

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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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

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Commission of Sea and  
Shore Fisheries  
OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE



1918

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STATE OF MAINE.

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BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

ROCKLAND, ME., DEC. 31, 1918.

*To the Honorable Governor and the Executive Council:*  
Sirs:—

We have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the law, the report of H. L. Sanborn, Director of Sea and Shore Fisheries for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, together with such additional statements as the Commission has made.

HORATIO D. CRIE, Castine,  
HARRY C. WILBUR, Portland,  
EDWIN W. GOULD, Rockland,  
*Commission.*

By HARRY L. SANBORN,  
*Director.*



## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN MAINE.

Hon. James P. Baxter has kindly furnished to the Commission the following brief survey of the canning industry in Maine:

Salmon and lobsters were first preserved at Eastport, Maine, in 1842, by the firm of Treat, Noble & Co. This was Mr. Treat's testimony under oath in the U. S. Court in 1871, after he had retired from business. He packed his goods under what was called the Appert method,—after Appert, the Frenchman,—who invented the process of hermetically sealing provisions. Isaac Winslow, of Philadelphia, who resided in France for a number of years, became acquainted with the French products, which covered vegetables, fruits, fish and meats, and he conceived the idea of hermetically sealing green corn, and on his return to this country began experiments for the preservation of it, which required a different treatment from other vegetable products. He therefore obtained a patent for his process of preserving green corn. According to testimony in defence of his patent in 1871, John Winslow Jones, a nephew of Isaac Winslow—to whom the patent had been assigned—testified under oath, that with his uncle, Isaac Winslow, he took part in his experiments from 1838 to 1842. It is probable that Mr. Treat, knowing of the Isaac Winslow operations, was prompted to undertake the business of preserving fish as a marketable commodity, if so Isaac Winslow was the father of the canning industry in this country, and the testimony in the suits in defence of his patents sustain this opinion.

Isaac Winslow, and his brother Nathan, were especially interested in preserving green corn, and it would appear, confined their efforts to its preservation, which was much more difficult than the preservation of most other articles of food. They had with them two young men, Samuel Rumery and George Burnham, who afterwards went into business for themselves, under the firm name of Rumery and Burnham; and John Winslow Jones succeeded to the business of Isaac and

Nathan Winslow. The firm of Rumery & Burnham subsequently was dissolved, and Samuel Rumery became a partner in the Portland Packing Company, of Portland, which was then composed of James P. Baxter, William G. Davis and Samuel Rumery. Later George Burnham associated with himself, Charles Morrill, who had formerly been in his employ, under the firm name of Burnham & Morrill.

The business in Maine therefore, for about ten years previous to 1871 was principally conducted by the three firms—the Portland Packing Company, John Winslow Jones, and Burnham & Morrill, and during that period numerous factories were built throughout Maine and the British Provinces, in which the Portland Packing Company took the lead, having at one time over thirty factories in operation a considerable number being in the Provinces.

Since that time the business has increased considerably; there are a number of firms at present engaged in it, the principal ones being the Portland Packing Company, the Burnham-Morrill Company, and H. C. Baxter & Bros. The great value to humanity of hermetically sealed products has been proved in the recent great war, as large quantities can be readily transported to distant points at minimum rates of freight. Immense quantities of so-called "canned goods" have been supplied to the starving people of Europe, especially baked beans, a New England product, which has proved of great value to the starving Belgians, and others who have suffered from German invasion.

The Portland Packing Company, and H. C. Baxter & Bros. have not only operated largely in Maine and the British Provinces, but the latter company has extended its business into the far West.

Since Maine's early experiments in this industry it has spread throughout the United States and the provinces, and contributed largely to the welfare of the communities in which it has been established. It is difficult at the present time to estimate the extent of the business, as no statistics have been recently published.



BRIEF SUMMARY SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES  
DEPARTMENT.

Prior to 1867 there was no official head to this department but the Governor of the State appointed Wardens to enforce the laws. In 1867 by legislative resolve entitled "Resolve Relating to Restoration of Sea Fish Through the Rivers and Inland Waters of Maine" was passed. You will note that the two departments, the Inland, and the Sea and Shore Fisheries were one and continued as such until 1895. Under the Resolve of 1867, Nathan W. Foster, of East Machias, and Charles G. Atkins of Orland, were appointed Commissioners.

Charles G. Atkins of Orland, was appointed Commissioner and served until 1872 when E. M. Stilwell of Bangor and Henry O. Stanley of Dixfield, were appointed. In 1879 E. M. Stilwell and Everett Smith of Portland, were appointed Commissioners of Fisheries and Game. (Authority over Game was given this Commission on March 9th, 1880.

In 1881 Henry O. Stanley served alone for a time, until Mr. Stilwell's re-appointment.

In 1885 the law was amended so that in addition to the two persons appointed Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, the Governor should appoint one other Commissioner to have general supervision of the Sea and Shore Fisheries, and E. W. Counce of Thomaston, was first appointed, and served with Messrs. Stanley, and Stilwell, until 1891, when Edwin W. Gould of Searsport was appointed.

In 1893 Orrin B. Whitten of Portland was appointed to succeed Mr. Gould, and Thomas H. Whitten of Bradford and said Henry O. Stanley served as Commissioners of Fisheries and Game.

In 1895 by legislative act, the two departments were entirely separated and Mr. Whitten served as Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries until Alonzo Nickerson of Boothbay Harbor, was appointed on Feb. 23rd, 1898.

On Feb. 6th, 1907, Mr. Nickerson was succeeded by James Donahue of Rockland.

On March 5th, 1913, Henry D. S. Woodbury of South Portland, succeeded Mr. Donahue.

On March 1st, 1916, William Brennan of Port Clyde, suc-

ceeded Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Brennan resigned, and on December 29th, 1916, Oscar H. Dunbar of Jonesport, was appointed.

The legislature of 1917, abolished the office of Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries and created in place thereof, a Sea and Shore Fisheries Commission; the Commission to appoint a Director of Sea and Shore Fisheries with all the powers and duties of the former Commissioner. This law was held up for some time after July 7th, when it would have taken effect, because of an effort being made to invoke the referendum, but on Dec. 26, 1917, the Governor decided that sufficient number had not legally petitioned him to refer the law to the people, and on January 3rd, 1918, Horatio D. Crie of Castine, Harry C. Wilbur of Portland and Edwin W. Gould of Rockland, were appointed Commissioners, with a salary of Five Dollars a day for what time actually employed, and expenses, and the Commissioners appointed Oscar H. Dunbar of Jonesport, the Director, as provided in the law, at a salary of Two Thousand Dollars, Mr. Dunbar resigned and Harry L. Sanborn of Vinalhaven was appointed as Director in April, 1918.

The Commission of Sea and Shore Fisheries, consisting of three members, created by act of legislature (see chap. 293, P. L. 1917) assumed office Jan. 1917 in lieu of the Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries. In accordance with this act the term of office of all wardens under this department as well as that of the Commissioner terminated. The first legal action taken by the new Commission was to confirm the appointment of Oscar H. Dunbar, to the office of the Director of Sea and Shore Fisheries.

The conditions confronting the Commission in this important department were found to be chaotic, with a wide spread feeling of antagonism on the part of the dealers and fishermen. To overcome this it has been and is the desire of the Commission and it has regarded it as a duty to keep in close personal touch with those connected with the fishing industry, giving prompt attention to any request, with the best service within its power.

It is the earnest desire of the Commission to place this department upon an efficient working basis, working in close harmony for the best interests of the fishing industry.

That this department is in its infancy is best shown by the manifold duties to be performed to-day in comparison with those a few years since. The alteration in the methods of business, administration, rapid means of transportation with the immense demand for fish food requires constant attention.

In asking for an appropriation with which to carry on the work of this department the Commissioners have asked for a minimum amount compatible with efficient service as already outlined for the coming year, taking into consideration the strenuous times into which the country has been plunged by the World War.

By the act of legislature creating the Commission of Sea and Shore authority is given them to "make rules and regulations governing the time, manner and conditions of taking fish, shell fish and lobsters, and to declare a close time on such varieties and in such localities as they may determine; but such rules and regulations shall be made, and such close time declared only after a hearing, reasonable notice of which shall be given by publication, or otherwise to all parties interested."

After a hearing and due consideration of the continued and local violation of the laws governing the taking of lobsters or fish from any locality, the commission declared a close season. It should have explicitly conferred on it the power to forfeit the licenses of the fishermen within the bounds of the closed area and to enforce its rules by appropriate penalty.

### REVOCATION OF LICENSES

Under the present law the director has power to grant licenses. Very properly the power to grant a license carries with it the power to revoke a license.

To remove all questions of personal prejudice it is suggested that the power to determine the revocation of license be given to the Commission, after cause had been shown by the Director.

### AN ABSTRACT OF ALL THE LAWS RELATING TO LOBSTERS ON THE STATUTES OF MAINE

The first Maine Statute dealing with lobsters was passed in 1823. Chapter 383 of the laws of 1823 provides that, "If

any person not living within the state, shall take or destroy any lobster, in any waters within the state, without a permit from the selectmen of the town or assessors of the plantation, where the same may be, shall forfeit not less than Ten, nor more than Fifty Dollars for each offense: one half to the use of such town, and the other half to the use of the person suing therefor." This became section 7 of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes passed Oct. 22, 1840 (1841).

In the revision of 1857 Chapter 40 section 18 of the general law, as a result of acts of 1848, 1852 and 1855 forbade any person not a resident of this state setting or using any net, weir, seine, or other machine for the purpose of taking salmon, shad, mackerel, shellfish, *lobsters*, herring, alewives, menhaden or pogies under a penalty of not less than \$20.00 or not more than \$500.00. This section also forbade a *resident* to set or use a seine for the purpose of taking mackerel, menhaden or pogies but declared a net for meshing menhaden of only 125 meshes deep not to be deemed a seine.

By section 19 the municipal officers of the town were given power to grant written permits to residents of the state for taking shell fish, menhaden or pogies, and to those not residents to take the same and also *lobsters* on a payment of an agreed sum for the use of their town, the permit specifying the quantity to be taken, the time to fish, the number of persons to be employed, and the purposes for which the fish may be used, but without such permit any inhabitant within his own town might take shell fish, except oysters in June, July and August, for his own family, and any fisherman might take anywhere such fish except oysters in said three months suitable for bait and necessary for his own use, not exceeding 7 bushels in the shell. The two sections remained unchanged and became sections 19 and 20 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes of 1871. So for the first fifty years of Maine's existence as a state the sole lobster legislation was the above sections.

Chapter 20 of the Public Laws of 1872 made it illegal to catch, sell or buy any egg or spawn lobsters, and provided that any such lobster caught should be at once liberated, under a penalty of \$10.00 for each lobster so caught, bought or sold. This was repealed by Chapter 210 of the Public Laws of 1874 which established a closed time on all lobsters from Aug. 1st

to Oct. 15th of each year, and forbade the catching or preserving, selling or exposing for sale from Oct. 15th to April 1st of the following year any lobster less than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long from one extreme of the body to the other exclusive of the claws and feelers, and from April 1st to Aug. 1st, made no restrictions on the time or size in taking, preserving, selling or exposing for sale. Penalty \$10.00 for each lobster taken, used, sold or exposed for sale.

Chapter 13 of Public Laws of 1875 amended Chapter 210 of the Public Laws of 1874 by striking out the words "catch, sell or expose for sale" so that the closed time therein established and the legal length therein made applied only to preserving lobsters. Chapter 179 of the Public Laws of 1877 altered the general law by again amending Chapter 210 of the Public Law of 1874, changing the dates of the close time for preserving lobster from Aug. 1st to Oct. 1st to July 15th to Sept. 15th, so that the amended act read "No person shall preserve, within the limits of the State of Maine any lobster between the 15th day of July and the 15th day of Sept. of each year."

By Chapter 96 of the Public Law of 1879 the close time for preserving was again changed and the term "Can" was added to the statute. This statute forbade the preserving or canning of lobsters from the 1st day of April following, under penalty of \$5.00 for each lobster so canned and \$300.00 for each day on which said canning or preserving is done. This act also forbade the selling or exposing for sale of any lobster less than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long within the same close time under a penalty of \$5.00. It is to be noted that the statute made no prohibition to catching lobsters, but only prohibited the canning or preserving of any lobster, or selling or exposing for sale of a lobster less than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long from Aug. 1st to April 1st following.

The legislature of 1883 by Chapter 138 again changed the limits of the close time, making the limits Aug. 15th to Nov. 15th, and further made it illegal to fish for, take, catch, kill or buy or possess in cars in addition to the words "sell, or expose for sale" of the preceeding statute under a penalty of \$50.00 for each offence and One Dollar for each lobster. This Chapter also made it illegal to fish for, catch, buy, sell or expose for

sale, or possess for canning purpose, or otherwise between April 1st and Aug. 1st any spawn lobster or lobster less than 9 inches long under a penalty of \$1.00 for each lobster so caught unless such lobster shall be liberated alive. These provisions became sections 19, 20 and 21 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statute of 1883.

The first law protecting lobster traps was passed in 1885. Chapter 270 of the Public Laws of 1885 provides a fine of not less than \$20.00, not more than \$50.00 for taking up or attempting to take or in any way knowingly and willfully interfering with any lobster trap while set for use, in the season which it is lawful to prosecute the lobster fishery, provided the owners name shall be branded in letters not less than three quarters of an inch on all buoys.

This session by Chapter 275 also substantially changed the lobster law, 1st by changing the close time again, making the limit Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th, but allowing lobsters 10½ inches long to be caught in the close time by any person for the sole use and consumption of himself and family. 2d the close time for canning was fixed at from July 15th to April 1st, and 3d a close time on spawn lobster and lobsters less than 10½ inches was established from Oct. 1st to Aug. 15th the following year, but providing that from April 1st to July 15th lobsters might be caught, sold or possessed for canning and all other purposes, not less than 9 inches long excepting spawn lobsters.

That the lobster laws were unsatisfactory and that the legislature was seeking to remedy the conditions existing is evident from the many changes in the law. In the 70's and 80's each session had various bills dealing with lobsters presented to it and almost every session made material alterations in the law. The law of 1885 remained in force only until the legislation of 1887 became operative.

Chapter 144 of the Laws of 1887 attempted to deal with the question in a more comprehensive way and to make clear and more explicit the phraseology of the laws then in force, as well as materially altering them. By this chapter the close time was shortened fifteen days in the fall so that the close time was from Aug. 1st to Sept. 15th instead of Oct. 1st and further declared that all traps should be removed from the water during such time under a penalty of forfeiture and a

fine of \$25.00 and \$5.00 for each trap. This Chapter provided for marking cars as well as buoys under a penalty of \$10.00 for each unmarked car and \$5.00 for each unmarked buoy. The close time on canning or preserving was made from July 1st to April 15th, but provided it should be lawful to preserve in pickle or vinegar such surplus stock as could not be disposed of otherwise. The traffic in or possession of spawn lobsters or lobsters less than 10½ inches long when alive or dead, cooked or uncooked was declared illegal, and the possession of mutilated, uncooked lobsters made prima facie evidence of the fact that the lobster was an illegal lobster. The addition of the words "cooked or uncooked," were added to avoid questions that had arisen under the previous statute. In lobster cases under the old statute the defendant had attempted to show that a cooked lobster less than the legal length might have been over the legal length when alive. In a case reported to the law court from Lincoln County evidence was declared to be proper to show that the lobster shrunk in boiling. In this case, according to the evidence introduced, instead of shrinking the length of the lobster increased. The Commissioner made some interesting experiments showing that the lobster suffered no appreciable change in length by cooking. The "alive or dead" was added, as the court had said the statute only forbade having in possession a lobster less than nine inches long when alive, and that the possession of a dead lobster less than nine inches long was no offense if the lobster was over nine inches when alive. This chapter also provided for the disposal of illegal lobsters in case of seizures in transit.

The next session of the legislature by Chapter 292 of the Public Laws of 1889 again attempted to remedy the lobster law. It provided protection of spawn lobsters at all seasons under a penal of \$10.00 for each spawn lobster. It made the legal length 10½ inches from July 1st to May 1st following, and added a provision for liberating illegal lobsters. During May and June nine inch lobsters might be caught, sold or canned, and the former penalty and provision about preserving in pickle or vinegar the surplus reenacted. This chapter first defined how package in transit should be marked and repeated former acts as to marking cars and traps.

By Chapter 76 of the Public Laws of 1891 the laws of the preceding legislature were again amended. This chapter made the canning season from April 20th to July 1st, still forbidding the canning or preserving of lobsters less than nine inches under the old penalty. Chapter 85 of the laws of the same year provided for the appraising, libeling and selling of such lobsters seized as were not to be liberated. Chapter 126 of the same law amended the law for marking lobsters in transit and defined the method of disposing of proceeds of lobsters seized in transit. The law forbidding setting traps within 300 feet of a weir came into our law by Chapter 252 of the Public Laws of 1893.

The law making the measure  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches except during the canning season when 9 inch lobsters might be caught and dealt in remained in the statute from 1889 to 1895 when the straight  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inch law was passed. Chapter 145 of Public Laws of 1895 struck out the dates in Chapter 292 of Public Laws of 1889, repealed the section, making it legal to catch nine inch lobsters in the canning season, and amended the amended section which allowed the canning or preserving of lobsters only from April 20th to July, and down to 9 inches in length by striking all restriction on time of canning or preserving, but only allowed a  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inch lobster to be canned or preserved.

Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897 is entitled "An Act to Revise and Consolidate the Public Laws Relating to Sea and Shore Fisheries". This chapter in its 59 sections attempted to put all our Sea and Shore Fisheries Laws in one chapter, and the various provisions in regard to lobsters became a part of the chapter. There were no substantial changes in the old statutes save that the penalty for possession of a lobster less than the legal length was made \$5.00 instead of \$1.00 as it had been. The old penalty of \$1.00 came back again at the next session of the legislature by Chapter 81 of 1899. This chapter also established the measure with cleats  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart, and made the penalty for each illegal canned lobster \$1.00 instead of \$5.00 which had been on the statutory penalty from the beginning of legislature in regard to canning.

Chapter 284 of the Public Laws of 1901 is entitled, "An Act to Consolidate and Simplify the Laws pertaining to Sea and Shore Fisheries" as contained in Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes and in amendments and additions thereto. This chap-



ter in 72 sections became the whole of our statutes dealing with Sea and Shore Fisheries. It made no changes in the existing lobster laws.

Chapter 70 of the Public Laws of 1903 added to the existing regulation a new regulation forbidding sale of lobsters or parts of lobsters save in the shell under a penalty of \$20.00 for each offense and \$1.00 for each pound of meat out of the shell and penalizing common carriers for transporting the same. Nothing in this act was to apply to the sale of lobsters legally canned. This legislature, by Chapter 216 provided for the purchase of spawn lobsters by the Commissioner and their liberation in nearby waters or their sale to the United States Fish Hatchery.

The Revised Statute of 1903 reenacted Chapter 284 of the laws of 1901 with the changes made by the laws of 1903. The laws relating to Sea and Shore Fisheries became Chapter 41 of this revision. Public Law of 1907 by Chapter 49 altered the method of measuring lobsters, establishing the legal length as  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches from the end of the nose to the center of the rear end of the body shell. This session omitted to make the same change in the section dealing with canning of lobsters so that the next legislature, 1909 Chapter 65 made the same body shell measure the means of determining the legal length for canning.

The license law was created by Chapter 235 of the Public Laws of 1915. This law provided that each lobster fisherman and dealer in lobsters and transporter of lobsters, save common carrier shall be licensed. It also provided for license and bond of those transporting lobsters without the state save common carriers. By this chapter also the powers of fish wardens and deputy wardens was enlarged, giving them power equal to sheriffs and power to act before obtaining warrants.

#### LOCATION OF SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES OFFICE.

Governor Milliken and the Council approved the action of the Commission of Sea and Shore Fisheries relative to removing the office of that department from Augusta to a coast city as being in the best interests of the fishing industry. Geographically Rockland was chosen as it is in the center of the coast line equally distant from the eastern and western coast lines.

Besides having an excellent harbor, it is the home port for many small steamers plying among the numerous islands along the Maine Coast where fishermen reside and is largely a fisherman's supply port. The Commission is very desirous to have this office a source of information connected with any branch of the fishing industry, where fishermen or dealer will be cordially given a hearing as well as all the assistance possible. If he wishes information, where, when and how to construct a weir he can obtain such information as he desires, including plans upon application. Or if he wishes to cultivate and reclaim depleted clam bottoms the necessary information will be gladly forthcoming. Suggestions and correspondence by any fisherman or dealer about his particular industry will be fully appreciated by the Commission. The usefulness of this department will be greatly increased if those interested in the fisheries of Maine will make its office their headquarters for meetings of any sort connected with the industry. The great mass of information stored up in the minds of the fishermen and dealers is of no value to the general public unless collected in permanent form. The Commission will welcome all information and will attempt to make it of permanent value.

Here on the coastline the director will be in close touch with his manifold duties, and in readiness to answer quickly a call to any section of the coast where his personal attention is required.

Hearings on the fisheries question held here can easily be reached by interested parties, and fishermen and dealers, which should insure a large attendance with a more thorough understanding of the questions before the hearings.

The department has commodious offices with the use of a fireproof vault in which to keep the records of the department secure from fire loss, located in the new Odd Fellows Building in which also the large dining hall can be used for hearings.

## BIOLOGICAL AND REARING STATION

A biological and rearing station is one of the first steps to be taken in order to ensure efficient and successful results in the rehabilitation of Maine Fisheries. At such a station the rearing of small fry of lobsters to a self supporting and protective stage

before being liberated could be conducted, as well as the scientific study and investigation of the fixed shell fish of the coast of Maine. Such a station would afford a place and opportunity for the students and professors of Biology of the different colleges and institutions of learning, who so desire to come and employ their vacation time in practical study of fish life and deliver lectures to the fishermen on the subject of reproduction and kindred subjects. The present method of procuring clam seed to plant and cultivate clam bottoms is to hire fishermen to dig them in one locality to be transported to another more or less distant point. This is a very important factor to be met in connection with clam cultivation and there should be established a biological station that would control with its other requirements a sufficient area of clam bottoms to propagate and grow clam seed for use in the cultivation of clam bottoms. Such a station conducted on scientific lines would eventually be of great value to the fishing industry of Maine, where any practical question looking toward the betterment of existing conditions would be investigated and a series of experiments conducted on scientific principles, the results of which should be embodied in bulletins sent out by the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries to those interested in the same. It is believed by the Commission that such an innovation in connection with the fishing interests of Maine would be welcomed and given every assistance by the Bureau of Fisheries at Washington, D. C.

### STATISTICAL REPORT.

It has been said, and with some degree of truth that "with the material furnished that one cannot make even an approximate guess of the value of the Fisheries of Maine". The present method to obtain data, is to delegate the wardens to personally interview the fishermen, dealers and packers, and obtain from them off hand, a statement of the volume of their trade, catch or pack. This is a very unreliable method in the majority of instances, as the person depends entirely on his memory as to the monetary value and volume of his catch. Many who do not realize the importance attached to their correct statement of facts, imagine these questions are asked with some

ulterior object in view, and intentionally give an incorrect statement. Such a report, instead of fulfilling the requirements is absolutely without value.

The aim of the Commission is to secure material from which to compile a reliable statistical report, believing that a correct report would place the Fisheries of Maine as one of the first industries of the state. The importance of such a report can hardly be underestimated.

Under the present law requiring all lobster fishermen to obtain a license, a reliable list of the number of lobster fishermen, peddlers and dealers is obtained.

It is suggested that in order to obtain a knowledge of the magnitude of our fishing industry; by compiling a correct statistical report that the law requiring each lobster fisherman to obtain a license be amended to include all fishermen, those who fish for bottom fish, fixed shell fish or migratory fish, with any and all kinds of paraphernalia used in taking same, and dealers and packers of all kinds of fish; that each applicant for a license before the license is granted shall fill out his application on blanks furnished by the Director of Sea and Shore Fisheries, stating the number of persons employed by him, number and value of all plants, boats, traps, weirs, seines etc..

This would furnish material for the first section of a correct report: when license is issued there should accompany it printed blanks to be correctly filled out at the end of each month stating the number of fish taken and amount received by licensee for same, with the cash expended for maintenance, and forwarded to the office of the Sea and Shore Fisheries, Rockland, Me., with a penalty for failure to send statement on or before date. We believe this method would furnish the required material for a reliable statistical report, that all fishermen, packers and dealers would be on an equal plane founded upon justice and efficiency, and rank the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries in its proper place in relation to the other industries of the State.

#### THE MOST VALUABLE FISH, THE HERRING.

When we look around over the fisheries of Maine, yes the fisheries of the world, there is no family of fish that contribute

so largely to the support of the human race as the herring. The herring family have approximately 200 members. Nearly every country in the world where fishing is carried on extensively some of the herring family are found and are of great importance, and in many countries representatives of the family are the most valuable of the water products. Some of the herring live exclusively in salt water, some exclusively in fresh water, and some alternately in the ocean and streams.

On the shores of Europe are the Allice Shad and the Twaite Shad, the Pilcard which are canned when young as sardines, and are sent to the outermost confines of civilization: the Spart and the Sea Herring in the Caspian and Black Seas and in the Volgar herring occur in great abundance and are the principal fish of those regions. The shores of Siberia, Korea and Japan teem with many different members of the herring family, in the waters of the Philippine and East Indian Archipelagos large and small members of the herring family are found in quantities. In the rivers of India runs the Hilsa similar to the shad on the Maine Coast, and on the coast of India are found the oil sardines. Herring are also found on the Coast of Australia and New Zealand, in the rivers and coastal waters of Africa and at the southern extremity of the Western Hemisphere, where there are quantities of Chili Sardines. But the king of all the herring family is the Sea Herring of the North Atlantic. The sea Herring is a cold water fish and is most abundant in the Northern latitudes. On the western shores of Europe its most southern limit is the Strait of Gibraltar, whence it travels to the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean as far north as Spitzbergen. They are found in great numbers in the Bay of Biscay, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Norwegian Sea, also on the coast of Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway. Herring were also found in quantities on the German Coast before the World War. When we call to mind the atrocities the German people have committed we are almost convinced that the herring will not care to inhabit the coastal waters of Germany again and contribute to their food supply, as they have in the past.

With Iceland as an intermediate station they cross to the shores of Greenland and travel southward to Labrador, Newfoundland, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the New

England Shores, going in winter to New York and sometimes as far south as the Virginia Capes. Herring are abundant on the Pacific Coast and they have a very extensive range from Alaska to Siberia, Korea and Japan.

France is one of the Great Fishing Nations of the world and the herring is her principal water product. The French Herring Fishery was in a very flourishing condition before the World War, so that in Continental Europe France was surpassed only by Holland as a producer of herring.

The fishing in France is divided into two sections. One is carried on in the North Sea, the other on the North and West Coasts of France. The year 1905 was among the most successful, and for that year fairly accurate accounts are available. Approximately 10,880 cast their nets in the coastal waters of France, and that year upwards of 163,000,000 pounds of these fish were marketed and the substantial sum of 18,260,000 francs were credited to the French Herring Industry.

One of the most interesting and far reaching episodes in French history happened in the year 1428, and was directly connected with the herring. The English who were then besieging Orleans which was held by the French sought to provide a fish diet during Lent for the investing army. The French, however made a sortie and endeavored to seize the supply trains carrying the coveted salted herring. Then and there was fought the great Battle of Herring. The French were defeated and were ready to surrender the city. At this critical moment the Maid of Orleans appeared from a clear sky as stated in French history and her first chosen task was the lifting of the siege.

The greatness attained by the Dutch as a sea power centuries ago was due directly to the herring fishery. The Dutch Navy for years was the most powerful and was manned by the herring fishermen, and the great foreign trade of Holland depended largely on the herring. There is an old saying that the foundation of Amsterdam was laid on herring bones. It might have been true of that place and many other Dutch ports. In the middle ages when all Europe ate no meat products during Lent the quantities of cured fish eaten in those countries were enormous and the supply was principally furnished by the Dutch fishermen. Only a few figures are available to show the mag-

nitude of the herring business in those days. It is fairly correct, however at about the fifteenth century that there were approximately 50,000 Dutch herring fishermen and 250,000 people engaged on the shore building vessels making nets, constructing barrels, curing the fish. Many thousands were also given work on the coasting vessels carrying the cured herring to market.

The kind that we are particularly interested in is the Sea Herring found in the waters of Maine. Sea Herring not only furnish food for the people of the world but quantities of fish in the sea prey on them and live almost entirely on the poor herring that do not seem to be fortified by any means of protection.

In the days of old they were frequently driven high and dry on the shores of Maine by their enemies. Some of the fish which live on the herring are of great economic value. The most important among these are the Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock all of which devour quantities of the herring and the herring spawn. Mackerel Albicores, Sharks and various other high sea fish prey on herring at times. Numerous other species like Sculpin, Flounders, Whiting, Dog Fish and Pollock gorge themselves with the Herring and their freshly deposited spawn. Beside all their enemies in the sea the birds of the air devour immense quantities as soon as they are hatched and come to the surface and continue to prey on them until they are full grown.

The extraordinary value attained by the Sea Herring as a fishery product has depended in no small way on the manifold uses to which it may be put, and the numerous ways in which it is cured. Quantities of herring are consumed annually as bait for the line fishermen, in catching haddock, cod, hake and nearly all of the ground fish, including lobsters. The fishermen all seem to agree that herring make the very best bait they can procure for lobster fishing.

Quantities of Sea Herring are put in cold storage plants and are frozen when fresh for bait and food. Some are sold to the fishermen as they come into port after them, and a great many are shipped all over the world for food.

Another member of the herring family is used almost entirely for food, and they are the kind that live in the sea all winter, returning to our rivers to deposit their spawn, and are taken

in large quantities on our Maine coast. Some are smoked, others are salted and packed in barrels and are shipped to other countries. These fish are known in Maine as Alewives. When smoked they are very delicious, and quantities are consumed in the State where they are caught.

The most valuable of the herring family is the sea herring. The simplest method of curing and preparing them for food is by smoking, which is procured by a short immersion in brine, then they are taken from the brine and strung on sticks and the process is called stringing. They are then placed in the top of the smoke house, and are cured by smoking. Some are taken from the sticks and placed in boxes and are ready for market, others are skinned, boned and put up in boxes lined with paraffine paper, and the real fancy stock is often packed in air tight glass jars.

One of the principal uses made of the small herring in Maine is for canning, and they are called sardines..

The waste product is converted into an excellent fertilizer. Another product procured in the manufacture of fertilizer is the oil which has a wide use in trades.

The oldest and most common way of catching herring is by torching. Up to about 1820 herring were seldom caught in any other way on the coast of Maine. Torching depends entirely on the instinct of the herring to follow a light, and is carried on with a simple equipment. Projecting over the bow of the boat propelled by any kind of power is a torch made in various ways. The most common one used by the fishermen is an iron cage filled with wood bark or almost anything that will burn and saturated with kerosene to make a brilliant light and is kept burning while the fishing is going on. The herring gather around the light as the boat moves along through the water and a man stands ready with a dip net and catches the fish.

1820 found the fishermen building brush weirs, and since that date until the present day weirs are one of the principal ways in which sardines are taken. Instead of the weirs being wholly constructed of brush they are built of twine, racks and wire netting. Floating traps are used in some localities. Temporary twine traps are among the latest methods pursued. Seining gears are used in two separate ways. One is known



as the purse seine used mostly in deep water for catching herring. This particular kind of seine has iron rings on the bottom or foot line with a large rope running through the rings the entire length of the seine. These seines are usually from 600 to 900 feet in length. When a school of herring is seen near the surface of the water they are encircled as soon as possible with the seine and it is hauled under the fish by gathering in the purse line. When the purse line is all hauled in the seine forms a bag with the fish in it. Then they are taken out with a large dip net are put in boats and taken to market. The drag seine is usually set near the shore where the seine will extend to the bottom of the ocean and the fish are dragged into shallow water, are dipped out with dip nets, put on boats and taken to the factories.

The most valuable branch of the herring industry is the sardine packing. The business started in 1875 and has continued until the present day. The factories are located all along our Maine coast, but there are more factories located at Lubec and Eastport than any other part of the coast, and they govern the price and pack to the present day. To give you an idea of the magnitude of the sardine industry of Maine, in 1917 approximately 2,300,000 cases of sardines were packed and sold for \$12,150,000. The factories consumed 1,500,000 bushels of the small herring at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000 and the waste or by product sold for \$12,500. There are 52 factories employing nearly 5000 people.

Smoked herring play an important part in the industry. In 1916 we had a fairly correct account. There were 83 smoking establishments, 899,280 boxes of scaled herring were cured and sold for \$98,920. There were also 5,308,250 pounds of boneless herring put on the market and sold for \$583,907. The cuttings or waste product sold for \$54,288. 124,900 barrels of fresh herring were used at a cost of \$249,800. 12,000 people were employed during this season and received \$179,000.

It might be interesting to the reader to know that in the year 1913 one weir alone caught 90,000 bushels of small herring, but the largest haul ever made in the history of the sardine business was made in 1917 when one crew received upwards of \$127,000 for sardines alone.

The fishermen seem to have different ideas about the growth

of the herring. Some think that the small herring called brit that we see in the bays in August are large enough for good sardines in October, others say that they haven't any idea about the growth and many say it takes years for them to grow. The fishermen have never seemed to care how much they grew or where they came from as long as they could catch them in quantities.

Here are the figures obtained from the Bureau of Fisheries at Washington, D. C.

Length of herring first	year	3 1/2	inches
“ “ “ second	“	5	“
“ “ “ third	“	7	“
“ “ “ fourth	“	8 4/5	“
“ “ “ fifth	“	10 4/10	“
“ “ “ sixth	“	11 3/4	“
“ “ “ seventh	“	12 1/4	“
“ “ “ eighth	“	12 3/4	“

When you take into account the quantity used for bait, the amount sold for food both fresh and salted you can see that the herring play an important part, and when all the different branches are grouped together it is one of the largest industries in the State of Maine. It gives employment to nearly 30,000 people, and through some branch of the industry they earn their livelihood. It is among the largest food producing industries in the State. In the past little attention has been given to our fisheries.

Owing to the limited space in the report it is necessary to make the history of the herring as brief as possible, so I have only touched on some of the important points. I have tried however to give the reader some idea of the importance of this great fishing industry, and what it really meant to the State of Maine.

Shall we pass this industry by without any thought of the future or shall we appropriate sufficient funds the coming legislature to not only protect the industry, but to enlarge and improve it in every way, shape and manner until the State of Maine can boast of having the best and most efficient system of any state in the Union.

## HISTORY OF LOBSTER FISHING AT BIDDEFORD POOL.

If you are interested in the coast towns of Maine and its fisheries and want to be among fishermen with brawny arms made so by hard labor, weather beaten by exposure, warm-hearted, honest, and congenial don't pass the little harbor of Biddeford Pool. Situated at the mouth of Saco River is gathered this homelike little community. As you enter the outside harbor you pass by Wood Island, Monument Island and continue on in a westerly direction through a narrow entrance to the Pool, one of the best protected boat harbors on the coast. The old Atlantic can roar and toss in its fury, but when once inside the Pool you are free from all the dangers of the sea, and among real men.

About 1870 a resident named Frank Verrill decided to start a new venture in the way of fishing, and as an experiment built a string of lobsters traps, so called by the fishermen and entered the lobster business. The sale for lobsters in those days was limited. He not only had to catch the lobsters, but he had to establish a market which he accomplished by boiling the lobsters, picking out the meats, and marketing in Biddeford. Only a few trips were necessary before he had an established market for his product because the human race take to lobsters the same as duck takes to water.

In a few years Mr. Verrill had become so prosperous that other fishermen decided to engage in the same business. About 1874 Mr. Curtis built a string of approximately fifty lobster traps, and began operation. His fishing was around Timber Island. One day he thought he would take his eight year old son along for company. As he hauled his traps the wind began to freshen, by the time he had his traps all hauled there was a fresh breeze blowing in from the sea. He used a very bulky eighteen foot boat in his lobster enterprise. A boat with a carrying capacity of about two tons. He had taken such a quantity of lobsters from those fifty traps that his boat was loaded to the extent that he put his son ashore and made him walk home because he was afraid his boat would fill, and the boy might be drowned.

The news of the lobster fishing at Biddeford Pool soon spread along the coast. A dealer living in Portland, Me. de-

cided to run a smack to Biddeford Pool expressly for lobsters and the price of five cents each was paid to the fishermen. In order to receive this price the lobsters had to weigh at least two pounds each, have two good claws, and a hard shell.

Row and sail boats were used until about 1900, and lobsters got so depleted, that nearly all abandoned the lobster fishing. When the power boats came into use fishermen at once saw an opportunity to go farther from home and find new lobster grounds never before fished. By the use of power more traps could be fished, and a new field was discovered. For a few years the fishermen reaped a harvest. It might be well to state here that lobsters live mostly on rocky bottoms, and as the fishing grounds around the shores of Biddeford Pool are made up of sand the real home of the lobster is limited to a small area. Localities covered with vegetable growth called eel grass seems to be the hiding place of the lobster during the shedding season. For a short period the lobster becomes helpless after it sheds its shell, and for that reason instinct causes the lobster to protect itself from its enemies by hiding in the eel grass. The fishermen learn from experience that if they set their traps in the grass fields of the sea as soon as the lobsters were strong enough to crawl they would reap a harvest.

Only a few years ago a certain fisherman put ten traps in one of these fields, and the first time he hauled those traps he got twenty-two good, legal lobsters. The present season 1918 he put ten traps on the same ground, and did not get one legal lobster.

A sad but true story of how the traffic in illegal lobsters started at Biddeford Pool. Up to the year 1910 all the fishermen protected their home industry to the best of their ability and enjoyed a profitable business. In the year 1910 three brothers, Pirates of the Sea, came from the Massachusetts coast in a lobster smack to the fishing grounds of Biddeford Pool, set their traps, kept any and all lobsters that they caught, sold to the Boston smacks all lobsters nine inches long and over as that was the legal length in Massachusetts, and all lobsters less than nine inches were sold to the summer residents by the dozen for any price they could get.

What were the honest natives of the Pool to do? Were they going to throw all the lobsters less than ten and a half

inches that they caught back into the sea as they had been doing, only to have the pirates catch them, and sell them? They felt sure that if this practice continued their industry would be gone forever so in their distraction they called on the department of Sea and Shore Fisheries for help, only to learn that the appropriation for that department had been exhausted, and no assistance was available. Then came the question to decide, were the honest fishermen of the Pool going to see the "Foreign Pirates" destroy their industry and they not reap their share of the spoils while it lasted? It is not human nature to do anything of the kind, so by not getting the assistance that the department owes to every fishermen in the State of Maine they were driven against their will into an illegal business, though honest as any class of people in the world.

With the aid of the Honored Governor and Council, and the untiring efforts of the warden in that section, W. A. Ricker; the Commission has been able to give the fishermen the aid necessary to gain their utmost confidence, that they will be protected from further outrage. To-day the fishermen of Biddeford Pool have abandoned the illegal traffic, and are working with the Department to rebuild the almost depleted industry.

#### THE PROTECTION OF COD IN THE SPAWNING SEASON.

The importance of the Cod Fisheries on the Coast of Maine is difficult to estimate, and now is the propitious time, while the industry is in a flourishing condition to institute measures for protecting and fostering its growth, and not disregard the urgent need of intelligent restrictions until serious inroads are made in fish production.

It is stated by no less an authority than the late Professor Alexander Agassiz, that "the cod is a pelagic spawner, or that the eggs are found floating freely in the sea, and that they spawn in August." In Maine waters it is contended that cod spawn earlier in the season. It is a well established fact that during the spring months that large cod heavy with spawn seek the bays and rivers on the coast of Maine, to spawn, at which time the gill net fishermen capture them in large numbers.

It goes without saying that of necessity the unrestricted slaughter of these large spawn cod must make serious inroads in

reproduction. It is a well known fact that among the mammals a female heavy with young is not considered a fit subject for slaughter to be used as a food. The males of any given kind during mating season are tough and have a decided animal taste.

The same holds true of the fish family; a female fish heavy with spawn, although the time for spawning may not arrive for some months is physically far below the standard, is slimy, the abdominal walls are thin and lack tonicity, and the flesh not as firm as in health. The male fish taken at this season are heavy with milt, and strong to the taste. During the season when these spawn fish are taken the fish market men make no discrimination between their invalid fish and those that are in prime conditions. As a remedy for some of these conditions and not interfere with the harmony of nature in the spawning of the cod it is believed by the Commissioners of Sea and Shore Fisheries that the use of gill nets be prohibited within the many bays and rivers on the Coast of Maine, the said close time on the use of gill nets to begin the first of March and continue until August first, with suitable penalties for violation of law.

#### PRIMITIVE METHODS USED IN CAPTURING LOBSTERS.

The pugnacious nature of the lobster is evinced upon first acquaintance if opportunity is present, "Rather fight than eat," is in a sense true of this crustacean, who after burrowing under a rock or ledge in company with his mate keeps vigil, lying in wait for any luckless prey that may chance to pass the door, when with incredible swiftness he rushes forth to seize the doomed intruder with his powerful claws, crushing and mangling into a quivering mass of pulp, ready for the long anticipated banquet.

This free booter of the deep is wary to scent danger, on which occasion he retreats within his cave in the ocean fastness where he has his home, only perhaps to come forth if challenged to battle. Only one object lesson was necessary for our forefathers to learn of this inherent proneness to fight on the part of the lobster, any object that arouses his ire.

Advantage was taken of this pugnacious disposition by the fisherman, who in his skiff drifting quietly over the spot

where the difference in color of the ocean bottom indicates the lobster's abode, suddenly thrusting the end of a small gaff down to the entrance of the miniature cavern, promptly out comes the warrior bold to seize the gaff in his powerful jaws, when the fisherman with a quick deft motion hooks the lobster and tosses him into the boat. In early times by this method only a few minutes work would secure enough for the family dinner. If no gaff be at hand a small stick was utilized, the fisherman walking along the shore at low tide using the stick instead of a gaff, the lobster after seizing the stick retaining his grip a sufficient length of time to enable the fisherman to toss him out on the beach.

Another plan was to place a dip net near the entrance to the lobster's home, throwing shreds of fish in the vicinity and patiently waiting until the lobster attracted by the fish came near the net, when with a swift motion of the net the lobster was captured. Following these methods came into use the hoopnet, in many cases improvised by interlacing the hoop with strong twine or strands of untwisted rope. With this arrangement with the bait suspended above the center lobsters were easily taken by gently lowering to the bottom, to remain for a time, being slowly and carefully raised to the surface and quickly taken into the boat before the feasting lobster became aware of his changed element. From these methods gradually evolved the lobster trap, which with modifications is in almost universal use to-day. When lobsters were plentiful before their inshore spawning grounds were broken up by intensive fishing the lobster fisherman used a twelve or fifteen fathom warp to each trap. To-day the deep water lobster fishermen use a forty-five fathom warp.

#### SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE DEPLETION OF THE LOBSTERS FISHERIES.

The first most prolific cause was the canning of lobsters. In the beginning of the lobster canning industry only large lobsters were used for canning purposes, the canning paying two and one half cents each for lobsters weighing five pounds, or fifty cents per hundred pounds. These conditions prevailed for a time when the canning of lobsters was limited to a certain

number of months in each year when they were allowed to can lobsters without any restriction in size.

Lobsters smacks made regular trips from the Maine Coast to Boston.

At this time there began to be a demand for large lobsters by the dealers, which as time went on began to affect the supply of lobsters for the canning industry. As the laws governing the lobster industry only allowed lobsters ten and one half inches and over to be taken there began a campaign on the part of fishermen and dealers to increase the catch, resulting eventually in a nine inch law, under which greater inroads were made upon the supply of market lobsters as well as those used for the purpose of canning, and to further deplete the supply the lobster fisherman along the coast as a means to evade the law began to boil their catches of lobsters that were under legal size, in their homes, pick out the meat and preserve it in white vinegar (so called), and ship by smack or otherwise to the dealer. Under these methods practically no lobster once within the trap escaped.

Formerly large seed lobsters came to the shoal waters in the many small bays, rivers and streams with which the coast of Maine abounds, to spawn on the bottom covered with the so called eel grass which offered an ideal place for concealment from the many natural enemies of the lobsterling. The disturbing of these natural spawning beds, and ruthless slaughter of lobsters of any size, as a means of self protection to-day lobsters spawn in deeper water and on bottoms where the young lobster is almost unprotected by natural places for concealment, and where their natural enemies are many times greater. Under these latter conditions the percentage of lobsters arriving to the legal length is greatly diminished.

The coming of the power boat into the lobster industry is a potent factor in diminishing the supply, enabling the lobster fisherman to fish double the number of traps. At the present time some of the lobster fishermen in large power boats, using a drum with which to haul their traps, fish as many as two hundred traps. Coincidentally as the supply of lobsters diminished, and the means of transportation became more efficient the demand increased with a consequent advance in price. When it began to be realized that the lobster industry was rapidly de-



clining one of the first attempts to enhance the supply was to abolish all canning of lobsters, and it was made illegal to pickle or to ship pickled lobster meat or lobster meat in any form.

As the scarcity of lobsters became apparent the matter of "Cull" appeared as a factor in the buying of lobsters. The smackmen who gave the worst cull would always secure the largest fare, under the old method of measuring lobsters, i. e. 10½ inches bone measure, the smackmen who measured to the distal end of the hairy fringe on a lobster's tail (a matter of about one eighth of an inch). Even this slight difference would secure a much larger fare by this evasion of legal measurement.

It is contended by the fishermen that of the large lobsters over thirteen inches in length taken, that the preponderance of males over females is five to one, and also that these lobsters bring to the fishermen the same price per pound that smaller lobsters do.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE FACTORS LEADING UP TO THE PRESENT CONDITIONS.

(a) That a market has been established for the sale of illegal lobsters by the fishermen to foreign smacks coming into the waters of the State of Maine, to purchase lobsters that may be of legal length in the State where they are sold but that are illegal in Maine.

(b) Resident smackmen in order not to be outdone and driven out of business also follow the precedent of the foreign smacks and purchase illegal lobsters, thus helping create still farther a market for these illegal lobsters.

(c) Maine dealers seeing the volume of their business rapidly decreasing because of the inroads made at the base of their supply, by the smacks sent into Maine waters by foreign dealers to buy illegal lobsters of the fishermen, meet the situation in some instances by attending to the shipping end of this illegal traffic for domestic smacks, which in the past under the loose enforcement of the fishery laws was a comparatively easy matter.

(d) A fisherman who believes in the strict enforcement of the law and who throwing back to their native element those lobsters of his catch that do not measure up to the standard, sees his neighbor catch those same lobsters and sell them to buyers

thus robbing him of his sustenance does not report the violation to the proper authorities for fear that his gear will be cut and destroyed, but thinks that as the illegal lobsters are sold anyway that he may as well have the money as for his neighbor to have it, so he becomes a law breaker.

The present trend of public sentiment as also of the large majority of fishermen is toward enforcement of the law as the only possible way to rehabilitate our fisheries. They realize that under the lax enforcement of the past that the fate of the lobster is sealed. The older fishermen of to-day relate in vivid terms, tales of the phenomenal catches of fish in days long since passed. The immense schools of migratory fish that formerly annually visited the coast of Maine is a dim memory of their youth. In illustration of the results of unrestricted and persistent illegal fishing see the menhaden that formerly came to the brackish waters of the coast of Maine in countless numbers to spawn. In this case no better object lesson can be given of the lamentable result of the ruthless rapacity of man. The spawning beds of this valuable food fish were disturbed and destroyed, and the harmony of nature broken by the indiscriminate, continuous and illegal use of the purse seine, grinding into fertilizer and oil a very valuable food fish, until the menhaden is practically extinct on the coast of Maine. This deplorable condition will surely follow any of our food fish if unrestricted illegal fishing is persistently pursued. Already the danger line is approaching if not already here, in our herring, scallop, lobster and clam industries.

Coincidentally with the first law relating to the regulation of taking lobsters, limiting the sale to a given length, began a campaign along the coast of Maine to discover the greatest number and variety of ways and means to evade the law with the least liability of detection. With what success the enforcement of these laws has been achieved and the disastrous results to the industry is now before us. At the present time the lobster dealers feel acutely the results in the sharp depression in their business, the dire result of long years of persistent violation of the laws governing the taking and sale of lobsters. The lobster is fast approaching extinction, already on the danger line, yet they will not learn from the many object lessons of the past generation.

That the balance of nature would be preserved by the liberating of the large lobsters of both sexes there is no doubt and to further augment the increase, for the state to establish a rearing station on a large scale buying all seed bearing lobsters of legal length, paying the market price therefor, hatching and rearing the lobster larvae to bottom of lobsterling stage before distribution, there could be but one result, our valued lobster industry would in a short time fully recover from the past inroads made by illegal traffic, and be on a much better basis, and be of material benefit in restoring the disturbed balance of the harmony of nature.

From a careful reading of these observations one can readily perceive that the factors which have brought about the alarming and precarious condition of our lobster industry is the direct result of a MARKET FOR THE SALE OF ILLEGAL LOBSTERS, created primarily by the foreign dealers and smacks entering Maine waters to ply their nefarious trade, increased and intensified by the resident dealers and smackmen also entering the field, thus it is patent that the incentive for the fishermen to become a violator of the fishery law is the fact that he has a market at his door where he can dispose of his illegal lobsters. That this market is almost entirely within the power of the dealer to sustain or not, is also true.

It is self evident truth that if there was no market open for the sale of illegal lobsters, and that the fishermen could not dispose of their illegal catch, there would be no incentive for the fishermen to take illegal lobsters from their native element. The majority of these lobsters, after having been liberated shed their shell and by that natural phenomenon (from birth each time a lobster sheds their shell become larger and longer) become legal lobsters. Those less than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length bring to the law breaker only a few cents, after shedding and becoming legal bring from forty to sixty cents per pound.

It would be an exceptional business investment that will bring returns comparable with this simple act that carries with it practically no investment of capital.

While many of the fishermen themselves fail to grasp the importance of this phase of the situation, there are a large number who realize what this vast increase would mean to the average fishermen, and who earnestly desire to strictly observe

the law, who upon seeing their neighbor taking and selling those lobsters under size, just discarded by himself, as a matter of self defence is forced to "Go and do likewise."

In an interview with the Federal officials of Washington, D. C. they expressed themselves very plainly regarding the attitude of the Federal Government, in the matter of co-operating with the State of Maine; "That they had lost heart to assist a State where the fisheries laws were nullified by lack of enforcement the slaughter allowed to go on undisturbed, deeming it a useless expenditure of money and energy in the active operation of the Federal Lobster Hatchery under such conditions.

The Federal authorities at Washington are in thorough accord with a rigid enforcement of our fishery laws as a means of preserving the remnants of our lobster industry. We are assured of their active and hearty co-operation if such a condition of affairs can be had. The former attitude of the fishermen and dealers toward the Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries was one of distrust and antagonism, looking upon the Commissioner and his wardens as enemies whose only motive appeared to be to apprehend as many fishermen and dealers violating the law as possible. The present Board of Commissioners composed of three members earnestly hope to bring about an entire change in the sentiment among the fishermen and dealers along the coast of Maine. And in justice to the fishermen it is deemed that the attitude and aims of the Commissioners be stated in unequivocal terms, in order to have their unbiased support and active co-operation.

The Commission fully believes that the strict observance of our laws relating to the taking of fish by the fishermen would soon place our fisheries in a prosperous condition, and to reinforce the efforts of the fishermen and further their interests, that a Biological station should be established for the purpose of protecting and rearing the young lobster fry from their innumerable enemies until they moult or shed the fourth time, at which stage they seek the bottom, and then will be as capable of caring for themselves as those of a larger growth, and that these small lobsters when they reach this stage should be liberated in sheltered waters, impartially along the coast. Formerly young fry of trout, salmon and other fresh water fish were liberated as soon almost as hatched. Experience soon proved

that this did not reach the situation, the results not being very satisfactory. Later began the rearing of these fry for several months until they acquired a length of some three or four inches before being liberated, when the results were all that could be desired. Depleted waters where these fingerlings were liberated soon showed a marked improvement and excellent results obtained.

Already the rearing of the lobster to the bottom stage and liberating them in sheltered waters along the coasts of Rhode Island is in vogue. It is said that the lobster industry has advanced beyond the experimental stage in that state to-day, and is in better condition than it has been for several years as the result of this work.

A strict observance of our laws relating to the taking of fish by the fisherman, reinforced by the intelligent rearing of young fry to a self protecting stage, and an equable distribution of them along our coast (in our opinion) is a prime factor for restoring our fisheries to a prosperous condition.

Our Commission is unequivocally with the fishermen and fishing industry's best interest, and whole heartedly with them in their endeavor to increase their income.

The Commission is also a unit for a strict observance of our laws, which condition can be obtained with the earnest co-operation of all persons engaged in our fisheries.

It goes without saying that organized team work brings better and more far reaching beneficial results than individual effort. No matter how zealous the single effort may be; we earnestly desire that every fisherman may know exactly where we stand, and that they fully understand that in the enforcement of our laws and in hatching, rearing and distributing the self supporting fry, that we have only one object constantly before us, and that is to help the fishermen and dealers to help themselves, and place the fishing industry in a flourishing condition.

There is one thing that we would like to have the fishermen bear in mind, that is that this is a new untried board of Commissioners who earnestly desire to start squarely with a clean slate, and see that every one connected with the fishing industry is treated with the utmost fairness and justice. We will welcome any suggestion that you may make. If you have a griev-

ance kindly report it to the Commission at once, give your ideas for they will be a valuable asset to help us arrive at a just conclusion. If you can come in person so much the better, you will always be welcome. If the distance is too great, write freely wherein we can help you, and we will use our best effort to meet your requirements. We believe that the large majority of fishermen heartily endorse our present laws and wish to see that they are properly observed. Their neighbor may not entertain the same view of the situation and continue to violate our laws to the great detriment of his law abiding neighbor, who has the remedy in his own hands. A letter from him setting forth the situation addressed to the Director of Sea and Shore Fisheries, Rockland, Me., and marked confidential will receive prompt attention, with no disclosure of the source of our information.

It is generally conceded that it would be a lesser hardship on a community that a few individual licenses be revoked (violators) than to have a close season declared for the entire locality. Close time would have to be declared if violations were persisted in.

### ALEWIFE

Before the advent of saw mills and factories and consequent erection of dams across the rivers and streams of Maine the alewife came in countless numbers during the season of spring to ascend these water courses and enter the fresh water lakes and ponds, the fountain head and source of these streams, to deposit their spawn, after which function was performed to return to the ocean in order to round out the cycle of life. In the days before civilization came to obstruct the passage of these migratory fish to their spawning grounds, they came to these waters in such numbers that to use an old simile "the water was alive with fish", and could easily be tossed on the banks with the hand.

The early settlers on the coast soon began to utilize the water power by erecting dams, any such being an impassable barrier for migratory fish in seeking their natural spawning grounds. With the inevitable result in depleting their numbers. Keeping pace with this gradual diminution, began the

increase in population. with numerous devices for capturing these fish during their migration.

Weirs placed in tide waters were used to intercept the fish while on their way to the streams, also gill nets known in the beginning as drift nets, generally used during the night; the net extending diagonally or across a slow moving tide current, more especially the young flood or across some eddy, one end of the net made fast to the stern of a boat or skiff and allowed to be moved by the current and also to be guided from one position to another by gently rowing the boat. In this manner large catches were often taken. Later the method was changed by locating the net in some sheltered cove or eddy in a fixed position by means of buoys and anchors. Another simple device, the dip net, is still in use to-day to capture the fish in their passage through the narrow waterways at and above tide water. Also formerly weirs constructed largely of brush were used. At one period about twenty of these weirs could be counted along the course of the Georges River.

The catch of the latter no longer repay for the cost of labor and expense of construction and maintenance, even with the high price of fish to-day. During the season just closed only three weirs were in operation on the Georges River, and in a personal interview with one of the owners he stated that it no longer is a paying proposition, and that he would not build, another year. This condition of the alewife industry no doubt pertains in all of the rivers and streams of Maine, and demands close study and attention.

The Commission of Sea and Shore Fisheries has jurisdiction over the migratory fish that enter the territorial waters of Maine, only to the head of tide water. There it ends and is taken up by the Department of Inland Fish and Game, the present Commissioner of which deserves great credit for the firm stand taken by his Department on the present inadequate measures in vogue for our migratory fish to reach their spawning grounds. On the Georges River and its tributaries are some twenty dams only two of which have fishways. Out of twenty dams if nineteen were equipped with fishways the one without a fishway would effectually prevent migratory fish from ascending above that point, hence if one dam maintains a fishway all should do so in order to accomplish the desired result. That

fishways should be installed in every dam where none exists is a good business proposition, must be conceded.

If the Commission of Sea and Shore Fisheries protect and foster the return of migratory fish to the head of tide water, and find that above that point that obstructions exist that prevent the fish from reaching their spawning grounds during the season of their migration, it can readily be seen that the work of the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries serves no useful purpose. The Bureau of Fisheries at Washington is cognizant of this condition of affairs connected with passage of migratory fish from the sea to many lakes and ponds of Maine where they were wont to spawn. It declares that it is a useless expenditure of time and money for the Federal Government to liberate the fry of migratory fish in these waters until these conditions are remedied and means provided when the time arrives for them to reach their spawning grounds that it is absolutely possible for them to ascend the river and streams to accomplish the purpose of nature to propagate their kind, and has refused to further supply young fish for Maine Waters until these conditions are remedied and means provided to give unobstructed passage for migratory fish to reach their spawning grounds.

At a hearing held in the interest of dam and mill owners at Rockland the opponents declared that there was not a volume of water sufficient to operate their machinery with fishways open for the passage of fish. It is possible that this may be true to some extent during exceptionally dry seasons that occur very rarely at the season of the year that fish migrate, which is during the spring months when there is the heaviest rainfall, and again the time during which the migration occurs is very short when the necessary amount of water for the passage of the fish would be needed. During any period of great drought at the season when fish are migrating the conditions should be reported to the Department of Inland Fish and Game to investigate, and then if deemed to be to the best interests of all concerned a permit be issued to close the fishways on a given river or stream at such times as that department may decide upon. Action taken by the Department of Inland Fish and Game in having installed fishways in all dams is wholly in the interest of the masses, and also to supplement the work of the Commission of Sea and Shore Fisheries, thus rendering efficient service.



The alewife fishery has more public and special laws on the statute books of the State of Maine than any other member of the fish family. Damariscotta River alone has no less than eight acts containing thirty-four sections relating to the taking of alewives to its credit, a perusal of which will without doubt establish the fact that a warden fully equipped to properly understand and enforce these laws should possess the education, legal knowledge and acumen of the attorney general. The many public and private laws with their complexities are to say the least, confusing, and in order to reduce them to a working basis should be recodified in the plainest possible manner.

This it is suggested could easily be accomplished as the rivers and streams on the coast of Maine are all subject to practically the same conditions of climate, seasons and fish life, while migratory fish are subject to the same natural laws governing their movements. This is a subject that is of vital interest to the mass of people and should not be subverted in the interests of any private individual, town, corporation or municipality. The multiplicity of laws relating to the taking of alewives is evidence of the importance of this vanishing food fish to the many hamlets and towns through their pass during their migration.

That this State has adopted from Massachusetts the alterations made by the statute law of that State, of the common law. The Legislature has assumed the regulation of the protection and passage of the fish in streams not navigable, and have undertaken to give to towns or others, by statute, what, without such statute, would belong in common to all. These regulations and statutes have gone on increasing every year, until every stream and pond within the State seems destined to become the subject of a separate law, and some, at least one of our rivers, must have a law every year for its especial benefit. These laws and regulations have served to take up the valuable time of the Legislature, and to swell our statute books with many frivolous, if not useless laws. The number of statutes relating to the taking and preserving of fish in the various rivers, bays, ponds, and streams, exceed one hundred. Many of the laws and provisions are arbitrary, and differ materially from each other as applied to the different rivers and

streams though the circumstances are in their own nature, the same. This has arisen from the cupidity of individuals who have applied for these enactments, or from the more or less liberal views of those who framed them. It may not be at this time an open question, whether it was wise for this State to imitate Massachusetts, in departing upon this subject, from the common law. But it may not be improper here to recur to the law as laid down by Chancellor Kent, in his elaborate treatise, which is, perhaps, as high authority as any we have. He says: "The conclusion on this subject is, that a right of fishery in navigable or tide waters, below high water mark, is a common right; and if one or more individuals set up an exclusive right to a free or several fishery, it must be clearly shown by prescription or positive grant." A very considerable number of the statutes provide for granting to the towns in their corporate capacity, the right to the fishery within their borders in tide waters; and prohibiting all to whom the towns have not sold the right, from taking any fish under severe penalties. This is clearly against common law, if not against common right. Its expediency may be more than doubted. \* \* \* \* \* But if a statute prohibitory is required for one stream or pond, why should it not apply equally to all? Why should Joe. Chandler's mill pond and Joel Bean's mill pond be protected, and John Doe and Richard Roe's mill ponds go unprotected? Why should McCurdley's pond, and Cochnewagan pond be surrounded with the terrors of pains and penalties, and other ponds, with names equally euphonious, be left to the eel-pots and spears of the destroyer? The enchanted stream has as good right to protection as the crooked stream. Your committee are of opinion that all laws relating to fish in streams, brooks and ponds, should be repealed.

The subject of the salmon, shad and alewife fishery is one of more difficulty. In tide waters, or in waters navigable with rafts and boats, no one has a right to erect a dam without permission, by law, from the Legislature. It is believed that no such permission is granted without a provision to have proper fishways, in the clause, and as the power of altering such grant is retained by the Legislature, if the provision is not sufficient it can be easily altered. As the right to erect a dam, is a special grant, the restriction is easily introduced. The right

to put up weirs, between high and low water mark, is another matter within the power of the Legislature to regulate, and one which requires attention. But your committee are of opinion, that this should be regulated by a general law, and that the provisions and penalties being applicable to circumstances similar in their nature, should be alike throughout the State. The same penalties that would answer for Tunk River will answer for the Penobscot; and what will do for the Sheepscot will do for the Mousam River. What is good for Great River is good for Little River; and Goose River has the same right to protection as Royal's River. Scarce a single session of the Legislature has passed without passage of "an act, in addition to the several acts for the preservation of fish in the Penobscot River and Bay, and the several streams emptying into the same," and in the same sessions, there have been more than one act in addition to said act.

The above is a verbatim copy of the major portion of a report made to the legislature of 1839 by John Otis Esq. In the first 18 years of Maine existence as a state the special and private fishery laws had become so numerous as to call for this report. An act was presented to the legislature to repeal all these special and private acts, The conditions of to-day are the same only multiplied a thousand fold. Each legislature has passed act after act conferring special privileges and making special regulations applying to certain localities. The general laws mean nothing unless all the mass of private and special laws are studied. The selfish purpose has animated the great number of these acts. A careful study of all the special and private acts should be at once made, all acts not serving as patent benefit to the general public should be repealed and the whole mass of fishery legislation recodified.

### SMELTS

It is a well attested fact that smelts during the spring months migrate from the different bodies of water, where they remain during the greater part of the year, to the narrow rivers, streams, and brooks to spawn. Owing to the small size of a large proportion of the streams where they seek passage they become an easy prey to any person where with dip nets it

is not a difficult matter to capture as many as can be taken away. In an attempt to regulate the taking of smelts there appear numerous laws, both public and special. Some of these laws apply to the location within given limits, others more specifically to the manner and numbers in which they may be taken. To cite a clause regulating the taking of smelts from the Georges River or taking smelts in said river and its tributaries in any other way than by hook and line or dip nets, and no individual shall take not more than one-half bushel of smelts within a period of twenty-four hours with a dip net. This is surely a generous allowance for one person to take each day as the migration of smelts continues usually three or four days or more. If one person should take the quantity to which he is legally entitled the total amount taken would be one bushel and a half, and if as is sometimes the case several members of the same family participate in this slaughter of the finny tribe and each family engaged in the work serious inroads would be made in the process of reproduction of the species. Along the banks of one of these tributaries, there was counted within the radius of one half mile 32 automobiles and teams, the occupants of these vehicles all actively engaged in dipping smelts. This work was in progress and was observed during the greater part of one afternoon. On making a tour along the stream, one party had succeeded in filling a five-gallon can to overflowing, another had a gunny sack filled with smelts the weight of which was sufficient to require the combined efforts of two men to carry to the auto in waiting. This work of destruction continued until late in the evening during each day of the migration, and each smelt so taken, heavy with milt or spawn, in many instances these delicious fish are taken for the purpose of feeding poultry and domestic animals as well as fertilizer to enrich the soil.

That state-wide abuse is a prostitution of nature's riches there can be no doubt. As stated in another section of this report practically the same conditions exist along the coast of Maine, the same natural laws controlling the movements of these fish, hence it is within the bounds of reason, that a thorough analysis of all existing laws relating to the taking of smelts be made and a compilation of their essential features be enacted into a general law, to apply to rivers, streams and bays along

the entire coast. It is suggested that the attention of the Legislative Committee be called to the present condition and laws regulating this branch of the fishing industry, that this important subject be thoroughly investigated as there can be no hope for improvement under the present confusion and inadequate laws to regulate the control of the smelt fishery.

These suggestions are made in the common interests of all the people of the State of Maine as against particular interests, and will be more effective by publicity looking toward legislation in which the interests of all are involved, and setting forth the allegation that opposition to any proposed general laws invoked for the benefit of the masses in a large percentage of instances has its origin and is usually instigated and supported by special interests.

## CLAMS

The shore line of the State of Maine including the Islands is approximately two thousand five hundred miles in extent. Included in this territory are many thousand acres of more or less depleted clam bottoms, many entirely so, each succeeding year finds the situation becoming worse and the time is here when a remedy must be applied. In other branches of industry intensive cultivation of our natural resources is receiving grave consideration, more especially where in any given instance the heritage of the masses is seriously threatened with extinction. A forcible illustration and object lesson is the present deplorable condition of our clam bottoms, which in many localities are nearly depleted, and in other places entirely destitute of clams.

In the dim past clams were one of the principal foods of the American Indian, as evidenced by the large shell mounds found along the coast of Maine. That the early settlers of Maine had recourse to clams as an article of food in times of stress is clearly set forth in Sprague's Journal of Maine History Vol. 5, number 5, page 252 as follows: "In 1781 food was scarce with many at the Kennebec. Mr. Bailey knew families without bread for three months at a time, many even twenty miles inland sought the clam banks".

With the increase in population and better means of trans-

portation, the digging of clams has assumed greater import until at the present time it has become an important branch of the fishing industry; one that in the past has received scant attention as regards protection.

It is stated that recent experiments undertaken by the Fish Commission of Rhode Island demonstrated that clams cultivated under ideal conditions of soil and water increased by weight fifteen hundred per cent within twelve months from planting. We do not vouch for this statement, but we do know that clams increase in weight very rapidly. In any other branch of industry there would be a small percentage of these returns for a large outlay of time and expense. To cite the case of the farmer he ploughs, cultivates and manures his land, uses expensive fertilizer, plants his seed, then begins a continuous war against weeds, bugs, rot, rust etc., until harvest, after which transportation, handling, and shrinkage.

With the deep sea fishermen an initial outlay for vessel or steamer, boats and fishing gear, involving a large outlay of money. Then begins a war against the elements for he cannot ply his vocation when it is storming or during high winds or intensely cold weather.

The initial outlay is small for he who cultivates his clam bottoms, a dory, clam hoe, slicker and rubber boots and he is ready for work. He simply procures the required amount of clam seed, plants the seed and promptly forgets it. No expensive fertilizer is required, as the clam bottoms are enriched to a greater or less extent with each incoming tide. The clams feed themselves, there is no necessity to fight natural enemies (except neighbors).

At the end of from nine to twelve months from time of first planting according to the size of the clam seed used, the harvest is ready. When the owner of the cultivated clam bottom digs the clams for market he can accomplish a three fold object. He secures his harvest, at the same time by carefully returning all clams under two and a half inches in length, practically seeds his soil, and the act of digging his clams for market cultivates his soil, after which another interval of from four to six months of patient waiting while nature's forces prepare another harvest.

At the present there is no general law to protect the riparian

owner who desires to cultivate his clam bottoms. Notwithstanding his protest any person can dig the clams that he has cultivated thus there is no incentive for the riparian owner to add this valuable asset which he cannot protect to his income. In many instances the riparian owner is a non-resident, or if a resident for various reasons cannot cultivate his clam bottoms.

The most effective remedy for this deplorable condition of the clam industry, as viewed by this commission is that the State of Maine enact a law similar to the one now in force governing the oyster bottoms of Maryland, whereby a careful survey be made of the clam bottoms of the State, which may be leased by the individual, firm or corporation for clam cultivation the State to receive a certain sum paid in advance for each acre so leased, the price to be paid to the State to be on a sliding scale as the clam bottoms that are cultivated are more valuable the second year, the riparian owner to have first option on whatever acreage he wishes to cultivate. This plan would act automatically in regulating this industry. If the riparian owner did not wish to cultivate the adjoining bottoms, or to cultivate only a few acres, the State would lease all unoccupied bottoms to any citizen who made application therefor, and again when a person applied for a certain number of acres for cultivation, paying a stipulated yearly rental per acre, it would follow that they apply for only the number of acres that they could utilize.

Another and very important advantage of this system of regulating the clam industry is, if the State receives a compensation for these bottom lands, suitable laws must be enacted to fully protect those who expend time and money in the cultivation of clam bottoms, expecting adequate returns.

The most potent factor in the depletion of clam bottoms is the marketing and use of small size clams, as there is at present no restriction in the size of clams placed on the market or used by canning establishments, consequently few are rejected although the small size clams entail a greater amount of labor to shock and fill the cans at the cannery or market. As there is no discrimination in size as they come from the fishermen they are shocked large and small, and all are subject to the same degree of steam heat, thus the small young and tender clams by being subjected to this great degree of heat become

tough and leathery, thus lowering the standard of the product in its finished form. If a standard minimum size was legally adopted for all clams brought to market, whether for fish dealer or cannery it would eliminate many of these evils.

Formerly it has been the custom when a State Reservation was cultivated and planted to let the reservation remain simply under observation for the time for which it has taken, when the public could resort to this plot for clams. One such case was related by a riparian owner who under the direction of the Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries planted clam seed according to directions where they flourished and as he states the condition of his clam bottoms were fine and clams plentiful. He also stated very emphatically that a few days after this plot was thrown open to the public the clams both large and small had practically all been taken away by the intensive digging. It would appear that a better plan to be followed would be that after a suitable time had expired after the clam seed were planted on a given State Reservation that a permit be issued by the Director of Sea and Shore Fisheries to applicants desiring to dig clams on the reservation at a stated sum for each bushel of clams so taken. Said application shall be in writing and shall state the number of clams desired, the applicant to pay a fixed price for each bushel of clams so taken. For each bushel of clams required by the terms of the permit, the amount paid for said permit shall be paid to the Director of Sea and Shore Fisheries at the time that the permit is issued, and shall be credited to the fund for the support of the public schools.

Thus at a suitable time (one year) after the reservation was seeded the clams over two and one half inches were taken under the above plan, the consequent cultivation of the soil with the return of all those clams under size, the result would be a much richer and prolific clam bottom at the following digging.

Under the State Lease Plan, where the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries have taken and cultivated as a State Reservation a certain plot of clam bottoms and when these clam bottoms arrive at their best for harvesting, that the State Lease these reservations for the maximum fee per acre per year, giving the riparian owner preference to other applicants



thus in the end the State would be reimbursed for the cost of the initial cultivation.

Investigation conducted by the Commission of the extensive clam bottoms along the shores of the Georges River down to Gay's Island near where it empties into the ocean, established the fact that these bottoms formerly prolific and rich in clams barely repaid for the labor of digging. The clam condition in the many places examined were indetical. Only enough market or large clams were found to pay for the time expended in harvesting them. With few exceptions small or seed clams were quite abundant.

While making this investigation many riparian abutters and fishermen were interviewed and their attitude toward our present laws regulating the digging of clams, and clam industry ascertained. Without exception they were unanimous in stating that in the majority of instances there was no way for them to protect their interests in the clam bottoms, that anyone could come at their pleasure and dig clams both large and small in front of their very door without hinderance. Owing to the fact that there was no limit in size of clams taken to market, that clam bottoms that formerly abounded in clam life were now practically depleted. Many instances were cited where under former conditions eight and ten bushels of clams would be taken in one tide. Now all is changed, one to three bushels taken in one tide is about the average.

Untried changes in any economic condition must always be in the nature of an experiment, thus it is by experimentation and the results obtained that the present high plane of the industries of the State of Maine has been attained.

To partially remedy the deplorable condition of the Maine clam bottoms and prevent futher depletion a radical change should be made in the laws regarding the clam industry. The closed season for canning clams should be no longer than from the fifteenth of May to the first day of August following. There should also be a limit to the size of clams allowed to be taken to market. In some experiments undertaken by the Commission the average weight in the shell of clams measuring two and one half inches in length was thirty-six grams, approximately one ounce and thirty grains, which in the opinion of the

Commission is the limit to the size of clams that should be allowed to be taken from the clam bottom to any market.

During an investigation of the conditions of the state clam reservations in Broad Cove in the town of Cumberland, under the care of Levi Collins of Yarmouth, the conditions were found very good. This reservation consisting of some 400 feet of water front, extending to low water mark was planted with clam seed during the term of Commissioner, James Donahue. At the time of planting, these clam bottoms were almost entirely depleted. The work was done in a thorough and workmanlike manner. The soil of the reservation was a loose, sandy surface, with substrata of firmer consistency. Underlying the substrata was found a pliable soil, all of which were conducive to a satisfactory growth. After being planted six years this reservation was thoroughly examined by an expert in clam culture, who reported that the greatest number of marketable clams found on one square foot soil was 21, while the least number was 8 clams per square foot of soil.

This resulted from a cultivated bottom that had been left undisturbed for a long time, whereas if this reservation had been regularly cultivated and clams over 2½ inches in length removed, an even better showing would have resulted. Information from a reliable source states, clams that netted \$400.00 were taken from one acre of cultivated clam bottoms in a neighboring state, with proper protection, and cultivation of the clam bottoms on the extensive coast line of Maine would become an important branch of the fishing industry.

The digging of clams is not subject to the delays and dangers of deep sea fishing, and can be accomplished under almost any weather conditions.

It is believed that under the old colonial law which was drawn and enacted in 1641-7 each riparian owner was given a vested right in the adjacent clam bottoms, the lines of boundary in his deed conveying the land to him extending to low water mark. He is given absolute personal control of all his land above and adjoining high water mark, while below that imaginary line of boundary he has a certain vested right. As a matter of fact the boundary of his land proper, which logically is high water mark, and the boundaries of the land in which he has a vested right between high and low water mark are at best

an uncertain quantity. High and low water mark are very elastic terms. At neap tide, the lowest tides of the lunar month, which occur in the second and fourth quarters of the moon, the high water reaches a much lower level on the adjoining bank and recedes to a less degree than the spring tides, which happen at or soon after the new and the full moon, at which time the tide runs higher and ebbs out farther than at neap tide. The wind is another factor in changing of the tide boundaries of the clam bottoms on the Coast of Maine. If at high spring tide there is a strong easterly gale the rise is much higher than if there was instead, a strong westerly gale.

Briefly summed, the riparian owner's tide boundaries depend in fact on the moon and wind. Their boundaries it has been stated are those of a mean tide; which even if true depend in a measure on wind and storm, and are far from being accurate.

Owing to the use of some of the state boats by the Federal Government during the War the urgent need of more boats for use in the department for patrol duty along the coast was severely felt. Accordingly the State boat, "Sea Gull" which had been hauled out and not in use for many months was inspected and ordered thoroughly repaired, and made sea worthy for use in planting state clam reservations. Owing to delays in obtaining repair material and scarcity of labor it was late in the season before she could be utilized for this purpose. About that time the epidemic of influenza caused another enforced delay until November, during which month many sites were visited and examined. The one selected as being best suited for the purpose is at the head of Cutler's Cove, near the mouth of the Georges River. Signs limiting the area were erected, and a plot of the clam bottoms planted with seed clams. It is proposed by this Commission to visit this reservation at stated times to closely observe the conditions present and note the requirements for successful clam cultivation.

#### SOME OBSERVATIONS ON FISHWAYS AND THEIR RELATIONS TO SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

A cursory reading of the present laws relating to sea fish and their migrations will show that the department of Sea and Shore Fisheries has jurisdiction to protect the fish indigenous to the

waters along the coast of Maine, to enforce the laws relating to fishing and make rules and regulations for taking fish from these waters. This jurisdiction embraces all waters within the three mile limit to the head of tide waters. The only game fish of importance migrating from the ocean up our streams is the Atlantic salmon. Among the other known members of the fish family included in these migrations from the depths of the sea to the shallows of the far inland lake, ponds and streams, are the shad, alewives, and smelts. Up to the present some provisions have been made to facilitate the passing of the Atlantic salmon to their spawning grounds in a comparatively few cases, also a feeble incomplete attempt has been made to aid the alewife to pass from the head of tide water to their spawning grounds.

In calling brief attention to this subject only the salient points are taken up. It appears that the department of Sea and Shore Fisheries has jurisdiction over the movement, and taking of all migratory fish both commercial food fish and and game fish to the head of tide water, and that the commercial food fish predominate.

In justice to the interests of all the people coupled with efficient service, it is suggested that the department of Sea and Shore fisheries have concurrent jurisdiction with the department of Inland Fish and Game over all dams or other obstructions interfering with the passage of migratory fish to their spawning grounds, subject to the regulation provided for the installation of fishways on the rivers and streams of Maine.

## 33928 POUNDS OF EGG LOBSTERS WERE BOUGHT AND LIBERATED IN THE YEAR 1918

The lobsters were marked and will remain the property of the State to breed and improve the industry in the future.

May 10, Stanley Point Lobster Co., Millbridge,	422 lb @ .50	\$211.00
May 10, N. I. Beal, Jonesport,	695 lb @ .50	347.50
May 10, S. T. Openshaw, Jonesport	16 lb @ .50	8.00
May 25, E. W. Wallace, Millbridge,	138 lb @ .50	69.00
May 25, John E. Beal, Jonesport,	65 lb @ .50	32.50
May 25, A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland	904 lb @ .50	402.00
June 10, E. A. Over, Prospect Harbor,	2087 lb @ .50	1043.50
June 10, G. W. Colwell & Co., So. Hancock	1326 lb @ .50	663.00
June 10, A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland,	99 lb @ .50	49.50
June 25, Rundlett Verrill Co., Portland	47 lb @ .50	23.50
June 25, Willard-Daggett Co., Portland	15 lb @ .50	7.50
June 25, Thorndike & Hix, Rockland,	237 lb @ .50	118.50
June 25, A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland,	35 lb @ .50	17.50
July 10, Willard-Daggett Co., Portland,	33 lb @ .50	16.50
July 10, Rundlett Co., Portland,	3 lb @ .50	1.50
Aug. 10, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	75 lb @ .50	37.50
Aug. 10, Simmons, White Co., Rockland,	56 lb @ .25	14.00
Aug. 26, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	300 lb @ .25	75.00
Aug. 26, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	710 lb @ .25	177.50
Aug. 26, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	500 lb @ .25	125.00
Aug. 26, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	450 lb @ .25	112.50
Aug. 26, J. W. Stinson & Son, Prospect Harbor,	64 lb @ .50	32.00
Aug. 26, J. W. Lamson, West Jonesport,	85 lb @ .25	21.25
Aug. 26, J. P. Alley, Beals,	7¾ lb @ .25	1.94
Aug. 26, Great Eastern Fisheries Co., Rockland,	55 lb @ .25	13.75
Aug. 26, Parnell Lobster Co., Rockland,	69 lb @ .25	17.25
Aug. 26, Rundlett Co., Portland,	47 lb @ .25	11.75
Sept. 13, Fred Fernald, Southwest Harbor,	346 lb @ .25	86.50
Sept. 13, Leslie S. King, Southwest Harbor,	341 lb @ .25	85.25
Sept. 13, Fred B. Higgins Co., Boothbay Harbor,	784 lb @ .25	196.00
Sept. 13, J. W. Stinson & Son, Prospect Harbor,	81 lb @ .25	20.25
Sept. 13, L. D. Newman, Manset,	375 lb @ .25	93.75
Sept. 13, Thorndike & Hix, Rockland,	597 lb @ .25	149.25
Sept. 13, H. W. Chadwick, Friendship,	1050 lb @ .25	262.50
Sept. 13, J. A. Young Co., Rockland,	116 lb @ .25	29.00
Sept. 13, Sanborn & Arey, Vinalhaven,	47 lb @ .25	11.75
Sept. 13, Maine Fisheries Co., Bernard,	196 lb @ .25	49.00
Sept. 13, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	85 lb @ .25	21.25

Sept. 13, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	455 lb @ .25	113.75
Sept. 13, Parnell Lobster Co., Rockland,	103 lb @ .25	25.75
Sept. 13, Rundlett Co., Portland,	92 lb @ .25	23.00
Sept. 13, Great Eastern Fisheries Co., Rockland	26 lb @ .25	6.50
Sept. 13, Willard-Daggett Co., Portland,	1129 lb @ .25	282.25
Sept. 13, Penobscot Fish Co., Rockland,	53 lb @ .25	13.25
Sept. 13, A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland,	900 lb @ .25	225.00
Sept. 25, A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland,	1005 lb @ .25	251.25
Sept. 25, M. S. Thurston, Bernard,	130 lb @ .25	32.50
Sept. 25 B. B. Colwell & Co., So. Hancock,	81 lb @ .25	20.25
Sept. 25, Great Eastern Fisheries, Swan's Isl.,	130 lb @ .25	32.50
Sept. 25, J. S. Harmon, West Jonesport,	64 lb @ .25	16.00
Sept. 25, J. C. Harman, Stonington,	174 lb @ .50	87.00
Sept. 25, Parnell Lobsters Co., Rockland,	41 lb @ .25	10.25
Sept. 25, Thorndike & Hix, Rockland,	83 lb @ .25	20.75
Sept. 25, Lewis F. Gott, Bernard,	142 lb @ .25	35.50
Sept. 25, Bradford E. Rowe, Swan's Island,	14 lb @ .25	3.50
Sept. 25, N. I. Beal & Co., Millbridge,	946 lb @ .25	236.50
Sept. 25, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	240 lb @ .30	72.00
Sept. 25, Rundlett Co., Portland,	37 lb @ .30	11.10
Sept. 25, D. H. Look, Addison,	104 lb @ .25	26.00
Sept. 25, D. H. Look, Addison,	167 lb @ .30	50.10
Oct. 10, Fred Fernald, Southwest Harbor,	308 lb @ .30	92.40
Oct. 10, H. B. Stanley, Swan's Island,	69 lb @ .30	20.70
Oct. 10, J. C. Harman, Stonington,	545 lb @ .30	163.50
Oct. 10, J. W. Stinson, So. Hancock,	44½ lb @ .30	\$13.35
Oct. 10, Henry Bryant, Corea,	88 lb @ .30	26.40
Oct. 10, E. W. Bridges, Prospect Harbor,	45 lb @ .30	15.50
Oct. 10, Thorndike & Hix, Rockland,	54 lb @ .20	16.20
Oct. 10, J. A. Young Co., Rockland,	114 lb @ .30	34.20
Oct. 10, L. D. Newman, Manset,	363 lb @ .30	108.90
Oct. 10, J. W. Lamson, West Jonesport,	76 lb @ .30	22.80
Oct. 10, A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland,	164 lb @ .30	49.20
Oct. 10, Penobscot Fish Co., Rockland,	25 lb @ .30	7.50
Oct. 10, Chas. W. Ingalls, Starboard,	44 lb @ .30	13.20
Oct. 10, S. C. Maker, Cutler,	78 lb @ .30	23.40
Nov. 11, Woodbury Gerrish, Winter Harbor,	22 lb @ .30	6.60
Oct. 10, William Colson, Birch Harbor,	18 @ .30	5.40
Oct. 10, Herbert O. Rice, Birch Harbor,	58 lb @ .30	17.40
Oct. 10, J. J. Roberts, Winter Harbor,	41 lb @ .30	12.30
Oct. 10, S. T. Openshaw, Jonesport,	92 lb @ .30	27.60
Oct. 10, S. T. Openshaw, Jonesport,	52 lb @ .30	15.60
Oct. 25, Spinney Bros., Bay Point,	396 lb @ .30	118.80
Oct. 25, H. L. Woodward, Beals,	112 lb @ .30	33.60
Oct. 25, Willard-Daggett Co., Portland,	32½ lb @ .30	9.75
Oct. 25, J. E. Wooster & Son, Bernard,	18 lb @ .30	5.40
Oct. 25, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	175 lb @ .30	52.50
Oct. 25, L. S. King, Manset,	319 lb @ .30	95.70

Oct. 25, Rundlett Co., Portland,	40 lb @ .30	12.00
Oct. 25, A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland,	32 lb @ .30	9.60
Oct. 25, J. W. Stinson & Son, Prospect Harbor	128 lb @ .30	38.40
Oct. 25, Penobscot Fish Co., Rockland,	55 lb @ .30	16.50
Oct. 25, B. S. Thurlow, Stonington,	93 lb @ .30	27.90
Nov. 11, Almon F. Ramsdell, Manset,	6 lb @ .30	1.80
Nov. 11, G. E. Davis, Otter Creek,	25 lb @ .30	7.50
Nov. 11, C. H. Beal & Son, Beals,	36 lb @ .30	10.18
Nov. 11, F. W. Beal, Beals,	111 lb @ .30	33.30
Nov. 11, R. G. Young, Winter Harbor,	15 lb @ .30	4.50
Nov. 11, Woodbury Gerrish, Winter Harbor,	22 lb @ .30	\$6.00
Nov. 11, J. E. Wooster, Bernard,	115 lb @ .30	34.50
Nov. 11, Nick Mordini, Bar Harbor,	15 lb @ .30	4.50
Nov. 11, J. J. Roberts, Winter Harbor,	67 lb @ .30	20.10
Nov. 11, L. S. King, Manset,	411 lb @ .30	123.30
Nov. 11, L. D. Newman, Manset,	425 lb @ .30	127.50
Nov. 11, Henry Bryant, Corea,	90 lb @ .30	27.00
Nov. 11, D. H. Look, Addison,	207 lb @ .30	62.10
Nov. 11, O. H. Bunker, So. Gouldsboro,	14 lb @ .30	4.20
Nov. 11, J. F. Hodgkins & Son, Bar Harbor,	101 lb @ .30	30.30
Nov. 11, Rundlett Co., Portland,	27 lb @ .30	8.10
Nov. 11, Willard-Daggett Co., Portland,	51 lb @ .30	15.30
Nov. 11, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	75 lb @ .30	22.50
Nov. 11, Thorndike & Hix, Rockland.	68 lb @ .30	20.40
Nov. 11, A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland,	36 lb @ .30	10.80
Nov. 11, Raymond D. Bickford, So. Gouldsboro	26 lb @ .30	7.80
Nov. 25, Lewis F. Gott, Bernard,	51 lb @ .30	15.30
Nov. 25, H. P. Stanley, Swan's Island,	56 lb @ .30	16.80
Nov. 25, H. C. Emerson, Buck's Harbor,	67 lb @ .30	20.10
Nov. 25, Bert Clark, Birch Harbor,	20 lb @ .30	6.00
Nov. 25, Arthur Bryant, No. Cutler,	38 lb @ .30	11.40
Nov. 25, Orris Hooper, Birch Harbor,	25 lb @ .30	7.50
Nov. 25, H. G. Myre, Larrabee,	70 lb @ .30	21.00
Nov. 25, Willis G. Coffin, Buck's Harbor,	75 lb @ .30	22.50
Nov. 25, Sanford Joy, Starboard,	15½ lb @ .30	4.65
Nov. 25, G. D. Clark, Buck's Harbor,	37 lb @ .30	11.10
Nov. 25, J. K. Sprague, Starboard,	59½ lb @ .30	17.85
Nov. 25, Austin Pettigrew, Buck's Harbor,	15 lb @ .30	4.50
Nov. 25, L. M. Thurlow, Cutler,	29½ lb @ .30	8.85
Nov. 25, James E. Ackley, Cutler,	30 lb @ .30	9.00
Nov. 25, C. E. Wallace, Cutler,	264 lb @ .30	79.20
Nov. 25, Milford J. Colbert, Buck's Harbor,	14 lb @ .30	4.20
Nov. 25, Willis Bryant, Cutler,	43 lb @ .30	12.90
Nov. 25, Basil L. Verrill, Cape Porpoise,	89 lb @ .30	26.70
Nov. 25, George E. Huff, Cape Porpoise,	10 lb @ .30	3.00
Nov. 25, Willard-Daggett Co., Portland,	61 lb @ .30	18.30
Nov. 25, S. T. Openshaw, Jonesport,	51 lb @ .30	15.30
Nov. 25, N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland,	100 lb @ .30	30.00

## SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

Nov. 25, Rundlett Co., Portland,	199 lb @ .30	5.70
Dec. 10, L. D. Newman, Manset,	325 lb @ .30	97.50
Dec. 10, D. H. Look, Addison,	76 lb @ .30	22.80
Dec. 10, E. Van Norden, Frenchboro,	21 lb @ .30	6.30
Dec. 10, Thorndike & Hix, Rockland,	58 lb @ .30	17.40
Dec. 10, Fred Fernald, Southwest Harbor,	323 lb @ .30	96.90
Dec. 10, Wardwell's Sanitary Market, Castine,	13½ lb @ .30	4.05
Dec. 10, J. W. Lamson, West Jonesport,	122 lb @ .30	36.60
Dec. 10, J. W. Stinson & Son, Prospect Harbor,	85 lb @ .30	25.50
Dec. 10, Fred B. Higgins Co., Boothbay Harbor,	227 lb @ .30	68.10
Dec. 10, E. B. Reed Jr., So. Brooksville,	25½ lb @ .30	7.65
Dec. 10, M. L. Thurston, Bernard,	45½ lb @ .30	13.65
Dec. 10, Herbert O. Rice, Birch Harbor,	44½ lb @ .30	13.35
Dec. 10, Wyman Johnson, Roque Bluffs,	12 lb @ .30	3.60
Dec. 10, Ralph Sprague, Starboard,	25 lb @ .30	7.50
Dec. 10, Herbert Myre, Larrabee,	8 lb @ .30	2.40
Dec. 10, Willis G. Coffin, Buck's Harbar,	23 lb @ .30	6.90
Dec. 10, C. D. Wallace, Cutler,	185 lb @ .30	55.50
Dec. 10, Willis G. Hammond, Ashville,	7¾ lb @ .30	2.32
Dec. 10, Leonard C. Young, Bar Harbor,	25 lb @ .30	7.50
Dec. 10, L. S. King, Manset,	361 lb @ .30	108.30
Dec. 10, Parnell Lobster Co.,	188 lb @ .30	56.40
Dec. 25, S. T. Openshaw, Jonesport,	210 lb @ .30	63.00
Dec. 25, M. S. Thurston, Bernard,	105 lb @ .30	31.50
Dec. 25, Fred Fernald, Southwest Harbor,	248 lb @ .30	74.40
Dec. 25, F. W. Beal, Beals,	41 lb @ .30	12.30
Dec. 25, J. E. Wooster & Sons, Tremont,	13 lb @ .30	3.90
Dec. 25, J. S. Harmon, West Jonesport,	26 lb @ .30	7.80



## Violations Occurring Under the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries

From Oct. 31, 1917 to Dec. 2, 1918

### January 24

Warden, John F. Whalen

Violator, John Baggs, Vinalhaven

Offense, Possession of a lobster without license. Heard before  
Rockland Police Court, Oct. 31, 1916.

Fine imposed. Appealed and same withdrawn, fine paid...\$25.00

### January 24

Warden, John F. Whalen

Violator, Joseph Nelson, Vinalhaven

Offense, Possession of a lobster without license. Heard before  
Rockland Police Court, Oct. 31, 1916.

Fine imposed. Appealed, same withdrawn and fine paid...\$25.00

### February 12

Warden, George A. Dow

Violator, Horace S. Osier, Bristol, P. O. New Harbor

Offense, Having on board smack "Harvey A" at N. F. Trefethen  
Co., Portland, 77 short lobsters.

Reported January 24

Notified January 24

Due January 31.

Check .....\$77.00

Warden, George A. Dow

Violator, S. A. Skillings & Son, Portland

Offense, Having in car 184 short lobsters, Jan. 26, 1917...\$184.00  
Report Received Jan. 27

Notified Jan. 27

Due Feb. 3, 1917.

Time extended to May 1, 1917. Taken before Portland Municipal  
Court, Pleaded not guilty and appealed to Sept. term of Supreme  
Court. Tried to get trial at Sept. term, unable to do so.  
Case continued to next term with understanding with Co.  
Atty. same would be tried.

Paid fine and costs

Fine \$100.00

Cost 32.99

Recd. check July 12, 1918

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator, F. E. Woodmansee, Kennebunkport  
 Offense, Possession 14 illegal lobsters.  
 Reported March 14, 1917  
 Check F. E. Woodmansee.....\$14.00

Warden, John F. Whalen  
 Violator, Job Cummingham, Vinalhaven  
 Offense, Possession of two illegal lobsters.  
 Reported March 23, 1917  
 Notified March 24, 1917  
 Due March 30, 1917  
 Check received John F. Whalen, Nov. 23, 1914.....\$2.00

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator, Bertram E. Ridlow, Cape Porpoise  
 Offense, illegal possession 18 short lobsters in ½ bbl. containing 45.  
 Reported April 12, 1917  
 Warrant issued, Saco Municipal Court. Legal libelled hearing on  
 same April 23, 1917.  
 Case heard April 13, 1917. Fine imposed \$18.00 costs \$7.41.  
 Check from Judge Harmon .....\$18.00  
 Lobsters libeled and sold for \$9.12, costs \$4.95. Balance \$4.17 paid  
 to State. Cash rec'd .....\$4.17

Warden Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator, Horace Evans, Biddeford Pool, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession 7 short lobsters.  
 Reported April 14, 1917.  
 By check from Warden Ricker .....\$7.00

#### May 7

Warden, John F. Whalen  
 Violator, Lyford Young, Owl's Head  
 Offense, illegal possession 8 short lobsters.  
 Reported April 26, 1917  
 Report received May 1, 1917  
 Notified May 1, 1917  
 Due May 10 .....\$8.00  
 By check Lyford Young

#### June 12

Warden, George A. Dow  
 Violator, Rundlett & Verrill Co., Commercial Wharf, Portland, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession 12 short lobsters.  
 Reported June 4, 1917  
 Notified June 5, 1917  
 Due June, 1917  
 By Money Order Rundlett & Verrill Co.....\$12.00

**June 18, 1917**

Warden, George A. Dow

Violator, Miles O. Riley, Cliff Island

Offense, illegal possession of 5 short lobsters

Reported June 13

Notified June 18

Due July 1

July 10, Check from F. S. Willard .....\$5.00

**June 30**

Warden, Waldo Ricker

Violator, Charles F. Nunan, Cape Porpoise

Offense, illegal possession of 25 short lobsters.

Reported June 30

Paid check warden Ricker .....\$25.00

**June 30**

Warden, Waldo Ricker

Violator, James F. Ridlow, Cape Porpoise

Offense, illegal possession of 20 short lobsters

Reported June 30, 1917

Paid check Waldo Ricker .....\$20.00

**June 28**

Warden E. B. Small

Violator George W. Lovell, Beal's Island, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 51 short lobsters

Reported June 30, 1917

Paid check E. B. Small .....\$51.00

**July 21**

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker

Violator, Fred H. Snow, Old Orchard

Offense, illegal possession of 6 short lobsters

Reported July 21, 1917

Paid check W. A. Ricker .....\$6.00

**July 21**

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker

Violator, Nevins &amp; Duffield, Kennebunkport.

Offense 60 lb. mutilated lobsters. Court ruled they were within  
rights as lobsters were of legal length before being halved  
and claws broken.

Reported July 21, 1917.

**July 21**

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker

Violator Unknown

## SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

Offense 34 illegal lobsters. Disposed of, liberated. Witness Leonard Hooper, Biddeford Pool. Tied to a post on wharf.  
Reported July 21, 1917.

July 30

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker  
Violator H. Doe, Parsonsfield  
Offense, illegal possession of 37 short lobsters  
Reported July 30, 1917  
Paid check Waldo A. Ricker, Agt .....\$37.00

August 7

Waldo A. Ricker  
Violator unknown  
Offense 21 illegal lobsters. Disposed of Liberated. Witness O. H. Dunbar, Biddeford Pool. Tied to post of wharf.

August 6

Warden, Haskell M. Woodward  
For fine collected in State by complaint of Haskell M. Woodward vs. Stephen F. Woodward, Aug. 6. 1917 for violation of Sea and Shore Fisheries Laws.

Before me.

Henry W. Sawyer, Trial Justice

Millbridge, Me.

Aug. 6, 1917

• Paid by check of Sawyer .....\$25.00  
Operating smack outside State without license.

Warden, H. M. Woodward

Violator Pearl A. Hutchinson, Cherryfield

Offense illegal taking of salmon at Cherryfield. Taken before T. Justice Sawyer. Fined \$10.00 and costs \$6.24. Appealed Oct. term of Supreme Judicial Court.

Date offense Aug. 9

Report received Aug. 9

Check Henry W. Sawyer in settlement of above received Sept. 28, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden, H. M. Woodward

Violator Henry Sullivan, Cherryfield

Offense, illegal taking of Salmon at Cherryfield. Taken before T. Justice Sawyer. Fined \$10.00 and costs \$6.24.

Fine and costs paid .....\$10.00

Date offense Aug. 9

Report received Aug. 9.

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator Fred E. Woodmansee, Kennebunkport  
 Offense in possession of 62 illegal lobsters.  
 Reported Aug. 11, 1917  
 Found in bags on Turbin Creek. Warrant issued. Date hearing  
 Aug. 21 fined \$62.00 and costs of \$15.69. Appealed Sept. term  
 of Supreme Judicial Court  
 Check rec'd from Frank A. Fenderson Oct. 20, 1917.....\$62.00

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator Caleb B. Collins of Pine Point, Scarborough  
 Offense having in possession 23 illegal lobsters.  
 Reported Aug. 16, 1917  
 Paid by cleck of Waldo A. Ricker .....\$23.00

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator unknown  
 Offense 35 illegal lobsters 11 in basket 24 in blind car. The bas-  
 ket was on the bank of the creek, and the others were in a  
 blind car, could not connect anyone as owners.  
 How disposed of: Liberated assisted by A. F. Green,  
 Reported Aug. 16, 1917

Warden, Chas. S. Coughlin, assisted by warden Whalen  
 Violator Alvah Smith, Swan's Island.  
 Offense, 100 illegal lobsters  
 Reported Aug. 23  
 Notified Aug. 29  
 Due Sept. 5  
 Check received in full settlement Sept..27, 1917 .....\$100.00

Warden Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator Unknown  
 Offense 13 illegal lobsters. This was a blind trap tied to side of  
 wharf, could not find any owner. Place Biddeford Pool.  
 Liberated  
 Reported Aug. 25, 1917

Warden Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator Unknown  
 Offense 8 illegal lobsters. This was a blind trap tied to side of  
 wharf, could not find any owner, Biddeford Pool  
 Liberated.  
 Reported Aug. 25, 1917

Warden Haskell M. Woodward  
 Violator David J. Dyer, Addison, Me.

## SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

Offense; Transporting lobsters in smack "Hilda Emma" consigned to Consolidated Lobster Co., Boston, Mass. shipped from Milbridge, Me. assisted by Ernest V. Woodward. David J. Dyer has been transporting lobsters beyond the limits of the State without license.

Reported Aug. 24, 1917

Taken before trial Justice Sawyer, Milbridge, Aug. 24, fined and cost \$8.72. Appealed Oct. Term Supreme Judicial Court. Continued awaiting outcome of C. P. Dodge case.

Warden Haskell M. Woodward

Violator Eli Beal, Jonesport

Offense, illegal possession of 36 short lobsters. Fine reported Aug. 29, and ordered Warden by telephone to arrest and take before Court at once if fine not paid.

Paid by Money Order H. M. Woodward, Sept. 1, 1917.....\$36.00

Report received from trial Justice Sawyer of Millbridge, Aug. 30, 1917

State on complaint of Falcom E. Pinkham

vs

Harry Freeman of Milbridge

Offense, "unlawfully interfering with lobster trap while set for use"

Date Hearing Aug. 27

Fined \$20.00 and cost of \$10.64, costs paid, fine remitted.

Warden Waldo A. Ricker

Violator Nathaniel F. Tarbox of Biddeford

Offense illegal possession of 56 short lobsters. Disposed of liberated assisted by A. F. Green.

Date of offense Aug. 31, 1917

Report received Sept. 1, 1917

Report received Sept. 1, 1917

Taken before Judge Harmon, plea guilty, fine \$56.00, give 30 days in which to pay same due Oct. 1, 1917.

Check received Oct. 26th from Fred I. Luce. Co. Treas.  
York .....\$56.00

Warden Haskell M. Woodward

Violator Leon H. Crowley of Jonesport, Me.

Offense transporting lobsters beyond the limit of the State without a license in smack "Gladys L. Creamer" of Boston. Lobsters consigned to Consolidated Lobster Co. Boston, Mass. same shipped from So. Addison, Me. Assisted by Erving Kent.

Date of offense Aug. 31, 1917

Report received Sept. 4, 1917

Arrested taken before Trial Justice Sawyer, Milbridge, fined \$150.00 and costs \$7.64. Appealed to Oct. term Supreme Judicial Court

Continued awaiting outcome in C. P. Dodge case

Warden Whalen and Coughlin

Violator, Z. E. Lawry, Friendship, Me.

Offense, had in possession 57 illegal lobsters. Disposed of, liberated alive.

Date of offence Sept. 1, 1917

Report received Sept. 6, 1917

Notified Sept. 6, to settle by Sept. 15.

Received Sept. 24, 1917 .....\$57.00

Warden E. E. Bailey

Violator Melvin Alley, Boothbay Harbor

Offense fishing without a license, taken before the Court Sept. 8, 1917, at Boothbay Harbor. Assisted by Samuel J. Hixcock  
Reported

Taken before Judge Tupper Sept. 8, found not guilty.

Warden E. E. Bailey

Violator, W. A. Hume, Boothbay Harbor.

Offense, fishing without a license, taken before the Court Sept. 8, 1917 at Boothbay Harbor, fined \$25.00. Assisted by Samuel J. Hixcock. Taken before Judge Tupper, fine \$25.00 and costs \$5.00, fine and costs not collected.

Warden E. E. Bailey

Violator Eugene Huff, Boothbay

Fishing without a license taken before the Court Sept. 8, 1917 at Boothbay Harbor, fined \$25.00, cost \$5.00

Assisted by Samuel J. Hixcock

Before Judge Tupper, Fine suspended, costs paid.

Warden E. E. Bailey

Violator Fred W. May, Boothbay

Fishing without a license taken before the Court Sept. 8, 1917 at Boothbay.

Fishing without a license, taken before the Court Sept. 8, 1917 at Boothbay Harbor, fined \$25.00. Assisted by Samuel J. Hixcock.

Before Judge Tupper, fine suspended, cost paid.

Warden Waldo A. Ricker

Violator John H. Norton, Biddeford Pool.

Offense, illegal possession of 24 short lobsters. Assisted by Leonard Hooper. Disposed of by liberation.

Reported Sept. 16, 1917.

Received Sept. 7, 1917.

Fine paid by check of Waldo A. Ricker, Agt. ....\$24.00

Warden Charles S. Coughlin

Violator Parnell Lobster Co., Rockland, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 75 short lobsters. Assisted by John F. Whalen. Found their lobsters in car at their place of business, Atlantic Wharf, Rockland.

Reported Sept. 17, 1917.

Report received Sept. 19, 1917.

To settle by Sept. 26. Notified warden Coughlin Sept. 26 to take out warrant.

Check received Oct. 13, 1917 .....\$75.00

Warden, John F. Whalen.

Violator, Webster Lawry, Friendship, Me.

Violation having in possession 10 lobsters. Disposed of liberated alive. Lobsters found at Vinalhaven, Sept. 14, 1917.

Reported Sept. 14, 1917.

Report received Sept. 19, 1917.

To settle by Sept. 26, 1917. Notified Warden Whalen Sept. 26, 1917 to take out warrant.

Received check Oct. 4, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator Fred M. Lurvey, Rockland, Me.

Offense, torching herring at Keag River, Sept. 16, 1917. Witness G. C. Wotton.

Reported Sept. 17, 1917.

Report received Sept. 19, 1917.

Notified Sept. 19, to settle by 26th.

Notified Warden Whalen Sept. 26, 1917 to take out warrant.

Received check Oct. 2, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator, Frank H. Maloney, So. Thomaston, Me.

Offense, torching herring at Keag River, Sept. 16, 1917. Witness G. C. Wotton.

Reported Sept. 17, 1917.

Report received Sept. 19, 1917.

Notified Sept. 19th to settle by 26th.

Notified warden Whalen Sept. 26 to take out warrant.

Received Money Order Sept. 27, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator, William R. Carr, Spruce Head, Me.



Offense, torching herring at Keag River, Sept. 16, 1917. Witness  
G. C. Wotton

Reported Sept. 17, 1917. Report received Sept. 19, 1917.

Notified 19th to settle by 26th.

Notified warden Whalen Sept. 26, 1917 to take out warrant.

Sept. 28 received from Mr. Carr .....\$10.00

Warden John F. Whalen, Rockland, Me.

Violator, Alvin F. Rackliff, Rockland, Me.

Offense, torching herring at Keag River, Sept. 16, 1917. Witness

G. C. Wotton. Reported Sept. 17, 1917. Report received  
Sept. 19, 1917.

Notified Sept. 19th, to settle by 26th.

Check rec'd in payment of same Sept. 25, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator, Henry Dunbar, Box 228, Rockland, Me.

Offense, torching herring at Keag River on Sept. 18, 1917.

Reported Sept. 19, 1917. Report received Sept. 20, 1917.

Notified Sept. 21st to settle 28th.

Notified warden Whalen to take out warrant Sept. 28, 1917.

Received check Oct. 2, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator, Geo. W. Lurvey, Rockland, Me.

Offense, torching herring at Keag River on Sept. 18, 1917.

Reported Sept. 19, 1917. Report received Sept. 20, 1917.

Notified Sept. 21st to settle Sept. 28, 1917.

Notified warden Whalen to take out warrant Sept. 28, 1917.

Check received Oct. 12, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden Waldo A. Ricker

Violator Ivory H. Emmons, Beachwood, Me.

Offense possession of 24 illegal lobsters. Disposed of by liberat-  
ing.

Assisted by Andrew F. Green.

Reported Sept. 21, 1917.

Check received Sept. 22, 1917 .....\$24.00

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator E. O. Hopkins, So. Thomaston, Me.

Offense, torching herring at Keag River, Sept. 25, 1917.

Reported Sept. 26, 1917. Report received Sept. 28, 1917.

Notified to settle Oct. 5, 1917. Notified John F. Whalen to take  
out warrant.

Oct. 5, 1917 check received .....\$10.00

Oct. 12, 1917

Warden J. F. Whalen

Violator Albert Crowley, Ash Point, Me.

Offense, torching herring at Keag River, Sept. 25, 1917.

Reported Sept. 26, 1917. Repor received Sept. 26, 1917.

Notified to settle Oct. 5, 1917.

Received cash Oct. 2, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden Charles L. Knowlton

Violator Charles P. Dodge, Isle au Haut, Me.

Offense, transporting lobsters beyond the limits of the State without a license.

Reported Aug. 6, 1917. Warrant issued Aug. 6, 1917.

Fined \$250.00, costs \$7.87. Date of hearing, adjudged guilty August 11, 1917. Appealed to Oct. term Supreme Judicial Court.

Reported to Law Court on agreed statement of facts, Oct. 7, 1917

Warden Waldo A. Ricker

Violator unknown, Biddeford Pool, Me.

26 illegal lobsters in 2 bags tied to wharf at Biddeford Pool.

Package not marked. Assisted by A. F. Green. Disposed of liberated in ocean. The two bags were tied together and tied to wharf.

Reported Oct. 2, 1917.

Warden Waldo A. Ricker

Violator unknown, Biddeford Pool, Me. .

25 illegal lobsters in blind trap tied to wharf. Assisted by A. F. Green. Disposed of liberated in ocean. Could not find any owner to the trap.

Reported Oct. 2, 1917.

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator George Hurd, Ash Point, Me.

Torching herring at Keag River.

Reported Oct. 3, 1917. Notified to settle Oct. 11, 1917.

Check received Oct. 12, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden Haskell M. Woodward

Violator Chas. E. Colson, Addison, Me.

Offense 8 short lobsters. Disposed of by liberating alive.

Reported Oct. 3, 1917. Report received Oct. 6, 1917.

Notified Oct. 8th to settle Oct. 15, 1917.

Check received Oct. 16, 1917 .....\$8.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator F. H. Johnson (supposed) Southport, Me.

Violation 265 illegal lobsters. Place, M. C. R. R. depot Bath.

Shipped from Southport to Johnson & Young, Boston, Mass. Via American Express. Assisted by Deputy Sheriff Norriss. Witness Sheriff Oliver. Disposed of liberated in the New Meadows River.

Reported Oct. 15, 1917. Report received Oct. 16, 1917

Warden John E. Lavin

Violator Daniel Mallock, Lubeck, Me.

Offense, seining for herring East Bay, Perry. Fine imposed by Court.

Reported Oct. 17, 1917. Report received Oct. 19, 1917.

Check received Judge E. E. Pike Nov. 20, 1917 .....\$20.00

Warden John E. Lavin

Violator Allen Bancroft, Eastport, Me.

Offense, seining East Bay, Perry. Fine imposed by Court.

Reported Oct. 17, 1917. Report received Oct. 19, 1917.

Check received Judge E. E. Pike Nov. 20, 1917 .....\$20.00

Warden John E. Lavin

Violator Myron Johnson, Machiasport, Me.

Offense, seining herring East Bay, Perry, Fine imposed to by Court.

Report received Oct. 19, 1917.

Check received Judge E. E. Pike, Nov. 20, 1917 .....\$20.00

Warden John E. Lavin

Violator Ernest Harris, Eastport, Me.

Offense, seining herring East Bay, Perry, Fine imposed by court.

Reported Oct. 17, 1917. Report received Oct. 19, 1917.

Check received Judge E. E. Pike Nov. 20, 1917 .....\$20.00

Warden John E. Lavin

Violator George Lord, Eastport, Me.

Offense, Seining East Bay, Perry, Me.

Reported Oct. 17, 1917. Report received Oct. 23, 1917. Fine imposed by Court.

Check received Judge E. E. Pike Nov. 20, 1917 .....\$20.00

Warden Daniel A. McDonald

Violator, Fred B. Higgins, Boothbay Harbor.

Signed at M. C. R. R. depot, Bath. Consigned to Hotel Cincinnati, Ohio. Shipment consisted of 66 shorts.

Reported Oct. 25, 1917.

Report received Oct. 27, 1917

Notified Oct. 27, 1917 to settle by Nov. 3, 1917

Lobsters liberated New Meadows.

Received check Nov. 5, 1917 .....\$66.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald  
 Violator, C. F. Groves, Bay Point,  
 Seized at M. C. R. R. depot at Bath. Shipment consisted of two  
 barrels containing 210 shorts, consigned to Parnell Lobster Co.  
 Meridian St. Bridge, Chelsea. Liberated in New Meadows.  
 Reported Oct. 25, 1917.

Warden John F. Whalen  
 Violator, May L. Hurd, So. Thomaston, P. O. Ash Point  
 Offense, serving lobsters at summer boarding house without a  
 license.  
 Fine imposed. Fine collected .....\$25.00  
 Report received Oct. 29, 1917

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald  
 Violator J. A. Young & Co., Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 36 short lobsters, said lobsters shipped  
 from Rockland by American Express, consigned to E. C. Dyer,  
 Toledo, Ohio, and seized at Bath, M. C. R. R. depot,  
 liberated in New Meadows.  
 Reported Oct. 27, 1917, Notified Oct. 30, 1917. Due Nov. 6  
 Check received Nov. 6, 1917 .....\$36.00

Warden George A. Dow  
 Violator J. A. Young Co., Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 195 short lobsters, said lobsters  
 shipped from Rockland by American Express, consigned to  
 New York, seized at Union Station, Portland.  
 Reported Oct. 27, 1917  
 Notified Oct. 30, 1917  
 Due Nov. 6. Check received Nov. 6, 1917 .....\$195.00

Warden B. E. Smith, Augusta  
 Violator, Odolinn Blanchette, Augusta.  
 Offense, spearing salmon at Kennebec Dam, Augusta. Taken before  
 Judge Lancaster and fined \$25.00 and costs, appealed to Sept.  
 Term Supreme Court.  
 Reported Nov. 2, 1917. Date offense Sept. 9, 1917.  
 Fine imposed by Supreme Court \$10.00 and costs, and paid, same  
 turned over to County Treasurer, taken matter up Nov.  
 6, 1917 with Commissioner he is to see that same is adjusted  
 at next meeting.  
 Check received from Bert P. Stuart, County Treas. Nov. 19,  
 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden B. E. Smith, Augusta  
 Violator, David Weston, Augusta.  
 Offense, Spearing salmon at Kennebec Dam, Augusta, Sept. 9, 1917.

Taken before Judge Lancaster and fined \$25.00 and costs. Costs paid, fine suspended.

Reported Nov. 2, 1917.

Warden B. E. Smith, Augusta.

Violator, Forest Barnes, Augusta.

Offense, spearing salmon at Kennebec dam, Sept. 9, 1917. Taken before Judge Lancaster and fined \$25.00 and costs, costs paid, fine suspended.

Reported Nov. 2, 1917

Warden B. E. Smith, Augusta

Violator, John Cook, Augusta

Offense, spearing salmon at Kennebec Dam, Augusta, Sept. 9, 1917.

Taken before Judge Lancaster and fined \$10.00 and costs, fine and costs paid.

Reported Nov. 2, 1917

Nov. 2, 1917, rec'd B. E. Smith, check .....\$10.00

Warden B. E. Smith, Augusta

Violator, Lewis Paquin, Augusta

Offense, netting salmon at Kennebec Dam Sept. 11, 1917. Taken before Judge Lancaster and fined \$10.00 and costs, fine and costs paid.

Reported Nov. 2, 1917

Nov. 2, 1917 received B. E. Smith cash .....\$10.00

Warden B. E. Smith, Augusta

Violator, Edward Pomislean, Augusta

Offense, spearing salmon at Kennebec dam, Sept. 9, 1917. Taken before Judge Lancaster and fined \$10.00 and costs, fine and costs paid.

Reported Nov. 2, 1917.

Nov. 2, 1917 received B. E. Smith .....\$10.00

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator, Edw. Brown, Ash Point, Me.

Offense, Serving lobsters without license.

Fine imposed. Fine collected .....\$25.00

Reported Nov. 2, 1917

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator, Fred B. Higgins, Boothbay Harbor

Offense, illegal possession of 32 short lobsters, consigned to Berkley Hotel, New York and seized at Bath

Fine imposed.

Notified Nov. 9, 1917

Due Nov. 16, 1917

## SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

Reported Nov. 7, 1917.

Check received Nov. 12, 1917 .....\$32.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator, Fred B. Higgins, Boothbay Harbor,

Offense, illegal possession of 10 short lobsters, seized at Bath and consigned to O. Neal Hoffman, 317 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Mich.

Fine imposed. Reported Nov. 7, 1917

Notified Nov. 9, 1917

Due Nov. 16, 1917

Check received Nov. 12, 1917 .....\$10.00

Warden John F. Whalen

Violator, Wilson Sargent, Winter Harbor

Offense, dray seining in a cove between Ginn's Point and Ash Point Fined \$50.00 and costs. Appealed to next term Supreme Judicial Court.

Reported Oct. 23, 1917. Report received Nov. 9, 1917.

Case heard by Judge of Rockland Police Court.

Fine and costs paid Nov. 27, 1917

Check Frank A. Lurrell, Jr.

Recorder received Dec. 6, 1917 .....\$50.00

Warden George A. Dow

Violator, Albert S. Cushing, 87 Franklin St., Portland, Me.

Offense, 30 illegal lobsters in boat at Custom House Wharf.

Disposed of by liberating. Witness Ephraim R. Jones.

Reported Nov. 9, 1917. Report received Nov. 10, 1917.

Notified to settle Nov. 17, 1917.

Check received Nov. 17, 1917 .....\$30.00

Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator Witham Brae, Rockland, Me.

Offense 9 illegal lobsters in car at Rockland wharf.

Liberated in Rockland Harbor. Assisted by wardens John F. Whalen and Chas. S. Coughlin.

Reported Nov. 12, 1917. Report received Nov. 14, 1917.

Notified to settle Nov. 21, 1917.

Check received Nov. 30, 1917.....\$9.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator, Parnell Lobster Co., Rockland, Me.

Offense, 14 illegal lobsters in barrels at M. C. R. R. depot, Rockland, Me. Addressed to Manson Hotel, Chicago, via American Express.

Liberated in Rockland Harbor, assisted by wardens Charles S. Coughlin, and John F. Whalen.

Reported Nov. 12, 1917. Report received Nov. 14.

Notified to settle Nov. 21, 1917.

Check received Nov. 30, 1917 .....\$14.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator Zenas E. Lawry, Friendship, Me.

Offense, shipping 175 lobsters out of State, number illegal 117.

Consigned to Razier Seibold Co. Buffalo, New York and New Fish and Oyster Co. Buffalo, New York, via American Express, package properly marked, assisted by T. M. Oliver. Witness Roy L. Scannon. Illegal ones liberated in New Meadows River and legal ones appraised and sold at 25 cents per pound and libelled.

Notified to settle Nov. 24, 1917.

Dec. 14, Case heard at Bath before Judge Keegon. Found guilty, fined \$117.00 and costs. Appealed to Jan. term Supreme Judicial Court.

Jan. 22, Notified by County Attorney Bridgham, case continued to May term.

May, Judge ruled as warrant was not taken out in county where violation took place the court had no jurisdiction.

The proceeds for sale of lobsters on libel process was deposited with clerk of courts at Bath awaiting outcome of appeal.

State could not prove that Lawry has possession of lobsters within Lincoln and Sagadahoc County.

Warden D. A. MacDonald

Violator A. P. Greenleaf, Southport, Me.

58 illegal lobsters in barrel consigned via American Express to Johnson and Young, Boston, Mass. Seized at M. C. R. R. Station, Bath. Assisted by Roy Scammon and Robert Coombs. Liberated in New Meadows River and the legal ones allowed to be forwarded to destination.

Reported Nov. 19, 1917. Report received Nov. 20.

Notified to settle by Nov. 24.

Taken before Judge Keegon at Bath, fined \$58.00 and costs, appealed.

Notified by County Attorney Bridgham continued to May term.

Judge threw case out as warrant was not issued in County where violation took place. State could not prove that respondent had possession of lobsters either in Sagadahoc or Lincoln County.

Warden John E. Lavin

Violator Alley Southern, Eastport, Me.

Driving herring Birch Point in the town of Perry, using torches for the purpose of catching herring.

Reported Nov. 14, 1917.. Report received Nov. 20.

Ordered to take out warrant.  
Taken before Judge Pike and discharged.

Warden John E. Lavin, Eastport, Me.  
Violator Freeman Nannia, Deer Island, N. B.  
Driving herring, Birch Point in the town of Perry using torches  
for the purpose of catching herring.  
Reported Nov. 14, 1917. Report received Nov. 20, 1917

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald  
Violator Simmons White Co. Rockland, Me.  
Offense 31 illegal lobsters, seized at M. C. R. R. Station, Bath, Me.  
Consigned to Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri, via  
American Express, marked properly. Assisted by S. M. Oli-  
ver and deputy sheriff John Norris. Disposed of according to  
the law pertaining to boiled illegal lobsters. All these  
lobsters were boiled and I allowed the shipment to go on  
after removing the illegal lobsters.  
Reported Nov. 20, 1917.  
Notified to settle Nov. 27, 1917.  
Check received Dec. 7, 1917 .....\$31.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald  
Violator Witham Brothers, Rockland, Me.  
Offense, 160 illegal lobsters (4 barrels) at M. C. R. R. Station,  
Bath, Maine. Consigned to L. S. Donaldson Co. Minneapolis,  
Minn., Via American Express. Liberated in New Meadows  
River, assisted by Roy Scammon and Deputy Sheriff, John  
Norris.  
Reported Nov. 22, 1917. Report received Nov. 23, 1917.  
Notified to settle Nov. 30.  
Cash paid to Daniel A. MacDonald .....\$160.00  
Balance of this shipment libelled and sold rec'd \$9.60, costs were  
\$5.50, balance due State \$4.10.  
To check from Judge Keegon .....\$4.10

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald  
Violator Zenas Lawry, Lawry, Me.  
Offense, 15 illegal lobsters at M. C. R. R. Station, Bath, consigned  
to Buffalo Oyster Company, New York City, N. Y. via Amer-  
ican Express Co. Liberated in New Meadows River and the  
shipment allowed to go forward with the legal ones. Assisted  
by Roy Scammon and Deputy Sheriff, John Norris.  
Reported Nov. 22, 1917. Report received Nov. 23.  
Notified to settle Nov. 30.  
Case tried at Bath before Judge Keegon. Fined \$15.00 and costs  
appealed Jan. term Judicial Court.



Notified by County Attorney Bridgham case continued to May term. Judge threw case out as warrant was not issued in County where offense occurred. State could not prove that respondent had possession of lobsters in Sagadahoc or Lincoln County.

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator A. P. Greenleaf, Southport, Me.

Offense 21 illegal lobsters, at M. C. R. R. Station, Bath. Consigned to Johnson and Young, Boston, Mass. via American Express. Illegal ones liberated in New Meadows River and shipment allowed to go on, assisted by Roy Scammon and Deputy Sheriff, John Norris.

Reported Nov. 22, 1917. Report received Nov. 23

Notified to settle Nov. 30.

Taken before Judge Keegon at Bath, fine \$21.00 and costs, appealed.

Notified by County Attorney Bridgham case continued to May term. Judge threw case out as warrant was not issued in County where violation took place. State could not prove respondent had possession of lobsters in either of the Counties of Sagadahoc or Lincoln.

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator Witham Brothers, Rockland, Me.

Offense 69 illegal lobsters (4 barrels) at M. C. R. R. Station, Bath, Me. Consigned to L. S. Donaldson Co. Minneapolis, Minn. via American Express, illegal ones liberated in New Meadows River and the shipment allowed to proceed. Assisted by Charles Foote and Roy Scammon.

Reported Nov. 23, 1917. Report received Nov. 26, 1917.

Notified to settle Nov. 30, 1917.

To cash Daniel A. MacDonald .....\$69.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator Thorndike & Hix, Rockland,

39 illegal lobsters.

Check rec'd from Daniel A. MacDonald .....\$39.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator S. A. Skillings, Portland, Me.

Offense, 5 illegal lobsters.

Dec. 11, 1917 check received .....\$5.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald

Violator N. F. Trefethen, Portland, Me.

Offense, 11 illegal lobsters.

Check received Dec. 8, 1917 .....\$11.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald  
 Violator H. A. Spinney, Bay Point, Me.  
 Offense, 17 illegal lobsters.  
 Settled Dec. 6, 1917 .....\$17.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald  
 Violator Simmons White Co., Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, 10 illegal lobsters.  
 The Judge threw case out as warrant was not issued on County  
 where violation took place, State could not prove that respondent  
 had possession of lobsters in either Sagadahoc or Lincoln  
 County.

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator Penobscot Fish Co. Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, 31 illegal lobsters.  
 Received check from Daniel A. MacDonald .....\$31.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator, F. S. Willard & Co., Portland, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 24 short lobsters.  
 Received check from D. A. MacDonald .....\$24.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator A. S. McLoon & Co., Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 5 short lobsters.  
 Paid by check .....\$5.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald.  
 Violator A. C. McLoon & Co., Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, 34 illegal lobsters.  
 Paid by check .....\$34.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator F. A. Bridges, Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, 35 illegal lobsters.  
 Paid by check .....\$35.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator J. A. Young, Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, 20 illegal lobsters.  
 Paid by check .....\$20.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator, Thorndike & Hix, Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, 89 illegal lobsters.  
 Received from D. A. MacDonald .....\$89.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator Bay State Lobster Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Offense, 112 illegal lobsters.  
 Paid by check .....\$112.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator J. A. Young & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Offense, 17 illegal lobsters.  
 Feb. 23d received check .....\$17.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator A. C. McLoon Co. Rockland, Me.  
 Offense, 14 illegal lobsters.  
 Rec'd check June 15, 1918 .....\$14.00

Warden H. M. Woodward  
 Violator, J. S. Harmon, Jonesport, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 15 short lobsters.  
 Paid by check April 5.....\$15.00

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, unknown Biddeford Pool, Me.  
 Offense, 44 illegal lobsters.  
 Unable to connect anyone as owner.

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator, Penobscot Fish Co., Rockland, Me.  
 Offense 11 illegal lobsters.  
 Paid by check June 21, 1918,.....\$11.00

Warden D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator, L. M. McIntire & Son, Boothbay Harbor, Me.  
 Offense: Illegal possession of 65 short lobsters.  
 Paid by check July 25, 1918 .....\$65.00

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, Rose A. Mitchell, Biddeford, Me.  
 Offense, Illegal possession of 21 lbs. lobsters meat found in ice chest  
 Discharged.

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, Rosevell D. Flood, Biddeford, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 6¼ lbs. lobsters meat found in ice chest.  
 Discharged.

## SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

Warden Waldo A. Ricker

Violator Wilbur M. Meserve, East Waterboro, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 41 cooked lobsters.

Fine suspended, Paid costs

Warden Jos. R. Wallace

Violator, Irving S. Wallace, Cards Cove, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 22 short lobsters.

Rec'd cash of \$21.00 June 21, 1918 .....\$21.00

Rec'd cash of \$1.00 July 5, 1918.....1.00

\$22.00

Warden Geo. A. Dow

Violator Everett W. Loveitt, Cliffs Island, Me.

Offense, 3 illegal lobsters:

Check rec'd from Dow June 29, 1918 .....\$3.00

Warden W. A. Ricker

Violator Howard A. Morrill.

Offense illegal possession of 25 short lobsters.

Rec'd check from Ricker June 18, 1918 .....\$25.00

Warden John Whalen

Violator Bay State Lobster Co., Friendship, Me.

Offense, 109 illegal lobsters.

To be tried at Sept. term of court.

Taken to Law Court.

Warden J. Whalen

Violator, Sherman Jameson, Friendship, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 10 short lobsters.

Paid fine and costs .....\$10.00

Warden W. A. Ricker

Violator, Herman A. Knights, Wells Beach, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 5 short lobsters.

Check received from Ricker June 29, 1918 .....\$5.00

Warden W. A. Ricker

Violator, unknown at Pine Point, Me.

Offense, 3 short lobsters.

Check rec'd from Ricker, July 1, 1918 .....\$3.00

Warden W. A. Ricker

Violator, unknown at Biddeford Pool, Me.

Offense, found 37 short lobsters in bag tied to wharf.

Reported June 30, 1918. Report rec'd July 1st.

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, unknown, Biddeford Pool, Me.  
 Offense, 14 illegal lobsters.  
 Reported July 3, 1918. Report received July 5, 1918.

Warden J. F. Whalen  
 Violator, B. L. Thurlow, Stonington, Me.  
 Offense, Illegal possession of 38 short lobsters.  
 Cash received July 8, 1918 .....\$38.00

Warden Geo. A. Dow  
 Violator, Frank O. Gilbert, Portland, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 16 short lobsters.  
 Check received from Dow, July 25, .....\$16.50

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator Wilbur H. Emmons, Cape Porpoise, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 127 short lobsters.  
 Was taken into court and found guilty and appealed, held over  
 until Sept. Court.  
 Warden C. S. Coughlin  
 Check received from Geo. Emery, Jan. 28, 1919.....\$127.00

Violator, Fred Damorest, agt, Swan's Island, Me.  
 Offense, Illegal possession of 150 short lobsters.  
 Appealed to Sept. Term of Court.

Warden D. MacDonald  
 Violator Chas. Leavitt, Cundy's Harbor, Me.  
 Offense, lobster fishing without license.  
 Check received from MacDonald, July 23,.....\$25.00

Warden J. Whalen  
 Violator M. A. Andrews, Northport, Me.  
 Offense, serving lobsters without a license.  
 Check received July 30 .....\$25.00

Warden J. Whalen  
 Violator A. W. Maloney  
 Offense, illegal possession of 35 short lobsters, at Pleasant Point.  
 Paid by check July 31, 1918 .....\$35.00

Warden Chas. Coughlin  
 Violator J. C. Harmon, Stonington, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 195 short lobsters.  
 Settled with recorder Sept. 6, 1918 .....\$195.00

## SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

Warden John Whalen  
 Violator, Leslie Stinson, Stonington, Me.  
 Offense, lobster fishing without a license.  
 Paid by check Aug. 12, 1918 .....\$25.00

Warden D. MacDonald  
 Violator, Chester Bennett, Boothbay Harbor, Me.  
 Offense, seining within 2000 ft. of Bowers Bros. weir in Long Cove,  
 Westport.  
 Taken before Judge Tupper, Aug. 20 and fined \$50.00 and  
 costs .....\$50.00

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, unknown  
 Offense, found 9 short lobsters in blind trap, could not find owner.  
 Reported Aug. 7, 1918. Report received Aug. 8, 1918

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, Catherine Ayer, Ogunquit, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 11 cooked short lobsters.  
 Check received from Ricker Aug. 9.....\$11.00

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, Catherine Ayers.  
 Offense, serving lobsters without a license.  
 Check received from Ricker, Aug. 9, 1918 .....\$25.00

Warden Chas. Coughlin  
 Violator, Peter Nelson  
 Offense: illegal possession of 3 short lobsters  
 Cash paid to E. S. Vose Aug. 20, ..... 3.00

Warden Chas. Coughlin  
 Violator, Peter Nelson, Crane Island, Me.  
 Offense, 2 lobster cars with no name or number on them.  
 Cash paid to E. S. Vose, Aug. 20 .....\$20.00

Warden Chas. Coughlin  
 Violator, A. L. Delano, Vinalhaven, Me.  
 Offense, Illegal possession of 5 short lobsters.  
 Paid Aug. 19, 1918 .....\$5.00

Warden Waldo A. Ricker  
 Violator, Harry L. Merrill, Ogunquit, Me.  
 Offense, serving lobsters without license.  
 Reported Aug. 10, 1918. Report received Aug. 12, 1918.  
 Notified Aug. 12. Due Aug. 12.  
 County Attorney advised that there was not evidence against  
 Merrill to warrant an arrest.

Warden J. Whalen  
 Violator, Eugene Rackliff, Spruce Head, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 52 short lobsters.  
 Paid Aug. 15, 1918 .....\$52.00

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator M. E. Moulton, Scarborough, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 41 short lobsters.  
 To be taken into Court at Portland, Aug. 14, 1918.

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, unknown  
 Offense, illegal possession of 5 short lobsters.  
 Reported Aug. 15. Report received Aug. 16.

Warden Irving N. Gray  
 Violator, Northport Inn, Northport, Me.  
 Offense, serving lobsters without a license.  
 Rec'd cash Aug. 28 .....\$5.00  
 As Mrs. Andrews had applied for license before this violation oc-  
 curred, case was settled for above amt.

Warden F. M. Jasper, Machias  
 Violator William Ramsdell, Lubec, Me.  
 Offense, lobsters fishing in close season.  
 Gave warden orders to have Ramsdell arrested and taken to court  
 Found guilty by Judge and appealed.

Warden F. M. Jasper, Machias  
 Violator, Clifford Allen, Lubec, Me.  
 Offense, lobster fishing in close season.  
 Gave warden orders to have Allen arrested and taken into Court.  
 Found guilty by Judge and appealed.

Warden W. R. Ricker  
 Violator, Charles Cahill, Bath, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 84 short lobsters.  
 Check rec'd from Ricker. Aug. 19, 1918.....\$84.00

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, L. M. McIntire & Son, Boothbay Harbor.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 8 short lobsters.  
 Rec'd check from Ricker, Aug. 19, 1918 .....\$8.00

Warden W. A. Ricker  
 Violator, L. M. McIntire & Son.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 5 short lobsters.  
 Discharged by Judge Tupper.

## SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

Warden Edward E. Bragdon

Violator, Harry Bishop, Corea, Me.

Offense, three lobster traps set in close waters in the town of  
Gouldsboro, Me.

Taken before Judge Benson Aug. 29, who found him guilty, and  
fined him \$3.00 each and costs for 3 traps, Bishop appealed  
to Oct. term of Court.

Judge Philbrook threw case out.

Warden Edward E. Bragdon

Violator, Harry Bishop, Corea, Me.

Offense, lobster fishing without license.

Taken before Judge Benson at Bar Harbor, Aug. 29th, found  
guilty and fined \$25.00 and costs, Bishop appealed to Oct.  
term of Court. Judge Philbrook threw case out.

Warden D. A. MacDonald

Violator, W. H. Reed, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Offense, serving lobsters without license.

Received check from Reed Aug. 30, 1918 .....\$25.00

Warden A. J. Smalley

Violator, Hermon Simmons, Port Clyde, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 8 short lobsters.

Paid by cash Aug. 28, 1918 .....\$8.00

Warden A. J. Smalley

Violator, Hermon Simmons, Port Clyde, Me.

Offense, lobster fishing without license.

Paid by check Aug. 28, 1918.....\$25.00

Warden H. M. Woodward

Violator Corlis Crowley, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 13 short lobsters

Rec'd check from Woodward Sept. 4 .....\$13.00

Warden Bradford E. Rowe

Violator, Fred Demerest, Swan's Island, Me.

Offense, illegal possession of 23 short lobsters.

Reported Aug. 14, 1918. Report rec'd Aug. 29, 1918. Notified  
Aug. 29, 1918.

Due Sept. 5, 1918

Taken before Judge Miller, Rockland, Sept. 7, 1918 and fined  
\$23. and costs \$5.45.

Rec'd check of Frank Bridges Sept. 7, 1918.....\$28.45

Warden Bradford E. Rowe,

Violator F. E. Bridges, Swan's Island, Me.



Offense, illegal possession of 31 short lobsters.  
 Notified Aug. 29, 1918. Due Sept. 5, 1918.  
 Taken before Judge Miller at Rockland, Sept. 7th. Found guilty  
 and appealed to Jan. term of court.

Warden John Whalen  
 Violator Charles Beal, Jonesport, Me.  
 Offense, seining within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of East of White Head in Mussle  
 Ridges.  
 Fine and costs paid .....\$50.00

Warden J. Whalen  
 Violator, Jason Lakeman, Jonesport, Me.  
 Offense, illegal seining within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of weir in Mussle Ridge  
 Channel.  
 Fine and costs paid .....\$50.00

Warden J. Whalen  
 Violator, Wm. Hix, Jonesport, Me.  
 Offense, seining within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of a weir east of White Head in  
 Mussle Ridge.  
 Fine and costs paid .....\$50.00

Warden Bradford E. Rowe  
 Violator, George Coombs. Isle au Haut, Me.  
 Offense, using a car not properly marked.  
 Notified Aug. 31, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 7, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 9, 1918.....\$10.00

Warden Bradford E. Rowe,  
 Violator, L. E. Rich, Isle au Haut, Me.  
 Offense, using a car not properly marked.  
 Notified Aug. 31, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 7, 1918.  
 Mr. Rowe made a mistake as Mr. Rich's car was properly marked  
 therefore the fine was not collected.

Warden Bradford E. Rowe,  
 Violator, James L. Dodge, Isle au Haut, Me.  
 Offense, possession of 11 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Aug. 31, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 7, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 9, 1918 .....\$11.00

Warden A. J. Smalley  
 Violator Alden Chaples, Martinsville, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession 8 short lobsters.

## SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES.

Notified Sept. 3, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Check received from Smalley Sept. 16th.....\$8.00

Warden A. J. Smalley  
 Violator, Alden Chaples, Martinsville, Me.  
 Offense, 1 lobster car not properly marked.  
 Notified Sept. 3, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Check Received from Smalley Sept. 16th .....\$10.00

Warden A. J. Smalley  
 Violator, Chas. Walters, Lawry, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 4 short lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 3, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 11, 1918.....\$4.00

Warden A. J. Smalley,  
 Violator, Alonzo Walters, Lawry, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 7 short lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 3, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 10, 1918.....\$7.00

Warden A. J. Smalley  
 Violator Warren D. Walters, Lawry, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 3 short lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 3, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 10, 1918 .....\$3.00

Warden A. F. Ramsdell,  
 Violator, H. D. Wakefield, Bar Harbor, Me.  
 Offense, selling lobsters without a license.  
 Notified Sept. 3, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Check received Oct. 8, 1918 .....\$25.00

Warden Thos. E. Sullivan  
 Violator, H. D. Wakefield, Bar Harbor, Me.  
 Offense, shipping smelts to Boston by Bar Harbor Express.  
 Reported Sept. 4, 1918. Report rec'd Sept. 6, 1918.  
 Check received Oct. 7, 1918 .....\$25.00

Warden B. T. Wass, Inland warden.  
 Violator, Andrew Bagley, Columbia Falls,  
 Offense gill netting salmon in close season in Washington County.  
 Chaeck rec'd from Wass Sept. 6, 1918 .....\$26.00

Warden B. T. Wass,  
 Violator, Malvy K. Willey, Columbia Falls,  
 Offense, gill netting Salmon in close season in Washington County.  
 Check rec'd from Wass Sept. 6, 1918.....\$15.00

Warden E. S. Vose.  
 Violator Arad Blaisdell, Pemaquid Beach, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 5 short lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 7, 1918  
 Due Sept. 14, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 10, 1918.....\$5.00

Warden E. S. Vose  
 Violator, Fred B. Higgins, Boothbay Harbor, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 42 short lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 7, 1918  
 Due Sept. 14, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 11, 1918 .....\$42.00

Warden J. Whalen  
 Violator O. D. Lewis, Pemaquid Beach, Me.  
 Offense, had in his possession a lobster car not properly marked.  
 Notified Sept. 7, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 14, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 16, 1918.....\$10.00

Warden John Whalen  
 Violator P. F. Spear, Pemaquid Beach, Me.  
 Offense, illegal possession of 7 short lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 7, 1918  
 Due Sept. 14, 1918.  
 Check received Sept. 14, 1918.....\$7.00

Warden Joseph R. Wallace,  
 Violator, Fred Albee, So. Harpswell, Me.  
 Offense, lobster fishing without a license.  
 Notified Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 17, 1918.  
 Warden Wallace has been unable to locate Mr. Albee.

Warden, Joseph R. Wallace,  
 Violator, Lewis Scott, So. Harpswell.  
 Offense: lobster fishing without a license.  
 Notified Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 17, 1918.  
 Warden Wallace has been unable to locate Scott.

Warden, Bradford E. Rowe,  
 Violator, James L. Dodge, Isle au Haut,  
 Offense: had in possession lobster car not properly marked.  
 Notified Sept. 10, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 17, 1918.  
 Received check Sept. 18, 1918.....\$10.00

Warden, D. A. MacDonald  
 Violator, Capitol Fish Co., Augusta, Me.  
 Offense: possession of one illegal lobster in their market.  
 Reported Sept. 11, 1918. Check received Sept. 11, 1918.....\$1.00

Warden John Whalen  
 Violator, Chas. Loud, Loudville, Me.  
 Offense: 38 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 16, 1918.  
 Paid by cash Sept. 20, 1918 .....\$38.00

Warden John Whalen,  
 Violator, A. Collamore, Loudville, Me.  
 Offense: 79 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 16, 1918  
 Paid by cash Sept. 20, 1918 .....\$79.00

Warden John Whalen,  
 Violator, Fred Higgins, Boothbay Harbor, Me.  
 Offense: 48 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 16, 1918.  
 Paid by check Dec. 4, 1918.....\$48.00

Warden, John Whalen,  
 Violator, L. M. McIntire & Son, Boothbay Harbor, Me.  
 Offense: 103 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 16, 1918.  
 Due Sept. 23, 1918.  
 Case taken before Judge Miller at Rockland Oct. 15, 1918. Found  
 guilty, fined \$103.00 and costs. He appealed to Jan. Term of  
 Court.

Director H. L. Sanborn,  
 Violator, James Holland, Stonington, Me.  
 Offense: Transporting lobsters beyond limits of the State without  
 a license. Was arrested and taken before Judge Miller at  
 Rockland who found Holland guilty and fined him \$100.00  
 and costs. Holland appealed to Jan. Term of Court.

Warden, Haskell M. Woodward,  
 Violator, Elmer R. Witham, Rockland, Me.

Offense: 183 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 20, 1918  
 Received check from Witham Bros. Oct. 12, 1918.....\$183.00

Warden, Geo. A. Dow,  
 Violator, James McVane, Portland, Me.  
 Offense: 39 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 23, 1918.  
 Received check Oct. 1, 1918.....\$39.00

Warden, Geo. A. Dow.  
 Violator, H. L. Simmons, Friendship, Me.  
 Offense: 16 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Sept 23, 1918.  
 Received check Oct. 8, 1918.....\$16.00

Warden, John W. Dearborn,  
 Violator, Harvey Barlow, East Boothbay, Me.  
 Offense: 41 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Sept. 29, 1918.  
 Received check Oct. 8, 1918.....\$41.00

Warden, A. J. Smalley,  
 Violator, H. L. Simmons, Friendship, Me.  
 Offense: 3 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Oct. 1, 1918.  
 Case tried before Judge Miller at Rockland, Oct. 15, 1918. Found  
 guilty and appealed to Jan. Term of Court.  
 Received check Dec. 11, 1918.....\$3.00

Warden, A. J. Smalley,  
 Violator, Levi Burns, George's Island, Me.  
 Notified Oct. 1, 1918. Check received Oct. 15, 1918.....\$2.00

Warden A. J. Smalley,  
 Violator, Tyler G. Simmons, Friendship, Me.  
 Offense: 11 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Oct. 1, 1918.  
 Received cash Oct. 2, 1918.....\$11.00

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker,  
 Violator, James F. Ridlon, Cape Porpoise, Me.  
 Offense: 30 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Oct. 1, 1918.  
 Received check from Mr. Wilbur Oct. 31, 1918.....\$30.00

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker,  
 Violator, Unknown.

Offense 673 illegal lobsters.  
Report received Oct. 2, 1918.

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker,  
Violator, Unknown.  
Offense: 142 illegal lobsters.  
Report received Oct. 2, 1918.

Warden, Waldo A. Ricker,  
Violator, L. S. Sennott, Cape Porpoise, Me.  
Offense: 21 illegal lobsters.  
Notified Oct. 2, 1918.  
Paid Oct. 4th, 1918 by J. T. Wakefield who **acknowledged lobsters**  
belonged to him instead of L. S. Sennott.....\$21.00

Warden, A. J. Smalley,  
Violator, Edwin D. Wiley, Spruce Head, Me.  
Offense: 9 illegal lobsters.  
Notified Oct. 4, 1918.  
Paid Oct. 5, 1918 .....\$9.00

Warden, Bradford Rowe,  
Violator Ernest Sprague, Atlantic, Me.  
Offense: 7 illegal lobsters.  
Notified Oct. 5, 1918.  
Check received Oct. 18, 1918.....\$7.00

Warden, Bradford E. Rowe  
Violator, Frank Torrey, Atlantic, Me.  
Offense: 5 illegal lobsters.  
Notified Oct. 5, 1918.  
Cash received Nov. 1, 1918.....\$5.00

Warden Bradford E. Rowe,  
Violator, Roscoe Joyce, Atlantic, Me.  
Offense: 7 illegal lobsters.  
Notified Oct. 5, 1918.  
Cash received Oct. 5, 1918.  
Cash received Oct. 21, 1918.....\$7.00

Warden John Whalen,  
Violator, Henry Gross, Isle au Haut, Me.  
Offense: 34 illegal lobsters  
Notified Oct. 5, 1918.  
Received check Oct. 11, 1918.....\$34.00

Warden John Whalen,  
Violator, T. H. Hutchins, Isle au Haut, Me.

Offense: 11 illegal lobsters.

Notified Oct. 5, 1918.

Received check Oct. 11, 1918.....\$11.00

Warden, Joseph R. Wallace,

Violator, Geo. S. Stevens, Orr's Island, Me.

Offense: lobster fishing without a license.

Notified Oct. 7, 1918.

Received check Nov. 5, 1918.....\$25.00

Warden, Joseph R. Wallace,

Violator, John A. Johnson, Bailey's Island, Me.

Offense: lobster fishing without a license.

Notified Oct. 7, 1918.

Received check Oct. 18, 1918.....\$25.00

Warden, Joseph R. Wallace,

Violator, E. W. Snow, Orr's Island, Me.

Offense: lobster fishing without a license.

Notified Oct. 7, 1918.

Due Oct. 14, 1918 .

Warden Wallace is unable to locate Mr. Snow.

Check received Feb. 1, 1919.....\$25.00

Warden, Joseph R. Wallace,

Violator, Henry T. Wilson, Orr's Island, Me.

Offense: fishing for lobsters without a license.

Notified Oct. 7, 1918.

Due Oct. 14, 1918.

Wallace unable to locate Mr. Wilson.

Warden, Joseph R. Wallace,

Violator, Hiram C. Orr, Orr's Island, Me.

Offense: Lobster fishing without a license.

Notified Oct. 7, 1918.

Due Oct. 14, 1918.

Warden Joseph R. Wallace,

Violator, Rufus C. Stevens, Orr's Island, Me.

Offense: lobster fishing without a license.

Notified Oct. 15, 1918.

Received check Nov. 22, 1918.....\$25.00

Warden, Bradford E. Rowe,

Violator, Orin L. Milan, Swan's Island, Me.

Offense: 10 illegal lobsters.

Notified Oct. 16, 1918.

Received check Oct. 23, 1918.....\$10.00

Warden Thomas E. Sullivan,  
 Violator, J. A. Ward, Millbridge, Me.  
 Offense: 16 illegal lobsters  
 Notified Oct. 16, 1918.  
 Received check Oct. 30, 1918.....\$16.00

Warden Daniel A. MacDonald,  
 Violator, Walter E. McIntyre, Small Point, Me.  
 Offense: Lobster fishing without a license.  
 Notified Oct. 25, 1918.  
 Received check Nov. 7, 1918.....\$25.00

Warden, John Whalen,  
 Violator, L. D. Newman, Manset, Me.  
 Offense: 465 illegal Lobsters.  
 Notified Oct. 31, 1918.  
 Check received Nov. 9, 1918.....\$465.00

Warden, Chas. S. Coughlin,  
 Violator, L. S. King, Manset, Me.  
 Offense: 620 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Oct. 31, 1918.  
 Received check Nov. 9, 1918.....\$620.00

Warden, Bradford E. Rowe,  
 Wilmer Bridge, Minturn, Me.  
 Offense: 5 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Nov. 12, 1918.  
 Received check Nov. 15, 1918.....\$5.00

Warden, John F. Whalen,  
 Violator, E. E. Hammond, Ashville, Me.  
 Offense: 5 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Nov. 13, 1918  
 Received check Nov. 19, 1918.....\$5.00

Warden, John F. Whalen,  
 Violator, C. D. Sargent, Sorrento, Me.  
 Offense: 28 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Nov. 13, 1918.  
 Check received Nov. 22, 1918.....\$28.00

Warden Charles Coughlin,  
 Violator, Alton Barter, Sunshine, Me.  
 Offense: 20 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Nov. 14, 1918.



Warden, Waldo A. Ricker,  
 Violator, C. H. Higgins, Kittery Point, Me.  
 Offense: lobster fishing without a license.  
 Notified Nov. 15, 1918.  
 Received check Dec. 10, 1918.....\$25.00

Warden, Daniel A. MacDonald,  
 Violator Unknown,  
 Offense: 344 illegal lobsters.  
 Legal lobsters which were found with this lot were libeled and  
 sold for.....\$11.54

Warden, E. S. Vose,  
 Violator, Leslie Stinson, Stonington, Me.  
 Offense: 18 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Nov. 25, 1918.  
 Received check Dec. 10, 1918.....\$18.00

Warden, E. S. Vose,  
 Violator, N. R. Eaton, Deer Isle, Me.  
 Offense: 17 illegal lobsters.  
 Notified Nov. 25, 1918.  
 Received check Dec. 10, 1918.....\$17.00

Warden, D. A. MacDonald,  
 Violator, J. A. Young & Co., Rockland, Me.  
 Offense: 15 illegal lobsters  
 Notified Nov. 26, 1918.  
 Received check Dec. 4, 1918.....\$15.00

Warden T. E. Sullivan,  
 Violator, E. R. Conners, Sorrento, Me.  
 Offense: 74 illegal lobsters,  
 Notified, Nov. 26, 1918.  
 Received check Dec. 2, 1918.....\$74.00

Warden, T. E. Sullivan,  
 Violator, C. R. Stickney, Eastport, Me.  
 Offense: 30 illegal lobsters  
 Notified Nov. 29, 1918.  
 Check received Dec. 6, 1918.....\$30.00

Warden, T. E. Sullivan,  
 Violator, E. R. Conners, Sorrento, Me.  
 Offense: shipping lobsters out of the State without a dealer's  
 license.  
 Notified Dec. 2, Due Dec. 9, 1918.

Mr. Conners was informed by Warden Bragdon that he could ship lobsters on his fisherman's license, therefore the fine was not collected.

Warden, D. A. MacDonald,  
 Violator, James M. Palmer, Lewiston, Me.  
 Offense: illegal possession of 5 short lobsters  
 Notified Dec. 2, 1918.  
 Due Dec. 9, 1918.  
 Received check Dec. 16, 1918.....\$5.00

Warden, T. E. Sullivan,  
 Violator, J. W. Stinson & Son, Prospect Harbor, Me.  
 Offense: 5 illegal lobsters,  
 Notified Dec. 2, 1918.  
 Received check Dec. 10, 1918.....\$5.00

Warden, Almon Ramsdell,  
 Violator, D. Sargent, Hull's Cove, Me.  
 Offense: lobster fishing without a license,  
 Notified Dec. 2, 1918.  
 Due Dec. 9, 1918.

Warden, T. E. Sullivan,  
 Violator, J. W. Stinson & Sons,  
 Offense: 3 illegal lobsters  
 Notified, Dec. 2, 1918.  
 Check received Dec. 19, 1918.....\$3.00

Warden, E. E. Bragdon,  
 Violator, Thorndike & Hix, Rockland, Me.  
 Offense: 35 illegal lobsters  
 Notified Dec. 3, 1918.  
 Received check Dec. 10, 1918.....\$35.00

Warden T. E. Sullivan,  
 Violator, S. T. Openshaw, Jonesport, Me.  
 Offense: 20 illegal lobsters  
 Notified, Dec. 4, 1918.  
 Due Dec. 11, 1918.  
 Check received Dec. 26, 1918 .....\$20.00

Warden, T. E. Sullivan,  
 Violator, S. T. Openshaw, Jonesport, Me.  
 Offense: 15 illegal lobsters,  
 Notified Dec. 5, 1918.  
 Due Dec. 12, 1918  
 Check received Dec. 26, 1918 .....\$15.00

Warden, E. S. Vose,

Violator, Unknown

Offense: illegal possession of 22 cooked short lobsters found at

American Express Company's Office, Rockland, Me.

Reported Dec. 11, 1918.

**LIST OF FISH WARDENS NOW IN COMMISSION  
CUMBERLAND**

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George A. Dow.....	Portland
Joseph R. Wallace .....	Long Island, Portland
Charles F. W. Stockton.....	Portland

**HANCOCK**

Edward E. Bragdon.....	East Sullivan
Almon F. Ramsdell.....	Southwest Harbor
Bradford E. Rowe .....	Swan's Island
Stephen S. Sellers .....	Stonington

**KNOX**

Charles S. Coughlin .....	Rockland
Archelaus J. Smalley .....	Tenant's Harbor
Edwin S. Vose .....	Thomaston
Henry B. Webber .....	Rockland
John F. Whalen .....	Ash Point

**LINCOLN**

John W. Dearborn.....	Boothbay Harbor
James E. Mulligan.....	Damariscotta Mills

**PENOBSCOT**

Thomas E. Sullivan.....	Bangor
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**SAGADAHOC**

Daniel A. MacDonald.....	Bath
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**WASHINGTON**

F. M. Jasper.....	Machias
Haskell M. Woodward.....	Jonesport

**YORK**

Richard F. Tapley.....	York Beach
Waldo A. Ricker.....	Saco

## WARDENS

The shore line of the State of Maine including the islands is approximately two thousand five hundred miles in extent. Assuming that one warden could render efficient service patrolling over a route of twenty-five miles in order to properly enforce the law along the entire coast a large number of wardens would be required in order to render efficient service. The few wardens now enrolled in the service of the State are without exception men of integrity and good standing, in the community where they severally reside, men who are thoroughly interested in their work and whose endeavors to enforce the laws regulating the fisheries are fully recognized by the Commission, as being actuated by a sense of Justice toward the best interests of the fishing industry.