ponds.

Togue or Lake Trout. The "laker"—*Cristivoma Namayeush*—is an excellent game fish. Is generally taken by trolling in early spring and attains great size, up to twenty and twenty-five pounds. Later on in the season is caught on wire line by deep trolling. In early spring they will often take a streamer fly.

For trolling use live or preserved smelts on single hook, Rangeley spinners, Cupsuptic baits or Archer spinners using large spoon or attractor.

White Perch. These splendid fish, with somewhat the same qualities as the bass, although not attaining the size, are among the finest pan fish in existence. They swim in schools and once they start biting the fun is fast and furious. It is not uncommon to catch them weighing as high as two pounds, but the average size is much less. The early morning and again just before dusk is the best time to catch them. They will take flies, spinners, and worms, and put up a smart battle. You will find them distributed in the more southern waters and generally found in the same locations as the black bass.

Pickarel, Smelts, Yellow Perch, Cusk, etc. In addition to the wide variety of fish offered above Maine offers pickarel, smelts, yellow perch and cusk. Each of these can be taken with bait and is a great sport.

Where To Go

For purposes of grouping and to help the fisherman decide where to go, Maine can be divided into eight fishing districts. Each district will be briefly described. There will be no attempt at detailed information or the description of individual lakes. With two thousand five hundred lakes and ponds, and over five thousand brooks and small rivers, it would be impossible to describe each one. You will find in each region the famous Sporting Camps original to Maine and excellent hotels that open in time to take care of the early fishing and through them competent guides may be secured. There follows briefly a short description of each of these regions:



The Gentleman in the Center Still Can't Believe It

SEBAGO LAKE, LONG LAKE AND OXFORD COUNTY REGION

This section embraces all of the southern part of the State. We might consider Sebago Lake as the center of attraction and branch out in all directions from this point. Sebago Lake is one of the larger lakes of the State and is the first lake to be free of ice in the spring. It is one of the four Maine lakes that is the original home of the landlocked salmon — *Salmo Sebago*. Here is where the fishing starts in Maine. If you like the feel of a plunging, lively, beautiful fish on your line, tackle the Sebago salmon early in the Spring.

Scattered all through this region are numerous lakes and ponds which offer every variety of fishing, both for the novice and the advanced fisherman. To the south of Sebago is Bunganut, Crystal, Kennebunk, Mousam, and other lakes in York County. Nearby on the west lie Peabody Pond with enormous salmon, and Hancock Pond with black bass. Farther away are Moose Pond in Denmark and Bridgton with wonderful early salmon fishing. A little beyond is beautiful Lake Kezar in Lovell, lying at the foothills of the White Mountains. Lake Kezar is noted for its salmon fishing. To the north, and reached by Songo River, lie Brandy Pond, Long Lake, Highland Lake, Woods Pond, Crystal Lake. We should also mention Thomas Pond, Thompson Lake and beautiful Lake Pennessewasee in Norway. These are only a few of the lakes in this section. Many more should be named to make the list complete.

This section also has a network of streams and brooks where one may fish early with good results. Hard surfaced roads lead from one lake to another over this entire region making these fishing grounds easily accessible.

RANGELEY LAKES AND DEAD RIVER SECTIONS

The Rangeley Lakes are among the best known fishing waters in the East. For years the fame of wonderful catches in these charming waters has spread to fishermen everywhere. In Farrar's Guide book, written in 1878, we find "Mr. Gile from Brooklyn, New York, who was over sixty years of age, took a trout from the lake at Middle Dam that weighed six and one-half pounds," and so year after year these gamey fish have been taken from these waters.

In this region you will find such names as Rangeley Village, Oquossoc, Cupsuptic, Quimby Pond, Dodge Pond, Kennebago, Loon Lake, Haine's Landing, Upper and Middle Dam,



How's This One?

Aziscoos, Mooselucmaguntic, and Richardson Lake. Here at an average elevation of 1200 feet nestled among the mountains are hundreds of sparkling lakes. These lakes are the natural home of the fighting trout and now equally famous for their introduced landlocked salmon. Outside of the Rangeley Lakes themselves are hundreds of other lakes and ponds, offering, in season, almost every kind of fishing. Hotels, typical Sporting Camps and farm houses offer hospitality to fit any vacation budget. Boats, fishing tackle and guides are easily obtainable.

Adjoining on the East and North lies the Dead River region comprising the territory drained by that river made famous by Benedict Arnold's march. This region is a perfect network of ponds and lakes with connecting brooks and streams. The altitude of many of these ponds is well over 1500 feet and their spring fed waters are so cold that trout rise eagerly to the fly every day of the open season.

Here you will find Tim Pond, Round Mountain Lake, Jim Pond, King and Bartlett Lake, Chain of Ponds, Roe and the Carry Ponds and hundreds of others which we haven't space to mention. This entire section offers beautiful canoe trips, automobile rides, mountain climbing, and hiking. In this section, too, you will find hotels and sporting camps.

BELGRADE LAKES SECTION

For many years the Belgrade region has been the headquarters for bass fishing. The angler who demands action, who already appreciates, or wants a demonstration of the fighting qualities of black bass should fish Belgrade waters.

In recent years, due to careful stocking with trout and salmon, this form of fishing has come into good favor and now from the time the ice goes out in the spring until well into the summer, anglers here find a sport to meet every requirement.

In the Belgrade chain proper are found six lakes — North Pond, East Pond, Great Pond, Long Pond, Salmon lake and Messalonskee. Just to the south and west is another chain which belongs in this region. These include Cobbosseecontee, in the towns of Manchester and Monmouth; the twin lakes at Winthrop, Maranacook and Anabessecook; Androscoggin and Pocasset Lakes in Wayne, and the long chain of smaller lakes in Readfield, Fayette and Mount Vernon. East of the Kennebec River but still a part of this general region, lies a series of good fishing waters extending down to the coast. Some of these ponds, well known to the angler, are Webber Pond, Three Mile Pond, China Lake, Palermo Pond, Damariscotta Lake, Biscay Pond, St. Georges Pond, Megunticook Lake, and Pemaquid Pond, where salmon, trout, bass, white perch, and pickerel are found in abundance.

Throughout this region you will find good roads and plenty of hotels and sporting camps, together with farm house accommodations. Every mile of highway is of scenic beauty and you may fish, camp or hike to your heart's content.



Trout for Dinner



Breathless Expectancy as the Big One Nibbles

MOOSEHEAD LAKE SECTION

Moosehead Lake is the focal point of this entire region. It is the largest fresh water lake lying wholly in one state, being visited yearly by thousands who are in quest of the big fellows that cruise in its cool, clear depths. An abundance of magnificent salmon, togue, and square-tailed trout draw anglers here year after year.

This Lake is the source of the Kennebec River, and is itself fed by numerous rivers and streams. Moose River, its largest feeder, drains a vast territory to the north and west, extending to the Canadian line. In this region we have Brassua Lake, Long Pond, Wood Ponds, Attean, Holeb, and Misery Ponds, all famed for years of fine fishing. Other nearby lakes include Moxie Pond, Parlin, Lobster Lake, Ragged Lake, Kokadjo, Onawa, Sebec, Indian Pond, Jo Mary, Seboeis Lake, and Sebasticook. Farther south we find Pierce Pond, Pleasant Pond, and the newly made pond at Bingham Dam. Any one of these lakes is noted for fine fishing.

This entire region may be considered as in the wilder section of the State, and the lakes ponds, and streams extend back into the unbroken forests, yet at selected points, numerous excellent hotels and sets of sporting camps (often log) nestle in the cleared spaces so that one may find excellent accommodations and true Maine hospitality. Here, too, you will find high mountains, picturesque trails and tote roads.



In The Shadow Of Old Katahdin

MOUNT KATAHDIN

Mt. Katahdin, that peerless peak rising over a mile high, dominates a vast panorama of wild lands. Thoreau likens the appearance of its inland waters to bits of a shattered mirror scattered over the landscape.

This peak itself constitutes the center of a state park, donated by a former Governor of Maine, and the surrounding territory is one of the finest natural fish and game preserves in existence.

Plans are being considered for a bridle path to the very summit itself and this will connect with trails to the best fishing waters.

To mention briefly a few of the waters contained in this section we must include Ripogonus, Sourdnhunk Lake and Stream, Kidney Pond, Daicey Pond, Millinocket Lake, Shinn Pond, Togue Pond, Katahdin Lake, Chimney Pond, etc.

While the crowning glory of this section is Mt. Katahdin itself, with its unmatched summit view, the numerous camps on the nearby lakes and ponds offer most gratifying fishing and different aspects of the mountain that will long remain in your memory.

There are many, practically unvisited, ponds where fishing must be done from a raft but one can easily imagine what fishing this may well be but it is not so easy to imagine the "explorers feeling" when practically discovering these hidden waters.

GRAND LAKES AND SCHOODIC SECTION

Those who know this region in Washington County and Eastern Maine claim it to be a fisherman's Paradise, in that here one can have not only salmon, trout and togue fishing, but bass, white perch and pickerel as well.

In western Grand Lake from the time the ice goes out in the spring until July 1 and again from September 1 to the 30th excellent salmon, trout and togue fishing may be had. It is three miles from this lake to Big Lake where a combination fishing of salmon, black bass and pickerel may be had. Grand Lake Stream, the outlet of Grand Lake into Big Lake, offers excellent stream fishing with the fly. When the fishing in Grand Lake lets up the sportsmen in that locality fish Big Lake. Other lakes in this chain are Junior Lake with trout fishing and Sisladobis Lake with salmon and trout fishing. There is good stream fishing in the brooks which flow into Big Lake and Little Musquash and in the south branch of Little River, Rolfe Brook, Little and Big Walmatogue Stream, Clifford Stream, Scotch Brook, Amazon Stream and Otter Brook. There are of course many trout ponds on the headwaters of all these streams and brooks. The Machias Lakes are noted for trout fishing, and Meddybemps Lake for bass, salmon, white perch and pickerel; Cathance Lake for salmon, while scattered through the towns of Codyville, Waite, and Indian Township, is enticing stream fishing. Nicatous Lake has long been noted for its fishing.

The East Branch of the St. Croix river offers real bass fishing and in its tributary streams good trout fishing. Spednic Lake, in the Schoodic Chain, 23 miles long, on the New Brunswick border, has what is perhaps the finest bass fishing in the State of Maine. It is a quarter of a mile from Spednic to Mud Lake where excellent salmon fishing may be had in the falls at the foot of Mud Lake as well as in the stream between this lake and Eastern Grand Lake. Eastern Grand Lake has splendid salmon, togue and some square-tail trout fishing.



Quiet Reflections and Fevered Expectancies

THE FISH RIVER SECTION

This section covers all that portion of the State from the Katahdin section north and east to the Canadian borders and is typically a region of lake fishing. Here the salmon and square tail trout reign supreme.

These lakes, in the order of their location from north to south, are Long Lake, Mud Lake, Square Lake, Eagle Lake, St. Froid Lake and Portage Lake. To the outsider all of these lakes offer good fishing and splendid catches of large trout and salmon are made during the entire open season.

Fly fishing is on the increase, especially in the quicker water in the thoroughfares and in the earlier fishing, while the deeper water trolling yields perhaps better results in the warmer weeks of summer. This is particularly true in the thoroughfare between Cross and Square Lake. From the foot of Long Lake to Big Fish Lake in Townships 13 and 14, Range 8, a distance of nearly a hundred miles, is wonderful salmon fishing from the time the ice goes out in the spring to June 15 and then again in the fall from September 1 to September 30. Salmon weighing up to 18 pounds were taken out of this stretch of water last fall.

Along the headwaters of Red River, which flows into St. Froid Lake, are seventeen small ponds which, together with ten ponds on the headwaters of Nigger Brook (which flows into the Allagash) offer a location for square-tailed trout fishing within a fairly small area, that cannot be bettered anywhere in the State. These trout will average three-quarters of a pound.

In August there is good stream fishing on Fish River from Eagle Lake to Fort Kent. The Aroostook River and the Machias River all offer excellent trout fishing and in and about Munsungan Lake togue bite well. One of the great advantages of this region over those farther south is its double fishing season, that is, from the time the ice goes out in the spring until the water commences to warm up, about June 15, and again when the water commences to cool off around September 1 to the close of the fishing season September 30.

THE ALLAGASH WATERS

That portion of Maine directly north of Moosehead and west of Katahdin section is practically all "wild land" and has probably more water area than any other part of the state.

Wherever sportsmen interested in Canoeing gather, the "Allagash Trip" is always a head liner and there are three other recognized routes for canoe trips, namely, the St. John Trip and the East and West Branch Trips of the Penobscot River. All four start in the Allagash and Moosehead sections.

To a fisherman the possibilities in this section are limitless. Square-tailed brook trout and lakers or togue abound in these waters and countless streams emptying into the ponds and rivers make ideal fishing spots.

Noted stream fishing spots may be found at Canada Falls Dead Water on the West Branch, along the West Branch from Seboomook Dam to Pine Stream near Chesuncook Lake, and in the streams leading into Allagash Lake, Eagle Lake, Chamberlain Lake, Churchill Lake, Umsaskis Lake, Chemquassabamticook and Long Lake. There are literally hundreds of streams flowing into the fifty mile stretch of the Allagash from Long Pond to its mouth, and the seventy miles of the St. John, from the mouth of the Northwest Branch to the point where it is joined by the Allagash, that offer all that can be desired in trout stream fishing.

The fact that this territory is almost a primeval wilderness is well supported when we realize that there are very few sporting camps in this territory. The fisherman here must be the true sportsman who goes on "his own" with canoe and tent. Sporting camps will be found in the Mesquacook Lakes, Munsungan Lakes, Caucomgomoc at the head of Chesuncook Lake and on the several lakes west of Katahdin. There are also camps at the mouth of the Allagash in Allagash Plantation.



Yum! Don't They Taste Good!

The Maine Development Commission on request will mail any of the following booklets:

"Maine — The Land of Remembered Vacations"

"Salt Water Fishing"

"The Transformation of a Maine Farm"

"Maine Offers"

State Highway Map

"Facts About Maine"

Come to Maine by Airplane

Maine is now so well covered by airplane service that fishermen, hunters and vacationists are using this mode of travel to get to their favorite spots. Travel by air has made accessible fishing waters which heretofore could not be reached except by long hikes through the woods.

There is regular daily airplane service from Boston to Portland, Augusta, Waterville, Bangor and Bar Harbor. At these airports arrangements may be made for chartering planes for special trips into any section of the State.

Maine has so many lakes and rivers that one flying over the State is always within gliding distance of water. For the busy business man who feels he cannot be long away from his business, for the man who owns his own plane, and for the people who enjoy traveling by air this makes an ideal way to come to Maine.

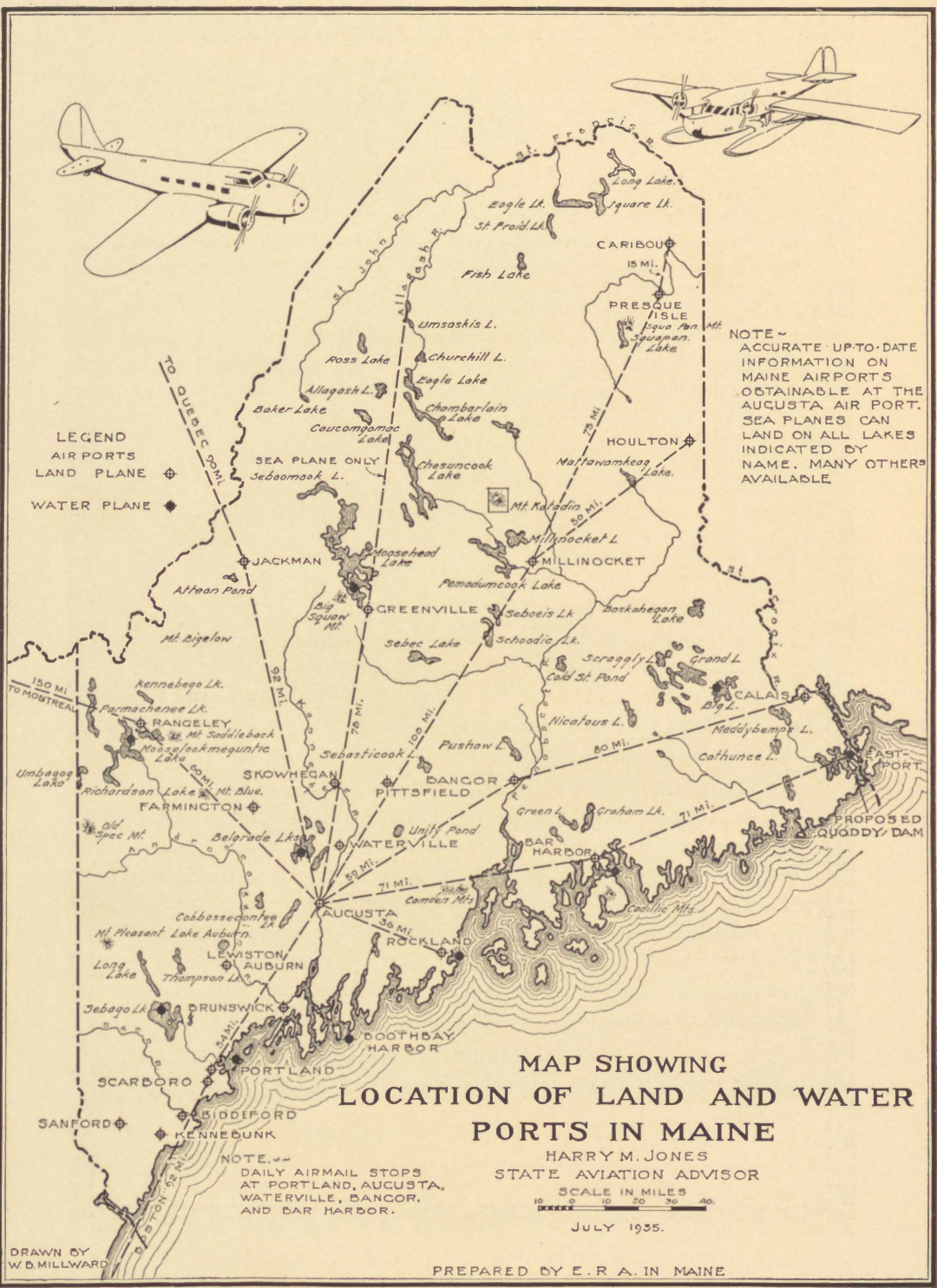
Below is given the flying time on the present airline schedule.

Boston to Portland	35 minutes
Portland to Augusta	20 minutes
Augusta to Waterville	10 minutes
Waterville to Bangor	20 minutes
Bangor to Bar Harbor	20 minutes

With the planes of today, practically all lake regions are within three and one-half hours of New York. In these planes you may travel from Augusta to Rangeley, 35 minutes; Waterville to Moosehead Lake, 35 minutes; Portland to Belgrade, 40 minutes; Bar Harbor to Quoddy Dam Project at Eastport, 40 minutes; New York to Sebago Lake in less than 2 hours and a half.



Maine's Fishing Waters Easily Reached



Maine for Hunting

Probably there is no way to so completely relax as to take a trip into the Maine woods. There, amidst natural surroundings we can seem to satisfy instincts and longings that have come down to us through the ages. Everyone, sooner or later, craves the mystic silences of the forests.

Every autumn when the hunting season draws near our thoughts naturally turn to the woods. Visions of other days we have spent in the wilds pass before us. We sit with congenial companions before the crackling fire in a camp or around the campfire in the open. We thrill to the mental picture of the proudly tossed antlers of a buck deer outlined against the sky; to the sight of bruin as he shuffles through the underbrush. Again our hearts stand still as we remember the rapid wing beat of the flushed partridge or the darting flight of the woodcock. We also remember how fit we felt when we returned home.

A trip to the Maine woods gives you a complete change. Perhaps this can best be told in the words of the old Megantic Guide, written in 1888.

✓“The student pouring over problems and books, the clergyman, whose nerve force is nearly exhausted, the weary clerk, the harrassed business man, the incessantly besieged editor, the professional of every grade—all these and multitudes not enumerated find a solace in the midst of their labors in the prospect of a tramp through the wild woods after game—.

It is a mooted question whether the anticipation of such sport and the details of preparation, or the recounting, during the winter evenings on one's past experiences be the more thrilling—. There is a wholesome discipline as well as recuperation in a few weeks of camp life which rounds out the character of a man, freeing him from many a foolish notion and fitting him for greater usefulness in his calling. The perceptive faculties are quickened, the mind broadened; it lifts one out of the ruts of daily life, renews his vigor, cheers and purifies his spirit and oils the creaking mental machinery so that he can accomplish more than before with much less strain.”

Maine offers one of the best hunting grounds of the East. With its 15,000,000 acres of unspoiled forests, you may have a variety of hunting that few sections can offer.



A Majestic Head That Will Make a Prized Trophy

When and Where to Hunt

The Maine hunting season comes at a time of year when everyone likes to be in the open. Bird hunting begins October 1. This is the period when the woods are clothed in a brilliance indescribable. The maples are all shades of scarlet, yellow and orange; the oaks a darker hue, and evergreens everywhere.

At the beginning of the open season on deer and bear, we usually have our Indian Summer, warm sunshiny days and snappy cool nights. One never forgets a Maine Indian Summer.

Under hunting information you will find the open season on the different kinds of game. A copy of Maine Hunting Laws will be gladly furnished on request. The shaded portions of the map indicate the wild or unorganized land. You will also find the county lines. Good roads lead into all sections of the state so that you may travel with your car near to the hunting grounds. Hunting camps, hotels and farm homes are to be found in all sections. The Maine Development Commission will gladly furnish a booklet listing these places with rates and location.

HUNTING INFORMATION

Non-residents shall not kindle fires upon any unorganized township, while engaged in camping, fishing or hunting from May 1 to November 1, without being in charge of a registered guide, except at public camp sites maintained by the forestry department. No guide shall at the same time guide or be employed by more than five non-residents in hunting.

Every hunting section has plenty of guides that may be secured through sporting camps, hotels, town clerks and sporting goods stores.

OPEN SEASONS

Deer:

Aroostook, Penobscot, Somerset, Piscataquis, Franklin, Oxford.....	Oct. 16 to Nov. 30
Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo.....	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30
Hancock, Washington.....	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15
York.....	Nov. 11 to Nov. 30
Season Limit on Deer, 1 of either sex.	

Moose:

NO OPEN SEASON ON MOOSE

Bear:

All counties.....	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
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Coon and Fox:

Oxford, Penobscot and Waldo.....	Oct. 16 to Feb. 1
Franklin.....	Oct. 16 to Feb. 15
*Lincoln and *Sagadahoc, Knox.....	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15
Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Piscataquis, Somerset, Washington, York.....	Nov. 1 to Feb. 15

*May be hunted with dog and gun Nov. 16 to Feb. 15.

Game Birds:

Kind	Open Season	Daily Limit	Possession at one time
*Ducks (except wood ducks, ruddy, and buffle head)	Oct. 10 to Nov. 8 7 A.M. to 4 P.M	**10	10
*Geese (except Snow Geese)	Same	4	4
Jacksnipe	Same	15	
Rails and Gallinules	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	***15	
Woodcock	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	4	4
Partridge	Oct. 1 to Nov. 15	4	4

Duck Hunters are required to have a Federal Duck Hunting Stamp. These are obtained from Post Offices at the cost of \$1.00.

Duck Baiting is prohibited unless permit has been procured from Chief of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

No shooting allowed on baited premises.

No live decoys can be used at any place.

*Subject to Federal Regulation.

**Daily bag limit, 10, of which number not more than 5 of one, or 5 in the aggregate, may be canvasbacks, redheads, scaups, teals, shovelers, gadwalls, eider ducks or ringnecks.

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

NON-RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES

Non-resident Big Game license	\$15.15
Non-resident Junior license Big Game	5.15
Non-resident Small Game license	5.15
Non-resident Junior license Small Game	2.15

BIG GAME HUNTING

Deer. Deer are shot in nearly every township in the State, for Maine is their ideal habitat. The deer of Maine are known as the Virginia, or White Tailed Deer, and thrive better in this State than in any other territory. During the month of November, they can be hunted in the southern counties; while in the northern counties, the open season is fifteen days longer, starting October 16, and closing November 30. In the eastern part of the State, Hancock and Washington counties also enjoy a forty-five day season which begins November 1 and closes December 15. Thus, in some sections of the State deer may be hunted from the sixteenth of October to the fifteenth of December, making it possible by changing location, for all sportsmen to find a convenient time to hunt in Maine during the glorious fall months.

Maine is recognized throughout the country as a state which furnishes "wild land" hunting. From the New Hampshire line, in the upper half of Oxford County, to the east and north across Maine, nearly all the land is in unorganized townships with the exception of the potato country of Aroostook County. In addition, are the "wild lands" of Hancock and Washington Counties. It is the hunting of deer in these sylvan areas, far away from the rush and confusion of populated centers, that is unique. Some of the finest bucks that ever crashed the brush, or splashed the placid streams of the forest, roam this territory at will, with noble senses ever keenly alert to nature's sounds and man's intrusion.



Game Wardens Releasing Pheasants

Maine's excellent system of roads and highways make this deer country easily accessible by motor car, and thousands of sportsmen yearly are seen returning to their home states, contented and happy with their trophies of the chase resting across a fender or running board.

Bear. The black bear are the wariest and the quickest of the larger animals that inhabit the Maine woods. Hunters who can number one of them amongst their hunting prizes can well be proud of their record.

A Bear skin on the floor in front of your fireplace — a trophy that you shot yourself — will be a constant reminder of an exciting hunting season. Consult the map to find where bruin may be found. He is much shyer than the deer and although found occasionally in the woods of organized towns, the best chance for getting bear is in the wild or unorganized territory or towns adjacent to the big woods.

Moose. Due to the careful conservation policy of the State, moose are on the increase. In 1935 there was a short open season in three counties. At the present time there is no open season. If the present rate of increase is kept up it won't be long before hunters may again go after this game animal.

We don't know of anything that starts the pulse to hammering more than to come suddenly around a bend in the river and see one or two of these lordly monarchs suddenly lift their heads, view us for a moment and then turn and trot, yes, I said "trot," through four feet of water to the shore and then crash into the woods or stand there eyeing us. Their bristles up like a dog's ready to fight. That is one of our great moments in the Maine woods.

Bobcats. These deer killers are numerous in many sections of the state. Fine sport may be had running them with dogs in the fall and winter. There is no closed season on

this animal, in fact a bounty is paid on each one killed. They do a great deal of damage to the deer, particularly in the heavy snows of winter.

Fox. Fox hunting is becoming a very popular sport. If you want some real thrills and excitement take your fox hound and strike out into the woods. Your dogs will let you know when they have picked up fox scents; then is the time to unleash them and the fun starts from that moment. As soon as the fox knows he is being trailed by dogs he will take a long and circuitous course. He is very cunning, trying his best to fool his pursuers. He will back-track and mix up his trail as much as possible. It is sometimes hours before you get near enough to shoot unless your dogs happen to drive Mr. Fox within shooting distance. They are found all over the state. Consult your map for best localities.

Coon. There is a real thrill in coon hunting, not only for man but for dog as well. Unlike the fox the coon does not run a long distance but will usually take to the tree tops. The hunting is done mostly at night when the hunters follow the baying hounds through the dark or by the light of the moon. He can tell by the sound of the dogs when the coon has been treed. Then comes the most exciting part of the whole hunt — getting the coon out of the tree. They are to be found throughout the southern section of the state.

Rabbits. Rabbit hunting has long been a favorite sport of Maine hunters. They are not only good eating but it is fun to get them. Look for rabbits in thickets and around low growing trees, particularly among the spruce and hemlocks. Open season is October 1 to February 28 in all counties except Franklin and there it is October 1 to March 31.



Targets That Test the Hunter's Skill

BIRD HUNTING

Ruffed Grouse or Partridge. The one bird in Maine which is the recognized prize of the bird hunter is the ruffed grouse or partridge. A good bird dog is a big help in hunting these birds, although not absolutely essential. It is a thrill of a lifetime when you bag your first partridge. They are occasionally seen on the ground. As you walk through the woods there comes a sudden flutter and whr—rr of wings and unless you are quick and a good marksman your partridge is out of sight before you can aim. These birds are found all over the state in almost every township wherever there is a patch of woodland.

Woodcock. The flight season in the latter part of October and early November is the best time for woodcock. The trick is to find them; they are so perfectly marked that they are very difficult to distinguish, even when within a few feet of them. Dogs are very necessary to flush them. Up they go! straight into the air and then off almost with the speed of a bullet. You will find them in alder swamps and almost every section near the coast, but perhaps more abundantly in Washington and Hancock counties.

Ducks. Many ducks breed in the lakes, ponds and streams of northern Maine. Black ducks, which average from two to three pounds in weight are the ones most abundant, but a great many others are found during the season. More than a dozen varieties have been shot at Merrymeeting Bay near Bath.

Ducks, geese, brant and snipe are found all along the entire Maine seacoast and in some of the northern lake regions. Merrymeeting Bay on Kennebec River is one of the most famous duck hunting sections of the East.

Pheasant. For the past few years, the State Game Farm, under the direct supervision of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, has been raising and liberating these beautiful birds. The experiment is proving a success as more and more pheasant are noted in various sections of the State. Hunting these birds will be allowed when their numbers have sufficiently increased. This is only one of the many services rendered by the Fish and Game Department to keep Maine always the "Sportsman's Paradise."

HUNTING WITH A CAMERA

To the person with a camera — and who, today, does not have a good one — Maine offers unlimited possibilities for taking pictures of wild life.

Every variety of game will pose for a picture if you are clever and patient enough. From lordly moose down to wee humming bird they may be traced and located during the season when they are most tranquil.

It is no uncommon thing to have a visitor show pictures of from two to a dozen deer feeding in meadow or shore of pond. Nests of wild ducks, partridge, woodcock are cunningly tucked away but perseverance will locate them and the camera does the rest.

Nests of thrush, common song birds, crows, etc., are easy and in several places it is possible to take nests of Ospreys and Bald Headed Eagles. Gulls and Terns are very accommodating in placing their nests within easy reach and in the last few years the Eider Duck is laying her eggs and hatching young on the islands along our coast.

Cleverly laid baits with flashlight attachments will give splendid portraits of our night prowlers such as coon, fox, weasel, etc., and you will always find our squirrels quite willing to sit for a picture.

Somewhat more difficult to obtain but just so much more treasured are pictures of bear both by day and night as well as bobcat or lynx. With care you can photograph our beaver at work, either cutting down trees or constructing house or dam.

The movie camera should not be forgotten as some of the finest pictures of wild life have been taken in Maine during the last few years and new ones of intense interest are added to the collection each season.

Wild life, especially in deep forest lands, can be approached much more easily than in or near settlements and towns. Many times in the deep woods game will pose in close proximity and permit several exposures before moving.

On your next trip be sure and bring the camera and have it ready for a quick shot. Try this fascinating way of taking home lasting trophies of wild life in Maine and next year you'll be looking forward to adding to your collection.



Ruffed Grouse Shooting is Only One of Maine's Hunting Attractions

Maine for Canoeing

Canoeing may be described as a science, pastime, or art of navigating a canoe. The business is not so simple as the definition, but anyone with the love of the open, a normal sense of balance, and an average pair of arms, can soon master the navigation of this coy little craft. A better traveling companion cannot be found, for it will show you the choicest bits of nature, reached in no other way. It will shelter you miles from civilization and carry you, your luxuries and necessities, down streams, across lakes and ponds, asking very little in return — merely a little care and muscle, nothing more.

For the person who loves nature with its ever changing scenery, its healthful stimulation, its spiritual uplift, the possibilities of canoe trips in Maine are unbounded. Maine offers every variety, from the short, easy trip suitable for the beginner to those long, difficult, thrilling cruises which challenge the expert. If it is a day or the entire summer, Maine's waters furnish continuous changing landscape and happy, carefree delights. And the end of each day spent in a canoe brings peace and contentment. Build a camp fire in the open air fireplace provided for your use in front of your tent, and rest and relax, reviewing the day's pleasures and experiences while dreaming future adventures in the curling smoke as it vanishes into the night.

The canoe is distinctly an American craft, our heritage from the Indian. Various kinds have been made during the past few centuries, but the light canvas covered canoe perfected by the white man has proved the strongest and most practical. Many people differ in opinion concerning the size to be used on a trip. Keep in mind that maximum safety must always be your guide. As the voyager becomes more experienced, the smaller sized canoe may be used with a fair degree of safety and success. The twenty foot craft is in common use by guides for the long, hard trips through lakes and rapids. Canoes of less than 18½ or 18 feet are not safe for trips far removed from civilization.

Choose paddles carefully and take along an extra one. Those made of maple are best. Bow paddles should be at least tall enough to reach to the paddler's nose when standing, and stern paddles to the top of the head.

Take along a good tent as this is your home and shelter. The size is not so important if it will shed water, cover your supplies, and allow room for a good night's rest. A 7x9 wall tent is a good cruising size. Simple cooking utensils, warm blankets or sleeping bag, an axe, pail, lantern, and flashlight are the prime essentials for equipment. If the trip calls for many or difficult carries, extra weight in equipment must be carefully considered. Such articles as a camera, although highly desirable, are not real essentials.

If camping on "wild land" in Maine, one is required by State law to be in charge of a registered guide who will see that your larder list is properly planned. The State law reads: "Non-residents shall not kindle fires upon any unorganized township while engaged in camping, fishing or hunting, from May 1 to November 1, without being in charge of a registered guide, except at public camp sites maintained by the Forestry Department." If camping in that part of Maine (in organized townships) outside the wild land districts, a guide is not necessary. Permission to camp, by the landowners, in organized townships is required by law.



The Canoeist's Paradise

In a Nut Shell

If I camp, fish or hunt in unorganized territory of the State and wish to kindle fires I must employ a registered guide, but I can camp, fish or hunt, if I do not kindle a fire. If I build my fires at camp sites, maintained by the Maine Forest Service, I am entirely within my right. I must at all times be careful with fire, matches, and smoking materials as I realize I am on the property of another. I will urge others to be careful with fire.

It has been ruled by the attorney general that gasoline stoves, sterno and other methods of heating and cooking are the equivalent of camp fires.

WHERE TO CAMP

Mankind thrives best when nearest to Nature and Mother Earth; this accounts for the urge that all people have to seek open places and rugged camp life. Maine offers every variety of camp life — mountains, seashore, lakes, and streams. And, for the pleasure of all, camp sites are free to those who come. The Maine Forestry District maintains 130 camp sites and lunch grounds — 82 in wild territory; 48 in organized townships. The standard camp site is a small tract of land leased by the Department from the owner for public camping purposes. The accommodations depend on the conditions surrounding the site, and the apparent demand by the public. One-quarter of these sites are large enough for two or more parties. They are located near a spring or running water in non-hazardous places, so far as the danger of fire is concerned, and furnished with a fireplace and sheltered benches and table. The construction of camp sites in the southern part of the State is a little more elaborate than those in the northern unorganized territory, on account of the greater number of people patronizing them. Locations are along principal highways and on lookout trails where travelers and tourists can stop, enjoy picnic lunches, and build fires in safety. Drinking water and toilet facilities are available. Large yellow signs with the words "Camp Site" indicate locations.

Thousands of summer visitors enjoy camp life in Maine, pitching their tents where they will on these camp sites, found at convenient distances throughout the State. A vacation thus spent pays large dividends in health during the winter months that follow.

A folder, "Maine Camp Sites," will be furnished on request.

USE THE MAP

You will find in the back of this book a very helpful map of canoe trips. At the bottom of the map is listed the different trips together with a short description of each, giving the number of miles and the length of time required to make the trip.

Select the trip you desire to make and look in the upper left hand corner for help in locating it on the map. Maine is especially favored by having a large number of very competent guides. You may secure them through hotels, sporting camps, sporting goods stores and town clerks.

No. 1.

WEST BRANCH (Penobscot) Trip

Guide required. 32 to 78 miles. 4 to 7 days. Big Eddy on West Branch of Millinocket Landing or Norcross.

The cruise down the West Branch of the Penobscot is spectacular much of the way, as mighty Katahdin looms nearly a mile above the traveler. It is a country of splendid fishing waters and entrancing camping spots.

The starting point of this cruise is at "Big Eddy," three miles below Ripogenus Dam; although here, as on the Allagash and East Branch trips, the starting point can be made at Northeast Carry at the upper end of Moosehead Lake, canoeing from there, twenty miles down the West Branch into Chesuncook Lake, and then twenty-one miles to Ripogenus Dam. One mile below Big Eddy is Upper Ambajemackamus Falls, a short stretch

of swift water, through which the canoe can go safely. Just beyond are the lower falls around which a quarter-mile carry must be made. The next two and one-half miles are a series of swift pitches, known as the Horse Race. If conditions are favorable, the canoe goes through this stretch without difficulty, but short carries have to be made at times, or a setting pole used for snubbing. At the foot of the Race are two and one-half miles of smooth water known as the Sourdnahunk Deadwater, beyond which is a short carry around Sourdnahunk Falls. Sourdnahunk Stream enters one-half mile below. Four miles down the West Branch, below Katahdin and Abol Streams, are Abol Falls which make necessary another short carry. One mile below, Pockwockamus Falls necessitate a half-mile carry. A run of three picturesque miles through Pockwockamus Deadwater ends at Debsconeag Falls where the West Branch makes a drop of thirty feet into Debsconeag Deadwater, necessitating a quarter of a mile carry. Two miles down the Deadwater is Passamagamoc Falls and another short carry. At Ambajejus Falls, a mile and a half below Passamagamoc Falls, is a quarter mile carry, the last of the trip. It is six miles through Ambajejus Lake, four miles through Pemadumcook Lake and another four miles through North Twin Lake to Norcross, the end of the cruise. From here the trip continues by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The trip can be shortened by paddling across Ambajejus four miles to Millinocket landing, on the Millinocket road, thence by motor eight and one-half miles to Millinocket.

The total distance of this cruise is not over thirty-two miles and can be made in four to seven days. There are very few thirty-two mile canoe trips anywhere, with the variety of cruising, the close proximity to wonderful fishing, on the scenic charms that the West Branch has to offer. Many take this trip year after year, and each time find new wonders, new streams to be explored, new pools to fish, and new beauty spots in which to camp — spots which are so beautiful, so intriguing, that the canoeist would delightfully linger there for days.

No. 2.

EAST BRANCH (Penobscot) TRIP

**Guide required. 118 miles. 2 weeks. Northeast Carry
or Chesuncook Dam to Grindstone.**

The waters of the Penobscot River offer some of the best canoe cruising to be found anywhere in the State of Maine. The East Branch and the West Branch cruises have long been famous. The St. John trip starts in West Branch waters. There are two possible ways of starting this East Branch cruise: from Northeast Carry, Moosehead Lake, and from there twenty miles down the West Branch into the upper end of Chesuncook Lake; or from Chesuncook Dam, at the foot of Chesuncook Lake. The trip down the West Branch from Northeast Carry is beautiful and interesting, but many prefer to start at Chesuncook Lake as they get "way back," one or two days quicker.

From Chesuncook Dam to the head of Chesuncook Lake is eighteen miles. (See carrying suggestions under the Allagash trip). Mud Pond is the first "East Branch Waters." It is a paddle of one mile over Mud Pond and one of wading or poling down Mud Pond Brook into Chamberlain Lake. So far this cruise has followed the same course as the Allagash trip, but here at Chamberlain the ways part. Five miles down the lake the canoe goes into the three-mile thoroughfare that connects Chamberlain with Telosmis and Telos Lake which together total five miles. A canal, about a mile in length, connecting Telos with Webster Lake, can be navigated with the canoe when the water is right. It is three miles across Webster Lake, and eight miles of hazardous quick water and rapids down Webster Stream to Indian Carry where the canoe is carried around 200 yards; two miles below is Grand Pitch at the head of Grand Falls where the canoe is toted over-land, then quarter of a mile to Little East Branch. A good mile down stream is Second Lake, three miles across; then a winding thoroughfare of three miles into Grand or Metagamon Lake, four miles long. From Grand Lake it is five miles by East Branch to Stair Falls. This entire run is

rough enough to test the mettle of the most seasoned canoeist. At Stair Falls a short carry is made or canoe dropped with pole; from there it is an easy two-mile run to Haskell Rock Pitch and a carry of three-quarters of a mile on the long carry, or one-half a mile on the short carry.

In the next four miles are a series of pitches known as the Grand Falls of the East Branch. Pond Pitch comes first, next is Grand Pitch, then Hulling Machine Pitch, and finally Bowlin Falls. There are short carries around each of these pitches, but the runs between can be made when the water is right; even Bowlin Falls can be run by a good canoeist under proper water conditions. From here it is a fifteen-mile run to the mouth of Wissataquoik Stream, passing through Black Cat Rips and by several brooks, all of which provide good fishing and pleasant side trips. It is fourteen miles from here to Grindstone, but in that distance are three falls, Whetstone, Burntland, and Grindstone. If the "pitch of water" is right all three of these can be run without a carry. At Grindstone, on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad the canoe is usually taken out, but for those who wish to paddle the route of the Indians, the trip can be continued down to Old Town where the Penobscot Indians have their reservation.

The distance from Chesuncook Dam to Grindstone over the canoe route is between one hundred and fifteen, and one hundred and twenty miles. Two weeks should be taken for the trip although it can be made in less time. Every tributary stream offers an interesting side trip for the explorer.

No. 3.

FISH RIVER CHAIN OF LAKES TRIP

52 to 93 miles. 3 days to 2 weeks. St. Agatha to Fort Kent.

One of the most interesting and varied canoe trips in Maine is the Fish River Chain of Lakes Cruise. The advantage of this trip lies in the fact that it can be varied to suit the available time of the canoeist. Many worth while side trips and variations in the main trip permit a cruise of from one to three weeks.

The canoe is put in at St. Agatha on Long Lake. A ten mile paddle brings the canoe into Mud (Salmon) Lake. The distance across Mud (Salmon) Lake to the thoroughfare connecting it with Cross Lake, is two miles. A mile through the thoroughfare, and a four-mile paddle on Cross Lake, brings the traveler to the first carry, of a few rods, around the dam in the inlet to Square Lake. It is one-half mile paddle from here to Square Lake and four miles across Square Lake to the three mile thoroughfare into Eagle Lake.

From this point the traveler has two possible trips: one of twenty-seven miles through St. Froid Lake and Portage Lake to Portage, where the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad may be taken for the return trip; or up Fish River from Portage, with a few carries into Fish Lake. This is a wild country with excellent fishing.

If the canoeist lacks the time to make the Portage or Fish Lake trip from the thoroughfare leading into Eagle Lake, it is only a six mile cruise to the town of Eagle Lake to the railroad. Four miles below Eagle Lake is Wallagrass. Here the Fish River flows out of Eagle Lake to enter the St. John at Fort Kent, 17 miles north. There is much rough water and several bad rapids lie between Wallagrass and Fort Kent, but with care and a few carries the canoe can go safely through the river to the St. John and Fort Kent to the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.

It is approximately sixty-five miles from St. Agatha to Fort Kent, sixty miles to Portage, and eighty-one miles to Fish Lake.

No. 4.

RANGELEY LAKES TRIP

45 miles. 3 days to 2 weeks. Rangeley to Umbagog Lake.

The Rangeley Chain of Lakes in west central Maine provides a wonderful canoe cruise for those who prefer lake travel with very few carries, where "you have to lug um yourself."

The Rangeley Lakes offer ideal fishing, superb scenery, and an elevation, throughout the entire trip, of over twelve hundred feet.

The starting point of this cruise is the village of Rangeley on Rangeley Lake. It is an eight-mile paddle to Oquossoc where the canoe comes out for a mile and one-half carry to Haines Landing on Mooselucmeguntic. This lake is the largest in the Rangeley chain and includes a twelve-mile paddle to Upper Dam and a carry of an eighth of a mile into Upper Richardson Lake (Mollychunkamunk). In the river, between these two bodies of water, is the famous "Upper Dam Pool," renowned the world over for trout and salmon. It is eight miles more to Middle Dam, the canoeist paddling down Upper Richardson, through "The Narrows" and across Lower Richardson (Welokennebacock).

At Middle Dam there are two alternatives: the first is to have the canoe taken over the six-mile carry to Sunday Cove on Umbagog, the lower lake of the Rangeley chain; the second is to put the canoe in below the dam, go down through Pond in the River and Rapid River to Sunday Cove on Umbagog. Rapid River is well named and, unless the pitch of water is right, many short carries will have to be made; in other places the canoe will have to be "let down" on a pole or waded. The distance to Sunday Cove is about the same by the River as by the Carry.

It is eight miles from Sunday Cove to Upton at the lower end of Umbagog Lake where the canoe is taken out. If a longer trip is desired, the traveler can paddle across Umbagog to the Androscoggin River, which is the outlet of the Rangeley system. It is six miles from Sunday Cove to Molls Rock where the Magalloway River joins the Androscoggin. From here is a wonderful trip into the Magalloway country, to Sawyer Lake and, with a short carry, to Parmachenee.

If canoe is taken from lake at Upton a good automobile road will be found to Grafton, Newry and then to Bethel or Rumford. If one goes to Parmachenee, he will need to come back to Wilson's Mills and then around to Upton.

The trip from Rangeley to Upton is one of about forty-five miles, but there are so many side streams and coves to be explored that it can well be extended into a trip of almost twice that distance. With favorable winds this trip could probably be made in three days but to thoroughly enjoy it, at least two weeks should be consumed.

No. 5.

GRAND LAKE-MACHIAS RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 75 miles. 2 weeks. Princeton to Whitneyville

The Grand Lake Cruise is not so well known as many of the other cruises in the State, but to those who have taken it, it stands out as one of the finest canoe trips in Maine. There are so many different ways in which this trip can be taken that those who know the section say that an entire summer can well be spent in cruising its lakes and streams.

Our trip starts at Princeton, on the east end of Big Lake. It is twelve miles up the lake into Grand Lake Stream to "The Chopping," where the canoe comes out for a three-mile carry to the village of Grand Lake Stream. Here the canoe is put into Grand Lake. It is twenty miles through Grand Lake and Pocumcus Lake to "The Locks," where the canoe must be taken out for a few rods carry around the dam, into Sysladobsis Lake. It is a paddle of three miles across the lake to "The Pines." Here a carry of two miles brings the cruisers into the Fourth Machias Lake. It is one-half mile from here to the Fourth Lake dam, where the canoe must be taken out for a short carry around the dam into Fourth Lake Stream. From here into Third Lake are three miles of quick water. It is nine miles across the lake to Third Lake dam. From Third Lake dam is a two-mile walk to the fire lookout tower on the top of Washington Bald Mountain, which is located almost in the exact center of Washington County and from which a wonderful view of the lakes and streams of the region is unfolded to those who climb the tower.

The canoe is carried around the Third Lake dam and another run of three miles of quick

water is made to Second Lake. It is a mile across Second Lake and five miles through dead water to First Lake. It is two miles down First Lake to the dam where another short carry must be made. From here it is a straight run on the Machias River of ten miles to the "main river bridge" on the air line motor road where canoeists making this trip usually take out, although the trip can be continued down the river to Whitneyville, 20 miles away.

This trip as outlined covers a distance of approximately seventy-five miles and should consume at least two weeks. A glance at the map will show many lakes and streams off this main route which can be explored, and where the canoeist with ample time can spend a delightful summer.

No. 6.

ST. JOHN RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 201 miles. 3 weeks. Northwest Carry to Fort Kent.

The canoe trip down the St. John is the longest and hardest of the canoe trips offered in the State. There are places on this cruise that demand the utmost skill and experience to navigate without disaster, and provide thrills for even the hardiest of canoeists. That is one of the reasons so many seasoned canoeists take the trip each year coupled with the fact that it winds its way through nearly virgin country for most of its two hundred miles.

Its starting point is Northwest Carry at the upper end of Moosehead Lake. From here a good road of three miles, over which the carry is made, brings one to Seboomook Lake, West Branch of the Penobscot. It is about sixteen miles up the Lake to the confluence of the North and South Branches, at Pittston Farms. Poling, for nearly ten miles, up the North Branch, brings the canoeist to Dole Brook. From here to Bog Lake Dam is a good eight miles of hard traveling, as the canoe will have to be poled part of the way and dragged the remainder. It is about seven miles from the Dam to the head of the river above Abacotnetic Bog; a two-mile carry to Sweeney Brook and four to Baker Lake. Another and more spectacular way, except in low water, is to carry from the head of Big Bog, four miles to St. John Pond; thence eighteen miles by stream to Baker Lake. This trip is through the wildest part of Maine where game is plentiful and unafraid. Sometimes horses and a jumper are available on this carry. After a two and one-half mile trip across Baker Lake, the canoe again enters the St. John for a run of twenty-eight miles to the junction of the St. John and its Northwest Branch. From here it is eleven miles to the Ferry, and nine miles farther to Seven Islands, both places having small settlements where accommodations or supplies may be purchased. From Seven Islands to the Simmons Farm is nine miles, and another nine-mile run brings the canoeist to the mouth of Big Black River. There are bad rapids above the mouth of the River which should be carefully surveyed to see if the "pitch" of the water is such that the run can be made with safety. From Big Black River to the mouth of the Allagash is about thirty-eight miles. Three miles above the junction of the Allagash and St. John are more hazardous rapids which should be reconnoitered before running. It is sixteen miles from here to St. Francis and fourteen added miles to Fort Kent.

The total distance on this trip is two hundred and one miles, and at least three weeks should be allowed in making it. There are many places along the way where stops of several days should be made; fishing will be found excellent and much game seen. Beaver "works" deserve visiting on many of the side streams. The St. John trip can be shortened and made much easier by putting the canoe into the Mataquam River which flows into the Northwest Branch of the St. John. This point of departure is from the village of Daaquam, Province of Quebec. Daaquam can be reached over a good highway from St. George, Quebec, sixty miles distant.



Canoe Trips for Everyone

No. 7.

ALLAGASH RIVER TRIP

**Guide required. 145 miles. 8 days to 4 weeks.
Northeast Carry to St. Francis or Fort Kent.**

The most notable canoe trip in Maine is down the Allagash. This cruise begins at the upper end of Moosehead Lake, at Northeast Carry, a two mile connecting link with the West Branch of the Penobscot River.

A fascinating twenty mile paddle down the West Branch through minor rapids and dead waters including the historic Moosehorn Deadwater, Fox Hole, Rocky Rips and Pine Stream, leads to the head of Chesuncook Lake. In recent years, a shorter and more popular way is by car or truck from Greenville, 42 miles to Chesuncook Dam, at the extreme end of Chesuncook Lake, and eighteen miles by boat to the head of the Lake. 7 miles from Chesuncook Lake, at the head of Umbazooksus meadows, is the Great Northern Paper Company landing where the carry to Mud Pond begins. Advance arrangements for this portage can be made by phone from Chesuncook with Edward Ronco whose headquarters are at Mud Pond Carry on Umbazooksus Lake. Canoes and dunnage are toted overland from the landing, two and one-half miles to Umbazooksus Lake, then two miles over Mud Pond Carry to Mud Pond.

A mile across Mud Pond is the brook leading one mile to Chamberlain Lake. A paddle of six miles down Chamberlain brings one to the dam. Here is a short carry of a few rods before the canoe goes into the stream for the short run to Eagle Lake. A 12 mile paddle across Eagle Lake, and a two mile run through the thoroughfare, brings one into Churchill Lake, five miles in width.

At the head of Churchill Lake is Chase Carry, of one mile, where the canoe again goes into the Allagash for a ten mile run of rapids to Umsaskis Lake. The trip across the lake

is five miles to the thoroughfare connecting Umsaskis with Long Lake, five miles in length. The river continues for ten miles to Round Pond, 3 miles wide. A fifteen mile run to Allagash Falls, an eighth of a mile carry, and a run of thirteen miles brings the canoeist to the confluence of the Allagash and St. John rivers.

It is a sixteen mile paddle from the junction of these two rivers to St. Francis, the northern terminus of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. Most travelers prefer to continue down the St. John for fourteen miles to Fort Kent, where the Bangor and Aroostook railroad also connects

The total distance covered by this trip is about 150 miles and can be made, under favorable conditions, in eight days, although most enthusiasts take from two to four weeks to make interesting side trips in this great fish and game country. Camp sites and convenient camping places can be found all along the route so that one can go as far in a day as he likes, and camp where night overtakes him.

No. 7A.

ALLAGASH LAKE TRIP

Guide required. 97 miles. 8 days. Northeast Carry, or Chesuncook Dam, to Allagash Lake and return.

One of the most thrilling and romantic canoe trips in Maine is the Allagash Lake Trip from Northeast Carry (or Chesuncook Dam) to Chesuncook, Caucomgomoc, Allagash, Chamberlain, and Umbazooksus lakes, back to starting point.

Here are nearly 100 miles of wilderness waterways, winding through deep forests where deer and moose feed at the water's edge; miles of quick water to challenge your skill with the shod canoe pole; rapids to shoot; waterfalls of dazzling beauty tumbling into deep, foam-flecked pools where big yellow-bellied trout strike savagely at the fly; alluring little rivers so shallow that you wade your canoe through "picked channels" arched overhead with black, thick spruce and pungent fir; deep caves and caverns to explore; and remote little lakes and logans, the rendezvous of moose, deer, bear, beaver, ducks and game birds of all kinds.

This trip starts either at Northeast Carry on the West Branch of the Penobscot or at Chesuncook Dam, 42 miles east of Greenville, via the road of the Great Northern Paper Co. (See Allagash trip). From head of Chesuncook Lake, paddle eight miles up Caucomgomoc stream (deadwater) through Black Pond to quick water at Horserace; then pole or wade canoe three miles to Caucomgomoc Lake. Three quarters of a mile from the Dam, paddle Ciss stream four miles to Round Pond. Take tote-team three miles over carry to Allagash Lake. Cross lake four and one-half miles to dam, then follow Allagash stream seven miles into Chamberlain Lake; down Chamberlain nine miles to Mud Pond brook, one mile up brook, one mile across Mud Pond, two miles on Mud Pond carry, two mile carry back to Umbazooksus Meadow, and seven miles across Umbazooksus Meadow to Chesuncook Lake. The circuit from Chesuncook Lake to Allagash Lake and return is fifty-three miles; from Northeast Carry and return, 97 miles; from Chesuncook Dam and return, 93 miles.

No. 8.

ATTEAN LAKE TRIP

Guide required. 39 miles. 3 days. Wood Pond to Attean Pond, to starting point.

Put in at Henderson's camp on Wood Pond, just above Jackman, paddle south to inlet; through inlet to Attean Pond, continuing southeast to inlet which is part of Moose River. Paddle upstream to Holeb Stream, then into Holeb Pond, and carry about one mile east over trail to Attean Pond and return to starting point. This will do away with necessity of retracing trip through Moose River to Attean Pond. (*Attean Pond and Long Pond Quadrangle Maps.*)

LITTLE BIG WOOD LAKE TRIP

27 miles. 2 days. Wood Pond through Turner and Holeb Ponds to starting point.

Another trip in this region is possible during fairly high water: put in at same place, paddle due west through stream to Little Big Wood Pond, then follow Wood Stream left branch through Little Turner Pond through Wood Stream to Turner Pond, then carry southeast about one mile to Long Pond, through stream to Mud Pond and Turner Brook and carry two miles south into Holeb Pond and return, as outlined from Holeb Pond on Attean Pond trip.

MOOSE RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 29 miles. 2 days. Moose River Post Office to Rockwood.

This trip is through wild country — fine fishing — fast water — and easy portages. Put in Moose River north of Jackman near Moose River Post Office, paddle downstream to Long Lakes, through Long Pond to Moose River, and continue to Brassua Lake; down Brassua to the dam, carry around and put into Moose River below dam, paddle down river to Moosehead Lake, taking out at Rockwood. This trip may be continued down Moosehead Lake 20 miles to Greenville. (*Long Pond and Brassua Lake Quadrangle Maps*)

MOOSEHEAD LAKE TRIP

200 miles. 2 weeks. Greenville to Northwest Carry and return.

If one desires a varied trip all on one body of water, forty miles long and about ten miles wide, this cruise cannot be surpassed in many days' travel. Put in at Greenville, keep to left or West shore, make for Squaw Bay near Squaw Mountain Inn. Continue along shore about eight miles, rounding Squaw Point into East Outlet Bay — Deer Island to the East — Wilson's Camps at source of Kennebec River, called East Outlet; continue, passing Lambs Cove and Sand Bar Point, then around to the northwest to West Outlet, and MacKenzie's Camps. Continue along shore to Rockwood village, with the famous Mt. Kineo on the north. Get close to this natural phenomenon. Return to west shore of lake, continue past mouth of Moose River and along shore past Baker Brook Cove and Tomhegan Cove up to Northwest Carry, famed in song and story. Northeast Carry, just as famous, is a few miles to the east. Now come down the east and south shore, past Duck Cove and rounding Mt. Kineo, east into Spencer Bay. On coming out of Spencer Bay keep northeast of Sugar Island into Lily Bay, then southwest through thoroughfare into Beaver Cove, around Caribou and Burnt Jacket Points into Sandy Bay, and back to Greenville. On this trip one must be careful of the "wash" of lake steamers and avoid sudden squalls and strong winds. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. Maps. Moosehead Lake and Brassua Lake Quadrangles.*)

KENNEBEC RIVER TRIP

125 miles. 1 week. The Forks to Bath.

If one is interested in an all-river trip, this is a fine vacation cruise.

Put in at the Forks at the confluence of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers. This trip will bring one past the municipalities of Bingham, Solon, Norridgewock, Anson, Madison, Skowhegan, Hinkley, Shawmut, Fairfield, Waterville, Winslow, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and Randolph, Richmond, into Merrymeeting Bay where the Androscoggin River joins the Kennebec. Continue to city of Bath which terminates the trip. There are about

ten dams in all; three major ones, with the Bingham dam holding back Wyman Lake, as the outstanding obstruction. (*The Forks, Bingham, Anson, Waterville, Gardiner, and Bath U.S.G.S. Quadrangles.*)

No. 12.

ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER TRIP

114 miles. 2 weeks. Gilead to Merrymeeting Bay.

Put in at Gilead, continue down river, passing through the towns and cities in the following order: Bethel, Hanover, Rumford Center, Rumford, Mexico, Dixfield, Peru, Jay, Livermore Falls, Lewiston, Auburn, Lisbon Falls, Topsham and Brunswick into Merrymeeting Bay or junction of Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers; continue to Bath. (*Bethel, Rumford, Dixfield, Buckfield, Livermore, Lewiston, Freeport, and Bath Quadrangles.*)

No. 13.

PENOBSCOT RIVER TRIP

82 miles to Bangor. 5 days. Wytopitlock to Rockland.

Aside from "sporty" East and West Branch trips, one may experience great enjoyment from a leisurely trip on the lower reaches of this beautiful river. One may go as far upstream as Wytopitlock and put in on the Mattawamkeag River, continuing until the Penobscot is reached, then cruising down the Penobscot to tidewater at Bangor or go even farther down in the protected reaches of the lower river to Bucksport or Searsport or Belfast and Rockland. This will make the shortest of the three river trips and probably all things taken into consideration it will be the most leisurely. (*Winn, Passadumkeag, Orono, Bangor, Bucksport, and Castine Quadrangles. Not all Country Mapped by U.S.G.S.*)

No. 14.

EAST GRAND LAKE and ST. CROIX RIVER TRIP

Guide required. 95 miles. 1 week. Orient to Calais Falls.

About 95 miles. 6 portages. Put in at Orient at head of East Grand Lake. Paddle through chain of lakes to Forest City. Good place to restock food. Cross Spednac Lake to Vanceboro, continue down St. Croix River to Woodland — watch "grub pile," and replenish at Woodland if necessary. Continue down St. Croix River to Calais. The portages are (1) at East Grand Lake Dam, (2) at outlet of East Grand Lake, (3) at Grand Falls, (4) at Woodland Falls, (5) at Milltown Dam, (6) Calais Falls into tidewater. This trip may be made comfortably in one week. This trip may also be continued on salt water to Perry, Lubec or Jonesport. (*Use Local Maps. Not complete U.S.G.S. as yet.*)

No. 15.

UNION RIVER TRIP

35 miles. 2 days. Amherst to Bluehill Bay.

Go to Amherst on "airline route" between Bangor and Calais. Put in at West Branch Union River, paddle in general southerly direction to Graham Lake. Paddle generally southwest to outlet (Union River), then on to Ellsworth; continue down Union River to Union River Bay, then into Bluehill Bay. The trip may be continued here to any of the harbors on Mt. Desert Island or go west to Bluehill — a good combination river, lake and tidewater. (*Use U. S. Geological Survey maps, Great Pond, Ellsworth, Mount Desert, and Bluehill Quadrangles.*)



A Forest Service Camp Site

No. 16. UNION RIVER and GREAT POND TRIP
36 miles. 2 days. Amherst to Brandy Pond.

Union river northeast to Great Pond, through Great Pond into Main Stream. Keep left past mouth of Alligator stream, up Maine Stream about one mile to Buffalo Stream, turn northeast another mile, then into Brandy Stream and paddle up stream about 1½ miles to Brandy Pond. Good trout fishing. Return same route. (*Great Pond and Saponac Quadrangle.*)

No. 17. DAMARISCOTTA RIVER and LAKE TRIP
50 miles. 3 days. Damariscotta to tidewater and return

About 50 miles, comparatively easy trip. Put in at Damariscotta, paddle generally northeast and north to Damariscotta Mills. Easy carry of one-quarter of a mile. Put in Damariscotta Pond, travel northeast into Damariscotta Lake, then circle to southeast into Muscongus Bay, carry about one-half mile to foot of Winslow Hill. Put in at head of Pemaquid Pond, travel south through stream to Biscay Pond; through this pond to Pemaquid River, through Boyd's Pond to tidewater. Paddle southwest across John's Bay to Bristol "Gut" into mouth of Damariscotta River, then turn northeast back to starting point. Easy week end trip. Three days easy going. Bass, pickerel fishing, good duck and partridge shooting in fall. (*Trip found on U.S.G.S. maps Wiscasset, Waldoboro, Monhegan and Boothbay Quadrangles.*)

No. 18. BELGRADE LAKES "BIG CIRCLE" TRIP
32 miles. 2 days. East Pond to Oakland.

Put in at East Pond at Clement's Camps. Travel northwest into stream (outlet) to small mill dam at Smithfield. Either carry around dam to shallow brook or about 300 yards

into North Pond at swimming beach. Paddle south to outlet. Carry around fish screen and dam into stream to Great Pond. Watch for sudden wind squalls, paddle southwest to outlet, continue through to cement bridge. Carry about 50 yards into Long Pond. Paddle south to outlet into Belgrade stream, making carry around Mill dam, then 10 miles into Messalonskee Lake (Snow Pond), paddle northwest to Oakland, 3 miles from the starting point. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps. Norridgewock and Augusta Quadrangles.*)

No. 18A. BELGRADE LAKES and KENNEBEC RIVER TRIP
25 miles to Augusta. 1 day. Oakland to Waterville.

This trip may be continued from Oakland by making a two mile wagon carry into Messalonskee stream. Paddle downstream and with two carries in Waterville one may get into Kennebec River and continue the trip to the sea if desired. (*Add Waterville Quadrangle.*)

No. 18B. BELGRADE LAKES TRIP
34 miles. 2 days. Belgrade Lakes to Readfield.

Follow Belgrade trip to first bridge on Long Pond. Take out and have farmer carry canoe to west Mount Vernon. Put into Crotched Pond, sometimes called Echo Lake. Keep southwest or right hand branch, carry around small dam, follow stream into Lovejoy Pond, continue to North Wayne, carry around dam, follow stream into Pickerel Pond, turn northwest through thoroughfare into Pocasset Lake. Carry about one-quarter mile through Wayne village to Androscoggin Lake, paddle to southern end of Lake. Have farmer make carry to Wilson's stream below No. Monmouth, follow Wilson's stream to Lake Annabessacook, paddle northeast to town of Winthrop, carry to Lake Maranacook, paddle north toward Readfield. Have farmer carry 3 miles to East Mount Vernon, to Belgrade stream, then continue as in Belgrade trip outline. (*Add U.S.G.S. maps Livermore Quadrangle.*)

No. 19. COBBOSSEECONTEE STREAM and MARANACOOK LAKE TRIP
34 miles. 2 days. Gardiner to Readfield.

This is an easy trip through rolling country with picturesque camping spots and a chance to replenish the larder frequently.

Put in at Gardiner. Up Cobbosseecontee Stream, through Horseshoe and Oxbow Ponds to Spears and Collins Mills, where there are short carries before reaching Outlet Dam at Lake Cobbosseecontee. West and southwest down the lake to the inlet at Juggernot Stream; upstream two miles to Lake Annabessacook; four miles up the lake to Winthrop; one-half mile carry to Lake Maranacook, up this lake to Readfield.

No. 20. PRESUMPCOT RIVER and SEBAGO LAKE TRIP
105 miles. 5 days. Back Cove, Portland, to Harrison and return.

A fine round trip. Put in Back Cove in Portland, paddle north and east to Presumpscot River. Paddle up river passing through Westbrook, South Windham, finally through Sebago Lake Basin and on into Sebago Lake. Now travel south and west, then turn northwest passing between Frye's Island and Frye's Leap. Continue up lake to Songo River keeping left on Songo River to Brandy Pond, through thoroughfare into Long Lake up to end of the lake to Harrison village. Take out for a long carry by team of about 5 miles to Bolster's Mills. Put in at Crooked River, travel down stream into Songo River and back into Sebago Lake, retrace to Presumpscot River and back to starting point. To avoid the numerous dams on the Presumpscot River, put in at North Windham at the foot of Sebago Lake. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps — Portland, Gray, Sebago and Norway Quadrangles.*)

No. 21.**KEZAR LAKE and SACO RIVER TRIP****84 miles. 4 days. North Lovell to Biddeford.**

Put in at North Lovell, paddle into Kezar Lake to Outlet, then into old course of Saco River. Keep to left or east down river to main Saco River. Continue on Saco River passing through East Hiram, West Buxton, Bar Mills, Salmon Falls to Biddeford. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps — Fryeburg, Kezar Falls, Sebago, Buxton, Biddeford Quadrangles.*)

No. 21A.**FRYEBURG-SACO RIVER CIRCUIT****35 miles 1 day. Fryeburg and return.**

Put into the Saco River just west of Fryeburg village, and paddle down-stream five miles to the cut-off; continue along the old course of the Saco for twenty winding miles of quiet water; upstream for ten miles to the starting point. This trip may be taken in either direction from the cut-off.

No. 22.**OSSIPEE RIVER TRIP****49 miles. 2 days. Effingham Falls, N. H. to Biddeford.**

An all-river trip, short and interesting. Put in at Effingham Falls, New Hampshire paddle down river past Porter, Kezar Falls and Cornish, then into Saco River, traveling generally east; now turn into Saco River, general direction southeast, passing through towns of Steep Falls, West Buxton, Bar Mills and Hollis, then on to Biddeford. Watch out for shoal water. Small dams and power falls. (*Use U.S.G.S. maps — Kezar Falls, Sebago, Buxton and Biddeford Quadrangles.*)

No. 23.**CASCO BAY TRIP****5 to 40 miles. 1 to 8 days. Portland to Islands and return.**

There are five great harbor or bay trips if one is interested in tidewater canoeing. All are well sheltered and have excellent hotel accommodations available. These trips may be lengthened into one or two weeks of adventurous exploration.

Casco Bay: Leave Portland Harbor and return. (*Use U.S.G.S. maps — Portland and Casco Bay and Bath Quadrangles.*)

No. 24.**BLUE HILL BAY TRIP****28½ miles. 2 days. Bluehill to South Brooksville.**

Put in at Blue Hill, pass Long Island, going south around Naskeag Point, turning northwest through Eggemoggin Reach, by Deer Island with its beautiful harbors and coves, to South Brooksville. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps—Bluehill, and Deer Island Quadrangles*)

No. 25.**FRENCHMAN'S BAY TRIP****12 to 25 miles. 1 to 2 days. Bar Harbor to Sullivan.**

Put in Bar Harbor. Either go around Mount Desert Island or up into Sullivan Harbor and Flanders Bay. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps — Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, and Swan Island Quadrangles.*)

No. 26.**ENGLISHMAN'S BAY TRIP****12 to 20 miles. 1 to 2 days. Jonesboro to Islands.**

Put in at Jonesboro on Chandler River or Jonesport — many small islands — some bad currents — greatest number of small islands of any tidal water trip. (*Refer to U.S.G.S. maps — Columbia Falls, Great Wass Island Quadrangles.*)

No. 27.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY TRIP

17 miles 1 day. Perry around Eastport.

Put in at Perry. This is the most protected of all the tidal water trips. This will cover the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project. (Refer to U.S.G.S. maps — Eastport Quadrangle.)

No. 28.

FISH STREAM TRIP

12 miles. 1 day. Patten to Island Falls.

Patten to Island Falls. Trout waters. Length, 18 miles. Short, easy. No carries. Must retrace for round trip. One day trip. No designated camping sites. Woods entire length. Supplies easily available. Organized country.

No. 29.

MOLUNKUS STREAM TRIP

28 miles. 2 days. Sherman Mills to Macwahoc.

Sherman Mills to Macwahoc Village on Route 2. Trout waters. Length, 28 miles. Two day trip. Short and easy. Three carries. Must retrace for round trip. Practically all wooded. No public camp sites. Supplies easily available. Organized country.

No. 30.

BASKAHEGAN STREAM and MATTAWAMKEAG RIVER TRIP

40 to 46 miles. 3 days. Baskahegan Lake to Mattawamkeag.

Baskahegan Lake or Danforth to Mattawamkeag on Route 2. Bass and Pickerel water. Spring Trout fishing. Length of trip, 40 miles. Long, difficult. Four carries. Three day trip. Must retrace for round trip. Both open and wooded country. Numerous camp sites at points along public highway. Supplies readily available. Organized country.



Peace and Contentment are Always Passengers On a Canoe Trip

LEGEND

ABUNDANT COMMON RARE

MOOSE



BEAR



DEER



FOX



RACCOON



RABBIT



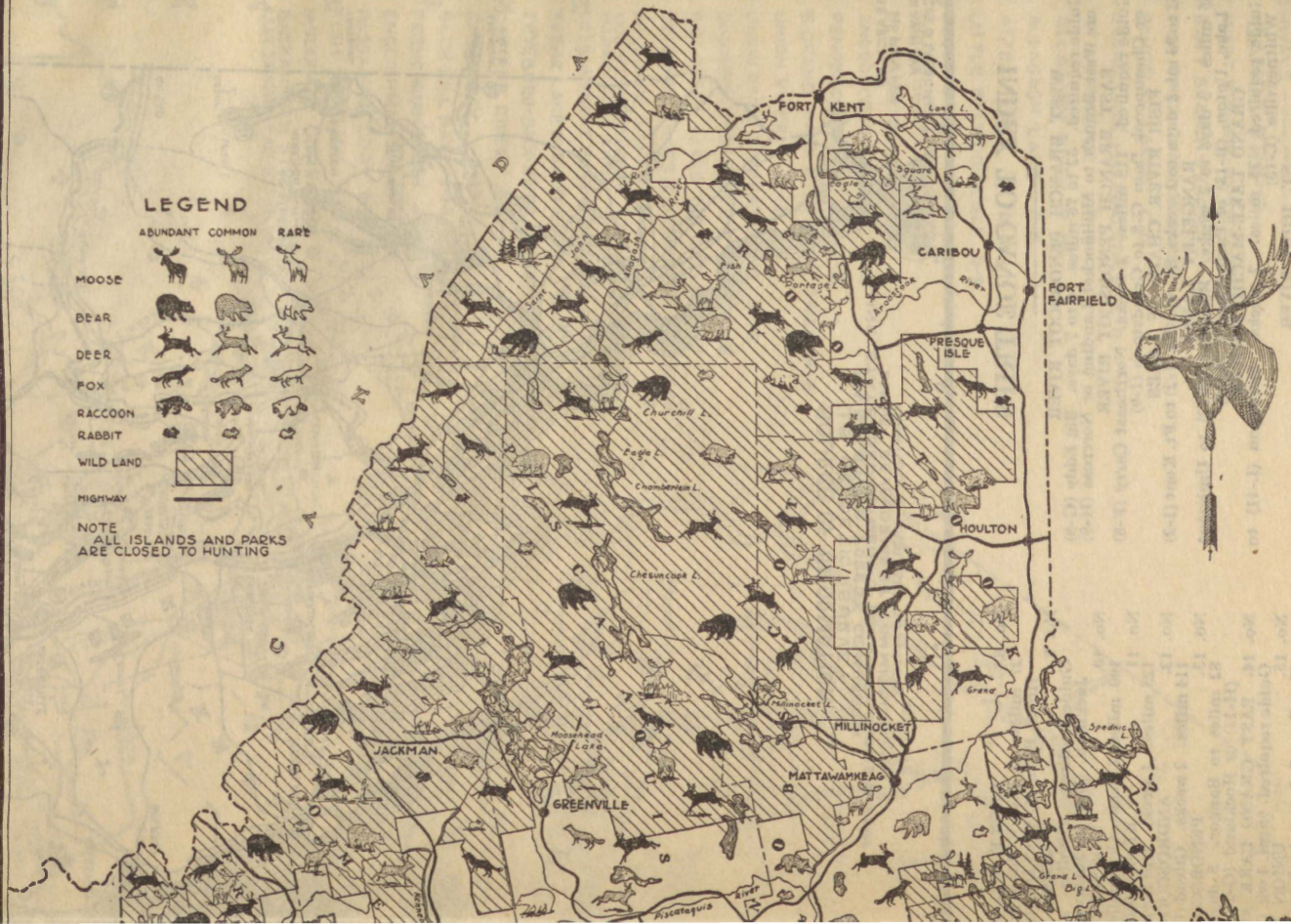
WILD LAND



HIGHWAY



NOTE
ALL ISLANDS AND PARKS
ARE CLOSED TO HUNTING



LEGEND

ABUNDANT COMMON RARE

MOOSE



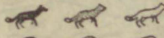
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WILD LAND



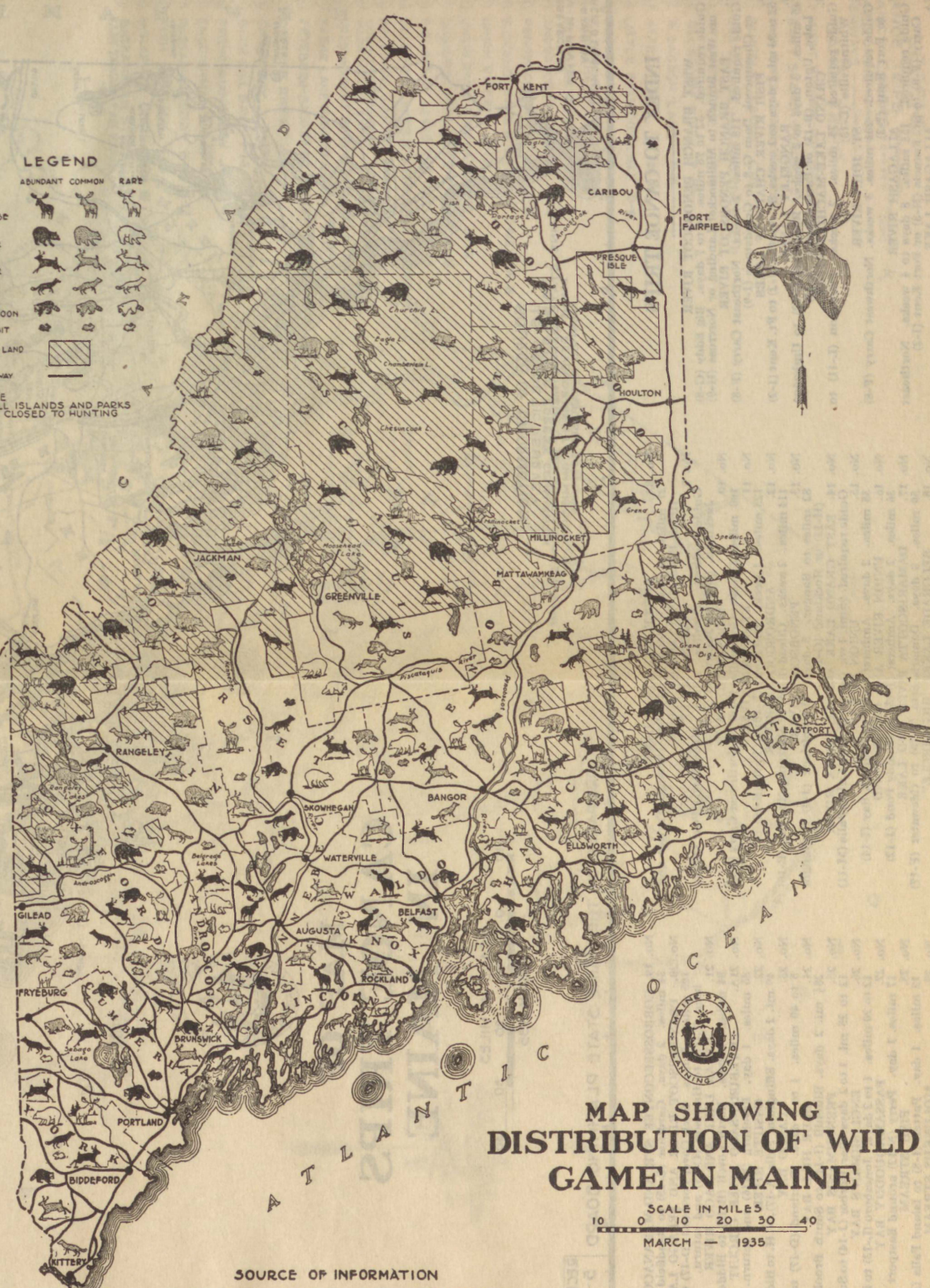
HIGHWAY



NOTE
ALL ISLANDS AND PARKS
ARE CLOSED TO HUNTING



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MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF WILD GAME IN MAINE

SCALE IN MILES
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MARCH — 1935

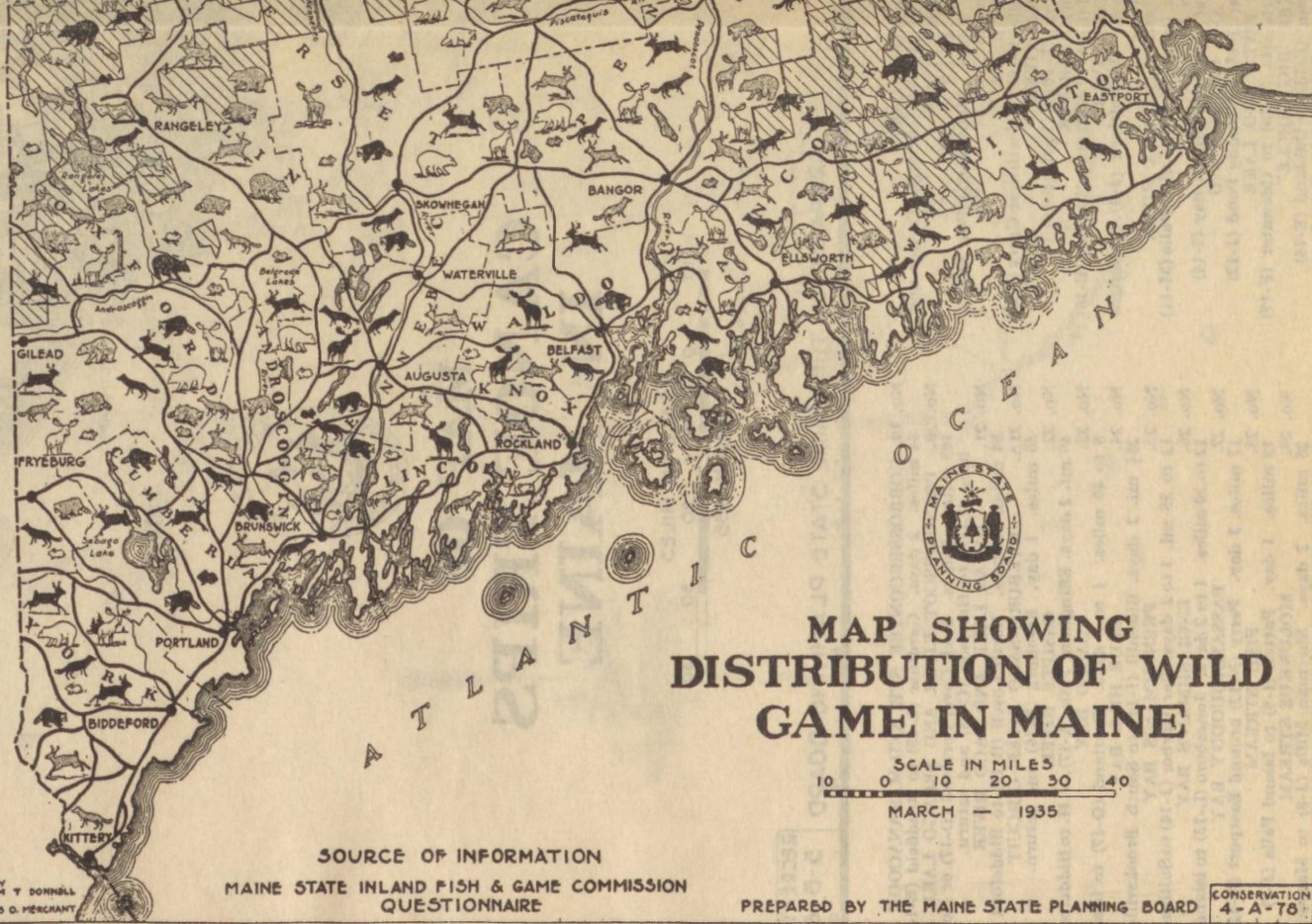
SOURCE OF INFORMATION

MAINE STATE INLAND FISH & GAME COMMISSION
QUESTIONNAIRE

PREPARED BY THE MAINE STATE PLANNING BOARD

CONSERVATION
4-A-76

RESEARCH BY
WILLIAM T. DONNELL
DRAWN BY
FRANCIS O. MERCHANT

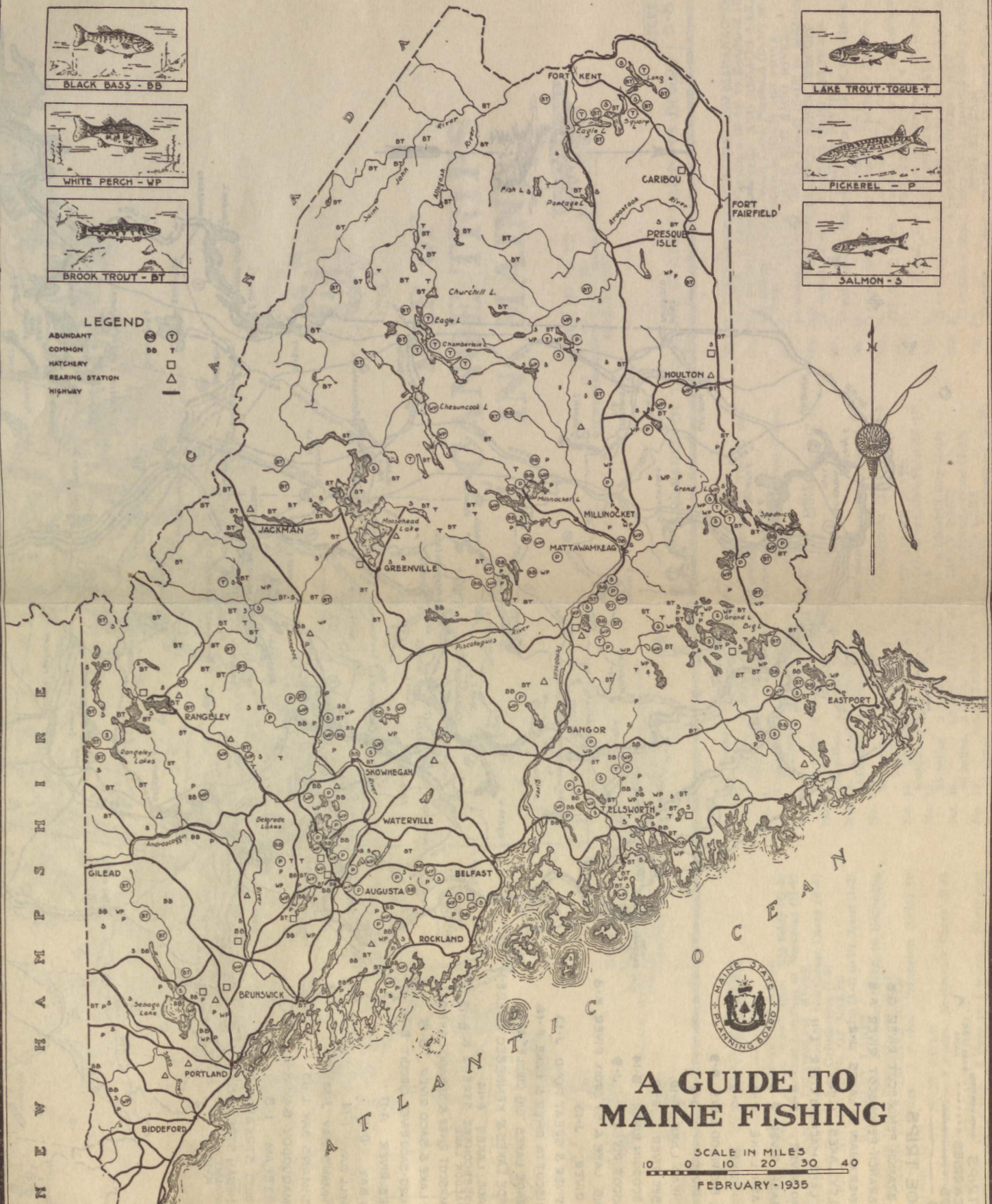


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LEGEND

ABUNDANT (BB, T)
COMMON (BT, WP, P, S)
HATCHERY (H)
REARING STATION (R)
HIGHWAY (Hwy)



A GUIDE TO MAINE FISHING

SCALE IN MILES
0 10 20 30 40

FEBRUARY - 1935

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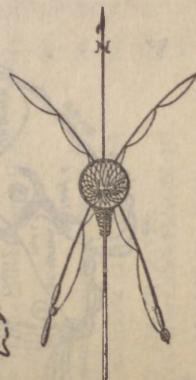
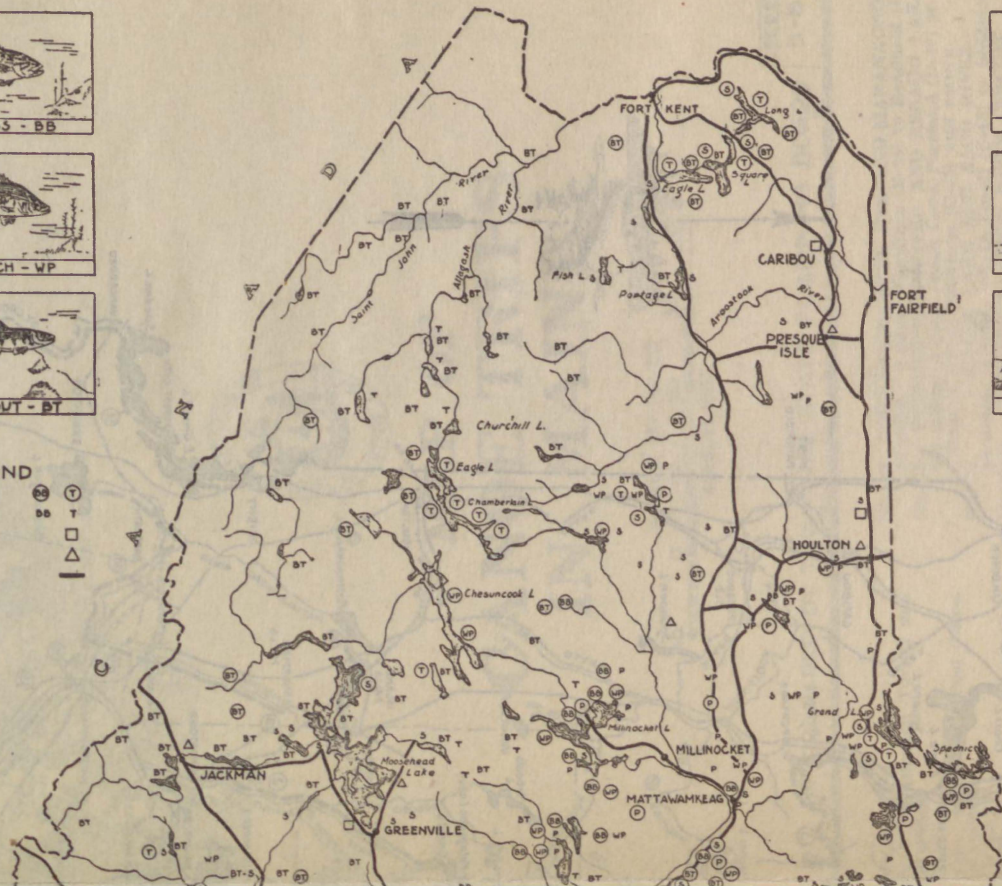
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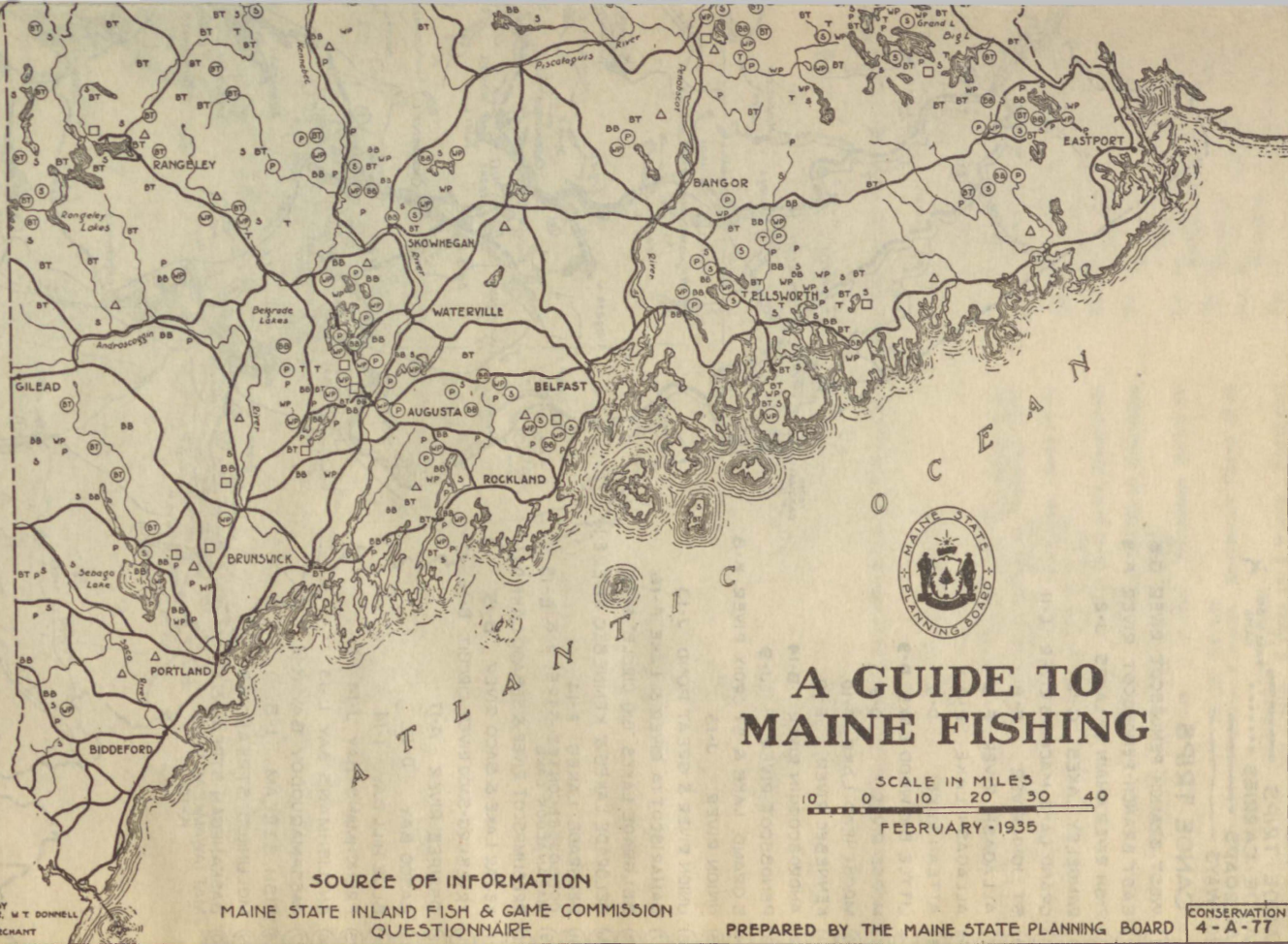
RESEARCH BY
P. B. BURE, M. T. DONNELL
DRAWN BY
A. G. MERCHANT



LEGEND

ABUNDANT (circle with dot)
 COMMON (circle with T)
 HATCHERY (square)
 REARING STATION (triangle)
 HIGHWAY (line with cross-ticks)





A GUIDE TO MAINE FISHING

SCALE IN MILES
0 10 20 30 40
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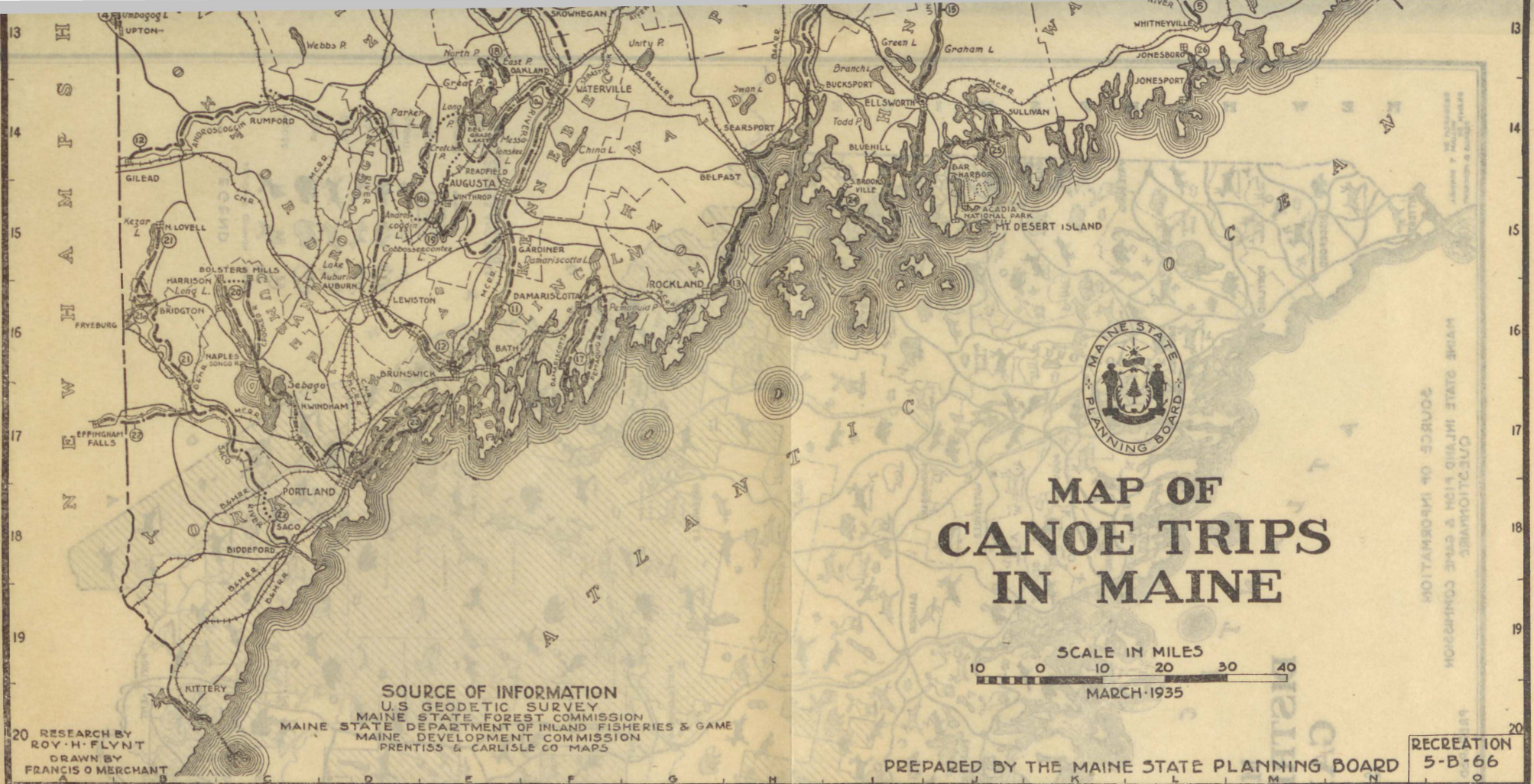
LEGEND

CANOE TRIPS ————
 CANOE CARRIES FALLS OR DAMS
 RAILROADS ++++++
 HIGHWAYS ————

CANOE TRIPS

- 1 WEST BRANCH-PENOBSCOT RIVER G-8
- 2 EAST BRANCH-PENOBSCOT RIVER F-8
- 3 FISH RIVER CHAIN OF LAKES J-2
- 4 RANGELEY LAKES C-12
- 5 GRAND LAKE MACHIAS RIVER L-11
- 6 ST JOHN RIVER F-8
- 7 ALLAGASH RIVER F-8
- 7a ALLAGASH LAKE F-8
- 8 ATTEAN LAKE D-9
- 8a LITTLE BIG WOOD LAKE D-9
- 9 MOOSE RIVER D-9
- 10 MOOSEHEAD LAKE F-10
- 11 KENNEBEC RIVER E-10
- 12 ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER B-14
- 13 PENOBSCOT RIVER J-9
- 14 E GRAND LAKE & ST CROIX RIVER K-8
- 15 UNION RIVER J-13
- 16 UNION RIVER & GREAT POND J-13
- 17 DAMARISCOTTA RIVER & LAKE F-16
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- 28 FISH STREAM I-8
- 29 MOLUNKUS STREAM J-8
- 30 BASKAHEGAN STREAM & MATTAWAMKEAG RIVER K-10





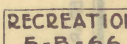
INDEX TO CANOE TRIPS

- No. 1. **WEST BRANCH PENOBSCOT RIVER**
Guide required. 32 to 78 miles. 4 to 7 days. Big Eddy (G-8) on West Branch to Millinocket Landing or Norcross (H-9)
- No. 2. **EAST BRANCH PENOBSCOT RIVER**
Guide required. 118 miles. 2 weeks. Northeast Carry (F-8) or Chesuncook Dam G-8 to Grindstone (I-9)
- No. 3. **FISH RIVER CHAIN OF LAKES**
52 to 93 mi. 3 days to 2 weeks. St. Agatha (J-2) to Ft. Kent (I-2)
- No. 4. **RANGELEY LAKES**
45 miles. 3 days to 2 weeks. Rangeley (C-12) to Umbagog Lake, Upton, (B-13) or Parmachenee (B-11)
- No. 5. **GRAND LAKE-MACHIAS RIVER**
Guide required. 75 miles. 2 weeks. Princeton (L-11) to Whitneyville (L-13)
- No. 6. **ST. JOHN RIVER**
Guide required. 201 miles. 3 weeks. Northwest Carry (F-8) to Fort Kent (I-2)
- No. 7. **ALLAGASH RIVER**
Guide required. 153 miles. 8 days to 4 weeks. Northeast Carry (F-8) to St. Francis (H-3) or Fort Kent (I-2)
- No. 7A. **ALLAGASH LAKE**
Guide required. 40 miles. 8 days. Northeast Carry (F-8) or Chesuncook Dam (G-8) to Allagash Lake (F-6) and return.
- No. 8. **ATTEAN LAKE**
Guide required. 39 miles. 3 days. Wood Pond (D-9) to Attean Pond, to starting point.

- No. 8A. **LITTLE BIG WOOD LAKE**
27 miles. 2 days. Wood Pond (D-9) through Turner and Holeb Pond (C-9) to starting point.
- No. 9. **MOOSE RIVER**
Guide required. 29 miles. 2 days. Moose River Post Office, Jackman, (D-9) to Rockwood (E-9)
- No. 10. **MOOSEHEAD LAKE**
100 miles. 2 weeks. Greenville (F-10) to Northwest Carry (F-8)
- No. 11. **KENNEBEC RIVER**
125 miles. 1 week. The Forks (E-10) to Bath (E-16)
- No. 12. **ANDROSCOGG RIVER**
114 miles. 2 weeks. Gilead (B-14) to Merrymeeting Bay (E-16)
- No. 13. **PENOBSCOT RIVER**
82 miles to Bangor. 5 days. Wypititlock (J-9) to Bangor (H-13) or Rockland (G-16)
- No. 14. **EAST GRAND LAKE AND ST. CROIX RIVER**
Guide required. 95 mi. 1 wk. Orient (K-8) to Calais Falls (M-11)
- No. 15. **UNION RIVER**
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- No. 16. **UNION RIVER AND GREAT POND**
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- No. 17. **DAMARISCOTTA RIVER AND LAKE**
50 miles. 3 days. Damariscotta (F-16) to tidewater (F-17)
- No. 18. **BELGRADE LAKES "BIG CIRCLE"**
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- No. 18A. **BELGRADE LAKES AND KENNEBEC RIVER**
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- No. 18B. **BELGRADE LAKES**
34 miles. 2 days. Belgrade Lakes (E-14) to Readfield (E-14)

- No. 19. **COBBOSSECONTEE STR. AND MARANACOOK LAKE**
34 miles. 2 days. Gardiner (E-15) to Readfield (E-14)
- No. 20. **PRESUMPSCOT RIVER AND SEBAGO LAKE**
105 miles. 5 days. Back Cove, Portland (D-17) or No. Windham (C-17) to Harrison (C-15) and return.
- No. 21. **KEZAR LAKE AND SAGO RIVER**
84 miles. 4 days. North Lovell (B-15) to Biddeford (C-18)
- No. 21A. **FRYEBURG-SAGO RIVER CIRCUIT**
35 miles. 1 day. Fryeburg (B-16) and return.
- No. 22. **OSSIPEE RIVER**
49 mi. 2 days. Effingham Falls (A-17), N. H. to Biddeford (C-18)
- No. 23. **CASCO BAY**
5 to 40 miles. 1 to 8 days. Portland (D-17) to islands
- No. 24. **BLUE HILL BAY**
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- No. 25. **FRENCHMAN'S BAY**
12 to 25 mi. 1 to 2 days. Bar Harbor (J-14) to Sullivan (J-14)
- No. 26. **ENGLISHMAN'S BAY**
12 to 20 miles. 1 to 2 days. Jonesboro (L-13) to islands (L-14)
- No. 27. **PASSAMAQUODDY BAY**
17 miles. 1 day. Perry (N-12) around Eastport (N-12)
- No. 28. **FISH STREAM**
12 miles. 1 day. Patten (I-8) to Island Falls (J-7)
- No. 29. **MOLUNKUS STREAM**
28 miles. 2 days. Sherman Mills (J-8) to Macwahoc (J-9)
- No. 30. **BASKAHEGAN STREAM AND MATTAWAMKEAG RIVER**
40 to 46 miles. 3 days. Baskahegan Lake (K-10) or Danforth (K-9) to Mattawamkeag (J-10)

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MATTAWAMKEAG RIVER Long P.



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