

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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116 PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

BEING THE

REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND  
DEPARTMENTS

FOR THE YEAR 1917

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF  
INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME  
FOR THE  
STATE OF MAINE

FOR THE YEAR

**1917**



WATERVILLE  
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1917



*To His Excellency, Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine:*

I beg leave to present herewith to your Excellency the report of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game for the year ending December 31st, 1917, as required by Section 1 of Chapter 244 of the Public Laws of 1917.

HARRY B. AUSTIN.

Augusta, Maine, Dec. 31, 1917.



The report of this Department is confined mainly to statistical statements covering its activities for the past year, little space being given to recommendations as to future policies or legislation, inasmuch as the next Legislature will not convene until after the work of another year has been completed. However, it seems proper here to discuss a few subjects which cannot be treated in the statistical portion of the report.

#### GENERAL SURVEY OF 1917.

The work of this Department during the past year has greatly increased in volume owing to increasing demands upon it for assistance and information from many sources and to a policy of keeping in closer touch with the activities of wardens, hatchery superintendents, agents for sale of licenses and reports. The passage of the non-resident fisherman's license law by the 78th Legislature also entailed much additional office work.

This increased office work has been accomplished, however, and all correspondence promptly answered with the employment of only one additional clerk for a part of the time.

#### NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSES.

Although the law requiring non-resident fishermen to be licensed did not become operative until July 7th, over seventy-five hundred of these licenses were issued.

It is gratifying to be able to state that there has been shown very little opposition to this new law on the part of our non-resident visitors, who appeared to be willing to contribute the small sum of two dollars for the cause of propagation and protection of game fish.

From the funds set aside from receipts for these licenses many permanent hatchery improvements have been already made, looking toward the rearing of a larger number of fry to the fingerling and yearling stage, at which period they are much more valuable for stocking purposes than when distributed in the fry stage of development.

## HATCHERY IMPROVEMENTS.

At Auburn ponds have been thoroughly cleaned out, new concrete dams built, and many needed repairs made upon the buildings.

Four concrete feeding pools have been built at Belgrade.

One of the old trough stands at Raymond Hatchery has been torn down and replaced by twelve concrete feeding pools. The pools erected last year have been roofed over and a hydraulic ram installed to afford a supply of water for domestic purposes.

Five concrete pools have been added at the Tunk Pond Hatchery.

New boilers for heating have been provided at Camden, Moosehead, Enfield and Caribou Hatcheries.

## WARDEN SERVICE.

The warden service in the several counties of the State is supervised by a force of thirteen chief wardens devoting their whole time to the service and reporting conditions in their respective districts regularly to this office. Visits to their districts and personal interviews have also been a means of keeping informed and in touch with these conditions and their work.

At no time within the history of this Department has the warden service been in more competent hands or more efficiently administered, the chief wardens being, for the most part, men of years of experience in the service and all holding the respect and esteem of their communities and of their deputies.

The deputy wardens are men selected for their fitness for the service required and have rendered efficient and intelligent service during the past year. Two hundred and ninety-six prosecutions have been instituted and fines amounting to \$4,512.99 paid to the State for violations of the fish and game laws, through the efforts of wardens during the past year. And above all in importance to the successful carrying on of the work of fish and game conservation has been the gradual cultivation of a healthy public sentiment in favor of an im-



partial enforcement of the laws and of a fuller realization of the importance of conserving our resources of fish and game.

#### FISHWAYS.

After more than half a century of agitation on the part of the citizens of Cherryfield and vicinity the Narraguagus river has been opened to the passage of salmon and other anadromous fishes by the construction of fishways over the five dams at Cherryfield.

Two other rivers in Washington county—the Pleasant and Pennamaquan—have also been opened to the passage of these fish by means of fishways installed in the dams at Columbia Falls and Pembroke, and owners of the power at Dennysville have agreed to equip their dam with a fishway before another season's run of salmon and alewives begins.

While still somewhat polluted with sawmill waste the Dennys river will be one of the best salmon rivers in Maine when it is again opened for the passage of these fish. Large numbers of humpback salmon, a recently introduced variety from the Pacific coast, are now present in this river each season.

On the Penobscot the dam at Veazie has been furnished with a concrete fishway by the Bangor Power Company, and with a few repairs in some of the other fishways this river will continue to be the greatest salmon river on the Atlantic coast.

This year Atlantic salmon have been observed in considerable numbers as far up on the East Branch as the Hunt Farm, which gives us the promise that the natural propagation of this most valuable fish is still going on and that, with proper care of the fishways, the run of salmon to the Penobscot will be assured for years to come.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has co-operated with this Department to the extent of rearing and liberating during the past year over three million Atlantic salmon in the tributaries of the Penobscot, nearly four million humpback salmon in the Dennys, St. Croix, East Machias, Narraguagus and St. George rivers, and also has furnished us with seven hundred thousand brook trout, handlocked salmon and togue eggs and fry for hatching in our hatcheries and for distribution in our interior waters.

## MUSEUM.

The policy of developing the educational function of the Museum has been continued and considerable advances made along these lines.

A new case containing various species of Maine shore birds mounted and grouped to display their natural characteristics and habitat has been added. The background of this case is a finely executed marine view, and upon either side cliffs rise from a sandy beach, their bases covered with seaweed, and in these cliffs are shown the nests and eggs of gulls and also young tern.

A case displaying several varieties of native birds engaged in their valuable work of destroying weeds and insect pests is also in preparation by the Curator.

Many other specimens of Maine birds have been added, including a pair of whistling swan, rare visitors to the State, collected by E. E. Hastings, Esq., of Fryeburg.

The aquarium containing the several varieties of our fresh water fish has proven to be one of the most interesting features of the Museum. Jars have been installed in connection with the aquarium in which are shown the processes of hatching trout and salmon, and by means of which the development of these fish from the egg to the age of three years is shown by living specimens.

During the year investigations and observations of the various stages of the development of living insects have been made by the Curator with a view to ascertaining their relations to plant life.

One evening each week is given by the Curator to a class for bird study, which is made interesting and additionally instructive by means of the mounted specimens and birds' skins and eggs available in the Museum. Many students are enrolled in this class. No charge is made for this instruction.

It is indeed pleasing to be able to report that the educational value of the Museum is now recognized by a host of intelligent visitors from all sections of the country.

## FISHING AND HUNTING.

Reports from the State at large indicate that fishing conditions have decidedly improved in most sections during the past few years. This improvement is due, no doubt, to the effect of intelligent and continuous stocking of depleted waters, and also to the fact that for several seasons there has been no long-continued drought to dry up the smaller streams which act as nurseries and sources of supply to the larger streams and lakes.

## BASS FISHING.

In some localities, however, where black bass fishing has been excellent in former years poor results are being reported, and something should be done to improve these conditions.

Black bass readily rise to the fly during the spawning season, and in some waters they only take the fly during that season. Consequently they are subject to much danger and disturbance at a time when they should be left to carry on the reproductive functions undisturbed.

The common practice of fly fishing the spawning beds, even though all bass caught are immediately returned to the water, cannot but have a decidedly injurious effect upon the future stock in any lake, which is fished hard, and is a much more probable cause for the deterioration in size and quality of the black bass in most lakes than the more frequently suggested cause of inbreeding.

If certain well-defined bounds were set apart in lakes as refuges, within which the fishing for any kind of fish was prohibited, and bass within these bounds were left to propagate undisturbed for a series of years, it is probable that improved conditions would shortly be manifest.

## GAME.

Probably never in the history of the State have there been so many ducks upon our coast or upon our inland lakes and ponds as during this year. Large numbers of them nested and reared their young within the borders of the State which formerly had been driven off by spring shooting and only occurred here as migrants. Flocks of hundreds of them were observed on many

lakes for several weeks this fall, and naturally the duck shooting this season has been of unusual excellence not only upon the coast but inland.

The stock of native woodcock seems, for some reason, to be surely and gradually diminishing, and unless conditions soon change for the better our hunters will have to depend wholly upon flight birds for their sport.

#### RUFFED GROUSE.

The ruffed grouse, America's finest game bird, seems to be working gradually towards extinction, and unless Nature's efforts in its behalf are re-inforced by further restrictive laws the time will soon come when it will have gone the way of the passenger pigeon and the wild turkey, especially in the older settled sections of the State.

Several very cold and wet hatching seasons have been followed by extremely cold and unfavorable winters. Meanwhile the number of hunters has not materially lessened, and the grouse's natural enemies—the fox, the owl and the goshawk—are apparently upon the increase.

What measures of relief should be undertaken looking towards the saving of our most valuable game bird is for the interested sportsmen of our State to decide. Certainly no restrictive laws can avail unless the sportsmen favor them and will give their individual support and co-operation to such measures of relief as may seem advisable.

For the purpose of getting information regarding the present supply of these birds, and also regarding the cause of its depletion, one hundred and eighty-five letters have been sent out to guides, wardens and sportsmen.

To these inquiries one hundred and sixty-two have answered that grouse were less abundant than during the past three or four years. Eight have answered that they were more abundant.

As to the causes for the decrease one hundred and thirty-four have attributed it to bad nesting seasons, one hundred and forty-six to foxes or other predatory animals and birds.

Suggestions as to the best means of increasing the supply have been :

Seventy-six—a two years' closed season.

Thirty-three—a further shortening of the open season.

Seventy-six—removing the closed time on foxes.

The closed season in the eight northern counties was extended by the last Legislature from September 15th to October 1st, so that grouse shooting is now legal only during the months of October and November in any part of the State.

#### MOOSE AND DEER.

A considerable majority of the guides report that moose are more plentiful in the State than last year, or are holding their own as to number, while reports from hunters and wardens indicate that there is a gradual but noticeable increase in the more northerly sections of the State where, until recently, moose were reported practically extinct.

Fewer complaints or reports of illegal killing of moose have been made than for many years, which seems to indicate that the people are beginning to appreciate the value of these animals as a future game asset, and are now favorably inclined to the law for their protection until such time as their increase will make at least a short open season again advisable.

In the opinion of a majority of licensed guides the supply of deer is either increasing or holding its own, and this opinion is partly borne out by the reports of the number of deer transported during the past season by the railroads, this number being only approximately eight per cent less than last year, while the number of non-resident hunting licenses issued was thirty per cent less than last year.

Last winter was a very unfavorable one for deer, as the deep snows remaining later than usual in the spring confined them to their yards for an unusually long time and in many instances a shortage of browse in these yards caused starvation of all but the larger and stronger ones, and after spring opened many deer thus weakened became an easy prey to the prowling loup-cervier and bobcat. Therefore it is not wholly a matter of regret that unseasonable weather and other causes evidently kept many visiting hunters from the woods this season, thereby saving, no doubt, many deer for next year's supply.

## BIRD LICENSES.

A decrease of forty per cent in the number of bird licenses sold this year is accounted for by the fact that the last Legislature extended the closed season on partridge and woodcock, in the eight northern counties, from September 16th to October 1st, with the result that those sportsmen who have been coming to Maine for the September fishing and have remained for the early bird shooting were not able to avail themselves of this shooting, as formerly, and consequently none of them, except those who wished for the duck and shore bird shooting, took out these licenses.

However, October first is quite early enough for partridge and woodcock shooting to begin in this State.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

Instead of there having been made an appropriation for the Museum and for bobcat bounties by the Legislature this year, the amount paid for these purposes has been met from the appropriation of \$100,000 for carrying on the work of this Department, and in addition to the usual charges against this appropriation the sum of \$889.30 has been expended for wood pipe to be used for supplying water from the spring owned by the State to the aquarium and State House. Notwithstanding these additional demands the expenditures of the Department have been kept well within the amount of the appropriation and that, too, without curtailing the warden service or lessening the efficiency of any branch of the Departmental activities.

## 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 1917.

As will be noted by the following reports of the superintendents of the hatcheries, 4,031,506 fish were raised at the hatcheries and planted in the public waters of the State during the season just closed, as follows:

2,869,604 square-tailed trout, 803,850 land-locked salmon. 354,152 togue and 4,000 brown trout.

395,600 land-locked salmon, 40,500 square-tailed trout and 1,000 brown trout are being wintered in the hatcheries, to be planted next season as yearlings and two-year olds.

1,366,000 land-locked salmon eggs, 875,000 square-tailed trout eggs and 15,000 brown trout eggs have been taken this season.

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

The large percentage of loss after the time of hatching sustained by some of the hatcheries is accounted for by the fact that unfortunately a large quantity of trout eggs purchased this year proved to be of inferior quality and although a good percentage of them hatched the fry did not begin feeding after the sac stage was passed, consequently they were weak and died in considerable numbers.

This condition was further aggravated by the unusually low temperature of the water last spring, which greatly retarded the natural growth and development of the fry in all the hatcheries. The exceedingly high water in the June freshets accompanied by the occurrence of an unusual amount of vegetable matter in the supply systems and followed by extremely high water temperature in July and August contributed further to these losses.

NOTE: The complete report filed in the Executive Department contained a list of all waters stocked with fish from the several fish hatcheries. Owing to existing conditions it became necessary to condense this report and these lists have been omitted in the following pages. The complete lists, however, are on file in the Department as a matter of record.

REPORT OF THE AUBURN HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1917.

H. K. CURTIS, SUPT.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	200,000
Sent to Camden Hatchery .....	50,000
Sent to Cherryfield Hatchery .....	50,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	55,000
Number hatched .....	45,000
Loss from time of hatching .....	18,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	27,000

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	20,000
Loss during summer .....	17,700
Number planted .....	2,300

These fish were planted in waters in Androscoggin County.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased .....	300,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	50,000
Number hatched .....	250,000
Received from Camden Hatchery, (Fry) .....	35,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	235,500
Number on hand to be wintered .....	500
Number planted .....	49,000

These fish were planted in waters in Androscoggin, Cumberland and Oxford Counties.



## YEARLING TROUT WINTERED.

Number of yearling trout wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	500
Loss during summer .....	100
Number on hand to be wintered .....	200
Number planted .....	200

These fish were planted in waters in Oxford County.

## BROWN TROUT.

Number of brown trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	50,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	40,000
Number hatched .....	10,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	5,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	1,000
Number planted .....	4,000

These fish were planted in waters in Cumberland and Oxford Counties.

70,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1917, 40,000 square-tailed trout eggs, and 15,000 brown trout eggs.

REPORT OF THE BELGRADE HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1917.

W. B. MACDONALD, SUPT.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	000,000
Received from Enfield Hatchery .....	150,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	2,850
Number hatched .....	147,150
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	2,150
Number on hand to be wintered .....	23,000
Number planted .....	122,000

These fish were planted in waters in Androscoggin, Franklin, Kennebec, Oxford, Penobscot, Somerset, Waldo and York Counties.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	8,500
Loss during summer .....	0,000
Number planted .....	8,500

These fish were planted in waters in Kennebec and Penobscot Counties.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	75,000
Received from Spring Brook Trout Farm, Augusta, eggs that the State purchased .....	200,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	9,143
Number hatched .....	265,857
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ..	27,857
Number on hand to be wintered .....	000,000
Number planted .....	238,000

These fish were planted in waters in Kennebec, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset and Waldo Counties.

325,000 square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1917.

Received from Monmouth Hatchery to be wintered 1917-18, 5,000.

## REPORT OF THE CAMDEN HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1917.

H. W. LIBBY, SUPT.

### LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	1,000
Received from Auburn Hatchery .....	50,000
Received from Caribou Hatchery .....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	6,000
Number hatched .....	145,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	35,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	20,000
Number planted .....	90,000

These fish were planted in waters in Knox, Waldo and Lincoln Counties.

### LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	20,000
Loss during summer .....	1,000
Number planted .....	19,000

These fish were planted in waters in Knox, Waldo and Lincoln Counties.

### SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	10,000
Received from Spring Brook Trout Farm, Augusta, eggs that the State purchased .....	400,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	8,000
Number hatched .....	402,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	12,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	000,000
Number planted .....	390,000

These fish were planted in waters in Knox, Waldo and Lincoln Counties.

15,000 square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1917.

REPORT OF THE CARIBOU HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1917.

L. M. ALLEY, Supt.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries took 669,000 land-locked salmon eggs in the Fish River Waters in the fall of 1916, and placed same in the Caribou Hatchery. Of these eggs delivered at the Caribou Hatchery 100,000 were sent to the Camden Hatchery, Camden, on April 2nd, and 281,000 were sent to the U. S. Fish Culture Station at Green Lake, on April 9th, leaving 288,000 eggs at the Caribou Hatchery.

Loss to time of hatching .....	87,000
Number hatched .....	201,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	7,500
Number on hand to be wintered .....	30,000
Number planted .....	163,500

These fish were planted in waters in Aroostook and Penobscot Counties.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	24,000
Loss during summer .....	1,000
Number planted .....	23,000

These fish were planted in waters in Aroostook County.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	00,000
Received from Moxie Hatchery .....	65,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	4,000
Number hatched .....	61,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	6,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	00,000
Number planted .....	55,000

These fish were planted in waters in Aroostook County.

## SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	4,000 yearlings
Loss during summer .....	300
Number planted .....	3,700

These fish were planted in waters in Aroostook County.

The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries took 602,000 land-locked salmon eggs in the Fish River Waters this fall, which eggs have been placed in the Caribou Hatchery.

20,000 square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1917.

REPORT OF THE ENFIELD HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1917.

CHARLES E. DARLING, SUPT.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	400,000
Sent to Moosehead Fish Hatchery .....	150,000
Sent to North Belgrade Fish Hatchery .....	150,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	30,000
Number hatched .....	70,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	10,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	000,000
Number planted .....	60,000

These fish were planted in waters in Hancock, Penobscot and Washington Counties.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	000,000
Received from Spring Brook Trout Farm, Augusta, eggs that the State purchased .....	300,000
Loss to time of planting .....	28,946
Number on hand to be wintered .....	000,000
Number planted .....	271,054

These fish were planted in waters in Hancock and Penobscot Counties.

TOGUE.

Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	200,000
Sent to Tunk Pond Hatchery .....	40,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	25,748
Number hatched .....	134,252
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	5,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	000,000
Number planted .....	129,252

These fish were planted in waters in Hancock and Penobscot Counties.

## REPORT OF THE MONMOUTH HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1917.

W. A. WHITING, SUPT.

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### SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916.....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, W. Buxton, eggs that the State purchased .....	500,000
Received from Enfield Hatchery, in June, Trout Fry	25,000
Sent to State Aquarium (Fry).....	2,000
Sent to Belgrade Hatchery .....	5,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	50,000
Number hatched.....	473,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	164,900
Number on hand to be wintered.....	5,000
Number planted .....	298,100

These fish were planted in waters in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Kennebec, Oxford, Penobscot, Somerset and York Counties.

### SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	5,000
Loss during summer.....	4,000
Number planted .....	1,000

These fish were planted in waters in Kennebec County.

### LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

No land-locked salmon were wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	
Received from North Belgrade Hatchery, April, 1917, (Yearling Salmon) .....	7,500

On account of flood in June, 4,300 of these fish were swept into the brook at the hatchery, a tributary to Lake Cobbosseecontee.

3,200 of these fish were kept until fall and planted in Lake Auburn, Auburn, Androscoggin County.

## TOGUE.

Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	000,000
Received from U. S. Fish Hatchery, Northville, Michigan .....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	800
Number hatched .....	99,200
Sent to State Aquarium .....	2,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	700
Number planted .....	96,500

These fish were planted in waters in Franklin and Kennebec Counties.



REPORT OF THE MOXIE HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1917.

R. C. JACKSON, SUPT.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	189,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased .....	400,000
Sent to Caribou Hatchery .....	65,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	24,000
Number hatched .....	500,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting .....	98,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	5,000
Number planted .....	397,000

These fish were planted in waters in Franklin, Piscataquis and Somerset Counties.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	5,000
Loss during summer .....	150
Number planted .....	4,850

These fish were planted in waters in Somerset County.

350,000 square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1917.

REPORT OF THE MOOSEHEAD HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1917.

WEBSTER H. CARNEY, SUPT.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	000,000
Received from Enfield Hatchery .....	150,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	1,400
Number hatched .....	148,600
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	18,600
Number on hand to be wintered .....	30,000
Number planted .....	100,000

These fish were planted in waters in Piscataquis and Somerset Counties.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	20,000
Loss during summer .....	50
Number planted .....	19,950

These fish were planted in waters in Piscataquis County.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased .....	300,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	30,000
Number hatched .....	270,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	8,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	000,000
Number planted .....	262,000

These fish were planted in waters in Piscataquis County.

## TOGUE.

Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	000,000
Received from U. S. Fish Hatchery, Northville, Michigan .....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	5,100
Number hatched .....	94,900
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	3,000
Number planted .....	91,900

These fish were planted in waters in Piscataquis County.

8,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1917.

REPORT OF THE OQUOSSOC HATCHERY FOR THE  
YEAR 1917.

PAUL E. HINDS, SUPT.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	130,000
Sent to local hatchery at Weld .....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	500
Number hatched .....	29,500
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	2,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	000,000
Number planted .....	27,500

These fish were planted in waters in Androscoggin and Franklin Counties.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	70,000
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 .....	200,000
Received from U. S. Hatchery, Colorado .....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	30,000
Number hatched .....	640,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	140,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	20,000
Number planted .....	480,000

These fish were planted in waters in Franklin and Oxford Counties.

50,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1917, and 125,000 square-tailed trout eggs.

## REPORT OF THE RAYMOND HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1917.

GEORGE A. LIBBY, SUPT.

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### LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	900,000
Received from Government Hatchery, Grand Lake Stream .....	100,000
Sent to State Hatcheries, Vermont, Exchange Eggs	200,000
Sent to W. H. Rowe, West Buxton, Me., Exchange Eggs .....	425,000
Sent to State Hatchery, Sandwich, Mass., Exchange Eggs .....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	50,000
Number hatched .....	225,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	100,000
Number on hand to be wintered .....	123,000
Number planted .....	2,000

These fish were planted in waters in York County.

### LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	292,000
Loss during summer .....	27,000
On hand to be wintered, (yearlings) .....	142,600
Number planted .....	122,400

These fish were planted in waters in Androscoggin, Cumberland and Oxford Counties.

### SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, eggs that the State purchased .....	300,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	10,000
Number hatched .....	290,000

Loss from time of hatching to time of planting . . . .	40,000
Number on hand to be wintered . . . . .	600,000
Number planted . . . . .	250,000

These fish were planted in waters in Cumberland and York Counties.

636,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1917.

## REPORT OF THE TUNK POND HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1917.

GEORGE WOODBURY, SUPT.

### LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery in 1916 .....	00,000
Received from Auburn Hatchery .....	50,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	5,000
Number hatched .....	45,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	4,500
Number on hand to be wintered .....	00,000
Number planted .....	40,500

These fish were planted in waters in Hancock and Washington Counties.

### SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, eggs that the State purchased .....	400,000
Loss to time of hatching .....	63,400
Number hatched .....	336,600
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ...	166,600
Number on hand to be wintered .....	5,000
Number planted .....	165,000

These fish were planted in waters in Hancock and Washington Counties.

### SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery 1916-17 .....	5,000
Loss during summer .....	300
Number planted .....	4,700

These fish were planted in waters in Hancock and Washington Counties.

## TOGUE.

Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1916 .....	00,000
Received from Enfield Hatchery .....	40,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	2,000
Number hatched .....	38,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting ....	1,500
Number planted .....	36,500

These fish were planted in waters in Washington County.



## REPORT OF LICENSEES.

## GUIDES.

Reports received from 1,516 of the licensed guides show that they guided 68,037 days, during the time guiding 3,447 residents and 8,269 non-residents, 2,008 of these being hunters.

They report that the parties they have guided killed 1,962 deer and 52 bear.

The deer were killed in the following counties: Aroostook County, 293; Franklin County, 191; Oxford County, 219; Penobscot County, 251; Piscataquis County, 306; Somerset County, 524; Hancock County, 48; Washington County, 128; Cumberland County, 1; York County, 1.

378 report deer more plentiful than last year.

337 report deer less plentiful than last year.

490 report deer the same as last year.

113 report partridge more plentiful than last year.

935 report partridge less plentiful than last year.

171 report partridge the same as last year.

323 report moose more plentiful than last year.

265 report moose less plentiful than last year.

279 report moose the same as last year.

They report 338 deer killed when with other guides.

They report 1,794 deer killed by persons employing no guide.

203 report that they did not guide this season.

## CAMP PROPRIETORS.

Reports received from 78 of the licensed camp proprietors show that they entertained 3,349 resident guests and 5,027 non-resident guests, 1,169 of these being hunters. Number of deer consumed in these camps, 200. Number of deer purchased for consumption at these camps, 37.

## HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS.

Reports received from 239 of the licensed hunters and trappers show that the following fur-bearing animals were taken by virtue of their licenses: Bear, 169; Fox, 736; Mink, 727; Skunk, 313; Otter, 95; Sable, 48; Weasel, 2,427; Muskrat, 3,686; Bob Cat or Wild Cat, 89; Lynx, 8; Fisher, Marten or Black Cat, 98; Raccoon, 84; Beaver, 87.

## DEALERS IN DEER SKINS.

Reports received from 108 of the licensed dealers in deer skins and deer heads show that they purchased by virtue of their licenses, 8,305 deer skins and 128 deer heads.

Average price of deer skins, \$1.42.

Average price of deer heads, \$1.52.

## MARKETMEN.

Reports received from 29 of the licensed marketmen show that they bought by virtue of their licenses, 399 deer for sale at retail to their local customers.

## TAXIDERMISTS.

Reports received from 37 of the licensed taxidermists show that they have mounted the following specimens:

Deer, 4; Deer Heads, 1,011; Bear, 105; Miscellaneous Birds, 746; Fish, 445; Lynx, 2; Wild Cat or Bob Cat, 25; Raccoon, 20; Fox, 34; Weasel, 3; Mink, 5; Rabbit, 2; Muskrat, 1; Squirrel, 10; Deer Skins Tanned, 25; Raccoon Skins Tanned, 14; Deer Feet, 39; Bear Rugs, 20; Fox Rugs, 3; Wild Cat Rugs, 4; Deer Skin Rugs, 12; Bear Heads, 3; Rabbit Heads, 13.

## DEALERS IN THE SKINS OF FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Reports received from 187 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, 201; Canada Lynx Skins, 51; Bob Cat or Wild Cat Skins, 407; Fox Skins, 5,498; Mink Skins, 3,261; Marten, Fisher or Black Cat Skins, 136; Sable Skins, 34; Weasel Skins, 5,098; Ermine Skins, 144; Muskrat Skins, 42,223; Otter Skins, 112; Raccoon Skins, 2,428; Skunk Skins, 6,584; House Cat Skins, 99; Beaver Skins, 48.

## GAME SHIPMENTS, 1917.

## MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Deer shipped .....	2,669
Bears shipped .....	34

## SANDY RIVER AND RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD.

Deer shipped .....	301
Bears shipped .....	7

## BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK RAILROAD.

Deer shipped .....	2552
Bears shipped .....	22

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RECORD OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF  
THE INLAND FISH AND GAME LAWS FOR  
THE YEAR 1917.

The report filed with the Executive Department contained complete list of all persons prosecuted for violations of the inland fish and game laws during the year 1917. For the same reason that the hatchery reports have been condensed in this printed report, it became necessary to eliminate this detailed list of prosecutions. The complete list is on file in the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game—as a matter of public record.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1917.  
FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Appropriation for Fish and Game Dept..... \$100,000 00

PAYMENTS IN 1917.

Commissioners' expenses .....	\$197 93
Clerk's expenses .....	3 10
Telephone and Telegraph .....	176 59
Postage .....	1,148 03
Stationery, printing and binding .....	2,236 74
Express and freight .....	40 56
Office supplies .....	403 03
Miscellaneous .....	206 36
Warden service .....	39,663 60
Wardens' expenses .....	10,560 39
Boats and Wardens' outfit .....	431 08
State Camps—Rent and expenses .....	58 29
Licenses refunded .....	67 70
Costs and Legal Expenses .....	121 91
Auburn Hatchery .....	2,544 04
Belgrade Hatchery .....	2,066 11
Caribou Hatchery .....	1,853 77
Enfield Hatchery .....	1,811 31
Moosehead Hatchery .....	2,261 89
Moxie Hatchery .....	1,809 99
Monmouth Hatchery .....	2,027 36
Oquossoc Hatchery .....	2,163 02
Sebago Hatchery .....	3,210 30
Knox County Hatchery .....	2,310 44
Tunk Pond Hatchery .....	1,816 27
General Supt. of Hatcheries' Salary .....	960 00
General Supt. of Hatcheries' Expenses .....	625 66
Posting and publishing notices .....	414 24
Clerk hire .....	3,085 91
Mounting and State exhibits .....	2,749 63
Bounty on Bob-Cats .....	2,262 00
	\$89,287 25
Unexpended Balance .....	\$10,712 75

## SALARY OF COMMISSIONERS.

Appropriation for 1917 .....	\$2,750 00
Expenditures .....	1,548 05

Unexpended Balance .....	\$1,201 95
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Received from Contingent Fund by order of the Governor and Council .....	\$967 96
Expenditures .....	967 96

Unexpended Balance .....	0
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## SALARY OF CLERK.

Appropriation for 1917 .....	\$1,200 00
Expenditures .....	1,200 00

Unexpended Balance .....	0
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## SCREENING LAKES AND PONDS AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Appropriation from non-resident fishing license fund....	\$5,542 27
Expenditures .....	803 33

Unexpended Balance .....	\$4,738 94
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## SPECIAL CLERK EEL PERMITS.

Amount allowed by Governor and Council .....	\$200 00
Expenditures .....	200 00

Unexpended Balance .....	0
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## REFUND EEL PERMITS.

Amount allowed by the Governor and Council .....	35 00
Expenditures .....	35 00

Unexpended Balance .....	0
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## NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE FUND

Amount allowed by the Governor and Council from non- resident fishing license fees .....	\$9,689 73
Expenditures .....	2,630 00

Unexpended Balance .....	\$7,059 73
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## DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME..

CASH RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR 1917 AND PAID TO THE STATE TREASURER.

Eel Permits .....	\$1,267 00
Resident Guides' Licenses .....	1,662 00
Non-Resident Guides' Licenses ... ..	240 00
Hunters and Trappers' Licenses .....	1,495 00
Camp Proprietors' Licenses .....	540 00
Fur-Bearing Animal Licenses .....	410 00
Dealers in Deer Skin Licenses .....	1,180 00
Marketmen's Licenses .....	198 00
Taxidermists' Licenses .....	104 00
Bird Hunting Licenses (305) .....	1,505 95
Hunting Licenses after Oct. 1 (1568) .....	22,820 71
Hunting Licenses Exchanged (55) .....	532 00
U. F. B. Hunting Licenses .....	477 00
Transportation License Tags .....	1,424 74
Miscellaneous .....	649 85
Fines received by F. & G. Dept.....	4,572 99
Non-Resident fishing licenses (7616) .....	15,232 00
Game and Fur-Farming Licenses .....	50 00
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	\$54,361 24