

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

BEING THE

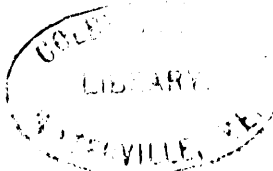
REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS, DEPARTMENTS
AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1920

VOLUME 1



REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF
INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME
FOR THE
STATE OF MAINE
FOR THE YEAR
1920



WATERVILLE
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1921



ERRATA.

Eliminate the word "into" after the word "emptying," in 17th line, page 7.

176,000 in the 5th line, page 34, should read 176,800.

195 in 6th line, page 49, should read 295.

The above errors—also several typographical errors—appear in this report through failure of the printer, in his haste to get report out as early as possible, to send to the Department revision of proof for correction.





MT. KATAHDIN FROM PITMAN CAMPS, WEST BRANCH PENOBSCOT.
(Taken by Moonlight. Photo by Frederick B. Hyde, Washington, D. C.)

STATE OF MAINE.

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

The Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, in compliance with the statutes of this State, submits herewith his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1920, showing in a measure the work performed during that period and general advancement made in this department of state.

The unusual number of summer visitors of last year seemed to continue without abatement the past season of 1920, and it is estimated that not less than half a million non-residents during the summer months found their way by train or automobile to Maine, many to visit our seaside resorts and delightful spots along the coast, but more to traverse the interior, riding over the hills and through the valleys of the Pine Tree State, admiring its unrivaled scenery; or, fishing and hunting, tramping or boating, as they tarry for a space at some of the many licensed hotels and sporting camps in the heart of the wilderness or on the fringe of our great forests that slope back from the sea.

This large influx of non-residents, taken with the residents who are fishermen, make a severe drain on many of the lakes of the state, but the department is putting forth every effort to enlarge the output of the hatcheries of the state, to restock these ponds and streams as fast as possible, and also to protect the game so that those who remain for fall shooting will not be disappointed.

FIELD WORK.

The large increase of summer travel and the ever-growing interest in our game and the waters of two thousand or more lakes and ponds of the state enlarges very materially the work of this department. Some of these ponds are gems on the mountain-side not easily accessible and filled with gamey mountain trout which restocks itself, but more are in the valleys reached by automobiles of residents and non-residents, and are

severely drained in the fishing season, requiring the constant care and attention of the department.

Regulations, too, are frequently asked for the rivers and streams as well as lakes, so that hearings establishing the time and manner of taking fish, installing fishways and screens, regulating sawdust and mill waste, and many other matters, are the rule and not the exception during the summer months.

All such trips, however, are gladly made and give the Commissioner better opportunity to meet the people and ascertain at first hand the needs of each locality, creating more interest and doing more good by far than by remaining too much in the office attending to routine matters.

The trips to and from the different parts of the state, however, enable the Commissioner to be at the office a part of the time each week, attending to matters requiring his official attention, or filling appointments in regard to the interests of Fish and Game.

Although the increase in the number of summer visitors has materially enlarged the work of the department, all matters, it is believed, have received prompt and courteous attention from a capable office force profoundly interested in the work and rendering loyal support to the Commissioner.

No part of the state is too remote to receive its share of attention and much more good can be accomplished by field work than otherwise.

It creates an interest among the people in what is rightfully theirs, not to destroy, but for reasonable use to be passed on, unimpaired, to future generations.

OUR HERITAGE.

The great forests of Maine are of untold value to the state in conserving our water powers and maintaining the source of our rivers and streams, without which Maine would become as arid as the land of Palestine, which, before being stripped of its forests, was so productive and fertile as to be referred to in the Scriptures as a land "flowing with milk and honey."

It is also Nature's home for the wild life and protected birds and animals, which have become such an attraction and vast source of revenue to the people of Maine. Without our great

wilderness there would be no game worth preserving, and the game is an attraction of the forest which draws untold visitors and sportsmen from other states as well as giving pleasure and happiness to our own people.

The wealth of wooded lands and timbered heights, of forest stream and waterfall, is not alone the value of lumber cut, horse-power developed, or wild life roaming in its depths, but a greater boon is the invigorating, life-giving qualities for tired nerves and weary bodies that annually seek Nature's sanatorium. It not only gave us a Roosevelt, but thousands find it. From every part of the Union they come, and our own people are more and more appreciating this great heritage.

Nature's legacy is enhanced, too, by the scenic beauty of the state, which should also be preserved and not allowed to be defaced by ruthless vandals that see only the present.

Good citizens everywhere, I believe, are becoming alive to the necessity of co-operation in preserving in a reasonable way these vast resources of our Commonwealth, not only to the present generation but for posterity as well.

Ruskin said, "I believe that God has lent us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us as to us, and we have no right, by any thing we do or neglect, to involve them in any unnecessary penalties, or to deprive them of the benefit which was in our power to bequeath."

FISHWAYS.

Considerable progress has been made the past year in the construction of fishways and the majority of them have been built of cement. Repairs have been made on fishways on Penobscot and St. Croix rivers and some smaller streams, while Piscataquis river and Souadabscook, tributaries of the Penobscot, and Sebec river, tributary of the Piscataquis, have had new fishways.

Last season a large double cement fishway was erected at Howland across the mouth of Piscataquis river, and this year it is being strengthened and made more permanent by being attached to a cement dam. This fishway allows free passage of fish to East Dover, two miles below Dover village, where the idle dam of the Central Maine Power Company is to be opened to allow the fish to pass through that obstruction.

At Dover and Foxcroft are two dams of the American Woolen Company, and a first-class cement fishway has been erected the present season over each dam. There are no better ones in the state, and cuts and plans are given in this report to show the proper construction of fishways.

Migratory fish, going upstream, travel in the main current by instinct and hang sometimes for weeks in the quick water below the dam, looking for a chance to go by, hence the mouth or entrance to the fishway should be as near the quick water as possible.

The Dover dam referred to is twenty-three feet high, and yet it will be noted by the cut that the fishway is so constructed by cross checks parallel with the dam that the fish enter right at the quick water at the mouth of the log sluice and fishway.

Foxcroft dam is not as high and, while the fish would undoubtedly have passed through a single fishway, the entrance is so much nearer the dam and right in the quick water at mouth of log sluice, that it is much more readily found by the fish and takes less water to run it than where enough water has to be sluiced through the make white water at the entrance.

At the dam of the Dover and Foxcroft Water District a natural fishway has been built in the ledge by making one or two cement pockets where it connects with the dam.

At the Guilford dam another first-class fishway has been built and was the first one to be completed this season. At Abbot there is a natural fishway on the east end of the dam over the ledge, which required but little blasting, and the Piscataquis river is thus opened up to its head waters which have been stocked in the last three years with several hundred thousand sea salmon.

At Brownville on Pleasant river, a tributary of the Piscataquis, the fishway is being repaired so that fish pass up into the lakes and streams above, which are being stocked.

On Sebec river, another tributary of the Piscataquis, the old fishway at Sebec village was torn out and a new one of cement is being built this year and with the new dam erected by the Boston Excelsior Company, and, with the fishway at Milo, the fish pass up into Sebec lake and its tributaries, which are also being stocked by sea salmon as well as landlocked salmon.

On the Souadabscook at Hampden the first dam near its mouth is idle and has been opened up for free passage of fish.



FISHWAY AT DOVER.

On the three dams above, good fishways, one of cement, have been constructed the past season, allowing migratory fish to pass up into seven large ponds, most of them containing good spawning grounds for salmon and alewives, which frequent the Penobscot and are taken every spring in the mouth of Souadabscook.

With the Penobscot river properly protected from unlawful fishing by poachers, something of old time conditions should be restored in a few years at most. There have been many reports of small salmon this year in both the Penobscot and Piscataquis waters, some saying of the Piscataquis, "the river is full of them," others that "they had to stop fishing because they could not drop a hook in without getting a small salmon."

Thus the great Penobscot water-shed, drained by the mighty Penobscot known as the "Father of Maine Waters," and its tributaries; Piscataquis river, a hundred miles long; Sebec river, emptying into Sebec lake with its seventy-five connecting ponds; Pleasant river, coming down from the north, have all been opened up for the free passage of migratory fish, as well as the Souadabscook, a tributary entering the Penobscot six miles south of Bangor.

With the ever-increasing fishermen, both resident and non-resident, our rivers should be stocked as well as the smaller streams and lakes. This the department is endeavoring to do by increasing the capacity of the

HATCHERIES.

Many improvements have been made at the hatcheries this season and more work is planned for next year to still further enlarge their capacity and double, if possible, the output to meet, in a measure, the demands made necessary by the increased summer travel and influx of sportsmen, both men and women, who visit our Maine lakes and streams to include in their outing the piscatorial sport which they afford.

At Oquossoc hatchery eight acres of land were purchased by the department last fall, containing several large springs from which a fair-sized brook flows constantly, making an ideal place to keep trout when the temperature rises at the hatchery in the summer months. The department has installed twelve concrete

dams on this brook the present season, thus making twelve spring-fed ponds which enable us to keep there 150,000 trout to the yearling age.

At the Monmouth hatchery the building has been enlarged and four concrete dams built on the brook. The improvements at this hatchery have doubled its capacity; a hot water heating system has also been installed.

At the Auburn hatchery the old dam was carried away by the spring freshets and a new one of concrete put in this fall farther up the stream, and twelve hundred feet of wood pipe laid;—cooler water will be secured for the hatchery.

A new dam partly of concrete was also built at the Enfield hatchery, at the outlet of Cold Stream pond. At this hatchery the state owns no land except what has been acquired by prescription, the land on which the buildings stand having been occupied by the state more than twenty years. Negotiations are pending with the land owners for about two acres in connection with the buildings. A new stable should be built next year and the old hatchery building that is much dilapidated and unsightly should be torn down to give room for feeding troughs which are much needed at this hatchery.

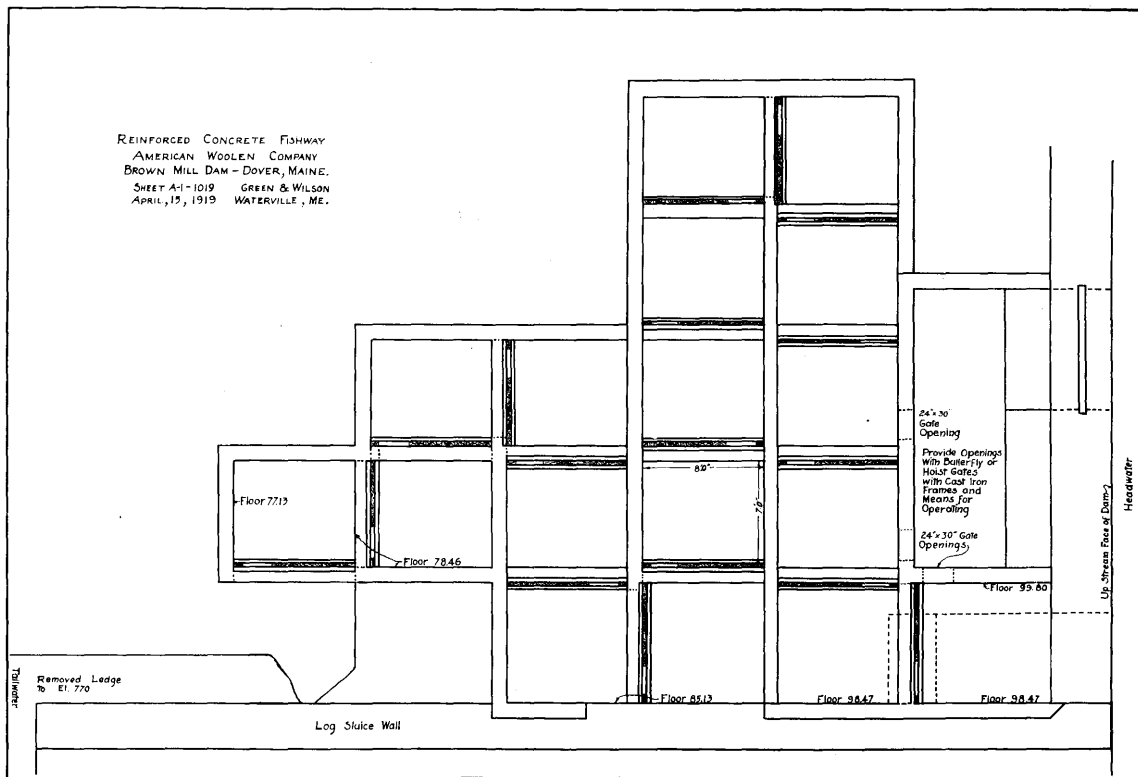
At Tunk Pond hatchery the concrete feeding ponds have been covered which will give cooler water in the summer months, and lumber purchased for new trough stand at the Moxie hatchery— and all hatchery buildings except Sebago and Oquossoc have been painted the present season.

Another year the building of concrete ponds and their covering will be the greatest expenditure anticipated at the hatcheries. These additional ponds, a few of which are built each year, are made necessary as feeding ponds to take care of the increased number of eggs hatched. The capacity of the hatcheries has already been enlarged very materially, but they are still capable of hatching many more eggs than can be taken care of at the hatcheries until we have more feeding space.

DEER.

It is thought that more deer were killed this year than last and yet the consensus of opinion among the guides, as shown by their recent reports, is that the deer are not only holding their

REINFORCED CONCRETE FISHWAY
 AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
 BROWN MILL DAM - DOVER, MAINE.
 SHEET A-1-1019 GREEN & WILSON
 APRIL, 19, 1919 WATERVILLE, ME.



PLAN OF FISHWAY AT DOVER.

own but are on the increase. The law prohibiting the consumption of deer in lumber camps has proved most salutary as there have been few violators among the lumbermen; neither have there been many attempts by residents to ship deer out of the state. The increase of travel and larger number of sportsmen coming to Maine for big game, however, makes a heavy draft upon the deer. It is estimated from the best data obtainable that twenty thousand deer were killed last year and as many more this season. The number given at the stations and by automobile inspectors of deer taken out by non-residents, together with the number of deer skins purchased in this state by licensed dealers, allowing even for a small number of deer not reported, would indicate that around twenty thousand were taken out of the woods.

Some recommend allowing hunters only one deer, but others feel that those who come here from out of the state and pay for a fifteen dollar license, which is a very small part of their expense, should have the right to take two deer home with them if they can—and further, that many of our own people, residents of the state, are of moderate means, with families, and can ill afford expensive vacations, and that a kill of two deer aids materially in paying for a vacation which was really needed.

If the Legislature will make another change in the open season, shortening it on the first end, so that hunting will begin the sixteenth day of October instead of the first, it will save many deer and obviate the necessity of making the limit one deer instead of two. There are other reasons why this change should be made. Many of the deer spoil, in fact about one-half of those shot during the first two weeks of last October were over-ripe when taken out of the state and some were left in the woods with only a steak or two used and the rest ruined by the warm weather.

There is rarely an October when the first two weeks are suitable for keeping deer any length of time and the sportsman, if he would save his game, must hurry home with it and thus shorten his outing. It would also be better for the hotel proprietors and camp owners to have open season begin when it is cooler, allowing guests to remain longer and patronize hotels instead of camping by the roadside as many out-of-the-state parties have been doing since automobile roads have been built so far into the wilderness.

MOOSE.

Moose are not holding their own but are surely decreasing in numbers according to the data received. It is estimated that not less than two hundred and fifty moose—some set the figures at three hundred—have been slain in each of the past two years. This is certainly destroying them faster than they increase and will result in a few years at most in making this monarch of the Maine woods practically extinct. If the moose are to be saved another closed season should be placed upon them and sportsmen be content in shooting them only with the camera and expend their energies in still hunting the deer, or stalking the bear, to which there is no limit, one sportsman getting three bear this year on the same day. Moose, if they can be preserved, will remain a great attraction among the wild life of Maine. The caribou has gone—shall we save the moose!

RUFFED GROUSE.

There have been three fairly good hatching seasons in succession—in fact, far above the average—and favorable to the rearing of young birds so that the ruffed grouse have multiplied rapidly, and there is now no immediate danger, either of the extinction of this best of game birds, or such a depletion as will call for a reduction in the bag limit.

In the big woods, away from the settlements and automobile trails the ruffed grouse remains normal and will hold its own for years to come if due observance is paid to the game laws of the state. On warm days in the fall these birds are often seen in large numbers in the highway, so tame that many of them remain by the roadside while an automobile passes and if shooting from autos, or carrying loaded guns therein, was allowable, the birds in or near settlements and on woods roads would soon disappear.

Hunting conditions are improving generally and it is believed the true sportsman is more in evidence than ever before, and leaving a few birds for seed and not cleaning up the last pair in a cover is having a good effect upon the thoughtless novice who is anxious to make a record regardless of the consequence. It is not now the "last bird" so much as formerly.

WOODCOCK.

Woodcock were reported in good numbers in some of the southern counties and quite a number of sportsmen from out the state availed themselves of the opportunity to engage in the fascinating sport of woodcock shooting. It may be well, however, to reduce the bag limit to five if we hope to see this bird increase, spreading more generally over the southern counties of the state. Five birds is the bag limit in New Hampshire and sportsmen seem well satisfied with that number.

PHEASANTS.

All species of the pheasant except ruffed grouse, or partridge, are protected by continuous close time in this state and the ring-neck pheasant has been reported this year in quite large numbers in York county and other southern portions of the state. Some of these gamey birds were also liberated in Kennebec two years ago by our Curator, Thomas James, near his home on the East side, in Augusta. These birds seemed to stand the cold winter that followed as well as the ruffed grouse. One flock of eighteen was seen and fed with corn during the coldest part of the winter. Some have feared that these pheasants would interfere with the partridge, or ruffed grouse, but Mr. James and other experts with whom the Commissioner has talked assured him that such is not the fact; that they thrive well together and that the ring-neck is as hardy as the ruffed grouse. If so, in a few years at most, these birds should be well scattered over the southern counties and become a great addition to our game birds, and with duck hunting, pheasant, woodcock, and ruffed grouse shooting, sportsmen feel compensated for the loss of one deer as compared with the northern counties where two deer are allowed.

BOB CATS.

Bob cats and loupcevier, or Canada lynx, are still creating havoc among the deer in some sections. They will undoubtedly be hunted more this winter when they can be tracked on the snow than they were earlier in the fall. It would seem that a ten dollar bounty should be a fair inducement for hunters who know their habitat and are familiar with their habits to hunt

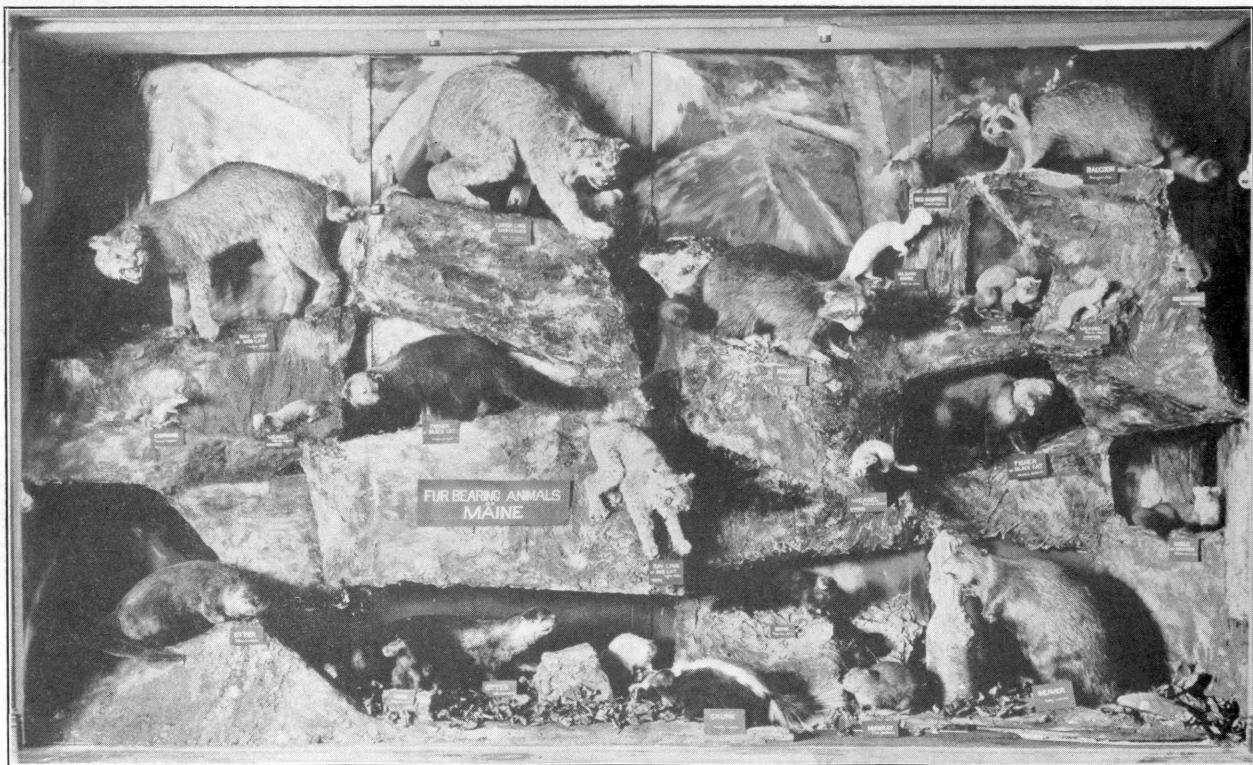
them, although the fur is of little value compared with last season. It is also claimed to be good sport in the winter months for nimrods with red blood in their veins.

BEAVER.

Beaver are becoming very numerous in some sections of the state and it has been found necessary to open up again this year quite a number of tracts to trapping where they were doing actual substantial damage. Not as much trapping will be done this year as last on account of the low price of fur. Open season has been declared only in such instances as the flowage, or damage, was unreasonable and worked an injury to the owner, or retarded some lumbering operation. The beaver have now such a foothold in Maine that there is no fear of exterminating them by lawful trapping, as only small areas are opened as compared with the territory covered by them.

WARDEN SERVICE.

The warden service has of a necessity been enlarged since the great influx of visitors and sportsmen, which began the first season after the signing of the Armistice. This created an unusual demand for wardens in every section of the state. The small number available with the funds provided for the department has been inadequate to cover so vast a territory as needs patrolling, but the wardens, as a whole, have rendered good service and accomplished much in their efforts to protect the game of the state. That poaching is growing unpopular and the violator more easily apprehended than formerly is owing not only to the good work of the wardens but to the interest being taken by other citizens of the state who are ready to give information of such violations as come to their knowledge. The plain clothes men are also making it too uncertain to be profitable, and moving from point to point in all kinds of business, even as lumbermen, scalers, sportsmen, and every day Jonathans, keep the poacher guessing, and one thing he has guessed right—that if he gets by with his violation this year some warden or secret service man is still on his track and liable to take him any time.



SOME FUR-BEARING ANIMALS OF MAINE.
(New Group in Museum)

ASSOCIATIONS.

Fish and Game Associations are having a most beneficial influence in shaping public opinion and arousing an interest in all phases of the fish and game industry—whether from a commercial standpoint, or a real love for the great outdoors, our mighty forests, and the wild life that roams therein, as well as the real benefit to be derived from an outing in the big woods. There are many associations in the state, but one of the latest as well as one of the best not heretofore referred to is the Harrington Sportsman Club, in Washington county. It already numbers nearly two hundred and among its members appears the name of our next Governor, Frederic H. Parkhurst, Senator Frederick Hale, Congressman John A. Peters, and other men of note. The by-laws of this club are published in connection with this report for guidance of others who may wish to organize and thus lend their sanction to the work of conservation of this great resource of the state.

STATE MUSEUM.

The last Legislature placed the State Museum under the care and management of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game and the report of the Curator, Thomas A. James, is submitted herewith. In the spring and early summer months much of the working space in the museum was given over to the work necessary for the celebration at Portland of Maine's first one hundred years of statehood and also in preparing an exhibit of this department in the exposition building, at Portland, centennial week; later, in constructing an exhibit for the Eastern States Exposition, held at Springfield, Massachusetts, in September, as shown by said report, at which Curator James was in attendance to impart valuable information to visitors and thereby advertise our state as the home of the fur-bearing animals and wild life exhibited.

Mr. James has found time this fall from his routine work of caring for the aquarium, repairing old specimens, or mounting new ones, to prepare a group for the museum of nearly all of the fur-bearing animals of the state. This group shows remarkable skill in workmanship and is in itself educational, a cut of which is given with this report.

Many schools and classes from different parts of the state are taking advantage of the great opportunity here afforded to study natural history in this museum with such a man as Mr. James, always courteous and ready to impart valuable information to all—whether it pertains to the fish, birds, and animals that make up our wild life of the wilderness, or the flora of both forest and field in this beautiful state of Maine—our wonderful domain. Few realize the present scope of this museum. Much of value can be found by all classes and ages desiring a better knowledge of the geological formation of this timeworn earth and the marvelous life it supports.

KATAHDIN.

The grandest upheaval of Nature in Maine, and in fact of the whole Appalachian range, is Mount Katahdin. Isolated and alone it stands pre-eminent. Its glazier-torn sides and rugged peaks make it the most interesting formation east of the Rockies, and this northern mountain, prince of the Appalachians, dominates a wonderful country—our entrancing land of the East, surrounded by green mountain slopes adown which plunge foaming cataracts to join the sweep of our mighty rivers, where beautiful lakes and shimmering streams, sparkling and clear, reflect Nature's handiwork; it presents from its heights a picture never equalled by pen or brush, and only appreciated by those who have in awe and reverence from that boldest vantage looked across the glory of the world.

Other mountains there are whose lofty peaks pierce the clouds at a higher altitude but none surpassing it in sublime grandeur. Mount Washington towers a thousand feet above it, but its highest point is accessible by both train and automobile. Elsewhere we look in vain for the Knife Edge, Pamola, the awe inspiring grandeur of the South and North basins, the Klondike and many other features that have made the very name "Katahdin" synonymous with pre-eminence and sublimity.

This king of mountains is imperishable, defying alike the warring elements of Nature and the puny hand of man, but the beautiful country about it, containing some of Nature's rarest retreats and alluring features, may be laid waste and ruthlessly destroyed by the greed of mankind.



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 Above.

(Photo by Call, of Dexter, Me.)



There is a move on foot at the present time to preserve this region of such vast interest to the people of Maine as a state park. It originated in the minds of some of our far seeing, big hearted men who not only seek protection for a great source of water supply, but a sanctuary for wild life, where it may be preserved for all time a heritage to posterity.

Without entering into any argument in favor of such a project, as that will be taken care of by those who have the matter in charge, the Commissioner cannot refrain from calling attention to the advantage of such a park and game preserve, where there would be several townships free from the chase, the crack of the rifle, or bay of the hounds in pursuit of the fox, or any other animal, and where our creatures of the wild seeking that seclusion so necessary at certain seasons of the year could rear their young in that peace and quietude which such a sanctuary would afford. It must, too, be of value to forestry and ultimately a source of revenue to the state. It is believed that reasonable arrangement can be made with the land owners for a half dozen townships and if a beginning can be made this year as the outgrowth of the movement in that direction in the year 1920, it will stand as a monument to our first centennial and be appreciated by those who follow, even a hundred years hence, as the work of a people wise in their day and generation and mindful of the rights of the future sons and daughters of Maine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioner has few recommendations to make at this time. Too much tampering with the law is not always beneficial. The last Legislature gave us some very wise laws looking to the conservation of game. They are working well and the people are getting used to them and on the whole like them. Some minor changes and corrections may be necessary. Two changes, however, the Commissioner feels should be recommended in this report:

First—Shortening the open time on deer by cutting out the first two weeks of October;

Second—Placing a continuous close time on moose for a term of years.

Other changes may be found desirable as committee hearings proceed in the interest of the fish and game of the state.

RECORD OF HEARINGS ON PETITIONS FOR
CHANGE IN RULES AND REGULATIONS PER-
TAINING TO FISHING IN THE INLAND WATERS
OF THE STATE, HELD BY THE COMMISSIONER
DURING THE YEAR 1920.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

August 4, 1920, hearing held at Mattawamkeag, on Mat-
taseunk lake petition.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

April 14, 1920, hearing held on petition to regulate dipping of
smelts in certain sections of Bear river, in Harrison.

June 2, hearing held at post office, Gorham, on petition to
revoke regulations prohibiting fishing in North Branch brook
and tributaries.

June 17, hearing held at Elms Inn, in Harrison, on petition
to revoke regulations prohibiting all fishing in Island pond, in
Cumberland and Oxford counties.

June 17, hearing held at Elms Inn, in Harrison, on petition to
revoke regulations prohibiting all fishing in Crooked river, in
Naples, down as far as Edes Falls bridge.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

April 28, 1920, hearing held at Hotel Herbert, Kingfield, on
petition to permit only fly fishing in Carrabasset river and tribu-
taries above the dam at Kingfield village.

April 28, hearing held at Hotel Herbert, Kingfield, on petition
to further restrict fishing in Tufts, Shiloh, and Grindstone ponds.

May 5, hearing held at Ellis Hotel, Rangeley, on petition to
prohibit all except fly fishing in Dodge pond, in Rangeley.



UPPER AROOSTOOK WATERS.

(By Courtesy of W. T. Libby, Camp Proprietor, Ox Bow)



HANCOCK COUNTY.

June 24, 1920, hearing held at Hotel Hanover, in Winter Harbor, on petition to prohibit all fishing in Birch Harbor pond, Winter Harbor.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

June 16, 1920, hearing held at Town Hall, Winslow, on petition to prohibit all fishing in outlet of Pattee's pond, in said Winslow.

January 7, hearing held at Augusta, on petition to open Lake Cobbosseecontee to ice fishing for pickerel.

October 13, hearing held at Androscoggin House, in Wayne, on petition relating to pickerel, sucker, eel, hornpout and yellow perch fishing in Androscoggin lake and connecting waters.

OXFORD COUNTY.

April 8, 1920, hearing held on petition to revoke regulations prohibiting all fishing in Crooked river and tributaries, in Waterford and Albany.

June 8, hearing held at hotel in Andover village, on petition to prohibit all fishing in Gardiner brook, a tributary to Ellis river, in Andover.

June 9, hearing held at hotel in Wilson's Mills, on petition to prohibit all fishing in certain portion of Twin brooks, tributaries to Aziscohos lake.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

December 1, 1920, hearing held in Foxcroft, on petition to close Whetstone pond, or Silvan lake, in Blanchard and in Kingsbury Plantation, to all ice fishing.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

January 14, hearing held at office of selectmen, in Richmond, on petition to revoke the regulations prohibiting ice fishing in Mud pond, in said Richmond.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

April 27, hearing held at the hotel at Bingham, on petition to prohibit taking or having in possession in any one day more than fifteen fish in all in East Carry pond.

April 27, hearing held at the hotel at Bingham, on petition to establish limit of five pounds of fish in Iron, Rock, and Baker ponds, and in Baker stream, and in portion of Big Spencer stream.

YORK COUNTY.

May 11, hearing held at the Club Rooms of the Springvale Fish and Game Club, Springvale, on petition to revoke regulations prohibiting fishing from the shore of Littlefield pond, in Sanford.

NOTE:—Inasmuch as a revised edition of the Inland Fish and Game Laws has recently been issued by the department and as the full text of regulations promulgated during the year 1920, in accordance with hearings held on the above named dates, appears in said book, these regulations are not given in this report.

Inasmuch as the sawdust regulations promulgated during the year were not published in the handbook of revised fish laws, full text of same appears on the following pages.

MEMORANDUM OF SAWDUST HEARINGS HELD
DURING THE YEAR 1920.

March 30, 1920, hearing held by Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and Forest Commissioner, at the Chadbourne House, Mattocks Station, in the town of Baldwin, county of Cumberland; on petition asking for promulgation of regulations prohibiting the depositing of sawdust and other mill waste in Northwest river, a tributary to Sebago lake, in the town of Sebago, in said county of Cumberland. The following rules and regulations were adopted: It shall be unlawful to hereafter place or deposit in Northwest river, in Cumberland county, in this state, any slabs, edgings, sawdust, chips, bark, mill waste, shavings or fibrous material created in the manufacture of lumber, or place or deposit the same on the banks of said river in such negligent or careless manner that the same shall fall or be washed into said river, or with the intent that the same shall fall or be washed into said river.

May 19, 1920, hearing held by Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and Forest Commissioner, at Hotel Herbert, in the town of Kingfield, in the county of Franklin; on petition asking for promulgation of regulations prohibiting the depositing of sawdust and other mill waste in Carrabasset river in Kingfield and New Portland. The following rules and regulations were adopted: It shall be unlawful to hereafter place or deposit in Carrabasset river, in Kingfield, in the county of Franklin, and in New Portland, in the county of Somerset, in this State, any slabs, edgings, sawdust, chips, bark, mill waste, shavings or fibrous material created in the manufacture of lumber, or place or deposit the same on the banks of said river in such negligent or careless manner that the same shall fall or be washed into said river, or with the intent that the same shall fall or be washed into said river.

September 2, 1920, hearing held at office of Willis E. Parsons, in Foxcroft, by Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and Forest Commissioner, on petition asking for promulgation of regulations prohibiting the putting of sawdust and other mill

waste into the Piscataquis river, in the county of Piscataquis, and into Alder stream, in the towns of Dover, Atkinson, Orneville and Milo, in the county of Piscataquis. The following regulations were adopted: No person or corporation shall, after the first day of April, A. D. 1921, place or deposit in Piscataquis river, in the county of Piscataquis, any slabs, edgings, sawdust, chips, bark, mill waste, shavings or fibrous material created in the manufacture of lumber, or place or deposit the same on the banks of said Piscataquis river, in such negligent or careless manner that the same shall fall or be washed into said waters, or with the intent that the same shall fall or be washed into said waters.

No person or corporation shall, after the first day of April, A. D. 1921, place or deposit in Alder stream, in the towns of Dover, Atkinson, Orneville and Milo, in the county of Piscataquis, any slabs, edgings, sawdust, chips, bark, mill waste, shavings or fibrous material created in the manufacture of lumber, or place or deposit the same on the banks of said Alder stream, in such negligent or careless manner that the same shall fall or be washed into said waters, or with the intent that the same shall fall or be washed into said waters.

September 2, 1920, hearing held at office of Willis E. Parsons, in Foxcroft, by Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and Forest Commissioner, on petition asking for promulgation of regulations prohibiting the throwing or dumping of sawdust or other mill waste and debris into Black stream, in the towns of Dover and Sangerville, or leaving it upon the banks thereof in such a manner that the same will fall or be washed into said Black stream. Petition not granted—not advisable to promulgate such regulations at the present time.

September 3, 1920, hearing held by Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and Forest Commissioner, at Post Office, in Cambridge, in the county of Somerset; on petition asking for the promulgation of regulations prohibiting the putting of sawdust and other mill waste into Jimmie brook, in the town of Cambridge, in the county of Somerset. The following rules and regulations were adopted: No person or corporation shall, after October 1, A. D. 1920, place or deposit in Jimmie brook, in the town of Cambridge, in the county of Somerset, any slabs, edgings, sawdust, chips, bark, mill waste, shavings or fibrous mate-

rial created in the manufacture of lumber, or place or deposit the same on the banks of said Jimmie brook, in such negligent or careless manner that the same shall fall or be washed into said waters, or with the intent that the same shall fall or be washed into said waters.

August 31, 1920, hearing held by Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and Forest Commissioner, at mill of Stetson & Turner, in the town of Frankfort, in the county of Waldo; on petition asking for the promulgation of regulations prohibiting the throwing or dumping of sawdust or other mill waste and debris into Marsh stream, in the towns of Jackson, Monroe and Frankfort, in the county of Waldo, or leaving it upon the banks thereof in such a manner that the same will fall or be washed into said stream; the petition was granted; upon petition asking for the matter to be re-opened, it was not deemed advisable that rules and regulations be continued prohibiting the pollution of said stream at the present time with slabs, edgings, sawdust, chips, bark, mill waste, shavings, or any fibrous material created in the manufacture of lumber, and the former rules and regulations prohibiting the same were revoked.

PUBLICITY WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Inland Fisheries & Game has done much publicity work during the past year.

Aside from disseminating information through the press regarding fish and game laws, conditions, etc., the Department issued a poster for distribution, and among the local Fish and Game Organizations and Bird Clubs of the State it appears to have met with much favor, as the edition issued was quickly exhausted. Many requests are on file for supply of additional copies before another season opens. We give below copy of the poster mentioned:

STATE OF MAINE.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

BIRDS VERSUS CATS.

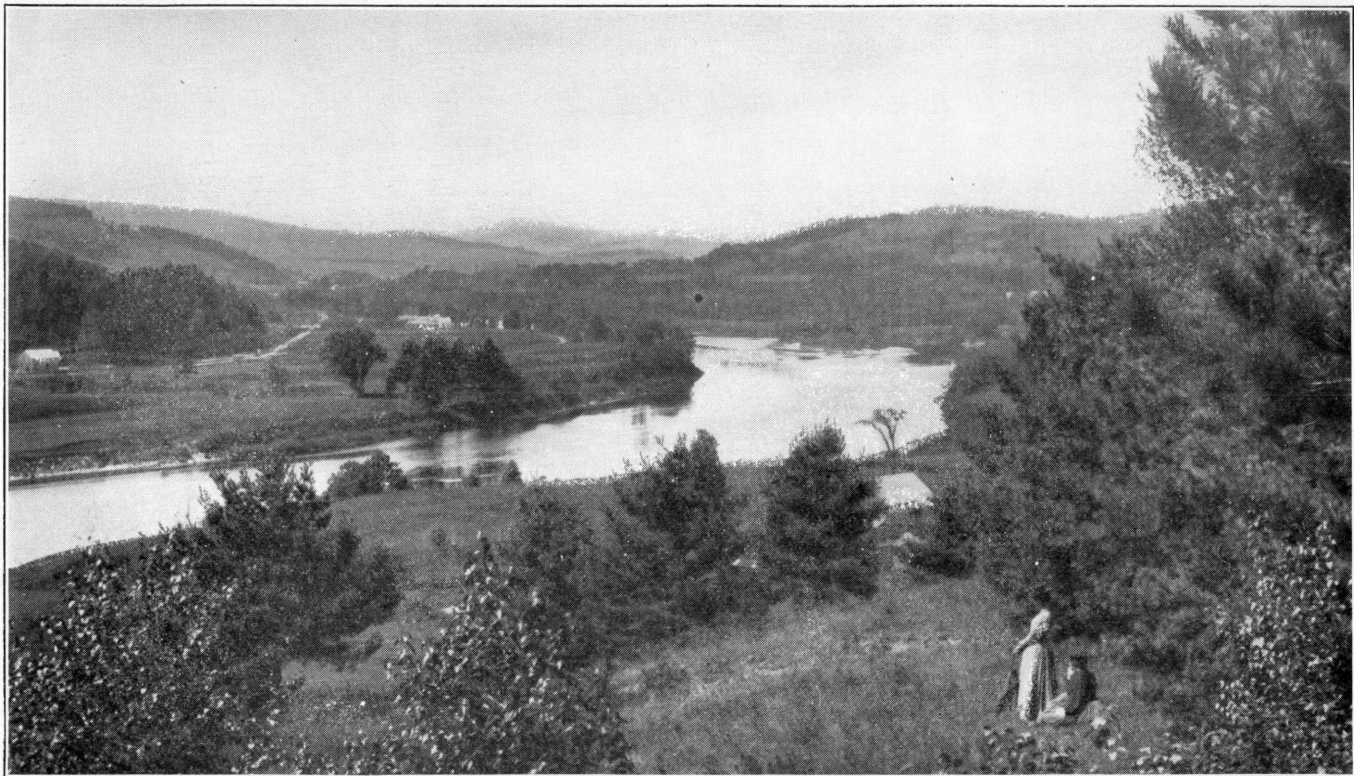
It is generally conceded that the house cat is one of the greatest enemies to the bird life of the country.

Nearly all cats, if given an opportunity, will kill not only the mother bird but the young birds in the nest or on the ground. This great tragedy is as likely to occur in the flower garden near the porch as it is in the remote places frequented by "wild" hunting house cats.

Owners of cats should, during the bird nesting season—May 15 to August 15—assume the responsibility of seeing that their cats are not given an opportunity to kill birds.

It is common knowledge that the success of our crops and the preservation of our forests depend largely upon the activities of insect eating birds.

It is believed that millions of these birds are killed every season by cats in the Northeastern States, including many thousands in Maine.



ANDROSCOGGIN VALLEY, CANTON, OXFORD COUNTY.

(Photo by A. T. Reynolds, Gardiner, Me.)

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Game of the State of Maine appeals to every person who owns a house cat to personally see that the family pet is not permitted to roam at large during the nesting period, as the success of a year's hatch of birds depends largely upon their being free from molestation during this important period.

We have no control over weather conditions which affect the hatch of birds so materially, but if everyone will try and look after house cats, bird life will be much safer.

Bird lovers are asked to see that homeless cats and "wild" hunting house cats are humanely killed.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND
GAME,

By WILLIS E. PARSONS, *Commissioner*.

May, 1920.

BY-LAWS OF HARRINGTON SPORTSMAN CLUB,
INCORPORATED.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Club shall be a president, a first, second and third vice-president, a secretary and treasurer. The duties of the officers shall be those usually incident to such officers. The officers and seven additional members, to be elected as herein provided, at the annual meeting, shall constitute the executive committee, or directors.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OR DIRECTORS.

The executive committee shall plan and direct the work of the Club, subject to the vote of the Club; five of this committee shall constitute a quorum.

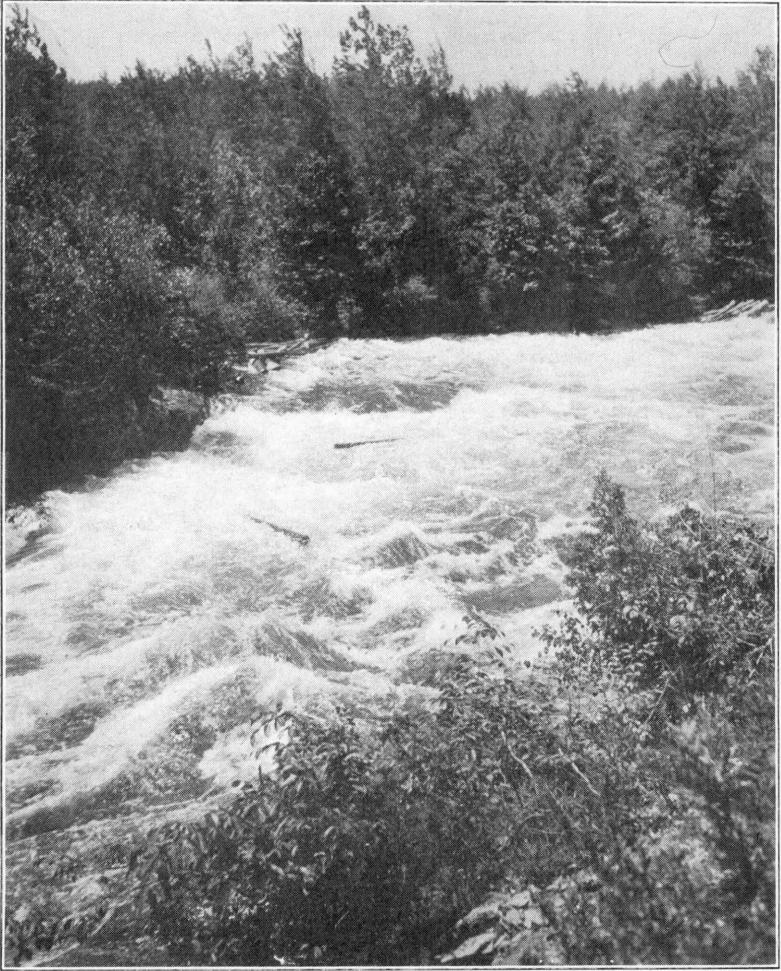
All the officers shall be elected annually, by ballot.

MEMBERS.

Any person may become a member of this organization if accepted by majority vote of members at a regular meeting by paying to the treasurer an initiation fee of two dollars, or more, as the Club sees fit, at some regular meeting, and one dollar which shall be his dues for the current year.

MEETINGS.

Two regular meetings of the Club shall be held each year, one in the month of April, and an annual meeting in December. These meetings shall be in charge of the executive committee, who shall send out notices, arrange the program and entertainments, and present reports of progress of the work of the Club, and of the various committees.



GRAND LAKE STREAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(By Courtesy of F. H. Ball, Grand Lake Stream)

DUES.

An annual fee of one dollar shall be due from each member and payable at the time of initiation.

Any member whose dues remain unpaid three months thereafter from the date of initiation, shall forfeit his membership, but may be re-instated by vote of the Club and payment of all arrearages.

QUORUM.

Seven members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

BILLS.

The president and chairman of the executive committee or board of directors, shall approve all bills against the Club before they are paid by the treasurer.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Club, provided that written notice of the amendment be given to each member at least three days before it is voted on.

NOTICES.

Written notice of special meetings only shall be sent by the secretary to all members at least three days before their occurrence.

Officers of the Harrington Sportsman Club, Inc., for 1920:

Silas Gibson, President,
Dr. R. P. Leighton, First Vice-President,
Walter S. Coffin, Second Vice-President,
John O'Brien, Third Vice-President,
H. B. Stanwood, Secretary,
H. E. Nash, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Russell H. Glover, Chairman; W. N. Dyer, Dr. E. A. White,
B. C. Worcester, H. O. Plummer, Irving B. Ray, E. A. Coffin.

SPORTSMEN'S CREEDS.

Among the interesting Sportsmen's Creeds which have been called to the attention of the Department is that of the Campfire Club of America, which reads as follows:

The wild animal life of today is not ours to do with as we please. The original stock is given to us in trust for the benefit both of the present and the future. We must render an accounting of this trust to those who come after us.

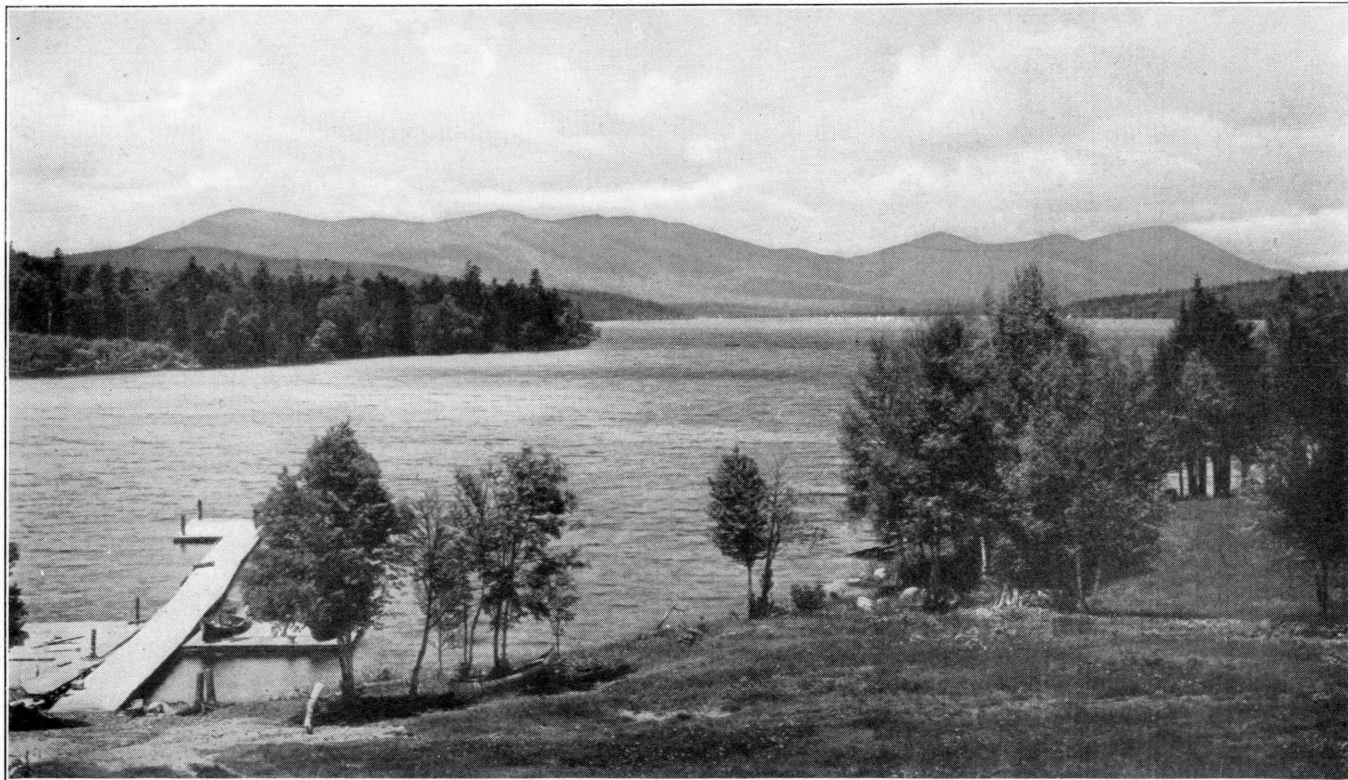
Judging from the rate at which the wild creatures of North America are now being destroyed, fifty years hence there will be no large game left in the United States nor in Canada outside of rigidly protected game preserves. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to promote the protection of forests and wild life and the creation of game preserves, while a supply of game remains. Every man who finds pleasure in hunting or fishing should be willing to spend both time and money in active work for the protection of forests, fish and game.

The sale of game is incompatible with the perpetual preservation of a proper stock of game; therefore it should be prohibited by laws and by public sentiment.

In the settled and civilized regions of North America there is no real necessity for the consumption of wild game as human food; nor is there any good excuse for the sale of game for food purposes. The maintenance of hired laborers on wild game should be prohibited everywhere under severe penalties.

An Indian has no more right to kill wild game or to subsist upon it all year round than any white man in the same locality. The Indian has no inherent or God-given ownership of the game of North America any more than of its mineral resources; and he should be governed by the game laws as white men.

No man can be a good citizen and also be a slaughterer of game or fishes beyond the narrow limits compatible with high class sportsmanship.



KENNEBAGO LAKE, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A game-butcher or a market-hunter is an undesirable citizen and should be treated as such.

The highest purpose which the killing of wild game and game fishes can hereafter be made to serve is in furnishing objects to overworked men for camping and tramping trips in the wilds; and the value of wild game as human food should no longer be regarded as an important factor in its pursuit.

If rightly conserved, wild game constitutes a valuable asset to any country which possesses it; and it is good statesmanship to protect it.

An ideal hunting trip consists of a good comrade, fine country, and a few trophies per hunter.

In an ideal hunting trip, the death of the game is only an accident; and by no means is it really necessary to a successful outing.

The best hunter is the man who finds the most game, kills the least, and leaves behind him no wounded animals.

The killing of an animal means the end of its most interesting period. When the country is fine, pursuit is more interesting than possession.

The killing of a female hoofed animal, save for special preservation, is to be regarded as incompatible with the highest sportsmanship; and it should everywhere be prohibited by stringent laws.

A particularly fine photograph of a large wild animal in its haunts is entitled to more credit than the dead trophy of a similar animal. An animal that has been photographed never should be killed unless previously wounded in the chase.

THE "PINE CONE" OF JULY, 1920, PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING SPORTSMEN'S CREED, WHICH MAY WELL BE ADOPTED BY MANY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. I deem it a point of honor never to shoot a sitting bird (except cripples). I will not pot-shot, and I will not stand for it in my party.

2. I will measure the success of my day afield not only by the size of my bag, but by the number of cripples I leave behind me. I would rather get a mess of game with no lost cripples, than to kill the limit and leave the woods full of lost game. Accordingly, I will shoot to kill, and I WILL NOT SHOOT OUT OF RANGE.

3. I am against "piecing out" the other fellow's limit. I am against the "dummy license." The legal limit applies to the man, not to the party. If I can't kill my own game I don't want anyone else to kill it for me, and I expect my hunting partners to look at it the same way. If they don't, they don't need my company.

4. I will not clean out a covey. "Leaving some for seed" is one of the first principles of sportsmanship.

REPORT OF THOMAS A. JAMES, CURATOR OF
MAINE STATE MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR 1920.

To the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game:

Owing to the various Centennial activities during the year 1920, much of the time of the Curator, ordinarily devoted to collecting and mounting specimens, has been diverted to other lines.

In the late winter and spring, assistance was given to the Centennial exhibit, as considerable work in that connection was done in the Museum.

In June, an exhibit of Fish and Game was arranged for Centennial week at the Exposition Building in Portland, consisting of eight aquarium tanks of live fish and a pair of live fawn deer. This exhibit attracted a great deal of attention and fully repaid the effort and expense connected therewith.

At the request of the Centennial Committee, some deer and live ducks were placed at Riverton Park, but owing to the small number of visitors there, these were later removed and the Park closed.

During the summer an exhibit was arranged and constructed for the Eastern States Exposition, held at Springfield, Mass., in September. This exhibit consisted of a scenic group occupying a space 16 x 24 feet, representing Maine scenery, and a beaver dam showing where and how beaver fell trees and construct their dams; another space 12 x 16 feet was devoted to the fur bearing animals of, and the fur industry in, Maine, showing nearly all the fur bearing animals found in our forests, mounted specimens, also the skins in the different stages of manufacture up to the finished garment. This exhibit proved highly educational, as so few people know what kind of an animal furnishes the furs as they are offered for sale.

The information imparted at these places regarding Maine as a playground is bound to bring results.

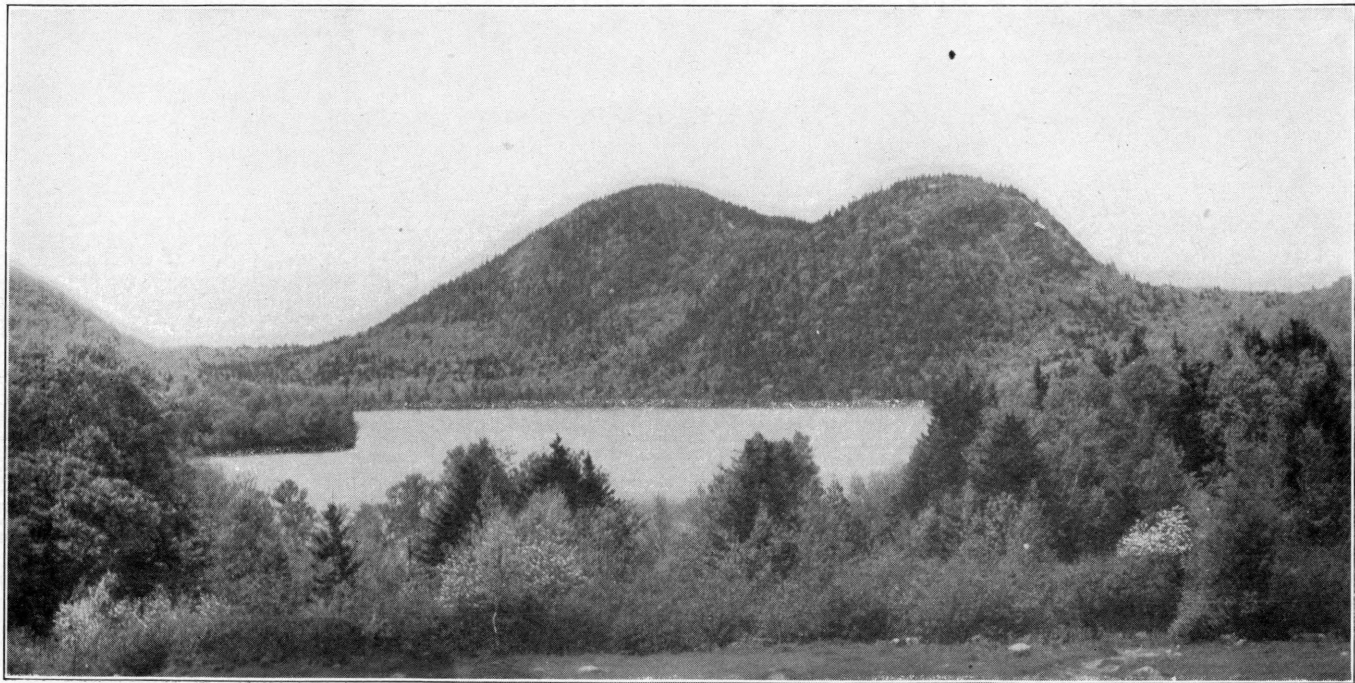
The work in the Museum has been confined largely to routine work, caring for the aquarium, repairing old specimens, mounting new specimens that are brought in, etc.

A valuable addition to the Museum exhibit, just completed, is the group of fur bearing animals which shows nearly all of the fur bearers in one group. The case for this group was secured from the Adjutant General's Department, and is well adapted for this display.

The schools of the State are interested in the work of the State Museum, as shown by the many excursions during the year by schools and classes from different parts of the State, and the Museum is rendering valuable assistance to the schools by the loan of birds and birds' skins for study.

By the courtesy of the State Department of Agriculture, a valuable collection of botanical specimens has been recently added to the Museum.

There seems to be a growing demand for bulletins on our fish, game and birds, and I would recommend that a fund be appropriated for that purpose, if possible, and that an assistant be appointed for the general Museum work.



JORDAN POND AND THE BUBBLES,
Lafayette National Park, Mt. Desert Island.

(By Courtesy of Park Officials.)

REPORT OF ARTHUR BRIGGS, GENERAL SUPER-
INTENDENT OF HATCHERIES, OF IMPROVE-
MENTS AT THE SEVERAL FISH HATCHERIES
DURING THE YEAR 1920.

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

I respectfully submit my report of repairs and improvements at the several State Fish Hatcheries during the past year, as follows:

All hatcheries have been painted except Sebago and Oquossoc. If weather conditions had continued favorable the Sebago Lake Hatchery would have been painted this year. On account of existing conditions it was necessary to defer the work until another season.

The Oquossoc Hatchery has not been painted as we were unable to secure painter's crew to do the work. There was a local man but he charged such an exorbitant price for interior painting and papering last year that it was not deemed advisable to employ him. I deemed it better to wait until we could secure a crew at a nominal price.

OQUOSSOC HATCHERY.

Twelve concrete dams have been installed at the brook in the meadow purchased last year, thus creating twelve ponds which will enable us to keep to the yearling stage 150,000 trout.

MONMOUTH HATCHERY.

Four concrete dams have been built on the brook, thereby increasing the capacity of the hatchery.

The hatchery building has been enlarged—the hatching capacity being doubled.

Hot water heating system installed in hatchery.

AUBURN HATCHERY.

Twelve hundred feet of wood pipe purchased and laid, this being necessary on account of the old dam on the brook going out in high water last spring. In order to secure necessary supply of water we were obliged to extend pipe further up the brook, this being deemed better than to build a new dam. Cooler water will be secured. Two new concrete dams have been constructed on Townsend brook.

MOXIE HATCHERY.

Lumber purchased for new trough stand. Work will not be completed, however, until after January 1, 1921.

TUNK POND HATCHERY.

A new building over the ten concrete ponds is in process of construction and will be completed by January 1, 1921.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS NECESSARY AND
RECOMMENDED BETWEEN JULY, 1921, AND
JUNE, 1922.

RAYMOND HATCHERY.

Covering over two new ponds; estimated price \$700.

CARIBOU HATCHERY.

Twelve new concrete ponds; estimated price \$1,500.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE HATCHERY.

Repairs on road; estimated price \$300.—State's part of
expense.

BELGRADE HATCHERY.

Twelve new concrete ponds; estimated price \$1,500.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS NECESSARY AND
RECOMMENDED BETWEEN JULY, 1922, AND
JUNE, 1923.

MOXIE HATCHERY.

Roof over trough stand; estimated price \$700.

RAYMOND HATCHERY.

Two new concrete ponds; estimated price \$2,000.

OQUOSSOC HATCHERY.

Additional ponds on brook; estimated price, \$1,000.
Cottage for assistant; estimated price \$500.

SUMMARY OF HATCHERY REPORTS.

As will be noted by the reports of the several fish hatcheries and feeding stations given below, 3,666,936 fish were propagated and planted in the public waters of the State from the eleven State Fish Hatcheries during the past year, as follows: 933,000 fingerling salmon; 176,000 yearling and two-year-old salmon; 2,306,250 trout fry and fingerlings; 11,930 yearling trout; 211,456 togue fry; 27,500 rainbow trout.

587,000 fish are being wintered in the hatcheries to be planted as yearlings and two-year-olds next season, as follows: 18,000 togue, 57,500 rainbow trout, 56,500 square-tailed trout, 455,000 land-locked salmon.

1,892,000 land-locked salmon eggs and 450,000 square-tailed trout eggs have been taken at the hatcheries this season.

As in the past, the supply of spawn taken at the several hatcheries will not be sufficient for the coming season, consequently, as usual, several million trout eggs have been purchased from private hatcheries. The Department has also made application, as usual, to the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, at Washington, for a supply of such eggs as may be available for use in this state.

REPORT OF THE AUBURN HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1920.

H. K. CURTIS, Superintendent.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Raymond Hatchery.....	200,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	35,000
Number hatched.....	165,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	20,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	5,000
Number planted.....	140,000

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20.....	16,000
Loss during summer.....	13,200
Number planted.....	2,800

RAINBOW TROUT.

Number of rainbow trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	5,000
Number hatched.....	95,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	10,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	57,500
Number planted.....	27,500

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
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Received from a hatchery in Massachusetts, eggs that the State purchased	350,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	310,000
Received from Belgrade hatchery.....	40,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	645,000
Number hatched	55,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	6,500
Number on hand to be wintered.....	1,500
Number planted	47,000

NOTE:—The Superintendent reports that the unusual loss of the trout eggs above mentioned was on account of their being frozen when received.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20.....	2,000
Loss during summer	70
Number planted	1,930

TOGUE.

Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919	000,000
Number of togue received from Monmouth Hatchery,	20,000
Loss during summer.....	2,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	18,000
Number planted	000,000

10,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

REPORT OF THE BELGRADE HATCHERY FOR
THE YEAR 1920.

W. H. CARNEY, Superintendent until October.

A. M. CARNEY, Superintendent remainder of year.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Caribou Hatchery.....	200,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	12,000
Number hatched	188,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	23,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	10,000
Number planted	155,000

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20.....	20,000
Loss during summer	000,000
Number planted	20,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	190,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	343,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	23,000
Number hatched	505,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	50,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted	455,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

Number of square-tailed trout wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20.....	2,000
Loss during summer	0,000
Number planted	2,000

50,000 square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

REPORT OF THE CARIBOU HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1920.

L. M. ALLEY, Superintendent.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919. (Taken by Supt. U. S. Hatchery, Green Lake).....	990,000
Sent to U. S. Fish Culture Station, Green Lake, Maine, March 29	417,105
Sent to Pennsylvania State Hatchery, March 31	20,000
Sent to Belgrade Hatchery, April 12.....	200,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	155,790
Number hatched	197,105
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	22,105
Number on hand to be wintered.....	22,000
Number planted	153,000

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20.....	10,000
Loss during summer	1,000
Number planted	9,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	300,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	20,000
Number hatched	280,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	35,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted	245,000

525,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

REPORT OF THE ENFIELD HATCHERY FOR THE
YEAR 1920.

CHARLES E. DARLING, Superintendent.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	297,000
Sent to Knox County Hatchery.....	125,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	43,624
Number hatched	128,376
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	19,376
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted	109,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from a Private Hatchery in Massachusetts, eggs that the State purchased.....	100,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	225,000
Loss from time of receipt of eggs to time of planting..	58,000
Number planted	267,000

TOGUE.

Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919	265,000
Sent to Monmouth Hatchery.....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	23,044
Number hatched	141,956
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	10,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted	131,956

No land-locked salmon eggs, square-tailed trout eggs or togue eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

REPORT OF THE KNOX COUNTY HATCHERY FOR
THE YEAR 1920.

H. W. LIBBY, Superintendent.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Enfield Hatchery.....	125,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	3,000
Number hatched	122,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	7,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	20,000
Number planted	95,000

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of landlocked salmon wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20	20,000
Loss during summer	500
Number planted	19,500

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	262,080
Loss to time of hatching.....	10,080
Number hatched	252,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	7,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted	245,000

No land-locked salmon eggs or square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

REPORT OF THE MONMOUTH HATCHERY FOR
THE YEAR 1920.

W. A. WHITING, Superintendent.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Moxie Hatchery.....	300,000
Received from Moxie Hatchery, fingerling fish for planting in Dead River Section.....	25,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	3,000
Number hatched.....	297,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	69,250
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted.....	252,750

TOGUE.

Number of togue eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Enfield Hatchery, Dec. 31, 1919.....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	200
Number hatched.....	99,800
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	300
Number planted.....	99,500

No square-tailed trout eggs or togue eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

REPORT OF THE MOOSEHEAD HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1920.

A. O. BOLDOC, Superintendent.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Raymond Hatchery.....	200,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	10,854
Number hatched	189,146
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	14,146
Number on hand to be wintered.....	10,000
Number planted	165,000

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

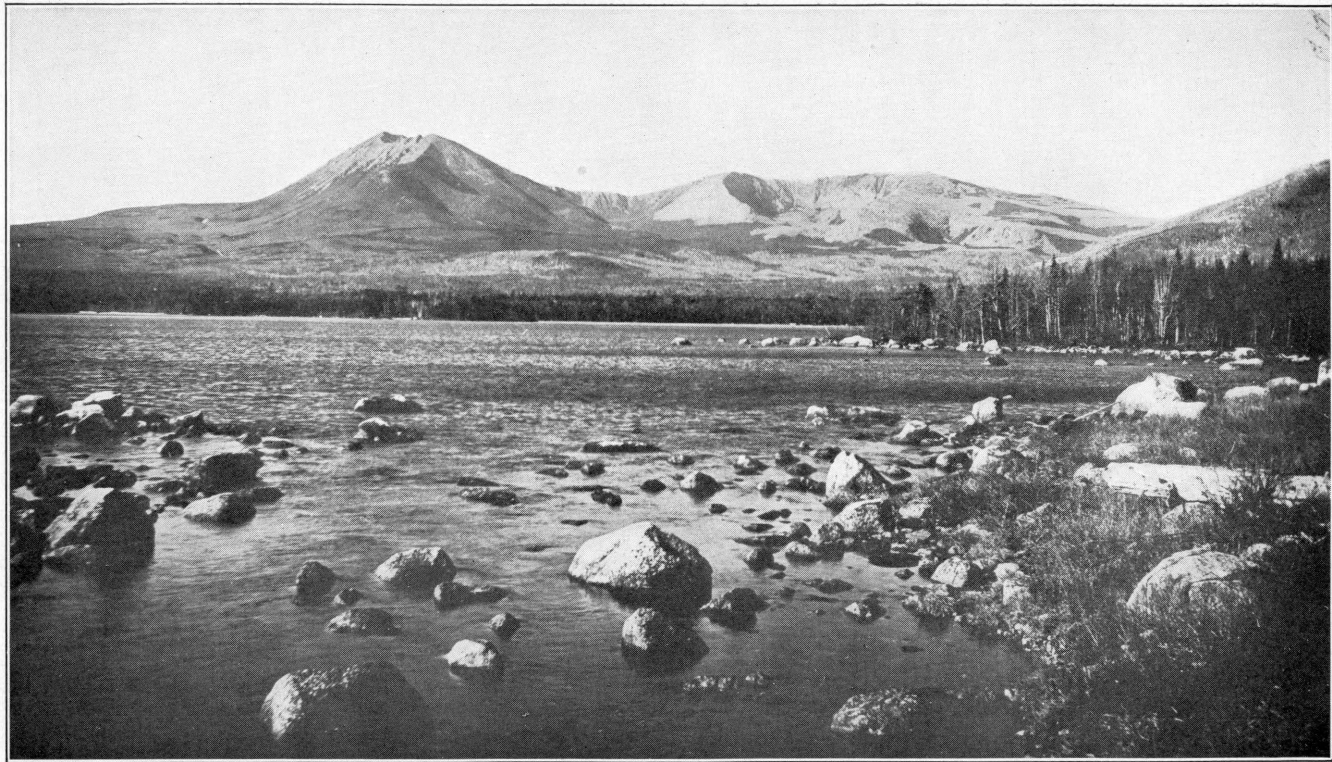
Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20	10,000
Loss during summer	500

The remainder of these fish, 9,500, owing to action of the frost on the pond, escaped from the artificial pond into the brook during the winter.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Fish Hatchery at East Freetown, Mass., eggs that the State purchased.....	100,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	200,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	46,507
Number hatched	253,493
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	35,493
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted	218,000

16,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.



KATAHDIN FROM KATAHDIN LAKE,
This Territory Being Embraced in the Proposed State Park.

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

REPORT OF THE LAKE MOXIE HATCHERY FOR
THE YEAR 1920.

A. W. MURRAY, Superintendent.

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	160,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	100,000
Received from Graham Brothers, Massachusetts, eggs that the State purchased.....	300,000
Sent to Belgrade Hatchery.....	260,000
Sent to Monmouth Hatchery.....	300,000
Received from Belgrade Hatchery, fry.....	150,000
Loss from time fish were received to time of planting..	2,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	5,000
Sent to Monmouth Hatchery, to be planted from that hatchery	25,000
Number planted	118,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT WINTERED.

8,000 square-tailed trout were to be wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20, but owing to freezing of the pipes, these fish were liberated in Mosquito stream, The Forks Plantation, Somerset county, on January 22, 1920.

Early in the year, before the fish eggs at this hatchery had hatched, owing to the extremely low temperature, the feed pipe froze and burst, thus cutting off the water supply; consequently it was necessary to send the fish eggs in the hatchery to Belgrade and Monmouth for hatching. A sufficient number of fry for feeding during the summer was sent from the Belgrade Hatchery and the fish planted this fall were the result of this supply.

No land-locked salmon eggs or square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

REPORT OF THE OQUOSSOC HATCHERY FOR THE
YEAR 1920.

PAUL E. HINDS, Superintendent.

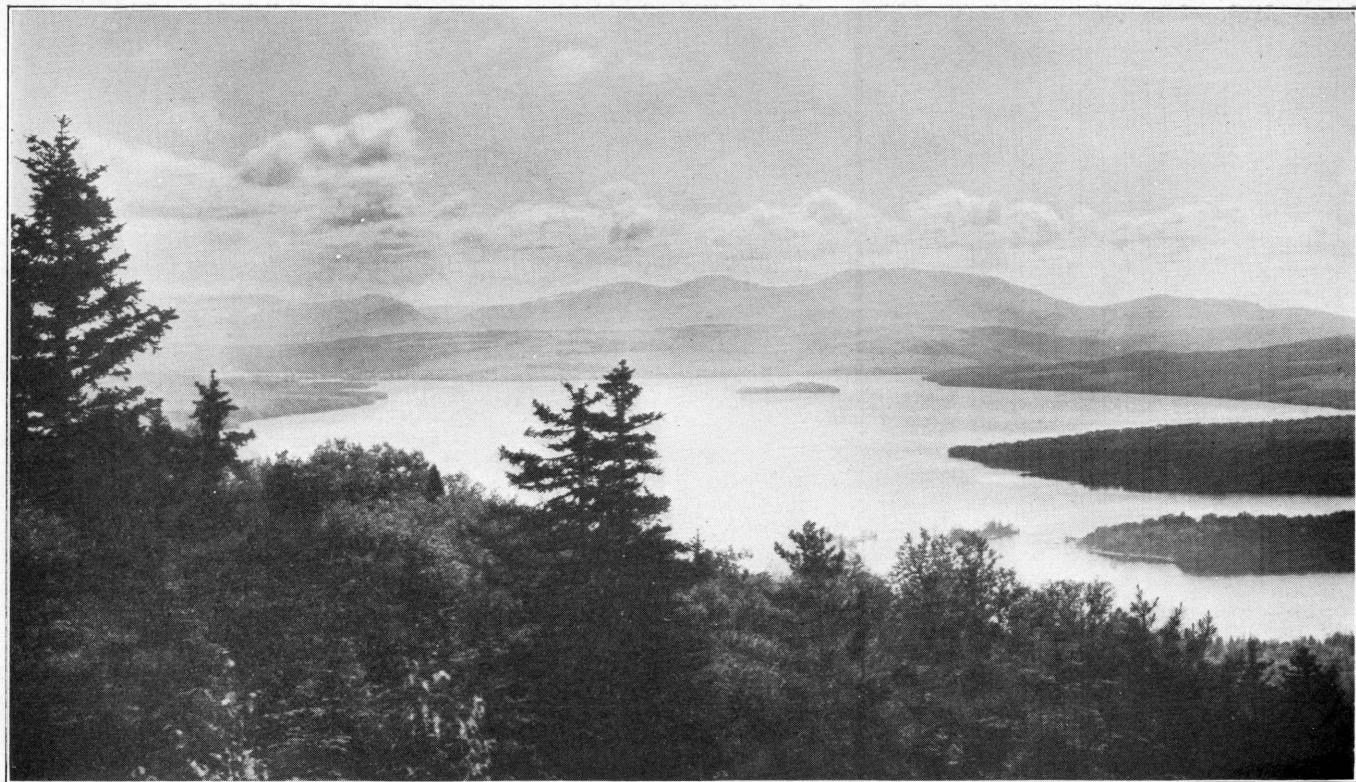
LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	85,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	3,000
Number hatched.....	82,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	9,500
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted.....	72,500

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	100,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	375,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	85,000
Number hatched.....	390,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	65,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	30,000
Number planted.....	295,000

125,000 land-locked salmon eggs and 400,000 square tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.



RANGELEY LAKE FROM BALD MOUNTAIN.

REPORT OF THE RAYMOND HATCHERY FOR THE
YEAR 1920.

GEORGE A. LIBBY, Superintendent.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	1,250,000
Sent to Auburn Hatchery.....	200,000
Sent to Tunk Pond Hatchery.....	100,000
Sent to Moosehead Hatchery.....	200,000
Sent to other hatcheries, in exchange for trout eggs...	220,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	50,000
Number hatched	480,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	180,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	298,000
Number planted	2,000

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20.....	326,500
Loss during summer.....	142,500
Number on hand to be wintered (yearlings).....	70,000
Number planted	114,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	200,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	10,000
Number hatched	190,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	115,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	000,000
Number planted	75,000

1,216,000 land-locked salmon eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

REPORT OF THE TUNK POND HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1920.

GEORGE H. WOODBURY, Superintendent:

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

Number of land-locked salmon eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Raymond Hatchery.....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	8,500
Number hatched.....	91,500
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	30,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	20,000
Number planted.....	41,500

LAND-LOCKED SALMON WINTERED.

Number of land-locked salmon wintered at this hatchery winter of 1919-20.....	2,000
Loss during summer.....	0,000
Number planted.....	2,000

SQUARE-TAILED TROUT.

Number of square-tailed trout eggs taken at this hatchery fall of 1919.....	000,000
Received from Clear Spring Trout Ponds, West Buxton, Maine, eggs that the State purchased.....	200,000
Received from Fish Hatchery at East Freetown, Mass., eggs that the State purchased.....	100,000
Loss to time of hatching.....	114,000
Number hatched.....	186,000
Loss from time of hatching to time of planting.....	78,000
Number on hand to be wintered.....	20,000
Number planted.....	88,000

No land-locked salmon eggs or square-tailed trout eggs were taken at this hatchery fall of 1920.

More than two-thirds of the egg loss was in a certain lot purchased which was of very poor quality.

The summer loss was caused by the water in the pools getting too warm, the temperature going to eighty-two degrees and staying so for a day and two days at a time; kingfishers also bothered a great deal. No doubt the roof which is being built will remedy both of these troubles.

REPORTS OF LICENSEES.

GUIDES.

Reports received from 1,521 of the licensed guides show that they guided 66,633 days, during the time guiding 3,426 residents and 8,571 non-residents, 2,542 of these being hunters.

They report that the parties they have guided killed 2,111 deer, 16 moose and 49 bear.

The deer were killed in the following counties: Aroostook county, 419; Cumberland county, 1; Franklin county, 106; Oxford county, 184; Penobscot county, 395; Piscataquis county, 347; Washington county, 184; Lincoln county, 1; Hancock county, 105; Kennebec county, 2; Somerset county, 367.

The moose were killed in the following counties: Aroostook county, 1; Penobscot county, 7; Washington county, 7; Hancock county, 1.

455 report deer more plentiful than last year.

311 report deer less plentiful than last year.

423 report deer the same as last year.

925 report partridge more plentiful than last year.

84 report partridge less plentiful than last year.

231 report partridge the same as last year.

235 report moose more plentiful than last year.

355 report moose less plentiful than last year.

350 report moose the same as last year.

They report 380 deer killed when with other guides.

They report 9 bear killed when with other guides.

They report 1 moose killed when with other guides.

They report 1,254 deer killed by persons employing no guides.

They report 52 moose killed by persons employing no guides.

247 report that they did not guide this season.

CAMP PROPRIETORS.

Reports received from 70 of the licensed camp proprietors show that they entertained 2,857 resident guests and 6,513 non-resident guests, 979 of these being hunters. Number of deer consumed in these camps, 116. Number of deer purchased for consumption at these camps, 24.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS.

Reports received from 391 of the licensed hunters and trappers show that the following fur-bearing animals were taken by virtue of their licenses: Bear, 129; Fox, 722; Mink, 1,834; Skunk, 706; Otter, 183; Sable or Marten, 122; Weasel, 3,540; Fisher or Black Cat, 77; Muskrat, 5,183; Raccoon, 30; Wild Cat or Bob Cat, 125; Lynx, 22.

BEAVER TRAPPERS.

Reports received from 61 of the licensed beaver trappers show that 679 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 52 of the licensed dealers in deer skins and deer heads show that they purchased by virtue of their licenses, 4,725 deer skins and 52 deer heads.

Average price of deer skins, \$1.08.

Average price of deer heads, \$1.33.

MARKETMEN.

Reports received from 9 of the licensed marketmen show that they bought by virtue of their licenses, 14 deer for sale at retail to their local customers, and 5 bull moose.

TAXIDERMISTS.

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

Deer, 3; Deer Heads, 767; Bear, 53; Miscellaneous Birds, 671; Fish, 327; Fox, 8; Bear Rugs, 2; Moose Heads, 20; Deer Skins Tanned, 817; Bear Skins Tanned, 60; Fox Skins Tanned, 11; Deer Horns, 1 pair; Bob Cat, 10; Dog, 2; Squirrel, 11; Weasel, 4; Beaver Skin Tanned, 1; Otter Skin Tanned, 1; Raccoon Skins Tanned, 14; Muskrat Skins Tanned, 22; Bob Cat Skin Tanned, 1; Mink Skins Tanned, 5; Weasel Skins Tanned, 3; Skunk Skin Tanned, 1; Duck Skins Cured, 4; Duck Wings Cured, 8; Cat Skin Tanned, 1; Deer Feet, 42; Rabbit, 1; Moose Skins Tanned, 6.

DEALERS IN THE SKINS OF THE FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Reports received from 203 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, 79; Canada Lynx Skins, 39; Bob Cat or Wild Cat Skins, 324; Fox Skins, 2,070; Mink Skins, 3,202; Marten or Sable Skins, 76; Weasel Skins, 5,395; Ermine Skins, 195; Muskrat Skins, 19,807; Otter Skins, 96; Raccoon Skins, 941; Skunk Skins, 8,219; Beaver Skins, 610; Fisher or Black Cat Skins, 90; House Cat Skins, 75; Mole Skins, 16; Rabbit Skins, 74; Woodchuck Skins, 2; Belgian Hare Skins, 17.

FUR AND GAME FARMS.

Reports received from 64 of the licensed fur and game farmers show that they had on hand when permits were granted the following birds and animals:

Fox, 353; Skunk, 60; Duck, 217; Raccoon, 14; Pheasant, 131; Mink, 32; Wild Geese, 23; Wild Turkeys, 10.

NUMBER RAISED FROM ORIGINAL STOCK.

Fox, 168; Skunk, 80; Duck, 383; Raccoon, 3; Pheasant, 1,046; Mink, 21; Wild Geese, 4; Wild Turkey, 15.

NUMBER OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS ON HAND AT CLOSE OF SEASON,
1920.

Fox, 482; Skunk, 123; Duck, 256; Raccoon, 5; Pheasant, 522; Mink, 35; Wild Geese, 10; Wild Turkeys, 16.

GAME SHIPMENTS—SEASON OF 1920.

Maine Central Railroad:

Deer shipped	1,798
Moose shipped	23
Bear shipped	37

Reported killed but not shipped:

Deer	1,343
Moose	40
Bear	21

Total:

Deer	3,141
Moose	63
Bear	58

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad:

Deer shipped	2,518
Moose shipped	19
Bear shipped	20

Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railroad:

Deer shipped	119
Moose shipped	0
Bear shipped	0

Reported killed but not shipped:

Deer	48
Moose	0
Bear	0

Total:

Deer	167
Moose	0
Bear	0

Bridgton and Saco River Railroad:

Deer shipped	1
Moose shipped	0
Bear shipped	0

Reported killed but not shipped:

Deer	2
Moose	0
Bear	0

Total:

Deer	3
Moose	0
Bear	0

RECORD OF GAME TRANSPORTED BY AUTOMOBILE WHICH WAS IDENTIFIED BY NON-RESIDENTS BEFORE SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE INSPECTORS, IN MAINE, DURING SEASON OF 1920.

Deer	133
Bear	1
Rabbit	1
Partridge	158
Woodcock	17
Ducks	11

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS DURING HUNTING
SEASON 1920.

There were seven fatalities, one person being killed in mistake for deer, three persons being accidentally killed by discharge of firearms in the hands of companion, three persons dying from effects of wounds self inflicted—by accidental discharge of own firearm.

Three persons were wounded in mistake for deer, nine were wounded by their companions by accidental discharge of firearms, and six were wounded by accidental discharge of their own firearms.

One person was killed by accidental discharge of a firearm in the hands of companion while said firearm was being examined in the house.

One person was killed by accidental discharge of his own firearm caused by pet dog jumping against the gun.

Another person accidentally shot himself while cleaning a gun in his own house.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JUNE 30, 1920.

For the year 1919, after Dec. 31, 1919.

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

Unexpended balance for 1919 bills after Dec. 31, 1919, available until June 30, 1920		\$33,508 08
County on Bob Cats.....	\$1,120 00	
Warden Service	4,619 19	
Wardens' Expenses	1,502 52	
Boats and Wardens' Outfit.....	14 08	
Licenses Refunded	36 50	
Costs and Legal Expenses.....	51 32	
Miscellaneous	54 06	
Posting and Publishing Notices.....	33 73	
State Museum	38 97	7,470 37
		<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1920.....		\$26,037 71

OFFICE EXPENSE.

Unexpended balance for 1919 bills, available until June 30, 1920.....		\$1,045 75
Commissioner's Expense	\$20 74	
Clerk's Expense	2 90	
Stationery	57 07	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	68 26	
Freight and Express.....	2 21	
Office Supplies	106 68	
Miscellaneous	30 00	287 86
		<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1920, lapsed to State		\$757 89

NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE FUND.

Unexpended balance available for 1919 bills until June 30, 1920.....		\$11,027 16
Auburn Hatchery	\$1,381 86	

Belgrade Hatchery	381 68	
Caribou Hatchery	275 17	
Enfield Hatchery	198 01	
Knox County Hatchery	260 70	
Moosehead Hatchery	433 16	
Moxie Hatchery	193 21	
Monmouth Hatchery	150 77	
Oquossoc Hatchery	131 88	
Sebago Hatchery	494 28	
Tunk Pond Hatchery	276 63	
General Supt. Hatcheries.....	34 39	
Miscellaneous	3,314 85	7,526 59
		<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1920.....		\$3,500 57

SCREENING LAKES AND PONDS.

Unexpended balance available for 1919		
bills until June 30, 1920.....		\$2,904 94
Credit		200 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,104 94
Expended	\$1,000 00	1,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,104 94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—DECEMBER 31, 1920,

 For the year 1920.

Appropriation for Department of Inland Fisheries and Game	\$125,000 00
Credit to Appropriation	26,037 71
Transferred from Non-Resident Fishing License Fees	3,900 00
	<hr/>
	\$154,937 71

PAYMENTS IN 1920.

Mounting and State Exhibits	\$947 76
Commissioner's Expenses	450 02
Clerk's Expenses	63 23
Clerk Hire	8,630 49
Telephone and Telegraph.....	455 85
Postage	2,649 53
Stationery, Printing and Binding.....	1,733 74
Express and Freight	155 28
Office Supplies	1,307 54
Miscellaneous Expense—Office	345 47
Warden Service	61,548 37
Warden Expense	24,370 07
Boat and Wardens' Outfit	1,659 98
State Camps	68 47
Licenses Refunded	81 05
Costs and Legal Expenses.....	136 07
Miscellaneous—Outside Office	762 15
Auburn Hatchery	2,164 59
Belgrade Hatchery	1,599 58
Caribou Hatchery	1,518 78
Enfield Hatchery	1,584 09
Moosehead Hatchery	1,734 13
Moxie Hatchery	1,879 27
Monmouth Hatchery	1,961 49
Oquossoc Hatchery	1,525 73

Sebago Hatchery	1,980 05	
Knox County Hatchery	1,557 88	
Tunk Pond Hatchery.....	1,805 49	
General Superintendent of Hatcheries,	1,213 71	
General Superintendent of Hatcheries'		
Expense	34 09	
Posting and Publishing Notices.....	240 87	
Bounty on Bob Cats	5,760 00	\$131,924 82
		<hr/>
Salary of Commissioner.....	\$2,500 00	
Salary of Clerk	1,700 00	4,200 00
		<hr/>
Total Payments		\$136,124 82
Non-Resident Fishing License Fees Collected.....	\$30,442 00	
Resident Hunters' Registration Fees Collected....	2,405 50	
Credit transferred from 1919	42 50	
		<hr/>
		\$32,890 00
Transferred to Salary Account.....	3,900 00	
		<hr/>
		\$28,990 00
Amount set apart to pay the following bills.....		\$27,236 34

PAYMENTS.

Auburn Hatchery	\$4,300 32	
Belgrade Hatchery	1,935 06	
Caribou Hatchery	1,354 08	
Enfield Hatchery	1,998 34	
Knox County Hatchery	1,367 33	
Moosehead Hatchery	1,564 26	
Moxie Hatchery	1,948 74	
Monmouth Hatchery	3,037 98	
Oquossoc Hatchery	3,448 62	
Sebago Hatchery	2,235 05	
Tunk Pond Hatchery	2,159 49	
General Superintendent of Hatcheries.	768 41	
Miscellaneous	1,118 66	\$27,236 34
		<hr/>

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1920.

Fel Permits	\$1,285 75
Resident Guides' Licenses (1997).....	1,997 00
Non-Resident Guides' Licenses (12).....	240 00
Hunters' and Trappers' Licenses (730).....	7,300 00
Beaver Trappers' Licenses (76).....	1,900 00
Camp Proprietors' Licenses (95).....	475 00
County Fur Buyers' Licenses (305).....	610 00
Dealers in Deer Skin Licenses (59).....	1,475 00
Resident Hunters' Licenses (24,055).....	2,405 50
Alien Res. Fishermen's Licenses (399).....	798 00
Alien Taxidermist's Licenses (6).....	150 00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses (15,221).....	30,442 00
Marketmen Licenses (11)	55 00
Game and Fur Farming Licenses (86).....	172 00
Taxidermist's Licenses (28)	140 00
Bird Licenses, hunting prior to Oct. 1, (521).....	2,557 30
Hunting Licenses after Oct. 1, (2588).....	37,531 50
Hunting Licenses Exchanged (108).....	1,026 00
Moose Hunting Licenses, original, (3).....	73 50
Deer Hunting Licenses exchanged for Moose Hunting Licenses (55).....	528 00
Alien Res. Hunting Licenses (158).....	2,295 00
State Fur Buyers' Licenses (24).....	600 00
Transportation Tags	1,216 20
Hunting Licenses, deer, 1919, (5).....	72 50
Miscellaneous	2,913 05
Fines received by Fish and Game Department....	8,638 69
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Total Receipts	\$106,896 99

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS E. PARSONS,

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.