

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

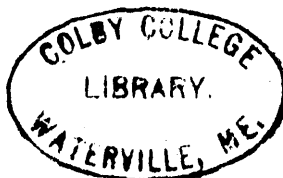
BEING THE

REPORTS

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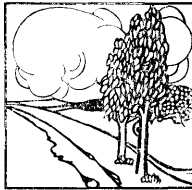
PUBLIC OFFICERS
DEPARTMENTS AND
INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1919



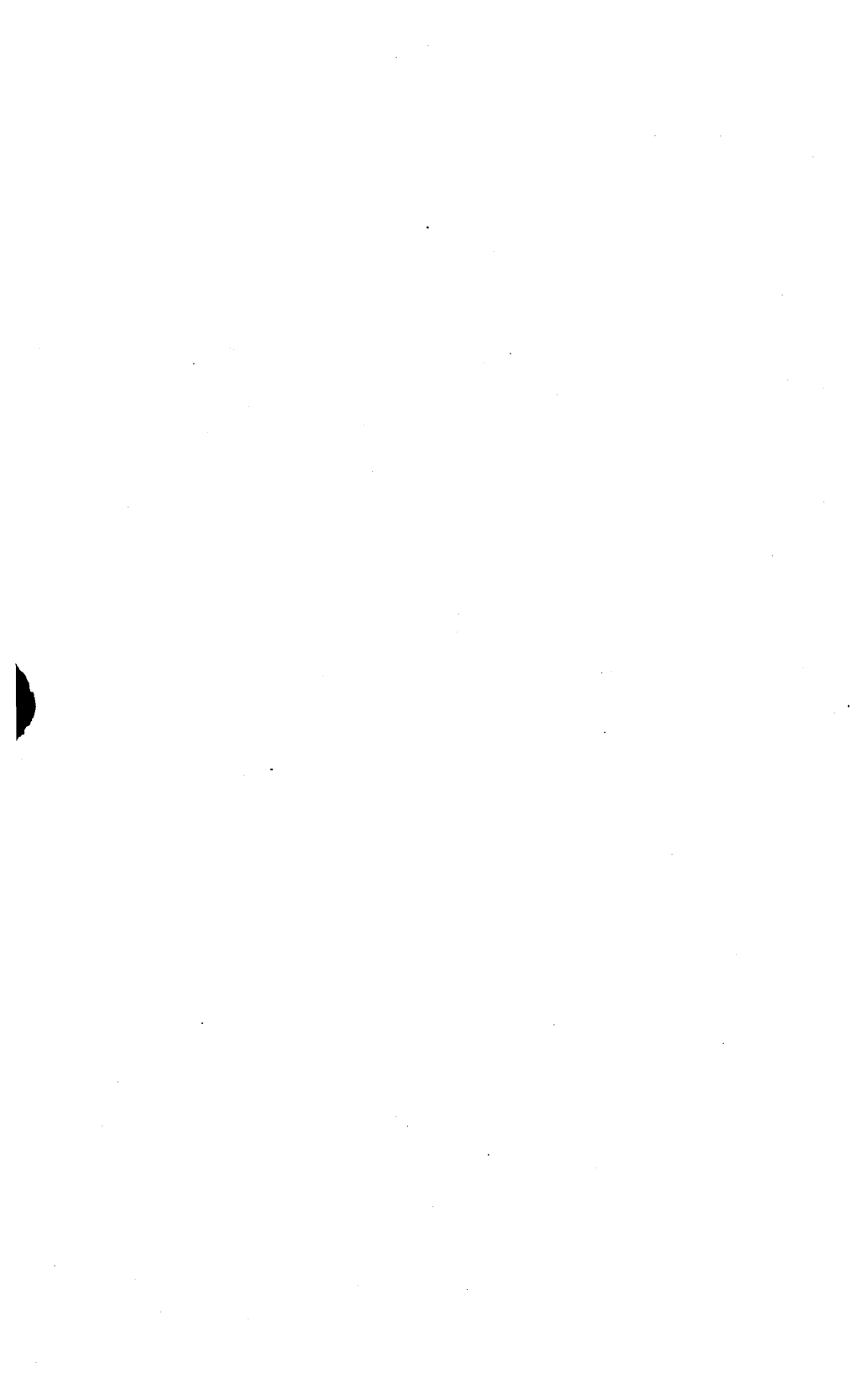
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER *of*
INLAND FISHERIES
and GAME

FOR THE
STATE OF MAINE



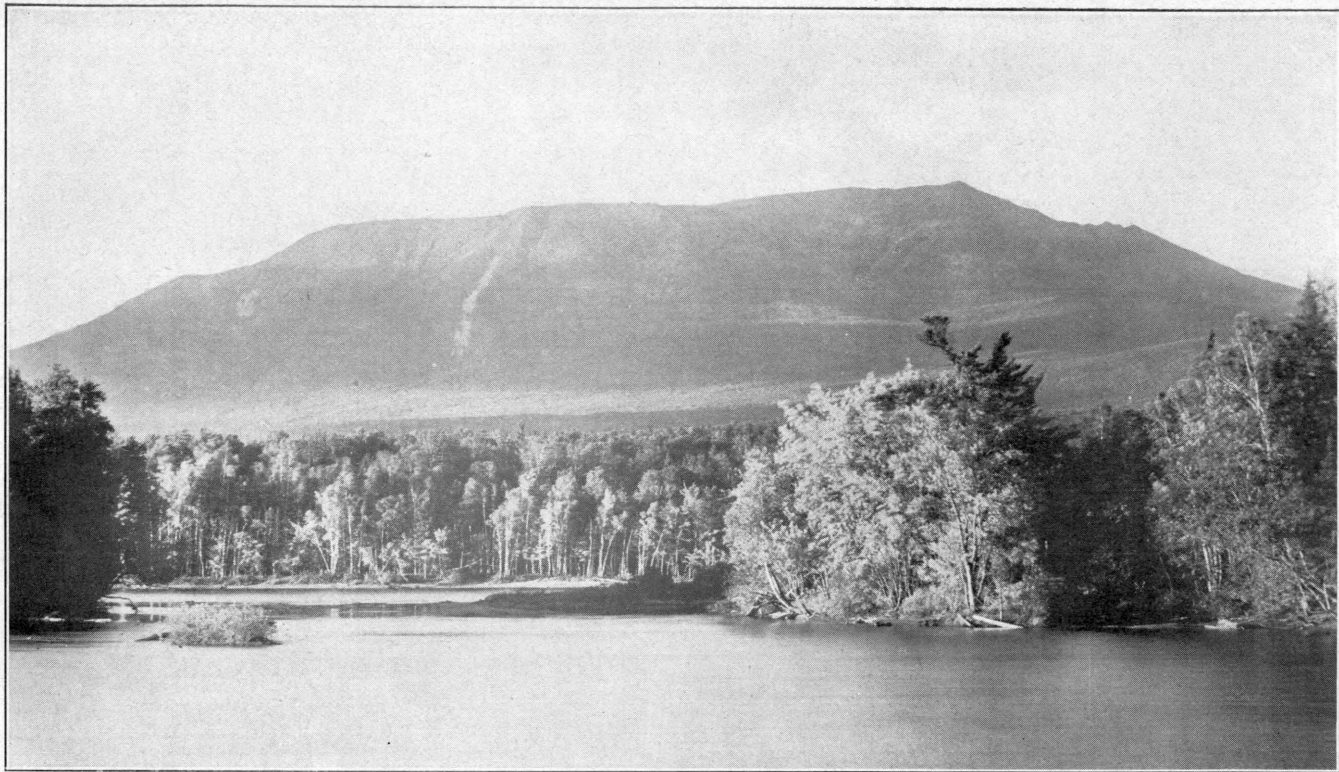
FOR THE YEAR

1919



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KATAHDIN FROM WEST BRANCH PENOBSCOT.

(Photo by Call, of Dexter, Me.)

STATE OF MAINE

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

In compliance with the statutes of this State, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game submits herewith his annual report showing as near as may be the work accomplished during the year 1919 and the present condition of this interesting department of State.

During the season just closed there has been a larger influx of sportsmen and tourists than for many years and hotels and sporting camps have been well patronized, whether located near our commercial centers, still in touch with civilization, or in some fern-bowered glen of the remote wilderness where crystal lakes mirror wooded shores and rugged peaks, the delight of those who penetrate our matchless forests.

The increased number of summer sportsmen who came to fish and hunt in our state this year, with licenses required and information sought, together with the resident hunters' registration law, has added very materially to the work of the department, but with increased office force all matters have been promptly attended to and that uniform courtesy, so desirable in the administration of this department, it is believed, properly maintained.

The vast area of our state prohibits the Commissioner from visiting each season every resort, even of considerable importance, although he endeavors to keep in touch with all sections, and personally, so far as possible, ascertain their real needs and conditions. Most resorts have already been visited and others will be in the future, for in this way effective field work can be maintained, which creates greater interest and gives more equitable support to all resorts, however remote, that attract summer visitors, or serve as delightful retreats of rest and quietude for our own people.

Many a lodge in our vast wilderness has proved nature's sanatorium from which emanates the restorative, strength-building qualities of those great forests; and as Theodore

Roosevelt, when a frail youth, received that benefit and encouragement from the time spent for three autumns and one winter on the shores of fair Munsungun and at Trout Brook Farm, delightful spots in the wilds of Piscataquis, which gave us the man of energy and power, so many a citizen of Maine today walks the earth in health and in reason by virtue of the Maine woods.

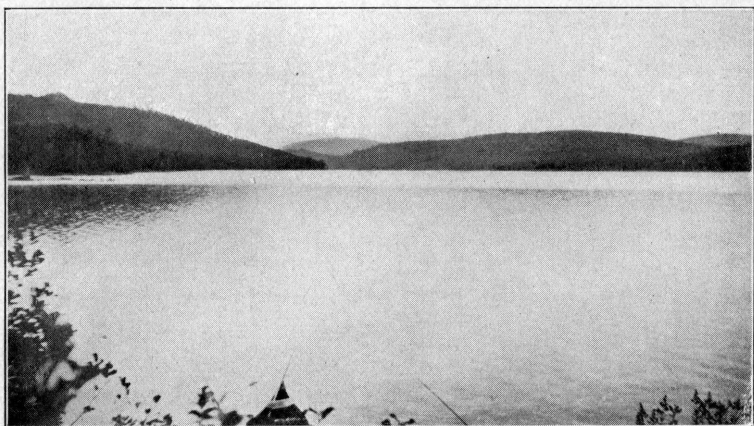
This may not be the time or place to comment too long upon this phase of the fish and game interests, but there is something more to be considered than the many millions left in the state every year by the welcome visitors from other states, and the Commissioner feels that all interests should be carefully guarded and that no locality is too remote to receive proper attention.

Fishing in our lakes and streams, roaming afield, or penetrating the wilderness in the pursuit of game is recreation which promotes the welfare of a state or nation. Theodore Roosevelt, getting his first experience as a genuine sportsman in the Maine woods, never lost his love for the great out-doors and its wild life, and well expressed its value when he wrote: "The chase is among the best of all national pastimes; it cultivates that vigorous manliness for the lack of which in a nation as in an individual, the possession of no other qualities can possibly atone."

Every county has been visited this year, as well as last, by the Commissioner, and it is the purpose of the department not only to create a healthy sentiment in favor of the conservation of fish and game but to co-operate with the citizens everywhere in restocking inland waters of the state, opening up rivers and streams, where feasible, to the free passage of migratory fish, and in protecting game birds and game animals to the end that our wild life shall increase and not diminish, remaining forever, to our children and those who follow, a priceless heritage of the Maine woods.

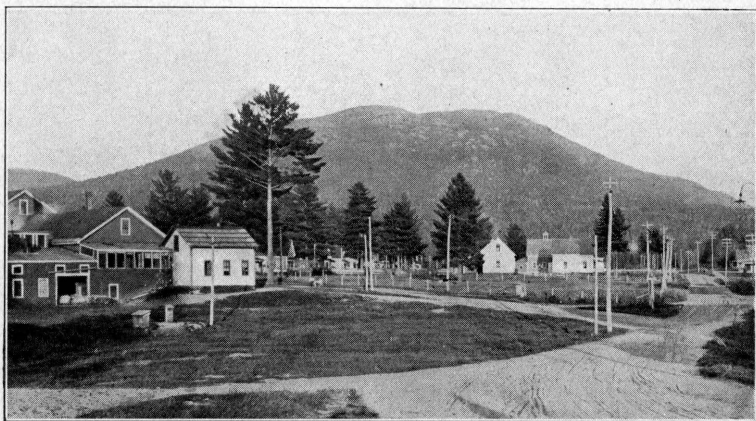
WARDEN SERVICE

The warden service has improved the past season, and a few secret service men have done good work in assisting to ferret out violators, and either rounding up the offenders



LAKE MUNSGUN, ONE OF ROOSEVELT'S FAVORITE RESORTS.

(Photo by H. D. Evans, Lewiston, Me.)



MT. BIGELOW, FRANKLIN AND SOMERSET COUNTIES.

themselves or turning their evidence over to the local warden to be used in his prosecutions.

The chief wardens are doing good work and the force as a whole is endeavoring to execute the laws in a manner that will command the respect and co-operation of all good citizens. The local warden, however, is working at all times at a disadvantage. No matter how keen he may be, or how familiar with the tricks of the poacher, the telephone follows him everywhere and frequently some one of the gang of outlaws is detailed to keep track of the warden's every move; and here is where the secret service men, co-operating with the warden, play an important part.

The plain clothes men also keep the Commissioner informed of conditions in every part of the state and are really the eyes and ears of the department. It has often been a mystery to violators how their activities became known. In a recent case a gang had been violating the law for several years and still doing it in such a way that the warden was helpless, but at his request a secret service man was sent in and in three days had rounded up the gang. Many a clever coup stands to their credit and the secret service has passed the experimental stage and should be continued even to the shortening of the local force, if necessary.

Many laughable incidents have occurred and secret service men have listened to the poacher's explanation of how it was done, and that they "could do the same only look out for Parsons' secret service men," not knowing they were talking to one of them. Some of these plain clothes men have shown so much interest in the game, trying to create public sentiment in favor of its preservation, that they have been urged strongly by good citizens to get a commission as warden, and the Commissioner has heard of them when he has been up in the wilderness, and has been told more than once of some "sport" who was interested in the game and ought to be appointed warden, and, on inquiring his name, found he was a secret service man.

Other wardens are not jealous, but glad to have them in their territory, co-operating in every way possible, for the present force, regardless of politics, is working as a unit

for the rigid enforcement of all laws looking to the preservation of our game.

RESIDENT REGISTRATION LAW

Among the new game laws passed by the last legislature, none has proved more popular than the resident hunters' registration law. Men, women and children are pleased with it, and the boy, instead of feeling that his liberties have been abridged, is proud of his certificate as a registered hunter of Maine. Very many more have registered than was anticipated, and town clerks, making a careful estimate of the number of licenses required, have had to increase it, often tenfold, over eighty-four thousand having already entered their names as resident hunters of the state.

This law is accomplishing the very purpose for which it was enacted and preventing the non-resident from hunting as a citizen of Maine. At the same time it is ferreting out the aliens; and many an alien who has been hunting for years, free, now pays his fifteen dollar license fee to the state.

Another beneficial change in the law was the prohibiting of residents from carrying deer out of the state. That has put a stop to much illegal traffic in game and its slaughter in close season for that purpose.

Again, prohibiting the use of deer in lumber camps or buildings used in connection with lumbering operations will save the deer of the state more than any other one law. The rapidity with which deer were disappearing in all sections where lumbering was being carried on by jobbers was alarming. The Commissioner, on an inspection tour in the northwest part of the state on the headwaters of the St. John river, found deer in large numbers and tame where there had been no lumbering for years, but where lumbering operations were being carried on, few, if any, deer would be seen in a day's travel. Jobbers frequently took no beef into camp, but hired hunters to supply the camps with venison. Now this territory is being patrolled by wardens, some of them young soldiers who love the open air employment and are courageous in the discharge of duty.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST

Although this territory is almost inaccessible for our people or the ordinary hunter, it serves as the breeding ground for deer and moose that must necessarily drift down closer to civilization and to the hunting grounds nearer highways, where there is some means of getting the game out, and as well might we allow the fish to be taken from the streams and feeders of some lake and then expect good fishing in the larger body of water, as to allow the game ruthlessly slaughtered in this territory.

AUTOMOBILE HUNTING

Automobile hunting still continues to some extent, but as hunters become familiar with the law, they are more careful to observe it, and wardens have not been too severe when finding a loaded gun in an automobile for the first offense if satisfied that it was an innocent infringement of the law. There were few hunters at the close of the season, however, who were not familiar with the requirements of the new statute.

JACKING

There has been more or less jacking in some parts of the state and some of the guilty parties have been punished, but the Commissioner is satisfied that more stringent measures must be taken and that courts should be asked to impose a jail sentence, for which the law provides.

The time is coming when few so-called sports will care to have the public see them conveying deer shot in the face with buckshot. Many deer get away when wounded under a jack-light and are lost, being found perhaps several days after by a warden who is patrolling along the automobile roads that reach back into the big woods.

DEER AND MOOSE

Many more deer have been taken this year than last and nearly twice as many reported at some of the inspec-

tion points as last season. For instance, at Bangor 1265 deer and 33 bear were reported passing that point up to November 20, while the number for the corresponding time in 1918 was only 689 deer and 10 bear; and these represent but a small part of the deer taken even in that section of the state, as most of them are transported by automobile.

We have had one good breeding season and with the improvement in warden service and the interest being manifested by guides and other citizens who are ready to give information and aid in preserving the game, its rapid decrease has undoubtedly been checked. Deer have been reported plentiful in many localities and the Commissioner saw 437 in one trip of eighteen days.

The moose were increasing and were appearing in large numbers in Washington county and some of the other big game counties, but they had not been hunted for four years and had become quite tame, appearing often in the settlements, and have fallen an easy prey to the hunter who had them located for weeks before the open season. The next legislature may deem it wise to put another continuous close time on moose, if they are to be preserved. One more open season, which will be had before the next legislature assembles, it is believed, will practically exterminate them. Our lakes and streams, when depleted, can be restocked, but when this monarch of the Maine woods disappears, he is gone forever.

RUFFED GROUSE

Ruffed grouse, or partridge, have been reported as numerous in most sections of the big woods, and it is now admitted that they are holding their own and even increasing in the northern wilderness or that portion at least that is inaccessible to automobiles.

In the winter of 1917 they had almost disappeared in many localities, and it was feared that a continuous close time for a term of years might be necessary, but two good hatching seasons have put the partridge back on the list of sportsman's trophies, and men with their families have been met by the Commissioner back in the wilderness, stroll-



GROUSE GROUP IN MUSEUM.

Installed in 1918 by Thomas A. James, Curator.

ing along some old tote road, enjoying life, the open air and the best of sport in bagging this splendid game bird which thrives in the Maine woods.

WOODCOCK

Woodcock shooting, according to reports, has been good in some parts of the southern counties, and there are many votaries of this fascinating sport. The good sportsman never cleans up a cover, but leaves some for seed and is thus rewarded in a good season by finding his covers again well filled. Many inquiries have been made this year, some from other states, in relation to this popular sport.

BOB-CATS

The bob-cat, loup-cervier and Canada lynx are the natural enemy of both partridge and deer, but with a bounty of ten dollars on them it is hoped that they will be hunted to such an extent that in a few years they will become, if not extinct, much less in number. Vigilance, however, will be required perpetually as they will be drifting in from Canada, more or less, each year. Their ravages in some places, in the deep snows especially, are creating sad havoc among the deer.

BEAVER

The beaver have been increasing so rapidly that, on written complaint by land owners of substantial damage being done, it has been found necessary to declare an open season on quite a little territory in different parts of the state. Where beaver build their dams on flat lands, they sometimes flow out many acres, destroying much lumber and rendering the low land inaccessible, while in a more hilly or broken country little damage is done. Frequently on low lands the flowage interferes with lumbering operations and the dam has to be blown again and again before this interesting and plucky engineer will cease his repairs and abandon his works. The beaver must be conserved as



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

one of our most valuable fur-bearing animals, but cultivated and protected where the least damage can be done.

FISHWAYS

Considerable work has been accomplished this season in matter of fishways, although labor and material are still at a figure almost prohibitive except where the necessity for the work is in itself imperative.

On the Piscataquis waters a new fishway has been constructed at the mouth of the Piscataquis river at Howland by the manufacturing company at that place. This is built of concrete and ought to last for many years except that check plank will occasionally have to be renewed. This fishway lets the fish by with free passage to East Dover and also to Milo on Sebec river, where a new fishway has been built this year by the Boston Excelsior Company. At Sebec Village the fishway has been rebuilt and thoroughly repaired by the same company, which enables the fish to pass up into Sebec lake, an inland basin fourteen miles long and two to six miles wide, that is fed by more than seventy-five lakes and streams. Its waters are both cool and deep and here the landlocked salmon, although hemmed in from the sea, broke water and sported free long before the white man's wiles brought him to net, for Sebeco, as it was called, was one of the four original homes of this gamey fish.

Hearings have been had and arrangements made with dam owners for new fishways at Dover, Foxcroft, the Waterworks dam, Guilford and Abbot the coming season, which will be mostly of concrete, making one of the best systems in the state. Work was delayed by agreement until next season to give opportunity for the American Woolen Company to build a concrete dam and fishway at Foxcroft.

A new fishway has been built at Long Pond dam in upper Somerset county on Moose river waters the past season, allowing the fish to pass up into Big Wood Pond, Attean and other lakes drained by that river.

At Baring, Washington county, the Granville Chase Company rebuilt its fishway on the St. Croix river.

At Veazie on the Penobscot the fishway which was not finished last year on account of high water, has been completed by lengthening the same with two more concrete checks which takes the foot of the fishway into quick water and facilitates very materially the passage of fish. Above, on the same river, both at Great Works and at West Enfield, fishways have been put in first-class condition so that there is no obstruction from the sea to the headwaters of the East Branch.

On Sourdabscook four fish ways are to be built to allow alewives as well as salmon to pass up into seven or eight ponds for the purpose of spawning, another season, the time being extended for the rebuilding of a bridge at the lower dam.

Other fishways have been looked after and changes and repairs made where necessary.

SCREENS

The legislature provides no general fund for the installing of screens in our inland waters to prevent migratory fish from going down to the sea. Most of our rivers and streams are obstructed by dams for manufacturing purposes and many of them without fishways, in fact, in some instances fishways appear to be impractical and a good screen is the only means of keeping the fish in the lake.

Many of the lakes have been provided for by resolve which takes care of a part of the expense of a screen, usually one half, but before anything can be done by the Commissioner some town in the county where the screen is to be installed must vote in town meeting under an article in the warrant for that purpose to keep the screen free from leaves, sticks and other debris. This many of the towns have neglected to do where resolves were granted by the last legislature, but may do so next year.

Some screens, however, have been installed. Shinn pond, above Patten, and Green lake in Hancock county have both been provided with good substantial screens, and the dam at the outlet of Sebago on the Presumpscot river has undoubtedly the most durable screen in the state, costing

about twenty thousand dollars. Long piers are built out into the lake, from the upper end of which extends an inverted V-shaped screen of heavy iron on concrete piers with steel bridge in the rear and also steel screen and bridge on the main dam.

Patten Pond screen has been repaired.

Other screens have been looked after and their condition reported to parties supposed to be responsible for their maintenance, and usually there is no serious trouble in keeping them free from debris so that mill owners may have no complaint of water being held back.

HATCHERIES

With the influx of tourists and sportsmen who are drawn to our state in ever-increasing numbers, there is a severe drain upon the more accessible ponds and streams of the state and an effort is being made to enlarge the output of our hatcheries.

Something of the increase this year over last is shown by canoe parties in one section alone. On the Allagash one hundred and sixty canoes, some containing three people, passed Long Lake dam by the last week in September of this year, while only fifty canoes passed the dam by the same time last season. And hotels everywhere, especially on the shores of lakes and streams where trout, salmon or black bass abound, have been well patronized, non-residents buying many more fishing licenses than ever before.

It is also true that more of our own people have enjoyed their outing this season fishing and hunting, than for many years previous; and to meet the changed conditions, necessary improvements have been made at the hatcheries and additional space acquired for feeding ponds.

Some of the important lakes of the state have small tributaries and no inlet suitable for the planting of any considerable quantity of fry and consequently must be restocked by fed fish. These should be large enough to take care of themselves, preferably two years old, to be planted in the lake.



SWEEPING ONE OF THE POOLS AT STATE FISH HATCHERY, AUBURN, ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

For this purpose one additional pond has been built at the state hatchery at Auburn, two large ponds at Sebago, or Raymond hatchery, and several more at Tunk pond, all but one being of cement. We have also acquired for the state, near Oquossoc hatchery, an agreement for about eight acres of swamp land on which is a cold stream fed by several large springs, making an excellent chance to carry large numbers of trout in safety through the hot weather.

This brook, by permission of the owner, was experimented with during the drought and hot weather of two summers before the agreement was made. The stream is intersected by several inexpensive dams, making ponds enough to take care of a large quantity of trout and is going to be a much needed addition to the hatchery.

In prolonged hot weather the temperature of the water, while suitable for young salmon, is too warm for trout, but the latter, on being removed to this brook, are all right and grow rapidly.

A new stable has been built at the Belgrade hatchery, hot water heater installed, and other improvements made as per report of the General Superintendent of Hatcheries, hereto attached.

THE PRESS

The leading newspapers of the state have shown a commendable willingness to give publicity to all matters pertaining to the interest of fish and game, and the value of a friendly press cannot be overestimated in educating the public along the lines of game conservation.

Many people give little heed to any question, however important, until they read it in the daily, or their family newspaper.

The Commissioner has long realized that no state has a cleaner, more elevating press than Maine, one lacking all traits of yellow journalism, and among other matters, alive to the best interest of fish and game and its great value to our Commonwealth.

Teaching respect for the law, no editorial note or comment of any paper has yet attempted to bring the game

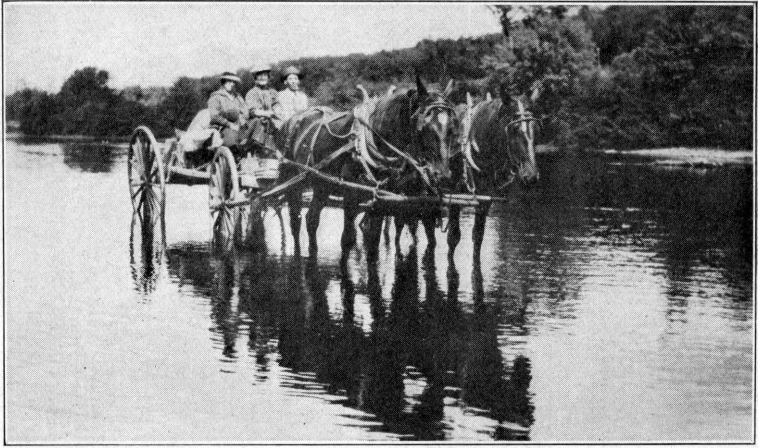
laws into disrepute, and it is gratifying to know that the influence of the press is a potent factor in awakening a new interest in this important department of state. The better element of each and every county is ready to co-operate and the department receives valuable assistance in many ways from men who have been awakened to the great necessity of acting at once and then exerting eternal vigilance if the game is to be preserved.

With the railroads in the hands of the government, not as much attention has been paid to placing the attractions of our state in pamphlet form for distribution as formerly, in fact, no such books or folders are now published by the railroad companies, and it is largely through the public press that the people within and without the state are reminded that Maine still furnishes that beneficial recreation and real life of the great outdoors which strengthen humanity, and make for better living and happier days, not only within the confines of her great forests, but, remaining with the tourist or sportsman, brighten his life long after he has returned to his home, or again faces the sterner realities of life.

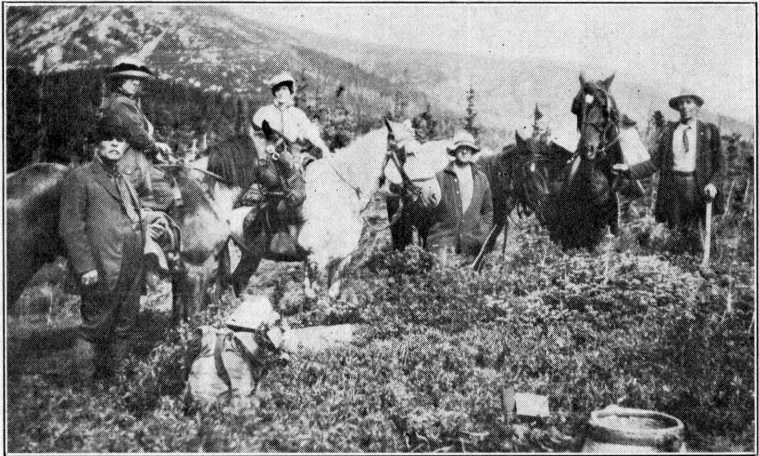
MAINE TRAILS

The automobile trails, for the great convenience of tourists and others who have occasion to travel over the state, have been established in every direction, not only along the coast but to the White Mountains, the Rangeleys, Moosehead lake, far-away Aroostook, and from city to city, so that it has become a pleasure to follow them, enjoying the added security they give to the motorist, whether one of our own citizens or the stranger within our gates; but in our great wilderness, sought by so many every year, distinct trails are sadly lacking.

In canoe trips there are usually many carries, and often tramping to be done for some distance through the woods, while the guides take the canoes and luggage down the river or stream, perchance over the rapids. These trails should be kept clear and distinct from one season to another, fallen trees cut out and, where necessary, brush cleared



FORDING EAST BRANCH ON APPALACHIAN TRAIL.



ON THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL.

away, so there may be no serious difficulty in following them.

Other states are doing this, and New Brunswick is paying especial attention to her forest ways. Some complaints have been entered from prominent tourists who have encountered blocked trails, but all have been given the assurance that as fast as possible this evil is being remedied and wardens directed to keep them clear so far as possible in their territory.

The Commissioner, in the discharge of his duties, has followed many dim paths in the Maine wilderness and has seen the opportunity, and even necessity, for improvement. Wardens, while patrolling the forest, can do much to make their territory more accessible and thus assist the guides, who are often too busy in looking after canoes and baggage to cut out or renew old paths.

Last year one well-known sportsman from another state entered vigorous complaint of one trail that he, with his wife, had to follow as the canoes went on down stream with the guides who had no time to go over it in advance and cut out fallen trees or reblaze lines that had become practically obliterated, this sportsman adding that another year he might try New Brunswick which paid more attention to such matters. It was only assurance by the department of improvement along these lines that prevented him and several others from trying foreign territory the present year.

The wardens are coming to feel that they, as well as the guides, are to use every effort to increase the pleasure and comfort of tourists and sportsmen from within and without the state in making more accessible Maine's beloved wilderness, whose wonderful scenery of shimmering river and green forest with its wild life is far-famed and unsurpassed.



APPROACH TO KATAHDIN BY CHIMNEY POND, WHOSE PURE WATERS LAVE THE SHORE MORE THAN 3000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AN AWE INSPIRING SPOT AND DELIGHTFUL TARRYING PLACE ON THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL BEFORE COMPLETING THE CLIMB TO THE TOP WHICH PIERCES THE CLOUDS 2000 FEET ABOVE.

(Photo by Call, of Dexter, Me.)

RECORD OF HEARINGS ON PETITIONS FOR
CHANGES IN PRIVATE AND SPECIAL FISHING
LAWS HELD BY THE COMMISSIONER OF IN-
LAND FISHERIES AND GAME DURING THE
YEAR 1919.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

On petition for repeal of regulations on Nigger brook and lake and Fall brook and lake. Hearing held October 8th, at Fort Kent. No decision announced as yet.

On petition for regulations on Mattaseunk lake, in Molunkus Township. Hearing held March 26th, at Augusta. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

On petition to revoke existing regulations on Violette brook. Hearing held at Hammond Hotel, Van Buren, May 28th. Decision: Former regulations revoked.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

On petition to close Pleasant Pond, in Turner, to ice fishing. Hearing held December 3rd, at Turner. Desired regulations promulgated.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

On petition for additional regulations upon fishing in outlet of Niatous Lake. Hearing held April 2nd, at Augusta. Regulations promulgated and printed in the 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Petition for certain ice fishing privileges in Lake Annabessacook, in Winthrop and Monmouth. Hearing held January 28th, at Winthrop. Regulations promulgated and printed in the 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

Petition for certain ice fishing privileges in Cochne-wagon pond, in Monmouth. Hearing held February 5th, at State House. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Petition for additional regulations on Jones brook, in Somerville. Hearing held March 12th, at Augusta. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

OXFORD COUNTY.

On petition for additional regulations on Pond-in-the-River. Hearing held March 12th, at Augusta. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

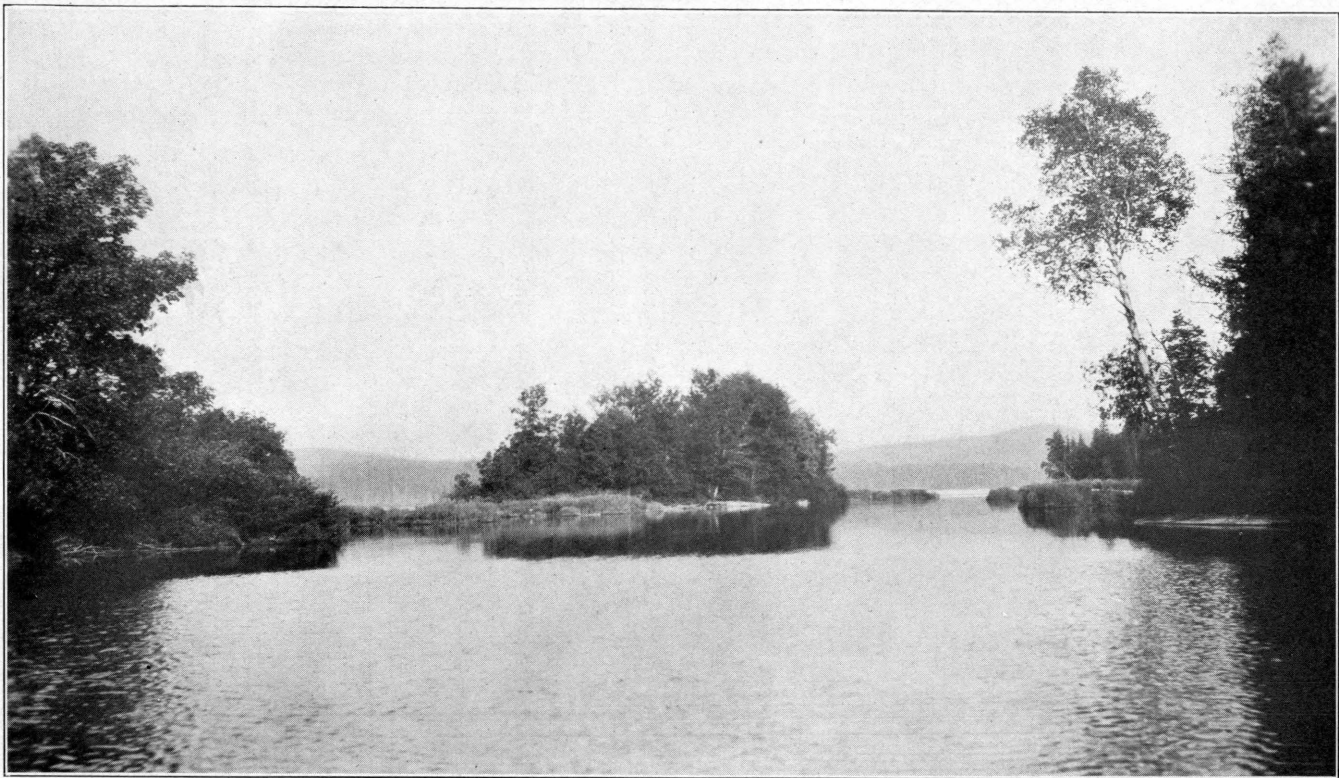
On petition for additional regulations on Bear river and tributaries, in Newry and Grafton. Hearing held March 12th, at Augusta. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

On petition for repeal of portion of regulations on tributaries to Lake Kezar. Hearings held at I. A. Andrews' camp and the Town Hall, in Lovell, June 24th. Regulations promulgated opening to fishing Great brook, a tributary to said Lake Kezar, above the Hilton-McAllister Falls, so-called, in Stoneham; also Beaver brook, above the bridge leading to the One-thousand Acre Tract, so-called, in Stoneham; also Cold brook, above the dam at Chute's Mills, so-called, and all tributaries to said brook, above said mills, in Stoneham; also all tributaries to said Lake Kezar, in the town of Lovell, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

On petition for additional regulations on Upper Taylor brook, in Lakeville plantation, and Township 3, Range 1. Hearing held April 2nd, at State House. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

On petition for closing Upper and Lower Shinn ponds to ice fishing. Hearings held at office of Bertram Smith, Esq., Patten, February 27th, and at Davenport's Hotel, Stacyville, August 25th. Regulations promulgated November 15th prohibiting ice fishing in said waters.



ON THE ALLAGASH.

(Photo by Call, of Dexter, Me.)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

On petition to repeal ice fishing regulations on Carpenter and Coffeyloss ponds, in Townships 6 and 7, Range 11. Hearing held at Patten, February 27th. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

On petition for change in ice fishing regulations on Lake Onawa, in Elliottsville and Willimantic. Hearing held at Foxcroft, March 8th. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

On petition for change in ice fishing regulations on Boyd lake, in Orneville. Hearing held February 26th, at State House. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

May 7, 1919, regulations promulgated on certain waters in Township 3, Range 10, and Township 3, Range 11, Piscataquis County, and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

Hearing held December 11, 1918.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

On petition for change in regulations on Witham brook, in Embden. Hearing held March 12th, at State House. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 edition of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

On petition for change in ice fishing regulations on Big and Little Indian ponds, in St. Albans. Hearing held at St. Albans, March 14th. Regulations promulgated and printed in 1919-20 revision of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

On July 9th, hearing held at Boynton Hall, Grand Lake Stream, on question of promulgating the necessary regulations relating to traffic in white perch, authorized by the last Legislature. Regulations promulgated and local agent appointed to approve shipments and make report thereof to the Department.

RECORD OF HUNTING ACCIDENTS, SEASON OF 1919

Ten persons were killed during the hunting season recently closed, as follows:

1 killed in mistake for a deer.

3 killed by the accidental discharge of a companion's gun.

5 killed by the accidental discharge of their own firearm.

1 killed by the accidental discharge of firearm, but not while in the forest—in camp.

1 wounded in mistake for a deer.

5 wounded by the accidental discharge of a companion's firearm.

5 wounded by the accidental discharge of their own firearm.

3 wounded while handling firearms; not while in the woods.

RECORD OF PROSECUTIONS
FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE INLAND FISH AND GAME
LAWS FOR THE YEAR 1919.

462 prosecutions for violations of the inland fish and game laws have been instituted during the past year, in consequence of which prosecutions the sum of \$9,648.46 in fines has been collected by the Department and paid to the State Treasurer during 1919.

NOTE: After closing books on Dec. 31, 1919, reports of 13 additional 1919 prosecutions were received, on which prosecutions, fines and costs in the sum of \$188.82 were imposed.

REPORTS OF LICENSEES

GUIDES.

Reports received from 1,482 of the licensed guides show that they guided 67,786 days, during the time guiding 3,204 residents and 7,903 non-residents, 2,771 of these being hunters.

They report that the parties they have guided killed 2,419 deer, 28 moose and 33 bears.

The deer were killed in the following counties: Aroostook county, 469; Franklin county, 187; Oxford county, 225; Penobscot county, 333; Piscataquis county, 415; Washington county, 174; Hancock county, 167; Somerset county, 448; York county, 1.

The moose were killed in the following counties: Aroostook county, 3; Washington county, 9; Penobscot county, 10; Piscataquis county, 5; Somerset county, 1.

400 report deer more plentiful than last year.

302 report deer less plentiful than last year.

407 report deer the same as last year.

802 report partridge more plentiful than last year.

138 report partridge less plentiful than last year.

190 report partridge the same as last year.

316 report moose more plentiful than last year.

251 report moose less plentiful than last year.

284 report moose the same as last year.

They report 345 deer killed when with other guides.

They report 2 bears killed when with other guides.

They report 3 moose killed when with other guides.

They report 1,263 deer killed by persons employing no guide.

They report 40 moose killed by persons employing no guide.

198 report that they did not guide this season.

CAMP PROPRIETORS.

Reports received from 70 of the licensed camp proprietors show that they entertained 2,395 resident guests and 5,889 non-resident guests, 1,047 of these being hunters. Number of deer consumed in these camps, 126. Number of deer purchased for consumption at these camps, 33.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS.

Reports received from 390 of the licensed hunters and trappers show that the following fur-bearing animals were taken by virtue of their licenses: Bear, 117; Fox, 671; Mink, 1,586; Skunk, 515; Otter, 114; Sable, 105; Weasel, 2,544; Wild Cat or Bob Cat, 192; Muskrat, 7,078; Fisher or Black Cat, 58; Raccoon, 91; Lynx, 8.

BEAVER TRAPPERS.

Reports received from 41 of the licensed beaver trappers show that 380 beaver were taken by virtue of their licenses to trap on land opened to such trapping by the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.

DEALERS IN DEER SKINS.

Reports received from 74 of the licensed dealers in deer skins and deer heads show that they purchased by virtue of their licenses, 9,725 deer skins and 78 deer heads.

Average price of deer skins, \$2.70.

Average price of deer heads, \$1.84.

MARKETMEN.

Reports received from 15 of the licensed marketmen show that they bought by virtue of their licenses, 30 deer for sale at retail to their local customers, and 4 bull moose.

TAXIDERMISTS.

Reports received from 32 of the licensed taxidermists show that they have mounted the following specimens:

Deer, 3; Deer Heads, 837; Bear, 66; Miscellaneous Birds, 989; Fish, 523; Lynx Rugs, 2; Bear Rugs, 10; Raccoon, 44; Fox, 14; Deer Skins Tanned, 53; Deer foot racks, 10; Deer foot ink wells, 5; Bear Heads, 4; Bob Cats or Wild Cats, 2; Lynx, 2; Wild Cat Rugs, 2; Woodchuck, 1; Rat Skins, 7; Dog Skins, 1; Cat Skins, 1; Weasel, 6; Deer feet, 102; Snake Skin, 1; Fox Rugs, 2; Skunk, 7; Beaver, 3; Moose Skins Tanned, 6; Otter, 2; Bear Skins Tanned, 5; Moose Heads, 25; Fox Skins Tanned, 10; Raccoon Skins

Tanned, 15; Muskrat Skins Tanned, 32; Bob Cat Skins Tanned, 4; Beaver Skins Tanned, 4; Black Rabbit, 1; Squirrels, 17.

DEALERS IN THE SKINS OF THE FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Reports received from 240 of the licensed dealers in the skins of the fur-bearing animals show that they purchased the following skins by virtue of their licenses:

Bear Skins, 150; Canada Lynx Skins, 25; Bob Cat or Wild Cat Skins, 335; Fox Skins, 4,798; Mink Skins, 6,287; Marten, Sable, Fisher, Black Cat Skins, 278; Weasel Skins, 8,221; Ermine Skins, 493; Muskrat Skins, 49,071; Otter Skins, 104; Raccoon Skins, 3,117; Skunk Skins, 20,274; House Cat Skins, 284; Beaver Skins, 242; Rabbit Skins, 50; Silver Fox Skins, 36; Mole Skins, 7; Squirrel Skins, 10.

GAME SHIPMENTS, 1919, BY COMMON CARRIER.

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad:

Deer shipped	1,953
Moose shipped	23
Bears shipped	12

Maine Central Railroad:

Deer shipped	2,061
Moose shipped	14
Bears shipped	55

Agents of M. C. R. R. report the following game killed but not shipped by common carrier:

Deer	1,501
Moose	57
Bears	72

Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railroad:

Deer shipped	170
Bears shipped	3

Agents of S. R. and R. L. R. R. report the following game killed but not shipped by common carrier:

Deer	50
Bears	3

Bridgton and Saco River Railroad:

Deer shipped	1
Bears shipped	0

Agents of B. and S. R. R. R. report the following game killed but not shipped by common carrier:

Deer	12
Bears	1

SUMMARY

Total number deer shipped	4,185
Total number moose shipped	37
Total number bears shipped	79

Total number deer killed but not shipped . .	1,563
Total number moose killed but not shipped .	57
Total number bears killed but not shipped .	76

SUMMARY OF HATCHERY REPORTS

As will be noted by the following reports from the Superintendents of the eleven fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish, 2,906,015 fish were raised and planted in the public waters of the State during the past year, as follows:

2,148,130 square-tailed trout,

757,885 land-locked salmon.

12,500 square-tailed trout and 399,500 land-locked salmon are being wintered in the hatcheries to be planted as yearlings and two-year-olds next season.

650,000 square-tailed trout eggs; 2,718,000 land-locked salmon eggs; and 265,000 togue eggs have been taken at the hatcheries this season.

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

SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL HATCHERY REPORTS.
1919.

Auburn Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	205,450
Number of land-locked salmon planted	11,360
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery, 1919-1920	16,000
Number of square-tailed trout being wintered at this hatchery, 1919-1920	2,000

Caribou Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	280,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted	157,425
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery, 1919-1920	10,000
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	990,000

Enfield Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	185,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted	61,000
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	293,000
Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	265,000

Knox County Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	192,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted	116,000
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery	20,000

Monmouth Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	259,050
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INTERIOR VIEW OF A STATE HATCHERY.

Moosehead Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	140,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted	87,000
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery	10,000
Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	200,000
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	100,000

Moxie Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	148,280
Number of square-tailed trout being wintered at this hatchery	8,000
Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	160,000

North Belgrade Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	27,500
Number of land-locked salmon planted	115,700
Number of square-tailed trout being wintered at this hatchery	2,500
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery	15,000
Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	190,000

Oquosoc Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	551,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted	46,400
Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	100,000
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	85,000

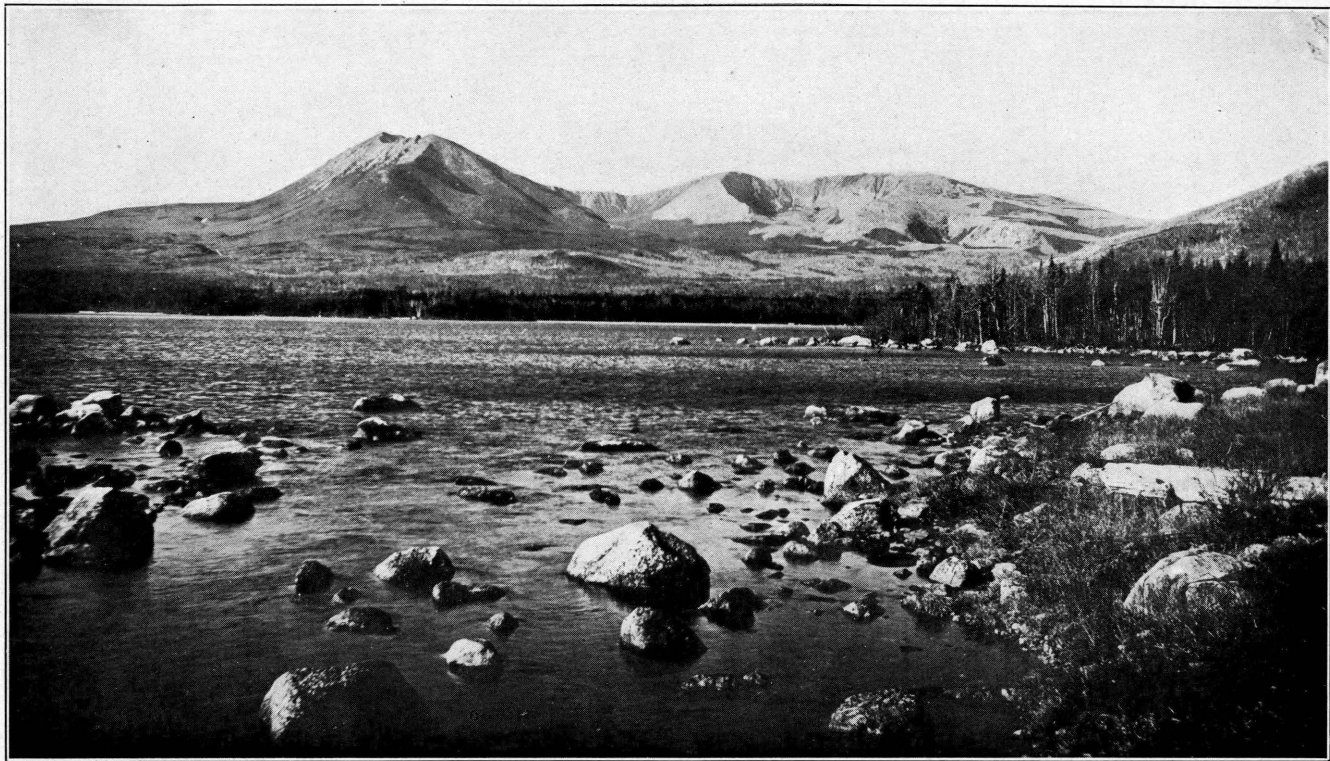
Raymond Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	25,000
Number of land-locked salmon planted	125,500

Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery	326,500
Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery, fall 1919	1,250,000

Tunk Pond Hatchery.

Number of square-tailed trout planted	134,850
Number of land-locked salmon planted	37,500
Number of land-locked salmon being wintered at this hatchery	2,000



KATAHDIN FROM KATAHDIN LAKE.

(Photo by Samuel Merrill, Globe Office, Boston, Mass.)

REPORT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
HATCHERIES.

*Hon. Willis E. Parsons,
Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game,
Augusta, Maine.*

I hereby submit my Twelfth Annual Report of the work of the eleven State Fish Hatcheries and Feeding Stations for the year 1919.

All of the hatcheries have been run to their full capacity during the past season. There have been raised in our hatcheries and planted in the public waters of the State 2,906,015 trout and salmon.

The repairs and improvements at the several hatcheries for the year 1919 were as follows:

Tunk Pond Hatchery.

Ten new concrete ponds built and grading completed around same.

Retaining wall built along brook to protect the ponds.

One additional sleeping room finished in tenement in hatchery building.

Lake Moxie Hatchery.

New hot water heater installed.

Belgrade Hatchery.

New stable built, 24x24 feet.

New hot water heater installed in hatchery building.

Auburn Hatchery.

Built new hatchery building with complete fittings.

Built one new pond 12x45 feet.

Sebago Lake Hatchery.

Built two new concrete ponds 12x35 feet.

Built retaining wall 125 feet long to protect hatchery and grounds from damage by log drive in Spring.

Repaired dam above hatchery.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1920.

It will be necessary to paint all hatcheries and outbuildings connected therewith.

Moxie Hatchery.

Twelve concrete ponds 4x15 feet in size should be installed to replace the old trough stand.

Thirty new troughs are required for use inside the hatchery building.

Monmouth Hatchery.

Four new concrete dams to be installed on brook to enable the department to keep more yearling fish at this hatchery.

Belgrade Hatchery.

Twelve new concrete ponds 4x15 feet in size should be installed in place of old trough stand.

Moosehead Lake Hatchery.

Extensive repairs on road from Hatchery to Squaw Mountain Inn are absolutely necessary.

Auburn Hatchery.

Ten new concrete ponds 5x20 feet required.

New overflow pipe two feet in diameter, 200 feet in length, required.

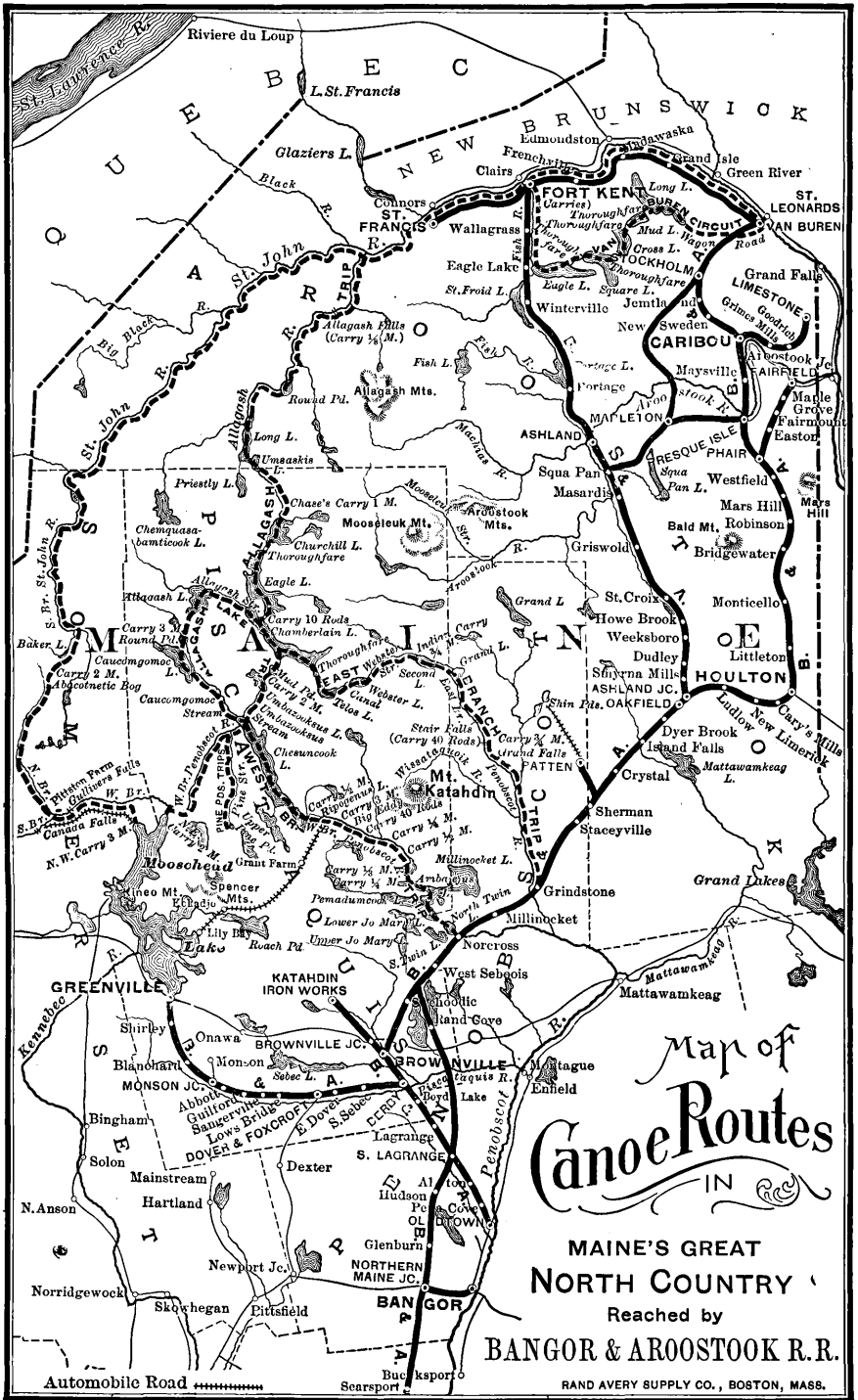
Enfield Hatchery.

A new dam must be built at this hatchery, or the hatchery building must be moved to a suitable location lower down on the stream. This will necessitate piping from the lake with eight-inch pipe.

Oquossoc Hatchery.

Ten new ponds to be installed in brook on land the State has recently acquired at Mountain View; this brook being a tributary to Rangeley Lake.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR BRIGGS,
Genl. Supt. of Hatcheries.



Loaned for use in this report by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

CANOE TRIPS IN NORTHERN MAINE AND
ESTIMATED DISTANCES

Allagash Trip—203 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northeast Carry	2	Umsaskis Lake	5
Penobscot West Branch	20	Long Lake	5
Umbazooksus Stream	9	Umbazooksus Stream	9
Umbazooksus Lake	1	Round Pond	3
Carry	2	River to Allagash Falls	15
Mud Pond	1	Carry	$\frac{1}{8}$
Outlet	1	Allagash River	13
Chamberlain Lake	6	St. John River to Con-	
Carry	10 rods	nors	16
Eagle Lake	12	St. John River to Ft.	
Thoroughfare	2	Kent	14
Churchill Lake	5	St. John River to Van	
Chase's Carry	1	Buren	50
Allagash River	10		

West Branch Trip—80 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northeast Carry	2	West Branch	3
Penobscot West Branch	20	Carry	$\frac{1}{2}$
Chesuncook Lake	} 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pockwockamus Dead-	
Ripogenus Lake		water	3
Carry	3	Carry	1-3
Gulliver's Pitch	$\frac{1}{4}$	Debsconeag Deadwater	2
The Horse Race	2	Carry	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sourdnahunk Dea d-		West Branch	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
water	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carry	$\frac{1}{8}$
Carry	40 rods	Ambajejus Lake	6
West Branch	4	Pemadumcook Lake	4
Carry	$\frac{1}{4}$	North Twin Lake	4

East Branch Trip—118 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northeast Carry	2	Penobscot East Branch	11½
Penobscot West Branch	20	Second Lake	4
Umbazooksus Stream . .	9	East Branch	4
Umbazooksus Lake . . .	1	Grand Lake	4
Carry	2	East Branch to Stair	
Mud Pond	1	Falls	5
Outlet	1	Carry 40 rods	
Chamberlain Lake . . .	5	East Branch	2
Thoroughfare	3	Carry	¾
Telos Lake	5	Quick Water and Falls	4
Canal	1	East Branch to Wissat-	
Webster Lake	3	aquoik	15
Webster Stream	10	East Branch to Grind-	
Indian Carry	¾	stone	14

St. John Trip—253 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Northwest Carry	3	Branch Stream to	
West Branch to Gulliver's Falls	10	Baker Lake	20
West Branch to Big Island	4	Baker Lake to Outlet . .	3
West Branch to Jct. N. and S. Branches	2	St. John to South Branch	14
North Branch to St. John P. Carry	28	St. John River to Allagash	85
Carry to St. John Pond	3	St. John River to Ft. Kent	30
St. John Pond to Branch Str.	1	St. John River to Van Buren	50

Van Buren Circuit—111 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Wagon Road	10	Lake from station to river	3
Long Lake	8	Fish River	14
Thoroughfare	¾	Carry 50 rods	
Mud Lake	2	Fish River	2
Thoroughfare	1	Carry 30 rods	
Cross Lake	4	Fish River	2
Thoroughfare	½	St. John River to Van Buren	50
Square Lake	4		
Thoroughfare	4		
Eagle Lake to Station.	6		

Allagash Lake Trip—99 Miles

	Miles		Miles
Follow Allagash River	trip	Deadwater	4
to Chamberlain Lake		Caucomgomoc Lake ..	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Up Chamberlain Lake.	9	Caucomgomoc Stream.	12
Allagash Stream	7	Return from Chesun-	
Allagash Lake	$4\frac{1}{2}$	cook by West Branch	
Carry	3	route	
Round Pond	1		

Pine Ponds Trip—27 Miles

Northeast Carry 2 miles Penobscot West Branch 17 miles
Pine Stream 8 miles

FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 1

Name and Purpose

This organization shall be known as the

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

ARTICLE 2

Officers

The officers of this association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the officers named above and six other members. The duties of the officers shall be those usually incident to such offices; the officers are ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

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

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

ARTICLE 3

Members

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

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

ARTICLE 4

Meetings

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

ARTICLE 5

Dues

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

ARTICLE 6

Quorum

Ten members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

ARTICLE 7

Bills

Sec. 1. The President and Secretary shall approve all bills against the association before they are paid by the Treasurer.

Sec. 2. An auditing committee shall be chosen at the meeting previous to the annual meeting, to audit the secre-

tary's and treasurer's books, and to report at the annual meeting in April.

ARTICLE 8
Amendments

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

ARTICLE 9
Notices

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

ARTICLE 10

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

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



SECTION OF PRESENT MAINE STATE MUSEUM.

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

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

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S CREED

By ZANE GREY

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

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

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

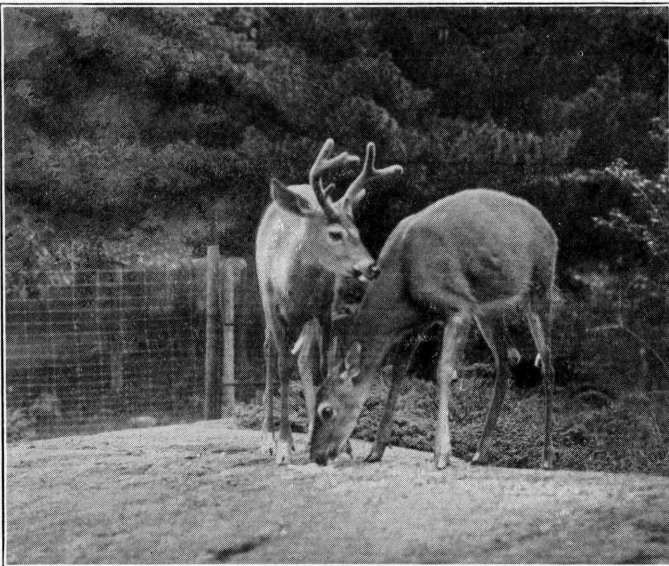
1. Never in sport endanger human life.
2. Never kill wantonly or needlessly or brutally.
3. Obey the laws of State and Nation, work for better laws, and uphold the law-enforcing authorities.
4. Respect the rights of farmers and property owners and also their feelings.
5. Always leave seed birds and game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

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

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



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



DEER IN PARK AT CAMDEN FISH HATCHERY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JUNE 30TH, 1919.

For the year 1918, after Dec. 31st, 1918.

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

Unexpended Balance for 1918 bills on Dec. 31st,
1918, available until June 30th, 1919 \$17,457.40

1918 bills paid after December 31st, 1918.

Bounty on Bob-cats	280.00	
Clerk's Expenses	2.93	
Clerk Hire	148.00	
Commissioner's Expenses	12.80	
Telephone and Telegraph	177.87	
Express and Freight	6.05	
Office Supplies	238.95	
Miscellaneous	148.25	
Warden Service	4,270.13	
Wardens' Expenses	1,202.70	
Costs and Legal Expenses	15.00	
Stationery, Printing and Binding	41.44	
Posting and Publishing notices	7.25	
Maine State Museum	19.95	
Knox Co. Hatchery	157.55	
Gen'l Supt. Hatchery	44.09	
Auburn Hatchery	67.89	
Belgrade Hatchery	65.50	
Caribou Hatchery	10.23	
Enfield Hatchery	120.34	
Moosehead Hatchery	481.31	
Moxie Hatchery	522.70	
Monmouth Hatchery	373.64	
Oquossoc Hatchery	342.75	
Sebago Hatchery	128.68	
Tunk Pond Hatchery	355.01	\$9,241.01
		<hr/>
Balance June 30th, 1919, Lapsed to State		\$8,216.39

SALARY OF COMMISSIONER

Unexpended Balance for 1918 bills on Dec. 31st, 1918, available until June 30th, 1919	\$312.46
Expenditures	0
	<hr/>
Balance June 30th, 1919, lapsed to State	\$312.46

SCREENING LAKES AND PONDS AND OTHER PURPOSES

Unexpended Balance for 1918 bills on Dec. 31st, 1918, available until June 30th, 1919	\$4,731.27
Expenditures	0
	<hr/>
Balance June 30th, 1919, lapsed to State	\$4,731.27

NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE FUND

Unexpended Balance for 1918 bills on Dec. 31st, 1918, available until June 30th, 1919	\$5,387.61
Expenditures	0
	<hr/>
Balance June 30th, 1919, lapsed to State	\$5,387.61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—DECEMBER 31, 1919.

For the year 1919.

Appropriation for Department of Inland Fisheries and Game	\$125,000.00
Transferred from Resident Hunters' Registration Fees	1,458.76
Credits to Appropriation	82.10
	<hr/>
	\$126,540.86

Payments in 1919.

Mounting and State Exhibits	458.63
Commissioner's Expenses	570.78
Clerk's Expenses	92.51
Clerk Hire	7,362.56
Telephone and Telegraph	460.47
Postage	1,599.18
Stationery, Printing and Binding	4,834.97
Express and Freight	118.28
Office Supplies	220.34
Miscellaneous Expense, Office	87.88
Warden Service	46,795.30
Warden Expense	15,781.58
Boat and Wardens' Outfit	595.86
State Camps	117.95
Licenses Refunded	21.50
Cost and Legal Expense	120.00
Miscellaneous Payments outside Office	142.42
Auburn Hatchery	2,630.90
Belgrade Hatchery	3,346.02
Caribou Hatchery	1,883.46
Enfield Hatchery	1,618.49
Moosehead Hatchery	1,744.47
Moxie Hatchery	2,165.00
Monmouth Hatchery	2,279.57
Oquossoc Hatchery	2,234.59
Sebago Hatchery	3,005.41
Knox County Hatchery	2,282.44
Tunk Pond Hatchery	2,281.55

General Superintendent of Hatcheries	1,200.00
General Superintendent of Hatcheries'	
Expense	557.83
Posting and Publishing Notices	102.09
Bounty on Bob Cats	3,050.00
	<hr/>
	109,762.03
Salary of Commissioner	\$2,500.00
Salary of Clerk	1,344.00
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	3,844.00

SALARY OF COMMISSIONER

Appropriation for 1919,	\$2,500.00
Expenditures,	2,500.00
	<hr/>
Unexpended Balance,	0

SALARY OF CLERK

Appropriation for 1919,	1,344.00
Expenditures,	1,344.00
	<hr/>
Unexpended Balance,	0

FINES AND LICENSES

Amount transferred by Governor and Council to refund license fees overpaid,	1,005.50
Expenditures,	1,005.50
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Unexpended Balance,	0

For 1918 Bills.

Received from Contingent Fund by order of Governor and Council,	140.68
Expenditures,	140.68
	<hr/>
Unexpended Balance,	0

SCREENING LAKES AND PONDS

Appropriation,	3,400.00
Expenditures,	495.06
	<u> </u>
Unexpended Balance,	2,904.94

SCREENING SEBAGO LAKE

Appropriation,	3,000.00
Expenditures,	0
	<u> </u>
Unexpended Balance,	3,000.00

Charles E. Darling Resolve

Amount allowed by Governor and Council,	50.43
Expenditures,	50.43
	<u> </u>
Unexpended Balance,	0

Jacob Astle Resolve

Amount allowed by Governor and Council,	20.24
Expenditures,	20.24
	<u> </u>
Unexpended Balance,	0

Non-resident Fishing License Fees Collected,	\$27,786.00
Expenditures,	12,165.74
	<u> </u>
Unexpended Balance,	15,620.26

BILLS PAID FROM NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE FUND

Amount set apart to pay the following bills	\$12,165.74
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Payments.

Moxie Hatchery	\$ 789.23
Tunk Pond Hatchery	1,999.08
Monmouth Hatchery	471.58
Oquossoc Hatchery	639.10
Sebago Hatchery	2,385.43
Caribou Hatchery	400.62
Belgrade Hatchery	1,222.23

Knox County Hatchery	175.65	
Auburn Hatchery	3,084.48	
Moosehead Hatchery	309.64	
Enfield Hatchery	377.95	
General Superintendent of Hatcheries	165.55	
Miscellaneous Accounts	95.20	
Warden Accounts	50.00	
		<hr/>
		\$12,165.74

Resident Hunters' Registration Fees Collected, 8,433.30

BILLS PAID FROM RESIDENT HUNTERS' REGISTRATION FEES.

Amount set apart to pay the following bills \$5,937.67

Payments.

Warden Service	\$4,368.80	
Warden Expense	1,089.89	
Warden Outfit	110.05	
Licenses Refunded	30.00	
Office Expense	326.70	
Posting and Publishing Notices	12.23	
		<hr/>
		\$5,937.67

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1919.

Eel permits	\$1,184.08
Resident Guides' Licenses (2003)	2,003.00
Non-Resident Guides (13)	260.00
Hunters and Trappers (642)	5,505.00
Beaver Trappers (52)	1,300.00
Camp Proprietors' Licenses (99)	495.00
Fur Bearing Animal Licenses (275)	799.00
Dealers in Deer Skin Licenses (83)	1,505.00
Resident Hunters' Licenses (84,333)	8,433.30
Alien Fishermen Licenses (102)	204.00
Alien Taxidermist Licenses (5)	115.00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses (13,893)	27,786.00
Marketmen Licenses (21)	105.00
Game and Fur Farming Licenses (75)	154.00
Taxidermist Licenses (41)	169.00
Bird Licenses (486)	2,439.10
Hunting Licenses after Oct. 1 (2,557)	37,212.00
Hunting Licenses Exchanged (198)	954.50
Moose Licenses (24)	589.50
Moose Licenses Exchanged (80)	774.00
U. F. B. Hunting Licenses (165)	2,431.00
Transportation Tags	1,171.66
Miscellaneous	1,864.80
Fines received by Fish and Game Dept.	9,648.46
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Total Receipts	\$107,102.40

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS E. PARSONS,

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.