

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

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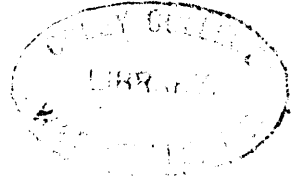
PUBLIC OFFICERS, DEPARTMENTS  
AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1916

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VOLUME II

REPORT



OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME

FOR THE

STATE OF MAINE

FOR THE YEAR

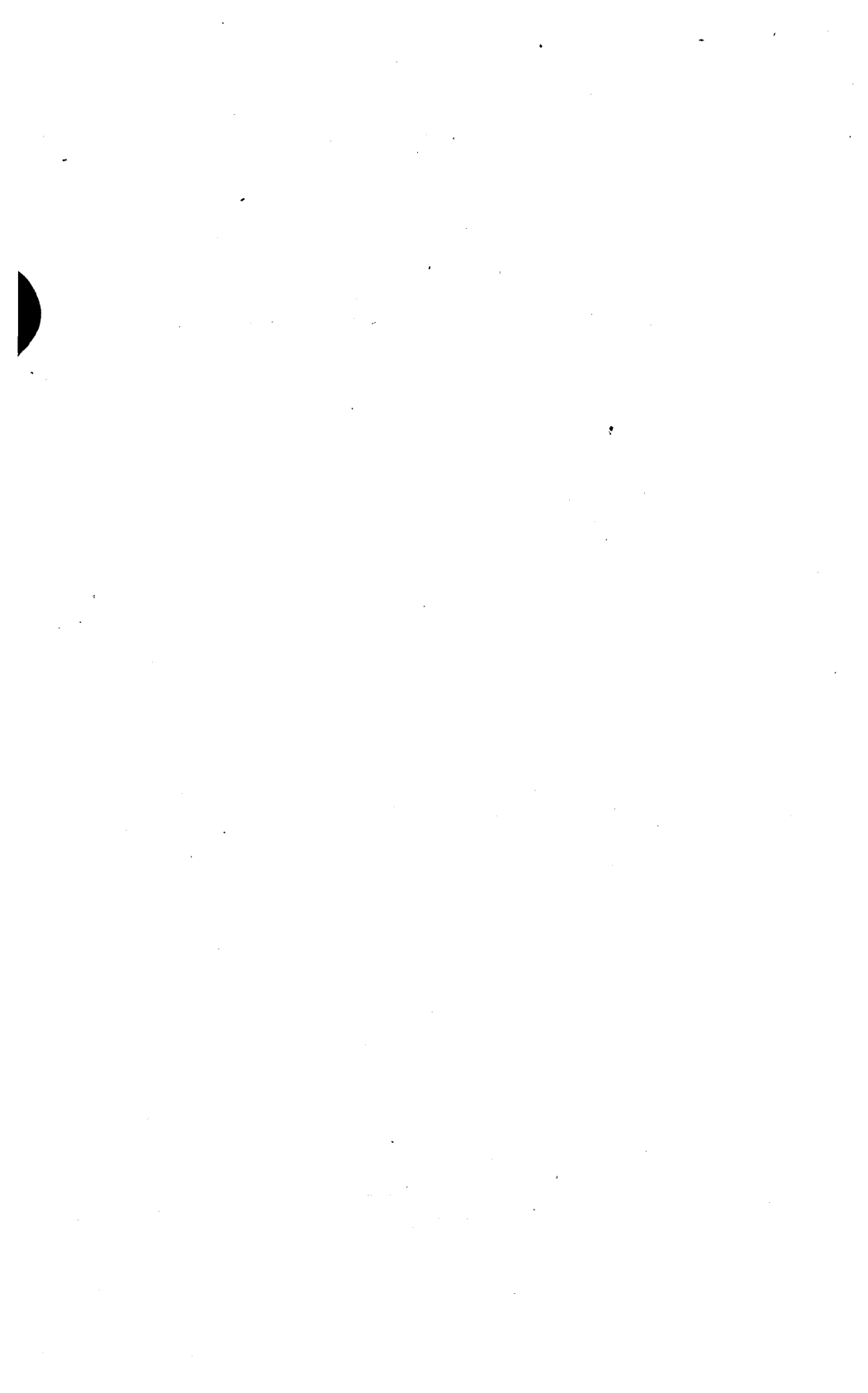
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STATE OF MAINE.

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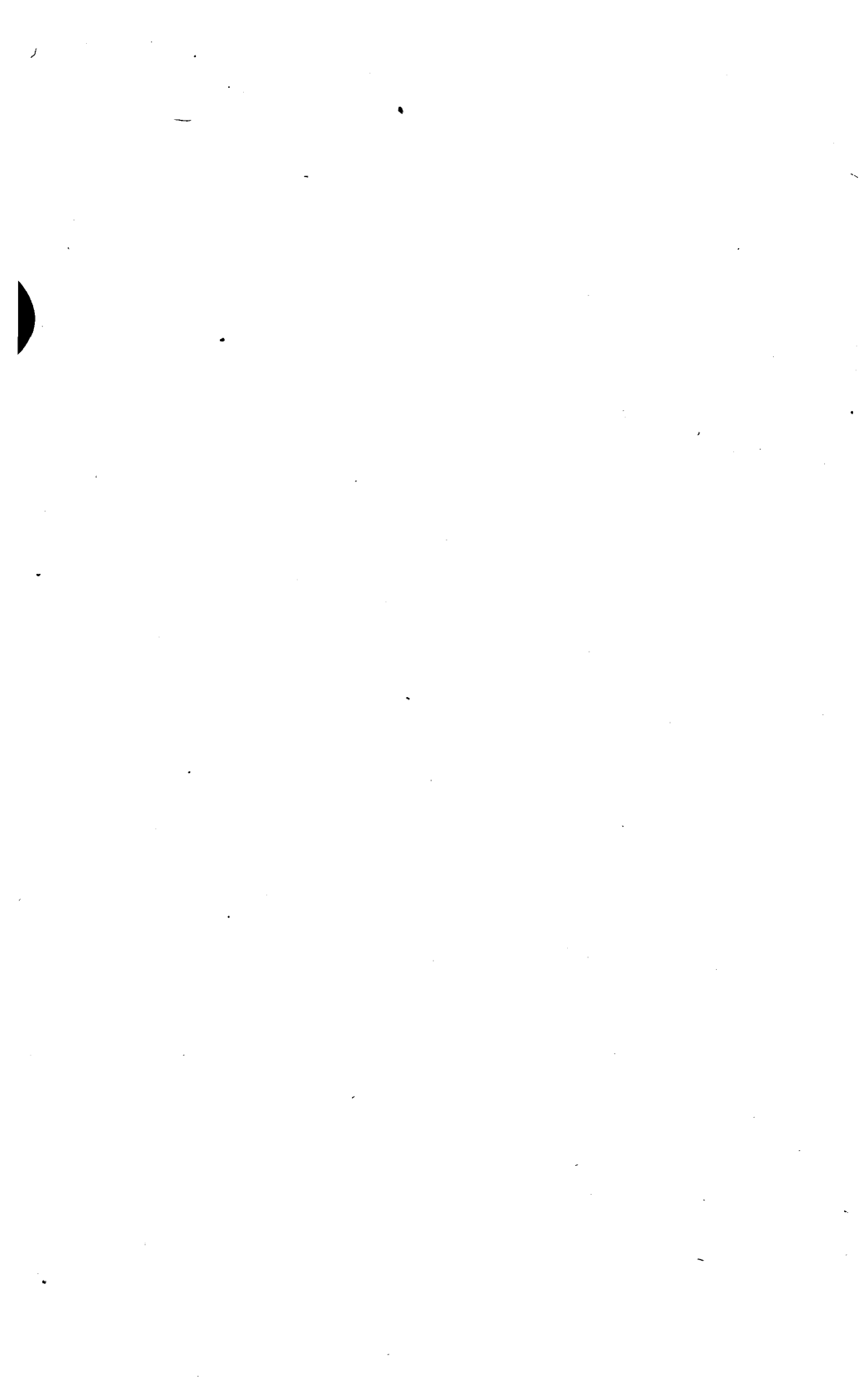
*To His Excellency, Oakley C. Curtis, Governor of Maine:*

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game have the honor to present to Your Excellency their report for the year ending December 30, 1916, as required by section 1 of chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes.

HARRY B. AUSTIN, *Chairman,*  
LEON G. C. BROWN,  
FRANK E. MACE,

*Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.*

Augusta, Maine, Dec. 30, 1916.



The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game are called upon to administer the affairs of a Department of State which perhaps comes into closer touch with the great majority of people than any other Department.

In its hands is placed not only the conservation of our hunting and fishing resources but also the conservation of a food supply of great importance to our people.

The working out of the problem of proper conservation must be done so that the people will not be deprived of their rights and privileges but that these rights and privileges may be perpetuated.

In order that we of the present generation may have the benefits and use of our fish and game, and also that we may not deprive those of generations to come of these benefits, fish and game protection and propagation are yearly requiring more careful attention and more efficient methods of administration.

Maine occupies a position which is unique among the States in that it has more to offer in the diversity of its attractions to tourists than any other State in the Union.

With its hundreds of miles of coast line comprising a multitude of sheltered harbors and affording scenery unsurpassed, with its wonderfully invigorating summer climate, with its innumerable inland lakes, broad rivers, extensive forests and magnificent mountains, and with its increasing mileage of good roads, Maine is holding out to vacationists more varied inducements than any other State.

Investments in property devoted to the entertainment of our summer visitors are large and continually growing and the amount of money left in the State by these visitors now amounts to many millions annually.

A very large percentage of those whom we entertain each season are attracted to Maine by the advantages afforded in the way of fishing and hunting and with the percentage of those who are taking annual vacations, increasing as it has for the past ten years, the drain upon our fishing and hunting resources is naturally much greater than formerly, and this must be met with more effective methods of conservation.

Furthermore, our own people are more than ever before seeking recreation in the woods and on our lakes and streams, now that only a few hours is required to reach most of our good hunting or fishing grounds by automobile, which formerly were only to be reached after a long and generally tedious journey by rail and road.

Cultivating the interest in out-of-door recreation our hotels, camps and railroads are issuing each season attractive booklets containing a large amount of information regarding Maine's resorts—publicity which is of great value in advertising the State's advantages and sporting resources.

In the face of these conditions it is the duty of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game to see that an efficient policy of Fish and Game protection and propagation is carried out and that the funds placed at their disposal by the people of the State are used to this end.

Affecting any policy of Fish and Game conservation are the following more important elements:

- Fish Propagation and Distribution,
- Warden Service,
- Game Propagation and Distribution,
- Coöperation of Sportsmen,
- Restrictive Legislation.

It is our purpose in this report to discuss the relation of these elements to the efficient carrying on of the work which has been placed in our hands.

#### FISH CULTURE.

Artificial fish propagation has long since passed the experimental stage and its advantages over natural processes are no longer questioned by those who have made a study of its results.

Artificially, around ninety per cent. of the eggs taken are fertilized and hatched, as against less than fifteen per cent. under the best natural conditions, the great advantage of artificial cultivation coming from the removal of the spawn from the liability of destruction by the multitude of spawn-eating fish in most of our waters and from the fact that all non-fertile eggs are removed in the hatcheries as soon as their condition is apparent instead of being left to contaminate each fertile egg surrounding it.



Then, too, during the hatching period the eggs in the hatcheries are provided with a constant supply of clear water of even temperature and are not subject to the danger of low water and consequent destruction by freezing.

During the past five years 16,779,290 brook trout eggs, 6,612,320 land-locked salmon eggs, and 446,439 brown trout and togue eggs have been hatched in our hatcheries and planted in our waters.

The lack, in many instances, of intelligent coöperation on the part of those to whom these fish have been allotted for planting has been a great factor in the general results obtained. Fry, which should only be planted in the smaller streams, have been dumped into lakes and ponds teeming not only with mature game fish but with predatory fish, and instead of stocking the waters planted have simply afforded an additional supply of feed for the native fish.

Fingerlings which should only be planted a few in a place in shallow water, where they may find refuge among the rocks and grass, have been dumped into deep water by the canful, only to be eaten up by foraging native fish.

Shallow ponds, the waters of which become many degrees too warm in the summer for trout to live in, and into which no tributary brooks flow to afford spawning grounds, have been planted with trout, quite naturally without result.

The question of whether the planting of fry or fingerlings is of greater advantage is as yet an open one upon which experienced fish culturists do not agree.

Owing to the fact, however, that the capacity of our hatcheries for raising fish to the fingerling stage is much less than their hatching capacity we take advantage of a combination of both methods of stocking our inland waters, using the surplus fry each spring for distribution in brooks and streams and the fingerlings in the fall for stocking the lakes and ponds and larger streams.

Many more fry can be distributed at the same expense than fingerlings because as many thousand of the former can be transported with safety in the same sized can as it is possible to transport hundreds when they become fingerlings.

## FEEDING POOLS.

While both methods of distribution have their advantages, we believe that our eleven hatcheries have sufficient capacity for hatching and that the time has come when additional facilities should be provided for raising our fish to the fingerling and yearling stage, thus affording a much larger supply of fish sufficiently mature to better take care of themselves when liberated.

Instead of more hatcheries our need is more feeding pools at our existing hatcheries.

The initial cost of building concrete pools for this purpose is not large and the expense of upkeep and maintenance is small; the cost of meat for fish food each season, however, is considerable and will increase in direct proportion to the number of fish raised.

Three concrete pools have been built this year at the Tunk Pond Hatchery, which will make many more fingerlings available for the territory served by that hatchery than formerly.

Additional pools were provided last year at the Raymond Hatchery by special act of Legislature.

The Belgrade Hatchery should be equipped with at least four concrete pools as soon as possible.

## AUTO TRUCKS.

In order to avail themselves of an abundant supply of pure water most of the hatcheries are located quite a distance from the railroad, and much time and expense is required to get their product to the trains and the empty cans back.

In many instances the use of a modern auto truck would result in a saving of time and then, too, fish for planting could be delivered without transfer and consequent delays direct to waters to be stocked.

We do not recommend that each hatchery should be provided with a truck but that a trial be made at one or two hatcheries suitably located for the economical use of such means of transportation.

## FISH CAR.

We are indebted to our Maine Railroads for many courtesies extended in the transportation of hatchery fish in baggage cars and the return of the empty cans to the hatcheries.

Occasionally consignments of fish to one sporting region have been so large as to require an extra car, which has always been provided; in short, the railroads have coöperated in every way to make the transportation of fish over their lines as prompt as possible.

The purchase and equipment of an up-to-date railway car would, however, be of the greatest benefit and aid to the efficient and economical distribution of fish for stocking our inland waters.

Our railroads go into every county and only our very remote waters are not within a comparatively short drive by automobile from some station, so that the tanks of a car could be filled with fish and then transported to some convenient point where they could be met by automobiles, which on account of the time saved by them are now quite generally in use for transporting fish from the railroads to the waters to be stocked, and by such means the allotments for a whole county could frequently be made in one or two trips of the car which under present conditions require many weeks for distribution.

Under methods used today, while the distributions begin as soon as the weather is suitably cool, they frequently have to dribble along until the roads are nearly impassable from mud and occasionally until the waters to be stocked are frozen over.

In the spring distribution has to begin before the roads are settled and continues frequently until the weather is too warm for the work to be done without a large percentage of loss.

In order to get the best results the fry should be out of the hatcheries by the middle of June and the fingerlings should be out by the first of November.

The proper distribution of these fish is of the greatest importance to the conservation of our fishing resources, and means should be provided for making it of much more value than it can be made under present conditions and methods.

#### CONCRETE TROUGH STANDS.

As the trough stands in the hatcheries have to be replaced, concrete troughs and piers should be used in place of the plank troughs and stands now in use. At the present price of clear pine, of which these are made, concrete troughs would cost

but little more, especially when the cost of maintenance of wooden ones is taken into consideration.

One trough stand at the Raymond Hatchery must be rebuilt next year and concrete should be used instead of wood.

#### HATCHERY IMPROVEMENTS.

Buildings at all hatcheries are kept painted and in good repair, and the grounds are kept in good order so that they are a credit to the State and those in charge of them.

#### AUBURN.

This hatchery was operated by the State under a lease from its owners, the Lake Auburn Fish Protective Association, for twenty years, the lease expiring in November, 1915.

It has now been deeded to the State, the consideration being that 20,000 two-year-old land-locked salmon shall be annually planted in Lake Auburn.

A new concrete dam has been built this year, creating a large feeding pool of spring water.

A new plank and earth dam has also been built to replace an old one which was carried out by a freshet during the summer.

Tile or metal drains should replace the open ditches which carry off the overflow from the pools and hatchery troughs.

#### BELGRADE.

Repairs have been made on the stable, and the house wired for electric lights.

#### CAMDEN.

Another room has been finished for a sleeping room and interior repairs on house.

#### CARIBOU.

The land occupied by this hatchery was taken over by the State under legal proceedings in 1913 but the award of damages by the County Commissioners not being satisfactory to those representing the interests of the State, the matter went to the Legislature of 1915 for adjustment. The former owners of the land were awarded the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, three hundred dollars being appropriated by the Legislature towards this amount and fifteen hundred dollars being paid out of the general fund appropriated for this Department.

## MONMOUTH.

The water supplying this hatchery was taken from a pond nearby, made by damming a stream leading from a large spring situated about half a mile distant. This stream flows through a clay soil and after each rain it became very roily, and during prolonged hot weather its temperature ran dangerously high.

For a distance of 1900 feet eight-inch wooden pipe has been laid up the course of the brook across the cultivated land, and to an artificial pond up near the spring, the dam at the hatchery has been removed and the water piped into a concrete distributing tank from which the hatching troughs are supplied.

The hatchery now has a plentiful supply of clear spring water which will not be affected by extremes of heat or cold.

## OQUOSSOC.

This hatchery, situated on Rangeley stream, the outlet of Rangeley lake, furnishes a large supply of trout and salmon annually and serves a large and important sporting section, and in ordinary years many thousands of trout are raised there through the summer.

This hatchery is supplied by a pipe leading far out into the lake and taking its water at a depth of eighteen or twenty feet from the surface.

During the extremely hot weather of the past summer, however, and because of a strong wind blowing the warmer surface water of the lake into the cove which supplies the hatchery, the temperature of the water at the hatchery suddenly went from 74 degrees to over 80 degrees. Thousands of fine trout died within an hour and the rest were only saved by immediately turning them out into nearby waters, the weather being altogether too hot to allow of transportation any distance.

To avoid a recurrence of these conditions a system of artesian wells to be drawn from in an emergency should be provided if the expense does not prove prohibitive.

## RAYMOND.

This hatchery is mainly devoted to the propagation of the Sebago or land-locked salmon, and is doing a very important work. Here many salmon are fed until they are one and two

years old before they are distributed to Sebago lake and adjacent waters.

The plank-lined feeding pools were replaced last year with concrete and two more pools added.

One of the trough stands must be rebuilt and concrete should be used in place of wood.

The new feeding pools have been roofed over this season.

#### TUNK POND.

This is the last hatchery built and it began operations in the fall of 1914. The buildings, which originally had only a priming coat of paint, have been painted, the grounds cleared up and graded and three concrete pools have been built this season.

This hatchery is supplied with cool clear water from Tunk pond and the temperature of its water will allow the raising of trout to the fingerling or yearling stage.

#### HATCHERY SUPERINTENDENTS.

It would be hard to find in any branch of the public service men who are more faithful or more devoted to their duty than are the men in charge of our hatcheries. Most of them have been in the service many years at remote stations.

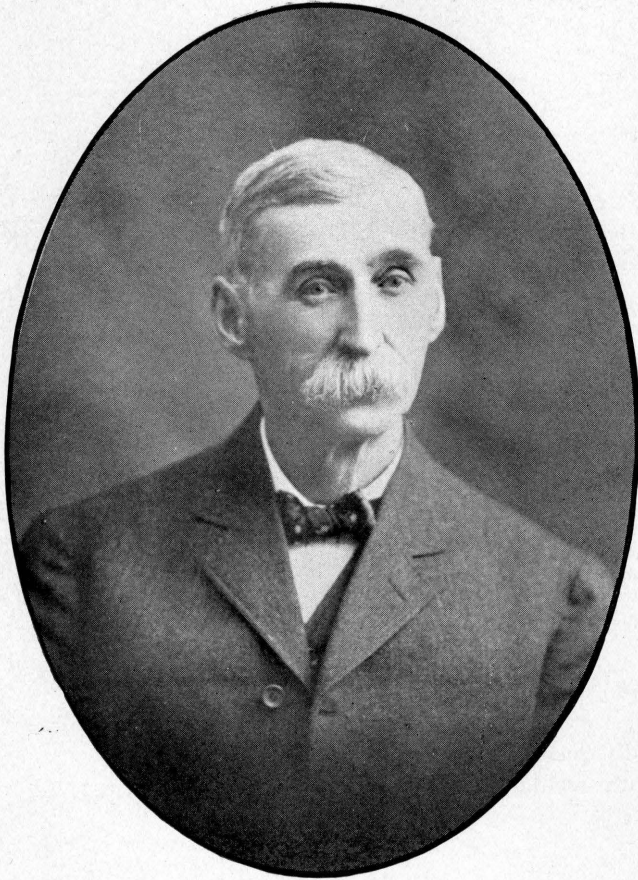
Vacations are necessarily infrequent, and of short duration. They are comfortably housed in rooms comprising the second story of the hatchery buildings or in detached cottages. However, at the present cost of living, and taking into consideration the nature of the services required of these men who have an expert knowledge of their work gained by long experience, it hardly seems that the salary of fifty or fifty-five dollars per month, including house rent and fuel, is adequate.

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#### JOHN F. STANLEY.

On November 20th, last, John F. Stanley, Superintendent of the Auburn Hatchery, was fatally injured by a buck deer which he was feeding. Mr. Stanley had been in charge of this hatchery for twenty years, and was an expert fish culturist who took a great interest in the work.

He was ever courteous and kindly, and always ready to help the younger men in the service with his knowledge and experi-



John F. Stanley, Supt. of Auburn Hatchery.  
1896-1916.





ence. His interest and enthusiasm were an inspiration to them, and his loss is keenly felt by them and by a large circle of friends throughout the State.

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#### FISHWAYS.

Flowing from the interior through all coast counties of the State are many rivers emptying into the sea which formerly were the highways of millions of food fish seeking their spawning grounds each season.

Maine rivers were noted throughout the country for the excellency of their salmon and the alewife fisheries yielded a large revenue to the fishermen and furnished an important item of food supply.

During earlier years the rights of the people to the benefit and enjoyment of this vast food resource were jealously guarded, but gradually the advance of manufacturing industries has been allowed to encroach on those rights so that today hardly one of our rivers remains unobstructed by dams through or around which no passage for migratory fish has been provided.

Furthermore, mill refuse of all kinds has been dumped into these rivers without restriction for many years. Where there has been no serious pollution the accumulation of refuse has destroyed the original spawning beds and has changed the character of the rivers to such an extent that these waters are no longer resorted to by migratory fishes in appreciable numbers.

The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 was the first step on the part of the Federal Government to remedy these conditions in navigable streams, but until recently the provisions of that law as they apply to Maine rivers have not been enforced.

Section 6, of Chapter 33, Revised Statutes, provides that the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game "may compel the owner or occupant of every dam or other artificial obstruction above tide water in any river or stream frequented by salmon, land-locked salmon, shad, alewives or other migratory fishes to provide the same with a durable and efficient fishway," etc.

This section furthermore provides as to the method of procedure to be followed in such cases, and also provides that "if a

fishway thus required is not completed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game within the time specified, every owner or occupant shall forfeit not more than one hundred nor less than twenty dollars for every day of such neglect *between the first days of May and November.*"

It will be noticed that under the existing law the neglect to provide a fishway legally ordered to be erected during the low water of the fall or winter is not subject to penalty until the season when the building of a fishway is impractical on account of high water, consequently, if the owner of a dam chooses to take his chances of escaping the penalty for such neglect, another season's run of fish has been lost—a loss which no penalty which may be imposed can, in the least, compensate.

The law should be changed making the penalty begin at the expiration of the time specified for the completion of the fishway instead of on May 1st, as at present.

In this way we believe that the building of fishways could be much better enforced.

#### FISHWAYS ORDERED.

After a well-attended hearing on June 22<sup>nd</sup>, at Cherryfield, fishways were ordered to be erected in the five dams in the Narraguagus river, in that town, the same to be completed by Dec. 1st, 1916, it having appeared from the evidence submitted that this river was frequented by migratory fishes.

An engineer was sent to Cherryfield and plans and estimates were furnished for the proposed fishways to the owners of the dams.

To the best of our knowledge nothing has yet been done to carry out the requirements of the Commissioners.

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On Sept. 15th the owners of the dam on the Dennys river, in Dennysville, were ordered to erect a suitable fishway through their dam, the same to be completed by Dec. 1st, 1916.

Apparently nothing has been done as yet to build this fishway.

The Dennys river is one of the best natural salmon rivers in Maine, large numbers of these fish resorting to the river each season, notwithstanding the fact that the river bed is literally covered by edgings, slabs and other sawmill waste

continually going into it from the sawmill when in operation, in direct violation of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

Just before our visit ten fine salmon were taken from a weir only a short distance below the dam and while we were there alewives were being dipped from the pools at the foot of the old fishway, through which no passage was possible owing to the lack of water afforded it.

In September, 1915, we saw several humpbacked salmon just below this dam seeking a passage up into fresh water to spawn.

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After a hearing on August 10th, at Columbia Falls, fishways were ordered in the two dams on the Pleasant river, which have not as yet been provided.

Many salmon were taken each season in this river by illegal means and these operations are carried on clear up to the dams which are at present impassable to salmon.

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The fishway through the dam on the Sebec river at Milo is badly out of repair and the owners have been ordered to put it into suitable condition.

Other fishways on this river appear to be much needed also.

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The seven fishways on the Penobscot river are in fair condition with the exception of that at the Veazie dam, which owing to the head of water usually kept on this dam is not of suitable construction to afford a passage for salmon during the season such passage is required.

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#### DYER'S RIVER.

The Erskine dam at North Newcastle on Dyer's river was rebuilt during the past season and a concrete fishway installed therein.

## COARSE FISH.

Owing to the increasing demand in the New York market for suckers, eels and other fish which are not used as a food supply here, many tons of these fish are now taken in nets annually under permits issued by this Commission, the result being that many of our streams are being gradually cleared of these fish which live upon the spawn and the food supply needed by valuable game fish.

If rivers and streams infested with these fish can be rendered habitable for game fish by the removal of these natural enemies, it will be another step forward in the scheme of true conservation.

The State has gained a revenue for the past two years of \$2,445 from these permits while from its waters nothing of value to them has been taken.

## POLLUTION.

The decline of our river fisheries may be attributed to these principal causes—the continual lessening of our flowage areas caused by deforestation, the decrease of suitable spawning beds, and the pollution caused by sewerage and waste from manufacturing plants.

The evil effects of these latter conditions upon our fisheries are steadily increasing and the time has come when legislation should be considered which will remedy them as far as possible.

Methods are being devised to convert much of this waste now going into our rivers into valuable by-products, and, while it is too much to hope that these waters will ever be restored to their primitive condition of purity, they can at least be rendered more habitable for valuable fish by restrictive legislation which would not prove a great hardship upon our manufacturing industries.

Special privileges have too long deprived the people of our State of these great natural resources, to the enjoyment of which they are clearly entitled.

## CENSUS.

The Commissioners are frequently called upon by people living in other states for information regarding our resorts, the kind of fishing or shooting to be had in various localities, distances of camps and hotels from the railroad, etc.

In order to have more exact information on file a blank was furnished the Clerk of each city, town or organized place in the State, asking for the following information to be supplied:

Town of ..... County of .....  
 Nearest R. R. Station ..... Name of R. R. ....  
 Distance from R. R. ....

(Please give below detailed information regarding each lake and pond in your town of more than ten acres in area, as called for by the following questions.)

Name of lake or pond .....  
 Nearest R. R. Station ..... Distance from R. R. Station.....miles  
 By road.....miles; by trail.....miles; by water.....miles  
 Length of lake or pond.....miles; approximate width.....miles  
 Kinds of fish found therein .....  
 Which kind predominates .....

(Names of hotels or public camps, if any, at this lake or pond, number of guests each resort will accommodate, name and address of proprietors, etc.)

(Name of hotels and public camps, if any, in your town, not located on a lake or pond, number of guests each resort will accommodate, name and address of proprietors, distance of each resort from lake, etc.)

Does your town afford good deer hunting?.....  
 State kinds of game birds found therein .....  
 Which kind affords the best hunting? .....

GENERAL REMARKS.

If your town has any hunting or fishing attractions which should be specially mentioned, please give below particulars regarding same.

It is gratifying to report that in most instances a response was made to the request and in the few cases where data was not obtainable from the clerk, it was furnished by a warden in the vicinity. Data regarding resorts in the unorganized places was already on file so that now we have a valuable collection of information which we hope soon to be able to furnish in printed form.

FISH LAWS.

In a State comprising so much territory and with such diversity of fishing conditions, it would be impossible, perhaps, to formulate a simple code of laws which would meet these varied requirements.

Waters easy of access, and consequently much resorted to by all classes of fishermen, must have more restriction than those more remote, in order that their supply, subjected to unusual drains, may not be depleted.

Restricted methods of fishing must prevail in certain waters which abound in game fishes and in which otherwise the supply would soon become exhausted.

Waters which have been fished out and are being restocked must be closed to fishing until such stock has had time to mature.

Tributaries upon which lakes and ponds depend for the replenishing of their supply and which are nurseries for the small game fish, upon which that supply depends, must have more protection than streams tributary to polluted rivers or which empty into the sea.

Realizing, however, the necessity of simplifying the existing laws which had become more and more complex and confusing, the Legislature of 1913 placed this work in the hands of a Committee made up of the Legislative Committee and the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, and authorized them to employ counsel.

This Committee passed the Legislative term in this work and reported a revision of the fish and game laws which met with very general approval. Hundreds of private and special laws were repealed and, as far as possible, the County was made the unit for uniform laws. Naturally in such a revision protective laws were removed from some important waters, but these omissions might have been supplied and the general law improved and perfected by the subsequent legislation.

Unfortunately, however, this scheme was not carried out but instead the Statutes were encumbered with nearly a hundred private and special fishing laws—practically all that were presented for consideration being enacted into law, so that our laws are again becoming complex and, in some instances, confusing.

In order not only to enjoy our present fishing privileges but to perpetuate them, we do not need more laws but better ones.

If the number of fishermen, both resident and visiting, keeps on increasing as it has for the past few years, further restriction of the daily limit of fish will have to be made. In this con-

nection we would call the attention of anglers to the able treatise on the subject entitled, "An Argument for the Real Conservation of Trout", published for free distribution by Mr. Charles Zibeon Southard, of Groton, Mass., the author of "Trout Fishing in America."

#### WARDEN SERVICE.

However many wise protective laws are enacted, no satisfactory protection or conservation can be realized unless the enforcement of such laws is in the hands of an honest, energetic and efficient force of trained and experienced wardens.

A warden's duties call for a measure of intelligence, courage and tact not always appreciated by the public and, we regret to say, not always appreciated by the warden himself.

In order to carry on his work efficiently, the warden must, above all, realize the purpose and intent of protective laws and the great importance of his work not only to the public of today but to that of generations to come; he must be broad enough to keep in view the real purpose of enforcement rather than the technical letter of the law, and he must, by fair dealing and example, be able to cultivate the public opinion in his community, which will be in sympathy with him and his work. Without such public opinion no warden can do effective protective work; finally, he must have real enthusiasm and love for his work, coupled with an ability to teach, at all times, the true doctrine of conservation.

A warden who has the ability and energy to meet these requirements, and the character and personality to command the respect of all classes, is invaluable.

In order to build up a warden service of men who measure up to these standards, decided changes must be made in the administrative policy of this Department. More men of ability and well qualified for this work must be attracted to the service by an adequate salary and their tenure of office must be protected by some form of civil service or merit system.

Men who have proven themselves worthy and who have attained a high degree of efficiency by long service should receive a salary commensurate with their worth to the State—men who have been in the service long enough to prove of value should receive a higher wage than those just entering upon their duties,

but a fair living salary should be paid to each class, and in return for such salary the State has a right to demand the best that is in each man.

The office of warden no longer should carry the odium of a political job doled out in payment for political services, and the continuance in the employ of the State of a capable and faithful warden should not be dependent upon the fortunes of any political party.

The funds appropriated for the maintenance of this Department come from all the taxpayers, regardless of party, and the responsibility for the proper administration of the Department is wholly upon the Commissioners, and for these reasons they should be permitted to provide themselves with the most efficient agents with which to meet those responsibilities.

Several other states have already extended to their warden service the safeguards of civil service or a merit system, a policy which has resulted, without exception, in a great improvement in protective administration because of a higher standard of efficiency and the cultivation of a public opinion in sympathy with this important work.

In the past five years we have expended for warden service in this State approximately \$240,000, an average of \$40,000 annually. During the same time approximately \$20,000 in fines have been paid by violators.

While the proportion of fines paid to the amount expended has not been large, many violations have no doubt been prevented by the activities of the wardens. In fact, the greatest value of the service comes from its *preservation* of fish and game rather than from its prosecution of violations of the protective laws, the fear of prosecution, however, being the only sentiment which deters a portion of the community from such violations.

In the light of experience, a proper assumption would be that a smaller force of wardens comprised only of skilled and trained men maintained at a less total cost would not only have yielded a larger amount in fines, but would have been much more effective as a fish and game preserver.

#### AUTOMOBILE HUNTING.

Of all modern methods and conditions of hunting the greatest menace to our game supply is automobile hunting.



The ease with which our best game sections may be reached by this means of travel is such that the number of hunters shooting from automobiles is increasing very rapidly.

Good automobile roads extend for miles through the heart of our big game country, and, as it has become known how readily deer and moose may be held at a stand by the high power search-lights with which the modern car is equipped, and thus become an easy prey to the night hunter, the popularity of this "sport" is increasing.

The enforcement of the law against night hunting from automobiles is very difficult unless wardens are equipped with the same means of travel and this is manifestly impossible in most cases.

Such hunters are even more despicable as a class than their brethren of a generation ago who made a practice of jacking deer on the lakes and ponds during the summer months, because then the "sport" was open to every poacher who could provide himself with a canoe, while auto hunting is necessarily confined to the class which is able to own or hire a car—stock has been killed in the pastures and in one law-abiding community this season a horse was shot down in the highway, the light of the jack, although showing up the "gleam" and the two ears of the "moose", not clearly revealing the presence of two unoffending occupants of the carriage.

Unfortunately, even in the day time, game of all kinds appears to have very little fear of a moving automobile, while in the night, it is attracted by the head lights and makes no effort to escape, and so becomes an easy prey to those hunters who consider the mere killing of game fine sport whether the victim is given any chance for its life or not.

In the face of these conditions legislation prohibiting the shooting of any wild animal or wild bird from an automobile is worthy of consideration. Such a law might perhaps lessen the practice of night hunting although hard to enforce as are all restrictive laws where the violator has the advantage of a quick get-away.

#### RESIDENT HUNTERS' REGISTRATION.

Present methods of transportation and hunting, and the greatly increasing number of hunters coming into our State each season, makes some method of Resident Registration imperative.

Under present laws there is absolutely no way to distinguish a resident hunter from a non-resident or an alien, and until some means of identification is provided the State will continue to lose a large revenue each season on account of the number of those hunting without a non-resident or alien license simply because the present law provides no way of identifying them as non-residents or aliens.

Of all the States in the Union, only Maine and three others—Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina, do not have such a law, the fee ranging from fifty cents in Arizona to five dollars in Mississippi, Missouri, South Dakota and Washington.

Of the New England States the fee being in New Hampshire one dollar; Vermont, sixty cents; Massachusetts, one dollar; Connecticut, one dollar and twenty-five cents and Rhode Island one dollar and ten cents.

In the making of such a law care should be taken, of course, to safeguard the rights of all of our citizens in their mutual ownership of our game, at the same time taking into consideration the fact that while the game of a State is owned by its people, less than four per cent. of the people exercise their right to kill game. The right of the other ninety-six per cent. of the people to the enjoyment of that game living and adding thereby to the attractions of our forests and fields and to the real resources of the State should also be recognized. Dead game is not a resource but a draft upon the supply which must be met by measures of conservation in order that the supply may not become exhausted.

In any law of this kind the right of a resident or his immediate family to hunt upon his own land upon which he is domiciled should not be abridged.

While the passage of a Resident's Registration law carrying even so small a fee as most of the other States do would add many thousands of dollars to the annual income of the State, thus making the net cost of this Department correspondingly less, the matter of revenue is secondary in importance to the value of such a law as an aid in enforcing the rights of the State under existing laws to the revenue due from non-resident and alien hunters.

Reports from all other States which register resident hunters are unanimous that such a law has placed no heavy burden on

any class and that it has proven its value and accordingly meets very general approval.

Another great benefit from such a law would come from the reports made by resident hunters of the game killed by virtue of such registration, the Commissioners and the public thus having valuable data of the amount of each variety of game taken in the State yearly, especially if non-residents were also required by law to make a similar return.

At the present time the only definite information available comes from the railroad inspecting stations and, as probably much more game is now transported by automobile than by rail, this information is of little value in estimating the amount of game killed each year in the State.

While the levy of a small fee would convey to the mind of the resident hunter a fuller appreciation of the value of our game resources and of his privileges in direct participation of their benefits, and while it would afford a more equitable distribution of the responsibility of their maintenance, the need of some form of registration, if only for the purpose of identification, is so pressing that a law carrying merely a nominal fee to cover the actual expense of such registration would be of the utmost benefit as a measure of conservation.

#### THE DEER SUPPLY.

It will be noted from the statistical portion of this report that 5730 deer passed through the several inspecting stations during the season recently closed.

When the number of deer killed by residents and used in their homes, and the number transported within and without the State by team and automobile, is taken into consideration, the conclusion is warranted that probably twelve thousand deer were killed during the season.

Hunting conditions were poor during much of the season and comparatively few deer were killed before the middle of November.

Notwithstanding the severe annual drain upon the deer supply they seem to be holding their own and perhaps increasing in number, but such increase is confined to the older and more

thickly settled counties of the southern part of the State.

It is doubtful whether the aggregate number of deer in the other counties of the State is so large as it was five years ago, although it is difficult to make anything like a correct estimate, owing to the fact that they change their haunts frequently, and in sections where they are plentiful one season they may be scarce the next.

The law allowing a lumber camp to use six deer in a season is impossible of enforcement and should be repealed for the reason that unless more than six deer or parts thereof are found at any one time in or around such camp it is practically impossible to prove that more than the legal number has been used, the present law thus affording an opportunity to keep on hand a constant supply of six deer, provided evidence of others previously used has been destroyed.

In the opinion of many having an interest in the preservation of our deer supply the open season should not begin in any county until October 15th as much of the game killed during the first two weeks of October is utterly wasted, spoiling before it can be taken out of the woods or used.

If the number of deer hunters continues to increase as rapidly as it has for the past few years, further restriction as to the number which may be legally killed, or the length of the open season, or both, will be necessary.

#### HUNTING ACCIDENTS.

The following hunting accidents have been reported this season:

CAUSE.	FATAL.	NOT FATAL
Mistaken for Deer .....	4	1
Mistaken for Bear .....	1	
Carelessness of Self .....	3	9
Carelessness of Another .....	6	4
Explosion of Gun .....		3
Stray Bullet or Shot .....		4
Lost in Woods .....	2	
Total .....	16	21

Analysis of the above causes of hunting accidents indicates that practically all of them were caused directly by the hunter's own carelessness or that of other hunters, and consequently avoidable.

In this connection the passage of a buck law, limiting the killing of deer to males with horns is worthy of consideration, the passage by other States of such a law having materially lessened the number of shooting accidents and also proving of economic value to the deer supply.

#### RUFFED GROUSE.

The growing scarcity of this, the most valuable of all game birds, is creating much anxiety among the sportsmen, and the time has come when some decisive step must be taken, not only to keep up the supply, but to prevent the specie from becoming practically extinct within a few years. These birds are, as is all game, hunted more and more each year as their covers become more available, and quick and easy transportation affords frequently repeated hunting of many of the best covers which formerly were only visited rarely.

Under present conditions a party of sportsmen can readily hunt over a dozen good covers in a day, when formerly only two or three could be visited owing to the time used in going from one to another.

Under the circumstances the supply of partridges in Maine has steadily decreased during the past decade, although some seasons have found them more abundant than others.

The winter of 1915-16 was very severe on these birds, a hard crust on the snow having caused the destruction of many which would otherwise have wintered well. The following hatching season was very cold and wet, in fact one of the worst in years, so the number of young birds was greatly reduced. The increase in the number of foxes, bob cats, and other predatory animals who destroy their eggs, as well as the birds, has had much to do with depleting the supply.

If this valuable game bird is to be preserved in appreciable numbers to our sportsmen, further restrictions must be made to their hunting at least temporarily, the bag limit must be lessened, the open season shortened or, probably the most effective of all, a close season for a period of at least two years should be established, and the sooner this is done the better the results will be. True sportsmen will not object to giving up the sport of partridge shooting temporarily in order to improve the shooting in the future.

## THE FOX.

In 1915 the close season applying to fur-bearing animals was extended to foxes, but after a trial of nearly two years we see no benefits derived from such a law but, to our minds, it has been demonstrated that protection should no longer be extended to these animals.

Notwithstanding the high price of their skins and the added incentive to hunt and trap them, foxes appear to be rapidly increasing in most sections of the State, and their increase is adding another grave menace to our game and song birds as well as causing much trouble to the raisers of poultry.

A single adult fox no doubt takes a larger toll each year from our game bird supply than ten hunters, frequently a whole brood of young birds being destroyed.

The revenue from the sale of fox skins is perhaps larger than that of any other fur-bearing animal, but in the absence of any protection few would be killed during the time their fur is not prime except those found destroying poultry, but a perpetual open season would afford legal means to take them alive throughout the year for breeding purposes.

## BOB CATS.

The bob cat is one of the greatest destroyers of game and game birds which infests our forests and, notwithstanding a bounty of four dollars is paid by the State on each bob cat or loupervier killed, they are apparently increasing in number.

The number of bounties paid for these animals killed since 1911 is as follows:

1912.....	441	Bounty \$2.00
1913.....	512	“ \$4.00 after July 3
1914.....	557	“ \$4.00
1915.....	549	“ \$4.00
1916 To Dec. 28th .....	753	“ \$4.00

These big cats are destroying hundreds of young deer annually, and during the season of deep snow many full grown deer fall easy victims to them.

The State should appropriate sufficient funds to pay promptly all valid bounty claims presented.

## FUR FARMING.

Breeding in captivity and raising fur-bearing animals commercially is becoming an important industry, and some provision should be made whereby the taking and shipping of protected fur-bearing animals in close season for breeding purposes would not be in violation of law.

## GAME PROPAGATION AND GAME REFUGES.

As the game of a State becomes exhausted two valuable aids to its restoration may be resorted to in addition to or accompanied by proper restrictive laws, namely: Game Propagation and Game Refuges. Each of these restorative policies has its advantages and the value of either depends much upon location and other conditions.

Many States are successfully raising upon their game farms ducks, quail, pheasants and other birds, the surplus stock being liberated to replenish exhausted covers. Unfortunately, however, the practicability of raising our native game bird, the ruffed grouse, in large numbers in captivity has not been demonstrated except under ideal conditions and when done under the direct supervision of an expert of long experience.

Under any conditions the process is hazardous and expensive, and until more satisfactory results are probable we should hesitate to enter upon the experiment of raising grouse in this way. Moreover, in the absence of further knowledge and experience the advisability of attempting to stock our State with pheasants is not yet apparent, neither does the propagation of ducks for stocking seem expedient.

Only game which has become indigenous is raised in refuges, and such game raised under entirely natural conditions readily responds to the protection afforded it and readily lends itself to the stocking of adjacent territory.

The establishing of game refuges and their protection as such affords a practical and inexpensive means of propagating and disseminating wild life, and such reservations should be established whenever suitably located for their purposes. By prohibiting hunting at any time the following reservations have been created—some by legislative action and others by rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioners:

Deer—on island of Mount Desert, and Cross and Scotch Islands in Washington County, the towns of Deer Isle, Stonington, Isle au Haut and Perkins; all animals on Kineo Point, on certain lands in the towns of Eden, Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough; water fowl in Back Bay in the City of Portland.

There has recently been established on Mount Desert, by Act of Congress, a National Monument, or Park, comprising many hundred acres, within which all hunting is prohibited, and if, as many citizens hope, this is followed by legislative action prohibiting shooting on the rest of the island, Mt. Desert will become an extensive reservation which will be admirably located and of large economic value to the game resources of that section of the State.

In no case, whether refuges are created by the State or by the Commissioners, are owners of the reserved lands given any hunting rights which the public does not have. Numerous well-located game refuges in every county throughout the State would be of inestimable value in replenishing our stock of game and the creating of such reserves would furthermore entail little expense upon the people and no hardship upon the sportsmen.

#### STATE LANDS.

The State Lands could serve no more useful purpose than to be set apart as Forest Reserves on which wild life would remain unmolested and be allowed to multiply under natural conditions, and this could be accomplished without the restriction of hunting territory which would be appreciable.

The only expense necessary would be the setting up of bounds, posting, and, in some instances, their enclosure with a single strand of wire, and finally the placing of each refuge under the supervision of a competent warden who could do other warden duty also.

#### KATAHDIN NATIONAL PARK.

Every effort should be made by the people of the State to impress upon Congress the vast importance of and the necessity for the passage of a bill introduced by Congressman Guernsey providing for a National Park, and for acquiring National Forests in the Mount Katahdin region. Our State



is the vacation place of the nation, and the conservation of our forests and attendant resources is of national importance.

#### SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS.

If the sportsmen throughout the State would form themselves into live local clubs, associated with the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association, and coöperating with the Commissioners, far better results in the enforcement of the fish and game laws and the distribution of fish from the hatcheries would be accomplished, and the education of the public to more advanced ideas of conservation would be achieved.

A body of sportsmen in any community, organized and working together with the same end in view, would soon create a public sentiment in sympathy with their aims, and in such a community persistent violations of the fish and game laws would cease to meet public approval.

If each county had an Association of men who take an active interest in fish and game conservation, which would coöperate with the Commissioners in the selection of the best available men for warden service, and which could be consulted as to the waters to be stocked in the county, much better results would be possible than under conditions where, as frequently happens, the only information obtainable by the Commissioners comes from those having a selfish interest to further. We hope that the sportsmen of Maine will awaken to the advantages of local organization and coöperation.

#### MOOSE.

The four-year close time on moose enacted by the Legislature of 1915 has brought forth definite and satisfactory results. They are reported in sections where they had not appeared for many years.

It is gratifying to know that the law did not intervene too late to save this noble game, which has already become practically extinct in all eastern states.

We feel warranted in the belief that each year now will find them in increasing numbers in those localities suited to their habits and that they may again become sufficiently numerous to be hunted without danger of extinction.

## REGISTRATION OF GUIDES.

The law requiring guides, before they may be licensed, to file a certificate signed by a majority of the Municipal Officers of town or plantation within which they reside, setting forth that the applicant is a person of good moral character and sobriety, and is deemed by them a suitable person to receive a certificate as a guide, has not worked out satisfactorily in many respects. Municipal Officers have apparently signed all applications presented to them, and in some instances have sworn to a statement as to the residence of the applicant which they must have known was not true. As a matter of fact, this provision of the law does not seem to have weeded out any persons unfit for guiding, but on the other hand, has caused much inconvenience and needless delay to worthy guides in securing the signatures of Municipal Officers who were away from home or who could not be reached by the applicant in time to begin his work.

The intent of the law was to improve the service but it has not accomplished its purpose.

That part of the law requiring certification by the Municipal Officers should be repealed.

The suitability of a man to be licensed as a guide is much better known, as a rule, to wardens, camp proprietors, and others directly interested in that line of work than it is to the Municipal Officers of a town where a guide resides perhaps only a short time each year.

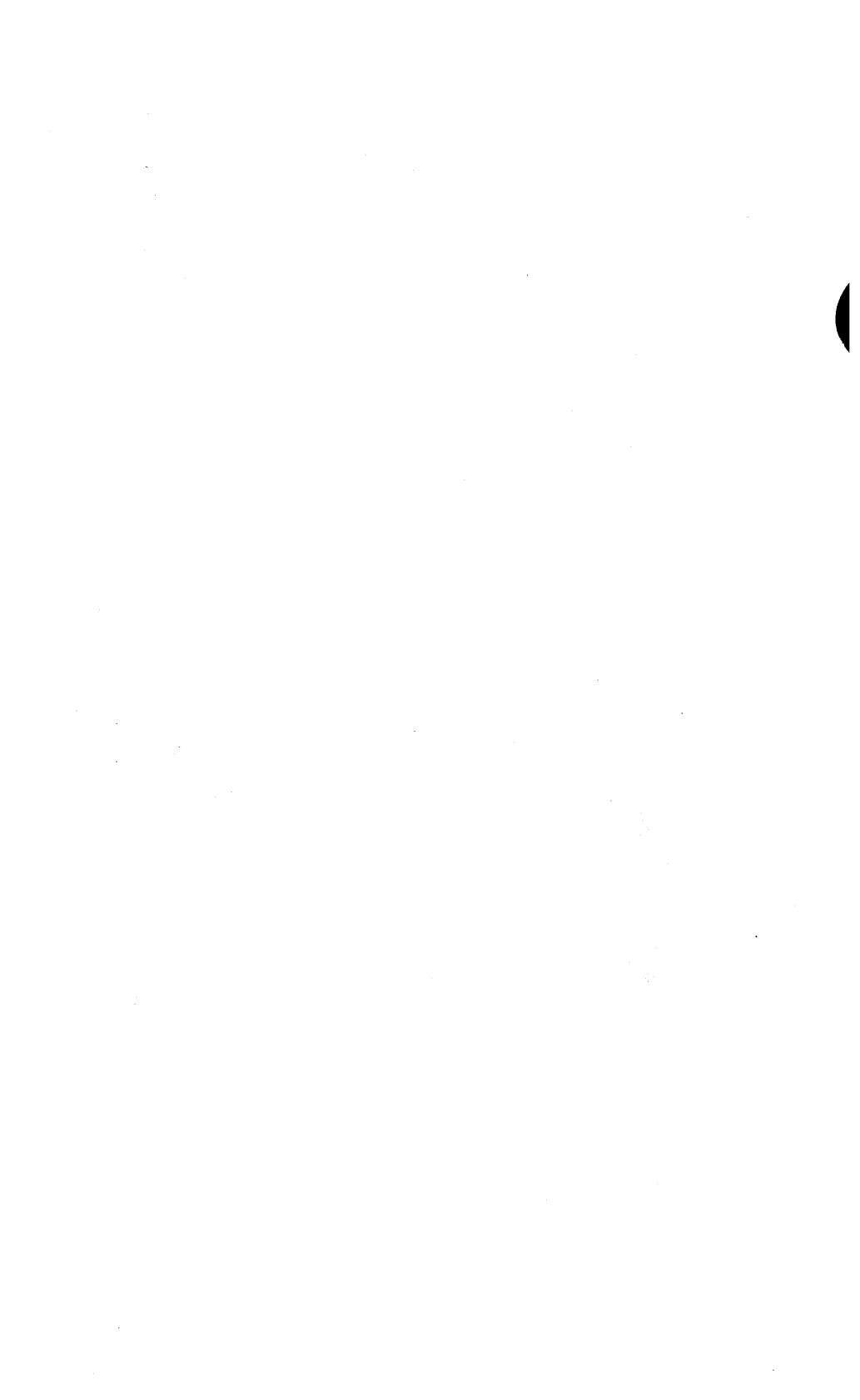
## MUSEUM.

During the past two years many additions have been made to the exhibits in the Museum.

Various species of our native birds and animals are grouped in cases and shown with a reproduction of their natural poses and surroundings. This arrangement makes a much more interesting and attractive exhibit than the placing of many species together promiscuously.

More attention is being given to the educational function of the Museum than to making a display of miscellaneous curios.

Last year a large concrete and plate glass aquarium, containing eight tanks, was built, and this is stocked with live specimens of game fish of various ages, which makes a most attractive exhibit.





Aquarium in State Museum.

The Museum also contains an extensive mineralogical collection as well as many exhibits of historical interest.

It is impossible, however, to properly arrange many of the collections owing to lack of space, and until much more room is provided the educational value of the Museum cannot be realized.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

When the aquarium was built it was intended to supply it with water from the spring owned by the State, but owing to the condition of the pipe which has been laid probably more than forty years, the supply has proved inadequate and water from the city system has to be used.

The flow of this spring is sufficient to furnish the required supply of pure water, not only for the aquarium, but for the drinking faucets in the State House, and a new three-inch pipe should be provided for this service.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Commissioners wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to The Maine Central and Bangor and Aroostook Railroads for courtesies in the transportation of fish, return of empty cans to the hatcheries, and to the officers of the American Express Company for their coöperation in enforcing the legal regulations in the acceptance of fish and game for transportation.

#### LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Providing:

Close season on Migratory game birds to conform to the Federal Migratory Bird Act.

Two years' close season for Ruffed Grouse.

Repeal of the law providing close time for foxes.

Prohibition of shooting any wild bird or wild animal from an automobile.

Open season for deer in eight northern counties from October 15th to December 15th.

Repeal of law allowing lumber camps to have or use six deer.

Registration for Resident Hunters.

Game and Fur Farming.

Designation of State Lands as Game Refuges and Forest Reserves.

Repeal of that part of the law regarding registration of guides requiring certification by Municipal Officers.

More effectual means to enforce building and maintenance of fishways.

Against the pollution of Rivers and Streams.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

For purchase of Railway Fish Car and one or more Automobile Trucks.

For renewal of pipe line from State's spring to State House.

## SUMMARY OF HATCHERY REPORTS.

We submit herewith detailed report of the operation of the eleven fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish in the State for the year 1916.

As will be noted by the following reports of the superintendents of the hatcheries, 5,610,942 fish were raised at the hatcheries and planted in the public waters of the State during the season just closed, as follows: 4,664,942 square-tailed trout, 830,000 landlocked salmon, 89,000 togue and 27,000 brown trout.

25,300 square-tailed trout and 384,500 land-locked salmon are being wintered in the hatcheries, to be planted as yearlings and two-year-olds next season.

2,511,000 fish eggs have been taken this season as follows: 1,881,000 land-locked salmon eggs, 430,000 square-tailed trout eggs and 200,000 togue eggs.

As the supply of eggs secured this season will not be sufficient, we have purchased several millions of trout eggs from private hatcheries within the State. We have also made application to the U. S. Fish Commission for a supply of land-locked salmon, trout and togue eggs.

## REPORT OF THE AUBURN HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1916.

### LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall of 1915.....	172,000
Sent to Fish Commission, Launceston, Tasmania..	28,000
Sent to Belgrade Hatchery.....	50,000
Loss to time of planting.....	29,500
On hand to be wintered for planting in Lake Auburn, .....	20,000
Number planted .....	44,500
These fish were planted in the following waters.	
Oct. 10. Moose Hill pond, E. Livermore, Androscoggin County .....	1,000
12, Mousam lake, Acton and Shapleigh, York Co. ....	6,000
15, Taylor pond, Auburn, Androscoggin County .....	4,000
19, Bunganut pond, Alfred and Lyman, York Co .....	4,000
24, Lake Anasagunticook, Canton and Hartford, Oxford County .....	3,000
31, Spring lake, No. 3, Range 4, Somerset County .....	3,000
31, Little King pond, King and Bartlett Township, Somerset County .....	3,000
Nov. 2, Thompson pond, Poland, Oxford, Casco and Otisfield, Androscoggin, Cumberland and Oxford Counties.....	3,000
9, Ossipee lake, Waterboro, York County	5,000
17, Spring lake, Somerset County.....	3,000
18, Pleasant pond, Otisfield, Cumberland County .....	3,000
Dec. 1, Clearwater pond, Industry, Franklin County .....	2,000



Thompson pond, Oxford, Otisfield, Casco and Poland, Androscoggin, Oxford and Cumberland Counties .....	2,000
Long pond, Parsonsfield, York County..	2,500

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

No trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1915.

Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased.....	400,000
Loss to time of planting.....	146,500
On hand to be wintered .....	1,000
Number planted .....	252,500

These fish were planted in the following waters:

May 28, Moose Hill pond, East Livermore, Androscoggin County .....	5,000
June 1, Tributaries to Sandy river, Franklin County .....	30,000
1, Bents pond, New Sharon and Vienna, Franklin and Kennebec Counties.....	10,000
1, Kidder pond, Vienna, Kennebec County	10,000
13, Halls pond, Paris, Oxford County.....	10,000
13, Worthley pond, (tributaries) Peru, Ox- ford County .....	10,000
14, Moose Hill pond, E. Livermore, Andros- coggin County .....	10,000
15, Songo pond, Albany, Oxford County...	10,000
17, Shagg pond, Woodstock, Oxford County	10,000
19, Nute brook, Woodstock, Oxford County	10,000
19, Black brook, Woodstock, Oxford County	10,000
21, Penneesseewassee lake, Norway, Oxford County .....	15,000
Sept. 20, Penneesseewassee lake, Norway, Oxford County .....	3,000
Oct. 6, Azischohos lake, Lincoln Pl., Oxford County .....	2,000
6, Azischohos lake, Lincoln Pl., Oxford County .....	10,000
10, Moose Hill pond, E. Livermore, Andros- coggin Co. ....	2,000

## INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

10,	Little river, Newell and Plummer brooks, Lisbon, Bowdoin and Durham, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc counties	6,000
14,	Four ponds, Twp. D., Franklin County	2,500
17,	Sabbathday lake, New Gloucester, Cum- berland County .....	3,000
18,	Marshall pond, Hebron, Oxford County	1,500
21,	Little Kezar pond, Waterford, Oxford County .....	2,000
23,	Howard pond, Hanover, Oxford County	2,500
24,	Keoka lake, Waterford, Oxford County	3,000
26,	Bog brook, Hebron, Minot and Mechanic Falls, Oxford and Androscoggin Counties .....	3,000
31,	Blakesley lake, Twp. 5, R. 6, Somerset County .....	3,000
31,	Big King pond, King and Bartlett Town- ship, Somerset County.....	3,000
31,	Mt. Bigelow pond, No. 4, Franklin County .....	2,000
31,	Tea and Bradbury brooks, Eustis, Franklin County .....	3,000
31,	Porter pond, King and Bartlett Township, Somerset County .....	2,000
31,	Beck pond, Twp. 3, Range 5, Somerset County .....	1,500
Nov. 3,	Mud pond, Jay, Franklin County.....	2,000
6,	Little Concord pond, Woodstock, Ox- ford County .....	2,000
8,	Worthley pond, Peru, Oxford County..	3,000
11,	Hall pond, Paris and Hebron, Oxford County .....	2,500
13,	"B" pond, Upton, Oxford County.....	2,000
15,	Songo pond, Albany, Oxford County..	3,500
17,	Tee and Little Tee ponds, Jim Pond Town, Franklin County.....	3,000
17,	West Carry pond, Twp. 2, Range 3, Somerset County .....	2,000

17,	Douglass, Felker, Spectacle and Hurricane ponds, Kibby Township, Som. County .....	4,000
17,	Stratton brook, Nash stream and South Branch of Dead River.....	4,000
17,	Shallow and Jim ponds, Jim-pond Townships, Franklin County.....	4,000
17,	Horsehoe pond, Pratt, Somerset Co....	1,000
	Potter brook, Lisbon, Androscoggin Co.	2,000
	Loon pond, Webster, Androscoggin Co.	1,500
	Woodbury pond, Litchfield, Ken. Co....	4,000
	Garland pond, Byron, Oxford County..	2,500
	Lake Christopher, Woodstock and Greenwood, Oxford County.....	2,500
	Range pond, Poland, Androscoggin Co.	5,000
	Brooks in Franklin County.....	7,000

BROWN TROUT.

Number of brown trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915.....	44,000
Loss to time of planting.....	17,000
Number planted .....	27,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Oct. 16,	Allen pond, Greene, Androscoggin Co...	2,000
Nov. 23,	Keyes pond, Sweden, Oxford Co.....	2,000
23,	Hutchinson pond, Albany, Oxford Co...	3,000
Dec. 1,	Lake Auburn, Androscoggin County....	20,000

200,000 land-locked salmon eggs and 50,000 trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.

REPORT OF THE BELGRADE HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1916.

W. B. MacDONALD, Supt.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

No land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1915.

Received from Auburn Hatchery.....	50,000
Received from Caribou Hatchery.....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	3,500
Number hatched .....	146,500
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting....	8,500
Number on hand to be wintered.....	8,500
Number planted .....	129,500

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Oct. 2, Porter lake or Sweet's pond, New Vineyard and Strong, Franklin County....	4,000
2, Wilson lake, Wilton, Franklin County..	6,000
4, Embden pond, Embden, Somerset County .....	10,000
5, Ellis pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	5,000
5, McGraw pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	5,000
5, Snow pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	10,000
7, St. Georges lake, Liberty, Waldo County	10,000
7, Quantabacook lake, Searsmont, Waldo County .....	4,000
7, Mixer pond, Morrill, Waldo County ...	2,000
7, Cross pond, Morrill, Waldo County....	2,000
10, Pocasset lake, Wayne, Kennebec County	3,000
10, Echo lake, Fayette, Kennebec County...	3,000
10, Parker pond, Mt. Vernon, Kennebec County .....	2,500

13,	Flying pond, Mt. Vernon, Kennebec County .....	2,500
13,	Woodbury or Purgatory lake, Litchfield, Kennebec County .....	2,500
13,	Sand or Tacoma lake, Litchfield, Kennebec County .....	2,000
18,	North pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	5,000
21,	Oakes pond, Skowhegan, Somerset County .....	1,500
21,	Lake Wesserunsett, Madison, Somerset County .....	12,500
26,	Baker pond, Spaulding, Somerset County	5,000
Nov. 16,	Lovejoy pond, Albion, Kennebec County	2,000
16,	Big Indian pond, St. Albans, Somerset County .....	3,000
20,	Great pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	10,000
28,	Lake Sebasticook, Newport, Penobscot County .....	5,000
28,	Puffer pond, Dexter, Penobscot County	2,000
Dec. 1,	Long pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	10,000

## LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery, 1915-1916 .....	10,000
Loss during winter .....	500
Number planted .....	9,500
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
Apr. 27, Snow pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	2,500
27, Monmouth Hatchery, sent to.....	6,000
Oct. 17, Snow pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	300
20, Ellis pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	100
21, Great pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	300

Dec. 1, Long pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	300
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## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915 .....	229,000
Received from Spring Brook Trout Farm, Augusta, eggs that the State purchased.....	100,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased.....	260,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	34,950
Number hatched .....	554,050
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting..	55,050
Number planted .....	499,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

May 11, Snow pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	25,000
13, Fowler brook, Benton, Kennebec County	10,000
13, Rich brook, Monroe, Waldo County...	10,000
13, Tim brook, Monroe, Waldo County....	10,000
13, Lasker stream, Waldo County.....	10,000
13, Fairbanks stream, Monroe, Waldo County .....	15,000
13, Emery stream, Monroe, Waldo County	10,000
13, Larrabee stream, Monroe, Waldo County	10,000
13, Orey stream, Monroe, Waldo County...	20,000
13, North Branch of Marsh Stream, Monroe, Waldo County .....	25,000
20, Pattees pond, Winslow, Kennebec County .....	20,000
20, Great pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	50,000
20, Long pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	25,000
23, Ellis pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	25,000
24, Wards pond, Sidney, Kennebec County	10,000
25, Wassokeag lake, Dexter, Penobscot County .....	20,000

	26,	Ellis pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	25,000
	26,	Snow pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	35,000
	26,	Long pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	30,000
	26,	Great pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	54,000
	27,	McKinley stream, Belfast, Waldo County	25,000
June	3,	Tank stream, Brooks & Waldo, Waldo County .....	15,000
	3,	Great pond, Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	10,000
	3,	Snow pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	5,000
	3,	Ellis pond, of Belgrade Chain, Kennebec County .....	5,000

75,000 square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.

## REPORT OF THE CARIBOU HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1916.

L. M. ALLEY, Supt.

### LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries took 396,000 land-locked salmon eggs in the Fish River waters in the fall of 1915, 200,000 of these eggs being placed in the Caribou Hatchery.

Of these 200,000 eggs delivered at the Caribou Hatchery, 100,000 were sent to the Belgrade Hatchery, North Belgrade.

Loss to time of hatching.....	4,000
Number hatched .....	96,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting....	4,500
Number on hand to be wintered.....	24,000
Number planted .....	67,500

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Oct. 4,	Madawaska lake, Twp. 16, R. 4, Aroostook County .....	10,000
10,	B. lake, Hammond Pl., Aroostook County .....	3,000
10,	Cary lake, Littleton, Aroostook County .....	5,000
11,	Drews lake, New Limerick, Aroostook County .....	5,000
12,	Portage lake, Portage, Aroostook County .....	1,500
14,	Timony lake, Oakfield, Aroostook County .....	2,500
14,	Mattawamkeag lake, Island Falls, Aroostook County .....	5,000
16,	Portage lake, Portage, Aroostook County .....	5,000
18,	Shin pond, Twp. 5, R. 7, Penobscot County .....	2,500
19,	Big Smith pond, Twp. 3, Penobscot County .....	3,000
20,	Shin pond, Twp. 5, R. 7, Penobscot County .....	2,500
20,	Davis pond, Patten, Penobscot County..	2,500



21,	Squa Pan lake, Twp. 11, R. 4, Aroostook County .....	5,000
Nov. 9,	Ross lake, Monticello, Aroostook County	2,000
19,	No. 9 lake, Twp. 9, R. 11, Aroostook County .....	5,000
To be planted later:		
	Big Fish lake, Twps. 13 and 14, R. 8, Aroostook County .....	5,000
	Machias lake, Twp. 12, R. 8, Aroostook County .....	3,000

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1915-16 .....	40,000
Loss during summer and winter.....	18,000
Number planted .....	22,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

June 22,	Squa Pan lake, Twp. 11, R. 4, Aroostook County .....	2,000
Oct. 2,	Squa Pan lake, Twp. 16, R. 4, Aroostook County .....	5,000
12,	Portage lake, Portage, Aroostook County	500
16,	Portage lake, Portage, Aroostook County	2,500
18,	Shin pond, Twp. 5, R. 7, Penobscot County .....	1,000
20,	Shin pond, Twp. 5, R. 7, Penobscot County .....	1,000
25,	Squa Pan lake, Twp. 11, R. 4, Aroos- took County .....	2,500
27,	Squa Pan lake, Twp. 11, R. 4, Aroos- took County .....	2,500
14,	Squa Pan lake, Twp. 16, R. 4, Aroostook County .....	5,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915 .....	5,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased.....	300,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	18,500

Number hatched .....	286,500
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting....	77,500
Number on hand to be wintered.....	4,000
Number planted .....	205,000
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
May 25, Blackwater brook, Masardis, Aroostook County .....	20,000
25, Portage lake, Portage, Aroostook County	10,000
25, Machias River (South Branch) Twp. 10, R. 7, Aroostook County.....	15,000
26, Prestile (or Presque Isle) stream, Mars Hill, Aroostook County .....	40,000
26, Pleasant lake, Island Falls, Aroostook County .....	10,000
27, Caribou stream, Caribou, Aroostook County .....	10,000
27, Otter brook, Caribou, Aroostook County	15,000
29, Cross, Square and Eagle lakes, Twp. 15, R. 16, Aroostook County.....	50,000
30, Davis pond, Patten, Penobscot County..	10,000
20, Shin pond, Patten, Penobscot County ..	5,000
20, Shin pond, Patten, Penobscot County ..	5,000
June 6, Caribou lake, Washburn, Aroostook County .....	10,000
Oct. 18, Shin pond, Patten, Penobscot County ...	500
20, Davis pond, Patten, Penobscot County..	500
20, Shin pond, Patten, Penobscot County ..	1,000
21, Otter brook, Caribou, Aroostook County	1,000
21, Old Fish Hatchery brook, Aroostook County .....	1,000
To be planted later:	
Millinocket lake, Piscataquis County....	1,000

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery 1915-16 .....	12,000
Loss during summer .....	200
Number to be wintered, winter 1916-17.....	300
Number planted .....	11,500

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Feb. 7,	Millinocket lake, at head waters of Aroostook River, Piscataquis County..	8,000
June 26,	Squa Pan lake, Twp. 11, R. 4, Aroostook County .....	2,000
Sept. 29,	Square lake, Twp. 16, R. 5, Aroostook County .....	1,000

To be planted later:

Millinocket lake, Piscataquis County....	500
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No square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.

The U. S. Government will later supply this hatchery with 250,000 land-locked salmon eggs which have been taken this fall in the Fish River waters.

REPORT OF THE CAMDEN HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1916.

H. W. LIBBY, Supt.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1915 .....	2,000
Received from Raymond Hatchery.....	150,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	4,000
Number hatched .....	148,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting....	8,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	20,000
Number planted .....	120,000
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
Sept. 29, Lily pond, Rockport, Knox County....	2,000
30, Crawford Pond, Union, Knox County..	6,000
Oct. 2, Seven Tree pond, Union, Knox County	3,000
3, Mansfield pond, Hope, Knox County..	2,000
3, Alfords lake, Hope, Knox County.....	6,000
3, Chickawaukee lake, Rockland, Knox County .....	2,000
16, Campbells pond, Boothbay Harbor, Lin- coln County .....	2,000
17, Hosmer pond, Camden, Knox County..	4,000
18, Megunticook lake, Camden, Hope and Lincolnvile, Knox and Waldo Counties	3,000
19, Pine lake, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County .....	2,000
19, Lily pond, North Edgecomb, Lincoln County .....	1,000
20, Megunticook lake, Camden, Hope and Lincolnvile, Waldo and Knox Counties .....	6,000
23, Hobbs pond, Knox County.....	5,000
24, Swan lake, Swanville, Waldo County...	8,000

27,	Lily or Fresh pond, North Haven, Knox County .....	6,000
28,	Sidensparker pond, Warren and Nobleboro, Knox and Lincoln Counties....	5,000
28,	North pond, Warren, Knox County....	1,000
28,	South pond, Warren, Knox County....	1,500
28,	St. Georges lake, Liberty, Waldo County	10,000
28,	Fish pond, Hope, Knox County .....	5,000
30,	Chickawaukee lake, Rockland, Knox County .....	3,000
30,	Rocky pond, Rockville, Knox County..	3,000
Nov. 1,	Swan lake, Swanville, Waldo County..	5,000
6,	Alfords lake, Hope, Knox County.....	5,000
6,	Lermonds pond, Hope, Knox County...	3,000
10,	Moody pond, Hope, Knox County.....	3,000
13,	Andrews pond, Lincolnville, Waldo County .....	4,000
18,	Damariscotta lake, Jefferson and Nobleboro, Lincoln County .....	5,000
20,	Megunticook lake, Camden, Hope and Lincolnville, Knox and Waldo Counties	8,500

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1915-16 .....	15,000	
Loss during summer .....	500	
Number planted .....	14,500	
These fish were planted in the following waters:		
Sept. 29,	Lily pond, Rockport, Knox County....	500
Oct. 2,	Megunticook lake, Camden, Hope and Lincolnville, Knox and Waldo Counties	5,000
2,	Alfords lake, Hope, Knox County.....	1,000
4,	Hobbs pond, Hope, Knox County .....	500
3,	Chickawaukee lake, Rockland, Knox County .....	500
5,	Lermond's pond, Hope, Knox County ..	500
5,	South pond, Warren, Knox County ...	500
7,	Crawford's pond, Union, Knox County	500
9,	Seven Tree pond, Union, Knox County	500

## INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

9,	Quantibacook pond, Searsmont, Waldo County .....	500
11,	Swan lake, Swanville, Waldo County...	1,500
12,	Round pond, Union, Knox County.....	500
14,	St. George's lake, Liberty, Waldo County .....	500
18,	Moody pond, Hope, Knox County.....	500
20,	Alfords lake, Hope, Knox County.....	500
20,	Megunticook lake, Camden, Hope and Lincolnville, Knox and Waldo Counties	1,000

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915.....	15,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased.....	500,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	20,000
Number hatched .....	495,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	12,000
Number planted .....	483,000
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
May 8, Echo Lake stream, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County .....	10,000
8, Meadow Cove pond, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County .....	20,000
8, Mill Cove stream, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County .....	5,000
8, Sawyers pond, Southport, Lincoln County	10,000
9, Doty stream, Warren, Knox County....	10,000
9, Fuller stream, Warren, Knox County...	10,000
9, McIntire stream, Warren, Knox County	5,000
9, Newcomb stream, Warren, Knox County	10,000
10, Georges River, Union, Knox County....	5,000
10, Cashman brook, Union, Knox County..	5,000
10, Muddy brook, Union, Knox County ...	5,000
10, Miller brook, Union, Knox County.....	10,000
10, Daniels brook, East Union, Knox County	5,000
11, Spear brook, Warren, Knox County....	5,000
11, Back brook, Waldoboro, Lincoln County	10,000

11,	Beaver Dam brook, Waldoboro, Lincoln County .....	10,000
12,	Georges River, Appleton, Knox County	10,000
13,	Lily pond, North Haven, Knox County	10,000
13,	Stream, Winslows Mills, Lincoln County	10,000
15,	Thompson's brook, Searsmont, Waldo County .....	10,000
15,	Georges River, Searsmont, Waldo County .....	10,000
15,	Montville Ctr. Brook, Montville, Waldo County .....	10,000
16,	Mill Stream, Belfast, Waldo County....	10,000
16,	Nickerson Brook, Montville and Sears- mont, Waldo County .....	10,000
16,	Kaler stream, Belfast, Waldo County...	15,000
17,	Trout brook, Waldoboro, Lincoln County	10,000
17,	Weaver brook, Waldoboro, Lincoln County .....	5,000
23,	Dead brook, Swanville, Waldo County..	10,000
23,	Monroe Center brook, Monroe, Waldo County .....	10,000
24,	Spear brook, Warren, Knox County....	10,000
24,	Wade brook, Warren, Knox County....	10,000
24,	Stream, Waldoboro, Lincoln County....	5,000
24,	Spring brook, Waldoboro, Lincoln County .....	5,000
26,	Lily pond, Rockport, Knox County.....	5,000
26,	Hosmer pond, Camden, Knox County...	5,000
26,	Megunticook lake, Camden, Hope and Lincolnville, Knox and Waldo Counties	35,000
29,	Lily pond, Hope, Knox County.....	10,000
29,	Alfords lake, Hope, Knox County.....	15,000
29,	Mansfield pond, Hope, Knox County....	5,000
29,	Ripley brook, Hope, Knox County.....	5,000
29,	Whipple brook, Hope, Knox County....	5,000
30,	Branch brook, Rockland, Knox County	5,000
30,	Meadow brook, Rockland, Knox County	5,000
30,	Oyster River, West Rockport, Knox County .....	5,000

	30,	Chickawaukee lake, Rockland, Knox County .....	10,000
	31,	Hobbs pond, Hope, Knox County .....	10,000
	31,	Heal brook, Hope, Knox County.....	10,000
	31,	Moody pond, Hope, Knox County.....	5,000
June	2,	Lermond's pond, Hope, Knox County	10,000
	2,	Crawford's pond, Union, Knox County	10,000
	5,	Lassell brook, Searsmont, Waldo County	5,000
	5,	Robbins brook, Searsmont, Waldo County .....	5,000
	6,	Hoffses Spring brook, Waldoboro, Lincoln County .....	10,000
	7,	Anderson stream, Warren, Knox County	10,000
Sept.	29,	Hosmer pond, Camden, Knox County...	1,000
Oct.	16,	Adams pond, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County .....	800
	16,	Meadow Cove pond, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County .....	600
	16,	Mill Cove stream, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County .....	600

1,000 land-locked salmon eggs and 10,000 square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.



REPORT OF THE ENFIELD HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1916.

CHAS. E. DARLING, Supt.

## LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915 .....	150,000
Sent to Tunk Pond Hatchery .....	50,000
Loss from time of taking to time of hatching .....	25,703
Number hatched .....	74,297
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting .....	13,297
Number planted .....	61,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Sept. 28,	Cold Stream lake, Enfield, Penobscot County .....	5,000
28,	No. 3 lake, Twp. 3, Penobscot County..	3,000
28,	Grand lake, Canadian Boundary, Washington County .....	2,000
29,	Farrar lake, Topsfield, Washington County .....	2,000
25,	Big Smith pond, Indian Twp. 3, Penobscot County .....	2,000
30,	Green lake, Dedham, Otis and Ellsworth, Hancock County .....	5,000
Oct. 2,	Lambert lake, Twp. 1, R. 3, Washington County .....	5,000
3,	Parks pond, Clifton, Penobscot County	2,000
3,	White's pond, Penobscot, Hancock County .....	2,000
3,	Jordan pond, Mt. Desert, Hancock County .....	3,000
5,	Long pond, S. W. Harbor and Mt. Desert, Hancock County .....	2,500
5,	Long pond, S. W. Harbor and Mt. Desert, Hancock County .....	2,500

## INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

9, Little Pushaw pond, Hudson, Penobscot County .....	2,500
14, Alligator lake, Twp. 34, Hancock County .....	3,000
Brewer lake, Orrington, Penobscot and Hancock Counties .....	2,000
Spring pond, Township 3, Hancock County .....	2,500
Cold Stream pond, Enfield, Penobscot County .....	10,000
Cathance lake, Washington County.....	5,000

## TOGUE.

Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915 .....	85,000
Loss from time of taking to time of hatching.....	43,000
Number hatched .....	42,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting....	2,000
Number planted .....	40,000
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
June 5, Cold Stream lake, Enfield, Penobscot County .....	35,000
5, Parks pond, Holden, Penobscot County	5,000

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Received from Spring Brook Trout Farm, eggs that the State purchased .....	300,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, eggs that the State purchased .....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	22,640
Number hatched .....	377,360
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting....	10,000
Number planted .....	367,360
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
May 14, Burnt pond, E. Eddington, Penobscot County .....	10,000
14, Fitz pond, Clifton, Penobscot County...	10,000
15, Second pond, Dedham, Hancock County	10,000

	15,	White's pond, Penobscot, Hancock County .....	10,000
	17,	Heart pond, Orland, Hancock County..	10,000
	17,	Long pond, Great Pond and Aurora, Hancock County .....	50,000
June	3,	Titcomb brook, Milford, Penobscot County .....	16,000
	3,	Birch stream, Old Town, Penobscot County .....	17,000
	7,	Piper brook, Levant and Kenduskeag, Penobscot County .....	15,000
	7,	Booker brook, Levant, Penobscot County	15,000
Oct.	3,	Sunkhaze stream, Penobscot and Hancock Counties .....	17,000
		Cold Stream pond, Enfield, Penobscot County .....	5,000
		Davis pond, Holden and Eddington, Penobscot County .....	10,000
		Shin pond, Mt. Chase, Penobscot County .....	10,000
		Cold Stream pond, Enfield, Penobscot County .....	162,360
		400,000 land-locked salmon eggs and 200,000 togue eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.	

REPORT OF THE MONMOUTH HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1916.

W. A. WHITING, Supt.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Received from North Belgrade Hatchery, in April, 1916 .....	6,000
Loss during summer, on account of flood in June..	2,600
Number planted .....	3,400
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
Nov. 25, St. Georges lake, Liberty, Waldo County	400
Dec. 6, Litchfield Fish and Game Association, Litchfield—for stocking Purgatory, Sand and Buker ponds, in Kennebec County .....	3,000

TOGUE.

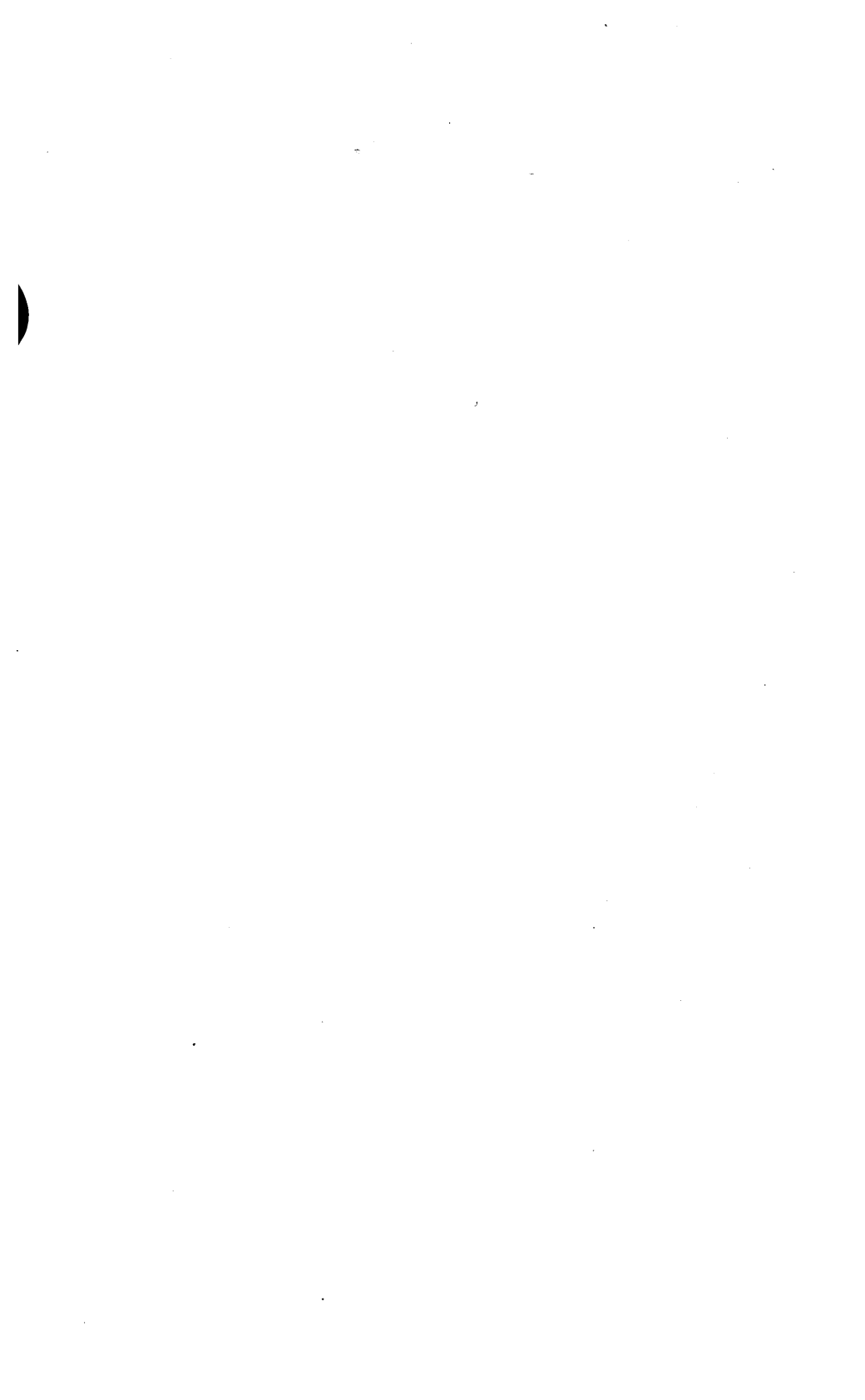
Received from U. S. Fish Hatchery, Duluth, Minn., eggs .....	50,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	600
Number hatched .....	49,400
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting....	400
Number planted .....	49,000
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
May 23, Narrows pond, Winthrop, Kennebec County .....	10,000
26, Echo lake, Fayette, Kennebec County...	10,000
29, Wilson pond, Wilton, Kennebec County	10,000
29, Clearwater pond, Allens Mills, Frank- lin County .....	9,000
June 2, Pleasant pond, Oxford, Oxford County	10,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, eggs that the State purchased .....	600,000
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Wood Pipe Line at Monmouth Hatchery.



Loss to time of hatching.....	100,000
Number hatched .....	500,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting....	43,500
Number on hand to be wintered.....	5,000
Number planted .....	451,500

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Apr. 25,	Hatchery brook, Monmouth, Kennebec County .....	35,000
May 22,	Cobbosseecontee lake, Winthrop, Kennebec County .....	50,000
23,	Narrows pond, Winthrop, Kennebec County .....	15,000
24,	Maranacook lake, Winthrop, Kennebec County .....	20,000
25,	Cochnewagon pond, Monmouth, Kennebec County .....	15,000
27,	Webber pond, E. Vassalboro, Kennebec County .....	25,000
June 1,	China lake, China, Kennebec County....	20,000
5,	Hall brook, North Berwick, York County	10,000
5,	Knight's stream, South Berwick, York County .....	10,000
5,	Driscoll stream, South Berwick, York County .....	10,000
5,	Sturgeon Creek stream, Eliot, York County .....	10,000
5,	York River, Eliot, York County.....	15,000
12,	Simon brook, Hollis, York County....	10,000
12,	Burnham brook, Saco, York County....	10,000
16,	Wilson pond, North Monmouth, Kennebec County .....	10,000
21,	Annabessacook lake, Winthrop, Kennebec County .....	10,000
Sept. 28,	Kennebago lake, Stetson Township, Franklin County .....	4,000
Oct. 4,	Maranacook lake, Winthrop and Readfield, Kennebec County.....	5,000
5,	Wilson pond, North Monmouth, Kennebec County .....	2,000

6,	Narrows pond, Winthrop, Kennebec County .....	2,000
9,	Hooper pond, Greene, Androscoggin County .....	2,000
12,	Lake George, Canaan, Somerset County	5,000
13,	Smith's pond, Swanville, Waldo County	2,000
14,	Cochnewagon lake, Monmouth, Kennebec County .....	3,000
16,	Baker brook, Windham, Cumberland County .....	800
16,	Pleasant river, Gray and Windham, Oxford and Cumberland Counties.....	1,550
16,	Forest lake, Falmouth, Cumberland County .....	1,050
16,	South Branch Little river, Buxton, York County .....	800
16,	North Branch Little river, Buxton, York County .....	800
17,	Duck pond, Falmouth, Cumberland County .....	4,000
18,	Webber pond, E. Vassalboro, Kennebec County .....	3,000
19,	Lombard pond, Waterville, Kennebec County .....	2,000
20,	Bents pond, New Sharon, Franklin County .....	3,000
20,	Barker pond, Jay, Franklin County....	2,000
23,	Trout lake, Madrid, Franklin County...	3,000
23,	Harvey pond, Madrid, Franklin County	1,000
23,	No Name pond, Phillips, Franklin County .....	2,000
24,	China lake, China, Kennebec County....	5,000
25,	Cobbosseecontee lake, Monmouth, Kennebec County .....	15,000
26,	Conant brook, Monroe, Waldo County	1,500
26,	Flood's pond, Hancock, Hancock County	3,000
26,	Piper stream, Levant, Penobscot County	2,000
27,	Concord pond, Porter, Oxford, Oxford County .....	3,000
27,	Horn pond, Limington, York County...	2,000



30,	Cold River stream, Stow, Oxford County .....	4,500
30,	Elkins brook, Fryeburg, Oxford County	5,000
Nov. 2,	Newcomb brook, Plymouth, Penobscot County .....	2,000
2,	Booker brook, Levant, Penobscot County .....	1,500
2,	Twelve-Mile stream, Clinton, Kennebec County .....	3,000
4,	Haskell brook, Windham, Cumberland County .....	2,000
4,	Kimball brook, Saco, York County.....	2,000
6,	No Name brook, No. Berwick, York County .....	1,500
6,	Littlefield pond, Springvale, York County	2,000
8,	Mountain pond, Augusta, Kennebec County .....	2,000
8,	Three Cornered pond, Augusta, Kenne- bec County .....	3,000
9,	Cathance lake, Cooper, Washington County .....	5,000
10,	Puffer pond, Dexter, Penobscot County	3,000
10,	Dexter pond, Dexter, Penobscot County	5,000
13,	Bartlett's stream, Hollis and Dayton, York County .....	2,000
13,	Dyer brook, South Portland, Cumberland County .....	1,000
13,	Clyfdale pond, South Portland, Cumber- land County .....	500
13,	Keys pond, Sweden, Oxford County...	2,000
13,	Beaver brook, Bridgton, Cumberland County .....	2,000
15,	Gull pond, Rangeley, Franklin County..	5,000
17,	Blunts pond, Lamoine, Hancock County	2,500
21,	Sucker brook, Belgrade, Kennebec County .....	1,000
21,	Annabessacook lake, Winthrop, Kenne- bec County .....	2,000
25,	Lindsay's brook, Searsport, Waldo County .....	2,000

29,	Maranacook lake, Winthrop and Read-	
	field, Kennebec County.....	15,000
Dec. 1,	Narrows pond, Winthrop, Kennebec	
	County .....	5,000
2,	Love lake, Crawford, Washington	
	County .....	3,500
9,	Cobbosseecontee lake, Winthrop, Ken-	
	nebec County .....	10,000

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

6,000 square-tailed trout were wintered at this hatchery 1915-1916.

Loss during summer, on account of flood in June,—  
swept into Hatchery brook..... 5,700  
Number planted ..... 300

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Dec. 5, Cochnewagon lake, Monmouth ..... 300

There were no land-locked salmon eggs or square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.

REPORT OF THE MOOSEHEAD HATCHERY  
FOR THE YEAR 1916.

GEORGE A. FALCONER, Superintendent until Aug. 1st,  
WEBSTER H. CARNEY, Present Superintendent.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915 .....	5,000
Received from Sebago Lake Hatchery .....	175,000
Loss to time of planting .....	16,500
On hand to be wintered .....	20,000
Number planted .....	143,500
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
Oct. 15, Lower Wilson pond, Greenville, Piscataquis County .....	8,000
15, Kennebec River .....	10,000
17, Sebec lake, Willimantic, Piscataquis County .....	3,000
17, 1st Buttermilk pond, Bowerbank Plantation, Piscataquis County .....	2,000
19, Garcock pond, Willimantic, Piscataquis County .....	2,000
19, Sebec lake, Willimantic, Piscataquis County .....	4,000
21, Piper pond, Abbott, Piscataquis County .....	3,000
21, Sebec lake, Willimantic, Piscataquis County .....	3,000
25, Arnold pond, Coburn Gore, Franklin County .....	2,500
26, Little Lobster pond, Piscataquis County .....	3,000
28 and	
Nov. 5, Lake Onawa, Elliotsville, Piscataquis County .....	10,000
Oct. 30, Beattie and Indian ponds, Skinner, Franklin County .....	5,000

31, Round pond, Squaretown, Somerset County .....	1,500
31, Indian pond, Squaw Brook Township, Piscataquis County .....	2,000
Nov. 6, Secret pond, Greenville, Piscataquis County .....	1,500
Moosehead lake, Piscataquis County .....	83,000

## LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery, winter of 1915-16 .....	15,000
Loss to time of planting .....	400
Number planted .....	14,600

These fish were all planted in Moosehead Lake.

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

No square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1915.

Received from Spring Brook Trout Farm, eggs that the State purchased .....	200,000
Received from Lake Moxie Hatchery .....	40,000
Received from Oquossoc Hatchery .....	50,000
Loss to time of planting .....	41,970
Number planted .....	248,030

These fish were planted in the following waters:

May 30, Brooks and Coves along west shore of Moosehead lake .....	41,515
June 1, Brooks and Coves along east shore of Moosehead lake .....	41,515
6, Doughty pond, Lower, Monson, Pis- cataquis County .....	10,000
6, Eighteen pond, Monson, Piscataquis County .....	10,000
6, Lake Hebron, Monson, Piscataquis County .....	10,000
7, West Branch pond, Kokad-jo, Pis- cataquis County .....	10,000
9, Alder brook, Corinna, Penobscot County	15,000
9, Sampson brook, Ripley & St. Albans ..	15,000
9, Lake Hebron, Monson, Piscataquis County .....	5,000

10,	Forsythe brook, Moosehead lake, Piscataquis County .....	25,000
12,	Ordway pond, Shirley, Piscataquis County .....	10,000
12,	Round pond, Squaretown, Somerset County .....	20,000
13,	Little Houston pond, Township 6, Range 9, Piscataquis County .....	15,000
14,	Little Lobster lake, Piscataquis county	10,000
19,	Monson pond, Monson, Piscataquis County .....	10,000

REPORT OF THE MOXIE HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1916.

RALPH C. JACKSON, Supt.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915 .....	125,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased .....	600,000
Sent to Moosehead Hatchery .....	40,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	13,000
Number hatched .....	672,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	6,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	5,000
Number planted .....	661,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

May 17, Attean lake, Attean Township, Somerset County .....	10,000
17, Three streams, Township 4, Somerset County .....	10,000
17, First Toby pond, Township 5, R. 7, Somerset County .....	5,000
17, Second Toby pond, Township 5, R. 7, Somerset County .....	5,000
17, Third Toby pond, Township 5, R. 7, Somerset County .....	5,000
17, Snake pond, Lang Pond Town, Somerset County .....	5,000
17, Parlin stream, Parlin Pond Town, Somerset County .....	5,000
17, Lake Parlin, Parlin Pond Town, Somerset County .....	20,000
17, Little Lang pond, Lang Pond Town, Somerset County .....	5,000
17, Little Berry pond, Upper Cold Stream Town, Somerset County .....	5,000

17,	Bickford pond, Cold Stream Town, Somerset County .....	5,000
17,	Enchanted lake, Upper Enchanted Town, Somerset County .....	5,000
17,	Lower Enchanted pond, Lower En- chanted Town, Somerset County ....	5,000
17,	Berry pond, Upper Cold Stream Town, Somerset County .....	5,000
17,	Fernald pond, Upper Cold Stream Town, Somerset County .....	5,000
17,	Little Enchanted pond, Upper Cold Stream Town, Somerset County .....	5,000
17,	Bog pond, No. 5, T. 5, R. 7., Somerset County .....	5,000
18,	Lake Wood, Jackman, Somerset County .....	10,000
18,	Wood stream, Attean Township, Somer- set County .....	5,000
18,	Horseshoe pond, Attean Township, Somerset County .....	5,000
18,	Little Big Wood lake, Dennistown, Som- erset County .....	5,000
18,	Sandy Stream, Dennistown, Somerset County .....	5,000
18,	Moose river, Jackman, Somerset County	10,000
18,	Benjamin pond, Attean Township, Som- erset County .....	5,000
18,	Barrett pond, Holeb, Somerset County	5,000
18,	Horse brook, Township 4, Range 7, Somerset County .....	15,000
18,	Lost pond, Township 4, Range 7, Somer- set County .....	5,000
18,	Moore's pond, Township 4, Range 7, Somerset County .....	5,000
18,	Boulder pond, Township 5, Range 7, Somerset County .....	5,000
18,	Heald pond, Moose River, Somerset County .....	15,000

18,	Barrett pond, Holeb, Somerset County	5,000
18,	Bog brook, Lowelltown, Franklin County	10,000
18,	Clearwater pond, Attean, Somerset County	5,000
18,	Little Wood pond, Attean, Somerset County	5,000
20,	Pleasant pond, Carratunk, Somerset County	10,000
20,	Decker pond, Carratunk, Somerset County	10,000
22,	Big Kilgore pond, Pierce Pond Town and Bowtown, Somerset County	5,000
22,	Embden pond, Embden, Somerset County	10,000
22,	Lake George, Canaan and Skowhegan, Somerset County	10,000
22,	Middle Kilgore pond, Pierce Pond Town and Bowtown, Somerset County	5,000
22,	O'Day pond, Pierce Pond Town and Bowtown, Somerset County	10,000
22,	Rowe pond, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Somerset County	10,000
24,	Lake Moxie, The Forks, Somerset County	50,000
24,	Mosquito pond, The Forks, Somerset County	20,000
27,	Sandy stream, The Forks, Somerset County	120,000
27,	Mosquito pond, The Forks, Somerset County	30,000
Sept. 13,	Attean lake, Attean Township, Somerset County	5,000
13,	Parlin pond waters, Parlin Pond Township, Somerset County	5,000
15,	Heald pond, Moose River Plantation, Somerset County	2,500
16,	Indian pond, Sapling Township, Somerset County	3,000



20,	Rache pond, Dennistown, Somerset County .....	1,000
20,	Mac pond, Dennistown, Somerset County .....	1,000
20,	Big Wood pond, Jackman, Somerset County .....	3,000
21,	Parlin Pond waters, Parlin Pond Township, Somerset County .....	3,000
22,	Parlin Pond waters, Parlin Pond Township, Somerset County .....	3,000
23,	Parlin Pond waters, Parlin Pond Township, Somerset County .....	6,000
25,	Attean Lake waters, Parlin Pond Township, Somerset County .....	1,000
25,	Crocker pond, Dennistown, Somerset County .....	500
25,	Rancour pond, Dennistown, Somerset County .....	1,000
26,	Parlin Pond waters, Parlin Pond Township, Somerset County .....	3,000
28,	Trout planted in the following waters	7,000
	Lowell pond, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
	Indian pond, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
	Deer pond, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
	Bog Brook stream, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
	Moose River Stream, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
	Barrett pond, Holeb, Somerset County.	
Sept. 29,	Temple pond, Moscow, Somerset County .....	1,500
29,	Nichols pond, Moscow, Somerset County	2,000
30,	East Carry pond, Carrytown, Somerset County .....	2,000
Oct. 2,	Otter pond, Bowtown, Somerset County	2,000
4,	Lost pond, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Somerset County .....	1,000

	5.	Trout planted in the following waters ..	3,000
		Lowell pond, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
		Indian pond, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
		Deer pond, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
		Bog Brook stream, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
		Moose River stream, Lowelltown, Franklin County.	
		Barrett pond, Holeb, Somerset County.	
Oct.	6,	Trout planted in the following waters ..	3,000
		Sugarberth pond, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
		Little Big Wood pond, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
		Gander brook, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
		Smith pond, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
		Smith pond, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
Oct.	9,	Pierce Pond waters, Caratunk, Somerset County .....	6,000
	10,	Trout planted in the following waters	2,000
		Sugarberth pond, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
		Little Big Wood pond, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
		Gander brook, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
		Smith pond, Dennistown, Somerset County.	
Oct.	10,	Supply pond, Moose River Plantation, Somerset County .....	1,500
Oct.	11,	Trout planted in the following waters	6,000
		Long pond, Attean Township, Somerset County.	
		Horseshoe pond, Attean Township, Somerset County.	

	Benjamin pond, Attean Township, Somerset County.	
	Benjamin stream, Attean Township, Somerset County.	
Oct. 11,	Rowe pond, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Somerset County .....	3,000
13,	Jones pond, Bald Mountain Township, Somerset County .....	1,000
13,	Hale pond, Bald Mountain Township, Somerset County .....	1,000
13,	Crocker pond, Dennistown, Somerset County .....	1,500
13,	Secret pond, Holeb, Somerset County	1,000
13,	Fish pond, Holeb, Somerset County ...	1,000
13,	Long pond, Attean Township, Somerset County .....	1,000
16,	Rowe pond, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Somerset County .....	2,000
16,	Lake Hebron, Monson, Piscataquis County .....	5,000
17,	Pleasant pond, Carratunk, Somerset County .....	3,000
19,	Hilton pond, New Portland, Somerset County .....	2,500
20,	Rowe pond, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Somerset County .....	3,000
20,	Big Lyford pond, Township A. R. 12, Piscataquis County .....	1,500
23,	Little Brassua pond, Soldiertown, Somerset County .....	2,500
24,	Little Houston pond, T. A. R. 12, Piscataquis County .....	1,500
24,	Lost or Young pond, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Somerset County .....	1,000
24,	Arnold pond, Coburn Gore, Franklin County .....	2,000
24,	Round pond, Square Town, Somerset County .....	1,000

	31,	Baker pond, Spaulding Township, Somerset County .....	2,000
	31,	Dimick ponds, Spaulding Township, Somerset County .....	2,000
Nov.	1,	Mosquito pond, The Forks, Somerset County .....	3,500
	2,	Hilton pond, Embden, Somerset County	2,000
	2,	Ordway pond, Shirley, Piscataquis County .....	2,500
	3,	Indian pond, Sapling Township, Somerset County .....	1,500
	4,	Rowe pond, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Somerset County .....	2,500
	4,	Mosquito pond, The Forks, Somerset County .....	2,000
	5,	Lake Moxie, The Forks, Somerset County .....	2,000
	8,	Houston pond, Township 6, R. 9, Piscataquis County .....	1,500
	10,	Baker pond, Spaulding Township, Somerset County .....	3,000
	11,	Big Lyford pond, Township A. R. 12, Piscataquis County .....	1,500
	29,	Sandy stream, The Forks, Somerset County .....	5,500

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery, 1915-16 .....	5,360
Loss during summer .....	108
On hand to be wintered, 1916-17 .....	5,000
Number planted .....	252

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Nov. 14, Hayden lake, Madison, Somerset County	100
20, Mosquito stream, The Forks, Somerset County .....	152

225,000 square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.

## REPORT OF THE OQUOSSOC HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1916.

H. K. CURTIS, Supt.

### LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1915 .....	100,000
Number sent to another hatchery .....	50,000
Loss from time of taking to time of hatching .....	5,000
Number hatched .....	45,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting .....	6,000
Number planted .....	39,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

June 19, Loon lake, Dallas Plantation, Franklin County .....	10,000
19, Rangeley stream, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	7,000
Oct. 1, Loon lake, Dallas Plantation, Franklin County .....	5,000
4, Worthley pond, East Peru, Oxford County .....	3,000
5, Rangeley stream, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	3,000
11, Tributaries to Rangeley lake, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	10,000
21, Chain of Ponds, Franklin County .....	1,000

### SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery in 1915 .....	125,000
Received from Spring Brook Trout Farm, Augusta, eggs that the State purchased .....	300,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased .....	400,000
Sent to Moosehead hatchery .....	50,000

Loss to time of hatching .....	25,000
Number hatched .....	750,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	23,000
Number planted .....	727,000
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
May 18, Sabbathday pond, Townships E. & D., Franklin County .....	10,000
18, Long pond, Townships E. & D., Frank- lin County .....	15,000
18, Round pond, Townships E. & D., Frank- lin County .....	10,000
18, Moxie pond, Townships E. & D., Frank- lin County .....	10,000
25, Kennebago lake trib., Franklin County	20,000
26, Garland pond, Byron, Oxford County	20,000
27, Quimby brook, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	20,000
27, Hatchery brook, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	20,000
27, Ellis brook, Rangeley, Franklin County	20,000
27, Mt. View brook, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	20,000
30, Kennebago lake, Kennebago, Franklin County .....	100,000
31, Greenvale stream, Rangeley Plantation, Franklin County .....	10,000
June 3, Kemankeag stream, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	30,000
6, Cupsuptic lake Trib., Rangeley, Franklin County .....	100,000
9, Mountain View brook, Rangeley, Frank- lin County .....	-
9, Bemis stream, Summit, Oxford County	30,000
10, Whetstone brook, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	40,000
12, Cupsuptic lake. Trib., Franklin County	30,000
13, Dodge pond Trib., Rangeley, Franklin County .....	30,000
13, Kennebago lake Trib., Franklin County	10,000
13, South Bog stream, Franklin County ...	25,000
	22,000

July 25, Mountain View brook, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	50,000
25, Rangeley stream, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	85,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery, 1915-16 .....	39,000
Loss during summer .....	7,000
Number planted .....	32,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

May 29, Quimby pond, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	1,500
31, Saddleback lake, Dallas Plantation, Franklin County .....	1,500
31, Greenvale stream, Rangeley Plantation, Franklin County .....	1,500
June 6, Kennebago lake, Kennebago, Franklin County .....	1,500
6, Mountain View Cove, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	3,000
8, Kennebago lake, Kennebago, Franklin County .....	2,500
10, Cupsuptic stream, Cupsuptic, Oxford County .....	1,500
13, Dodge Pond stream, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	2,000
14, Rangeley stream, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	5,000
July 25, Rangeley stream, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	6,000
25, Rangeley lake, Rangeley, Franklin County .....	6,000

130,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1916, and 70,000 square-tailed trout eggs.

REPORT OF THE RAYMOND HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1916.

GEORGE A. LIBBY, Supt.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1915 .....	1,175,000
Received from U. S. Fish Culture Station, Grand Lake stream .....	100,000
Number sent to other hatcheries .....	1,010,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	40,000
Number hatched .....	225,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	50,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	172,000
Number planted .....	3,000

These fish were planted in Great East lake, Acton, York County.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1915-16 .....	255,000
Loss during summer .....	28,000
Number planted .....	107,000
These fish were planted in the following waters:	
May 3, Sebago lake, East Sebago, Cumberland County .....	15,000
5, Sebago lake, North Sebago, Cumberland County .....	20,000
8, Mouth of Songo River, Cumberland County .....	15,000
Oct. 3, Long lake, Naples, Cumberland County	15,000
6, Jordan's Bay, Raymond, Cumberland County .....	37,500
7, Panther pond, Raymond, Cumberland County .....	2,000



28,	Sabbathday lake, New Gloucester, Cumberland County .....	250
31,	Duck pond, Windham, Cumberland County .....	250
Nov. 7,	Kezar lake, Lovell, Oxford County ....	1,500
Dec. 5,	Little Sebago lake, Gray, Cumberland County .....	500
	(The above fish were two years old)	
	On hand to be wintered (yearlings) ...	120,000

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

No square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1915.

Received from Clear Spring Trout ponds .....	200,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	10,000
Number hatched .....	190,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting	30,000
Number planted .....	160,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

May 20,	North Branch stream, Gorham, Cumberland County .....	10,000
22,	Cook's brook, Hollis & Dayton, York County .....	5,000
22,	Allen brook, Dayton, York County ....	5,000
25,	Lone pond, Acton, York County .....	5,000
25,	Littlefield pond, Springvale, York County .....	5,000
25,	Deering pond, Springvale, York County	5,000
29,	Clay brook, Fryeburg, Oxford County	5,000
29,	Lower Kezar pond, Fryeburg, Oxford County .....	10,000
31,	Cold River, Stowe, Oxford County ....	15,000
June 1,	Bradley brook, Stowe, Oxford County	5,000
1,	Dock brook, Sweden & Fryeburg, Oxford County .....	5,000
5,	Little Saco brook, Fryeburg & Brownfield, Oxford County .....	5,000
5,	Lovell's pond, Fryeburg, Oxford County .....	5,000

8,	Lone pond, Acton, York County .....	15,000
12,	Bennett brook, Alfred, York County ...	5,000
15,	Running brook, Kennebunkport, York County .....	5,000
15,	Kimball brook, Dayton, York County ..	10,000
20,	Foxwell brook, Saco, York County ....	5,000
20,	Silley brook, Saco, York County .....	5,000
20,	Boothby brook, Saco, York County ....	5,000
22,	Harmon brook, Saco, York County ....	5,000
22,	Mead brook, Saco, York County .....	5,000
22,	Tapley brook, Saco, York County .....	5,000
24,	Little Duck pond, Windham, Cumber- land County .....	10,000

900,000 land-locked salmon eggs have been taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.

REPORT OF THE TUNK POND HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1916.

GEORGE WOODBURY, Supt.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1915 .....	10,000
Received from Enfield Hatchery .....	50,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	4,000
Number hatched .....	56,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	5,000
Number planted .....	51,000

These fish were planted in the following waters:

Aug. 2, Tunk pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	20,000
Oct. 3, Schoodic pond, Columbia, Washington County .....	4,000
3, Long pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	2,000
3, Bog lake, Northfield, Washington County .....	3,000
18, Bog lake, Northfield, Washington County .....	1,500
18, Schoodic lake, Columbia, Washington County .....	3,000
18, Long pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	2,000
18, Big lake, Princeton, Washington County	1,500
18, Gardners lake, East Machias and Whit- ing, Washington County .....	2,000
21, Harwood lake, Alexander, Washington County .....	2,000
4, Tunk pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	10,000

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

No square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery in 1915.

Received from Spring Brook Trout Farm,	
Augusta, eggs that the State purchased .....	600,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	8,500
Number hatched .....	591,500
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	20,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	5,000
Number planted .....	566,500

These fish were planted in the following waters:

May 17,	Long pond, Southwest Harbor, Hancock County .....	35,000
17,	Great pond, Southwest Harbor, Hancock County .....	15,000
17,	Duck brook, Southwest Harbor, Hancock County .....	5,000
22,	Cathance lake, Cooper, Washington County .....	10,000
22,	Hadley's lake, East Machias, Washington County .....	15,000
22,	Moose Horn Stream, Baring, Washington County .....	20,000
22,	Pleasant river, Columbia, Washington County .....	25,000
27,	Donnell's pond, Franklin, Hancock County .....	30,000
29,	Indian lake, Whiting, Washington County .....	10,000
29,	Simpson's pond, Roque Bluffs, Washington County .....	30,000
29,	West Magurrewock lake, Milltown, Washington County .....	30,000
30,	Narraguagus lake, Franklin, Hancock County .....	20,000
June 1,	Fox pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	20,000
9,	Steuben river, Steuben, Washington County .....	15,000
29,	Holmes stream, East Machias, Washington County .....	20,000

	29,	Wapskehegan stream, Woodland, Wash- ington County .....	20,000
May	18,	Tunk pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	25,000
	18,	Spring River lake, Township 10, Han- cock County .....	25,000
	18,	Long pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	25,000
July	21,	Molasses pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	30,000
	21,	Mopang lake, Cherryfield, Washington County .....	5,000
	29,	Donnell's pond, Franklin, Hancock County .....	20,000
Aug.	1,	Gravel brook, Franklin, Hancock County .....	30,000
	2,	Molasses pond, Franklin, Hancock County .....	20,000
Sept.	1,	Mill stream, Hancock, Hancock County	6,000
Oct.	1,	Narraguagus pond, Franklin, Hancock County .....	2,000
	2,	Huntley's brook, Indian Township, Washington County .....	2,000
	2,	Wapskehegan stream, Baileyville, Wash- ington County .....	1,000
	2,	South Br. stream, Baileyville, Washing- ton County .....	1,000
	2,	Dennys river, Dennysville, Washington County .....	2,000
	2,	Cathance lake, Cooper, Washington County .....	4,000
	3,	Holmes brook, Whiting, Washington County .....	2,000
	5,	Little Cathance lake, Cooper, Washing- ton County .....	2,000
	5,	Wilson's stream, Charlotte, Washington County .....	2,000
	5,	Gardner's lake, Marion, Washington County .....	2,000
	5,	Cathance stream, Edmonds & Marion, Washington County .....	1,000

5,	Hobart's stream, Edmonds, Washington County .....	2,000
5,	Venture stream, East Addison, Washington County .....	2,000
6,	Hadley's lake, East Machias, Washington County .....	2,000
6,	Little lake, Mansfield, Washington County .....	2,000
6,	Lily lake, East Machias, Washington County .....	2,000
6,	Hadley's lake, East Machias, Washington County .....	1,500
6,	Rocky lake, Whiting, Washington County .....	2,500
16,	Blunt's pond, Lamoine, Hancock County .....	2,000
16,	Donnell's pond, Township 10, Hancock County .....	2,000
16,	Little Tunk pond, Sullivan, Hancock County .....	2,000
16,	Morancy lake, Gouldsboro, Hancock County .....	2,000
16,	Whitten's stream, Steuben, Washington County .....	2,000
18,	Indian lake, Whiting, Washington County .....	2,000
21,	Hay Branch stream, Columbia, Washington County .....	1,500
21,	Moose Horn stream, Baring, Washington County .....	2,000
21,	Indian River stream, Jonesport, Washington County .....	2,000
25,	Harwood lake, Alexander, Washington County .....	2,000
25,	Mountain pond, Centerville, Washington County .....	2,000
25,	Mountagail pond, Township 19, Washington County .....	4,000

No land-locked salmon eggs or square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.

## REPORTS OF LICENSEES.

## GUIDES.

Reports received from 1,641 of the licensed guides show that they guided 80,524 days, during this time guiding 8,797 non-residents and 4,369 residents, 2,530 of these being hunters.

They report that the parties they have guided killed 2,454 deer and 43 bear.

The deer were killed in the following counties: Aroostook County, 318; Franklin County, 234; Oxford County, 265; Penobscot County, 353; Piscataquis County, 392; Washington County, 134; Hancock County, 114; Somerset County, 641; Cumberland County, 1; York County, 1; Waldo County, 1.

270 report deer less plentiful than last year.

527 report deer more plentiful than last year.

548 report deer the same as last year.

1028 report partridge less plentiful than last year.

117 report partridge more plentiful than last year.

212 report partridge the same as last year.

274 report moose less plentiful than last year.

394 report moose more plentiful than last year.

315 report moose the same as last year.

They report 342 deer killed when with other guides.

They report 1 bear killed when with other guides.

They report 1,977 deer killed by persons employing no guide.

191 report that they did not guide this season.

## CAMP PROPRIETORS.

Reports received from 93 of the licensed camp proprietors show that they entertained 4,034 resident guests and 8,123 non-resident guests, 1,453 of these being hunters. Number of deer consumed in these camps, 218. Number of deer purchased for consumption at these camps, 50.

## HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS.

Reports received from 209 of the licensed hunters and trappers show that the following fur-bearing animals were taken by

virtue of their licenses: Bear, 203; fox, 734; mink, 954; skunk, 221; otter, 89; sable, 90; weasel, 2,784; fisher, martin, black-cat, 94; muskrat, 2,198; raccoon, 80; beaver, 123; lynx 8; bob-cat or wild-cat 88.

#### DEALERS IN DEER SKINS.

Reports received from 88 of the licensed dealers in deer skins and deer heads show that they purchased by virtue of their licenses, 9,035 deer skins and 238 deer heads.

Average price of deer skins, \$1.07.

Average price of deer heads, \$1.50.

#### MARKETMEN.

Reports received from 41 of the licensed marketmen show that they bought by virtue of their licenses 471 deer for sale at retail to their local customers.

#### TAXIDERMISTS.

Reports received from 48 of the licensed taxidermists show that they have mounted the following specimens:

Deer, 79; deer heads, 1,698; mink, 1; bear, 175; fox heads, 6; wild-cat rugs, 4; wild-cats, 33; fish, 755; miscellaneous birds, 1,000; foxes, 66; bear rugs, 45; raccoon rugs, 9; squirrels, 46; porcupine, 2; lynx rug, 1; raccoons, 30; woodchucks, 2; fox rugs, 18; miscellaneous skins tanned, 954; weasel, 12; muskrats, 4; black squirrel, 1; white squirrel, 1; cats, 2; dogs, 2; white rabbit, 1; rabbits, 3; deer feet, 46; lynx, 2.

#### DEALERS IN THE SKIN OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Reports received from 181 of the licensed dealers in the skins of the fur-bearing animals show that they purchased the following skins by virtue of their licenses:

Bear skins, 176; Canada lynx skins, 19; bob-cat skins, 639; fox skins, 5,344; mink skins, 2,938; marten, black-cat, fisher skins, 204; sable skins, 33; weasel skins, 5,690; ermine skins, 675; muskrat skins, 38,418; otter skins, 83; raccoon skins, 2,354; skunk skins, 7,051; beaver skins, 134; house cat skins, 106; silver fox skin, 1; dog skin, 1.



## GAME SHIPMENTS, 1916.

## BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK RAILROAD.

Deer shipped .....	2,696
Bears shipped .....	5

## MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Deer shipped .....	2,657
Bears shipped .....	37

## SANDY RIVER AND RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD.

Deer shipped .....	377
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 30, 1916.  
FOR THE YEAR 1916.

Appropriation for Fish and Game Dept .....	\$100,000 00
Received from W. T. Collins for pasturing .....	25 00
Received from Williamson, Burleigh and McLean, duplicate bill .....	15 00
Received from T. Nyland agent—sale of four deer .....	120 00
Received from Australia—sale of fish eggs .....	24 12
Received from A. C. Oliver—sale of motor boat .....	50 00
Received from Garland—sale of six foxes .....	18 00
Received from R. C. Jackson, difference in expense account in shipping fish .....	17
Received from H. K. Curtis—sale of five cakes of ice ....	1 00
Received from A. O. Lombard—sale of 2,000 trout .....	10 00
Received from Roy Meservey duplicate check .....	50 00
Received from T. Nyland, agent—sale of four deer .....	45 00
Received from R. C. Taylor for telegrams to A. W. Nelke ..	1 10
Received from F. E. Jorgensen—sale of moose meat .....	11 00
Received from Augusta Hotel Co.—sale of deer and moose meat .....	65 88
	\$100,436 27
Less amount to contingent fund by Governor and Council .....	8,000 00
	\$92,436 27

PAYMENTS IN 1916.

Commissioners' expenses .....	\$347 92
Clerk's expenses .....	11 68
Clerk hire .....	2,521 40
Telephone and telegraph .....	279 66
Postage .....	1,034 85
Stationery, printing and binding .....	816 45
Office supplies .....	628 61
Express and freight .....	52 53
Miscellaneous .....	458 52
Warden service .....	37,547 18
Wardens' expenses .....	10,916 73
Boats and Wardens' outfit .....	438 11
State camp—Rent and expenses .....	34 00
Licenses refunded .....	86 00

Costs and Legal Expenses .....	90 00	
Auburn Hatchery .....	2,959 61	
Belgrade Hatchery .....	1,978 88	
Caribou Hatchery .....	1,637 85	
Enfield Hatchery .....	1,582 21	
Moosehead Hatchery .....	2,112 02	
Moxie Hatchery .....	1,963 50	
Monmouth Hatchery .....	3,597 37	
Oquossoc Hatchery .....	2,082 60	
Sebago Hatchery .....	2,416 30	
Knox County Hatchery .....	2,085 11	
Tunk Pond Hatchery .....	1,974 00	
Gen'l. Supt. of Hatcheries' Salary .....	960 00	
Gen'l. Supt. of Hatcheries' Expenses .....	528 88	
Posting and publishing notices .....	90 06	81,232 04
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance .....		11,204 23 .

## BOUNTY ON BOB-CATS.

Appropriation for 1916 .....	2,000 00	
Received from contingent fund .....	1,020 00	
		<hr/>
		\$3,020 00

## PAYMENTS.

Paid 753 claims @ \$4 .....	\$3,012 00	
Paid for claimants' certificates .....	5 44	3,017 44
		<hr/>
Unexpended Balance .....		2 56

## SALARY OF CHAIRMAN AND ONE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER.

Appropriation for 1916 .....	3,000 00	
Expenditures .....	3,000 00	
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance .....		0

## SALARY OF CLERK.

Appropriation for 1916 .....	1,200 00	
Expenditures .....	1,200 00	
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance .....		0

## MAINE STATE MUSEUM.

Appropriation for 1916 .....	\$2,500 00	
Expenditures .....	1,683 60	
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance .....		816 40

## INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

## SCREEN AT PATTEN'S POND.

Appropriation for 1916 .....	150 00
Expenditures .....	130 49
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Unexpended balance .....	19 51

## SPECIAL CLERK EEL PERMITS.

Amount allowed by Governor and Council .....	200 00
Expenditures .....	200 00
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Unexpended balance .....	0

## DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

## CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1916 AND PAID TO THE STATE TREASURER.

Eel permits .....	\$1,241 00
Resident Guides' Licenses .....	1,756 00
Non-Resident Guides' Licenses .....	260 00
Hunters' and Trappers' Licenses .....	1,485 00
Camp Proprietors' Licenses .....	545 00
Fur-bearing Animal Licenses .....	386 00
Dealers in Deer Skin Licenses .....	840 00
Marketmen's Licenses .....	194 00
Taxidermists' Licenses .....	102 00
Bird Hunting Licenses .....	3,709 33
Hunting Licenses After October 1st .....	23,863 74
Hunting Licenses Exchanged .....	1,534 70
U. F. B. Hunting Licenses .....	387 50
Transportation License Tags .....	1,240 98
Miscellaneous .....	656 70
Fines Received .....	3,428 58
	<hr/>
	41,630 53