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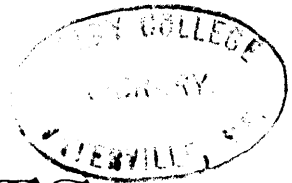
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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

BEING THE



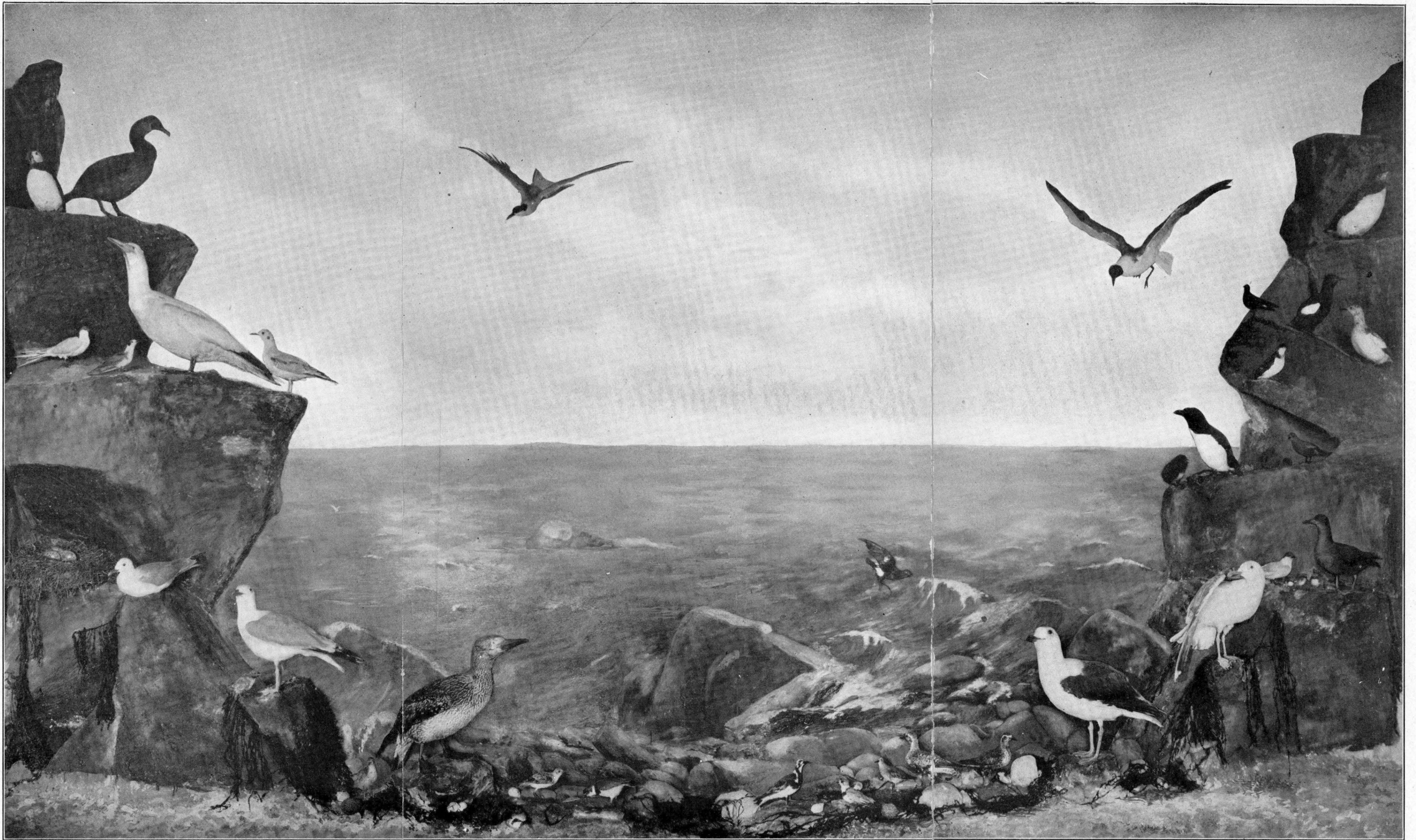
REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS
DEPARTMENTS AND
INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1918

VOLUME II

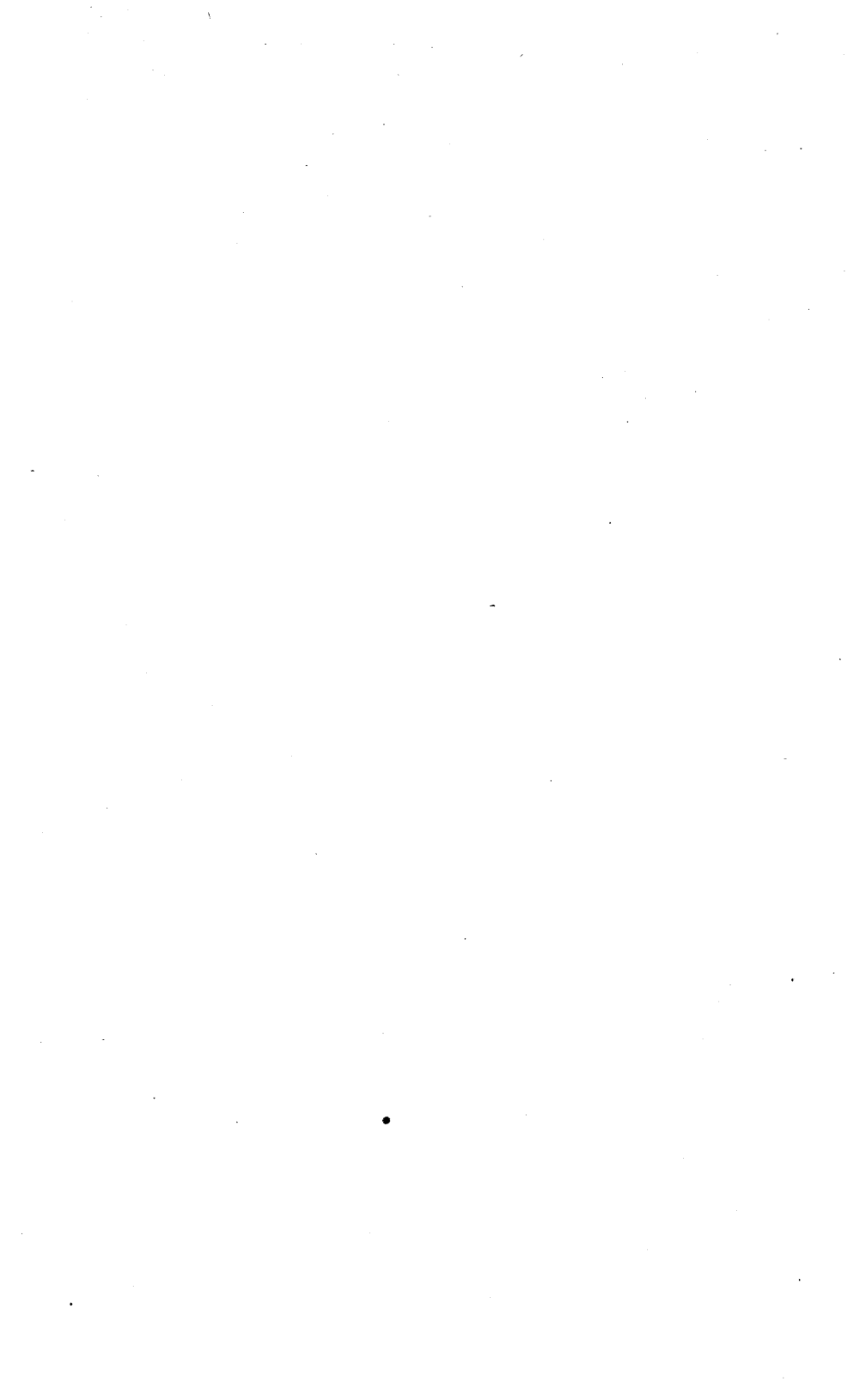


SEA BIRD GROUP IN MUSEUM. (Installed in 1917 by Thomas A. James, Curator.)

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF
INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME
FOR THE
STATE OF MAINE
FOR THE YEAR
1918



WATERVILLE
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1918



Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

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Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Foxcroft, Me.

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Chief Clerk, Farmingdale, Me.

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Curator of State Museum, Augusta, Me.

ARTHUR JEWETT,

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INEZ M. HARRIMAN,

Clerk and Stenographer, Farmingdale, Me.

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Stenographer, Augusta, Me.

ARTHUR BRIGGS,

General Superintendent of Hatcheries, Winthrop, Me.

STATE OF MAINE.

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

In accordance with section 1, chapter 244 of the Public Laws of 1917, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game submits herewith his annual report, showing some of the work accomplished in the year 1918, and so far as possible the present needs and condition of this important department of State.

Few even of our own people realize what this great industry means to the inhabitants of Maine, if properly conducted, irrespective of politics or personal favor and fully supported by the law-abiding citizens of each and every county.

The Commissioner has visited nearly all sections, especially the great game regions, in an endeavor to get in close touch with the people most interested in the preservation of our fish and game and ascertain, if possible, the real needs of different localities, the necessity of restocking lakes and ponds that are becoming depleted, and further to learn the amount of warden service required to patrol, or even keep in touch with, our extensive border and more than fifteen thousand square miles of wilderness, interspersed as it is with matchless lakes and beautiful ponds, clear rivers and mountain streams, the habitat of the deer, moose, fur-bearing animals and splendid game birds which we are trying to protect.

These lakes and streams must be kept filled with trout, salmon, bass and togue, and in this vast wilderness the deer, moose and fur-bearing animals that roam its depths properly conserved.

This should be done not only for our own people but for the welcome visitors who enjoy the hospitality of our numberless resorts, hotels and sporting camps located on the shores of these very lakes and streams and making for them in the summer months a veritable paradise.

It is here, among our hills and dales, by lofty peak or mountain gorge, that not only visitors but our own people enjoy their summer outing and breathe in new life and energy from the health-restoring qualities of our mighty forests, territory so large that the famous Adirondacks dwindle into insignificance and would be lost in any one of a half dozen counties, one county alone being as large as the entire state of Massachusetts.

How shall this vast area be patrolled and will it pay the citizens of the State to protect its game, or shall it continue to decrease as in the past five years until it wholly disappears and is no longer an attraction and profit to the State?

The Commissioner believes there should be no relaxation, but on the contrary our efforts be increased in accordance with the magnitude of the task, our appropriation, if necessary, doubled and a system built up that shall be a credit to the State and worthy the support of all, one that shall protect the game and keep our waters well stocked, making our State more of an attraction than ever before.

The Commissioner is no dreamer, but sees with clear vision what might and ought to be with citizens, sportsmen and guides working in harmony with the department and its wardens for the protection of fish and game. This condition he is striving earnestly to bring about.

It has been carefully estimated that no less than two hundred and fifty thousand people visit our State every year. Not all fish and hunt, but the great majority are drawn toward our State by reason of its inland resorts, improved highways leading into the wilderness and other attractions which have grown up out of the fish and game interests. If each leaves in the State even four dollars, it means a million a year, but good judges have given two hundred dollars as a low estimate of the average expenditure of each visitor in the State, making fifty millions annually distributed among our railroads, hotels, steamboats, guides, farmers and produce men, they in turn scattering it everywhere.

One thing is sure, no industry in Maine begins to bring in such vast returns for the amount expended as does the Fish and Game.

Other states have been quick to see our advantage and are still throwing out all inducements possible to lure the tourist and sportsman to their own borders. A clipping from a metropolitan paper in another state was recently handed the Commissioner as one of many articles appearing the present year with the sole object of diverting the sporting people and tourists to other of the New England States and away from Maine. A greater effort, it is believed, with that end in view is now being made than ever before; legislatures of neighboring states have grown more liberal, wardens are being well paid and great pains taken in the stocking of their inland waters, with large hatcheries under the management of expert fish culturists working for increased compensation.

Maine still has the advantage and will remain the great fish and game region of America if she is willing to do even a tithe of what might be profitably done to protect her own interests.

Time was when a small number of patrolmen could give fair protection and enforcement of our game laws in the big woods by keeping continually on the move, but now, with the telephone penetrating the wilderness in every direction, it takes a larger number and requires more skill and energy to catch the wilful poacher.

The automobile, too, has revolutionized the warden service and by moving rapidly from place to place can evade the guardian of the game, so that two classes of wardens have become necessary, the local warden, ever on the alert in his territory, keeping away from the telephone wherever possible, and another class known only to the Commissioner and, under his direction, constantly moving from one part of the State to another.

With a forfeiture of all automobiles used in illegal hunting and a few secret service men hitting the trail, the way of the poacher in Maine can be rendered too uncertain and dangerous to be attractive even to the most undesirable citizen.

Territory covered by the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties for the year includes Moosehead, Chesuncook, Chamberlain and other large lakes in his own county of Piscataquis, Katahdin and the Allagash, all easy of access by reason of his living in the geographical center of the State and at the gate-

way of the great game region; also the Fish river chain of lakes and other waters in Aroostook, Green Lake in Hancock, Pushaw and waters of West Branch in Penobscot, Lambert Lake, Grand Lake Stream and coast towns in Washington county, Northern Somerset and along the Canadian border, the Rangeleys and Kennebago in Franklin county, different parts of Oxford including the Magalloway region, Aziscohos, Parmachenee and Umbagog, Hancock, Waldo and Knox counties, the Belgrade Lakes in Kennebec, Androscoggin Lake, Sebago in Cumberland, and in fact points in every county of Maine including large towns and commercial centers, wherever the interest of the people seemed to call, and in no quarter has there been a lack of interest in fish and game by the better element and more intelligent citizens; and the press of the State has been extremely courteous and has shown a commendable willingness to give publicity to anything pertaining to the interests of fish and game. No department, perhaps, receives more attention from all classes and is in closer touch with the people.

The Commissioner found, however, in the early part of the year that the idea prevailed in many parts of the State that on account of the war and high cost of provisions, especially meats, no enforcement of the fish and game laws would be had, or at least any infraction of the law would be passed over lightly by the department, and many inquiries came to the office to know if such was the fact. No doubt the game suffered in many sections before this error was corrected, and the extreme cold weather added somewhat to the depletion of big game, as reported by wardens in many localities.

The most startling development in the investigation which has been had, however, is the unanimity with which the small lumberman, or jobber, not only on the border but in the interior, has depended upon wild meat to supply his larder, taking little and in many cases no meat into the woods, even the large number of sugar makers who cross the border in the spring depending upon venison in many localities.

This can all be changed by proper warden service, which the State must have.

WARDEN SERVICE.

The warden service has been a good deal broken up the past year on account of time taken by wardens in hunting slackers and deserters from army and navy and, when captured, in transporting them to some camp or station outside the State; yet it seemed to be the patriotic duty for each one of us to do all that was possible in every way to win the war. Such services will not be required the coming year and all wardens can devote their entire time to advancing the best interests of this department in the protection of fish and game, hunting poachers instead of slackers.

Most wardens have made good and are rendering conscientious service although a few have of necessity been dropped and changes will undoubtedly take place from time to time, as it is the Commissioner's purpose to have a force of wardens that will command the respect of all good citizens, men who will not shirk duty and will receive the assistance of every individual interested in the protection of fish and game.

COMPENSATION OF WARDENS.

That the wardens are not receiving, in many instances, adequate compensation and expense allowance is apparent to all and provision should be made either by increased appropriation, or by having all license fees, fines and other moneys received through the enforcement of the fish and game laws added to the general appropriation, thus increasing very materially the amount available for creating a more efficient force.

RESIDENT REGISTRATION LAW.

One thing which would be of great assistance to wardens and mean many additional dollars to the State in collecting non-resident hunting license fees, is a registration law requiring all resident hunters to be registered, so that when a warden meets hunters who claim to be residents of Maine, he can require them to show a registration card. There are more than one hundred roads and highways on the borders of the State where automobiles can, and frequently do, come in loaded with men and guns, the occupants claiming to be residents of Maine, and by the time they are looked up by the warden, these license dodgers are back in another state beyond the officer's reach.

AUTOMOBILE HUNTING.

Again, much game is being slaughtered by automobile hunters, shooting from the car, but more by jacking with them, and a law passed by the legislature forfeiting all automobiles and implements used in illegal hunting would put a quietus on these unlawful methods and be of great assistance in preserving the game.

FIRE WARDENS.

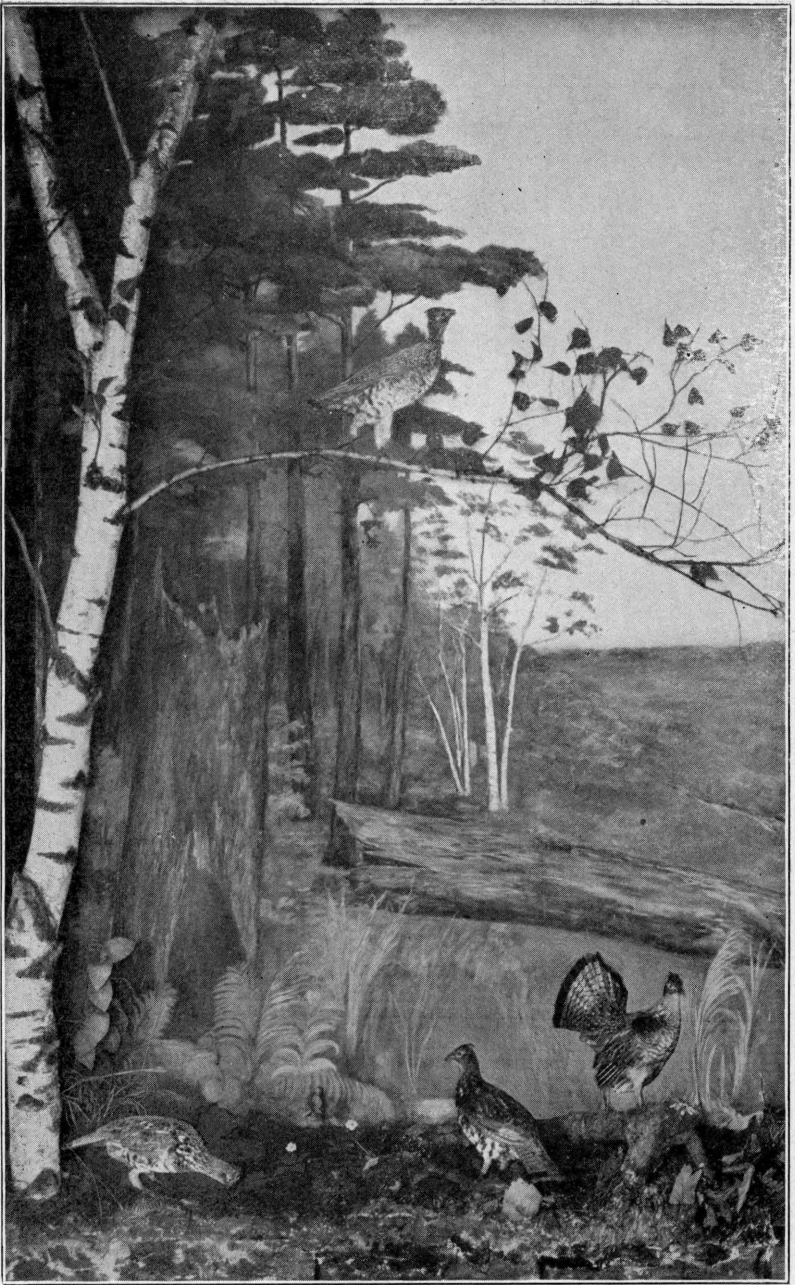
Every fish and game warden is ex-officio a fire warden and often renders valuable assistance to the timberland owner and State in putting out fires and preserving the forest without additional expense to the State. Why should not the same rule apply to fire wardens and every fire warden be ex-officio a game warden, serving without pay during the summer months and taking no time from his duties as fire warden, yet observing the violators and giving all information possible to regular wardens and aiding in all ways that did not take him from his other duties until fall, when such ones as were capable and rightly located could be employed by the Commissioner and thus remain in the woods practically the entire year, guarding the forest and also its game.

The fire warden, under that arrangement, would not be under the pay of two employers at the same time, but ready, after doing what he could without pay to preserve the game in the summer months, to enter the service as working game warden in the fall with his camps well located in familiar territory where he could better render such service.

DEER AND MOOSE.

That the moose are on the increase in the great game counties there can be no question, some localities claiming as many as ever before, but in other sections the increase has been so slight that it is believed wise to extend the close time for another period of at least four years.

The deer, however, are not on the increase and it is apparent to the most casual observer who frequents our big woods that there are far less deer than five years ago, and I want to take



GROUSE GROUP IN MUSEUM.

Installed in 1918 by Thomas A. James, Curator.

this occasion to sound a warning note to all. Unless better protection is afforded by the co-operation of sportsmen, guides, fire wardens as well as game wardens, in fact all law-abiding citizens, it will be but a short time before it becomes necessary to place a close time upon deer the same as moose, or the open time be materially shortened.

The game receipts, too, of the present year bear out this assertion. It is true there have been less hunters in the woods on account of present conditions, but that fact does not account wholly for the decrease in the number received at shipping points during the season just closed.

PARTRIDGE AND RUFFED GROUSE.

It was thought early in the year that it might be necessary to place a continuous close time on partridge in order to prevent their becoming extinct. We had several bad seasons for hatching and rearing young birds prior to last year and the winter of 1918 was extremely severe, making their natural enemies more ravenous, if possible, and many covers were entirely destroyed.

Last spring, however, was a good hatching season and this splendid game bird appeared in large numbers in many sections, especially in the big woods away from automobile hunters, and it is now regarded necessary to have a general or continuous close time, although it might be preferable in some localities.

BOB CATS.

That bob cats, loup-cervier and Canada lynx are among the worst natural enemies of both partridge and deer is admitted, and it has been suggested that the bounty should be increased on these vicious animals to an amount sufficient to make it an object to hunt them.

With a continuous close time on moose, the bear is the only large game beside the deer in the Maine woods, and shooting bears is now regarded by many as better sport than stalking the moose.

Bears will be hunted for sport, as big game, regardless of the bounty, and some states have removed it entirely and actually placed a close time on this fur-bearing animal.

Whether it would be better to remove the bounty from bears and add the whole, or a part of it, to the bob cat bounty, will be a matter for the incoming legislature to determine, but more inducement should certainly be held out for the extermination of the destructive bob cat.

OUR MAINE GUIDES.

It has been the good fortune of the Commissioner to meet many guides in the Maine woods as well as in the walks of civilization and he believes that as a class there are no better men or more loyal citizens than those who follow the honorable and fascinating calling of the Maine guide.

Familiar with our wilderness, traversing with ease our trackless forests, shooting the rapids, gliding at will upon our beautiful lakes, or camping upon the mountainside, far from civilization, thoroughly versed in woodcraft and the haunts of our wild animals, he lives close to nature, yet often in intimate relation with and caring for the comfort and lives of the great, the representatives of the big, throbbing world outside, governors, senators, judges of the Supreme Court, or the business man and prince of industry; and the intelligent representatives of such a calling are not going to see their livelihood lost and the State's interests violated by the wilful slaughter of our game by the poacher without a protest.

The future of our game is largely in the hands of the honest guides, and the Commissioner seeks their hearty co-operation with the wardens of the State.

BEAVER.

Beaver are becoming quite plentiful and in some sections so numerous as to be doing "actual, substantial damage" to land owners, and the Commissioner has found it necessary to declare an open season on a few tracts of land after careful investigation by some game warden detailed for that purpose.

Beaver always do more or less damage and the ordinary work by them of flowing small tracts and cutting wood on the

shores to procure the bark for food should not be complained of by the owner of the land, and seldom is. The inalienable right to fish, hunt and trap under such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the State so long as one does not trespass on cultivated lands carries with it the right to have the animals preserved in their usual haunts under the same conditions that have existed from time immemorial, and certainly the State has the right to the natural growth and increase of the beaver in its wild state, properly protected, if not doing unusual damage.

It is not the purpose, however, to allow them to do unreasonable damage and they are now getting so plentiful that the Commissioner believes that it might be well to open quite a number of townships in several counties for the trapping of these animals.

The license fee for trapping is only five dollars, which is not enough for trapping beaver as plentiful as they now are in some localities. A good beaver skin is worth fifteen dollars and often more.

The license fee should be not less than twenty-five dollars for trapping beaver. Other animals, the fur of which is valuable, it is true, are trapped on a five dollar license fee, but they are not as plentiful as the beaver would be in any territory that open season was declared on.

FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATIONS.

The active fish and game association of any community is of great assistance in creating public sentiment in favor of the rigid enforcement of the law and in giving information to wardens in regard to poachers. Some of them institute proceedings at their own expense and one association keeps a standing reward of \$25 on its records for the conviction of any one violating the fish and game laws in that section.

Nearly all the counties have one or more associations and several new ones have been formed the present year. Oxford has ten and it is an easy matter to enforce the law in that county except on the border and in territory where there is no organization. A violator of the law in that county is an outlaw indeed, so far as public sentiment goes.

These associations, too, in looking after the various ponds and streams in their vicinity, can be of aid in restocking them and are often familiar with the kind of fish best adapted to any particular pond.

Important legislation sometimes originates from suggestions of some member of a club who, from experience and observation in other states, has discovered some new law or regulation adaptable to the best interests of fish and game conservation in Maine.

The Maine Sportsman's Fish and Game Association is of great assistance and has a standing committee on legislation ready to aid at all times when the legislature is in session.

A copy of by-laws for a fish and game association is published herewith as a guide for any that may wish to organize, although only as a matter of convenience, any ordinary form being sufficient.

FIELD WORK.

From observation of the Commissioner at the beginning of the year, it was deemed best to devote considerable time to field work and getting in close touch with the needs and conditions of every part of the more important game regions and the fishing resorts of the State.

This was only made possible, however, by the faithful force of the department, the capability and experience of which took care of the routine work of the office and such matters as did not require the official attention of the Commissioner.

He was thus enabled to respond to calls from various localities and by such work is much better informed in regard to special requirements for the coming year in building up a system that shall best conserve the game interests of the State.

NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE FEES.

The last legislature established the non-resident fishing license and provided that all fees collected therefor should be set apart as a fund to be expended by the Commissioner under the direction of the Governor and Council for the protection and propagation of fish in this State.



STATE FISH HATCHERY AT CAMDEN, KNOX COUNTY.

Owing undoubtedly to war conditions and the strenuous activities of all classes resulting therefrom, there were not as many non-residents visiting our inland waters this season as formerly, and yet there was collected from this source \$19,172.

Much more than that amount has been expended in the protection and propagation of fish, and an effort has been made to increase the output of the hatcheries next year very materially, a larger quantity of eggs than usual being secured for that purpose.

Labor, however, has been so hard to procure and the price of material so nearly prohibitive that much needed improvements at the hatcheries have been delayed, but it is hoped that another season more concrete pools may be built and feeding stations enlarged, enabling us to carry a larger number of fish to the yearling and two-year-old age, where results are believed to be better than in planting too many fry, even though great care is taken in the planting.

FISHWAYS.

One of the most valuable food fish known to inhabit the waters of the Maine coast is the Atlantic salmon, and originally this fish, with shad, alewives and other migratory fish, came up from the sea in large numbers and were of great value to the inhabitants and fishermen who sought them for food to supply their families and the market.

Our rivers have been closed by dams without proper fishways so long that not many now seek spawning ground in our inland waters, but a few each year are seen hanging under the first dam that offers obstruction for days or even weeks at a time, waiting for a chance to go by.

The Federal Government is not stocking rivers with Atlantic salmon where there are no fishways, but with open passage plenty of fry can be had for our rivers and streams. These young fish, after going to sea, always return to spawn and, constantly increasing in numbers, would soon restore something of old-time conditions.

Many of the dam owners, realizing that their valuable franchises are held subject to the rights of others, are willing to establish fishways. The Penobscot waters are being opened

and migratory fish now have passage over a half dozen dams up into the East Branch; and hearings have been held this year on fishways in Sebec and Piscataquis river dams, its tributaries, Bagaduce and Orland rivers in Hancock county and St. Georges river in Knox county, and many other fishways examined that now furnish passage for alewives taken in quantities each spring on the coast. After a hearing held in August, a new fishway was ordered on Dennys river at Dennysville and promptly constructed within the time fixed by the Commissioner, and Atlantic salmon, Humpback salmon, alewives and other fish now have free passage to the inland fresh water above.

There are other rivers which ought to receive attention which were among the most famous fishing grounds of the early settlers, even the Pilgrim Fathers finding their way hither and taking sea salmon in large numbers. When it is understood how little water it requires to run a properly constructed fishway, the main objection disappears and few dam owners are so selfish or unpatriotic as to oppose the reasonable and proper application of the statute.

Some feel that they have maintained their dams without fishways so long that they should not now be disturbed. But it was decided by the courts as early as 12 Me. 231, Cottrill vs. Myrick, that the right of the public to fishways cannot be prevented by prescription by dam owner.

In Dyer vs. Curtis, 72 Me. 184, in an opinion by the late Justice Symonds, the court interprets the law of this State in the following language, "Navigation must not be obstructed, nor the passage of fish into bays, creeks, or up the course of navigable rivers, without legislative authority. These matters are of common right, and such an obstruction of them, even by the holder of the fee in the sea shore, is a public nuisance. They are rights, also, against which no prescription runs. No erection injurious to them and without legislative sanction, ever acquires the right to be, by lapse of time."

A reasonable application of these principles with due regard for the rights of all, cannot be objectionable to those who unselfishly look to the public welfare and good of the State.



SECTION OF PRESENT MAINE STATE MUSEUM.

RESTOCKING INLAND WATERS.

It will be the purpose of this department to replenish all lakes, ponds and streams that have become depleted as rapidly as possible and by proper regulations and warden service maintain all waters in the State as near as may be in their original capacity for furnishing satisfactory results to the angler.

This should be done not only for visitors from out of the state but for our own people, who pay the taxes and most of whom have a double purpose in fishing, that of healthful recreation and the securing of a most valuable article of food. The last few years of war saving should prove of value to us all for years to come and assist in conserving, among other articles of food, the fish and game of the State.

Strict adherence to the law by all citizens would in a short time mean many millions to the people of Maine.

There is no county in the State where the game cannot be protected if the people will it, and the Commissioner is anxious to aid at all times with such force as the appropriation will permit in making our State the Mecca of the Union, our lakes and streams so alluring, our hills and dales so abounding with wild life that all classes shall seek the rest and quietude of her inland resorts, or, sighing for a "lodge in some vast wilderness," take some respite at least every year from the cares and ultra demands of civilized life.

THE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING GENERAL AMENDMENTS TO THE INLAND FISH AND GAME LAWS:

- The enactment of a resident hunter's registration law.
- Remove bounty from bears.
- Increase bounty on bob cats.
- Remove protection from foxes, raccoons and skunks.
- Require trappers who wish to trap beaver in territory opened by Commissioner to pay \$25 license fee.
- Extend close time on moose.
- Require non-resident hunters to report.
- Require non-resident fishermen to report.
- Require aliens to procure license to fish, in addition to hunting license now required by law. (Aliens working in the woods are very destructive, generally, to fish as they are oftentimes operating in territories which cannot be constantly patrolled by wardens and take them by illegal methods, as well as during closed season.)
- Amend the law relating to transportation of fish under special tag, without owner accompanying shipment, so that in case of fish taken in the Rangeley chain of lakes such shipment can be made only once in thirty days, the former law.
- Give deer skin buyers the legal right to sell to licensed taxidermists heads of deer purchased under their license, the same as marketmen are allowed to do.
- Amend night hunting law to conform to Federal regulations.
- Permit all fines and fees collected to be credited to Department Appropriation, to be used for work of department.

RECORD OF HEARINGS HELD DURING THE YEAR
ON THE QUESTION OF INSTALLING FISHWAYS
IN THE SEVERAL DAMS NAMED BELOW:

ON TRIBUTARIES TO THE PISCATAQUIS RIVER:

Hearing held at Foxcroft, on October 18th, to consider the necessity of ordering fishway installed in the dam of the Howland Pulp and Paper Company at Howland; in the dam of the Central Maine Power Company at East Dover; in the dam of the American Woolen Company at Dover; in the dam of the American Woolen Company at Foxcroft; in the dam of the Dover-Foxcroft Water District, Dover-Foxcroft; in the dam of the Piscataquis Woolen Company at Guilford; in the dam of the Abbot Excelsior Mills at Upper Abbot Village, and in the dam of the Boston Excelsior Company at Milo.

A HEARING WAS HELD AT CASTINE ON DECEMBER 3RD, TO CONSIDER THE NECESSITY OF ORDERING FISHWAYS INSTALLED IN THE FOLLOWING DAMS:

Dam of A. C. Condon and Company at South Penobscot; dam of T. A. Tunney at Brooksville; dam of Seth Hutchings at Orland; dam of A. E. Witham at Orland; dam of Henry Dunbar at Orland.

ON DECEMBER 5TH HEARING WAS HELD AT ROCKLAND TO CONSIDER THE NECESSITY OF INSTALLING FISHWAYS IN THE FOLLOWING DAMS ON ST. GEORGES RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES:

In dam of Georges River Mills Company at head of tide, Warren village; dam of W. A. Bessey Company at Union village; dams of Dirigo Company, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, respectively, above Union village; dam of Charles Plummer at North Appleton; dam of James Robbins at Appleton; dam of James L. Bean at Searsmont village; dam of John W. Levansaler, half a mile above Searsmont village; dam of Charles Adams, three miles above Searsmont village sawmill; dam of Clement and Cushman, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Searsmont village; dam of Alfred Edgcomb, next above the Clement-Cushman dam; dam

of Earl Stevens at Liberty; dams of J. J. Walker at Liberty tannery; dam of F. P. Bennett at Liberty machine shop; dam of L. C. Morse at Liberty sawmill; dam of George Palmer at Liberty foundry; dam of Mrs. Bertha Sylvester at Liberty sawmill; dam of Thurston Brothers on inlet to Seven Tree pond in Union; dam of W. J. Crawford at East Union; dam of W. B. Fish and William Dornan at East Union; dams of Messrs. Dornan and Fish on outlet of Alford lake; dams of W. B. Fish at South Hope.

RECORD OF HEARINGS HELD DURING 1918 ON
PETITIONS FOR RULES AND REGULATIONS
RESTRICTING FISHING IN VARIOUS PUBLIC
WATERS.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Hearing held in response to petition of twenty-five or more residents of Maine, on August 15th, at Dickey House, Fort Kent, to consider the proposition of closing to fishing Nigger Brook and Nigger Brook Lakes, in T. 16, R. 9, and T. 15, R. 9, and in Fall Brook and in Fall Brook Lake, in T. 18, R. 10.

ACTION.

Rules and regulations embodying prayer of petitioners adopted on October 15th.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

In response to petition of twenty-five per cent of the legal voters of the town of Albion, on April 15th, the regulations prohibiting fishing in that portion of Fifteen Mile Stream in the town of Albion and in the tributaries to said stream situated in said town, in accordance with the general law of the State, were repealed.

* * * * *

In response to petition of twenty-five per cent of the legal voters of the towns of Wayne and Fayette, hearing was held at the Pocasset House at Wayne on July 25th, to consider the question of prohibiting all fishing in the tributaries to Pocasset Lake in said towns.

ACTION.

Prayer of petitioners granted and regulations prohibiting fishing in said tributaries promulgated November 1st.

OXFORD COUNTY.

In response to petition of twenty-five interested citizens of the State a hearing was held at the Mooselucmeguntic House at Haines Landing, on August 8th, to consider the question of modifying the regulations then in force relating to fishing in Cupsuptic Stream and other tributaries to Cupsuptic Lake.

ACTION.

A new code of regulations applying to fishing in Cupsuptic Pond and the tributaries to Cupsuptic Lake was promulgated on September 1st.

* * * * *

Upon petition of twenty-five per cent of the legal voters of the town of Greenwood, hearing was held at Norway, on May 24th, to consider the question of closing Putt Brook, so-called, an inlet of Round Pond, in the town of Greenwood, to all fishing for a distance of 100 feet below the Herrick bridge on said brook.

ACTION.

Regulations embodying prayer of petitioners promulgated June 15th.

* * * * *

Upon petition of twenty-five per cent of the legal voters of the town of Greenwood, the regulations of the department prohibiting ice fishing, in accordance with the general law, in South Pond in Greenwood, were revoked on March 1st.

* * * * *

In consequence of receipt of petition of twenty-five per cent of the legal voters of the town of Norway, hearing was held at the municipal court room at Norway on Friday, May 24th,

to consider the question of prohibiting fishing in Lake Pennesseewassee within 200 feet of Crockett's bridge, so-called, in said Norway.

ACTION.

Regulations embodying prayer of petitioners promulgated June 15th.

* * * * *

On May 27th, a hearing was held at Wilson's Mills, and on May 28th, at the Parmachenee Club House in Lynchtown, for the purpose of reopening hearing held on September 20th, 1917, by my predecessors, upon petition for revised regulations on certain Magalloway waters, inasmuch as no decision had been rendered by the former Commissioners. After full hearing, at which all parties interested were given an opportunity to be heard, revised regulations were promulgated on July 1st.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Hearing held in response to petition of twenty-five or more residents of Maine on Wednesday, December 11th, at Ripogenus dam, to consider the matter of closing to all fishing, except by the ordinary method of casting with artificial flies, or fly fishing, the following waters:

Windy Pitch pond, Big and Little Rocky ponds, Kidney pond, Daisey pond, Lost pond, Lily Pad pond, Grassy pond, Foss and Knowlton ponds, Elbow pond and Alton pond, all of which ponds are situated in Township 3, Range 10, Piscataquis county, and Slaughter pond, Polly pond, Jackson pond, Little and Big Beaver ponds, which ponds are situated in Township 3, Range 11, in said county.

ACTION.

No decision announced as yet.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

In response to petition of twenty-five residents of this State interested in fishing in West Outlet of Moosehead lake, the rules and regulations of the department, prohibiting fishing in said West Outlet from the dam to the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge, were repealed on March 1st.

* * * * *

In response to request of twenty-five per cent of the legal voters of Caratunk plantation, regulations were promulgated on May 1st, providing for a daily limit of ten fish in Pleasant pond, in Caratunk and The Forks plantations.

WALDO COUNTY.

In response to petition of twenty-five per cent of the legal voters of the town of Freedom, on June 15th the regulations prohibiting fishing in that portion of Fifteen Mile stream in the town of Freedom, and in the tributaries to said stream, situated in said town, in accordance with the general law of the State, were repealed.

SUGGESTED FORM FOR BY-LAWS FOR LOCAL FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATIONS

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND PURPOSE.

This organization shall be known as the Fish and Game Association, and its purpose shall be to promote the interests of legitimate sport with rod and gun, to enforce the laws for the protection and propagation of inland fish and game within the State, and to aid in the enactment of such further legislation in this direction as may be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 2.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this association shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of the officers named above and six other members. The duties of the officers shall be those usually incident to such offices.

The executive committee shall plan and direct the work of the association; six of this committee shall constitute a quorum. All the officers shall be elected annually by ballot and all vacancies may be filled by the executive committee by majority vote. The executive committee shall meet at call of the president.

There shall be chosen annually a committee of five whose special duty shall be to look after violators of the Inland Fish and Game Laws and to report all cases of infractions of those laws to the proper officers. It shall be the duty of all members to report to said committee any violation of said laws that may come under their observation.

ARTICLE 3.

MEMBERS.

Sec. 1. Any person may become a member of this organization if accepted by a majority vote of the members of the executive committee, or at a regular meeting of the association.

Sec. 2. Any member of this association convicted in this State of violating the Inland Fish and Game Laws, may be expelled from membership by vote of the executive committee.

ARTICLE 4.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the association shall be held on the first Tuesday of April in each year and a monthly business and social meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month except in July and August. Such monthly meetings shall be in charge of the executive committee who shall arrange the program and entertainment; other meetings subject to the call of the president.

ARTICLE 5.

DUES.

An annual fee of one dollar shall be due from each member and payable on the first day of April of each year, and any member whose dues remain unpaid June 1st thereafter shall forfeit his membership, but may be reinstated by vote of the executive committee and payment of all arrears.

ARTICLE 6.

QUORUM.

Ten members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

ARTICLE 7.

BILLS.

Sec. 1. The president and secretary shall approve all bills against the association before they are paid by the treasurer.

Sec. 2. An auditing committee shall be chosen at the meeting previous to the annual meeting, to audit the secretary's and treasurer's books, and to report at the annual meeting in April.

ARTICLE 8.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the association provided that written notice of the amendment be given each member at least three days before it is voted on.

ARTICLE 9.

NOTICES.

All notices of special meetings shall be published in newspapers at least three (3) days in advance.

ARTICLE 10.

The order of business at meetings of this association shall be as follows:

- 1 Calling meeting to order.
- 2 Records of previous meeting.
- 3 Reports of committees.
- 4 Election of members.
- 5 Unfinished business.
- 6 New business.
- 7 General business.

SPORTSMAN'S CREED.

The following Sportsman's Creed has been written at the request of the American Game Protective Association, by Zane Grey, the well known author:

Neither the author nor the distributors of the creed feel that such a thing is necessary for *true* sportsmen, but it has been thought that such a creed might serve a useful purpose in inculcating principles of true sportsmanship in the youth of today who will be the sportsman of tomorrow. Fish and Game Commissioners and Fish and Game Associations everywhere are asked to give all possible publicity to this creed. This department is glad to incorporate it as a part of its report:

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S CREED.

By ZANE GREY.

Let me pause in these momentous days and think with wonder and reverence how the spirit and activity of the American pioneer hunters and fishermen have given us the American soldier—that splendid type of the land of the free and the home of the brave.

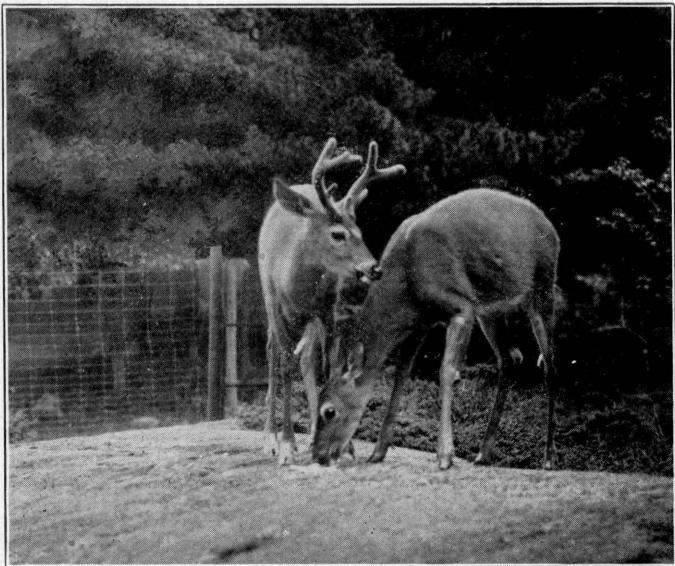
I want my boy and his comrades and the boys of the future to receive this heritage of gun and rod. It is a heritage of the open, which now must be idealized to a love of nature and a thoughtfulness for the meaning and preservation of life.

Feeling this, I record my unalterable belief that a Sportsman should

1. Never in sport endanger human life.
2. Never kill wantonly or needlessly or brutally.
3. Obey the laws of State and Nation, work for better laws, and uphold the law-enforcing authorities.
4. Respect the rights of farmers and property owners and also their feelings.
5. Always leave seed birds and game in covers.
6. Never be a fish- or game-hog.
7. Discourage the killing of game for commercial purposes by refusing to purchase trophies.
8. Study and record the natural history of game species in the interest of science.



THE BEGINNING OF THE MAINE STATE MUSEUM.
Photo taken in 1898.



DEER IN PARK AT CAMDEN HATCHERY.

9. Love nature and its denizens and *be a gentleman.*

To this ideal I consecrate myself—that sport shall not be my only aim; that my reward and my lesson shall be in the thrill of the chase and the glory of the heights, and the whistle of the stag; in the music of the murmuring stream and the leap of the playing trout; in the gold of the autumn woods and the whirr of the ruffed grouse; in the sweet, soft scent that breathes from off the sea and in the beauty and silence of the lonely hills and dells.

STATE MUSEUM.

The work of the museum for the past year has progressed along the lines previously adopted—that of enlarging its educational scope as far as possible.

The most important work has been the installation of a woodcock and a grouse group, each in their natural habitat, which have attracted much favorable comment. These groups are arranged in a large double case, which is a companion-piece to the sea bird group installed last season.

Aside from these additions to the museum groups the general bird collection has been increased, as well as the mineral exhibit.

A bull and a cow moose have been collected and prepared for mounting for the Louisiana State Museum; specimens have also been collected and mounted for the Boston Society of Natural History, Connecticut Fish and Game Commission, and the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries; other specimens of minor importance have been furnished to different State and Government officials.

Owing to the resignation of the museum assistant to enter the Navy, much of the curator's time the past year has been taken up in the care of the aquarium.

During the winter classes in bird study were held one evening each week in the museum, which proved very interesting and instructive.

Among those donating or loaning specimens during the past year are the following:

Chester Getchell, Waterville, woodcock.

Perley Lawrence, Augusta, woodcock.

Dr. G. H. Brickett, Augusta, French war relics and specimens of ancient pottery, etc.

Mrs. Ella Kendall, Bowdoinham, birds and birds' nests.

O. E. Libby, Pittsfield, mineral specimens.

G. L. Carr, Frankfort, forestry specimens.

Mrs. Oscar Ward, China, birds.

Samuel Chase, Hallowell, historic specimens.

J. H. Avery, Topsham, mineral specimens.

Charles Brown, Readfield, birds.

John Merrill, Manchester, specimens of fish.

Charles Richards, Augusta, rock specimens.

Sergeant Ernest A. Perrow, Millinocket, collection of German war relics



WOODCOCK GROUP IN MUSEUM.
Installed in 1918 by Thomas A. James, Curator.

RECORD OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF
THE INLAND FISH AND GAME LAWS.

1918.

Three hundred and twenty-six prosecutions have been instituted during the year for violations of the Inland Fish and Game Laws, in consequence of which prosecutions the sum of \$5,225.19 in fines has been collected by the department and paid to the State treasurer.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS.

Accidents which occurred while the victims were hunting, have been reported to the department during the past year, as follows:

Four persons were shot and killed in mistake for a deer.

One person was wounded on account of being mistaken for a deer.

One person was killed by the accidental discharge of a firearm in the hands of another person.

Three persons were wounded by the accidental discharge of a firearm in the hands of another person.

Four persons were killed by the accidental discharge of their own firearm (two while hunting game, one while hunting crows and one while hunting skunks).

Four persons were wounded by the accidental discharge of their own firearm.

REPORT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF HATCHERIES.

Hon. Willis E. Parsons, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game:

I have the honor of submitting to you my eleventh annual report of the eleven State Fish Hatcheries and Feeding Stations for the year 1918:

All of the hatcheries have been run to their full capacity through the summer months, and have raised more yearling and two-year-old trout and salmon than ever before, on account of additional feeding pools having been installed at Auburn and Belgrade; the usual number of fingerlings and fry has also been planted in the State waters.

The repairs and improvements at the different hatcheries for the year 1918 consist of:

New cement foundation under one end of hatchery building at Caribou.

Finished five-room tenement over hatchery at Belgrade for superintendent to live in.

At Monmouth two new cement dams have been constructed at head of pipe lines to hatchery and ponds.

At Auburn four new rearing pools have been installed on a spring brook back of hatchery buildings, thereby increasing the capacity for fed fish 20,000.

At Oquossoc five temporary dams have been built on a spring brook near Mountain View House to test the water for raising trout in summer months; also a bridge 65 feet long, across Rangeley stream from hatchery to road leading from Oquossoc to Indian Rock, so that children can attend school without crossing a dangerous railroad bridge.

At Camden a large refrigerator for keeping fish food has been installed.

Improvements recommended, and estimated cost of same, for year 1919 at the several hatcheries are as follows:

At the Tunk Pond Hatchery \$500 should be expended in completing five concrete pools and grading around same. This would increase the output of yearling trout 30,000 per year.

At the Oquossoc Hatchery \$1,500 is required to purchase the meadow near Mountain View House and build concrete dams that would increase the output of fingerling trout 200,000 per year.

At Belgrade \$1,200 is needed for building new stable to replace the one burned last summer; also \$475 for a new heating plant in hatchery and for equipment of bath room in tenement.

At Auburn Hatchery \$500 is needed for building new concrete dam on Townsend brook to replace old log dam that was washed out in the high water of last September, causing the loss of 20,000 fingerling trout; also 200 feet of 24 in. tile, at \$2 per foot, to carry off waste water that now runs in an old decayed, open, wooden drain; also \$2,500 for a new hatchery building, including inside equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR BRIGGS,

General Superintendent of Hatcheries.

Winthrop, Me., December 30, 1918.

SUMMARY OF HATCHERY REPORTS.

As will be noted by the following extract from the reports of the superintendents of the eleven fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish 3,097,916 fish were raised at the hatcheries and planted in the public waters of the State during the past year, as follows:

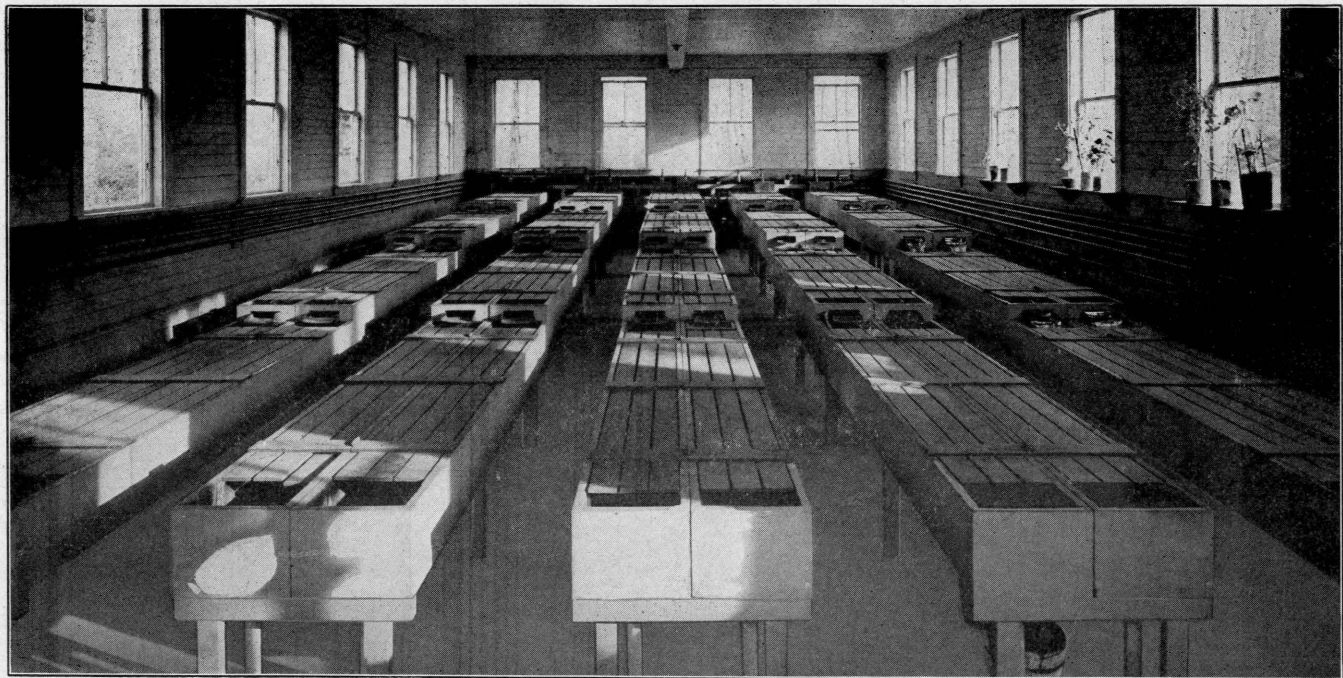
2,002,617 square-tailed trout, 863,450 land-locked salmon, 228,849 togue and 3,000 brown trout.

108,000 square-tailed trout and 341,000 land-locked salmon are being wintered in the hatcheries to be planted as yearlings and two-year-olds next season.

1,987,000 fish eggs have been taken this season as follows:

1,981,000 land-locked salmon eggs, 6,000 togue eggs.

As the supply of eggs secured this season at the State Hatcheries will not meet our requirements, several million trout eggs have been purchased from private hatcheries within and without the State. Application has also been made to the U. S. Fish Commission for a supply of land-locked salmon, trout and togue eggs.



INTERIOR VIEW OF A STATE HATCHERY.

SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL HATCHERY REPORTS,
1918.

CARIBOU HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	75,800
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	126,000
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919.....	5,000
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1918.....	915,000

ENFIELD HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	137,117
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	60,000
Number of lake trout or togue planted.....	89,849

TUNK POND HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	199,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	45,000
Number of lake trout or togue planted.....	47,000
Number of square-tailed trout being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919	5,000

MOOSEHEAD LAKE HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	270,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	148,400
Number of lake trout or togue planted.....	47,000
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919.....	20,000
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1918	2,000

LAKE MOXIE HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	133,500
Number of square-tailed trout being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919	2,000

NORTH BELGRADE HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	304,200
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	140,500

MONMOUTH HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	186,500
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	6,000
Number of lake trout or togue planted.....	45,000
Number of land-locked salmon from Belgrade Hatchery shipped from this hatchery.....	17,500

AUBURN HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	75,500
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	10,550
Number of brown trout planted.....	3,000
Number of square-tailed trout being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919	1,000
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919.....	25,000
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1918.....	64,000
Number of brown trout eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1918	6,000

OQUOSSOC HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	243,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	44,300
Number of square-tailed trout being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919.....	100,000

RAYMOND HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	190,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	147,700
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919.....	271,000
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1918.....	1,000,000

CAMDEN HATCHERY.

Number of square-tailed trout planted.....	188,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted.....	117,500
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery, 1918-1919.....	20,000

REPORT OF LICENSEES.

GUIDES.

Reports received from 994 of the licensed guides show that they guided 44,812 days, during the time guiding 1,971 residents and 4,974 non-residents, 1,276 of these being hunters.

They report that the parties they have guided killed 1,113 deer and 11 bears.

The deer were killed in the following counties: Aroostook county, 197; Franklin county, 99; Oxford county, 93; Penobscot county, 192; Piscataquis county, 168; Somerset county, 246; Hancock county, 51; Washington county, 67.

122 report deer more plentiful than last year.

441 report deer less plentiful than last year.

245 report deer the same as last year.

526 report partridge more plentiful than last year.

156 report partridge less plentiful than last year.

119 report partridge the same as last year.

196 report moose more plentiful than last year.

184 report moose less plentiful than last year.

203 report moose the same as last year.

They report 168 deer killed when with other guides

They report 2 bears killed when with other guides.

They report 614 deer killed by persons employing no guide.

118 report that they did not guide this season.

CAMP PROPRIETORS.

Reports received from 60 of the licensed camp proprietors show that they entertained 2,742 resident guests and 4,153 non-resident guests, 683 of these being hunters. Number of deer consumed in these camps, 92. Number of deer purchased for consumption at these camps, 8.

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, 108; Fox, 760; Mink, 934; Skunk, 420; Otter, 75; Sable, 62; Weasel, 2,045; Raccoon, 90; Muskrat, 4,008; Wild Cat or Bob Cat, 64; Beaver, 117; Fisher, Marten or Black Cat, 63; Lynx, 3.

DEALERS IN DEER SKINS.

Reports received from 87 of the licensed dealers in deer skins and deer heads show that they purchased by virtue of their licenses, 6,269 deer skins and 85 deer heads.

Average price of deer skins, \$1.63.

Average price of deer heads, \$1.98.

MARKETMEN.

Reports received from 26 of the licensed marketmen show that they bought by virtue of their licenses, 300 deer for sale at retail to their local customers.

TAXIDERMISTS.

Reports received from 27 of the licensed taxidermists show that they have mounted the following specimens:

Deer, 2; Deer Heads, 713; Bear, 39; Miscellaneous Birds, 655; Fish, 268; Lynx, 12; Squirrel, 33; Raccoon, 9; Bob Cat or Wild Cat, 12; Fox, 13; Weasel, 7; Skunk, 6; Mink, 1; Turtle, 1; Bear Rugs, 7; Deer Feet, 24; Deer Skins Tanned, 20; Fox Skins Tanned, 14; Raccoon Skins Tanned, 22; Bear Skins Tanned, 11; Dog Skins Tanned, 1; Miscellaneous Bird Skins Tanned, 4; Muskrat Skins Tanned, 8; Skunk Skins Tanned, 1; Deer Horns, 4; Miscellaneous Animals, 21.

DEALERS IN THE SKINS OF FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Reports received from 221 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, 142; Canada Lynx Skins, 15; Bob Cat or Wild Cat Skins, 348; Fox Skins, 6,352; Mink Skins, 4,352; Marten, Fisher or Black Cat Skins, 139; Sable Skins, 17; Weasel Skins, 4,758; Ermine Skins, 352; Muskrat Skins, 45,474; Otter Skins, 64; Raccoon Skins, 2,673; Skunk Skins, 11,159; House Cat Skins, 113; Wolf Skins, 4; Mole Skins, 3; Beaver Skins, 24; Rabbit Skins, 10; Squirrel Skin, 1.

GAME SHIPMENTS, 1918.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Deer shipped	2,198
Bears shipped	34

SANDY RIVER AND RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD.

Deer shipped	235
Bears shipped	2

BRIDGTON AND SACO RIVER RAILROAD.

Deer shipped	32
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BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK RAILROAD.

Deer shipped	1,515
Bears shipped	6

FINANCIAL STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1918.
FOR THE YEAR 1917, AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1917.

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

Unexpended balance for 1917 bills on Dec. 31, 1917, available until June 30, 1918.....	\$10,712 75	
Difference in bob cat bounty (Wm. Atkins)...	4 00	
		<u>\$10,716 75</u>
1917 bills paid after December 31, 1917:		
Telephone and telegraph.....	\$31 52	
Stationery, printing and binding.....	17 96	
Express and freight.....	8 58	
Office supplies	814 45	
Miscellaneous	5 00	
Warden service	4,177 62	
Wardens' expenses	972 34	
Licenses refunded	12 70	
Auburn Hatchery	213 06	
Belgrade Hatchery	11 74	
Caribou Hatchery	42 31	
Enfield Hatchery	356 97	
Moosehead Hatchery	151 14	
Moxie Hatchery	206 77	
Monmouth Hatchery	222 17	
Oquossoc Hatchery	243 53	
Sebago Hatchery	89 63	
Knox County Hatchery	33 00	
Tunk Pond Hatchery	415 53	
Gen'l Supt. of Hatcheries Expense.....	6 87	
Posting and publishing notices.....	1 00	
Maine State Museum.....	10 20	
Bounty on Bob Cats.....	116 00	
		<u>8,160 09</u>
Balance June 30th, 1918, lapsed to State....		<u>\$2,556 66</u>

SALARY OF COMMISSIONERS.

Unexpended balance for 1917 bills on Dec. 31, 1917, available until June 30, 1918.....	\$1,201 95	
Received from contingent fund by order of the Governor and Council.....	480 97	
		<u>\$1,682 92</u>
Expenditures		480 97
Balance June 30, 1918, lapsed to State.....		<u>\$1,201 95</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1918.

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Appropriation for Department of Inland Fisheries and Game	\$100,000 00
Insurance received for fire at Belgrade Hatchery.....	1,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$101,100 00

PAYMENTS IN 1918.

Commissioner's expenses	\$652 82
Clerk's expenses	28 24
Telephone and telegraph.....	176 70
Postage	1,060 73
Stationery, printing and binding.....	1,075 92
Express and freight	51 95
Office supplies	317 89
Miscellaneous	154 93
Warden service	33,260 47
Wardens' expenses	11,114 02
Boats and wardens' outfit.....	187 76
State camps—rent and expenses.....	10 00
Licenses refunded	26 00
Costs and legal expenses.....	126 06
Auburn Hatchery	3,079 37
Belgrade Hatchery	3,244 82
Caribou Hatchery	2,181 99
Enfield Hatchery	1,669 77
Moosehead Hatchery	1,939 76
Moxie Hatchery	1,958 74
Monmouth Hatchery	2,905 69
Oquossoc Hatchery	2,290 51
Sebago Hatchery	2,798 77
Knox County Hatchery	2,257 28
Tunk Pond Hatchery	1,949 45
General Supt. of hatcheries' salary.....	1,050 00
General Supt. of hatcheries' expenses.....	694 37
Posting and publishing notices.....	143 14
Clerk hire	3,852 37
Mounting and State exhibits.....	1,931 08
Bounty on bob cats.....	1,452 00
	<hr/>
	\$83,642 60
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$17,457 40

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

SALARY OF COMMISSIONER.

Appropriation for 1918.....	\$2,500 00
Expenditures	2,187 54
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$312 46

SALARY OF CLERK.

Appropriation for 1918.....	\$1,200 00
Expenditures	1,200 00
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	0

SCREENING LAKES AND PONDS AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Unexpended balance December 31, 1917.....	\$4,738 94
Expenditures	7 67
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$4,731 27

SPECIAL CLERK EEL PERMITS.

Amount allowed by Governor and Council.....	\$200 00
Expenditures	200 00
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	0

NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE FUND.

Unexpended balance December 31, 1917.....	\$7,059 73
Expenditures	1,672 12
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$5,387 61

BOUNTY ON BOB CATS, 1917.

Received from contingent fund by order of the Governor and Council	\$8 00
Expenditures	8 00
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	0

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

LICENSE FEES, FINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MONEY COLLECTED AND
PAID TO THE STATE TREASURER.

Eel Permits	\$1,196 00
Resident Guides' Licenses	1,362 00
Non-Resident Guides' Licenses	220 00
Hunters' and Trappers' Licenses.....	1,620 00
Camp Proprietors' Licenses	435 00
Fur-Bearing Animal Licenses	500 00
Dealers in Deer Skin Licenses.....	1,110 00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses.....	19,172 00
Marketmen's Licenses	161 00
Game and Fur-Farming Licenses.....	84 00
Taxidermists' Licenses	88 00
Bird Hunting Licenses (266).....	1,263 30
Hunting Licenses after Oct. 1 (1432).....	20,795 54
Hunting Licenses exchanged (42).....	409 50
U. F. B. Hunting Licenses (49).....	731 00
Transportation License Tags	1,026 03
Miscellaneous	2,771 13
Fines received by F. & G. Dept.....	5,225 19
	\$58,169 69

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS E. PARSONS,

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.

Augusta, Maine, December 31, 1918.