

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

BEING THE

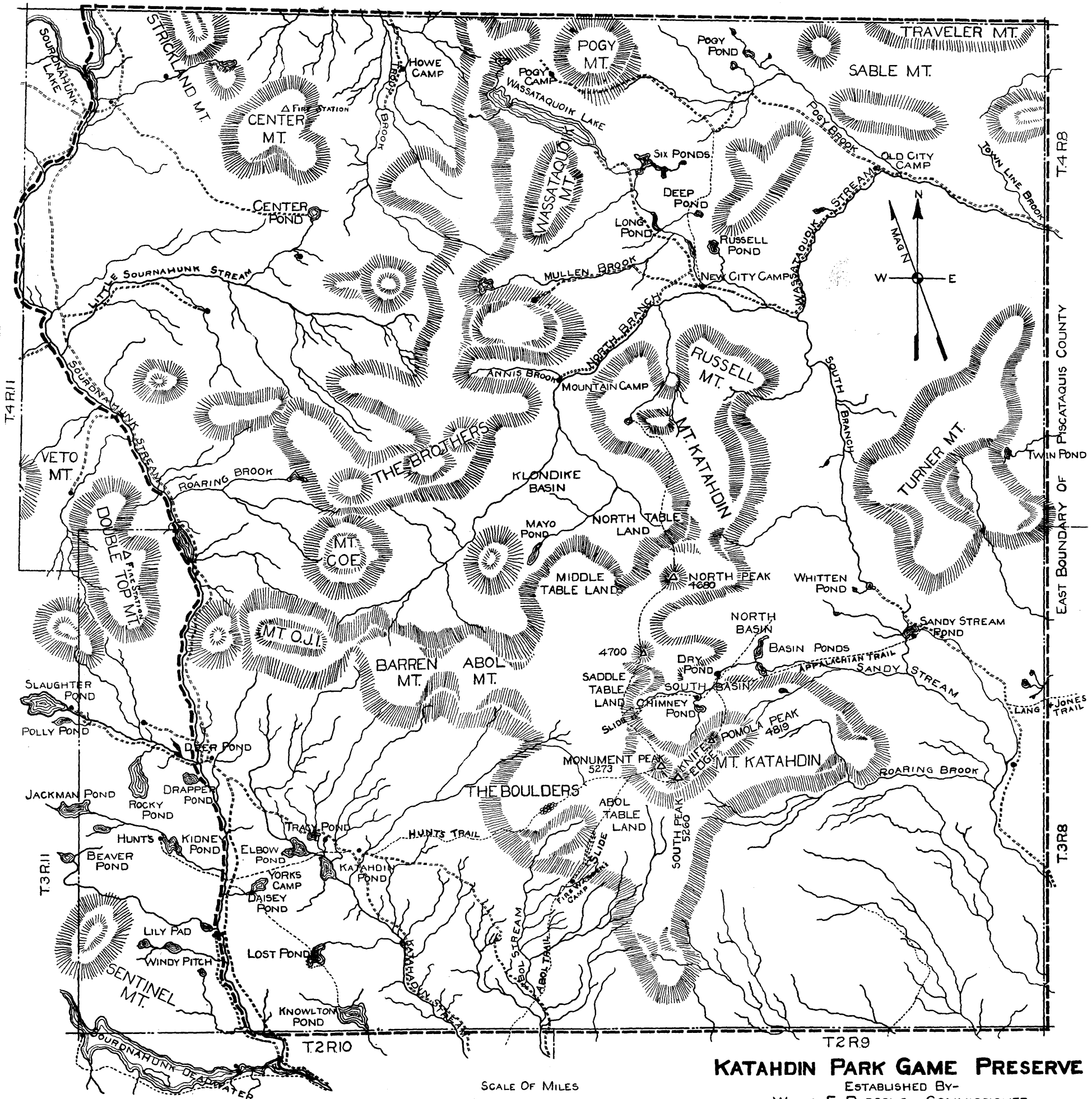
REPORTS



PUBLIC OFFICERS
DEPARTMENTS AND
INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS

JANUARY 1, 1921-JUNE 30, 1922



KATAHDIN PARK GAME PRESERVE

ESTABLISHED BY-
 WILLIS E. PARSONS - COMMISSIONER
 MAY 15TH, 1922
 DRAWN BY - GREEN & WILSON, ENGINEERS
 WATERVILLE, MAINE

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

FOR THE
Year Ending June 30, 1922



WATERVILLE
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1922

STATE OF MAINE.

To His Excellency, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine:

The Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game has the honor to present to your Excellency, herewith, his report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, A. D. 1922, as required by statute.

WILLIS E. PARSONS,

Commissioner.



STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUGUSTA

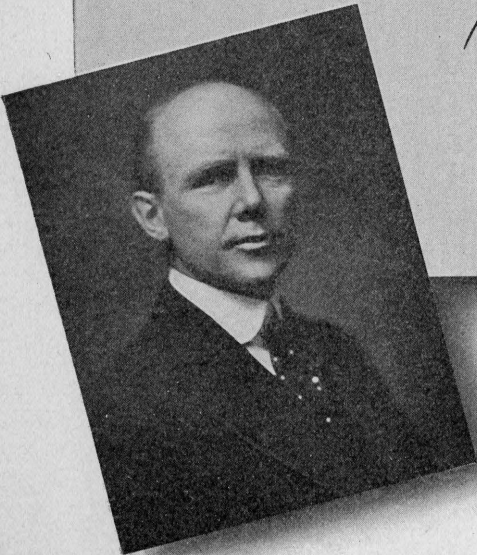
January first,
1 9 2 2.

To All Lovers of the Out-of-Doors:-

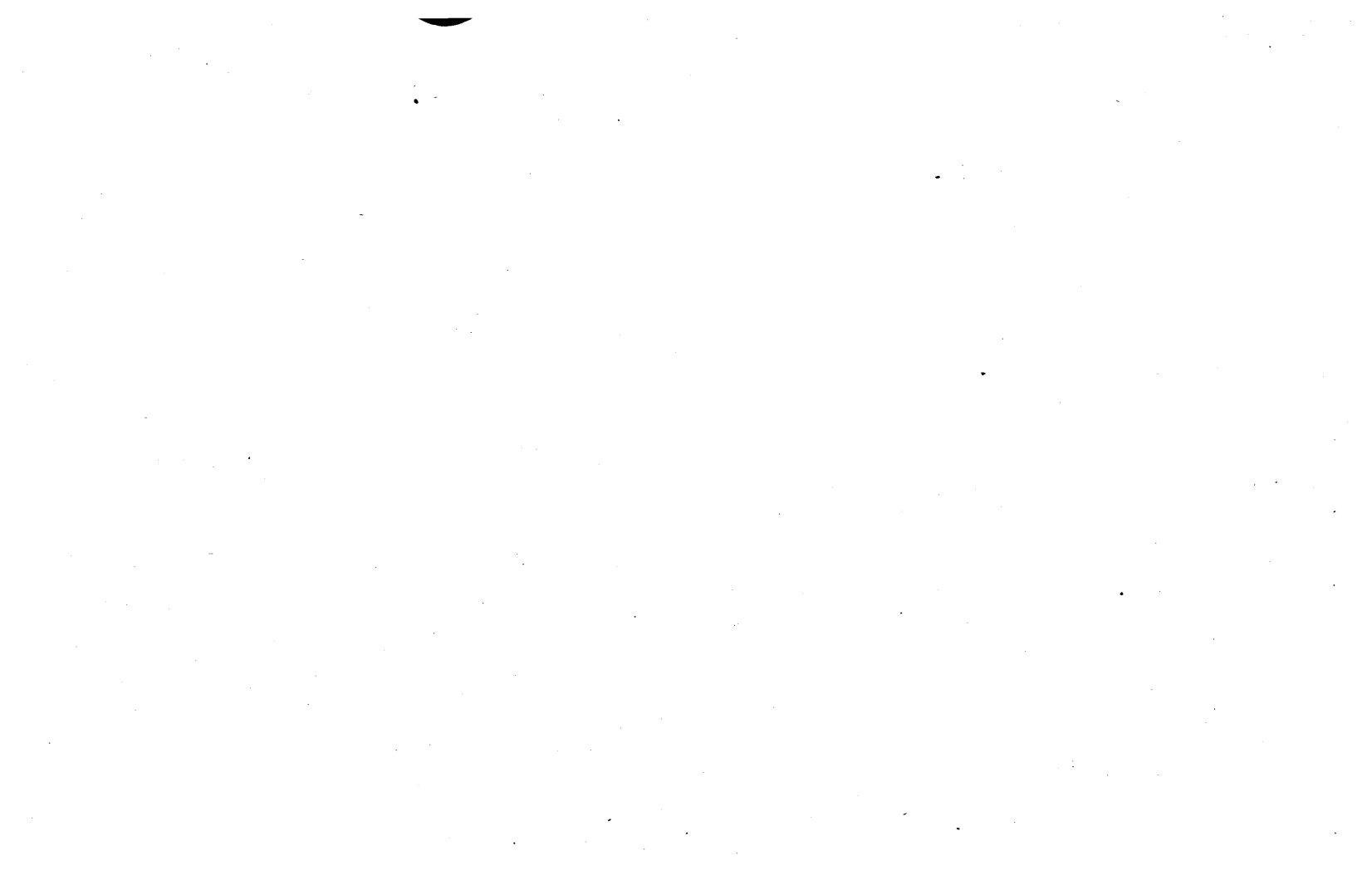
Maine's rock-iringed coast, her rivers, lakes, forests and mountains are a standing invitation to all who seek health and recreation. Maine men and women are eager to supplement Nature's appeal with the cordial grasp of a welcoming hand. Genuine hospitality is promised all who come within the bounds of our State, and no effort will be spared to make their visit worthy of remembrance.

As Governor of Maine I open wide the door that all may share the joys and blessings of our great natural inheritance.

Frederic W. Baxter
Governor of Maine.



(By courtesy of Bangor and
Aroostook R. R.)



STATE OF MAINE.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and the Honorable Council:

The Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game begs leave to submit his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1922, of the work accomplished and advancement made in this busy Department of State. It is, and should be, a department in which our own citizens are interested as well as the many thousands from beyond our borders who seek needed rest and recreation in the heart of our great wilderness, or upon the coast and that fringe of forest that slopes back from the sea.

It is not only the commercial side, with its many millions, that appeals to us, but we realize that the benefit derived from an outing of a few weeks, and sometimes days, is of untold value and not to be measured in dollars and cents.

We are a better people for living close to Nature's rare retreats, a sturdier race for the breath of the mountains, and more and more are tourists and true sportsmen finding well nigh indispensable an annual pilgrimage to Maine.

Owing to the greatly increased travel to this State, which has continued since the close of the World War, an unusual demand has been made upon our lakes and streams as well as upon the game of the big woods.

This has been met so far as possible by increasing the capacity of our eleven hatcheries and restocking the lakes and streams that have been fished by the larger number of sportsmen, also by the passing of rules and regulations in many instances by the Commissioner as authorized by statute, limiting the number of fish to be taken, or, on petition of at least twenty-five per cent of the legal voters of the town or towns in which the waters are situated, restricting all angling to fly fishing only.

Our reduced appropriation made by the last Legislature in the interest of economy, although necessary to avoid an excessive State tax and cheerfully acquiesced in by this Department, and we believe by all others, has nevertheless seriously delayed

extension work absolutely necessary at our hatcheries, if we are to take care of the present number of sportsmen that we annually welcome to our lakes and streams, to say nothing of the anticipated influx from the new publicity to be given the State by the corporation recently organized for that purpose. The warden force also had to be greatly reduced and is wholly inadequate to protect the fish and game of the State.

Public sentiment, however, is everywhere improving and many loyal citizens are rendering much appreciated aid in the enforcement of the laws. Fish and Game Associations are growing and since the writer's last annual report, a powerful organization has been formed at Old Town, known as the Penobscot Valley Fish and Game Association. It was not organized until last December and has grown in six months to a membership of four hundred.

This Association, like the new one at Harrington, in Washington county, those in Oxford county and other sections, will do a great deal of good in the conservation of the fish and game of the State.

The summer of 1921 with its long continued drought was a severe one on our trout streams. Many of them dried up entirely and thousands of young fish were destroyed. An extra effort is being made to replace as fast as possible the trout thus lost, by increasing the output of the hatcheries. But little more can be done until an increased appropriation by the next legislature is available.

The long continued drought was so severe that it became a serious question whether any fishing parties should be allowed in the wilderness without a registered guide—and as early as July 8th, the Commissioner issued the following circular to the public warning against fires:

BE CAREFUL OF FIRES.

To Resident Sportsmen of Maine:

Seldom, if ever, in the history of the State, has prolonged drought rendered more inflammable cut-over territory and black growth sections of the Maine woods. A camp fire not fully extinguished, or a carelessly dropped match or cigarette stub may cause at any time the destruction of millions of dollars

worth of our valuable forests so essential to wild life, the support of our water supply and general prosperity of the State.

All parties are warned against building fires in the forest outside of an established camp and earnestly requested to use every precaution possible in regard to fire when in the big woods.

Unless local sportsmen show strong determination to safeguard the forests, it may be necessary to prohibit all fishing in large areas by residents of the State, the same as non-residents, unless accompanied by a registered guide. A united effort can save the situation.

WILLIS E. PARSONS,

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.

It did not, however, become necessary to impose any added restrictions. The serious condition was fully realized and all citizens and guides as well as game wardens were ready to co-operate and do all in their power to assist that splendid organization of the Forestry Department that with unceasing vigilance guards the Maine woods.

HATCHERIES.

Work at the hatcheries had to be curtailed last year on account of funds and yet the capacity of some of the hatcheries has been doubled. More rearing pools are needed so that we can hold and carry over fish until they are two years old and large enough to take care of themselves when planted in the lakes and ponds. Some of these lakes have no suitable inlets for planting salmon or trout and fry deposited in a lake simply furnish food for the larger fish.

They should be fingerlings, at least—fed fish—not less than yearlings would be more desirable; but two-year-olds are still better and much more capable of taking care of themselves. The Department planted 3,144,055 trout, 970,810 land-locked salmon and 60,000 togue, or 4,164,865 game fish in our inland waters in 1921, and wintered in hatcheries 1921-22, 342,000 land-locked salmon, and 8,500 square-tailed trout. Many of these will be carried until two years old.

There were taken at the hatcheries fall of 1921, 1,901,000 land-locked salmon eggs, and 550,000 square-tailed trout eggs, and 20,000 togue eggs, and in addition to these the Department purchased 4,091,000 trout eggs, making 6,562,000 for propagation in the eleven hatcheries. Many more can be handled when we have additional rearing pools in which to feed them when hatched. Many pools have been added in the past three years but more are needed if we take care of the lakes that are being depleted.

Owing to the extended hot weather last season the temperature of water at the Sebago, or Raymond Hatchery, became too high for the successful rearing of fish, and wells have been driven and springs will be utilized to furnish colder water for the rearing pools, thus lowering the temperature several degrees. It is believed that this will remedy the defect in this otherwise splendid hatchery. It is the intention to add several more concrete rearing pools at this hatchery as soon as funds are available. Several rearing pools have been built this last season.

FISH SCREENS.

The last Legislature provided for the installation of quite a number of fish screens by passing resolves to cover part of the expense, the balance to be furnished by those interested in the screens. \$16,325.00 was appropriated for that purpose and most of the amount has been expended during the last year.

Others are about to avail themselves of the appropriations so that the greater part of the remainder will undoubtedly be used.

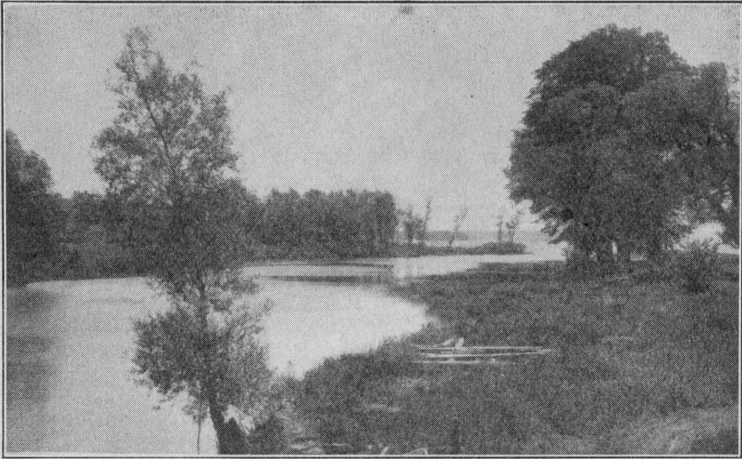
The two most important screens erected protect the great Fish River Chain of Lakes in Aroostook county, and Grand Lake Chain, in Washington county.

These screens had been wanted for twenty years, and it is a curious coincidence that the big fish were going down over Grand Falls in each instance and could not return—one being Grand Falls on the St. John river, the other Grand Falls on the St. Croix. The expense of the Aroostook county screen at the foot of Eagle Lake, which is about 350 feet in length, but in rather shoal water, was only \$6,000, with a small additional expense of building four piers and stringing booms to protect the screen from logs and ice.

The Washington county screen, however, cost \$10,500, as the water was deep and current strong.

The State furnished \$5,000 for each screen or \$10,000 in all.

A temporary screen was put in at the outlet of Cobbosseecontee Lake in place of the old one destroyed by freshet. The



HEAD OF DAMARISCOTTA POND (LINCOLN COUNTY)

(Photo by Tyler, Rockland)

Legislature should provide for a more permanent structure as this is an important body of water containing migratory fish, the gamey land-locked salmon, and a screen is of much less expense than building and maintaining fishways in the dams on the outlet which empties into the Kennebec and thus to the sea.

FISHWAYS.

New fishways are being built and old ones repaired to give alewives, shad and salmon, and all other migratory fish, that formerly swarmed our shores, seeking inland fresh water ponds and streams, in which to deposit their spawn, an opportunity to return. They were formerly a great source of revenue to the people on the coast as well as inland and are reported as still plentiful farther east, in Newfoundland and other places where the rivers are unobstructed by dams.

"Can we bring the Atlantic salmon back" is a question of vital importance to the fishing interests of Maine.

As commissioner, the writer believes we can, and is working with that end in view. From all reports where rivers have been opened up and fishways kept clear, the sea salmon have seemed to find them and are steadily increasing in number.

A new fishway at Dennysville built by order of the Commissioner three years ago was flooded with sea salmon last fall. The warden who had charge of the fishway counted 500 passing through in twenty-four hours, and the chief game warden of that district reported that not less than 20,000 sea salmon passed through the fishway during that run of seven weeks which he and his deputy looked after.

GAME CONDITIONS.

Although a revenue of \$41,960.00 was received from non-resident fishing licenses last year, a much larger income was received from the hunting and trapping interests, or \$67,293.08 making a total of \$109,253.08 all of which should go for the propagation of fish and protection of game; but \$50,000 of same is paid to the State Treasurer and used for other purposes, the Department receiving no benefit whatever therefrom.

GAME BIRDS.

It is believed that game conditions are generally improving throughout the State. Wholesome laws which prevent the shooting of migratory birds in the spring while resting on their northern flight for nesting season have increased the wild duck and other sea birds on the coast and several good hatching seasons have multiplied the ruffed grouse so that they may now be regarded as plentiful, and wardens report them as wintering well with a good hatch this spring. Good woodcock shooting was also reported from the southern counties last season.

DEER.

Deer are reported as holding their own except in localities where the bob cats and Canada lynx are working havoc among

them. A large number of the latter animals have been killed and there has been paid from the Fish and Game appropriation since January 1, 1921, \$12,340.00 in bounties on these enemies of the Maine deer. The next Legislature will have to provide a larger appropriation if the bob cat is kept in check, which is the only way if the deer are to be saved.

It may become necessary to limit the number of deer to one that may be taken in one season within the State, although it is believed that the present law, if properly observed, will prove sufficient. It gives the hunter one deer and then if he can get a buck with antlers, the second deer. It was claimed at first that many deer would be left in the woods in trying to get a buck with antlers. It does not seem to work that way, but if one deer only was allowed, the same rule would apply as a hunter would want a good one and some would be mean enough to leave a small deer in the woods. Such cases would be rare, however, as true sportsmen do not believe in the waste of either fish or game. Prohibition of the use of deer in lumber camps or shipping them from the State by residents, is saving thousands every year.

MOOSE.

Quite a number of moose have been reported in their usual haunts but they are not increasing rapidly enough to warrant an open season on this big game animal for many years to come. It now seems that if this monarch of the Maine woods is to be preserved as an attraction to tourists as well as our own people, that in the future he should be shot only with the camera, and this requires much more skill than it does with a long distance rifle. A "close-up" photograph of a big bull moose is more of a real trophy in the hands of the one who held the camera than a spreading set of antlers on the wall. Photographing game in the woods is becoming quite a fad among lovers of the great outdoors and its wild life.

BEARS.

Divers opinions are expressed in public and private, through the press and by letter, in relation to the value of Bruin as a game animal. In many states of the Union, especially great



MOUNT KINEO, PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
(From Call's Studio, Dexter, Maine)

game states trying to rival Maine, the bear is considered the best of big game and stands at the head of protected animals and Maine is ridiculed for not only allowing Bruin to be slain in the summer season but actually paying a bounty for having him killed. Some claim that the State can well afford to pay for a few sheep killed, just as it does now, but that instead of paying a bounty bears should not be slaughtered, unless doing damage, until fall, when their fur is valuable and the whole animal more of an asset to the State. A young man, in the fall of 1920, showed the Commissioner a check of \$41.84, received from a Boston firm, which fixed its own price, for one bear that he had shot in his fall hunting. In the summer season it would have been worth \$5, to be received out of the State Treasury at the expense of Maine taxpayers. Some bears driven by hunger no doubt learn to kill sheep the same as dogs. In the northern part of Oxford county noted for its bears, the writer was calling on a farmer, with a flock of one hundred sheep grazing in the pasture nearby, when he asked the farmer how he could keep sheep up there among the Oxford bears. He replied "I never lost a sheep by bears in my life. If people take care of their dogs my sheep are all right" and he kept his rifle loaded, not for bears, but for dogs.

It is for the Legislature to say whether the bounty shall be retained. Bears do more damage in some sections than others. No one wants to injure the farmer or retard the sheep raising industry that all would like to see revived in Maine.

Many believe that removing the bounty would make no difference and that Bruin would be hunted at a season of the year when he would be of much more value than in the summer months. As well, they say, might you hunt the fox, trap the beaver, or any other animal, in the summer months when of no particular value, that might do more or less damage to the farmer, and, further, that all protected animals except beaver can be slain if doing actual damage, although protected by a closed season.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

A good season was reported by the trappers and fur has brought a fairly good price although not as high in the market as two years ago.

Fisher, often called black cat among trappers, are becoming extremely scarce as well as marten, or sable, and if it were possible a close time on these valuable animals would be beneficial. It would not seem to be practical, however, to attempt it as they would be taken in the traps set for other animals. The rule is different with

BEAVER.

These animals are taken with different bait and traps set in and around their haunts where other animals are not prevalent and the beaver have become so numerous that there is no longer hesitancy in opening to beaver trapping any territory where it is shown by written complaint of the owner of the land that they are doing "substantial damage." The beaver is perhaps Nature's most skillful engineer and a most interesting animal. Several have been sent by the Department to Lafayette National Park by special request and they have erected dams on the streams there, which are of great interest to those who visit the Park.

While no change is recommended in the beaver regulations, as the present law seems to answer requirements and to thin out the beaver where they are getting too numerous and to protect them in regions where they are striving to get a foothold, subsequent reports may show them in such numbers that a general open season of two years for the entire State may seem desirable.

Beaver is one of the most valuable fur-bearing animals of the State.

GAME SANCTUARIES.

Game sanctuaries are being established occasionally which not only serve as protection for game birds but save many insectivorous birds as well that are of great benefit in protecting the farmers' crops and the forest.

An effort is being made to arouse more interest in the birds which protect the farmer as well as the forest.

Bird day exercises are held in many of the public schools and by Bird Clubs generally; each year a meeting is held in the State Museum in the State House by the local Bird Club. The Chief Clerk, Miss Myrtle H. Hodgdon, who is much interested in all wild life, has prepared a Bird Day program which, with some variations, has been used by different schools.

WARDEN SERVICE.

The warden service had to be materially reduced this season for lack of funds. The hatcheries have to be maintained and any reduction of appropriation cripples the patrol service and



MAYO POND ON SIDE OF MT. KATAHDIN
(By courtesy of Bangor and Aroostook R. R.)

the force had to be cut in half. With few exceptions the wardens accepted the situation philosophically and without complaint. No more loyal band can be found than the guardians.

of wild life in the Maine woods. It is sincerely hoped that in the future some means will be provided to strengthen the warden force, retaining good men, especially with families, twelve months in the year. In fact the trapping months require as much service as any and continual vigilance in the wilderness is necessary if our game is to be preserved.

GAME PRESERVES.

The largest game sanctuary ever established in this State and which it is believed will be of great benefit to the game is

KATAHDIN PARK GAME PRESERVE.

This was established by the Commissioner on the petition of Hon. John Francis Sprague, Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, who has always been active in fish and game interests, Ex-Congressman Frank E. Guernsey, and others, being at least twenty-five interested citizens of the State, as provided by statute, the same being in unorganized territory.

Since the establishment of the game preserve it has been enlarged so that it now embraces practically four townships with Mount Katahdin, Mount O. J. I., Barren and Abol Mountains, Mount Coe, Three Brothers, Center Mountain, Strickland Mountain, Wessataquoik, Sable, Russell and Turner Mountains, a part of Traveler and several other interesting peaks of the Katahdin Range.

The present area of the Katahdin Park Game Preserve contains Townships Three and Four, Range Nine, W. E. L. S., parts of Townships Three and Four, Range Ten, W. E. L. S., and part of Township Four, Range Eleven, W. E. L. S., and is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of Township Four, Range Nine, W. E. L. S., on the easterly line of Piscataquis county; thence southerly on said easterly line of Piscataquis county, twelve miles, more or less, to the southeast corner of Township Three, Range Nine, W. E. L. S.; thence westerly by the southerly line of Township Three in the Ninth Range and Township Three in the Tenth Range, W. E. L. S., eleven miles, more or less, to Sourdnahunk stream; thence northerly up said stream and the easterly shore of Sourdnahunk lake, twelve

miles, more or less, to the north line of Township Four, Range Ten; thence easterly by the northerly lines of Township Four, Range Ten, and Township Four, Range Nine, W. E. L. S., twelve miles, more or less, to point begun at, containing 90,000 acres, more or less.

This area is closed to all hunting for a term of four years from the first day of May, A. D. 1922. This is the longest time that it can be closed except by act of the Legislature and as it does not interfere with fishing, but prohibits hunting only, the next Legislature will be asked to make the close time for hunting perpetual, so that there will be one place of considerable extent where all kinds of wild life may propagate and rear their young undisturbed by the crack of rifle or bay of the hounds. The game thus protected and allowed to increase ought in a few years at most to improve game conditions in the surrounding territory where sporting camps are established for the accommodation of sportsmen who hunt as well as fish.

If the State had sufficient wardens to patrol its vast wilderness it would undoubtedly be a wise policy to set apart other territory either by the Legislature or the Commissioner. The Province of New Brunswick with less wilderness than Maine, has 500 square miles or 320,000 acres of game preserve where all hunting is prohibited.

REVENUE NEEDED.

It is confidently believed that the next Legislature will devise some method whereby the revenues may be increased for the propagation of fish and protection of game. Other states with small territory are expending large sums for that purpose. Massachusetts with not wilderness enough to use a rifle in, her hunting being restricted to the shotgun, expends approximately \$200,000 annually. New York, with less than one-fifth of our game regions, expends nearly a million dollars annually. With our territory she would undoubtedly expend several millions every year and call it a good investment, as fish and game directly and indirectly bring in \$50,000,000 a year, which goes into all the avenues of trade and that everyday commerce that sustains the life and happiness of the people.

With more visitors coming into the State than ever before, larger sums must be provided for the support of hatcheries as well as protection of wild life.

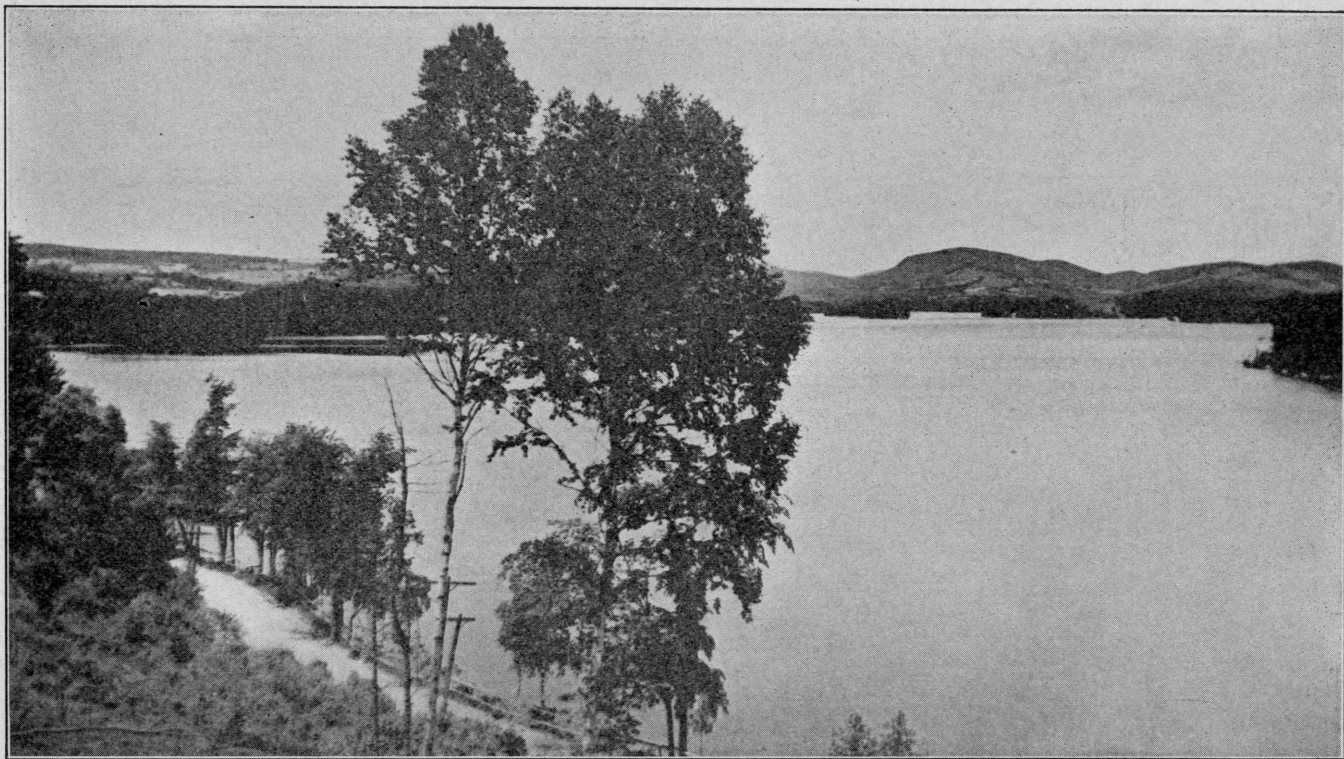
New Hampshire with but small wood area expends nearly as much as Maine, deriving her revenue from licenses to fish, hunt, and trap. Non-residents not only pay in New Hampshire, but all residents who fish and hunt pay one dollar annually for their license, said amount going to the Department for fish and game.

Our present law for resident hunters can be combined with fishing and considerable revenue obtained to be used for the propagation of fish and protection of game and for no other purpose.

Play to the galleries about the barefoot boy and Johnnie and his gun no longer obtains, as those under sixteen are exempt under non-resident license law and can be so under a resident registration law.

BIG BUSINESS IN THE BIG WOODS.

It is certainly gratifying that big business is so conducted in the big woods that it is really beneficial to the game and makes for its protection rather than destruction. The great corporations do not countenance the violation of Maine's game laws, some of them actually issuing strict orders against it. One concern that frequently employs seven thousand men at a time in our northern wilderness is co-operating with the Department in a way that is highly appreciated. There has been marked improvement among the jobbers. The small concerns do not now depend upon venison in the camps as they formerly did. The law prohibiting the use of deer in lumber camps is as well observed as the average law upon our statute book, and with the public sentiment created by the attitude of the managers of large concerns, it proves beneficial in a high degree. Broad-minded men of affairs see Maine in all its phases and are interested in the development of every resource of the State. Fish and game, if properly conserved, are certainly among the greatest assets of Maine and give marvelous returns for trifling expenditure.



BEAUTIFUL PENNESSEEWASSEE AT NORWAY, OXFORD COUNTY
(From Libby Studio)

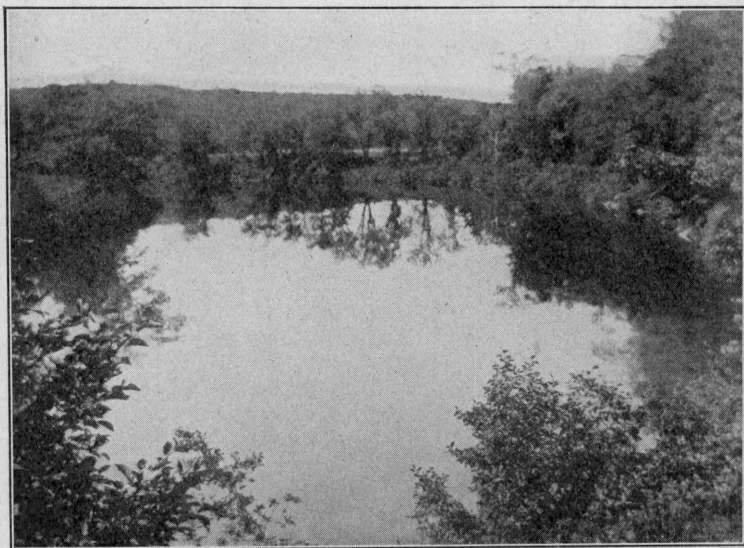
RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioner has few recommendations to make at this time as another fishing and hunting season, in which some of the recent laws are to be further tried out before the Legislature assembles, may make changes not now apparent, desirable.

The principal changes recommended at this time are:

First: The enactment of a resident license law of at least \$1.00 for fishing and hunting combined, with minors under sixteen years exempt. In the adjoining state of New Hampshire the resident license is \$1.00, and in Vermont \$1.25, while in New Brunswick it is \$2.50.

This will bring a substantial revenue, in addition to the regular appropriation, which is so much needed. The taxpayers



ON THE PISCATAQUIS

(Photo by Willis E. Parsons)

bear their part uncomplainingly, and it is believed the resident sportsmen will gladly pay a small license that they know is to improve fishing and hunting conditions.

Second: That all the earnings of the Fish and Game Department be used for the propagation of fish and protection of game.

instead of \$50,000, as now, annually going to the State Treasury from which we receive no benefit.

Third: That a separate appropriation be provided to pay the bounty on bob cats and lynx instead of taking it from the fish and game appropriation. More than \$12,000 has already been taken from the fish and game department appropriation to pay such bounties since January 1, 1921, which was sadly needed for other purposes. The bob cats and lynx must be exterminated if we save the deer.

REGULAR APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

Appropriation for maintenance of fish hatcheries and feeding stations and the protection of fish, game and birds		\$76,000 00
Credit to appropriation.....		24,196 92
		<hr/>
		\$100,196 92
Warden Service	\$50,449 92	
Boats and Wardens' Outfit.....	588 23	
Mounting and State Exhibits.....	333 55	
State Camps	417 48	
Licenses Refunded	108 00	
Costs and Legal Expense.....	20 00	
Miscellaneous (Outside Office).....	384 70	
Posting and Publishing Notices....	610 59	
Bounty on Bob Cats.....	9,310 00	
Auburn Hatchery	2,930 67	
Belgrade Hatchery	2,955 70	
Caribou Hatchery	2,004 45	
Enfield Hatchery	1,728 67	
Moosehead Hatchery	1,672 41	
Moxie Hatchery	2,496 90	
Monmouth Hatchery	2,486 87	
Oquossoc Hatchery	2,725 68	
Sebago Hatchery	2,873 92	
Knox County Hatchery	2,324 92	
Tunk Pond Hatchery	1,930 10	
General Superintendent Hatcheries..	1,237 27	
General Supt. Hatcheries, Expense..	187 66	
Warden Expense	22,418 53	
Eastern States Exposition.....	685 27	
Transfer to Office Account.....	44 92	
Lapsed to State—Resident Hunters' Licenses	572 60	
	<hr/>	\$113,499 01

NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE FEES

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

Non-Resident Fishing License Fees collected fiscal year		\$47,337 00
Non-Resident Fishing License Fees collected January to June, 1921.....		9,269 00
Credit transferred from 1920.....		2,911 92
		<hr/>
		\$59,517 92
Warden Service	\$11,070 00	
Boats and Wardens' Outfit.....	37 50	
Mounting and State Exhibits.....	44 25	
Miscellaneous (Outside Office).....	2 00	
Auburn Hatchery	1,895 68	
Special Resolve—C. K. Hopkins....	44 90	
Belgrade Hatchery	1,672 18	
Caribou Hatchery	1,369 35	
Enfield Hatchery	1,208 04	
Moosehead Hatchery	1,480 19	
Moxie Hatchery	1,832 56	
Monmouth Hatchery	987 78	
Oquossoc Hatchery	2,002 50	
Sebago Hatchery	3,067 05	
Knox County Hatchery	1,348 55	
Tunk Pond Hatchery	1,130 54	
General Supt. of Hatcheries Expense	537 16	
Warden Expense	3,968 73	
Transferred to Screen Account as provided by resolve of Legislature	16,325 00	
Transferred to Northern Oxford Fish & Game Association as provided by resolve of Legislature..	1,000 00	
Lapsed to State	9,269 00	
	<hr/>	\$60,292 96

OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

Appropriation for Office Expense.....		\$8,000 00
Credit to Appropriation—1921 balance.....		469 33
Transferred from Fish Hatcheries.....		44 92
		<hr/>
		\$8,514 25
Commissioner's Expense	\$819 62	
Chief Clerk's Expense	66 41	
Stationery, Printing and Binding...	4,334 71	
Office Supplies	1,011 69	
Express and Freight.....	84 45	
Miscellaneous	47 80	
Telephone and Telegraph	663 25	
Postage	1,740 30	
Furniture and Fixtures	399 46	
	<hr/>	\$9,167 69

SALARY ACCOUNT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

Appropriation for Salary Account.....		\$14,000 00
Salary of Commissioner	\$2,990 38	
Salary of Chief Clerk.....	1,792 63	
Clerk Hire	10,469 65	
	<hr/>	\$15,252 66

NOTE:—Apparent overdrafts on above accounts paid from unexpended balances on other accounts and credits from surplus fees collected and turned over to the State Treasurer, which credits the Department is entitled to by law.

FISH SCREEN ACCOUNT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

Transferred from Non-Resident Fishing License Fees, to be expended in the screening of certain lakes and ponds, as provided by the Legislature		\$16,325 00
Credit—by subscriptions toward screens.....		1,202 00
Credit—1920 balance		1,854 94
		<hr/>
		\$19,381 94
Eagle Lake	\$6,000 00	
Cobbosseecontee Lake	700 00	
Grand Lake	5,000 00	
Oakes Pond	102 00	
Pocasset Lake	83 20	
Parks Pond	75 00	
	<hr/>	11,960 20
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance		\$7,421 74

NORTHERN OXFORD FISH AND GAME
ASSOCIATION ACCOUNT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

Transferred from Non-Resident Fishing License Fees for the purpose of making repairs and improvements on the fish hatchery of the Northern Oxford Fish and Game Association and for erecting a camp for the keeper of said hatchery as provided by the Legislature.....		\$1,000 00
Expended	\$817 15	
	<hr/>	817 15
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance		\$182 85

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL PERIOD ENDING
JUNE 30, 1921.

Unexpended balance and appropriation for six months period from January 1, 1921, to June 30, 1921, available until June 30, 1921.....		\$81,258 26
Office Supplies	\$57 90	
Freight and Express	7 53	
Miscellaneous	25 60	
Warden Service	25,110 27	
Boats and Wardens' Outfit.....	312 02	
Mounting and State Exhibits.....	374 41	
Licenses Refunded	33 00	
Costs and Legal Expense.....	110 58	
Miscellaneous (Outside Office).....	18 30	
Posting and Publishing Notices.....	287 61	
Bounty on Bob Cats.....	3,590 00	
Auburn Hatchery	2,489 68	
Belgrade Hatchery	1,588 20	
Caribou Hatchery	1,214 35	
Enfield Hatchery	1,443 70	
Moosehead Hatchery	1,461 03	
Moxie Hatchery	2,824 22	
Monmouth Hatchery	2,606 18	
Oquossoc Hatchery	976 61	
Sebago Hatchery	1,964 62	
Knox County Hatchery	1,492 58	
Tunk Pond Hatchery.....	1,483 56	
General Supt. of Hatcheries.....	599 82	
Expense General Supt. of Hatcheries	368 55	
Wardens' Expense	9,003 41	
Printing and Binding	717 63	
Commissioner's Expense	39 62	
Transferred to Salary Account.....	41 86	60,242 84
		<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1921.....		\$21,015 42

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL PERIOD ENDING
JUNE 30, 1921

SALARY ACCOUNT

Appropriation January 1, 1921.....		\$7,000 00	
Transferred from Fish Hatchery Appropriation..		41 86	
			<hr/>
			\$7,041 86
Commissioner's Salary	\$1,249 82		
Chief Clerk's Salary	849 94		
Clerk Hire	4,942 10	\$7,041 86	

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR (SIX MONTHS) ENDING
JUNE 30, 1921.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1921, TO JUNE 30, 1921.

Eel Permits		\$1,157 00	
Resident Guides' Licenses		1,403 00	
Non-Resident Guides' Licenses		180 00	
Hunters' and Trappers' Licenses.....		1,510 00	
Camp Proprietors' Licenses		325 00	
County Fur Buyers' Licenses.....		346 00	
State Dealers in Skins.....		150 00	
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses		9,269 00	
Game and Fur Farming Licenses.....		132 00	
Taxidermist Licenses		95 00	
Bird Hunting Licenses		449 70	
Hunting after October 1st.....		2,378 00	
Hunting Licenses Exchanged		38 00	
U. F. B. Licenses		294 00	
Resident Hunters' Licenses.....		572 60	
Alien Resident Fishing Licenses.....		392 00	
Transportation Tags		380 55	
Miscellaneous		510 88	
Fines		2,406 79	
Dealers in Deer Skin Licenses.....		575 00	
Alien Taxidermist Licenses		125 00	
Beaver Licenses		975 00	
			<hr/>
Total Receipts		\$23,664 52	

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1921.

Eel Permits	\$1,501 25
Resident Guide Licenses (2153).....	2,153 00
Non-Resident Guide Licenses (11).....	220 00
Hunters' and Trappers' Licenses (394).....	3,940 00
Camp Proprietors' Licenses (91).....	455 00
County Fur Buyers' Licenses (234).....	468 00
State Fur Buyers' Licenses (23).....	575 00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses (14,248).....	41,960 00
Marketmen Licenses (18).....	90 00
Game and Fur Farming Licenses (84).....	168 00
Taxidermists' Licenses (26).....	130 00
Bird Licenses, hunting prior to Oct. 1, (624)...	3,071 80
Hunting Licenses after Oct. 1, (2450).....	35,591 00
Hunting Licenses Exchanged (90).....	867 00
Alien Resident Hunting Licenses (94).....	1,377 00
Resident Hunters' Licenses (28,076).....	2,807 60
Alien Resident Fishing Licenses (337).....	674 00
Transportation Tags	1,209 65
Miscellaneous	954 37
Fines	6,938 41
Screening lakes and ponds (credit—by subscribers toward screens)	1,202 00
Dealers in Deer Skins' Licenses (26).....	650 00
Alien Taxidermists' Licenses (5).....	125 00
Beaver Trappers' Licenses (85).....	2,125 00
Total Receipts	\$109,253 08

RECEIPTS FOR TWELVE MONTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

RECEIPTS FROM JULY 1, 1921, TO JUNE 30, 1922.

Eel Permits	\$1,215 50
Resident Guides' Licenses.....	2,156 00
Non-Resident Guides' Licenses.....	220 00
Hunters' and Trappers' Licenses.....	6,110 00
Camp Proprietors' Licenses.....	440 00

County Fur Buyers' Licenses.....	544 00
State Dealers in Skins' Licenses.....	1,025 00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses.....	47,337 00
Marketmen Licenses	110 00
Game and Fur Farming Licenses.....	154 00
Taxidermist Licenses	130 00
Bird Hunting Licenses	3,063 20
Hunting after October 1st.....	36,446 50
Hunting Licenses Exchanged	895 50
U. F. B. Licenses.....	1,422 50
Resident Hunters' Licenses.....	2,583 90
Alien Resident Fishing Licenses.....	702 00
Transportation Tags	1,423 85
Miscellaneous	1,973 15
Fines	8,024 08
Collected on account of screening lakes and ponds provided for by the Legislature.....	1,202 00
Dealers in Deer Skins Licenses.....	225 00
Alien Taxidermist Licenses.....	150 00
Beaver Licenses	3,650 00
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Total Receipts	\$121,203 18

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS E. PARSONS,

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.