

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1905

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

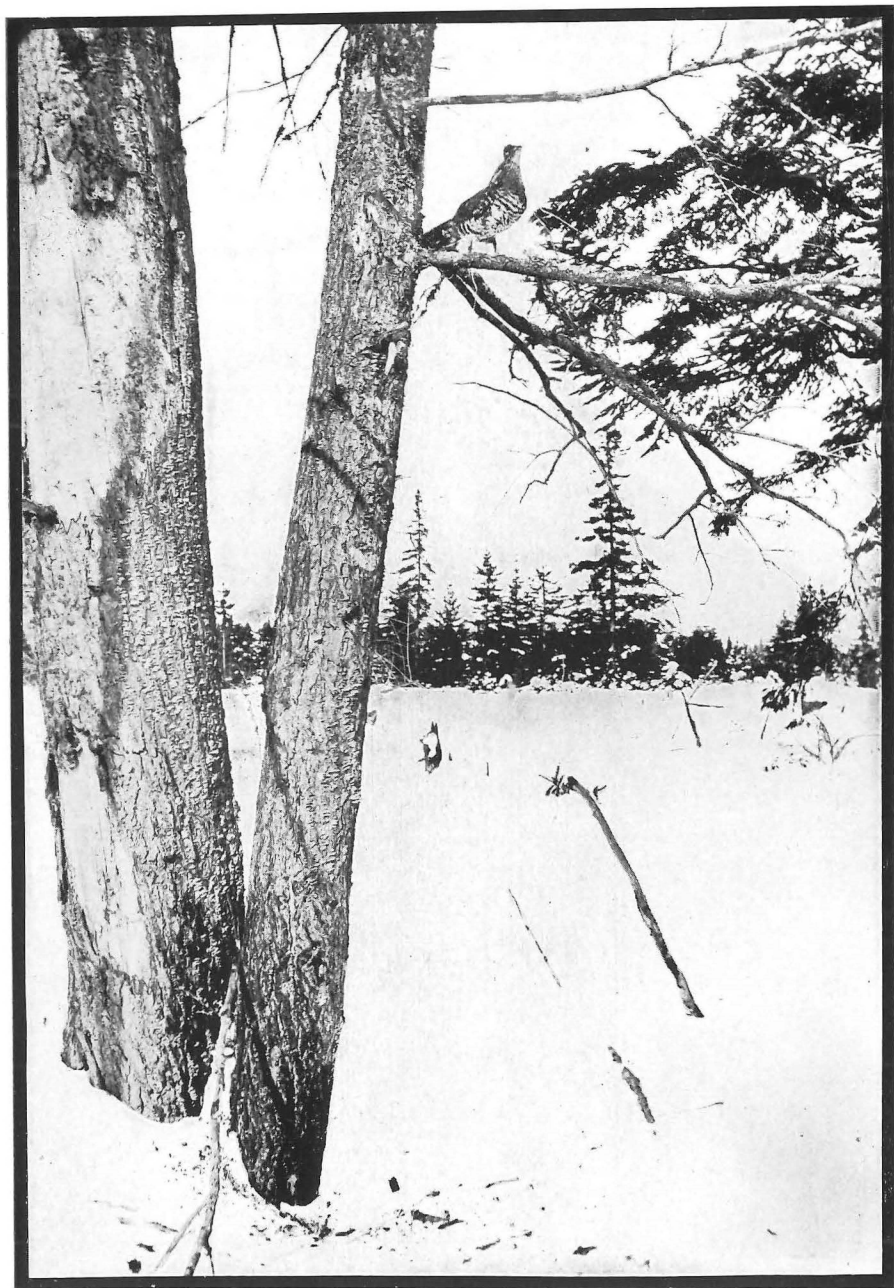
OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1904.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1905



RUFFED GROUSE (Partridge.)

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Inland
Fisheries and Game

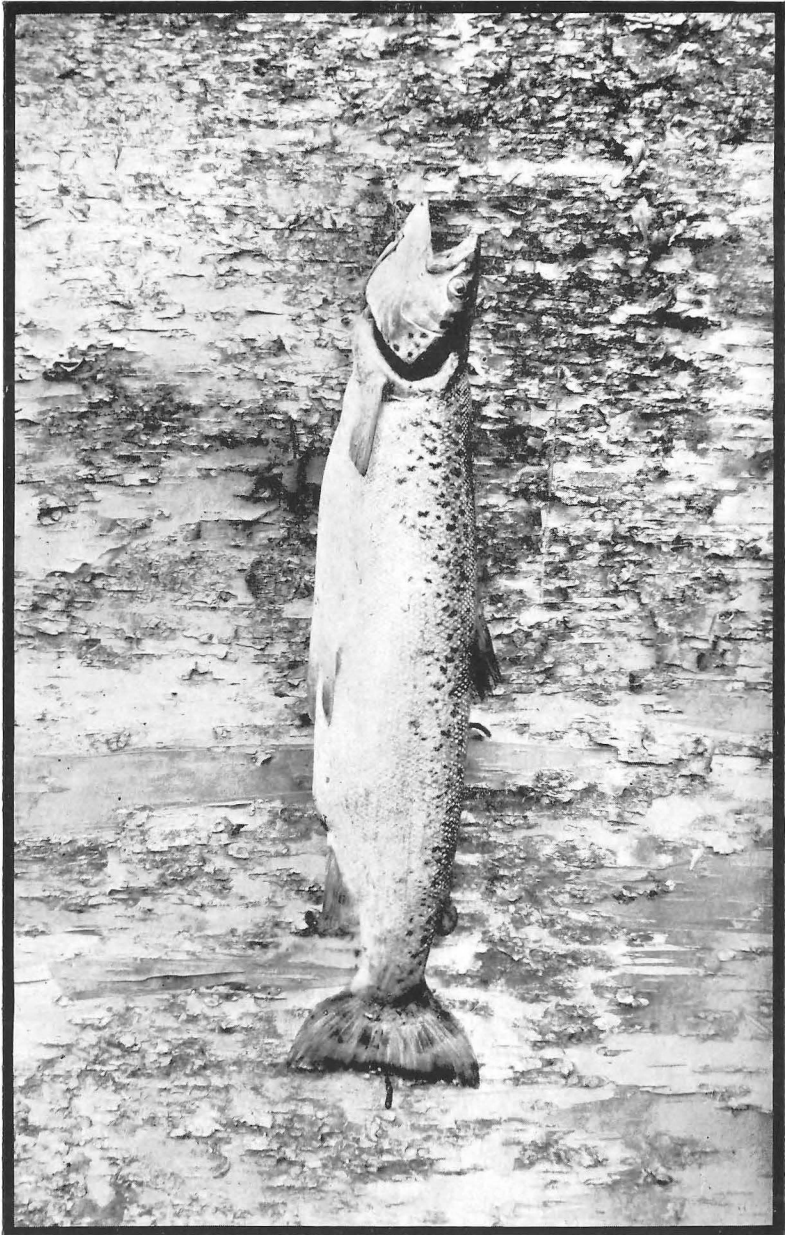
OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

FOR THE YEAR

1904.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL, PRINT
1905



ONE OF THE PIERCE POND SALMON. Weight 12 lbs.

STATE OF MAINE.

To His Excellency, John F. Hill, Governor of Maine:

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game have the honor to present to Your Excellency their report for the year ending December 31, A. D. 1904, as required by section 35 of chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes.

L. T. CARLETON,
HENRY O. STANLEY,
EDGAR E. RING,

Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.

FISH HATCHERIES AND FEEDING STATIONS.

There are eight of these as follows; Sebago Lake Hatchery at Raymond; Rangeley Lake Hatchery at Oquossoc; Cobbosseecontee Hatchery at Monmouth; Carleton Brook Hatchery at Winthrop; Moosehead Lake Hatchery at Squaw Brook, Moosehead Lake; Cold Stream Hatchery at Enfield; Lake Auburn Hatchery at Lake Auburn, and the Caribou Hatchery at Caribou.

These have been operated during the year with the following results, as shown by the Superintendent's report, as follows:

To the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit to you my first annual report of the operations of our different hatching and feeding stations throughout the State during the period from Jan. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1904.

SEBAGO LAKE HATCHERY,

C. L. FLOYD, Supt.

No. of salmon eggs taken in 1903.....	402,000
Loss on account of poor eggs.....	30,000
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
No. of eggs hatched.....	372,000
Loss of fry in hatching.....10,000	
Loss during summer.....45,000	55,000
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	317,000
Of these were planted.....	150,000
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Left at hatchery Nov. 1, 1904.....	167,000

It is proposed to winter the greater part of these and feed them until next fall.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE HATCHERY,

F. E. HITCHINGS, Supt.

No. of trout eggs shipped to hatchery from Plymouth, Mass., 800,000.

They all hatched weak and most of them died in the sac stage. They commenced to hatch as soon as placed in the troughs, and were very weak—only about 6000 were saved.

No. of salmon eggs received.....	50,000
Loss on account of poor eggs.....	5,062
	<hr/>
Fry at hatchery Nov. 1, 1904.....	44,938

RANGELEY LAKES HATCHERY—
SITUATED AT OQUOSSOC.

ARTHUR BRIGGS, Supt.

No. of salmon eggs taken in 1903.....	300,000
Loss on account of poor eggs.....	30,672
Loss of fry in hatching.....	210,000
Loss during summer.....	1,671
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	57,657
No. of fish planted.....	49,657
	<hr/>
Fry left at hatchery Nov. 1.....	8,000
No. of trout eggs taken.....	200,000
Loss on account of poor eggs.....	16,000
Loss of fry in hatching.....	4,258
Loss in summer.....	10,406
	<hr/>
Fish planted.....	169,336

I think the loss of salmon fry in May was due to the sudden change of the temperature of the water while in the sac stage.

LAKE AUBURN HATCHERY,

JOHN F. STANLEY, Supt.

No. of trout eggs taken in 1903.		75,000
Loss on account of poor eggs.	25,000	
Loss in hatching and rearing.	20,000	45,000
		<hr/>
Fish planted.		30,000
All of these were planted in Lake Auburn under the terms of the lease from the Lake Auburn Fish Protective Association to the State.		
No. of salmon eggs taken in 1903.		656,000
Loss on account of poor eggs.	48,000	
Loss in hatching and rearing during the summer	70,000	118,000
		<hr/>
		538,000
No. of salmon eggs shipped to other hatcheries from Auburn.	345,000	
No. of salmon delivered to Lake Auburn Fish Protective Association as per lease,	98,000	443,000
		<hr/>
		95,000
No. of fish planted in various ponds.		84,300
		<hr/>
No. of fish in hatchery Nov. 1.		10,700
No. of brown trout eggs taken.		10,000
Loss in poor eggs and during summer.		4,000
		<hr/>
		6,000
Delivered to Lake Auburn Fish Pro. Assn.,		4,500
		<hr/>
Left at hatchery Nov. 1.		1,500
No. of steelhead trout eggs taken.		7,000
Loss from poor eggs and during the summer		2,200
		<hr/>
		4,800
Delivered to Lake Auburn Fish Pro. Assn.,	3,000	
Now in hatchery.	1,800	
		<hr/>
		4,800

It will be seen that there has been delivered to the Lake Auburn Fish Protective Association this year, under the terms of the lease, 98,000 salmon, 30,000 trout, 4,500 brown trout, and 3,000 steelhead trout. Total, 135,500.

LAKE COBBOSSEECONTEE HATCHERY,

A. W. WILKINS, Supt.

No. of trout eggs taken.....		135,000
Received from Mass.		100,000
Received steelhead trout eggs from U. S. Fish Commissioner		100,000 21,000
Received trout eggs from Belgrade.....		25,000
Received salmon eggs.....		50,000
		<hr/>
		331,000
Loss on account of poor eggs, salmon....	1,593	
Loss on account of poor eggs, trout.....	34,330	35,923
		<hr/>
No. of eggs hatched.....		295,077
Salmon fry received from Winthrop station	10,000	
Togue fry Cold stream, Enfield.....	12,000	
Rainbow trout received from U. S. Fish Com.	2,000	24,000
		<hr/>
		319,077
Loss during the summer.....		97,657
		<hr/>
		221,420
Fish planted to Nov. 1.....		138,031
		<hr/>
At hatchery, Nov. 1.....		83,389

The trout eggs which came from Massachusetts looked all right but hatched very weak and the loss was very heavy on them.

CARLETON BROOK HATCHERY,

W. A. WHITING, Supt.

No. of salmon eggs received.....		170,000
Loss on account of poor eggs.....	2,696	
Loss during hatching and the summer....	30,711	33,407
		<hr/>
Fish planted.....	74,250	136,593
At hatchery, Nov. 1.....	62,343	136,593
		<hr/>
Received from U. S. F. Commissioner, quinnat salmon eggs.....		100,000
Loss on account of poor eggs and during summer		31,480
		<hr/>
		68,520

The temperature of the water the first of July was so high that we were obliged to plant them at once.

We have at this hatchery now, rainbow

trout	2,000
Steelhead trout.....	10,884

CARIBOU HATCHERY,

GRANT HINDS, Supt.

No. of salmon eggs received.....	230,000
Loss on account of poor eggs.....	66,862
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	163,138
Loss during the summer.....	26,138
Fish planted.....	137,000

There was a loss of 41,604 eggs before Mr. Hinds took charge on January 1st, 1904.

COLD STREAM HATCHERY,

A. J. DARLING, Supt.

This hatchery is operated principally for the hatching of togue or lake trout eggs which are taken in Cold Stream Pond.

About 80,000 eggs were taken and hatched and the fry returned to the lake with the number sent to the Cobbosseecontee Hatchery as before stated.

Respectfully submitted,
W. E. BERRY, General Superintendent."

From the foregoing it will be seen that there has been planted in the public waters of the State up to Nov. 1st of this year 1,084,594 fish, trout and landlocked salmon, the product of these hatcheries.

They have been planted in waters in nearly every part of the State, and on November 1st there were in the hatcheries 392,554 trout and landlocked salmon.

About 50,000 of these were planted. The balance will be wintered and fed in the hatcheries until another fall.

We believe it is the best policy to winter as many fish as possible, feeding them the second season when they will have attained a growth of from six to eight inches.

The growth attained by the fish in the hatcheries this year has been the greatest we have ever known.

We measured some trout that were four and one-half inches in length, grown from the egg last spring.

The loss has been unusually large—from various causes—principally on account of poor eggs. We were compelled to buy a large number of eggs from Massachusetts parties on account of being unable to obtain them from the parent fish here, the severe drought preventing their ascending the streams to their usual spawning beds.

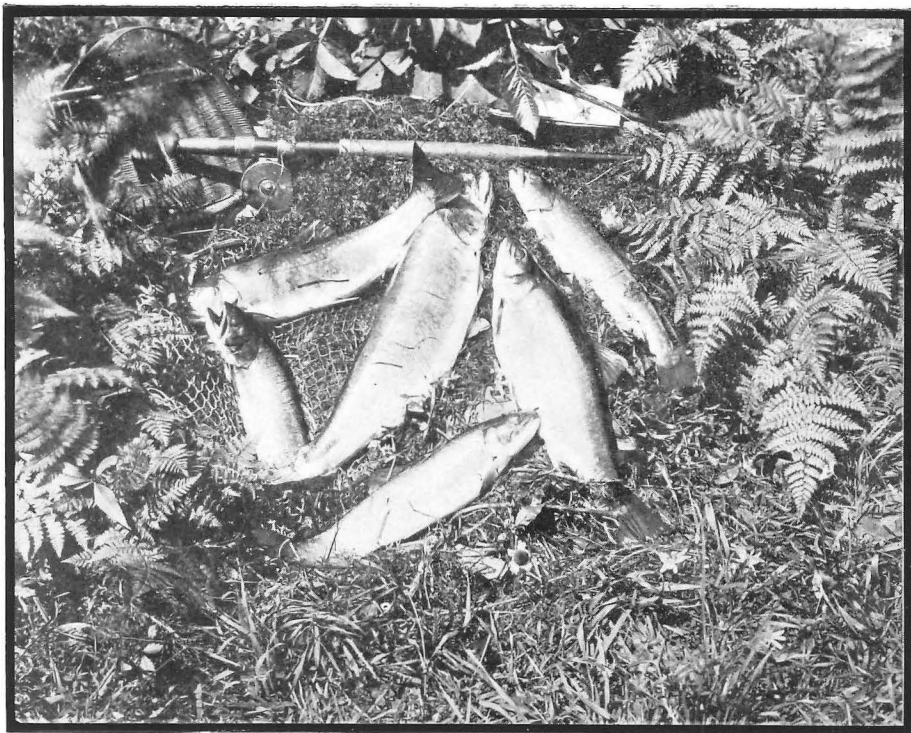
The call for the product of these hatcheries is universal throughout the State. The results from the stocking of the waters with the product of our hatcheries is no longer problematical, but definite and certain in a great majority of the lakes and ponds in which they are planted.

We submit herewith items of cost to operate these hatcheries for each of the years 1905 and 1906, as made to us by the General Superintendent. We have carefully gone over the various items and do not see how the cost can be materially decreased, if at all. There are various items of expense constantly arising which would be classed as miscellaneous, which we have not included in this list.

Fourteen men at the seven hatcheries.....	\$7,660 00
Expenses of teams at these hatcheries.....	1,400 00
Liver for fish.....	1,375 00
Express bill on liver for fish.....	600 00
Fuel for hatcheries.....	525 00
Expense of taking eggs.....	1,600 00
Ice bill.....	175 00
Distribution of fish from the hatcheries.....	850 00
Salt for fish.....	175 00
Repairing trough stand at Cobbosseecontee Hatchery.....	100 00
Painting buildings at Cobbosseecontee Hatchery...	75 00
Repairing trough stands and ponds at Moosehead Lake Hatchery.....	100 00
Cellar for house at Moosehead Lake Hatchery.....	250 00
Painting buildings at Sebago Lake Hatchery.....	75 00
Building new fish trap at Sebago Lake Hatchery..	450 00
Building new trough stand at Rangeley Lake Hatchery.....	350 00
Painting buildings at Rangeley Lake Hatchery....	75 00
Repairing dams and troughs at Lake Auburn Hatchery.....	100 00
Expense of one man for eight months at Enfield...	360 00
Salary for General Superintendent of Hatcheries and travelling expenses for same.....	1,400 00
Three meat cutters.....	123 00
Two gasoline engines for grinding feed.....	250 00
Cost of fishway, expenses of hearings on same, bills of Civil Engineer for drawing plans for same....	1,500 00
Expenses of guarding Penobscot river salmon.....	300 00
Proportional travelling expenses of Commissioners,	750 00

Attorneys' fees	\$200 00
Supplies for office.....	50 00
Proportional part of clerk hire.....	450 00
Printing newspaper notices.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$21,418 00

If the usual appropriation of \$25,000 is made it will leave but \$3,582. Add to this the amount received for fish fines, and amount for sale of special tags for transportation of fish, also the proportional part of guide license fees, and there will be about \$4,000 for warden service for fish, which is about equivalent to the pay of four wardens for fish for the entire State, and this, when distributed throughout the State, is very small. We are not able to supply one-fourth of the demands of the people for the protection of fish.



16½ POUNDS OF SPECKLED BEAUTIES.

BIG GAME.

DEER.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of deer during the last two years. Many attempted explanations are given, such as the extensive forest fires in 1903, the extreme cold and deep snows of the last two winters, and the scarcity of food. We are of the opinion, based upon the fullest information possible to obtain from all sources regarded as at all reliable, that the true explanation is that too many have been killed.

It is an undeniable fact that deer have been killed almost indiscriminately from June to January, and even during the winter months, by various classes. First, by sporting camp proprietors, during the time these camps are open to guests; second, by some lumber camp operators; thirdly, and most largely, perhaps, by so-called fishermen, canoeing parties and campers-out in the woods and around the lakes, during the summer months and the month of September, who almost invariably are fully supplied with rifles of heavy calibre.

There is absolutely no excuse for this general practice of carrying rifles into the woods in close time. The purpose is only too plain and if the deer are to be preserved in any considerable quantity, this practice must be prohibited by law.

The time has come when the people of the State of Maine are face to face with this proposition. Will they prevent the practical extinction of deer? If so, drastic measures must be at once instituted and more money must be provided in some way for more warden service. How this money may be procured we point out under the title of *licenses*.

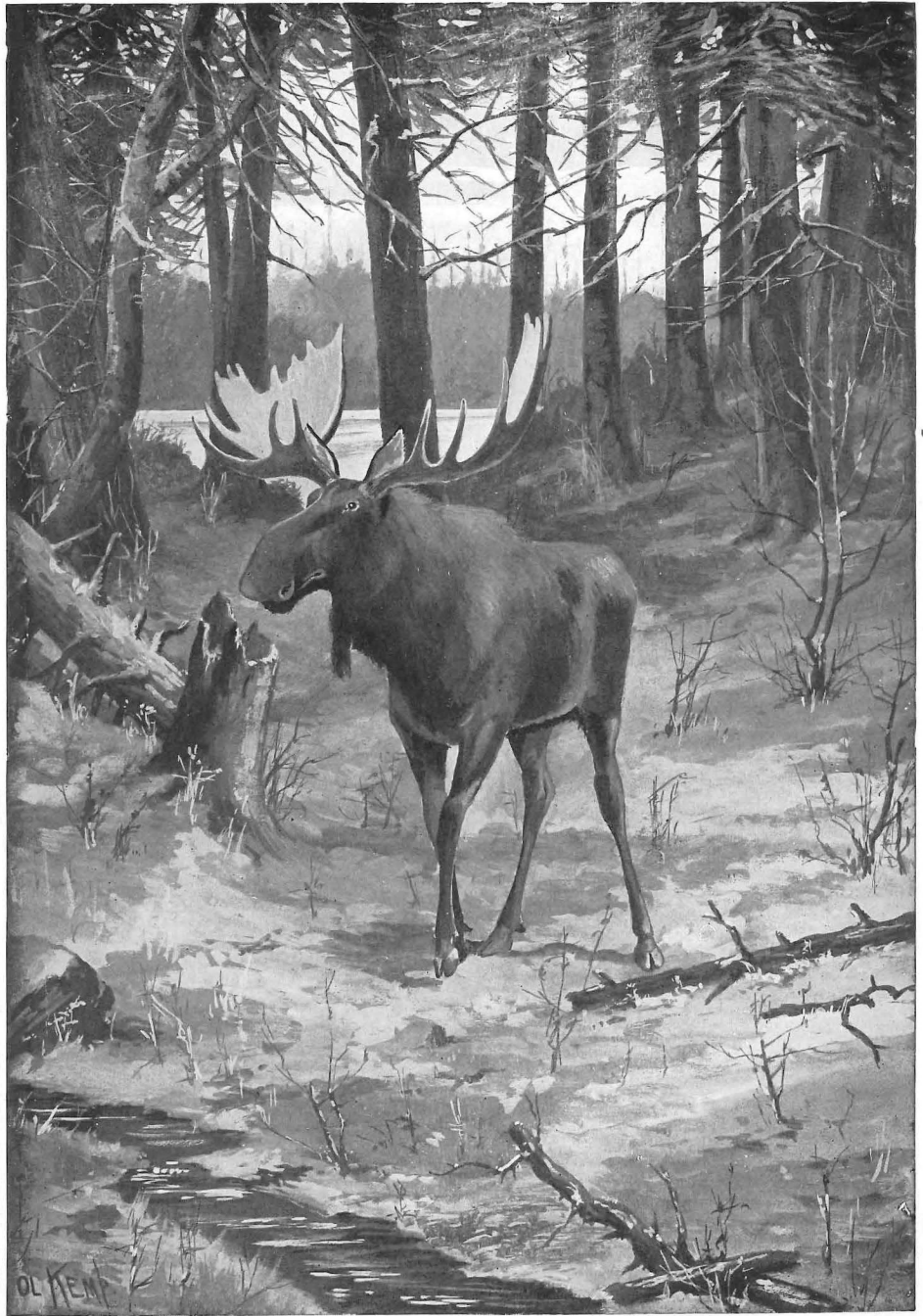
Up to the time the B. & A. R. R. was opened for traffic, no one thought it worth while to keep account of the number of deer and moose brought down to Bangor by sportsmen on their way west, and the record, had it been kept, would not have been

very imposing. Now, however, the figures are impressive. Here are the statistics of the amount of game transported from the game hunting regions in the northern part of Maine to Bangor over the railroad in the past ten years:

	Moose.	Deer.
1894	45	1,001
1895	112	1,581
1896	133	2,245
1897	139	2,940
1898	202	3,377
1899	166	3,756
1900	210	3,379
1901	259	3,882
1902	224	4,495
1903	232	3,786

This makes a total of 1,722 moose and 30,442 deer shipped from the region about the east and west branches of the Penobscot river, Moosehead lake and Aroostook county in ten seasons, an average of 172 moose and 3,040 deer in a season. This quantity of game has been transported over the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad alone, and, although the bulk of the game shipped by rail goes by that route, considerable quantities go over the eastern division of the Maine Central, the Washington County and Mount Desert branch, and various other roads in central and western Maine, the whole amounting probably, to about three hundred moose and six thousand deer in a season. The figures, large as they are, represent but about one-third of the game actually killed, for many deer are eaten in the woods, many are not transported on the railroads but taken by other conveyance to the homes of the hunters or to camps, and others yet are left in the woods, after the heads, if valuable, have been removed.

A good many deer are killed in the Rangeley lakes region, and the western part of the State, and it is a great game country north and east of Bangor and in Washington and Hancock counties and there many of the visiting sportsmen go, knowing that they can shoot something in these regions, and that, having reached the heart of the wilderness in Pullman cars,



A MAINE MOOSE.

there are waiting to receive them the most comfortable of woods hotels.

There is an element apparently entirely hostile to the present laws for the protection of game and game birds.

The Patrons of Husbandry, at their 1903 annual meeting at Waterville, adopted the following as their declaration of their attitude towards the protection of game:

"We also demand that the State laws be so amended as to give farmers the right to defend their own property by killing any wild animals trespassing on the same."

Such a law would, of course, lead to indiscriminate slaughter at all seasons of the year. A deer or a moose merely crossing any portion of a farmer's land, at any season of the year, might be lawfully killed if such a law as above demanded was enacted.

Supplementing these resolutions, the chief officer of this great and patriotic organization, in an interview published in the Lewiston Daily Journal, is reported among other things to have said: "We claim that the State has no right to make game preserves of our farms and then rent them out to city sports over which to hunt at \$15.00 per head. We believe that every man has a right to his own property and all that grows or walks on it. If the State wishes to go into the wild animal business and keep a menagerie, let it confine them to its own wild lands. It has no right to make game preserves of our farms."

It is, perhaps, proper to state that judging from the course of events since these utterances it is not believed that they correctly represent the great majority of this large, eminently respectable and powerful organization.

Moreover, it should be pointed out that there is grave error in these assertions. Nowhere, at any time, has the State undertaken to "make game preserves of our farms and rent them out to city sports over which to hunt at \$15.00 per head."

All the State has ever done or undertaken to do is to make a close time in which it should be unlawful to kill game, restrict the number that one person might kill in open season, and provide a penalty for the violation of these restrictions.

The so-called "city sport" enjoys no privileges, rights or immunities not enjoyed by our own people. Indeed, he enjoys

less ; non-residents must pay \$15.00 for the privilege of hunting, whereas the farmer, indeed, no citizen of Maine, pays one far-thing for the protection of game. Moreover, the non-resident does not hunt on farms, but on the wild lands. The State has no wild lands, and if the protection of game was to be restricted only to the State's "own wild lands," as suggested, there would be no protection of game at all.

The farmer seems to be well guarded by law against hunters on his farm. All he has got to do is to avail himself of the following statutory law made for his especial benefit :

Sections 14 and 17, chapter 128 of the Revised Statutes. "Whoever wilfully enters on or passes over the garden, orchard, mowing land, or other enclosed or cultivated land of another, between the first days of April and December, after being forbidden so to do by the owner or occupant of said land, or his agent, either personally or by notice posted conspicuously on the premises, is guilty of trespass, and shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and section 17 applies to violations of this section.

"Sec. 17. The owner of such place, or any person employed in its cultivation, or rightfully in the possession thereof, may arrest any person found violating the preceding section, and carry him before any magistrate within the county where the arrest is made."

There is no disposition, so far as we are aware, manifested by anybody, to in any way retard the fullest possible development of our all important agricultural interests.

It has never yet been made to appear that the presence of deer or birds is detrimental to these interests. We regard it as little less than nonsense to assert that our ruffed grouse (partridge) and robins are to any great extent a menace to trees or plants.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

The Legislature of 1903 enacted a law providing for the payment for damage done growing crops by deer.

We have received, in the two years since this law took effect, forty-eight claims, or twenty-four a year.

We have according to the last census report, 59,299 farms, and the product of these farms is, according to the last census

report, \$37,113,469 a year. Of these 48 claims, upon investigation twenty-three have been allowed, and we have paid for damages \$507.50. Seven claims have not been adjusted, having been made after the crops were harvested, too late for anyone to see and appraise the damage.

Of the claims disallowed the following is a fair sample :

“Old Town, June, 26, 1903. Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta, Me. Gentlemen: I have a piece of hay land at Pea Cove, about five miles from Old Town. The deer have destroyed my grass. There are 12 or 15 acres in the piece. Last year I plowed it up and seeded it. They damaged it so much last fall that I plowed it again and reseeded it, and they have ruined it again. They have counted as many as fourteen in one drove. Last week a man was passing with a camera and took a picture of them feeding there. They have damaged my grass at least \$50. What can be done about it? As to my honesty, I can refer you to any trader here, or to W. H. Powell, Esq. An early reply will be appreciated.

Very respectfully,

.....”

This claim was investigated by Commissioner Ring who reported, on June 29th, as follows :

“I visited the field of and saw tracks of but one deer, and that along the edge. The grass is growing only in patches anyway, and not over four inches high where it does grow. The barren places are not caused by deer at all, but a poor soil and drought. It is my best judgment that this party has suffered no damage whatever by deer to this field.”

It will be admitted that this damage to crops is very small comparatively, and the benefits accruing to the State, farmers as well as others, from the presence of game in our forests outweigh the small damage many thousand fold.

Every State in the American Union that has any game is striving more and more to protect and perpetuate it. It is a strange condition of affairs that the State of Maine with the most game available to hunters should be advised to take any backward steps,— the State of Maine which has the most liberal game laws of any State in the Union that has any game.

Our game will not—cannot—last forever. We can, by wise, well enforced laws, keep it with us for a while and enjoy the accruing benefits therefrom. More and more of our own citizens go a-hunting each recurring year, and we submit to the Legislature and the people the propriety of keeping so long as we can what we have rather than let down the bars to indiscriminate slaughter.

We venture to give a letter published in some of the papers, which is a fair sample of many we have received and quite clearly, we think, expresses the views of a great majority of the farmers of the State:

“I see that the ‘Maine Farmer’ is advocating the repeal of the game law, and is printing in its columns letters from parties who have been brought to the brink of ruin by the deer and partridges that swarm in their sections. I had thought I was pretty well acquainted with localities where game was most plenty; but if their reports are true, hunters had better go to the southern and central parts of the State for their deer and birds.

“You don’t suppose that these complaints are a clever scheme to draw company to their regions, and away from what has been considered the game regions, do you? I know for a fact that in the sections bordering on backwoods there is no cause for complaint.

“Now, I am a farmer myself to the extent of owning 120 acres of land, on which I have set a couple of hundred apple trees and a large number of plum and small fruit trees; am wintering nine cows, a pair of horses and a small flock of sheep. About 100 of my trees have begun to bear and although deer are quite plenty here, I have not been injured in the least by them or partridges.

“But I do sell quite a number of barrels of apples to sporting camps on the line of the B. & A. R. R. Two years ago I was at Katahdin Iron Works, which as most people know is in the midst of the woods, where there are as many deer and partridges to the acre as they have in Vassalboro, and three miles from the hotel back in the woods they have a farm that cuts 100 tons of hay. They were cutting while I was there, and on the farm they had 30 acres of oats and five of potatoes.

“The amount of damage done by deer was mostly confined to one piece of oats, where on a corner the deer had kept perhaps

one-half acre fed down all summer. A liberal estimate of the damage on that farm would be \$15.00, to say nothing of the company that came there to fish and rest through the summer. The scores of hunters that stopped through the two and a half months of the open season paid well for that little corner of oats; and if there had been no deer there, why, there would have been no hunters to give employment to nine girls in the house and three men, besides four or five guides who would also have been out of a job two months before they were; and as a writer for the ——— said when estimating his damage from partridge at \$100: 'That is only one pebble on the beach.'

"No, Mr. Editor, a repeal of our game laws would be the worst thing that could happen to the farmers of this State, and the people who advocate it through ignorance or mistaken ideas of the matter, if they should win out will repent in sackcloth and ashes.

F. A. COLE."

GARLAND, ME.

MOOSE.

Close season from December 1st to October 15th next following.'

There seems to be some decrease in the number of moose in the forests and in the number killed. It is claimed by many that moose are actually on the increase. This ought to be true of the cows, as it is unlawful to kill a cow moose at any time. As to the bulls, it may well be doubted that they have increased in numbers any of late years.

The situation as to moose was so well expressed recently in an editorial in the Bangor Daily News that we venture to copy from it:

"Of late years, since the larger animals have become very scarce, the average citizen of eastern Maine has taken as much interest in the progress of moose hunting as the European residents of India manifest in the pursuit and capture of the royal Bengal tiger. If one were to draw a line east and west through the latitude of Bangor, nearly all the moose in the State would be found north of the mark, while most of those who hunt moose for the pleasure of the chase would be found to reside on the south side. When the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad was

driven from Brownville to Houlton about ten years ago, there were many moose along the course of the new line, though much shooting has resulted in the killing of many specimens and the scaring away of many more. There are still moose in small herds along the lower waters of the east and west branches of the Penobscot, though well-informed hunters claim that best success is had by penetrating to the forests north of Moosehead lake and going on into the wildness, even so far as to follow the Allagash to the Canadian line. In these primitive forests where no smoking trains and steamboats come to annoy the huge creatures, the moose find congenial homes and are perpetuating the species in spite of the great influx of hunters from out of the State. Now and then a frightened or an insane moose strays far from the herds and visits the outlying fields near big villages, but they are not in sufficient numbers to warrant anyone in trying to hunt for them in such places. Last year moose were seen in East Bucksport, Orland, Bluehill, Amherst, and several other towns east of the Penobscot, and far from the big forests of Washington county on the east and from the great wooded area north of Bangor. But as one swallow does not make a summer, so for the same obvious reason, one moose does not indicate that there is good moose hunting in all places which moose visit.

“Close students of natural history do not agree as to how long the moose may survive in Maine. Some contend that with rigid enforcement of the game laws, it may be possible to find wild moose in Maine fifty or even 100 years from today. This assertion is questioned by a majority of men who are familiar with moose and their ways. It is very evident to comparative anatomists who have studied the type that the moose is a very ancient resident of North America. Its shape is so gross and so formless that it is unfitted to contend against modern conditions, unless it receives careful protection from man. Even then, it is feared that the animal is on the way to extinction from certain inherent qualities in its structure. Its great size makes it a most conspicuous mark for the hunter. On account of its beautiful antlers, which are now very valuable as trophies, as well as for the worth of its pelt and flesh, the moose has become of financial interest to those who hunt for money returns. For most of the year the animal is shy and capable of caring for itself so long as deep



MAINE DEER.

forests for it to hide in remain, but at the love-making season in September and October the males become fearless of danger and sacrifice themselves to the hunters in great numbers. The presence of man causes the moose to become wary and eventually to abandon the region. As population is gaining every year and new townships find occupants, it is reasonable to suppose that the moose must vanish before the coming of civilization, so that inside of half a century all the moose there will be in Maine must be preserved and fed and guarded inside of parks. Such has been the fate of the buffalo and caribou, and there is no reason for making an exception of the moose, which is very inadequately equipped for the battle which all species are waging for survival.

"Public sentiment has been awakened in favor of game protection, and our legislators have been willing to enact more stringent laws for the safeguarding of the herds. Under the stimulus given from more rigid laws more rigidly enforced, the moose seem to be more abundant in Maine today than at any other time since the Civil War. Most of those seen have been young and small. But this is a sign of health instead of weakness, and it is hoped that the improvement may be permanent.

"It cannot be denied, however, that from congenital reasons the moose is a doomed animal. It belongs to an ancient and lordly race of ruminants, a congener with the American bison, the Irish elk, and European urus. The days of fatness for the big mammals were before mankind had become numerous. Centuries ago our savage ancestors hunted cave tigers which bore teeth a yard long, and mastodons and mammoths and many huge and terrible creatures, none of which exist today. Beyond doubt the moose belongs to this era. If such is indeed the case, no human power can stay the final extinction of this giant among the ruminants of the world."

CARIBOU.

There is no indication that the caribou are returning or will ever return. A well known authority on this subject writes as follows:

"From all accounts which have been brought in by hunters and prospectors who have toured the Maine forests for the past

two years, the caribou have become practically extinct in Maine. A year ago several guides in the vicinity of Norcross informed us that a few had been seen near the base of Katahdin during the previous year. Mr. Luther Gerrish of North Twin Dam was of the belief that the animals had strolled away into New Brunswick for a time, but would return. As a rule he claimed caribou are vagabonds in their manner of life, roaming in herds from one region to another, now very plentiful in a certain place, and then abandoning the entire region for perhaps years. As the manner of life followed by the caribou is very different from the ways of moose or deer, it is asserted that the absence of herds from a given place for years does not imply that the animals have become extinct, as they may have taken up new areas for a time, though the likelihood of an early return to old fields is good. Very few of the guides and woodsmen have seen any caribou for several years. But their tracks have been noticed along the East Branch and small herds have been seen near Katahdin, which two facts are sufficient to found a conjecture that the animals are only biding their time.

“Still, the protracted absence or scarcity of these creatures in all parts of Maine does not argue that they can be plentiful. Animals govern their conduct by certain fixed rules. Among creatures which chew the cud—including caribou, deer and moose—any sudden access of hunters will cause the resident beasts to abandon their former haunts and seek new ones. Owing to a continuous protection of moose, which has been practiced for several years, there were moose seen last year in places where no moose had been seen previously for thirty years or more.

“In Waldo county, where deer had been growing infrequent for years, a longer and more rigid close time at once restored the number of the herds to something like former days. On Mt. Desert and Swan’s islands the herds of deer are said to be gaining, though slowly. Every occasion in which a close time has been put on moose, these animals have gained in numbers, so it is now believed that by continuing perpetual close time on cow and calf moose and limiting the open season on bull moose these giant creatures may be kept with us in perpetuity provided the law can be enforced rigidly. In short, protection has been found to protect in the cases of two ruminants.

Now how does the case stand with our caribou? It is our impression that the average guide who gets his living from taking parties to the woods is inclined to be too sanguine in his forecasts of the game situation. With no intention of deceiving the public he unconsciously gives the impression that there are more game animals in the woods than conservative investigation of his tales warrants. It is similar to the instinct of the trader, who claims his goods are the best and cheapest in town. The guide has his services for sale, and knowing that he can find more customers by exaggerating the game situation than he can by minimizing it, his views become optimistic, to such a degree that they are not wholly trustworthy. And the average guide informs us that the caribou are 'coming back.' He has not seen any for some years, but caribou are erratic creatures. No one can foretell when they may strike a given tract. They may be gone for a decade and then invade the region in hosts. Rest assured, says the guide, there will be game enough in the Maine woods for everybody to shoot long after the present generation of hunters is under the sod. The guides of today are saying what the woodsmen said thirty years ago when the last wolf was shot in Maine. The tale is similar to the one told concerning the American panther, which was formerly a resident of Maine, —though never plentiful. Beyond doubt, the great auk used to swim down along the coast of Maine and lay eggs on the islands off shore, but if a man could secure a pair of living great auks today he might ask his own price for them. As for the eggs of the auk, we would like to have a few dozens. The wild turkey was probably a year-around resident of Maine, but we should have to hunt a long time to find a wild turkey now within our borders. Men are still living and still capable of telling the truth, who recall the autumn corn fields that were darkened by the flocks of hovering wild pigeons. When a 'dark day' comes in Maine now we don't attribute the lack of light to flights of pigeons.

"Fact is, when an animal of any species gets into a decline great care should be used or that species will become extinct. Races of animals and of men have their periods of growth and of decline. The American Indian is following the steps of the dodo and the great auk and the buffalo. The chances are that

the mastodon was living on this continent when Columbus made his voyage of discovery. Until fifty years ago caribou were nearly as plentiful as deer in Maine. Since then our legislatures have made some small effort to conserve the herds, but the number of animals have decreased constantly in spite of legal restrictions. From all that is known about the habits of our large animals it seems as if the caribou were about to become extinct. Such small protection as the law has afforded came too late to call back the vanishing herds."

LICENSES.

We have several classes of licenses, as follows:

First: The taxidermist license, to pursue that business. The fee is \$5.00 and licenses run for three years.

Second: The guide license, to engage in the business of guiding. Fee, \$1.00 per year.

Third: Commission to take birds, their nests and eggs for scientific purposes only. The number cannot exceed fifteen at one time. Fee, \$5.00 for three years.

Fourth: Hunters and trappers of fur bearing animals on the wild lands of the State. Fee, \$5.00 yearly.

Fifth: License to keep a sporting house, camp or place of resort for hunting or fishing parties. Fee, \$5.00 yearly.

Sixth. License for dealers in deer skins. \$5.00 yearly.

Seventh: Marketmen who have an established place of business, to retail deer meat. Fee, \$5.00 or \$3.00 yearly, according to the population of place where located, or fifty cents for each deer bought by virtue of license.

Eighth: License for non-resident hunters who hunt teal, ducks, sea and shore birds in a few coast counties. Fee, \$5.00 yearly.

Ninth: Non-resident hunters who hunt moose and deer. Fee, \$15.00.

We have ceased to hear any complaints on account of any of these licenses except the last—the non-resident hunter's license—and opposition to this, while quite extreme at one time, has ceased to exist practically. We have no hesitancy in saying that it has been an unqualified success and is now so regarded by nearly everybody. There are some few people who will never become reconciled to anything they have opposed, but after a time such opposition ceases to be of any importance.

We copy an editorial from a leading newspaper published in eastern Maine—the Bangor Daily News—which we believe fully

expresses public opinion on this question of licenses to hunt big game and birds:

“After October 1st, and from then on until Dec. 15th, any citizen of Maine has a legal right to shoot two deer, provided he does not do his shooting on the Sabbath. For two and one-half months in the most glorious season of the year, the humblest as well as the proudest, the poorest as well as the richest resident of our State has this privilege. To an outsider the fee of doing what we may do without cost, is \$15.00 payable in advance, and no money refunded if the hunter fails to secure any game. That is a pretty fair law for residents of Maine, isn't it? Can any law be more fair or liberal or equitable?

“In a way we are encouraging the home market by putting a tariff on imported goods. And these same imported hunters are paying more than half the cost of game protection in Maine. In other words, we are taxing residents of other States for the purpose of securing more deer for our own shooting. There is no favoritism shown to outsiders in such a law, is there? We can see none. In fact, the favoritism—if it exists at all—is all in behalf of the Maine hunter and against the hunter who comes to Maine from other States, which is just as it should be.

“Within the past year we have heard some few complaints made about the injustice of the game laws of Maine. We have been told that the laws are constructed for the benefit of the visitors, and for the harming of our own people. These statements have been printed in several papers, and it may be that several real good men believe the stories today. There is no truth in the assertion. Our citizens get all the benefit that the law bestows. We receive for nothing a right for which an outside hunter pays \$15.00 per annum. And so valuable do the residents of other States consider our hunting privileges, that they paid us \$30,000.00 last season for the right to have the same privileges we have. And this money, paid by non-residents, has been paid out in keeping the poachers and game hogs away from the Maine herds of deer and moose and caribou, so there may be more animals to hunt the next year. It is a most kindly law to every citizen of Maine. It is liberal almost to extravagance. It is right. It is going to remain on the books as a monument to the wisdom of the Commissioners of Fish and Game and to

the wisdom of the Maine law-makers. Changes will no doubt be made in minor details during the next session of the Legislature, but the law imposing a tax on visiting hunters is not going to be repealed. It is what has been needed for many years. It is working beautifully. We cannot let it go."

Our correspondence has been quite large with non-resident hunters, and we are pleased to say that the very great majority write that they are fully in sympathy with the license law; about the only complaint anyone makes is that a resident in fairness should be required to pay a fee of \$1.00 at least when he hunts on the wild lands of the State.

We give herewith a letter received from a non-resident,—a sportsman well known throughout the country,—which fairly expresses the general feeling of non-resident sportsmen who come to Maine.

"Worcester, Mass., July 16, 1904.

"L. T. Carleton, Augusta, Me. :

"Dear sir:—I found much pleasure in reading your address to the Maine sportsmen at their assembly at the Kineo House.

"I hope your law-makers will heed your advice to protect its game. Today, you have it with you, and the time to protect a thing is when you have it to protect. Your State has the resources to produce abundant game for legitimate sport and pleasure for a long time to come. It has been my privilege and pleasure, during the last thirty years, to shoot wild game from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson Bay; and from the Pacific to Newfoundland. And I do not hesitate to say to you that, today, there is no place on the American continent where a man, in the **same length of time**, and for the same amount of money can get the variety and amount of shooting and fishing that he can in the State of Maine.

"I am most heartily in sympathy with your efforts to protect it.

"Sincerely yours,

"A. B. F. KINNEY."

It will be admitted that the most important problems of game protection are how to enforce the laws and how to secure funds necessary for the purpose. Without funds it is manifestly impossible either to provide or maintain the service required to carry the laws into effect. The most successful method of rais-

ing funds thus far devised is a system of licenses which in effect amount to a direct tax on those who hunt. How important such a revenue may become can readily be appreciated from the fact that during the past year Wisconsin collected license fees amounting to 90,000.00 and Illinois nearly 100,000.00. In some states this money is derived principally from resident, in others from non-resident licenses. Illinois and Wisconsin derived its revenue principally from resident licenses.

The history of hunting licenses which we give below shows unmistakably the trend of popular opinion and legislation upon this subject.

Maine can be assured, with proper means taken to protect her fish and game, of a stream of visitors every year so long as the trees stand, the forests grow, the breakers dash on her famous coast and the fish, the fowl and the fleet-footed deer are found in her waters and woods.

HISTORY OF HUNTING LICENSES.

From U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin No. 19, Div. of Bio. Survey, by T. S. Palmer, Asst. in Charge of Game Protection.

"It is commonly supposed that the license feature of game protection, is a recent development; but, although most of the present laws have been enacted during the last ten years, even a hasty review of the subject will show that the system originated at a very early date in the United States, and was in reality an outgrowth of a discriminating attitude toward non-residents.

"Hunting licenses were required in some of the colonies, particularly Virginia, more than two hundred years ago, though their object was somewhat different from those of modern times.

"One of the earliest statutes may be found in 'An Act for a Free Trade with Indians,' passed in Virginia in April, 1691, (3 Hening's stat., 69), the object of which was stated as follows:

"'And for the future preventon of such mischeifes as have frequently happened at huntings, commonly called fire huntings and other huntings remote from the plantations, *Bee it enacted by the authority aforesaid, and it is hereby enacted,* That no person or persons whatsoever shall hereafter presume to goe an hunting remote from the English plantations without first having obtained the lycense and permission of their Majesties leuten-



"BIRD SHOOTING IN MAINE IS GOOD."

ant governour or commander in cheife for the time being and the councill of state under such restrictions, limitations and conditions as at the time of givinge such permission shall be by them thought fit to be enjoyed and appointed.'

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NON-RESIDENTS.

"In an act passed on March 27, 1719 (Nevill, 86), non-residents in New Jersey were prohibited from taking oysters or putting them on board a vessel not wholly owned by a resident. The discrimination against non-residents in the matter of gathering oysters thus begun nearly two centuries ago has been maintained to the present time by oyster laws similar to the act of 1719 passed in 1820, 1846, and 1899. A similar discrimination may also be found in an act passed in Rhode Island in 1844.

"In the second game law enacted in North Carolina (Laws of 1745, Chap. III) all persons not possessed of a settled habitation in the province were required to have a certificate that they had planted and tended 5,000 hills of corn before they were permitted to hunt deer.

"Section 4 of this act reads:

"That every person who shall hunt and kill deer in the King's waste within this Province, and who is not possessed of a settled habitation in the same shall be obliged to produce a *certificate* when required of his having planted and tended five thousand corn-hills, at five feet distance each hill, the preceding year, or season, in the county where he shall hunt, under the hands of at least two Justices of the Peace of the said county and the hand of at least one of the churchwardens of the Parish where such person planted and tended such corn, as aforesaid.'

"This law, which contains the germ of the hunting license, was amended twenty-three years later (Laws of 1768, Chap. XIII) so as to deny the privilege of hunting deer to persons not having a freehold of 100 acres of land in the province, or not having tended 10,000 cornhills during the previous year.

"The principle on which the non-resident license is founded, besides the general one of protection of the game from irresponsible and unidentifiable hunters on which all hunting licenses are based, is the preservation of the benefits of residence within a community for the use of its own citizens.

“The game of a State is held to belong to the people of the State, and is preserved primarily for their own use. When, therefore, non-residents desire to enjoy the privileges of residents they are required to pay a reasonable fee for such a concession on the part of the State.

RESIDENT LICENSES.

“Resident licenses, unlike those issued to non-residents, are not intended so much to restrict hunting as to regulate it. The chief uses they subserve are raising funds for the protection of game and providing a system of identifying hunters. And by requiring everyone who hunts to be registered, they may afford indirectly a valuable means of collecting statistics not otherwise obtainable, concerning the number of persons hunting in the State, approximately the amount of big game killed, and the principal hunting places.

“Resident licenses are required in most of the State along the northern border from Michigan westward. Ordinarily the fee is \$1, but in a few States it is only 75 cents, and in Hawaii \$5. These licenses were first required only for hunting big game, but in most States their use has now been extended to cover hunting all game.

“In some cases the receipts, particularly from resident licenses, have furnished a much larger income for game protection than was anticipated, and several States now depend largely on this source of revenue for maintenance of their warden service. With adequate license laws properly enforced, the work of game protection may be made practically self-supporting.”

Since 1895 the adoption of resident licenses has spread to 13 States and 3 Canadian Provinces.

“The following table shows the number of resident licenses issued in each State in 1902 and 1903 and the amounts paid therefor:

RESIDENT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1902 AND 1903.

State.	Rate.	1902.		Rate.	1903.		Remarks.
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
Colorado.....				\$1 00	15,184	\$15,184 00	
Idaho				1 00	12,370	12,370 00	
Illinois.....				1 00	95,000	95,000 00	
Michigan	75	13,621	\$13,965 75	75	19,061	14,295 75	
Minnesota	25			1 00	8,910	8,910 00	
Nebraska	1 00	3,348	3,348 00	1 00	3,744	3,744 00	
North Dakota ..	75			{ 75	6,518	4,888 50	First district. Second district; total, \$8,680.50.
				{ 75	5,056	3,792 00	
Washington	1 00			1 00	14,982	14,982 00	
Wisconsin	1 00	72,635	72,635 00	1 00	78,164	78,164 00	
Wyoming.....	1 00			1 00	299	299 00	
New Brunswick.	2 00	1,571	3,142 00	2 00	1,858	3,716 00	Moose and caribou.
Ontario.....	5 00	150	750 00	5 00	153	765 00	Moose and caribou.
	2 00	5,165	10,330 00	2 00	5,707	11,414 00	Deer."

PRESENT STATUS OF LICENSE LEGISLATION.

From a small beginning in a few States non-resident licenses have steadily increased in number during the past ten years, until at the present time they are required in 31 States and Territories, and in practically all the Provinces of Canada.

"The following table shows the States that require non-resident licenses, the amounts of the fees, the officials from whom licenses are obtainable, the disposition of the fees, and the limitations as to the amount of game that may be exported.

DETAILS OF NONRESIDENT LICENSES FOR HUNTING GAME.

State.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Disposition of fee.	Export limit; remarks.
Arkansas				Nonresidents not permitted to hunt.
Colorado	\$25 (all game) \$1 per day (birds)	Commissioner of game	Game protection	Export allowed under permit.
Delaware	\$5 first yr., \$2 thereafter	Delaware Game Protective Association	Do	County license for birds, \$2 first day.
Florida	\$10	Clerk county circuit court	Do	Export of rabbits, quail, partridges, woodcock, robins, Wilson snipe prohibited.
Georgia	\$25	County ordinary	County treasury	Export of deer, quail, wild turkeys prohibited. County license.
Hawaii (Oahu)	\$5	Treasurer		County market hunting license. Export of quail prohibited.
Idaho	\$25 (all game)	State warden or deputy, justice of the peace	Game protection	2 deer, 1 ibex, 1 goat, 1 sheep, 1 elk per season.
Illinois	\$5 (birds)	Do	Do	Export of birds prohibited.
Indiana	\$15	County clerk	Do	50 birds.
	\$25	Clerk of circuit court of county	Do	24 birds.
Iowa	\$10	County auditor	Do	25 of all game. County license.
Kentucky	*	County clerk	State treasury	Export prohibited.
Louisiana	\$10	Sheriff of parish	Game protection	1 deer, 12 birds.
Maine (moose and deer)	\$15	Commissioners of inland fisheries and game	Do	1 moose, 2 deer per season.
	\$5 (ducks and shore birds)	Do	Do	
Maryland	\$4.50-\$25	Clerk of circuit court	Schools, roads, or general county expenses	Separate county laws, with varying export provisions.
Michigan	\$25 (deer)	County clerk	Game protection	Export prohibited.
Minnesota	\$25 (big game), \$10 (birds)	Board of game and fish commissioners	Do	2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 25 birds.
Missouri				Nonresidents not permitted to hunt.
Montana	\$25 (big game), \$15 (birds)	State game and fish warden	Game protection	6 deer, 2 elk, 6 goats per season; 20 grouse, prairie chickens, fool hens, pheasants, sage hens, partridges, doves per day.
Nebraska	\$10	Game and fish commission'r	Schools	50 birds.
New Hampshire	\$10 (deer)	Fish and game commiss'n'r.	Game protection	2 deer. Export of birds prohibited.

New Jersey	\$10	County clerk	Do	Export of upland game, except wild turkeys, prohibited. License not required for water-fowl, snipe, or mud hens.
New York	*	Forest, fish and game commissioner	State treasury	Export prohibited.
North Carolina	\$10	Clerk superior court	Game protection	50 quail.
North Dakota	\$25	County auditor	\$	Export prohibited.
Ohio	\$15	County clerk	Game protection	50 of all game.
Oregon	\$10	Game and forestry warden	State treasury	Market hunting. Export prohibited, except that Washington hunter may take one day's bag.
Pennsylvania	\$10	County treasurer	50 per cent county treasury; 50 per cent game protection	Export prohibited.
South Dakota	\$25 (big game)	Do	Game protection	3 deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 sheep, 15 birds. County license. Licensee must be in charge of qualified guide.
Tennessee	\$10 (birds)	Do	Do	State license.
Utah	*	State game warden	State treasury(?)	
Utah	\$10	County fish and game warden	State treasury	Export prohibited.
Virginia	\$10	County clerk	Game protection	1 deer, 50 quail, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 30 water fowl, 25 each or 100 in all of plover, snipe, sand-pipers, willets, tatters, and curlews.
Washington	\$1	County auditor	Game protection	Export prohibited, except that Oregon hunter may take 1 day's bag. County license.
West Virginia	\$15	State game warden	State treasury	Export prohibited of deer, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasants, and wild turkeys.
Wisconsin	\$25 (all game) \$10 (small game)	Secretary of state	Game protection	2 deer, 2 rabbits, 2 squirrels, 50 birds.
Wyoming	\$50	Justice of the peace	Do	2 deer, 2 elk, 2 antelope, 1 sheep, 1 goat. Licensee must employ guide.
British Columbia	\$50	Any government agent		10 deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 5 caribou, 5 goats, 5 sheep, under license. No birds.
Manitoba	\$25	Minister of agriculture and immigration		Export prohibited.
New Brunswick	\$30 (moose and caribou)	Surveyor-general, chief game commissioner, any game warden	Game protection	1 moose, 1 caribou.
	\$30 (deer and game birds)	Do		2 deer. License required only in Westmoreland county.

* Rate of state of nonresident.

† License not applicable to counties having special game laws.

‡ 20 per cent state treasury, 70 per cent game protection, 10 per cent county auditor.

‡ In Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, and Waldo counties, and the towns of Brunswick, Freeport, and Harpswell in Cumberland county.

DETAILS OF NONRESIDENT LICENSES FOR HUNTING GAME—CONCLUDED.

State.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Disposition of fee.	Export limit; remarks.
Vermont	\$15 (deer)			1 buck deer.
Newfoundland ..	\$50 (caribou)	Minister of Marine and fisheries, stipendiary magistrate, justice of the peace		
Northwest Territories	\$25 (all game); \$15 (birds)	Game guardian	Game protection	3 caribou, under license and permit.
Nova Scotia	\$40 (all game); \$30 (moose); \$10 (birds, hares, and rabbits) ..	Provincial secretary, county clerk, chief game warden		Trophies of 3 deer, 3 elk, 3 moose, 3 caribou (2 of each in Southeastern Assiniboia).
Ontario	\$25	Chief warden	Game protection	2 moose.
Quebec	\$25 (general license); \$20 (animals); \$10 (birds); \$1.50 a day (birds)	Commissioner of lands, forests and fisheries	Do	2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 100 ducks.
				Separate license required for shooting game birds in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The corresponding details for resident licenses are shown in the following table:

DETAILS OF RESIDENT LICENSES FOR HUNTING GAME.

State.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Disposition of fees.	Remarks.
Colorado	\$1 00	Commissioner or county clerk.	25 cents to clerk, 25 cents county fund, 50 cents game fund.....	Expires Dec. 31. Good for one year from date of issue.
Hawaii (Oahu)...	5 00	Treasurer
Idaho	1 00	State warden, justice of the peace
Illinois	1 00	City, village, or county clerk ..	Game protection	Expires Feb. 15. Expires June 1, not required of one hunting on land which he owns or occupies.
Indiana	1 00	Game commissioner	Do	Required for water fowl, Oct. 1 to Nov. 10.
Maryland	1 00	County clerk	Schools	Somerset county.
Michigan	75	Do	25 cents to clerk, 25 cents to state warden service, 25 cents to county warden service.....	Deer only.
Minnesota	1 00	County auditor	Game protection	Big game only; expires Dec. 31.
Nebraska	1 00	Game commissioner	Schools	Necessary outside county of residence; expires Dec. 31.
North Dakota	75	County auditor	20 per cent to general fund, 10 per cent to county auditor, 70 per cent to wardens	Not required by citizen hunting on his own land; expires Dec. 31.
South Dakota	1 00	County treasurer	Game protection	Big game only; county license; licensee must be in charge of qualified guide.
Washington	1 00	County auditor	Do	County license.
Wisconsin	1 00	County clerk	Warden fund.
Wyoming	1 00	Justice of the peace	Payment wardens and attorneys.....	Big game; not required in county of residence; expires Dec. 31.
New Brunswick. }	2 00	Chief game commissioner, any game warden	{ Game protection	{ Moose and caribou.
Ontario	5 00	Chief warden	Do	Deer and game birds in Westmoreland county.
Quebec	2 00	Do	Do	Moose and caribou.
	5 00	Commissioner of lands, forests, and fisheries	Deer.
				3 deer and 3 caribou in excess of bag limit.

We recommend that the license law be amended so as to include all hunting. As it is now, the law is easily evaded. Non-residents in large numbers come to hunt birds as they claim; they are in the woods where the big game is and have the right to be there as the law stands.

Another practical difficulty we have found is, that a party of two, three or five non-residents will go into the woods together; one or two of them will have a license—the others have none—and they say they are not there to hunt big game but birds—ducks, bears or other fur bearing animals. We would also recommend that the non-resident be permitted to take home with him five brace (10) partridges. This privilege would be greatly prized by them. No more birds would be shot, but instead of consuming them in camp, they would be taken home. We believe with such an amendment as indicated above, hardly a vestige of opposition to the law would remain, besides, the revenue derived would greatly aid in a better protection of game and birds.

ILLEGAL KILLING OF MOOSE IN 1904.

We have received the following reports from various wardens and persons during the year.

CASE No. 1.

On Jan. 2, 1904, we received a letter from Mr. W. C. Smith, Howe Brook, Me., reporting that while he was hunting foxes he found the forward parts of a cow moose which had been killed—the hind parts had been taken.

No prosecution as no evidence has been obtained as to who did the killing.

Nos. 2 AND 3.

On Feb. 1, F. W. Austin, warden from Fort Kent, reported that two sportsmen from out of the State, Messrs. W. Parker Smith, of Spring Valley, N. Y., and John Dunlop of Hackensack, N. J., went up the Allagash in the fall of 1903 and brought down two fine moose heads which were killed the 2d or 3d of October.

These men have been indicted for this offense by the Grand Jury of Aroostook county, and the case will be tried at the April, 1905, term of court in that county.

No. 4.

On March 18 we received the following letter from warden Austin of Fort Kent:

“On March 11, on my way to head of Cross lake, on trail between the French settlements and big moose yards, I struck where four men, the day before, had killed two deer and carried same out to County road—Caribou road—that night, and put same on team and taken to some place in French settlements.

“Could not track any further, cross roads leading in different directions. Deer were killed about two miles from County road.

I thought it would be policy to drop same for present and keep on down trail between settlements and moose yards, so on the 12th I found where three men had started a moose—moose yard was about one mile from settlement. They must have chased the moose two days. Finally I found where they drove him into burnt woods and killed him—a bull moose. Then I tracked them from there where they carried out part of the meat from head of old road, where they left it, and where they expected to come in night time and get same with team.

“I watched this meat for two nights but they did not come for the same. They evidently had been scared away by someone, or were waiting until they could locate me, or know that I was in some other part of the county.

“But I managed to locate one of the men who helped kill the moose and through him shall find out who the other two are.

“I have sent a man to take out the meat and hide, but the moose had been chased so long that the meat is not fit to eat, being very dark and heated. The moose must have died by slow degrees as I saw they had no gun to kill him, but killed him with axes; saw where they cut poles to punch his eyes out, and the hide is all cut up where they struck him with their axes.

“This is not the first case where I have known men to kill bull moose with axes.”

No prosecution instituted as yet, as the party suspected to have killed the moose has been in Canada and wardens have been unable to get him.

No. 5.

On March 19, Geo. W. Ross, game warden from Vanceboro, reported the killing of a cow moose about 8 miles from Ellsworth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Howard Jordan's camp. Jordan heard two rifle shots the first of the month, and the next day or the one following a bull moose went by his camp. The meat, so investigation proved, was carried to the river, and as they went out on the ice they could not be tracked any further.

No prosecution instituted as yet.

Nos. 6 AND 7.

On March 24, Warden H. O. Templeton reported as follows: "Patten, Me., L. T. Carleton, etc. I have found where two cow moose have been killed, and think I can get evidence on the party, as I have some information from reliable parties.

On August 25th, Warden D. L. Cummings reported as follows in relation to the above mentioned case:

"Frank Austin and I have just returned from a trip around Long lake where we have been getting evidence regarding a cow moose killed near Frank Martin's lumber camps near Patten, last November."

No prosecution has been instituted as yet.

No. 8.

On March 27, Warden W. T. Pollard reported that "at Bradeen and Edgerley's camps, Moosehead lake, they had a cow moose which was killed near Roach river and eaten at camp."

On June 26, Jos. Boutine of Dover, clerk at this camp, was prosecuted and convicted before the Dover municipal court. Sentenced to 60 days in jail as he was unable to pay. *Mittimus* suspended for the present.

No. 9.

On April 28, Warden D. L. Cummings reported as follows:

"Two boys, sons of G. H. Donham and Manley Sprague of Island Falls, were out deer hunting last fall. They got lost, which made them late in getting home. They ran across a moose which made for them, and they shot it through fear and left it where it fell. They came home after dark and did not tell their parents what they had done."

No prosecution instituted as yet.

No. 10.

On June 1st, A. J. Darling of Enfield, reported that two moose had been seen around the lake and he thought that one had been killed the day before, as two men were seen and soon after three shots were fired very quickly. Have not seen the moose since; was unable to find the carcass.

No. 11.

In June, one T. Foye was prosecuted for the illegal killing of a moose in Aroostook county. Fine of \$500.00 paid.

No. 12.

Early in June H. M. Crocker of E. Winn, reported finding a cow moose which had been killed about ten days previously.

No clue to the offenders.

No. 13.

On June 20th, Lyman Leighton, Camp Maquoit, Schoodic, reported the finding of part of a moose which had been illegally killed. Warden Pollard investigated. No prosecution instituted as yet.

No. 14.

On June 30, W. H. Hanson, deputy warden of Lee, reported the killing of a cow moose in the north part of the town. "Evidently shot but a few days ago. It was killed in an opening within 75 yards of the road, and must have been shot in that neighborhood, for it had two bullet holes in it and could not have gone far after being shot. The children at a schoolhouse near heard two shots on Friday, and I judge that was the time the moose was killed. I have an idea who did it and shall try and find the proof."

Later investigations by Warden Hanson resulted in the prosecution and conviction of James A. Reed of Lee, for the killing of this moose. Owing to his inability to pay the fine, a sentence of 90 days' imprisonment in jail and costs was imposed. Owing to extenuating circumstances—the man having a family of seven children dependent upon him, always having been a law abiding citizen, mittimus was suspended by the court during his good behavior.

No. 15.

On June 23, George Perry of Ashland, was prosecuted for illegally hunting and killing a moose in Garfield. As evidence of the killing of the moose could not be fully substantiated, he was

found guilty of hunting moose illegally which was clearly proven. Sentenced to 30 days in Houlton jail. Trial before S. S. Thornton, Esq., Ashland.

No. 16.

On same date Henry Sturgin of Ashland, was tried for same offense. Found guilty. Mittimus suspended by the court upon payment of costs.

No. 17.

On July 13, Warden Pollard and Warden Adams reported the illegal killing of a moose near Jackman; hind quarters only taken. Warden Adams has since investigated this case but has not obtained sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution.

No. 18.

On June 27, Warden W. T. Pollard reported the killing of a yearling bull moose at Ebeeme pond. Simply what meat could be cut off the hind quarters was taken. After a full investigation evidence was secured to warrant the arrest of Joseph, Joel, John and Edwin Pomlow, all of Brownville. They were tried before Judge Smith of the Dover municipal court and were found guilty. Joseph and Joel were given a sentence of 60 days in jail; John was sentenced to 30 days in jail; Edwin, being a boy of only 14 years of age, was discharged.

No. 19.

Warden Frank W. Austin reported, on July 16th, of finding where a moose had been killed at Blake lake, T. 16, R. 6, Aroostook county, on June 24th. Investigation showed that there were two parties in there at the time—three young men in one party—four men in the other party. The young men saw the other men fire at the moose and saw it fall. They started to go down, but the four men told them not to go sneaking around, and to mind their own business. The young men returned to their camp, but went down to the scene of the killing the next morning and appearances indicated that they had removed the hide, and such parts as they could not use were carried out in a boat and dumped into the lake.

In consequence of evidence obtained by Wardens Cummings and Austin, one Wm. Brown of Eagle Lake was arrested and brought before Trial Justice Harry M. Briggs of Houlton for trial. He pleaded guilty. Fined \$500.00 and costs. Sentence suspended on payment of \$250.00 costs.

No. 20.

Warden W. T. Pollard and Mr. W. E. York reported the finding, about July 17, of a cow moose which had been killed and left at West Seboeis. No clue to the offenders.

No. 21.

On July 19, Warden W. T. Pollard reported that Deputy Warden Redmond had found part of another moose which had been illegally killed at Ebeeme pond. At the head of the pond, lying on the shore, were the hind quarters with the meat cut off; near the head of the pond one fore quarter in same condition as the hind quarter at the foot of the pond; a piece of the backbone was also found near Leighton's camp.

Later investigations have thrown no light upon this case. No prosecution as yet.

No. 22.

Warden W. T. Pollard, on August 24th, reported as follows:

"I was at Staceyville, yesterday, and found a two-year-old cow moose which was killed Sunday. The 'hams' were cut off and carried away. I followed the trail out to the field which is called 'Siberia Settlements,'—in Staceyville—but could get no clue to work on. I found that Mr. Ira B. Dill and Fred Hayes went to their meadow last Monday to cut the hay and found it. It was all fresh then. They followed the trail part way out. Mr. Dill told me he thought he knew who did it, but it was all guess work. He said he would let me know if he could find out anything."

Mr. Dill mentioned above, also reported this case substantially as Warden Pollard reported it.

We have been unable to secure sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution.

No. 23.

On August 14, Warden Pollard reported the killing of a moose at Orneville. No clue to offender.

No. 24.

Warden Pollard reported, on August 9th, that he was "on track of a man who killed a moose at Cambridge. A man who knows about it lives in Ripley. Will see him as soon as I can."
No prosecution instituted as yet.

Nos. 25 AND 26.

Warden D. L. Cummings reported, on August 10th, that two moose had been killed on Long lake, Aroostook county.
No prosecution for want of evidence.

No. 27.

Warden W. T. Pollard reported, on August 8th, that he had been to Skinner to see the parties who killed the moose there last summer. "There are six men mixed up in it, and they all deny it, of course." On August 10th, Wardens Pollard and Chas. S. Adams reported that all but one of the parties had left the State—going "bag and baggage" into Canada.

No. 28.

Warden D. L. Cummings, on August 21, reported finding where a two-year-old bull moose had been killed on the head of Mud brook. Had been dead a long time. Meat taken away. No clue or apparent chance of ever obtaining any.

No. 29.

Warden D. L. Cummings reported, on August 15th, that "a Boston sportsman and his guide found a moose which had been killed on Three Brooks, Eagle Lake. The head was missing. I went and searched and found only the hide and feet. Had been killed a month or more. No trace of offenders as yet."

No. 30.

Warden G. E. Cushman of Portland, reported, on August 15th, that a New York man had killed a moose at Moosehead lake and shipped the head to New York. Man supposed to be a commercial traveller, and moose was understood to have been caught in bear trap.

No prosecution for lack of evidence.

Nos. 31 AND 32.

Warden D. L. Cummings reported, on August 20th, that he had received word from his son that two moose had been recently killed at head of Long lake.

No prosecution for lack of evidence.

No. 33.

Warden Herbert E. Pierce reported, on August 19th, that he and Augustus Wyman had just returned from a trip around Flagstaff and that while there they learned of the killing of a moose, the meat of which was claimed to have been eaten at the Novelty Company's boarding house. The evidence obtained showed that G. Dolley and Herbert R. Horton of Stratton, had something to do with it, Dolley doing the shooting and Horton, by direction of Frank Tufts, proprietor of the boarding house, assisted in carrying it to the house where it was eaten.

Sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the arrest of Frank Tufts, proprietor of the boarding house, and he was taken before S. T. Goodrich, trial justice at Bingham, before whom he was convicted, taking an appeal to the September term, 1904, Somerset county supreme judicial court. When the case came up for trial, Mr. Tufts decided to withdraw his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of nolo contendere. Sentence suspended on payment of costs.

No. 34.

H. M. Safford of Mars Hill, reported, on August 23d, that a cow moose had been shot and killed during the week before. Warden Cummings investigated and reported that one John Sennette of Mars Hill, was hoeing potatoes one mile from the village when he heard three gun shots, and shortly from the same

direction a moose came out of the woods and passed within two rods of him. She was shot through the body, just forward of the hips, and was bleeding freely. She crossed a field of potatoes thirty rods or more and went into the woods. John Sennette said they took trail and followed her to the woods, where she jumped a fence into a pasture with a lot of cattle. "Then we could find no more signs of her. We hunted some time along a brook, thinking she might go for water and die there, but could find no trace of her." This Mr. Sennette saw two men come out of the woods—half a mile away—going from the direction the moose came from, but they were too far away for him to tell who they were.

No prosecution for lack of evidence.

No. 35.

Warden W. T. Pollard reported, on August 30th, that he went to Lily Bay and found someone had killed a cow moose—a two-year-old—and found it pointed strongly toward one C. W. Braithwaite of Chicago, Ill. "He denied it, but I told him I knew he did it, and he asked what the law was."

He paid \$500.00 in settlement of the case.

No. 36.

Warden Hazen E. Huson reported finding the carcass of a cow moose in Easton. "I could not tell whether it had been shot or what caused its death. It was decayed badly. No meat had been taken from it."

No prosecution for lack of evidence.

Nos. 37 AND 38.

Mr. O. L. Sprague of Drew Pl., reported, on August 31st, that information reached him the previous Monday that two large bull moose had been killed on the Mattagoodas stream, in Webster Plantation, some two or three miles from the Mattawamkeag river. "I at once started three picked men to investigate, and after putting in nearly the entire day they succeeded in finding the remains of one of the moose, such as hide, head, horns, intestines, etc. I am not sure about the second one, as the men did not have time to go further that day. I have person-

ally, today, been to the spot where the one described above was killed and find matters just as represented by my men."

Wardens Pollard and Ross were detailed to investigate this case. They made preliminary investigations and secured evidence which seemed to point to certain parties having done the killing. Later, Warden Hazen E. Huson reported that he had secured sufficient evidence to warrant the prosecution, therefore Charles Sibley and John McAlpin of Prentiss, were prosecuted for killing these moose before Trial Justice Harry M. Briggs of Houlton, who reports as follows:

"The evidence was not of a strong, conclusive character; they were both very poor men with large families, and it seemed better to Mr. Huson and myself to get something out of them rather than to commit them to jail and leave their families exposed to want, so, at the suggestion of Mr. Huson, I had them plead *nolo contendere*. They paid \$15.00 and gave me their note on 30 days for the balance. Since my return day before yesterday I have had a letter from them saying they were working in the woods and will send the money in a short time. Sentence was suspended for the present. I think this was an excellent disposition of the case under the circumstances."

No. 39.

Warden W. T. Pollard reported, on Sept. 5th, that a cow moose had been killed on the Mattawamkeag river, near the lumber camp of Horace Potter, at Haynesville. It was killed about the same time as was a large bull moose, and the meat was all taken. In consequence of warden Pollard's investigations Horace Potter, of Kingman, was arrested, on Sept. 30th for the killing and having in possession of a large bull moose. Potter wanted to "fix up" the case if he could in any way—that is, decided to plead guilty and have no trial—but upon appearing at Court at Old Town on October 7th he decided not to plead guilty and the case was continued until October 12th, so as to give time to summon the witnesses. The trial was held on Oct. 12th, Chairman Carleton prosecuting the case for the State. Potter was convicted. Sentence, however, was suspended on payment of costs.

There was testimony tending to show that one Henry Nelson, of Kingman, and Thomas Sprague, no home, workmen for Pot-

ter, did the killing. They both denied it at the trial. Sprague immediately skipped and we have not been able to locate him since. Nelson was arrested, tried and convicted for killing the moose. He appealed; Nelson was thereupon arrested for killing two deer in the summer and taking them to Potter's camp where they were eaten. To this he pleaded guilty and confessed to the killing of the moose and taking it to Potter's camp.

One Frank Rollins, of Haynesville, also a workman for Potter, confessed to killing two deer in June at Potter's request and taking them to camp where they were eaten. He was placed on trial on this charge, pleaded guilty. Potter was also arrested for having these four deer in his possession and one other. He pleaded guilty. The cases were finally disposed of by the Court, after a full hearing as follows: Potter paid for having five deer in possession at \$40 each and costs; Nelson paid for having two deer in possession, \$107.29; Rollins paid \$13.40 costs.

No. 40.

Warden F. W. Austin reported on Sept. 26th that a large bull moose was killed the week previous by some unknown party, at Little Machias Lake, between Ashland and Portage Lake, four miles from Portage Lake. They shot the moose and let him lay there—never took any part of him away. Evidently shot him just for the sport.

No prosecution instituted as yet for lack of evidence.

No. 41.

Warden B. J. Woodward reported, Sept. 6th, of finding a moose that was shot about August 16th at Shields Branch. It had not been touched—not even the skin. He thinks they lost it as the water was high and a strong current; thinks it went under a jam of drift stuff and sunk, for he did not find it then, but the first of the week when the water was low it was seen.

NOS. 42 AND 43.

Warden J. H. Ruth reported, on Sept. 19th, of having just returned from Moro, and learned that a cow and calf moose had been killed on Hastings Brook.

No. 44.

Warden F. M. Perkins reported, on Sept. 12th, that a moose had been killed at Boyd Lake. No evidence obtained.

Nos. 45 AND 46.

Warden D. L. Cummings reported, on Sept. 8th, that he and Jos. Michaud went to the head of Cross Lake and found three snares set with heavy wire to spring poles. "Found the bones of one moose where the meat had been cut off, probably killed four weeks ago—a young bull. Fred Cummings found two snares set on Dimick Brook last fall; one had a bull in it, caught by one horn close to the head. He laid there and rotted." No evidence obtained.

No. 47.

Warden W. T. Pollard reported, Sept. 30th, that someone had killed a cow moose at Third Roach Pond. No evidence.

No. 48.

Warden W. T. Pollard reported, on Oct. 18th, that a cow moose had been killed at West Seboeis. No evidence.

No. 49.

Warden W. T. Pollard reported, on October 18th, the killing of a cow moose at Moosehead.

Later on, October 21st, he wrote that he had received word that Joe Boutine had killed a moose at Spencer Bay. Boutine was arrested, but was acquitted at the trial.

No. 50.

A registered guide reported, on Oct. 24th, that he found where someone had dressed a calf moose two miles from Seboeis on the side of the C. P. Railroad track. "The reason I think it was a calf moose was, they had dragged him from beside the track in behind a bunch of old tops and they had put his inwards in a hole and covered them with rocks. A fellow said he found the fore quarters of what he called a big buck deer somewhere handy to where the moose had been dressed. I think the fore quarters he found were the fore quarters of a little calf moose. They did

not leave the head and hide where they dressed him but the ground was covered with moose hair and blood. If it had been a bull we should all have known it for they would have brought it out and not tried to hide it.

Warden Chas. S. Adams, Jackman, reported, on Nov. 10th, that he had been to Seboeis to investigate the above mentioned case. He finds that a calf moose was killed and dressed and all taken away. No evidence.

No. 51.

On Nov. 8th we received the following letter :

"Lake View, Nov. 7, 1904.

Mr. Carleton,

DEAR SIR :- While out hunting Saturday, the 5th, I came upon a cow moose killed about two miles below here on the C. P. Ry. Knowing that it is unlawful I thought I would notify you.

Yours respy.

HAROLD HASKELL,

Lake View, Me."

On the same day we received the following letter :

"Lake View, Nov. 7, 1904.

Mr. L. T. Carleton, Augusta, Me.

DEAR SIR :- One of the boys here was out hunting last Saturday and saw a calf moose and went up to where it was and the mother lay there dead with a bullet hole in her, as I understood him to say. He was telling me about it and I advised him to notify you. He said he was going to do so. He said she had been dead some few days as she scented quite badly. I have not been to see it, simply have heresay to tell you. I think that the boy is telling the truth about it, for he has no reason to lie to me.

This cow has been here for three or four years, for we have seen her very often. I have no suspicion as to who did it, for I do not know of anyone who would do such a thing, letting alone leaving it to rot in the woods.

No evidence.

M. F. BEAN, *Guide.*"

No. 52.

On Nov. 2nd we received the following letters:

“Flagstaff, Me., Oct. 31, 1904.

Mr. L. T. Carleton,

DEAR SIR:— You have undoubtedly been informed in regard to the killing and leaving of a bull moose between the villages of Stratton and Flagstaff, but to-day I went over to see him and found he had been shot in two places, once just back of the fore-shoulders and once just back of the eye. I also found the bullet and have it now. I think I could give some useful information in regard to size of gun used and persons shooting them, also kind of ammunition used. Will do all I can to aid in the case.

R. B. TAYLOR.”

“Stratton, Oct. 29, 1904.

Mr. Carleton: I found a dead moose in the woods about half way from my place to Flagstaff. I think, judging from appearances, it has been dead four or five weeks. It was a two year old bull moose. Had a hole just back of one fore leg. It was about six rods from the road. I did not meddle with it. It is spoiled.

No evidence.

AUGUSTUS WYMAN.”

No. 53.

November 4th we received the following letter from warden H. E. Redmond, Millinocket:

“There is a man here by the name of John Doyle who shot a moose last Monday morning down at the Clifford Farm, on the Medway road, about two miles below here. I heard it was a cow moose. I have been and seen him. He has no evidence of the sex of the moose. We went down where he shot it but found nothing to show what it was. He says the head was cut off and stolen while he was after a team to haul it out, but he claims it was a bull. He says there was no one saw the moose but himself before the moose was dressed. He is a poor man and has a family living in town.”

Warden Redmond was instructed to obtain what evidence he could and secure a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Doyle, and the case was assigned for trial before the Old Town Municipal Court on Nov. 10th.

Upon coming to Court, Mr. Doyle decided to plead guilty, upon which he was fined \$500.00. As Mr. Doyle is a man with a large family to support, the Court, taking that fact into consideration, allowed him to pay the fine by instalments.

Nos. 54 AND 55.

David F. Brown, of Greenville, reported Nov. 9th, of having been up to Cuxabaxis Lake where he found a dead bull moose on Oct. 5th, and also found where there had been another bull killed at the same time and meat all gone. "Both moose had been scalped. Think we are on track of the right party." No arrests yet.

Nos. 56, 57 AND 58.

Henry E. Redmond, Millinocket, reported, on Oct. 31, that a cow moose had been shot at Wiley Pond, about four miles from Patten, by John Martin, in September. John Wiley saw him shoot at it and saw the moose run into the woods, and it seems Mr. Martin did not find it that day, but the next day or two Roscoe Campbell and Chas. Hafford were down there in the woods. Found it dead.

"There were two moose killed about three miles from here with only one quarter of meat taken from both." No prosecution instituted as yet.

No. 59.

Clayton K. Arbo, Brownville, reported, on Oct. 27, that two of his sports came out from Ford's camps—from Ebemee—and told him where they had found the body of a cow moose—back of Leighton's camps. The hind quarters were cut off and it looked as if it had been dead about two weeks. No evidence.

No. 60.

Mr F. M. Perkins, warden at Bradley, reported, on Nov. 4th, that a cow moose had been killed on Wednesday or Thursday at Brandy Pond, Township 39. "I went in to investigate and found the moose on the ridge where one Clarence New had shot it.

"This man belongs in some part of Massachusetts, just what part I could not learn. He is kind of a tramp. I have learned

he started Friday night for Bangor. I have hunted two days for him without success."

No. 61.

John J. Pooler, of Old Town, was prosecuted by warden W. T. Pollard, before the Old Town Municipal Court for the illegal killing of two moose on October 14, 1899. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.00 on each case, which he paid.

No. 62.

On Nov. 20th, warden W. T. Pollard reported the killing of a cow moose between Grindstone and Staceyville, near Jordan's Lumber camp. No prosecution instituted yet as investigations are not completed.

No. 63.

On Nov. 21st, O. E. Libby, of Pittsfield, a former guide, telephoned the office that a large cow moose had been killed that day in the town of Detroit. No clue to the offenders. He heard the shots, but up to the time of notifying the Commissioners (4 P. M.) he had not been able to get any clue to the offenders. He was directed to forward the carcass of the moose to Augusta, to be sold for the benefit of the State. S. S. Smith, of Pittsfield, was arrested and admitted the killing, claiming he thought it was a bull. He was fined \$500.00.

No. 64.

Warden Frank J. Durgin, of The Forks, reported, on Nov. 23rd, as follows:

"On my return to The Forks, last night, from Moxie, where I had been to the lumber camps, I found where a large cow moose had been shot in East Moxie. I should think it happened three or four weeks ago. It is in a country where there is a good deal of hunting done, by parties from Shirley and also from this way, and, also, there are about two hundred men employed in the town cutting lumber, so it will be pretty hard to find the guilty party unless someone gives it away."



"GETTING A GLIMPSE OF THE OTHER HUNTER'S CAP."

No. 65.

On Nov. 24th, wardens D. L. Cummings and F. W. Austin, of Aroostook county, prosecuted one Joseph Gravel, of St. Agatha, before trial justice Stanley Burrill, of Fort Kent, for killing a cow moose on August 15, 1903. This moose was caught in a snare, of which he had four set. Convicted. Sentenced to four months in jail. Committed.

No. 66.

On Nov. 24th, Mr. C. C. Butterfield, reported finding the body of a cow moose buried near the bank of the river—East Branch of Penobscot, three and one-half miles above Lunksoos House. No evidence secured.

No. 67.

Warden Geo. W. Ross, of Vanceboro, reported on Dec. 4th, that a cow moose had been killed at Heifer Hill, about fifteen miles from Franklin. Investigation showed that the moose had been shot and left just as she fell. No evidence sufficient to arrest.

No. 68.

Warden Perkins reported finding a cow moose shot at or near Sunkhaze stream, Penobscot County, no part taken. No prosecution.

No. 69.

Warden Austin, of Fort Kent, on Dec. 8th, reported the killing of a cow moose at Portage Lake, and has the proof to convict the slayer.

SHOOTING ACCIDENTS.

There have been six fatal "mistaken-for-a-deer" shooting cases during the year, and one that did not prove fatal, and seven other accidental shootings, as follows:

On Oct. 3rd, William Violett, of Fort Kent, was fatally wounded by a gun in the hands of Leon Coady, of Patten, while hunting near Patten, being mistaken for a deer.

Violett died on the train while en route for the Bangor Hospital.

On Oct. 22nd, Edward Cobb, a section foreman on the Portland and R. F. R. R., at Bemis, was shot and instantly killed by Alexander Bergeon, being mistaken for a deer.

On October 28th, H. Stanley Wilson, seventeen years of age, a resident of Bangor, was shot and instantly killed at Pushaw Lake by his brother, Herbert Wilson, who mistook him for a deer.

On Nov. 11th, Fred Stuart, of Bar Harbor, was shot and instantly killed while hunting in the woods near Montague, his companion mistaking him for a deer.

On December 7th, David Stone Libby, an old and respected resident of Newport, was evidently mistaken for a deer and shot dead at Chester. It is not known just how the accident happened but it was supposed that someone unknown to the party Mr. Libby was with shot him, mistaking him for a deer, as tracks appeared leading up to him and away again. Whoever did it was cold-blooded enough to give no notice of what he had done, but left him there dead in the snow.

The Kennebec Journal prints the following in relation to the above case:

BANGOR, ME., December 16.—(Special).—Herbert E. Griffin, aged 17 years, of Lincoln, last night, was placed under arrest at that place by Sheriff Gilman of this city and Deputy Stevens of Lincoln, charged with having shot and killed David E. Libbey,



"FINDS HIS VICTIM."

in the woods at Chester, Tuesday of last week. He was arraigned before Trial Justice Weatherbee of Lincoln, and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was held in the sum of \$1,000 for the February term of the superior court. Bail was furnished.

Young Griffin says that he mistook Libbey for a deer and fired the shot which ended the life. The reason why he did not come out and tell before is that he was too frightened at the thought of having taken human life, to tell.

Fred E. Butler of Cornville, was shot and killed, Saturday afternoon Dec. 10th near Pierce pond, above Caratunk, by Maurice Cayford, also of Cornville, who mistook him for a deer. The bullet struck Butler in the thigh, inflicting a wound from which he bled to death, dying soon after being brought to the hotel at Caratunk.

Cayford was arrested, Monday, by Sheriff Lang, the complaint being based on the statute covering this sort of killing. He was brought before Judge Bacheller in the municipal court where he waived a hearing and was held in the sum of \$1000 for the grand jury. These are the only prosecutions of any of these cases which has been brought to our attention this year.

On Nov. 6, David Watson, of Glenburn, was mistaken for a deer and badly wounded in both arms by a companion, Ernest Buzzell, while hunting in a swamp two miles from Kenduskeag. No serious results are probable, although Mr. Watson's arm will probably be crippled as the joint was badly shattered.

On Sept. 19th, Delmont Pease, of Detroit, fourteen years of age, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of a youthful companion named George Sanborn. They were hunting partridges; his companion's foot tripped on a piece of root and his gun was accidentally discharged.

On Sept. 22nd, Walter T. Willings and a companion were hunting in the vicinity of Toddy pond, West Surry, when Willings accidentally discharged his gun, shooting himself through the right lung. He lived but about an hour after the accident.

On Sept. 26th, a young son of B. M. Packard, Proprietor of the Lake House, Sebec Lake, received a charge of bird shot in his ankle while out hunting partridges in company with the cook at the hotel, the gun being accidentally discharged while in the hands of the cook, receiving a painful but not dangerous wound.

On October 4th, Jere Shannon Hall, of Bath, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by W. B. Palmer, Jr., also of Bath. These two young men, aged twenty and seventeen years respectively, were hunting ducks on Merrymeeting Bay. Hall was in the bow of the boat. Just as Palmer, who was in the stern, pulled the trigger of his gun Hall suddenly raised his head, just in time to receive the full charge of shot, which killed him instantly.

On October 8th, Enrico Rosei, an Italian employed at the Hallowell Granite Works, accidentally shot himself while hunting at Togus Pond. He was taken to the Augusta City Hospital, but lived only a few days after the accident.

On Oct. 23rd, Frederick Luce, of Industry, was seriously injured while driving through the woods at Carrabasset. A bullet supposed to be from the rifle of Horace Smith, of North Anson, glanced from a target and struck Luce in the head, fracturing his skull and piercing the brain.

Smith was hunting in the woods at the time the accident occurred. He had some trouble with his rifle and was firing at a target to ascertain the cause, as he claims.

On Nov. 12th, Harlow Rackliff, of Kingfield, was shot in the neck and will perhaps die from the wound. Harlow and another boy by the name of Buzzell were out squirrel hunting. There are two stories as to how the accident happened. One is that Rackliff went to shoot a squirrel and in some way shot himself; another story is that the Buzzell boy fired the shot.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that no registered guide has in any way been connected with any of these accidents, and no non-resident hunter has met with any accident while in the woods. This certainly speaks well for the guides of Maine.

Many see in the above sad record a strong argument of the necessity of licensing resident hunters before they are allowed to hunt. We would call attention to the Illinois and Wisconsin law in this connection—that all residents must procure a license before being permitted to hunt, paying \$1.00 for the same, except farmers and their children on their own farms.

It is not the duty of the Commissioners to institute prosecutions in cases of this kind.

WARDEN SERVICE.

We have been enabled to have much more and efficient warden service for the protection of big game than ever before on account of the receipts from the non-resident hunters' licenses.

We have taken measures to protect our long extended border from persistent Canadian poachers; this we have been unable to do heretofore. We have three stations with six wardens—two at a station—with several sub-stations and stopping places. There is one station at Seven Islands; one at Depot Lake Stream, and one at Township 9, Range 18, in Somerset county.

These wardens have built a line of comfortable camps, supplied them with stoves and bedding, and stay in the woods the year around. They have practically stopped the killing of big game in the long-extended territory they are enabled to patrol. They have been able to put an end to the depredations of the notorious Peter Fountaine, who has undoubtedly killed hundreds of moose and many deer for their hides alone in the last few years.

Around Depot Lake, which is quite near the Canadian line, the wardens found the bones of about one hundred moose that had been killed within two years. It is unmistakable that indiscriminate slaughter had been carried on there for years, and the only way to prevent it is to keep a line of wardens from Baker Lake to the Allagash. We ought to have at least twelve wardens on this line, which will cost \$15,000.00 yearly. Much of this distance is settled on the Canadian side up to the line—many roads penetrate the forests from the Canadian settlements, and the supplies for the lumbermen are taken into the woods over these roads. Hundreds of maple-sugar camps are operated each year by the Canadians from across the border, and the only way to protect the moose in that vast region of forest is to have a sufficient number of wardens on the ground all the time.

This can only be done with money, and the only practical way to get the money, that we are aware of, is to extend the license fee for hunters to include all hunting.

A visit to this region by the chairman of the commission, though early and suddenly ended by severe illness, clearly showed the above named conditions. If we are to protect our moose, this warden service must be maintained. To abandon it, would be to abandon the big game in all that great territory to complete annihilation.

With a good pitch of water it takes a warden, working hard, a full week to pole and paddle up the river from Fort Kent to Depot Lake, so it will be seen how futile it is to undertake to protect the game in that region without wardens on the ground all the time. With the balance of the money from license fees at our disposal we have endeavored as best we could to protect the big game and birds of the State.

We have endeavored to divide the warden service over the State as equitably as we know how. It is not an easy matter to get and keep a good warden—the pay is small—two dollars per day when on actual duty, and actual expenses. We should have a competent man to be general superintendent of wardens, to devote his entire time in helping and instructing them, and attending cases in Court. It is impossible for the commissioners to attend to this as it should be attended to. The chairman must, of necessity, devote practically his whole time to the office work; the second member of our Board is compelled to devote his time to the fish hatcheries and feeding stations, while the third member is Land Agent and Forest Commissioner, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Commission, the duties of which preclude the idea of his devoting the necessary time to take charge of the warden service.

We would add in this connection that the law should provide for a chairman of the commission. One of our number is so designated by courtesy merely. The law does not in any way provide for a chairman.

CASES IN COURT AND OFFICE WORK.

The chairman has attended most of the trials of cases in Court, conducting the prosecutions, but it is impossible for him to attend them all. It is important that cases should be properly prepared and presented; usually the accused is represented by able counsel, and it is important that the State should be represented at these trials by good counsel.

Some idea of the work of the office may be had when it is stated that more than ten thousand pieces of mail, or over 40 pieces a day, are sent out from the office in a year.

1942 Guides have been registered.

1691 Non-resident hunters' licenses issued.

30 Taxidermist commissions issued.

4 Commissions to take birds, their nests and eggs for scientific purposes.

116 Hunters and trappers' licenses.

165 Camp proprietors' licenses.

55 Licenses to deal in deer skins.

42 Marketmen have been licensed to buy and sell deer to their local customers.

We have appointed over 100 agents to sell the hunting licenses, allowing a commission of fifty cents on each license sold.

We have held 35 hearings on petitions for fishways and regulating fishing in various ponds and streams.

We has disbursed \$53,772.23, as per itemized list of expenditures.

All bills are made out in duplicate, fully itemized, and sent to the office. Monthly meetings are held when we pass upon each bill. We approve all found to be correct. These separate bills are then passed upon by the Governor and Council, a warrant for the whole amount allowed by them is drawn by the Governor upon the State Treasurer in favor of Mr. Ring, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Commission, who pays each bill thus allowed.

RUFFED GROUSE (Partridge), ROBINS AND OTHER BIRDS.

"The robin and the bluebird, piping loud,
Filled all the blossoming orchards with their glee;
The sparrows chirped as if they still were proud
Their race in Holy Writ should mentioned be."

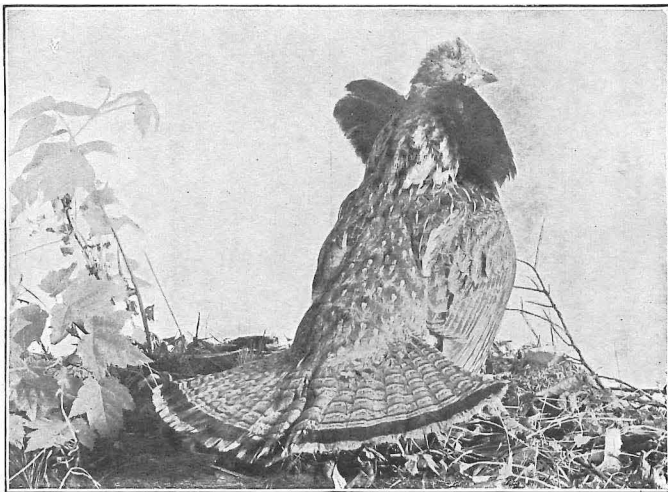
Longfellow.

Since the law prohibiting their sale, partridges have greatly increased in numbers. There have been a few complaints of damage done by them to apple trees by budding, and considerable has been printed in some of the papers about their depredations, as well as complaints that robins eat strawberries and cherries.

A determined effort was made to enact a law in New Jersey, at the last session of the Legislature of that State, allowing farmers to kill robins found eating their fruit. It is undeniable that the damage done in that State to fruit is many fold greater than in Maine, yet the Legislature overwhelmingly defeated the bill by the decisive vote of 38 to 11. The following protest was from Prof. Frank M. Chapman, the well-known writer and student of bird life:

"... There are three reasons why this bill should not become a law.

"FIRST—Because the birds mentioned, in devouring noxious insects and the seeds of weeds are of inestimable value to the State. Granted that robins and catbirds destroy fruit, does it follow that the birds do more harm than good? The bird is the property of the State, not of the individual. The laws of the State are designed to provide for the welfare of the many, not of the few. When it is shown that the robins and catbirds are more destructive than beneficial, then the State will be justified in destroying them. Until, however, the birds have been proved to be guilty we are not warranted in condemning them. In the meantime fruit growers can protect their crops by using fire-



THE RUFFED GROUSE, (Partridge.)

arms charged with powder alone quite as readily as by using shot and firing with intent to kill.

“SECOND—.....If, however, we legalize the killing of even a few songbirds, we not only practically remove protection from them all, but we invite invasion from a horde of ignorant foreigners to whom trespass signs will be unintelligible, and who will not only murder our birds by the thousand but incidentally steal more fruit than the birds could rob us of in a century. Let the farmer recall that melons, peaches, pears and apples, not to mention garden truck of many kinds, ripen at the very time when it is proposed to give fruit-loving gunners a legal excuse to prowl armed around the country. As a New Jersey fruit-grower I speak here from an altogether too practical experience.

“THIRD—Birds, especially songbirds, and more particularly those species of songbirds which because of their abundance and trustfulness enter into our daily lives, have a value not to be expressed in dollars and cents. The robin and the meadow-lark, in New Jersey, are the musicians of Spring’s advance-guard. In all the year is there a more cheery note than the robin’s carol from the topmost bough of a leafless elm or maple some March evening when frogs are croaking in the lowlands? It is a voice which appeals to a constantly increasing multitude as nature study classes open our eyes and ears to the charms of the world about us. It is a message from bird to man in the universal language of music and its force cannot be ignored. If the English sparrow spoke the robin’s tongue, he would have as many friends as he now has enemies.....”

A pathetic story was told by one member during the discussion, as follows:

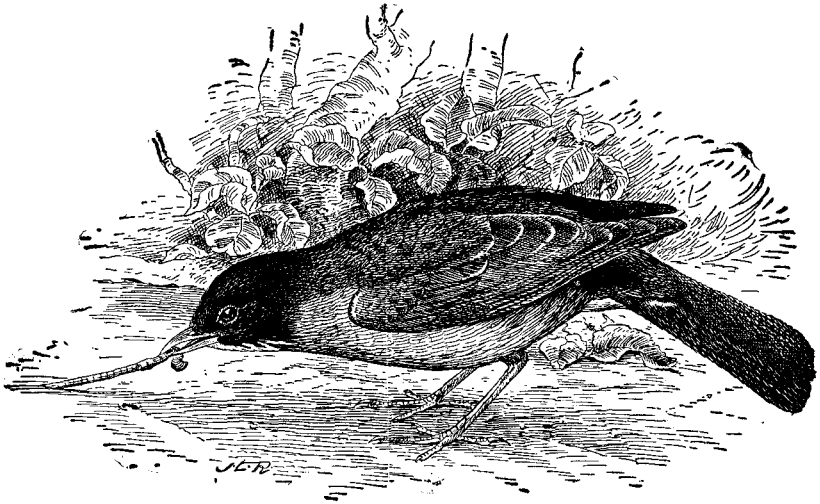
“The robin was first a magpie and gray in color and unprepossessing in general appearance, but with a most sympathetic nature. He approached the Cross of Calvary at the time of the Crucifixion, timidly uttering cries of grief. With his wings he tried to wipe off the face of Jesus, and with his beak he tried to draw forth one of the thorns from the forehead.

“A single drop of blood fell on his breast, and from then until now he has been called the ‘red breast.’ He is the bird of God, and I shall vote to protect him if every man in the House votes against him.”

We do not believe that any real good reason can be given to allow the killing of robins or other birds.

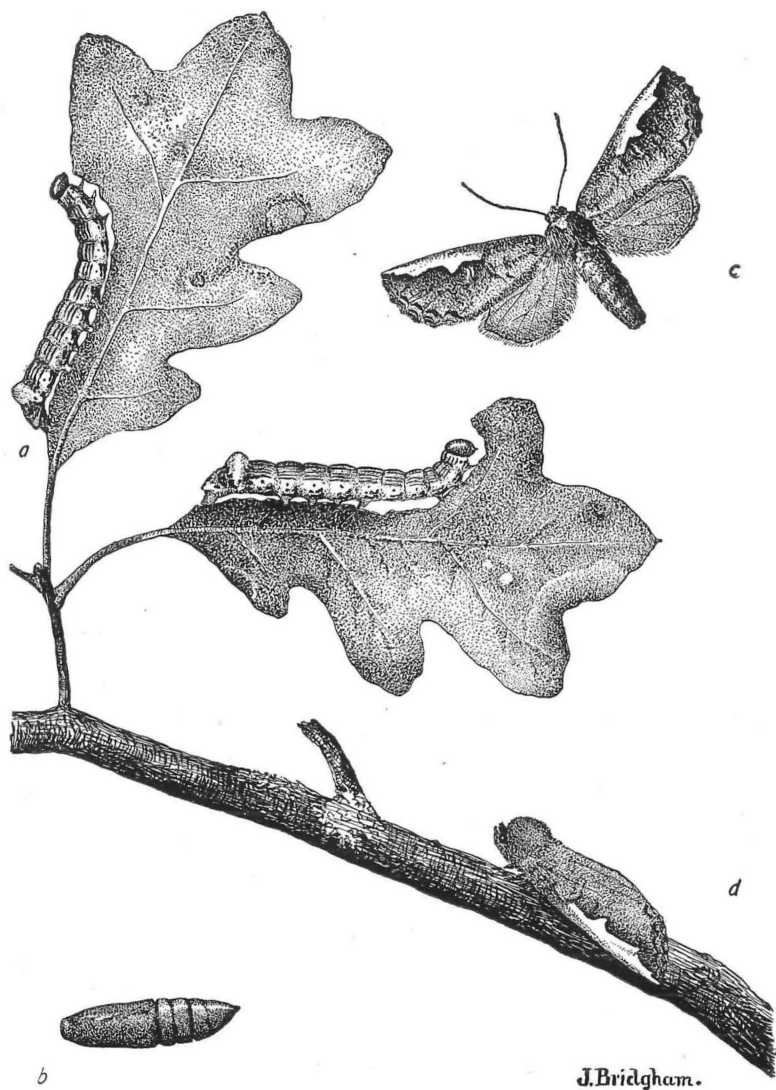
Since 1839 our statute books have carried laws for the protection of the robin. The result has been the cultivation of a popular sentiment so general that any attempt upon its life meets with a shower of denunciation. Yet the growth of a popular sentiment meets with such prejudice and so many other obstacles when left to its own development that it is altogether too slow in a matter of such vital importance as bird protection.

Adequate protection at the critical moment when none was at hand, would have saved the great auk from total extermination. This fact has given rise and growth to the principle now held by all ornithological societies of bird protection. Every



authority states most emphatically that most of the birds which one finds in the fields and woods of Maine are beneficial to mankind. They destroy the noxious insects for the farmer and gardener and devour an enormous quantity of insect pests.

One writer well says: "A man does not have to be aged to remember the time when these small songsters were very much more plentiful than they are today. In spite of protective laws, and in spite of a growing sentiment for saving the birds, the denizens of the air are disappearing. A very few species seem to hold their own fairly well against the invasion of mankind, but a majority are going from us, dying out and becoming extinct."



J. Bridgham.

THE RED-HUMPED OAK-CATERPILLAR.

a, larva; b, pupa; c, moth, wing expanded; d, moth at rest.

It is said that when Columbus was making that eventful voyage which led to the discovery of the New World, he was cheered by the sight of small birds that appeared beside his ship, telling him of his approach to land. And ever since then these children of the air have been of interest to the white people who have come to America, as they had been for untold ages to the red men who roamed over the continent.

The ruffed grouse (partridge) as a game-bird ranks higher in the popular esteem in the East than any other bird. The flesh is white and delicious, and in wariness and rapid flight exact the best efforts of even the most experienced sportsmen. Its food habits are of secondary importance, but nevertheless interesting.

The following, from the pen of Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, bears directly on this point.

"The ruffed grouse is very fond of grasshoppers and crickets as an article of diet, and when these insects are abundant it is rare to find the stomach or crop that does not contain their remains. One specimen, shot late in October, had the crop and stomach distended with the larvae of *edema albifrons*, a caterpillar which feeds extensively on leaves of the maple. It is called the red-humped oak-caterpillar. Beechnuts, chestnuts, and acorns of the chestnut and white oaks are also common articles of food.

"Among berries early in the season, the blackberries, blueberries, raspberries and elder-berries are eaten with relish, while later in the year wintergreen, partridge-berry, with their foliage, sumach-berries (including those of the poisonous species), cranberries, black alder, dog wood, nanny-berries, and wild grapes form their chief diet.

"In the fall the foliage of plants often forms a large part of their food, that of clover, strawberry, buttercup, wintergreen, and partridge-berry predominate. In the winter these birds feed on the buds of trees, preferring those of the apple tree, ironwood, black and white birch, and poplar.

"In isolated cases ruffed grouse cause some damage to fruit trees by eating the buds in winter.

"One of the crops of four birds killed during the later part of September and subjected to the same scrutiny showed barberries 5 per cent., sumac seeds 20 per cent., and apple pulp 20 per cent. Another contained 10 per cent. of mushrooms and 90 per cent.

of red-humped oak-caterpillars (*Edema albifrons*). The other two were shot from the same flock at the same time. Their crops were packed with the oak caterpillar above mentioned and white-oak acorns, the ratios being 60 per cent. and 77 per cent. of caterpillars against 40 per cent. and 23 per cent. of acorns respectively."

An admitted authority, in a recently published book, entitled "Birds in Their Relation to Man," says:

"After many years of study, in New Hampshire as well as many other States, of these relations of birds to agriculture, we are convinced that the birds are a most potent factor in making crop production possible; that without them we should be overrun with pests, vertebrate and invertebrate, to an extent of which we now have no conception.

"And so we are disposed to be lenient toward the few shortcomings of the birds which loom so large to many who see only one side of the picture. Fruit is pilfered by some of the birds, though in our region so few cherries and small fruits are raised, and there is relatively so much wild fruit, that the loss is of small account.

"In orchards near the woods a few trees are often disbudded in winter by ruffed grouse, and some other trees are treated in a similar way occasionally when the pine grosbeak visits us. In corn fields some corn is pulled up by crows, though our farmers prevent this largely by various means.

"The birds are to be credited with the destruction of an enormous amount of wild seed, a service which is little appreciated by the general public. The estimate by Professor F. E. L. Beal, that the tree sparrows alone will eat 875 tons of weed seed in Iowa in one season, should help to a more general appreciation of this phase of bird activity.

"All trees have their insect enemies; in the trunk are borers of the bark, the sap-wood, and the heart-wood; on the branches are gnawing and sucking insects; on the leaves are caterpillars and plant-lice and leaf-hoppers and hosts of others; the woodpeckers. . . . look after the insects on and beneath the bark of both the trunk and branches; the chickadees and warblers and vireos and kinglets are always scrutinizing the leaves for their inhabitants, and are assisted in the case of the caterpillars and larger insects by the robins, the bluebirds, thrushes, cherry-birds and many others.

“The air is no less thoroughly supervised by our feathered allies than are the grasses and the trees. Most insects at one stage of their existence are aerial; by day the butterflies, the beetles, some of the moths, the grasshoppers, the hosts of two-winged flies, and many others are upon the wing; while by night an even greater host of moths, fireflies, and other beetles, bugs, and many other insects are abroad.

“To keep in check these hordes of flying things there are certain well-marked groups of birds; by day the swallows of many species and the chimney-swifts are constantly patrolling the larger spaces of the air, over both land and water, capturing millions of these aerial insects; the robins are also abundant, running over the lawns in search of earth-worms, cut-worms and grasshoppers.”

Whenever the robin breeds within the confines of civilization, man is its friend, and a mutual attachment has grown up that borders on sentiment. The man extends his protection and the bird rewards by making his home almost under the same roof-tree, displaying a confidence in his human brother that is begotten by lack of fear.

The Chairman and Mr. Ring desire to print as a part of this report the following letter from Honorable H. O. Stanley, who has been for over a third of a century an efficient, most valuable and popular member of the commission, as bearing upon the subject of partridges injuring apple trees.

Following is the letter:

“Dixfield, Dec. 1, 1904.

Brother Carleton:—

Your favor received asking me to express my opinion as to the amount of damage done by the partridge in picking the buds from apple trees; what effect it may have upon the raising of a crop of apples, etc.

Now I think I have had a good opportunity for judging, at least in my own orchards, and have watched them carefully year by year where the partridges have worked and what damage they have done.

I have always been interested in orcharding, I have two orchards near the woods which always contain a flock of these birds.

One of these orchards runs back to the woods. The row of trees nearest the woods have been budded pretty hard. I could tell this by their dropping under the trees and stripping the buds. It is my candid opinion that they injure the trees but very little, if any; I notice these trees bear a good crop of large, handsome apples when it is a bearing year, as good as other trees in the orchard. There always seems to be enough blossom buds left to produce a crop of apples. I believe there is often such a thing as a tree blossoming too much; every blossom over what you want for a crop, saps your trees, and is likely to give you small and inferior fruit. In my orchards I have never yet seen an apple tree that I thought the partridges had injured but very little by budding.

I have noticed in the vicinity of old, abandoned farms, where there were old orchards and scattering apple trees springing up among the bushes and in the pastures, that they always bore a good crop if they have them anywhere. These places are the ideal homes of the partridge; this is where the hunter always looks for them if he knows their haunts, yet these same trees bear a good crop of fruit if they get it anywhere.

If the partridge was as injurious to apple trees as some seem to think, it seems to me they would strip these trees badly; they do, indeed, feed on the buds of the apple trees to a certain extent during the winter. As far as I have been able to observe the damage has been very small.

The partridge is the finest game bird we have. It is growing warier and wiser as time goes on, it is worthy of the utmost protection. I admire its ability to elude the hunter and his many other enemies.

He has no faults except to rob our apple trees of a few buds to eke out a scanty living during the cold winter months. For warm quarters and to escape his enemies he dives under the snow. As far as I am concerned, he is welcome to come into my orchard and help himself, also to drum on every log in my woods to his heart's content, and raise up a brood of partridges every season and teach them the wiles he knows to elude their enemies.

Faternally,

H. O. Stanley."

BEAVER.

Beaver have increased, so it is said by those who have the best opportunities to know, very greatly.

Complaint is made by wild land owners that they destroy large quantities of timber by flowing the land, and the cutting of the poplar and other trees for food. It is claimed that this damage is quite serious. Lumbermen complain of the flowing of their tote and logging roads by their dams, and they also complain of damage done by this flowing in swamping their roads.

It has been intimated that there will be a general request by the wild land owners for a repeal of the law protecting beaver, for the reasons above stated. If the law protecting beaver is to be repealed, we would urge that a license fee be required of all who hunt or trap them. The State has expended a whole lot of money in protecting them for many years, and it would seem to be no more than fair that those who get the benefit from killing them should pay for the privilege. Their pelts are valuable, and in a short time they would be exterminated.

They have been unmolested for so many years that they have become semi-domesticated, and they will fall an easy prey to the hunter and trapper.

In this connection we wish to call attention to an editorial which appeared in the Bangor Daily News recently, as follows:

"THE CASE AGAINST THE BEAVERS.

Just because a thrifty colony of beavers has built a dam in the Fish river region and flooded a square mile or so of woodland, would seem to be no reason for turning the pelt-hunters loose against the industrious little animals. We do not know the actual conditions which prevail in the townships where beavers are fairly abundant, but it hardly stands to reason that a species of mammal which was almost extinct ten years ago should have multiplied so rapidly as to be a serious menace to those who own

timberlands. During the past century the owners of timberlands who have organized themselves into log-driving associations have flooded more land and killed more trees than it has been possible for the Maine beavers to do since the time when Captain Noah landed from his ark. It seems to us as if there were something more than flooded lands and gnawed timbers behind this sudden discovery that beavers were menacing the lumber industry of Maine. In spite of the fact that beaver furs are less valuable than in former times, they are still worth enough to pay for the hunting. It is easy enough for the landowner and the hunter to combine each to seek his own purpose.

There are certain symptoms about this fresh outcry against the beavers which remind us of reports that come to the fish and game commissioners as to the enormous damage wrought to growing crops by moose and deer. The two sound very much alike, and we fear they have a common basis, which is to awaken great sympathy for fictitious losses. Every known fact concerning the life habits of the beaver contradicts the theory that they will ever again become so numerous in Maine as to affect the owners of timberlands to any appreciable extent. A sane explanation of the case would be to suppose that the motive for the agitation is to make money from the sale of beaver pelts."

REGISTERED GUIDES.

We have registered 1942 guides during the year. They report having guided 8,924 non-residents and 4,583 residents either for fishing or hunting, and as having guided 87,785 days in all. At a fair estimate of \$3.50 per day, they have earned \$307,247.50.

Our attention has been called to an editorial in one of the leading daily papers of the State which was extensively copied, with apparent approval, upon the duty of guides, which we copy below, fully endorsing the sentiments it contains. Following is the editorial:

"The law compelling all visiting sportsmen to employ registered guides before going into the Maine woods to hunt big game, was a long step in the right direction. It stands out conspicuously as a most wise enactment and was the beginning of game enforcement in this State. But experience has shown that there are still many illegal acts committed in the Maine woods. This is a fact that the commissioners do not pretend to deny. The subsequent law, requiring visiting hunters to pay a license fee of \$15.00 before they could go into the woods, was another step in the right direction, though all the extra money which has been placed at the disposal of the commissioners has not done away with the illegal slaughter in close time.

"Now we take it that a law to be of any use to a community must be enforced.

". To our way of thinking, the most feasible method is to grant no license to any guide who is not a thoroughly competent and reliable man. It is beyond question that in a majority of the cases where illegal acts have been committed the guides were knowing to, if not participants in the crimes.

They permitted their desire to please those whom they were serving to overcome any scruples which they may have had as to law-breaking; and for the selfish desire to be thought 'cute,' and to be recommended to other hunters who should come later,

not a few guides violated their promises and their duty to the State. Most men will do much to win money. When a guide is offered a round sum to preserve silence regarding what he has seen, the temptation is great. But we are glad to say there are many guides who are now employed in Maine who cannot be held to condone such crimes as those we have named. No man who is honest will do so. The man who will accept a fee for refusing to inform against violations of the law will, under certain circumstances, steal money from the pocket of the man who hires him. How to secure guides who are above suspicion is the next problem the commissioners must meet. Of course, new enactments are needed to cover all the cases, though we think the commissioners should begin the work at once by subjecting those who apply for guides' licenses to rigid examination. The job of the guide is no mean employment. There are plenty of college students today in Maine who would be very glad to earn \$3 a day with everything found. A man must study three years or longer and then pass a rigid examination before he can find employment as a prescription clerk at \$12.00 a week. The engineer who works for \$9.00 or \$10.00 a week must stand an examination and must be proficient at his business before he can secure employment. Meantime, a guide who wishes to take parties to the Maine woods and receive \$3.00 a day, with board, has no more to do than to send \$1.00 and his name and place of residence to the Commissioners. This system is not fair or right or in consonance with good sense. It opens the door to roguery and fraud. If our game laws are to be respected, the character of those who are authorized to act as guides must be above reproach."

Many expressions of opinion are heard, such as "that every guide before he is granted a certificate should be required to be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty, that he will be careful about his camp fires, that he will do all in his power to extinguish any forest fires he may find, and that he will faithfully obey all fish and game laws; give prompt information to the Commissioners of any violation of the fish and game laws that may come to his knowledge, including the names and addresses, if known, of all persons whom he knows have violated these laws, and be commissioned deputy fish and game wardens, and that a penalty of \$100 be imposed for any violation of his oath."

Certain it is that no man should be registered as a guide who is a poacher, or who will not aid in the protection of fish and game, and who is not known to be qualified, and careful about fires.

The situation presents many perplexities. Some guide but a few days; others a few weeks; and still others a considerable portion of the year. Some guide only on inland lakes for fishing parties, and some for hunting parties alone; some are restricted to a certain locality, others are licensed for the whole State.

We try to exercise as much care as possible in granting certificates, and are constantly weeding out incompetents and known poachers from among them.

A person who will not aid in the enforcement of the law to the extent of giving prompt information of all violations of the game laws that come to his knowledge, ought not to be granted a license to guide.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have but few to make.

First: We would suggest that the non-resident hunters' license law be amended as follows: To require a fee of \$5.00 to hunt ducks, partridges, woodcock, or other game birds in open season during September, and plover in open season during August, and \$15.00 during October and November to hunt for any kind of game or birds; that those who pay \$5 for a license to hunt birds in August and September may procure a license to hunt in October and November for \$10, and allow the licensee to take to his home ten partridges, ducks or other game birds.

Second: Strike off the open season on deer the fifteen days in December, and provide that but one of the two deer a person may kill in open season shall be a doe.

Third: Restore the search clause as it was before the revision.

There is no question but that the general practice of taking firearms into the woods in close season is productive of great slaughter of game. Whether this can be regulated so as to prevent the great damage being done, or whether a gun tax or registration fee earnestly advocated by many interested in game protection would accomplish the desired result is a question that ought to be carefully considered. Something should be done to prevent summer and winter shooting now so prevalent. There are several unimportant minor changes that experience has shown to be necessary, which will be called to the attention of the Legislature.

The extent of the improvements that have been made in firearms and ammunition in recent years adds greatly to the destruction of game and birds.

The breach loading shotgun and rifle have followed the muzzle loader; the automatic ejector, the single trigger for double barreled guns; the pump gun (with a pump gun a man can fire

six shots in as many seconds), the automatic shotgun, which is capable of firing six shots in two seconds; the Winchester and other repeating rifles have all contributed in a very large degree to the destruction of bird and wild animal life. This, together with the greatly increased number of hunters makes thoughtful men consider how it is possible to preserve our game and birds.

MARKET HUNTING.

Market hunting should be discouraged in all possible ways. There is too much of it in this State. The tendency of all recent legislation in all the states is to prevent this. The Boston market has not in years been so supplied with our moose, deer and birds as this year. This is due to two causes: the dropping out, by the Revision Committee, of the law giving the right of search for and seizure of game without a warrant, thus enabling the poacher to ship to Boston or elsewhere game and birds without molestation, and secondly, the growing practice of killing deer and moose and taking them to Boston by the person who has killed them, as they may do under the present law. This practice is getting to be quite common, and is said to be profitable. No resident pays a farthing for the protection of game or birds, and if he shoots a moose and takes it to the Boston market it would seem to be no more than right that out of the profits he makes he should pay something towards the protection of game.

In this connection we give an item appearing in the Bangor papers of recent date:

"Patten, Dec. 1. The best hunting record yet in one week, beginning Nov. 21, was made by the McKenney brothers of this place as follows: William McKenney, one moose; Ira McKenney, one moose; Frank McKenney, one moose; Curtis McKenney, one moose; Win McKenney, one moose; George McKenney, one moose; Del McKenney, one moose."

From a statistical point of view, a law requiring a person who has shot a deer or a moose to report that fact to the Commissioners, with the date of killing, would seem to be very desirable.

GAME PARKS.

We would call attention to the recommendation of President Roosevelt to Congress in his last Annual Message, as follows:

“... We owe it to future generations to keep alive the noble and beautiful creatures which by their presence add such distinctive character to the American wilderness.”

Several States are making determined and strenuous efforts for a game park—set aside a tract of wild land where it shall be unlawful to hunt or kill big game at any time. The State has practically no wild land,—but one township (Indian Township) in Washington county; a beginning in this direction could possibly be made by the passage of a law prohibiting the hunting or killing of game or birds on this township.

We have permission to publish the following letter from a representative sportsman, which is a fair sample of many others received, and fairly shows the trend of opinion among our visiting sportsmen:

“Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 8, 1904.

Hon. L. T. Carleton,

Dear Sir:—In view of the approaching meeting of your Legislature and the possibility of some further legislation on the game and fishery questions, I desire to write you a few words giving you the ideas of a man who is largely interested in the advancement of the game and fishing interests of your State.

I will start by saying that from my own personal observation I do not think that the claim that game.... is on the increase is correct, but on the contrary it seems to me that.... big game is rapidly decreasing in numbers, and that it is only a question of time when there will practically be but little left unless some decided action is taken to further preserve it.

Taking up the question of big game, I have watched with a great deal of interest the daily reports of game shipments through the city of Bangor, which is, I presume, a sort of clearing house for the State.

You know as well as I do that the number of deer shipped is only a percentage of the number killed, and that as long as there is an open market permitted for the sale of game, and also for its shipment to points outside of the State, that more deer will be killed than if its sale was prohibited.

In 1894 I was induced to visit Maine for several reasons, not only on account of its grand climate and splendid lakes but also by the fishing and game which could be seen and enjoyed not only by myself but by all the members of my family as well. At that time it was not unusual to see 30 or 40 deer in a single day and the fishing was most excellent, but since that time there has been a steady decrease in the number of deer that have been seen.

With reference to the preservation of the big game I see but one remedy and that is the entire cessation of market shooting either in or out of the State. Pennsylvania and many other states having game laws do not permit the sale of game in the State or its transportation out of the State, and this law has resulted in a large increase in the deer in our State, and I think the same may be said of other States where such a law is in force regarding not only deer but game birds also.

I am well aware that a law prohibiting the taking of deer and moose out of the State would not be popular with the railway and express companies, but it seems to me that any loss in the profits of transportation of game by the railroads of the State would be more than made up by the fares received by an increased number of sports,—men who would be induced by a more plentiful supply of game to visit Maine, etc. I judge other sportsmen by myself and personally I should prefer to give up the privilege of transportation of a deer or moose and see more of them during the summer and fall than is now the case.

It is not the desire of the true sportsman to kill everything he sees and the pleasure of seeing and watching game is to most men almost as great as the killing of it.

On the question of the fishing, it is my belief that two things are conspiring to destroy trout, one the fishing through the ice and the other the early spring bait fishing, and if some law could be enacted which would put a check on both these practices by postponing the opening of the fishing season to June 1st, and the complete stoppage of ice fishing, I believe that the fishing in the lakes and rivers of Maine would soon be restored or at least greatly improved.

To repeat, an amendment to the game laws which will stop the sale of birds and large game in the markets of Maine, and also the shipment of game to any point outside of the State, and

making ice fishing illegal and the opening of the fishing season June 1st, instead of as soon as the ice went out, would be a most advantageous thing for the fish and game of Maine.

As you know I have a very expensive home in Maine, my plant there having cost me up to this time at least \$10,000, a large proportion of this sum having been spent in Maine and in addition to this my yearly expenditures in Maine for wages, supplies, etc., amount to several thousand dollars all of which innures directly to the profit of citizens of the State of Maine. I believe that protection to the game and fish would bring many more to Maine like myself, but if there is to be a constant falling off in fish and game it cannot be expected that people will be induced to build residences or that a class of people will visit the State who, drawn by the sport to be found there, employ guides and spend large sums for supplies which go to the farmers and artisans of the State. I do not think it necessary for me to go into any arguments on these subjects as I am sure your own good sense will show you the wisdom of the points that I have advanced.

The license law was a step in the right direction, but only a step and in giving the privilege of transportation much of the benefit coming from such a law was lost and it should have gone even further and every citizen of Maine who desired to hunt should have paid a license fee even if it was a small one and thus helped to support the cost of protecting the game of the State.

In this way a fund could be raised from those who availed themselves of the privilege of hunting and those who did not hunt would not be taxed for the benefit of those who did.

I will be glad to hear from you on this subject and also your opinion as to whether anything can be done at the coming session of the Legislature towards the further protection of the game of the State where I have so great an interest.

Yours truly,

Jay Cooke, Jr."

We give below an extract from an address delivered by Hon. F. E. Boothby, general passenger and ticket agent of the Maine Central Railroad, before the Century Club of Bangor during the present month, as showing how the great transportation companies of the State look upon the fish and game interests of Maine. Mr. Boothby said:

“Well now, something is taking place here in Maine as illustrated by the number of passenger trains which are run and especially so far as Pullman equipment is concerned, it is acknowledged by the Pullman company that considering the number of cars engaged in service that the run between Boston and Bangor is the best paying one they have. To illustrate, during the month of August, 1904, 34,598 passengers were carried in Pullman cars on the Maine Central Railroad, and the summer resort business is so developed that it is estimated that the number seeking Maine annually is in excess of 300,000, leaving within the borders of the State each year more than \$13,000,000. A feature of summer travel which is yearly expanding is that of the great increase in numbers of sporting camps for hunting and fishing throughout the State and camps are known where no life is taken and people come there to study the trees, plants, the birds and wild animals, and to enjoy the delightful scenery and pure air which everywhere in Maine abounds.”

We also give copy of a special dispatch from Onawa, Maine, showing how the Canadian Pacific Railway looks upon the value of our sporting interests:

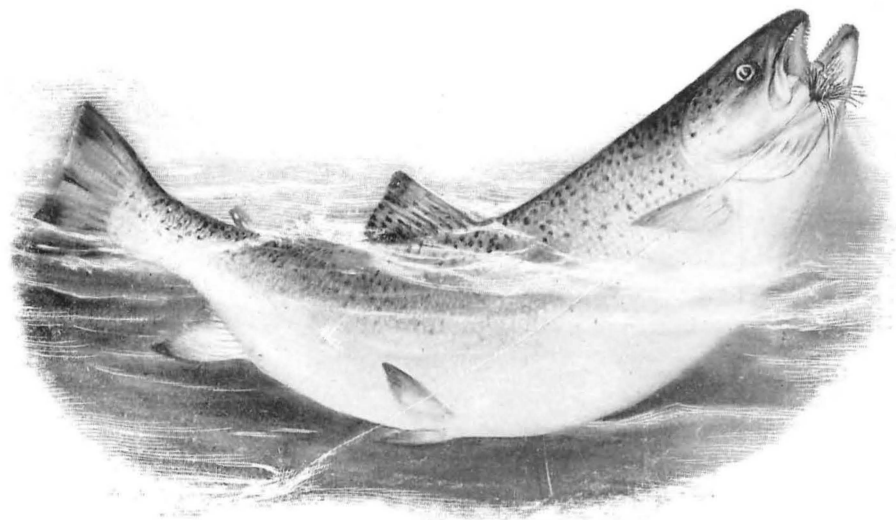
“Onawa, Maine, October 29. (Special.)—The Canadian Pacific Railway, operating 13,000 miles of railroads, has at last awakened to the fact that Maine is fast becoming the nation’s summer playground, and plans are materializing to advertise the State as a summer resort in a more extended manner than ever before. The C. P. R. runs through not only one of the most picturesque regions of this State, but also of the entire east. This road and the Bangor and Aroostook Railway, penetrate the very best hunting and fishing section of Maine.

“The managers of the Canadian Pacific are coming to a realizing sense of this fact, probably through the extensive advertising of President F. W. Cram’s fine system, the Bangor and Aroostook Railway. The Journal correspondent gets it from the inside that the Canadian Pacific, beginning early next year, will add two daily passenger trains to their service between Montreal and St. John,—“The Imperial Limited.” Already the company’s official photographer, Mr. Bennett, and their scenic writer, Mr. Murphey, are at work getting views and data on the attractions

Maine offers to tourists and sportsmen, and the company proposes to advertise Maine from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

“They will make a special feature of the Moosehead region and also of Onawa, the Attean Lake and Long Pond region, where Mr. Bennett has secured many fine views.

“According to one of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, they do not expect ‘The Imperial Limited’ to pay for the extra expense of putting it on the first season, but they do expect to eventually make a success of it through extensive and persistent advertising of the many attractions Maine offers to pleasure seekers. ‘The Imperial Limited’ will be one of the finest passenger trains running over their entire system.”



EXPENDITURES.

We submit herewith itemized list of expenditures:

L. T. Carleton, commissioner, salary, trying cases in court, and traveling expenses.	\$1,571 12
H. O. Stanley, commissioner, traveling expenses.	409 80
E. E. Ring, commissioner, salary and traveling expenses.	541 07
Geo. W. Ross, general warden service.	1,012 13
H. O. Templeton, general warden service.	291 30
W. T. Pollard, general warden service.	1,163 20
F. M. Perkins, general warden service.	850 55
F. W. Austin, general warden service.	1,176 42
C. S. Adams, general warden service.	1,103 17
F. J. Durgin, general warden service.	1,105 00
D. L. Cummings, general warden service.	1,295 31
F. A. Willis, general warden service.	600 00
Walter I. Neal, general warden service.	1,098 93
F. H. Clark, general warden service.	939 25
D. W. Stanley, general warden service.	869 81
G. H. Huston, general warden service.	401 96
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages.	48 05
M. H. Hodgdon, clerical services and bills paid.	833 81
New England Telegraph & Telephone Co.	89 11
W. S. Jones, special warden service.	34 70
O. C. Keirstead, special warden service.	99 22
J. S. Williams, special warden service.	24 50
F. W. Thompson, special warden service.	369 00
G. M. Esty, general warden service.	636 50
B. J. Woodward, general warden service on border.	1,362 26
F. O. Elsemore, general warden service.	333 87
H. T. Silsby, general warden service.	620 50
E. M. Blanding, general warden service.	607 58
L. M. Richmond, clerical services.	194 58
G. U. Dyer, general warden service.	415 05
F. E. Jorgensen, general warden service.	1,060 65
H. H. Jewell, special warden service.	12 00
J. A. Wyman, work at hatchery, special service.	137 10
David F. Brown, general warden service.	949 44
C. E. Wilson, general warden service on border.	531 99
R. T. York, special warden service.	109 00
H. E. Huson, general warden service.	596 10

E. H. Lowell, warden service on border.....	\$376 41
H. E. Pierce, general warden service.....	1,008 95
Walter Dickey, special warden service.....	127 55
F. A. Townsend, general warden service.....	346 05
J. E. Bowden, special warden service.....	95 20
C. W. Curtis, clerical services.....	150 00
H. E. Redmond, general warden service.....	930 38
M. C. Morrill, special warden service.....	254 00
O. E. Bowers, general warden service.....	573 80
Natt R. Carr, general warden service on border.....	231 87
A. S. Jordan, special warden service.....	11 50
A. L. Maker, special warden service.....	126 90
W. W. Sewall, special warden service.....	107 00
Wm. M. Adams, general warden service.....	536 75
I. W. Hamilton, general warden service.....	399 01
E. C. Bass, special warden service.....	159 30
G. C. Wing, attorney fees.....	47 00
Fletcher & Co., supplies for office.....	12 75
W. R. Butler, special warden service.....	147 35
W. R. Jordan, attorney fees.....	5 00
Brooks Hardware Co., supplies for wardens.....	12 50
S. T. Goodrich, trial justice fees.....	6 15
H. R. Dill, mounting specimens for office.....	82 00
W. B. Small, deputy sheriff fees.....	10 50
A. L. Fenderson, attorney fees.....	41 82
Bangor Publishing Co., subscription.....	6 00
Augustus Wyman, special warden service.....	246 00
W. J. Henderson, damage to crops by deer.....	62 50
F. H. Stimson, damage to crops by deer.....	12 00
J. C. Holman, attorney fees.....	5 00
J. H. Ruth, special warden service.....	56 05
Boston Transcript, subscription.....	9 00
S. L. Crosby Co., taxidermy work.....	86 25
O. C. Bean, agent for licenses 1903-4.....	100 00
D. E. Pierce, damage to crops by deer.....	40 00
J. B. Cary, damage to crops by deer.....	25 00
American Express Company.....	4 35
C. A. Cummings, team hire.....	27 75
Shooting & Fishing Pub. Co., subscription.....	3 50
S. T. Stilkey & Son, team hire.....	5 50
Jacob Hedman, supplies for wardens.....	3 00
A. B. Donworth, attorney fees.....	10 00
Lewiston Journal Publishing Co., publishing notices.....	3 75
C. W. Jones, special warden service.....	3 00
S. M. Stewart, paddles for canoe.....	1 50
B. M. Small, costs of prosecution.....	41 61
Jos. Webber, care of deer.....	5 00
A. J. Darling, services at Enfield Hatchery, and repairs.....	452 70

P. M. Steen, expenses of shipping deer.....	\$10 00
J. B. Lippincott Co., book for office library.....	2 50
B. Y. Curran, attorney fees.....	75 00
Burleigh & Flynt, publishing notices.....	2 55
B. H. Weston, special warden service.....	2 00
F. W. Hutchinson, damage to crops by deer.....	10 00
J. F. Lynch, attorney fees.....	40 00
Turf, Farm & Home Pub. Co.....	2 00
J. W. Dunton, attorney fees.....	5 00
R. D. Wood & Co., pipe for hatcheries.....	1,603 18
S. L. Freese, damage to crops by deer.....	12 00
Rice & Miller, supplies for Moosehead Lake Hatchery.....	10 45
C. K. Miller, special warden service.....	20 00
L. O. Chabot, special warden service.....	89 30
W. F. Chase, special warden service.....	63 16
G. L. Hall, legal services.....	3 00
Ross Jordan, witness fees.....	5 40
W. T. Seekins, appeal papers.....	1 85
H. D. Darling, damage to crops by deer.....	20 00
Frank McMannus, damage to crops by deer.....	12 00
Alex McKay, damage to crops by deer.....	75 00
W. O. Shaw, damage to crops by deer.....	15 00
A. F. Walls, special warden service.....	50 75
Tilton Publishing Co., cuts for report.....	11 52
Isaac Clark, special warden service.....	5 00
Geo. A. Leighton, special warden service.....	202 30
W. F. Perkins, posting notices.....	10 00
Phillips & Mills, attorney fees.....	5 00
Fred Caron, transportation and supplies.....	71 50
Locke-Hewett Co., supplies for wardens.....	15 92
C. A. Lamson, special warden service.....	177 89
J. L. Richards, license fee refunded.....	30 00
P. M. Kane, special warden service.....	25 50
A. W. Puffer, license fee refunded.....	15 00
J. R. Pollard, special warden service.....	10 00
C. S. Pollard, special warden service.....	49 00
Jessie Fitzgerald, clerical services.....	5 00
O. E. Libby, special warden service.....	15 50
B. B. Jones, special warden service.....	315 25
N. J. Hanna, special warden service.....	36 20
C. C. Nichols, salary and operating expenses Moosehead Lake Hatchery.....	706 24
Fred D. Stevens, supplies for Moosehead Lake Hatchery..	8 46
D. B. Swett, general warden service.....	151 50
E. E. Hayward, use of canoe.....	5 00
E. W. Wentworth, trucking for hatchery.....	5 50
Springvale Fish & Game Club, warden service.....	62 10
R. A. Lang, supplies for Enfield Hatchery.....	6 69

Bigney & Shaw, supplies for Moosehead Lake Hatchery....	\$619 40
Carpenter & Co., supplies for office.....	2 15
J. W. Freese, trucking.....	17 30
E. E. Hardy, posting notices.....	2 00
C. H. Gale, hauling pipe to hatcheries.....	198 64
Plymouth Rock Trout Co., fish eggs.....	400 00
A. W. Wilkins, salary and operating expenses Monmouth Hatchery	1,828 39
Gas Engine & Power Co., repairs on boat at Moosehead Lake	92 03
Hancock County Publishing Co., publishing notices.....	3 50
F. Ryder, labor at Moosehead Hatchery.....	11 50
A. J. Lord, posting notices.....	3 00
R. D. Leavitt, posting notices.....	2 00
J. W. Emery, special services.....	10 80
W. W. Washburn, posting notices.....	2 00
W. I. White Bldg. Co., work and supplies at Rangeley Hatchery	117 52
Bethel News Pub. Co., publishing notices.....	3 00
R. A. Smith, horse for Caribou Hatchery.....	165 00
A. D. Sturtevant, posting notices.....	5 75
C. H. Prescott, publishing notices.....	8 00
E. D. Tasker, team hire.....	5 00
L. P. & W. E. Crockett, transportation of fish.....	20 00
I. J. White, sharpening drills.....	2 95
I. A. Mitchell, team hire.....	5 00
Moosehead Telephone Co., tolls.....	24 19
H. W. Garland, special warden service.....	6 00
A. S. Jordan, special warden service.....	9 50
W. H. Hanson, special warden service.....	161 75
D. T. Saunders & Son, supplies for Moosehead Hatchery...	5 29
W. H. Langley, special warden service.....	16 00
Belfast Journal, publishing notices.....	14 00
W. E. Berry, salary as general superintendent of hatcheries, and traveling expenses.....	1,330 22
W. A. Whiting, superintendent Winthrop Hatchery, salary and operating expenses.....	2,776 95
C. L. Floyd, superintendent Sebago Lake Hatchery, salary and operating expenses.....	2,183 68
John F. Stanley, Supt. Auburn Hatchery, salary and operating expenses.....	1,719 30
Arthur Briggs, superintendent Oquossoc Hatchery, salary and operating expenses.....	1,686 87
Grant Hinds, superintendent Caribou Hatchery, salary and operating expenses.....	1,598 04
F. E. Hitchings, superintendent Moosehead Lake Hatchery, salary and operating expenses.....	1,604 47
S. W. Cary, trees for Auburn Hatchery.....	30 50

A. F. Trumbull, special warden service.....	\$47 00
Library Bureau, supplies for office.....	3 00
Burleigh & Flynt, publication of notices.....	11 25
Geo. E. Cushman, special warden service.....	523 29
Bangor Publishing Co., publishing notices.....	8 50
A. P. Bassett, warden service.....	9 85
L. R. Oliver, warden service Songo river.....	108 00
J. S. Freese, special warden service.....	30 00
Bangor Beef Co., liver for Moosehead Hatchery.....	110 10
L. O. Haskell, publishing notices.....	6 50
D. A. Thomas, supplies Moosehead Lake Hatchery.....	2 06
M. G. Shaw Lumber Co., supplies Moosehead Lake Hatchery	50 41
Observer Pub. Co., publishing notices.....	13 00
Evening Express Co., subscription.....	1 50
A. A. Crafts, supplies Moosehead Hatchery.....	206 02
J. H. Merrill, special services.....	58 50
M. S. Gordon, special services.....	3 00
Moosehead Tel. Co.....	2 05
Lake Auburn F. & G. Ass'n, special services.....	300 00
C. E. Griffin, posting notices.....	3 00
A. L. Gibbs, special warden service.....	103 57
Marshall Bros., hardware, supplies for hatchery.....	5 15
Powers & Archibald, attorney fees.....	135 00
E. A. Kennard, special warden service.....	15 00
P. H. Coombs, plans for fishways.....	61 60
Chas. H. Woodward, special warden service.....	44 00
A. M. Tarr, special warden service.....	79 50
J. C. Mead, special warden service.....	35 00
F. St. Clair, rent of hall for court.....	3 06
Howard Frost, special warden service.....	66 25
A. L. Sukeforth, special warden service.....	15 50
B. F. Lunt, special warden service.....	10 50
L. A. Bump, warden service.....	100 00

Of the amount expended but \$25,000 was appropriated by the State; the balance, \$28,533.23, was obtained from license fees and fines.