Tour Maine, the Sunrise State

Maine Development Commission

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Tour Maine by Motor the Sunrise State
Foreword—Road Policy—Route Markings—“Back Roads”—Registration privileges and requirements.

1. Grand Tour Through Maine
   Along the coast from Portland to Eastport, north through the Aroostook farming sections and “big woods,” south and west through Maine’s principal lake regions and mountains, cities, towns and historic places.

2. Maine Coast Tour
   Along the Maine Seacoast from Kittery to Eastport, west through central Maine.

3. Maine Lakes Tour
   Through the Belgrade Lakes country, Moosehead, the Rangeleys and the Sebago and Long Lake region in central and western Maine.

4. Belgrade and Rangeley Lakes Tour
   A shorter tour to the Belgrade Lakes country and the Rangeleys.

5. Eastern and Northern Maine Tour
   Along the coast from Portland to Eastport, north to the Canadian line, returning through the lake regions of central Maine.

6. Maine and New Hampshire Mountain Tour
   Through the Sebago and Long Lake region and the Maine mountains, Crawford, Franconia and Dixville Notches in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Grafton Notch, Maine, through the hill country to Portland.

7. Maine and Quebec Tour
   Along the coast from Portland to Bangor, north through Maine’s “big woods” to the Canadian line, to the St. Lawrence and west to Quebec, P. Q., returning through northwestern Maine to Portland.

8. Maine, New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec Tour
   A new route for motorists running through the heart of the Bay Chaleur country of northeastern New Brunswick and eastern Quebec penetrating the famous Metapedia valley. This route traverses some of Maine’s most beautiful territory.

9. Southwestern Maine Tour
   A wonderful route along the Maine coast from Kittery to Portland touching Maine’s famous beaches and fashionable summer resorts.

10. Hotel Comforts and Camp Pleasures
    Hotel, camp and farm home accommodations along the way for the tourist who wants freedom to camp or to stay under a solid roof as often as he wishes.

11. Motor Camping Through Maine
    Regulations and accommodations.

MAINE'S good roads are the result of a progressive program of highway construction, improvement and maintenance that has been consistently adhered to for many years. During the last fourteen years $84,000,000 has been expended by Maine for road and bridge construction and maintenance under the direction of the State Highway Commission.

Some major items of this expenditure for better roads include $24,300,000 for state highway construction, $11,250,000 for bridge construction, $17,700,000 for State aid road construction and $15,150,000 for maintenance. A large part of the balance has been for the improvement of many sections of highway not on the State or State aid highway system.

As a result, Maine now has over eleven hundred miles of improved State Highway and about three thousand miles of improved State-Aid Road under daily patrol maintenance. Today it is possible to go practically anywhere in the State over a comfortable road.

Maine roads and routes are well-marked as well as comfortable. The markings enable strangers to tour Maine from end to end without vexatious delays and loss of time.
foreword

of time. About three hundred feet from a highway which intersects the route you are following, a route marker with an arrow shows the direction your route takes at the intersection.

Outline maps for each tour, showing just what part of Maine it covers, the principal cities and towns on the route, distances between towns and the route markings for every mile of the tour, make it easy to keep on the right road and to make every run according to your plan.

These tours can be undertaken with the certainty that the roads indicated are the most satisfactory. They include hundreds of miles of concrete and macadam roads with stretches of dirt roads that are under daily repair patrol.

Motorists who enjoy comfortable riding over quiet country roads find the “back roads” of Maine delightful. There are hundreds of miles that richly reward the explorer who adventures off the travelled track and drifts through a peaceful and picturesque countryside, over roads that are generally in good condition in summer, and especially in the autumn during Maine’s wonderful season of fall coloring, usually from the middle of September to about the fifteenth of October.

At the 1927 session of the Maine Legislature the door was thrown completely open for visiting motorists coming into the State. No matter where a car may come from, and regardless of the laws of the State or country where it is licensed, it may come to Maine and be driven indefinitely without any special license or registration on the part of the State of Maine. In other words, the real handshake of welcome is given to every visiting motorist.

For the motorist who prefers to travel light and sleep in a full sized bed with a solid roof over his head every night, who finds little romance or satisfaction in gypsy life—hotels, camps and the hospitable intimacy of farm homes are available wherever you go in Maine. For motor-campers there are many well-located camp sites with convenient facilities along the route of all the tours outlined.

To describe adequately the scenic beauties of Maine and all the things worth seeing and the places of historical and romantic interest would leave no space in a booklet of this kind for the definite and accurate information which the motorist wants.

So we have included a sketchy outline of Maine geography, scenery and historic places in the description of the “Grand Tour Through Maine” which includes all the principal cities of Maine, her seacoast, and forests, mountains, lakes and streams.

Maine invites you to enjoy her varied and beautiful scenery, her comfortably warm days and the cool summer nights.
No. 1 - The Grand Tour through Maine

Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Combines Mountains, Lakes and Shore

Maine has 25,000 miles of highways and an area as large as the combined area of all the other New England states. So no one can really see and know the state after a motor trip of two or three days. To get a thorough knowledge of Maine's various features and a comprehensive idea of her attractions and advantages, a month's tour is not too much, though a fair understanding may be gleaned in a shorter time.

The reason for this is not merely Maine's size. It is due to the fact that Maine's attractions are not grouped in a single district. They are found all over the State.

No map or description can picture Maine's twenty-four hundred and sixty-five lakes, her twenty-five hundred miles of the most picturesque coast found anywhere in North America, her five thousand rivers and streams and innumerable mountains. One of them, Katahdin, is a mile high and declared, by mountain climbers, the most spectacular and beautiful elevation east of the Rockies.

They must be seen to be either understood or appreciated. The route of the Grand Tour of Maine covers the "high spots."
Maine is Filled With Historic Spots

State highways are not followed everywhere. Where well-maintained secondary roads provide more pleasing views and save time and distance, they are indicated.

The Grand Tour route takes in the Maine coast, Mt. Desert Island with its superb Acadia (Lafayette) National Park, Washington, York and Aroostook counties, Moosehead, the Rangeleys, the Belgrade Lakes, Sebago and Long Lake chain, Central and Western Maine and Maine’s principal cities.

The total distance covered is approximately thirteen hundred miles. To do it comfortably, allowing time for fleeting glimpses of some of the more notable points of interest, it should not be undertaken in less than two weeks. In the following outline, no attempt has been made to suggest stopping places. Excellent hotel and camp accommodations will be found all along the way.

Portland is the starting point of the Grand Tour of Maine—in fact of most of the tours outlined here. It is the gateway to the “Land of Remembered Vacations.” At Longfellow Square is located the headquarters of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau and on Middle Street those of the Maine Automobile Association and American Automobile Association, where visitors are cordially invited to call for booklets and for any information that will make their visit to Maine more pleasant and satisfactory.

While you are in Portland, enjoy the marvelous panorama of the mountains from the Western Promenade, the matchless view from the Eastern Promenade of the ocean and island-gemmed Casco Bay—one of the world’s finest harbors. See elm-bowered State Street and Deering’s Oaks.

Side by side in the cemetery on Munjoy Hill, near the old Observatory, are the graves of the American captain and the British captain who fell in the famous sea-fight off Portland between the American and English men-of-war Boxer and En-
enterprise. The finest municipal organ in
the world is installed in Portland’s City
Hall, with daily concerts throughout the
summer months. Maine’s metropolis is
the birthplace of Longfellow, Thomas B.
Reed, Neal Dow, Elijah Kellogg, Commo-
dore Preble, Cyrus H. K. Curtis and a
score of other notables. It is an impor-
tant railroad and steamship center and a
winter port for Canada; in pre-Revolution
days the source of masts for the King’s
Navy.

Leaving Portland, the road follows the
borders of beautiful Casco Bay to Yar-
mouth, then on to Freeport, the home of
Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer,
and next historic Brunswick. It was in
this town, in a house still standing, that
Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote “Uncle
Tom’s Cabin.” Here is located Bowdoin
College, one of America’s oldest seats of
learning, the college of Longfellow, Haw-
thorne, Reed, Franklin Pierce, Rear Ad-
miral Peary, MacMillan and many other
famous men.

Bath is a famous shipbuilding city, and
it is here that the motorist crosses the
Kennebec River on the new $3,000,000
State Bridge to Woolwich, the town
in which Sir William Phipps was born.
Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro and
Thomaston are fine old Maine seacoast
towns filled with history. In Edgecomb,
across the bridge from Wiscasset, the
house which was to have been the home
of Marie Antoinette is still standing, and
a block house of Colonial days is hardly
three minutes’ run from the highway. At
Thomaston is buried General Henry Knox,
Washington’s chief of staff, and the first
secretary of war which the United States
ever had.

Rockland is one of the best known cities
in Maine, and within its limits are located
the widely known lime quarries. Camden
is a beautiful summer resort, the home of
many famous men and women, while Bel-
fast is another lively tourist city and gate-
way to a large recreational territory.

Bangor, called the Queen City, is the
third in size in Maine and is the gateway
to the northern and eastern sections of
the State. The University of Maine is

Tree lined stretches of Cement leading thither and yon

Seven
located at Orono, eight miles distant. Between Bangor and Ellsworth is Lucerne-in-Maine, a most attractive summer colony of the log cabin type which is a good example of many of the better summer developments in the State. It is here that much winter sports activity is to be witnessed each season.

Ellsworth is likewise the gateway to Mt. Desert, and Bar Harbor is the principal town on this famous island said to possess the most beautiful scenery to be found on the Atlantic seacoast, north of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. One should spend at least a day, and as much more time as possible, visiting the scenic wonders of this enchanted land, one of its most notable attractions being Acadia (Lafayette) National Park, the first National Park east of the Mississippi River, and the only one located on an ocean.

It is a delightful ride from Ellsworth east along the Maine coast to Machias, the town which has the distinction of having been the scene of the first naval engagement in which the United States participated. This was the battle between an American and an English vessel in 1775, and has been described by James Fenimore Cooper as “the Lexington of the Seas.”

Eastport is located on an island, and is the most eastern city in the United States. Calais is situated on the St. Croix River at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay and within its limits is old Neutral Island, where was established in 1604 the first settlement north of Florida. Calais is also the gateway to all points in southern New Brunswick and to Nova Scotia.

The route then strikes north through a portion of the great Maine forests, and also through a wonderful lake country to Houlton, which marks the entrance to Aroostook County, the garden land of Maine, and one of the finest agricultural regions in America. Houlton is a beautiful town from which radiates an exceptionally fine system of highways running north to Presque Isle, Caribou, Fort Fairfield, Van Buren, Fort Kent, and all of the other well known and prosperous Aroos-
took County centers. Aroostook is not a flat country, but is rolling with many mountains, rivers and lakes, and is a section of almost unsurpassed beauty. Much of the road follows along the great St. John River in the valley of which the majority of these towns are located. Fort Kent is said to be the most northern good sized settlement in the United States. Houlton is also the gateway to the St. John River valley of New Brunswick and the famous Bay Chaleur, Miramichi and Restigouche valleys of the Canadian province.

From Houlton the route is west and southwest with beautiful glimpses of Maine's highest mountain, Katahdin, at intervals along the way. Entering the woods again one travels through them to Mattawamkeag and Lincoln, and then follows the Penobscot River to West Enfield where it is crossed for the trip to Moosehead Lake via Lagrange, Milo, Dover-Foxcroft, Guilford and Monson. The lake is reached at Greenville, which is at its southern point.

Moosehead Lake is one of the largest inland bodies of water in the United States, barring, of course, the Great Lakes. It is located at a very high altitude and is, therefore, an excellent health resort. One should not fail to take the steamer trip across the lake, or to enjoy some of the rides over the Great Northern Paper Company's famous system of forest highways.

The motorist next retraces his route to Guilford, and in order to save time and mileage cuts across, via Harmony and North Cornville, over a good dirt and gravel road to Skowhegan, a well known Maine town located on the Kennebec River. But six miles above Skowhegan is Lakewood. This is one of the most unique summer colonies of its kind in the country. Here one meets the celebrities of Broadway. Here each evening they can be seen on the stage in "Broadway hits" at the most attractive Lakewood Theatre.

In keeping with the theatre are cottages, tourist bungalows, the Inn, etc., all set in a surrounding of beauty and dignity. Waterville is one of Maine's most beautiful and enterprising cities, also on the Kennebec, and is the seat of Colby College.

Augusta is the capital of Maine, and is another delightful and interesting city.
Here is the State House with all its relics, the Executive Mansion—or official residence of the Governors—which was the home of James G. Blaine. Old Fort Western is also in Augusta. From Augusta the motorist starts northward again, passing through the famous Belgrade Lakes region with its pastoral beauty and excellent fishing.

Farmington, the birthplace of Lillian Nordica, is the principal portal through which entrance is gained to the Rangeley Lakes and Dead River region, one of the most beautiful playgrounds east of the Mississippi. It is dotted with many mountains, among them Saddleback, the second highest in the State, and with an almost innumerable number of charming lakes, including the great Rangeley chain. This country is also very high and very healthful. The route through this territory gives one an excellent idea of its many attractions.

Leaving the Rangeleys the tourist is taken across country to Dixfield and then on to Rumford, Maine's miracle town located on the Androscoggin River, one of the busiest industrial communities of its size in the country, a manufacturing town built in the wilderness. The route then follows the valley of the Androscoggin to Bethel, a delightful resort town situated in the foothills of the White Mountains.

Turning south one is shown some of the beauties of Oxford County with its lakes and hills, including the twin villages of South Paris and Norway. A side trip which should be taken at South Paris is to Paris Hill, with its wonderful view and historic associations. In a house still standing, was born Hannibal Hamlin, who was Vice President with Lincoln. Various other nationally and internationally famed people were also born or lived in this little village. Norway is the center of an authors' colony, and the snow-shoes used by Peary in his North Pole dash and other Arctic expeditions, were manufactured there.

Another short cut is now taken via Welchville and Mechanic Falls, to Auburn and Lewiston. Lewiston is the second largest city in Maine, and is the seat of Bates College. Auburn is a prosperous city located on the opposite bank of the

Ten
Androscoggin River. It is only 11 miles from Auburn to Poland Spring, one of the world’s most famous resorts. Here is also located the renowned spring from which this spot takes its name.

Following a scenic road across country, one reaches Naples, in the heart of the superb lake and mountain district of Cumberland County. Here near at hand is the famed Songo River and also Sebago Lake. Naples is located on Long Lake and the route follows the eastern shore of this picturesque body of water to Harrison, a delightful spot where many notable musical stars have their summer homes.

Continuing northwest from Harrison the route carries one to Waterford, birthplace and last resting place of the famous Artemus Ward, a charming district, and then through North Waterford and East Stoneham to North Lovell.

North Lovell is the gateway to one of the most beautiful regions in the United States, according to world-famous artists—the Lake Kezar country. From Center Lovell, directly on the route the motorist follows, is the very finest view of the White Mountains.

Fryeburg, another widely known mountain town and beauty spot, is located on the New Hampshire border and is the gateway into Maine from the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and Montreal. Here the motorist may continue on through this district, or he may return to Portland over the Pequawket Trail, or swing down through Conway, Chocorua, Freedom, Porter and Cornish and the Ossipee Trail through a most pleasing country.

The route which this tour follows, how-
ever, is the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway back to Portland, one of the most delightful rides of slightly over 50 miles that may be taken anywhere.

After crossing the spectacular bridge over Moose Pond, at the foot of Pleasant Mountain, one reaches Bridgton, a mountain and lake resort nationally famous for its beauty. Next comes Naples with its ideal location at the foot of Long Lake and its superb scenery, the approach to the town this time being from along the western side of Long Lake.

The trip back to Portland is through South Casco and Raymond, beautifully situated on the shores of the world-famous Sebago Lake, and past several other delightful bodies of water. The road to Portland is also ideal, for it is newly constructed bituminous macadam of the finest type all of the distance from the Fryeburg line to the Maine metropolis.

Between Portland and Kittery is another famous section of Maine, the renowned resort territory of York County, the home of the State's wonderful ocean beaches. Throughout its 50 miles are located such nationally famous summer resorts as York Harbor, Kennebunkport, Ogunquit, Kittery, Wells, Old Orchard, Kennebunk, as well as the two cities of Biddeford and Saco.

On the whole the roads on this 1375-mile route, notwithstanding its great length, are excellent. The out-of-state motorist will be amazed at the fine highways he will discover, in many places in the very heart of the wilderness, almost miles from any habitation.

If the motorist will follow this route without material deviation, will stop long enough to get an adequate idea of the territory which he is covering, and incidentally will read up about the many points of interest through which he is passing in the State's official booklet, "Maine, Land of Smiling Skies," he will have a very good idea of the beauties and the attractions of Maine, as well as its commercial and agricultural possibilities.

The following is the route suggested, giving only a sufficient number of towns along the way to guide the stranger:
No. 1 THE GRAND TOUR THROUGH MAINE

From Town to Town

Portland  1015
Bath     37
Rockland 83
Bangor  111
Ellsworth 175
Bar Harbor 195
Ellsworth 215
Machias  282
Eastport 329
Calais   358
Topsham  395
Houlton  449
Presque Isle 495
Caribou  508
Van Buren 530
Fort Kent 571
Ashland  618
Presque Isle 639
Houlton  685
Island Falls 712
Lincoln  764
West Enfield 776
Lagrange 788
Dover-Foxcroft 808
Greenville (Moosehead Lake) 844
Guilford  871
Harmony  889
Skowhegan 910
Waterville 930
Augusta  950
Belgrade Lakes 968
Farmington 990

Mileage

Stratton 1039
 rangey 1062
Weld    1095
rumford 1117
Bethel  1140
South Paris 1165
Welchville 1173
Auburn and Lewiston 1189
Poland Spring 1200
Naples (To Harrison via east shore of Long Lake) 1219
Harrison 1231
Waterford 1236
North Waterford 1241
East Stoneham 1244
North Lovell 1248
Center Lovell 1253
Fryeburg 1267
Bridgton   1282
Naples   1291
Raymond  1300
Portland  1321
West Scarsboron (Dunstan) 1330
Old Orchard 1335
Saco      1339
Bideford  1340
Kennebunk 1348
Wells    1353
Ogunquit  1358
York Harbor 1367
Kittery, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H., Interstate bridge 1375

Route Markings

Portland to Bangor Route No. 1—or by Kennebec Valley way Portland to Brunswick Route No. 1—to Augusta and Waterville Route No. 201—to Pittsfield Route No. 100—to Bangor Route No. 2—to Lincoln, Island Falls and Houlton Route No. 2—to Presque Isle, Van Buren and Madawaska Route No. 1 to Edmundston, N. B.

Returning to Maine at Jackman to Bingham and Skowhegan Route No. 201—to Waterville and Brunswick Route No. 201—to Portland Route No. 1.

Portland to Calais Route No. 1—side trip from Ellsworth to Bar Harbor Route No. 183—Calais to Houlton, Van Buren and Madawaska Route No. 1—Madawaska to Fort Kent Route No. 1—Fort Kent to Ashland Route No. 158—Ashland to Presque Isle Route No. 153—Presque Isle to Houlton Route No. 1—Houlton to West Enfield Route No. 2—to Dover-Foxcroft via Lagrange and Milo Route No. 154—to Greenville Route No. 104—to Guilford

Route No. 104—to Harmony and Skowhegan Route No. 150—to Waterville and Augusta Route No. 201—to Belgrade Lakes Route No. 109—through Rome to New Sharon Route No. 140—to Farmington Route No. 2—to Strong Route No. 107—to Kingfield Route No. 145—to Stratton Route No. 143—to Rangeley Route No. 144—Route No. 107 to Route No. 142 near Phillips to Weld and Dixfield—to Rumford and Bethel Route No. 2—to Welchville Route No. 26—to Auburn and Lewiston Route No. 121—to Danville Route No. 100—to Poland Spring Route No. 122—to Poland Route No. 26—to Naples Route No. 116—to Harrison Route No. 213—to Waterford Route No. 119—to Lynchville Route No. 118—to Lovell and Fryeburg Route No. 210—to Bridgton, Naples, Raymond and Portland Route No. 18—to West Scarborough (Dunstan) Route No. 1—to Saco Route No. 205—to Cape Neddick Route No. 1—to York Corner Route No. 1A—to Kittery and Portsmouth Route No. 1.

A MATCH PUT OUT IS A FOREST SAVED

Thirteen
No 2 - The Maine Coast Tour

Portland Head Light. A bit of Maine scenery, easily accessible to motorists

This is one of the most interesting trips in the United States. Starting at Portsmouth, N. H., one crosses the new Interstate Memorial Bridge to Kittery, Maine, and then follows the Maine coast all the way to Calais. Unless one has unlimited time it is of course impossible on a trip of this character to take in all of the various peninsulas which feature this wonderful shoreline, for it should be remembered that the Maine coast, from Kittery to Eastport, "as the crow flies," is 212 miles in length, but when all of the bays and indentations are included it is about 2,500 miles in length, or practically the equal of one-half the Atlantic coastline of the United States. Some of the indentations are included in this outlined trip, as may be seen by the mileage which records 543 miles for the entire distance.

A few points of interest which should not be overlooked along the way are the Navy Yard at Kittery, where the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was signed and Badger's Island nearby, where John Paul Jones' "Ranger" was launched; the many beautiful summer homes at York Harbor, Kennebunkport, Old Orchard Beach; the two Promenades, historical and scenic features and metropolitan stores of Portland; Bowdoin College.
at Brunswick as well as the house where “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe; the shipyards of Bath, the Marie Antoinette house and the beautiful old Colonial homes at Wiscasset and in Damariscotta; the shell heaps at Damariscotta, thought to have been made by ancient Norsemen; the Old Fort and fortification ruins at Pemaquid, said by antiquarians to antedate the coming of Columbus; the old blockhouse at North Edgecomb; the United States Fish Hatchery at Boothbay Harbor, the cement plant between Thomaston and Rockland, the lime quarries at Rockland, the mountains and lakes of Camden, the old homes of Belfast, the busy and well stocked stores of Bangor and the old Jed Prouty Tavern at Bucksport.

Castine, which is made as a side trip from Ellsworth, is one of the most historic spots in North America, as well as one of the most charming. Here Paul Revere once led the Colonial troops in battle, and here it was that Sir John Moore, the famous English General, received his first “baptism of fire.” Castine was the home of that remarkable character in early American history, Baron de Castine, and it was one of the earliest settled points on the Atlantic coast.

Bar Harbor on Mount Desert Island is recognized as one of America’s greatest summer resorts. Other famous resort towns on the island are Northeast Harbor, Seal Harbor, Manset, Asticou and Southwest Harbor.

The first National Park east of the Mississippi River and the only one located on the seacoast in the United States is Acadia (Lafayette) National Park on Mount Desert Island, possessing some of the finest scenery in this hemisphere. It is splendidly conducted by the Federal Government, with guides and trails, motor roads and motor camping sites for visitors, and is a wonderful combination of beautiful lakes, high mountains, and marvelous seacoast.

Columbia Falls is the center of the great blueberry industry, and it is a picture be-
Camden Combines Sea and Mountains

beyond description to go through this territory when the berries are ripe.

At Machias was fought the first naval battle ever engaged in by the United States, and Burnham's Tavern, where the wounded were cared for, is still standing and open to the public. Lubec is noted for its sardine industry and is the most eastern town in the United States. Eastport, the most eastern city in the United States, is located on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay, and is a great fishing center with an interesting history. Being an island it is also a haven for the hay fever sufferer. Calais is located on the St. Croix River at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay, and within the present city limits on an island was established, in 1604, the first colony in the United States north of Florida. This was Neutral Island and it may be seen by the motorist from the highway as he approaches Calais from Eastport. Calais is the gateway to the famous Grand Lake fishing country, as well as to the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In order not to cover the same territory twice, the return route has been laid out by the way of the interior sections of Maine. This route goes north and takes one through the great woods between Calais and Topsfield and west to Lincoln, on the Penobscot River, Old Town, famed for its canoes and for its Indian reservation, and to Orono, the seat of the University of Maine. Bangor is the commercial center and gateway of eastern Maine. Waterville is the seat of Colby College and a very progressive city. Augusta is the State Capital, and its State House has many interesting relics and associations. Old Fort Western located at Augusta, has been restored, and the old home of James G. Blaine is now the Executive Mansion and the official residence of the Governor of Maine. The roads are very good for almost the entire distance, with long stretches of excellent macadam and concrete. The poor stretches are very short and comparatively unimportant.

Byways to be explored
From Town to Town

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<td>and Kittery, Me.</td>
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Route Markings

Kittery to Calais Route No. 1 all the way. Side trip to Boothbay Harbor from Wiscasset, Route No. 128. Bangor to Orland Route No. 106. Orland to Castine and return, Route No. 175. Orland to Ellsworth Route No. 106. Ellsworth to Calais Route No. 1. Side trip to Bar Harbor from Ellsworth to Bar Harbor and around Mount Desert Island, Route No. 183. Calais to Topsfield Route No. 1. Topsfield to Lincoln Route No. 167. Lincoln to Bangor Route No. 2. To Pittsfield Route No. 2. To Waterville Route No. 100. Waterville to Brunswick Route No. 201. Brunswick to Portland and back to Kittery Route No. 1.

IF YOU CAMPED, DID YOU PUT OUT YOUR FIRE WITH WATER?
M AINE's most famous lakes are in the districts easily accessible over excellent highways. The Maine Lakes Tour is intended to cover only the best known bodies of water in western and central Maine, and even many of these are not on its route. Included in this tour are the Rangeley Lakes, Moosehead Lake, the Sebago Lake and Long Lake Chain, Fish River Lakes, the Belgrade Lakes, and some other individual bodies of water famous for their fishing. The lakes on this tour are listed and many others are available by making short side trips along the way. Practically every lake enumerated is within sight of the motorist following the route scheduled. The only notable exceptions are Sebec Lake, as a side trip from Dover-Foxcroft, Lovewell's Pond at Fryeburg, and Panther Pond at Raymond. In the case of the two last named the side trip necessary to reach them will consume an interval of only from five to eight minutes.

From Greenville, a side trip of 45 miles, over a hard gravel road, may be made to Chesuncook Lake at Ripogenus Dam. If permission is secured from the Great Northern Paper Company at Bangor to cross this dam, a fifteen-mile trip brings one to Soursnahunk Stream, famous for its swift water and big, hard-fighting trout. From Soursnahunk Stream a trip of three to seven miles over good trails brings one to lakes and camps at the foot of Mt. Katahdin, Maine's highest mountain.
As there is no road from Greenville to Rockwood or Kineo, automobiles are transported by steamers of the Coburn Steamboat Company to Kineo, and to Rockwood for those who wish to use the roads of the Great Northern Paper Co. from Rockwood to Pittston, Canada Falls, Dole Pond, St. Zacharie, Que., Caucomgoma and Seboomook. A sail up Moosehead Lake may be taken on the motor speedboat owned by J. Fred Sawyer of Greenville or the fast, commodious motor boat “Patsy,” upon advance notice of one hour to Mt. Kineo House management. Auto storage may be had at Greenville.

Continuing on through the Belgrade Lakes to the Rangeley Lakes, a side trip may be made from Rangeley to Oquossoc and Haines Landing on Mooselucmeguntic Lake, 10 miles each way. A ten-mile rail-road trip—there is no motor road—from Oquossoc brings one to Kennebago Lake. Very good roads are to be found throughout the entire trip, with very many miles of fine concrete and bituminous macadam.
From Town to Town

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Weld (Weld Pond)</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dixfield</td>
<td>415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winthrop (Cobbosseecontee, Annabessacook and Maranacook Lakes)</td>
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<td>Rumford</td>
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<td>Winthrop</td>
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<td>Newry</td>
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<td>Waterville</td>
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<td>Center Lovell (Lake Kezar)</td>
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<td>Fryeburg (Moose Pond)</td>
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<td>Dover-Foxcroft</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>North Bridgton (Long Lake)</td>
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<td>501</td>
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<td>Guilford (Moosehead Lake)</td>
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<td>Naples (Long Lake)</td>
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<td>Skowhegan</td>
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<td>Belgrade Lakes (Sebago Lake, Thomas Pond)</td>
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<td>South Casco (Sebago Lake)</td>
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<td>Naples (Long Lake, Bay of Naples)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Village</td>
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<td>Strong (Sebago Lake, Panther Pond)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Belgrade Lakes)</td>
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<td>Kingfield</td>
<td>326</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmington</td>
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<td>Stratton</td>
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<td>(Belgrade Lakes)</td>
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<td>Highland Lake</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>Rangeley (Highland Lake)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingfield</td>
<td>326</td>
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<td>543</td>
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<td>Stratton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rangeley</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Rangeley Lakes)</td>
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</table>

Route Markings

Portland to Gray Route No. 26—to Lewiston and Augusta Route No. 100—to Waterville Route No. 201—to Pittsfield Route No. 100—to Newport Route No. 2—to Dover-Foxcroft and Greenville Route No. 104—to Guilford Route No. 104—to Skowhegan Route No. 150—to Waterville Route No. 201—to Oakland and Belgrade Route No. 100—to Belgrade Lakes Village and New Sharon Route No. 140—to Farmington Route No. 2—to Strong Route No. 107—to Kingfield Route No. 145—to Stratton Route No. 143—to Rangeley Route No. 144—by Route No. 107 to Route No. 142 near Phillips to Weld and Dixfield—to Rumford and Bethel Route No. 2—to Lynchville Route No. 118—to Fryeburg Route No. 210—to Bridgton Route No. 18—to Harrison Route No. 117—to Naples Route No. 213—Portland Route No. 18.

BE AS CAREFUL OF FIRE IN OUR WOODS AS IN YOUR OWN

Twenty
This is a trip to two of Maine's most famous lake districts. The Belgrade Lakes region has long been famous for remarkable catches of smallmouth black bass, by many regarded as the greatest fighter that swims. Fishing for bass begins June 20th.

Because of extensive stocking, these lakes rival the Rangeleys in the size and number of square tail trout taken each season.

Opportunities are offered for golf and excellent board in hotels and camps. The scenery is rolling and semi-mountainous.

The Rangeley Lakes with an international reputation for beauty and for wonderful fishing, are located over 1500 feet above sea level, and are surrounded by fir, spruce and pine with their health-giving properties, also many superb birches. Other smaller bodies of water in the immediate vicinity of the Rangeley Lakes are Dodge Pond, Quimby Pond, Saddleback Lake, Kennebago Lake and Loon Lake. Haines Landing is only 10 miles from Rangeley Village. The trip also takes in the Dead River region, with its towering mountains, including Saddleback, the second highest in the State. The Dead River Section stands out in the early
history of Maine, for it was through this region that Benedict Arnold made his famous march, from Gardiner on the Kennebec to Quebec on the St. Lawrence. A brief log of this expedition may be found in the official state booklet, "Maine, Land of Smiling Skies." When you have taken this trip and seen the country through which Arnold was forced to battle we believe you will realize the magnitude of his undertaking. The gateway of the Dead River region is Kingfield, one of the most beautiful and enterprising towns in Franklin County. Farmington is the gateway to all of this immense recreational territory, and is one of the most beautiful communities in New England. The birthplace of Lillian Nordica, the famous singer, at Farmington is still standing and there are many other points of interest. Auburn, the county seat of Androscoggin County, a large and influential city engaged principally in shoe manufacturing, is directly across the Androscoggin River from Lewiston, a large textile manufacturing city.

The roads on this trip are for the most part excellent, and some of the finest gravel highways to be found in the United States penetrate every section of the Rangeley and Dead River region. A new concrete highway of the best type of construction has recently been built between Auburn and Portland.

A fine new State highway has recently been constructed from Augusta via the Belgrade Lakes, to Farmington, and also from Farmington to Auburn.


**From Town to Town**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Stratton</td>
<td>149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgrade Lakes</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Farmington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmington</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>196</td>
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<td>Phillips</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Livermore Falls</td>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rangeley</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Brettun's Mills</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oquossoc and</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Turner</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haines Landing</td>
<td>(Side trip)</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>235</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Danville Jct.</td>
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<td>Gray</td>
<td>252</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>270</td>
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</table>

**Route Markings**

Portland to Brunswick Route No. 1—to Augusta Route No. 201—to Belgrade Route No. 100—to Belgrade Lakes and New Sharon Route No. 140—to Farmington Route No. 2—to Rangeley, Oquossoc and Haines Landing Route No. 107—to Rangeley Route No. 107—to Stratton Route No. 144—to Kingfield Route No. 143—to Strong Route No. 145—to Auburn Route No. 107—to Gray Route No. 100—to Portland Route No. 26.

York Harbor

**A BEAUTIFUL TRIP! GREEN FORESTS MADE IT SO, PREVENT FIRES**

Twenty-three
No 5 ~ Eastern and Northern Maine Tour

Cadillac Mountain Motor Road, Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor

In the headquarters of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau, Longfellow Square, Portland, the following legend is to be seen hanging on the wall: "This is the Portal, the Romance Lies Beyond." In other words, Portland is but the gateway to the great recreational paradise which comprises the entire State of Maine. Too many people from other states come to Portland over the Atlantic Highway via Portsmouth, N. H., Kittery, Maine, the Yorks, Biddeford and Saco, and then return home by the way of the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway through Naples, Bridgton, and Fryeburg, or the Ossipee and Pequawket Trails, via Westbrook, Gorham and Hiram, thence through the White Mountains of New Hampshire,
Tourists who follow this trip will be taken along the Maine coast all of the way to Calais by the most direct highways, barring a side trip to Bar Harbor and Mt. Desert Island. From Calais the stranger travels north over an especially attractive road a hundred miles in length which penetrates the great Maine wilderness and also passes within view of some of the finest lake scenery in the East.

From Houlton one motors for 125 miles through Aroostook County’s wonderful agricultural section with its immense potato farms, and its prosperous and up-to-date towns. At Fort Kent one reaches one of the most northern towns in the United States. The route then turns south through Aroostook’s charming lake and hill country, via Ashland, back to Houlton.

The return trip to Portland is made by the way of Island Falls, Lincoln, Bangor, Waterville and Augusta. In the neighborhood of Island Falls, one may obtain some fine views of Maine’s towering mountain, Katahdin, the highest in the State.

The majority of the roads for this trip are in good condition. North and east of Bangor they are mostly gravel and dirt, but are well maintained by the State Highway Department. South of Bangor they are mostly bituminous macadam, concrete, or tar surfaced.
No 5 - Eastern and Northern Maine Tour

From Town to Town

VIA THE SHORE ROUTE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>83</td>
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</table>

OR VIA THE KENNEBEC VALLEY ROUTE

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<th>Mileage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Gardiner</td>
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<td>Waterville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>141</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bar Harbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia Falls</td>
<td>265</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machias</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastport</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calais</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(If desired one may return to Portland from Bangor via the Shore Route through Belfast, Rockland and Bath. The distance is practically the same.)

Newport | 840 | Brunswick | 925 |
Waterville | 871 | Portland  | 953 |
Augusta  | 891  |          |     |

Route Markings

Portland to Bangor Route No. 1—or to Bangor Route No. 1—to Waterville Route No. 201—to Pittsfield Route No. 100—to Bangor Route No. 2—to Calais Route No. 1—side trip Ellsworth to Bar Harbor Route No. 183—Calais to Topsheld, Van Buren and Madawaska Route No. 1—to Fort Kent Route No. 1—to Ashland Route No. 150—to Presque Isle Route No. 163—to Houlton Route No. 1—to Island Falls, Lincoln, Bangor and Newport to Pittsfield Route No. 2—to Waterville Route No. 100—to Augusta and Brunswick Route No. 201—to Portland Route No. 1.

Heed the warnings—be careful of fires!

Twenty-six
The second most important artery of travel into Maine is the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway which runs from Fryeburg, the gateway for motorists from the White, Green and Adirondack Mountains and Montreal. The highway has been newly reconstructed with bituminous macadam.

The average stranger does not realize that Maine is one-third mountainous with elevations as high as one mile and that some of the most beautiful views of the White Mountains of New Hampshire are to be obtained from Twenty-seven.
The route of this tour is through the famous Crawford and Franconia Notches of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, retracing one's steps through Franconia Notch and continuing north to Colebrook and then through Dixville Notch of the Dixville Mountains of New Hampshire, one of the most spectacular mountain passes of the East. The trip also takes one through Grafton Notch, located in the State of Maine, to many the most picturesque of all the notches in the White Mountains and their foothills. This notch has remarkable features to be found nowhere else in the United States. Some of the spectacular scenic bits of this notch are Screw Auger Falls, Moose Cave, and the "Jail."

The mountains are reached in less than an hour's run from Portland and, in fact, they are within sight for the entire length of the tour. The trip takes one through all of the best of the mountain scenery of New Hampshire as well as western Maine. The famous resort of Poland Spring is included in the itinerary, as well as Bethel, a widely known Maine mountain resort. One of the most interesting places on the route is Paris Hill where still may be seen the birthplace of Hannibal Hamlin, who was Vice-President with Lincoln.

The roads are excellent for almost the entire distance, the sections of poorer highways being comparatively short.
From Town to Town

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgton, Maine</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fryeburg, Maine</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Or via Gorham, Standish, Steep Falls and Brownfield, from Portland to Fryeburg is 51 miles.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford Notch, N. H.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bretton Woods</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franconia Notch</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(To Old Man of the Mountains)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>South Paris</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland Spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
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</table>

Route Markings

Portland to Fryeburg Route No. 18—or via Gorham and Standish, to Standish Route No. 25—to Fryeburg Route No. 113—into New Hampshire on Route No. 18.

Returning from New Hampshire through Grafton Notch at Upton, Maine, Route No. 26 to Bethel, South Paris, Norway, Poland Spring, Portland.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Twenty-nine
No. 7–Maine and Quebec Tour

IMPORTANT: Motorists who intend to go into Canada should carry a birth certificate or a certificate from their town clerk or city clerk in order that when they return they will have some means of identification to show that they are entitled to entry into the United States.

This is an extremely interesting trip through northern Maine and the most attractive part of the Province of Quebec. The route follows the beautiful coast line to Bangor and then strikes north through the wonderful agricultural territory of Aroostook County where one-tenth of all the potatoes of the United States are raised. The boundary is crossed into Canada over the new bridge between Madawaska, Maine, and Edmundston, N. B., and the motorist then continues along the shores of Temiscouata Lake to Riviere du Loup, P. Q. The tour-ist then takes the south shore of the St. Lawrence River to Quebec through the quaint little villages for which this section of Canada is famous.

Leaving Quebec one strikes directly south over the well known International Highway through Beauceville and Armstrong, Quebec, across the border to Jackman, Maine, Skowhegan, Waterville and Augusta, to Portland.

The roads throughout the entire trip, tarvia surfaced gravel and dirt for the most part beyond Bangor, are first class, great improvement in them having been made during the past two years.

Bordered With Wild Roses and Berry Bushes

Take Your Camera With You

Thirty
From Town to Town

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Town to Town</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
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For those who prefer to travel inland along the Kennebec Valley to Bangor, the following schedule should be followed:

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<tr>
<td>Quebec, P. Q.</td>
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<td>Beauceville, P. Q.</td>
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Route No. 2—to Presque Isle, Van Buren and Madawaska Route No. 1 to Edmundston, N. B.

Returning to Maine at Jackman to Bingham and Skowhegan Route No. 201—to Waterville and Brunswick Route No. 201—to Portland Route No. 1.

YOU DO YOUR PART AND THERE WILL BE NO FOREST FIRES
No. 8 - Maine, New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec Tour

This tour takes one to an undiscovered country, from the standpoint of the average motorist, and carries him through the heart of the spectacular and romantic Bay Chaleur country of northeastern New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec, through the far famed Metapedia valley, and then along the southern shore of the St. Lawrence River to Riviere du Loup. It is a territory filled with scenic attractions, combined with the fascination of the French life found throughout much of it.

It was only two or three years ago that this tour was an impossibility due to the condition of long stretches of its highways. Today, however, all this has been changed, and the finest of gravel roads prevail for the entire distance through New Brunswick and Quebec. Of course, it is understood that the Maine roads over which the motorist is carried are excellent.

The route traverses some of the most beautiful territory in Maine, already fully described in previous tours in this booklet. Entering New Brunswick, one visits the delightful capital city of Fredericton, a little bit of Old England set down in the new world. The motorist is then taken along the banks of the famous salmon stream, the Miramichi, and then north through the great Miramichi woods to the Bay Chaleur country, the latter one of the most delightful spots in all Canada. One skirts the western shore of the Bay from Bathurst to New Mills, at which point the scenery becomes absolutely impressive. The mouth of the famous salmon river, the Restigouche, is reached at Dalhousie and its mountain-bordered valley is followed through Campbellton to Metapedia. Here the motorist crosses the Restigouche into Metapedia, P. Q. The St. Lawrence is reached at Mont Joli and its southern shore is closely followed to Riviere du Loup. Here one strikes due south through the Temiscouata Lake country into the Gardenland of Maine, Aroostook County. This county does more to give Maine its well earned name of “Varied” than any other single county, beautiful rolling country with fertile fields of potatoes and wheat. There is no sight of greater beauty than the potato fields in late July, when they are in bloom.

Over half of this Tour of Romance, as it has been called, is within the boundaries of the State of Maine, and nearly forty percent of it is through a French-speaking country where the customs of the people and the character of the towns and cities make one feel that he must have been transported, as if by magic, across the Atlantic Ocean into Old France.

Thirty-two
From Town to Town

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
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<td>Causapscal</td>
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</table>

Route Markings

Portland to Calais Route No. 1. Cross international bridge into St. Stephen, N. B.

Return into Maine from Edmundston, N. B., over international bridge to Madawaska, Maine. Madawaska to Houlton Route No. 1—to Pittsfield Route No. 2—to Gray Route No. 100—to Portland Route No. 26.

IMPORTANT: Motorists who intend to go into Canada should carry a birth certificate or a certificate from their town clerk or city clerk in order that when they return they will have some means of identification to show that they are entitled to entry into the United States.

TO PREVENT FIRES—PUT OUT THAT CIGAR OR CIGARETTE BEFORE YOU THROW IT AWAY
The Southwestern Maine Tour is designed to cover a majority of the interesting historical sections, as well as the famous beaches and beauty-spots throughout York County and a small section of western Cumberland County. The route winds in and out along the delightful Maine coast from Kittery to Portland, taking the tourist through such well known resorts as York Harbor, Ogunquit, Wells, Kennebunkport, Old Orchard, Cape Elizabeth and Portland.

On the return trip it takes the motorist inland and gives him an opportunity to visit the historic places made famous by Kate Douglas Wiggin, to get a peep of some of the beautiful Maine farms which are scattered throughout this section of the State, as well as to visit the great industrial centers of Biddeford and Sanford.

Few sections of the State entertain a more notable list of distinguished summer visitors than southwestern Maine, and the tour is designed to cover the majority of the
places where these notables have their summer homes.

The territory is also famous for its excellent hotels.

Undoubtedly 75 per cent of the tourist and commercial traffic into Maine from outside the State enters through the Kittery gateway. This includes not only the hundreds of thousands of automobiles which travel annually over the great Kittery and Portland state highway, but also the other thousand who come to Maine via the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Some ordinary country, dirt and gravel roads will be found over the route of the Southwestern Maine Tour, but, barring continued wet weather, this trip may be taken with the greatest of comfort and the large majority of the highways traveled will be found to be of a very high type of construction.

### From Town to Town

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Prout’s Neck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spurwink Meeting House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crescent Beach (Cape Elizabeth Two Lights)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Route Markings

Portsmouth to Kennebunk, Route No. 1—to Kennebunkport and return, Route No. 204—Kennebunk to Saco, Route No. 1—to Old Orchard, Pine Point and West Scarboro, Route No. 205—West Scarboro to Oak Hill, Route No. 1—to Prout’s Neck, Route No. 207—There are no numbers between Prout’s Neck and Portland, via the Cape Elizabeth Shore Drive—Portland to Gorham, Route No. 25—to Bar Mills, Route No. 111—no markings via Salmon Falls to Buxton Lower Corner—to Saco, Route No. 112—to Biddeford, Route No. 1—to Sanford, Route No. 11—to Wells, Route No. 109—to Portsmouth, N. H., Route No. 1.
NO. 10 - Hotel Comforts and Camp pleasures

THOUSANDS of motorists come to Maine each year with a camping outfit because they thoroughly enjoy the freedom of gypsy life in the open. Thousands come because they enjoy warm days, cool nights, the pine and balsam scented air properly laden with moisture from Maine’s thousands of lakes and streams. They realize that such a combination builds vitality and fortifies one with strength and energy to withstand the demands of business and social life at home. Others camp along the way because their youngsters are Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts who find a thrill in tent life. The dyed in the wool camping enthusiast of any age would not swap his camp life pleasures for the luxury and convenience of the finest hotel. Some prefer not to be burdened with the necessity of pitching camp each night and of doing their own cooking. They, however, do not wish to spend their vacation where they must be dressed up. To them a sporting camp, and there are thousands of them in Maine, offer the ideal solution for a happy vacation. Here you live in your own tent or cabin where you have the seclusion you desire, but where you do not have the burden of cooking or other housework, as meals are served in a central dining room and as camp assistants do the necessary work about your cabin.

But camping does not make the same strong appeal to everyone. In Maine you always have the choice of camping or putting up over night or for the week-end at some attractive resort. In fact you can travel from one end of Maine to the other with a suitcase—sure of accommodations at hotels, camps or farm homes in Maine cities, villages and hamlets, along the seacoast or beside the waters of lakes and streams. Write for booklet “Hotel, Camp and Farm Board in Maine.”

WATCH THAT FIRE—BE SURE IT’S OUT BEFORE YOU GO
Motor Camping Does Not Necessarily Mean Roughing It

The people of Maine, because of somewhat unsatisfactory experience developed in other states, have not gone into the establishment of State or municipal camping sites to a very great extent, believing that it was best to proceed slowly that the health of hundreds of thousands of motorists who come into the State for their vacation each summer, as well as of those who live in Maine the year 'round should be properly safeguarded.

Some of the cities have opened free municipal camping grounds, having in mind proper attention to sanitation, toilet facilities, places for cooking, police protection and grounds supervision.

Laws Regulating Camping

Non-residents must employ guides at all times while hunting in unorganized territory and while fishing in such territory if camping or kindling fires.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to non-resident fishermen who camp within the

Remember the law—Use Forest Service Fire-places when you build a fire

Thirty-seven
limits of public camp sites maintained by the Maine Forest Service or who build camp fires in the fire places provided by the Maine Forest Service on such camp sites.

It has been ruled by the attorney general that gasoline stoves, sterno and other methods of heating and cooking are the equivalent of camp fires.

In a nut shell—If I hunt in unorganized territory of the state I must employ a registered guide. If I fish and wish to camp or kindle fires I must employ a guide, but I can fish without a guide if I do not kindle fires or camp. If I camp and build my fires at camp sites maintained by the Maine Forest Service while fishing I am entirely within my right.

The unincorporated or unorganized townships or so-called "wild-lands" territory is, broadly speaking, that section of the State of Maine north of a line drawn from Bethel on the west to Mattawamkeag and Houlton on the east, with the exception of Penobscot County in the vicinity of Patten; Aroostook County in the vicinity of Houlton; northern and eastern Aroostook County along the New Brunswick border and in the vicinity of Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Ashland, Van Buren and Fort Kent; Piscataquis County in the vicinity of Dover-Foxcroft and Greenville. The greater part of Washington County is unorganized territory, with the exception of coast towns in the vicinity of Cherryfield, Machias and Eastport, and border towns in the vicinity of Perry, Calais and Princeton. There is also some unorganized territory in the eastern part of Hancock County.

These unorganized townships are mostly in that part of the State where lumbering operations are carried on and the law referred to above has been made for protection against the menace of forest fires.

All of the tours described in this booklet can be made by the motor camper, with the certainty of comfortable camp sites and facilities all along the way.

Unlike many other parts of the country where you journey for hundreds of miles with no change of scene, Maine offers a new vista every half-hour of motor travel. The State is also made up of a succession of attractive resort places, good hotels, camps and farm boarding places located in every city, village and hamlet, along the seacoast or beside the waters of lakes and streams. For that reason the motor camper is offered ample opportunity to get "under cover" at any stage of the journey and many of the hotels have found that it pays them to offer every encouragement to the motor camper who finds that a comfortable bed, a well ordered table and a fireplace in the evening add much to the pleasure of a vacation outing.

Thousands of motorists come to Maine each year, bringing a camping outfit with them, because their boys who make up the party are Boy Scout leaders and be-
cause their elders like the freedom of tent life, when the weather is pleasant, and they can thus vary it with hotel life if they so choose.

Attention of motor campers should be called to state fire regulations which require campers to obtain permission of land owners before camping or building fires. This particularly applies to incorporated townships where it is desired to camp on a farm or shore of lake or river or on the seashore.

There are established grounds in different parts of the State, at some of which a nominal charge is made, while others are free.
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF MAINE
COVERING CAMP-GROUND
SANITATION

Under authority conferred by Chapter 197, Public Laws
of 1917, as amended by Section 14 of Chapter 172 of the
Public Laws of 1919, the following rules and regulations
are hereby made by the State Department of Health to
be in effect on and after May 1, 1928.

Definition.—The following regulations shall apply to
any town, city and county, village, corporation, association,
person or persons, firm or corporation, operating, main-
taining or offering for public use, or permitting to be used
by the public any tract of land within the State of Maine
on which persons may camp either in tents, in cabins or
in any other manner either free of charge or by payment
of a fee.

Water Supply.—(1) A water supply of sanitary qual-
ity shall be provided in ample quantity to meet all require-
ments of the maximum number of persons using such a
tract at any time. Said water supply shall be easily ob-
tainable from its source or from faucets on a pipe dis-
tributing system within a distance of not more than 300
feet of any camp site within such tract. The source of
all water supplies must be protected from pollution in a
manner satisfactory to the State Department of Health.
(2) In no case can dipping of water from open springs
or wells used as a water supply for camp sites be permitted.
(3) Any water considered by the State Department of
Health as unsafe for human consumption in the vicinity
of such tract of land, to which campers or picnickers on
said tract may have access, shall be either eliminated or
purified, or shall be kept posted with placards definitely
warning persons against its use.

Camp Space.—Each camping party shall be allotted
usable space of not less than 400 square feet.

Disposal of Excreta.—Flytight privies or water-
flushed toilets shall be provided and shall be maintained in
a clean and sanitary condition. Separate toilets for men
and women shall be provided, one toilet seat for each 15
men, and one for each 15 women, or fraction thereof, of
the maximum number of persons occupying such tract at
any time. No camp within such tract shall be at a greater
distance than 400 feet from both a man's and women's
toilet. The location of all toilets shall be plainly indi-
cated by signs.

Disposal of Refuse.—Supervision and equipment
sufficient to prevent littering of the ground with rubbish,
garbage or other refuse shall be provided and maintained.
Flytight depositories for such materials shall be provided
and conspicuously located. Each and every camp on said
tract shall be within a distance of not over 200 feet of such
a depository. These depositories shall not be permitted to
become foul-smelling or unsightly or breeding places for
flies.

No Nuisance Permitted.—The method of final sewage
or refuse disposal utilized in connection with the opera-
tion of any camp ground shall be such as to create no
nuisance.

Caretaker.—At least one caretaker shall be employed
by the management to visit said tract every day that
campers occupy said tract. Such caretaker shall do what-
ever may be necessary to keep said tract and its equipment
in a clean and sanitary condition.

Construction and Maintenance of Buildings.—If
cottages, cabins, dwelling houses or other buildings to be
used for human habitation are erected in any public
camping ground, the following requirements in their con-
struction shall be necessary.

(Note.—In addition to observing these requirements, all
local building ordinances must be complied with.)
1. All floors shall be raised at least 18 inches above the
ground and space underneath shall be kept free from
obstruction.
2. All floors shall be constructed of tongue or groove
material.
3. Interior walls shall be of surfaced lumber or other
material that may easily be kept clean and shall be con-
structed so that they may always be kept in a thoroughly
sanitary condition.
4. No room used for sleeping purposes shall have less
than 400 cubic feet of air space for each occupant.
5. The area of window space in each sleeping room
shall be equal to at least one-eighth of the floor area of
the room.
6. Windows of sleeping rooms shall be so constructed
that at least half of each window can be opened.
7. Cooking shall not be permitted in any sleeping room.
8. If kitchen is provided, it must be equipped with
running water and a sink connected with a sewage system,
septic tank or a covered cesspool. Kitchen must be
screened against flies and mosquitoes.
9. If private toilet is provided it must be water-flushed
and connected with a sewerage system or septic tank.
Room containing such toilet must have window opening to
the outside air and its floor must be constructed of im-
pervious material.
10. If bathroom is provided it must have an impervi-
sous floor and must have window opening to outside air.
Bath and lavatory must be connected with sewerage sys-
tem, septic tank or cesspool.
11. Covered metal garbage containers must be provided;
at least one for every two buildings.
12. Buildings shall be cleaned daily and after each
occupancy shall be thoroughly cleaned. If bedding is pro-
vided it must be kept in a clean condition.

Management Responsible.—The management of every
public camp or picnic ground shall assume responsibility
for maintaining in good repair all sanitary appliances on
said ground, and shall promptly bring such action as is
necessary to prosecute or eject from such ground any per-
son that willfully or maliciously damages such appliances
or any person that in any other way fails to comply with
these regulations.

Each and every owner or lessee of any public camping
ground shall be held responsible for full and literal com-
pliance with these regulations.

Failure to Comply with Regulations.—Failure on
the part of the owner or management of any camping
ground to comply with the foregoing regulations shall be
deemed sufficient cause for prosecution under the provi-
sions of the law.

These regulations shall be printed and kept posted in
conspicuous places on every public camping ground by the
management of such ground.

Approved by the Public Health Council Feb. 23, 1928.
Sixty-six public camp sites have been established by the Maine Forestry Department along motor roads.

These sites are built beside the highways near a spring or brook. Each area is cleared of all rubbish and inflammable material and in the center is a substantial rock fireplace with a roofed over table near that will seat 12 persons. Metal signs of the department are placed in conspicuous places alongside the roads indicating the location.

These sites serve two purposes, the enjoyment of real camping out and the prevention of starting lunch fires in dangerous places in the woods.

It is the intention of the Forestry Department to make as many more camp grounds as possible in all appropriate places in the State.

The present camp site locations include the following: Aroostook County: T. 16, R. 4 (2); T. 15, R. 6; T. 14, R. 6; Nashville Pl.; T. 9, R. 7; T. 9, R. 5; T. 8, R. 5; T. 7, R. 5; Castle Hill; Oxbow (2); Hammond Pl. (2); T. 1, R. 5; Macwahoe and Hersey. Franklin County: Dallas Pl. and Jerusalem. Hancock County: T. 28, M. D.; Mariaville; T. 10, S. D. Oxford County: Grafton. Penobscot County: T. 2, R. 6; T. 2, R. 7; T. 1, R. 7; T. 3, R. 9; T. 1, R.9 and Mt. Chase. Piscataquis County: Gore A, R. 2; Greenville; T. 7, R. 15; T. 3, R. 12; T. 3, R. 11; Elliottsville Pl. and Monson (2). Somerset County: T. 1, R. 4; T. 5, R. 16; T. 2, R. 4; T. 8, R. 17; T. 7, R. 17; T. 2, R. 4; T. 1, R. 4; Caratunk Pl.; Moscow; The Forks Pl.; West Forks Pl.; Harmony; Bigelow Pl. (2); Dead River Pl.; Jackman Pl. and Moose River Pl. Washington County: T. 10, R. 3; Codyville Pl.; Lambert Lake; Topefield (2); T. 30, M. D.; T. 27, E. D. (2); Grand Lake Stream Pl.; Crawford and Indian Township. York County: York.

In addition to these sixty-six camp sites there are twenty-one maintained by the service along important canoe trips and important lakes. These cannot be reached by motor.
Acadia National Park on the island of Mount Desert, about a mile south of Bar Harbor, is the first National monument created east of the Mississippi River and is the only park on the sea.

In 1916 five thousand acres were generously donated to the government by proclamation of President Wilson, the tract was created the Sieur de Monts National Monument. This commemorated the founding of the first European settlement in America north of the Gulf of Mexico, by Sieur de Monts, the French explorer.

In 1919 the name was changed to Lafayette National Park to honor the memory of the French General of Revolutionary fame. At this time the Park contained approximately ten thousand acres. Again in 1929 Congress changed the name to Acadia National Park and made provision for its enlargement. This change was made in conformity with the general policy to employ only names descriptive of the region. As Acadia included the territory which is now Eastern Maine as well as the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, this change has restored to some thousands of acres in Eastern Maine, in Acadia National Park, a name not only reminiscent of earliest American colonial history, but also of the initial moves in the struggle between France and England for supremacy on the North American continent.

The region is peculiarly adapted to the purpose for which it is used by reason of its remarkable diversity of scenery, including forests, lakes, seashore and rugged granite mountains. It is the highest eminence on the Atlantic coast, south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Here may be found two or three hundred varieties of plants, and accumulation that cannot be duplicated in a similar area. It is also unique as the first national bird reserve east of the Mississippi and the first upon the Atlantic seaboard north of Florida. Its geographical location and climatic characteristics make it an ideal bird sanctuary.
Fishing Licenses

A NON-RESIDENT is required to take out an annual fishing license. These licenses are thirty day licenses at $3.15 and season licenses at $5.15. If at the end of thirty days the holder of the license still wishes the privilege of fishing the thirty day license can be exchanged for a season license by paying the difference in cost between the two licenses, namely $2.00. Non-residents may also secure, upon payment of a $2.15 fee annually, a special ice fishing license which will permit him to take (in waters open to ice fishing) fish through the ice in accordance with law. These licenses are on sale at most of the camps and hotels, at many sporting goods stores, by Game Wardens, many Town Clerks and other officials, and at the State of Maine Publicity Bureau, Longfellow Square, Portland, Me. They can be sent by mail on receipt of price and the following information:

Age...... Height...... Weight...... Complexion......
Color Hair...... Color Eyes...... and Nationality......

and must be signed by the licensee before it is effective.

Non-residents cannot camp or build camp fires on a fishing trip in unorganized townships unless they are in the charge of a registered guide, but can camp within the limits of public camp sites maintained by Maine Forestry Service provided their camp fires are built only in the fireplace installed at such camp sites by the Forestry Department.

Legal Devices for Fishing in Inland Waters

SINGLE baited hook and line, artificial flies, artificial minnows, artificial insects, spoon hooks and spinners, so-called; set lines can be used only when fishing through the ice. Two lines only can be used by one person in summer fishing.

By the State laws, non-residents cannot enter upon unincorporated townships or the so-called "wild lands" and build fires if they are engaged in hunting or fishing, unless in charge of a licensed registered guide.

The unincorporated or unorganized townships or so-called "wild-lands" territory is, broadly speaking, that section of the State of Maine north of a line drawn from Bethel on the west to Mattawamkeag and Houlton on the east with the exception of Penobscot County in the vicinity of Patten; Aroostook County in the vicinity of Houlton; northern and eastern Aroostook County along the New Brunswick border and in the vicinity of Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Ashland, Van Buren and Fort Kent; Piscataquis County in the vicinity of Dover-Foxcroft and Greenville. The greater part of Washington County is unorganized territory, with the exception of coast towns in the vicinity of Cherryfield, Machias and Eastport, and border towns in the vicinity of Perry, Calais and Princeton. There is also some unorganized territory in the eastern part of Hancock County.

These unorganized townships are mostly in that part of the State where lumbering operations are carried on and the law referred to above has been made for protection against the menace of forest fires.

"Hotel, Camp and Farm Board in Maine"

THE booklet "Hotel, Camp and Farm Board in Maine" is a practically complete list of hotels, camps, farm and other board places at Maine resorts on the seacoast and inland. It lists hotels, sporting camps, community camps, farms, boarding houses, boys' and girls' camps, golf courses, distances from Portland, on which railroad the places are located and how reached, rates per day, week and season. A copy will be sent free on request to State of Maine Publicity Bureau, Portland, Maine.

Other Books and Information on Maine


Gladly and freely supplied on request to
INFORMATION BUREAU
Secretary of the State of Maine
Augusta, Maine
The Outdoor Code

HELP

save the trees and wild flowers
Protect the birds and game
Keep the highways beautiful
Pick up the picnic rubbish
Put out your fire; then bury it

LIVE UP TO THE CODE

The six varieties of wild flowers pictured here are becoming very scarce in many sections of the country where they once were plentiful. Don’t pull flowers up by the roots, cut them with a knife or scissors.

Pictures and Code—Courtesy
Wild Flower Preservation Society
Washington, D. C.