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HAND-BOOK
OF THE
BOSTON AND MAINE
RAILROAD,
to
Suburban Homes, Sea-Shore, Lake,
AND THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS.

TOGETHER WITH FULL DESCRIPTIVE OF THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES ALONG ITS LINE, WITH A SCHEDULE OF FARES, EITHER BY SINGLE, PACKAGE, EXCURSION, OR SEASON TICKET, AND LIST OF TROUT STREAMS ON THIS RAILROAD.

COMPILED BY
EDWARD O. SKELTON.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.
1874.
PREFACE.

The preparation of this work has been with the view of assisting those desirous of changing their residence from the city, in selecting a suitable location for a Suburban Home.

For the tourist and pleasure-seeker, in noting the points of interest and attractions at the Beaches, Lakes and Mountains, to be reached by the Boston & Maine R. R.

And for those piscatorially inclined, a list of the Trout Streams, along the line of this Railroad, and within a few hours' ride of Boston, is given within these pages.

The compiler would hereby acknowledge his indebtedness to "Eaton's and Eastman's Tourist's Guide," for some important facts herein noticed.

E. O. S.

JUNE, 1874.
SUBURBAN HOMES
FOR
CITY BUSINESS MEN.

The past few years have borne evidence to the fact that thousands of families have relinquished their homes in the city for quiet ones in some of the many villages adjacent to the city of Boston. The causes which have led to this are numerous. Business, which is no respecter of persons or locality, has constantly encroached on that part of the city devoted to dwellings; these have disappeared, and crowded the inhabitants thereof to inconvenient parts of the city, there to find the alternative of high rents, or be compelled to submit to the discomforts of boarding-house life,—a life certainly void of attractions, and without one argument in its favor.

What relief one experiences when finally the mind is made up to abandon the noise, turmoil and disquietude of city life, and exchange it for the quiet one in the country, with the pure, clear, strength-giving air, fragrant with the perfume of violets, rose-buds, apple-blossoms, and all the freshness and sweetness of a summer's morning in the country.
Within an hour's ride of Boston, on the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad and its branches, are some twenty-five suburban villages, delightfully located, and where may be found those requisites so necessary for making a comfortable home, and with a view of assisting in the selection of location those who contemplate changing their residence to the country, this work has been prepared.

The Boston & Maine Railroad offers advantages to suburban residents unequaled by any other railroad diverging from Boston. In the point of rapid and frequent transit to and from all stations on its line; in low rates of fare, either by package, season or excursion tickets; in the luxurious and elegant appointment of its coaches, and in all the essentials which go to make a popular railroad.

Entering the depot, located in Haymarket Square, head of Washington street, we see at once that it is arranged with all things requisite for the comfort of its patrons. Elegant waiting and retiring rooms, replete with every modern convenience; spacious dining hall, package room, for the reception and delivery of small parcels, without charge, periodical department, etc., etc.

Taking our seats in the cars which stand waiting for us, we are soon on our way. After making the usual stop at the "draw," and crossing the Fitchburg Railroad at "Prison Point," Charlestown, we reach Somerville, two miles from Boston, where all local trains stop.
Medford.

Five miles from Boston; running time 20 minutes, 12 trains daily each way; population 6000; Churches, Methodist, Baptist, Trinitarian, Unitarian, Episcopal, and Catholic; one Savings Bank; nineteen schools, including one High. The flourishing institution known as Tuft's College is also located here, on an eminence from which an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country, for several miles, can be taken. There are lodges of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army Republic, Temple of Honor, and various other societies. A Public Library, containing 6000 volumes. Medford has an interesting antiquity in the old Craddock House, built by Gov. Craddock in 1644. It is constructed of brick, and in an excellent state of preservation. A writer quotes: "The importance of its preservation as an historical relic has been often suggested, but nothing has been done about it; and here, within five miles of the modern Athens, this, the oldest house in New England, and probably in America, stands unthought of and uncared for, except as its owner calculates the price of rent."

Edgeworth.

Four miles from Boston, running time 14 minutes. A portion of the town of Malden, with several manufacturing establishments, and a population mainly consisting of mechanics and laborers.

Malden.

Five miles from Boston, running time 17 minutes;
seventeen trains each way, one Sunday train. Great interest is manifested in developing the natural advantages of this place. Broad and well graded streets, bountifully provided with shade trees; rows of neat and attractive cottages, here and there larger mansions, with flower gardens and grounds laid out in the most tasteful manner possible. The population is 8500; there are ten schools, inclusive of the High; nine churches—Episcopal, Universalist, Methodist, Congregational, Trinitarian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; one National and one Savings bank; lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias Grand Army Republic, Temperance, and various others.

Oak Grove,
A part of Malden, has a number of handsome estates in its vicinity. There is considerable high land here, which renders it quite eligible as a building locality.

Wyoming.
Six miles from Boston, running time 22 minutes; 17 trains each way, one Sunday train. This is a part of the town of Melrose. A broad avenue extends from just beyond the railroad to Spot Pond, a delightful sheet of water, dotted here and there with small wooded islands, the resort of many a select pic-nic party. At intervals along its banks there loom up the stately mansions of some of Boston's business men. Some of the most entrancing drives imaginable may be found in this vicinity.
Spot Pond supplies the towns of Malden and Melrose with water.

Melrose.

Seven miles from Boston, running time 24 minutes; with 17 seventeen trains each way, and one Sunday train; population about 4000; seven Churches—Episcopal, Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist, Orthodox, Methodist, and Roman Catholic; 8 Schools, one high school; four Masonic lodges, one Odd Fellows and one Temperance. An excellent Public Library containing several thousand works, on every subject. Another beautiful sheet of water called Crystal Lake, rests on the borders of the town, rendering the pleasures of boating, within reach of the residents of this town.

Stoneham.

Eight miles from Boston; running time 26 minutes, 17 trains each way. One Sunday train. This station is located in the town of Melrose, and is frequently designated as Highland Station. A great number of 2-story French roof cottages have been erected here the past season, and many more are in process of erection. Horse cars run from the passenger station to Stoneham Centre, 2 miles distant.

Greenwood.

Nine miles from Boston; running time 30 minutes, 14 trains each way. One Sunday train. Population 400, stores, etc.
Wakefield Junction.

Nine-and-a-half miles from Boston; running time 32 minutes, 9 trains each way. At this point the Danvers & Newburyport branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad begins, and terminates at Newburyport 30 miles distant. On the left of the railroad is a beautiful lake, with numbers of fine yachts, flitting here and there on its surface. The high land at this point affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and in consequence of the attractions of the location new buildings are continually being erected.

Wakefield.

Ten miles from Boston; running time 34 minutes, 14 trains each way. One Sunday train. Population 6,000. Five churches, Baptist, Congregational, Universalist, Methodist and Catholic; twenty schools; public library; two banks; Lodges of Odd Fellows, Grand Army Republic, Good Templars, and others. Wakefield was formerly South Reading, but owing to the magnificent donations to the town, by the late Cyrus Wakefield, among which was an imposing structure erected at an expense of about $100,000, for a Town Hall,—the name was changed to Wakefield.

There is a beautiful park and two magnificent lakes, the largest with a very pleasant driveway around it of about four miles in extent. The view from here is very enchanting. From the highlands can be seen Reading, Melrose, Malden, Cambridge, Boston and
the Islands in Boston Harbor, Wachusett and Monadnock mountains are in full view, and in the distance can be seen the Berkshire hills. The rapid growth of this town in the past few years, is evidence of its superiority as a desirable location for a suburban residence.

Reading.

Twelve miles from Boston; running time 40 minutes, 17 trains each way. One Sunday train. A beautiful village, with charming walks and drives, elegant residences, with grounds in the highest state of cultivation. The well graded streets, lined with large Elm and Maple trees, affording ample shade. The population at present exceeds 3,000. New buildings are constantly being erected, and the town is increasing so rapidly, that in a short time it will be among the first and most desirable villages in the vicinity of Boston. There are six churches, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian Union, eleven schools and one high school, public library, bank, Masonic Lodge, and several manufactories.

Wilmington.

Sixteen miles from Boston; running time 34 minutes, 6 trains to, and seven from. One Sunday train. Population 1,000; one Congregational church; six schools inclusive of high, public library, and several manufacturing establishments. Two miles from here at Wilmington Junction, we cross the tracks of the Salem & Lowell Railroad.
Ballardvale.

Twenty-one miles from Boston; running time 43 minutes, 7 trains each way. One Sunday train. Population of about 2,000; portion of the town of Andover, two miles south of the principal station; churches are one each of Methodist, Orthodox and Catholic; four schools, one hotel.

Andover.

Twenty-three miles from Boston; running time 48 minutes, 7 trains each way. One Sunday train. Population 6,000; ten churches, five Orthodox, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Episcopal, two Catholic; thirteen schools, and one high; Phillips Academy and the Abbott Female Seminary. Here also, is located the celebrated Andover Theological Seminary, for the preparing of young men for the ministry; public library located in Memorial Hall, a magnificent structure, erected by subscription, in honor of the townpeople who died during the late war, in the service of their country; one National and one Savings Bank, one Insurance Co. and a Lodge of Free Masons. The town offers on its beautiful and commanding elevations, most attractive situations for residences.

Lawrence.

Twenty-six miles from Boston; running time 55 minutes, 10 trains each way. One Sunday train. The City of Lawrence was incorporated as a town in 1847, with a population of 3,600. It received a city charter in 1853, having then a population of 13,000,
now increased to 30,000. Twenty-one churches; thirty-five schools, including one high, and one training school; three National and three Savings Banks; one public library; six Masonic, four Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Grand Army Republic, and a number of other societies; eight hotels. Its manufacturing interests are extensive and deserve a more elaborate description than can be given for lack of space in this work; of the cotton mills there are the Pacific, Washington, Everett, Arlington, Atlantic, Pemberton, Duck, Essex and Lawrence Woolen Co., and a great number of manufacturing companies.

North Andover.

Twenty-eight miles from Boston; running time one hour and 2 minutes, 5 trains each way. One Sunday train. Population 2,800; three churches, Orthodox, Unitarian and Methodist; nineteen schools, inclusive of high school; three mills and one woolen manufactory.

Bradford.

Thirty-two-and-a-half miles from Boston; running time one hour and twelve minutes. This is a beautiful village, located on the banks of the Merrimac river; directly opposite the city of Haverhill, with a population of 2,500. Orthodox church, eight schools, and also the celebrated Bradford Academy, (female), which is located upon an elevation, from which an extensive view of the river and surrounding country may be obtained. A new iron bridge (highway), connecting this town with Haverhill, has just been
erected over the Merrimac River. It is one of the most elegant and substantial structures of its kind in New England. The railroad bridge 856 feet long brings us to

**Haverhill.**

Thirty-three miles from Boston; running time one hour and sixteen minutes, 7 trains each way. One Sunday train. This city is situated on the north bank of the Merrimac river, and a city fully alive in every sense of the word. It was incorporated as a town in 1645, with a population of about 200, and received its charter as a city in 1870, with a population now of about 14,000. There are nineteen churches, of which six are Baptist, five Congregational, two Methodist, two Universalist, one Unitarian, one Episcopal and two Catholic; four National and two Savings Banks, twenty schools and one high school; an elegant public library is in the course of erection at an estimated expense of $75,000, and its treasures are intended to be second to none in any public library in the State outside the city of Boston. The manufacture of boots and shoes, is the principal business carried on, although there are a number of other manufactories, consisting of hat, woolens, clothing and others; lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army Republic, and others. The business of last year amounted to over $10,000,000. Four miles from here we cross the dividing line between the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and arrive at
Atkinson.

Thirty-seven miles from Boston; running time one hour and twenty-four minutes, 4 trains each way. One Sunday train. Two churches, Congregational and Universalist; one academy and five schools; a number of rich and very productive farms are in this vicinity.

Plaistow.

Thirty-eight miles from Boston; running time, one hour and twenty-seven minutes. Population 700; two churches, Baptist and Orthodox; several schools and one library. Originally this town was a part of Haverhill, but in 1749 was incorporated as a town.

Newton.

Forty-one miles from Boston; running time, one hour and forty-five minutes; 4 trains each way. Population 1,000; three churches, two Baptist, one Christian; six schools, one library, Lodge of Good Samaritans, two planing mills, one saw mill, four shoe manufactories, one hotel. This town is distant but 12 miles from Salisbury Beach.

East Kingston.

Forty-five miles from Boston; running time, one hour and forty-three minutes; 5 trains each way. One Sunday train. Population 700; two churches, Methodist and Congregational; several schools, one hotel.
Exeter.

Fifty miles from Boston; running time one hour 50 minutes; 7 trains each way; one Sunday train. Population, 4,000. Eight churches, two Congregational, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Episcopal, one Unitarian, one Advent and one Catholic. One National and two savings banks; eleven schools; one high school, Phillips Academy, founded in 1781, at which some of our most eminent public men received their educational training. The Robinson Female Seminary is also located here, and is in a very flourishing condition; although but recently established it has a fund of $250,000. The manufacturing interests of Exeter are varied. A cotton mill producing about 2,000,000 yards of cotton goods, annually, machine works, foundry, carriage and a number of others.

There are lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias and Grand Army Republic, one public library. Exeter is the terminus of the western division and the beginning of the eastern division of the Boston and Main Railroad; all trains stop at this station 10 minutes for refreshments. A new and commodious station house has recently been erected, with dining-hall and refreshment room, unsurpassed in the country, where edibles of every variety are furnished to the tourist, under the management of Mr. C. C. Spring, a gentleman well known all over the country, as unexcelled as a manager in this line of business.
South Newmarket.

Fifty-four miles from Boston; running time, 2 hours 8 minutes; 4 trains each way; 1 Sunday train. Population 1,500. One Congregational and one Methodist church, high school; the Squamscott machined works, for the manufacture of engines, boilers, machines, etc., are located here. Vessels of light draught can reach the wharves of this place by means of the Squamscott River, 18 miles from Portsmouth. Hampton and Rye Beaches are but 12 miles distant.

Newmarket Junction.

Fifty-five miles from Boston; running time 2 hours 15 minutes; 4 trains each way; one Sunday train. At this place we cross the tracks of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad.

Newmarket.

Fifty-seven miles from Boston; running time 2 hours 20 minutes; 4 trains each way; one Sunday train. Incorporated in 1727, with a population of 1,300, now over 2,500. Four churches, Baptist, Orthodox, Methodist and Catholic; four schools, including one high. Lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and public library. The Newmarket cotton mills manufacture about half a million yards of cotton cloth annually.

Durham.

Sixty-two miles from Boston; running time 2 hours 30 minutes. Population 1,300. One Baptist, one
Congregational church. Several schools, agricultural library, 2 saw-mills, 3 brick yards.

Madbury.

Sixty-four miles from Boston; running time 2 hours 35 minutes. Farming the only business carried on here.

Dover.

Sixty-eight miles from Boston; running time 2 hours 45 minutes. Population 12,000. Twelve churches, one Advent, two Congregational, three Baptist, one Episcopal, Friend, Methodist, Unitarian, Universalist and Catholic. Thirty-eight schools, one high, and one academy. Three national and three saving banks; one public library, containing 5,000 volumes, one agricultural and one medical library. Two daily papers, and five others published weekly and monthly. Of its manufactories, there are the Cocheco Cotton Company, capital $1,000,000. Cocheco Print Works, print 35,000,000 yards annually. Sawyer's Woollen Manufacturing Company, sales, $1,000,000 annually. Glue works, fifteen shoe factories, one last, one leather belting, five carriage, one drain pipe, one machine shop and ten brick yards. Four Masonic societies, three Odd Fellows, one Knights of Pythias, one Sons of Temperance, two medical and two benevolent. Six hotels.

The town was settled in 1623, chartered as a city in 1855; situated on the Cocheco River, and having falls of over thirty feet, rendering it one of the most
25 minutes, express. Population 1,500. Ortho-
valuable water privileges in New England. Four miles from the present location of the city the first settlement occurred, in 1623. The first church was erected there, and embankments and fortifications built which are still to be seen. From Dover the Dover and Winnipesaukee branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad commences, running as far as Alton Bay, 28 miles distant.

Rollinsford.

Seventy miles from Boston; where we branch off 3 miles to

Great Falls.

Seventy-three miles from Boston; running time 2 hours, 55 minutes. Population 6,000. Seven churches, one Congregational, two Methodist, one Advent, two Baptist, one Catholic. Six schools, inclusive of one high. Two national and one savings bank. One public and one circulating library. Lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Grand Army Republic. Two hotels. Four manufactories, cotton, woollen, etc. The Salmon River at this place forms the dividing line between Maine and New Hampshire, and on the opposite side of the river called Berwick, the population is 1,500, with high and several other schools. Shoe manufacturing, new hotel, etc.

Salmon Falls.

Seventy-two miles from Boston, running time 2 hours, 25 minutes, express. Population 1,500. Ortho-
dox and one Catholic church, one savings bank, eight schools, and one high. Lodge of Free Masons and Odd Fellows. Public library, Salmon Falls Cotton-Mills and Summersworth Machine Company.

**North Berwick.**

Seventy-eight miles from Boston, running time 2 hours, 37 minutes. Population 1,900. Five churches, three Baptist, two Quaker, several schools, circulating library, national bank. Two woollen mills, and various other manufactories.

**Wells.**

Eighty-five miles from Boston, running time 2 hours, 51 minutes. This favorite summer resort has a population of 2,800. Churches, three Baptist, one Universalist, one Advent, two Methodist, two Orthodox. Seventeen schools, and a number of mills. There are three large hotels, Island Ledge, Atlantic and Ocean Houses, which, during the season, are filled to their utmost capacity; a fine beach extending for several miles, with surf bathing and boating facilities of the best, render this place a favorite resort during the summer months. Mount Agamemnicus, but a few miles distant, looms up in all its attractiveness, and is one of the points of interest to which Summer visitors resort. A legend of this mountain is to the effect that St. Aspinquid died on it in 1682, and that the Indians offered as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit nearly 7,000 wild animals.
Kennebunk.

Ninety miles from Boston, running time 3 hours. Population 3,000. Ten churches; one Orthodox, one Unitarian, two Baptist, two Advent and four Methodist. One national and one savings bank. Fifteen schools, inclusive of two high. Lodges, two Masonic, one Odd Fellows and two Good Templars; and several manufactories. Within three miles of the station is a fine beach.

At Kennebunkport, where is located the Ocean Bluff Hotel, fine, large and commodious, capable of accommodating 200 guests, and fitted with all the modern improvements. An association of gentlemen, under the title of the “Boston & Kennebunkport Sea Shore Co.” have purchased 700 acres of fine land on Cape Arundel, and have tastily laid it out in parks, broad shaded drives, &c., and together with the many points of interest here, and of the cool breezes which always pass over this Cape, destines it to eventually be the most popular sea side resort in the country. Here the Blowing Cave, Spouting Rock, Murmuring Cavern, Cathedral Chair, are the great points of interest on Cape Arundel. The ocean view is unlimited and grand, while the surrounding inland scenery is especially fine, taking in fine views of the White mountains, the Maine and New Hampshire hills, Mount Agamenticus and York “Nubble.” The roads leading to Cape Porpoise, Goose Rocks, The Pool, Old Orchard and Well’s beaches are in excellent condition.
CAPE ARUNDEL, MAINE.

"THE GORGE. KENNEBUNKPORT."
Biddeford.

Ninety-nine miles from Boston, running time 3 hours, 20 minutes. Population 14,000. Churches, three Congregational, three Baptist, two Methodist, one Universalist, one Episcopal, one Advent, three Catholic. Two national and two savings banks. Two libraries. Thirty-five schools, including one high. Nine lodges of the various orders of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Grand Army Republic, &c. Thirteen mills, six of which are cotton, and three foundries. Biddeford is located on the west side of Saco river, opposite the city of Saco. Eight miles from here at the mouth of the Saco river, is located Biddeford Pool, a popular summer resort, with two hotels, the Yates House and Holman House. Around the Pool are many points of interest; ancient buildings, and the remains of extensive wharves and vessels, which were destroyed during the war of 1812, by an English man-of-war. History relates that previous to the war an English merchantman put into the harbor here, in a leaking condition for repairs. The inhabitants refused to make them, or allow them to be done, and ordered him away. The captain protested, that being in a leaking condition he could not make any other harbor. Upon finding his remonstrances of no avail, he remarked, "Gentlemen, it may sometime be in my power, some day to make this account even, and if it ever is, rest assured we will settle in full." Shortly after the war of 1812 broke out, and among the first places to feel the
effects of it was the Pool. The English captain returned in command of a man-of-war and destroyed the wharves and a large number of vessels, thereby destroying the industry of the place, which, to this day, has never recovered. The ruins with the blackened hulls of the vessels, are in the same condition now as when they were destroyed, excepting what time has effaced.

**Saco.**

One hundred miles from Boston, running time 3 hours, 25 minutes. Population 6,000. Churches, one each of Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Unitarian, four Baptist. Two national and two savings banks. Fifteen public schools, over forty manufactories. Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Grand Army Republic Societies, and two libraries.

From Saco, the steamer 'Augusta' makes several trips daily during the season down the Saco River to the Pool and Wood Island, one of the most charming islands on the sea coast of Maine. Groves yielding ample shade, and delicious spring water to quench the thirst of the thousands who annually make this island their pic-nic grounds. The 'Augusta' has been recently placed in thorough repair, and can be engaged in connection with the Boston & Maine R. R. for excursions, either to the Pool or Wood Island.

**Old Orchard Beach.**

One hundred and four miles from Boston, running time 3 hours 30 minutes. The popular sea-side resort of New England. There is 18 miles of hard, solid
beach, making it very desirable for a pleasant drive. Large and commodious hotels, conducted in the best style, with a number of smaller ones, renders a stop at the beach within the means of all, there being fifteen hotels, with prices ranging from $3.50 to $1.00 per day. The Ocean House is one of the largest and most commodious hotels at the sea side, with large and spacious dining halls and ball rooms, fitted with all the modern conveniences, and will accommodate about 600 guests.

The Old Orchard House is another large and well-arranged hotel, thoroughly furnished, and conducted in the best manner. It will accommodate a very large number of guests.

The surf bathing here is unexcelled, and can be indulged in without danger. At this place is also the headquarters of the Methodist camp-meetings; extensive grounds and buildings having been purchased, comprising 45 acres of land, with twenty-five society tents, a number of wooden buildings intended for churches, boarding-houses, restaurants and family cottages. There is about fifteen acres of wood-land, which afford a beautiful shade for the auditorium, a natural amphitheatre, capable of seating about 20,000 people. A large reservoir is being constructed, from which water will be distributed over the whole grounds.

The Old Orchard Beach Association have purchased 240 acres of land adjoining the camp ground, and extending half a mile along the beach, and con-
BOSTON & MAINE R. R. STATION

AT

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE.
siderably more than a mile back. This has been beautifully laid out in lots, walks, drives, parks, lakes, lawns and pic-nic grounds, and is designed for residences, hotels, etc.

Adjoining the camp ground is Fern Park, a popular place of resort for the dwellers at the sea-side. Beautiful walks, shady nooks and arbors, with comfortable seats so arranged as to entice those romantically inclined within their enclosure. The Park is kept in splendid order by its owner, E. C. Staples, Esq.

Portland.

One hundred and fifteen miles from Boston; running time 4 hours. Population 35,000; with a valuation (tax) of $30,000,000. Twenty-eight churches, viz., eight Congregational, five Methodist, three Unitarian, three Episcopal, two Universalist, three Baptist, one Friend, one Swedenborgian, two Roman Catholic. Nineteen schools, inclusive of one high. Six national and two savings banks. Lodges, twelve Masonic, seven Odd Fellows, two Knights of Pythias, six Good Templars and several other organizations. A public library containing 16,000 volumes. The manufacturing interests, very extensive, which are represented by Portland Company, manufacturers of Locomotives, Portland Rolling Mills, manufacturing of rails, Presumpscot Iron Company, two Sugar Refiners, one Glass Works, Kerosene Oil Company, Gas Light Company, Match, and a number of others.

During the winter months, Portland is the terminus of two lines of European steamships. The last sta-
Statistics represent the exports in round numbers, at $22,000,000, and the imports at $23,000,000; but these have largely increased the past year, owing to the increase of railroad facilities. "Portland was begun as a settlement in 1632, by two persons, who came from Falmouth, England. In 1658, Massachusetts extended its jurisdiction over it, and gave the name of Falmouth to the whole region from Skurwink River to the Islands of Casco Bay and for seven or eight miles into the interior. In 1676, the settlement was laid waste by the Indians, and the inhabitants slain or carried away captive. After having so remained for more than two years, in 1678 it again attracted the attention of settlers, and at the commencement of the French and Indian war in 1690, had become quite a town. In that year its chief fortification was captured with its garrison, and it became again destitute of inhabitants, so remaining until 1714, when it again became a settlement. And at the commencement of the revolution it contained a population of about 2,000. In October, 1775, the place was bombarded by an English fleet, set on fire and almost destroyed. In 1786, having again increased its population to 2,000, Casco Neck was incorporated as a separate town, by the name of Portland. From that time it has continued steadily to increase in prosperity and population.

Portland is situated on a peninsula about three miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in width, which juts into Casco Bay. Congress Street runs the entire length of the peninsula, and the ground sloping
to the water on either side affords ample drainage, and furnishes one of the healthiest cities in the world, while its scenery has received the highest praises of writers and tourists. The great fire, which began on the afternoon of July 4th, 1866, proved to be one of the most extensive and destructive conflagrations on record. Raging with resistless fury until noon of the following day, devastating the fairest portions of the city, rendering houseless and homeless ten thousand of its inhabitants, destroying property to the value of ten or twelve million dollars, and sweeping over an extent of more than a mile in length by (in the widest part) nearly a mile in width. Over fifteen hundred buildings were burned and more than eight miles of closely built streets, lanes and courts, covering an area of from two to three hundred acres. During the short time that has since elapsed, mighty changes have been wrought in the appearance of the burned district. What was thought to be the work of years, has been accomplished in as many months, and to-day Portland has greater and better facilities for trade, larger and more commodious stores and warehouses, more manufacturing enterprise, heavier stocks of goods and in greater variety than ever before."
Retracing our way to Wakefield Junction we take the Danvers and Newburyport branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and passing through Wakefield Centre (previously referred to), we reach

**Lynnfield Centre.**

Thirteen miles from Boston; running time, thirty-five minutes, 6 trains each way on every secular day. Population 900, with two Orthodox and one Universalist church; four schools, two mills; chiefly an agricultural town, healthy and quiet, with wild and romantic scenery.

**West Danvers.**

Sixteen miles from Boston; running time, forty-seven minutes, 6 trains each way. Here crosses the track of the Salem & Lowell Railroad.

**Danvers.**

Nineteen miles from Boston; running time, fifty-six minutes, 6 trains each way. Population about 7,000; six churches, two Congregational, one Baptist, one Universalist, one Episcopal, one Catholic; several schools, including one high; there are a number of manufactories.
This ancient town was formerly a part of Salem, and adjoins it, and from the high grounds are to be obtained some of the most picturesque views of sea and shore to be found on Massachusetts Bay. It was here in 1692, that witchcraft first made its appearance in this country.

Topsfield.

Twenty-five miles from Boston; running time, one hour and eight minutes, 5 trains each way. This is a quiet town of 1,500 inhabitants, resting among the hills in the geographical centre of Essex county. The principal occupation of the people are agriculture and the manufacture of shoes. It is well supplied with churches and schools, having two of the former (one Congregational and one Methodist), and five schools, equal to those of any country town in the State. In addition to these a fine high school building is in process of construction. There is a well selected library of general literature, and an agricultural library; Lodges of Odd Fellows and Good Templars are in a flourishing condition. The Essex Agricultural Society have an experimental farm of 300 acres. Fine residences crown the hill, and among the points of interest are the ancestral homes of George Peabody and Joe Smith. The town is noted for general healthfulness; the beautiful drives over well kept roads, and through every variety of scenery, are only equalled by the commanding views from the hills, taking in 50 miles of surrounding country from Monadnock and the Berkshire hills to the sea shore.
Boxford.

Twenty-eight miles from Boston; running time, one hour and fifteen minutes, 5 trains each way. Population about 900; two Congregational churches, five schools. This town contains neither doctor, lawyer, sheriff or rum shop, within two miles, are seven fine ponds, which afford for knights of the fin and feather unsurpassed sport.

Georgetown.

Thirty-one miles from Boston; running time, one hour and twenty-four minutes, 5 trains each way. Population 2,500; four churches, two Congregational, one Baptist, one Catholic; thirteen schools and one high; one savings bank; Lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows and Temperance. The Peabody Library containing 5,000 volumes, the gift of the late George Peabody, is located here. Pentucket lake on the borders of the town, is a delightful sheet of water, and "Bald Pate" mountain, the highest land in Essex county, from which on clear days mount Washington can be distinctly seen.

Byfield.

Thirty-four miles from Boston; running time, one hour and thirty-two minutes, 5 trains each way. Population 1,600; three churches, two Congregational, one Methodist; seven schools, and the Dummer Academy, which is supposed to be the oldest institution of the kind in America, having been opened in 1763.
Newburyport.

Forty miles from Boston; running time 1 hour, 40 minutes, five trains each way. Seventeen churches, five Congregational, two Methodist, two Presbyterian, three Baptist, Episcopal, Advent, Unitarian, Universalist and Catholic. A number of schools, and three high. Five cotton-mills, a library of 15,000 volumes. Newburyport was nearly destroyed by fire in 1811. It adopted its city charter in 1851, and now has a population of 14,000. The old South Church, in this city contains the only "whispering gallery" in the country, an ordinary whisper being distinctly heard at a distance of 120 feet. This church also contains the tomb of the celebrated preacher, Geo. Whitfield. A pond of about six acres in the centre of the city, has been surrounded with a mall and terraced promenade, and from this elevated position one can overlook a delightful prospect on the opposite side of the Merrimac river, embracing a view of Hampton, Salisbury, and Plum Island beaches and the harbor.
Branch from Georgetown to Haverhill.

Groveland.

Thirty-four miles from Boston; running time 1 hour 37 minutes; 5 trains each way. Population 2,000. Five churches, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Catholic, one each; six schools, and one academy. Lodges of Good Templars and Grand Army Republic. One savings bank, three woollen factories, one chair factory. Four miles beyond, we enter upon the main line at Haverhill.
Dover and Winnipiseogee Branch.

From Dover to Alton Bay. Distance 28 Miles.

Pickerings.
Seventy-four miles from Boston; running time 3 hours.

Gonic.
Seventy-six miles from Boston; running time, three hours and five minutes. Gonic village an abbreviation of the Indian name Squamanagonic, has a population of about 450. Gonic woolen mills, employing 250 hands; three churches, five schools.

Rochester.
Seventy-eight miles from Boston; running time, three hours and ten minutes. Population 6,000; churches—three Baptist, one Congregational, two Methodist, two Advent, one Friend, one Catholic; thirty-one schools; two National and two Savings banks; public library; Lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Grand Army Republic; and a number of manufacturing establishments. Rochester was incorporated in 1722, and took its name from the Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer of England.
Farmington.

Eighty-six miles from Boston; running time, three hours and thirty minutes. Population 3,300; churches, one Congregational, one Baptist, one Advent; twenty schools, inclusive of one high school; Lodges of Free Mason, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias; public library, and a number of box factories, saw and grist mills.

New Durham.

Ninety-two miles from Boston; running time, three hours and forty-five minutes. Population 1,000; one Baptist, one Advent church; fourteen schools. New Durham was granted in 1749 to Eben Smith and others, has an uneven surface, moist soil, and contains five ponds. The largest, Merry Meeting Pond, is about ten miles in circumference, from which a continuous stream runs into Merry Meeting Bay, in Alton. On one side of Saw's mountain is a remarkable cave, or under-ground passage through the mountain, an investigation of it although attended with much difficulty, and some danger will well repay the time occupied in doing so.

Alton.

Ninety-five miles from Boston; running time 3 hours 55 minutes. Population 1,800. Two Baptist, and one Congregational churches. Forty schools, one savings bank, one Masonic lodge; seven mills and factories.

This town was incorporated in 1796, with a population of 500.
From the neighboring elevations, Mount Major and Mount Prospect, some of the most extensive and beautiful views of lake and mountain scenery to be found in the lake region, may be obtained.

Alton Bay.

Ninety-six miles from Boston; running time 4 hours. Alton Bay or Merry Meeting Bay, is the extreme southern bay of Lake Winnipiseogee, from whence the new and elegant steamer, Mt. Washington, under command of Captain A. Wiggin, leaves on the arrival of trains from Boston, via Dover, and the sail to Centre Harbor, winding among the beautiful Islands with their picturesque and varied scenery, with views of the distant mountain ranges, is scarcely excelled by any other. Ten miles from Alton Bay, and we are at

Wolfboro.

Incorporated in 1770, with a population of 200, now increased to 2,500. Seven churches, several schools, one academy, and three hotels. As a place of inland resort for summer tourists, who would avoid the weariness and depression incident to city life during the heated term, Wolfboro has the most desirable attractions in the variegated and charming scenery of the lake, and surrounding hills.

Centre Harbor.

Is located on the northern border of the lake. With its exquisitely lovely views of the lake and its islands
its exquisitely lovely views of the lake and its islands
on the south, and the wildness and grandeur of the surrounding mountain scenery, have made this spot a favorite resort for summer tourists.

Red Hill is an elevation of 2,500 feet, four miles distant. From its summit, the observer obtains views, extensive, varied and lovely, and scarcely excelled in New England. The peaks of the White Mountains gleam dimly in the far north. Chocorua and the Ossipee Mountains appear in the east with the far off mountains of Maine. Kearsarge and Monadnock are visible in the southwest, Mount Belknap at the southeast, Square Lake with its isles of verdure, glitters in the western sunlight, and Winnipesaukee, the crowning gem in this coronet of beauty, with its hundreds of islands of exceeding loveliness, closes in the view at the south and east.
LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE

is situated in the counties of Carroll and Belknap, New Hampshire, four hundred and seventy-two feet above the level of the sea, of irregular form; and its waters of singular purity and depth, serve not alone as a lovely ornament to the scenery of this region, and as a means of recreation and amusement to the multitude sailing upon them, but answer an important purpose as a great reservoir of power for the mills of Manchester, Lawrence, Lowell, and other places located on the Merrimac river, its outlet to the sea. However romantic and beautiful Lake George appears—in its elevation, the purity of its waters, its depth, its rapid outlet, its islands and its charming scenery—in all but its historic fame, it has a rival in Winnipesaukee.

Like Casco Bay and Lake George this lake is said to contain 365 islands, which may not be the exact number. It is certain, however, that their number is great, and their beauty most extraordinary and enchanting.—[Eatons Tourist Guide.]
Milliken. It has recently been enlarged, elegantly
The White Mountains.

In making a tour of the White mountains, the route over the Boston and Maine Railroad is unquestionably the pleasantest, coolest and most desirable of all others.

A short time after leaving Boston, the road runs for a long distance on the banks of the beautiful Merrimac river, then over the highlands of Eastern New Hampshire, until the sea coast of Maine is reached, with its magnificent beaches, cooling breezes from the ocean, and never to be forgotten views of the surf breaking over rocks, and dashing with unabated impetuosity every moment over the sands and pebbles of the beach. Passing along Wells and Old Orchard beaches, the tourist arrives at Portland, dines, and pursues his journey over the Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, New Hampshire, there leaving the cars and entering one of the stages, which are awaiting the arrival of all trains. After a drive of eight miles, arrives at the Glen House.

situated at the base of Mount Washington, one of the grandest and most extensive hotels in the mountain region, under the management of W. F. & C. R. Milliken. It has recently been enlarged, elegantly
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refurnished, has large parlors and dining hall, and will accommodate with comfort, over six hundred guests.

The ascent to Mount Washington can be made by carriage from the Glen House; the distance to the summit is eight miles. The road is kept in excellent condition, and the views at different points, grand in the extreme; at one time the valley laying between the Ellis and Peabody rivers, again the Saco valley, renowned as the most charming spot in the mountain region. Every now and then the road, by a turn, will present to the tourist, a view which seems to grow grander and grander, but the grandest and most stupendous view is had when

The Summit

or peak is reached. There one stands spell bound; it seems as if the whole world was in view; with what awe and admiration one contemplates the 500 miles of scenery which encircles the mountain. Far off Canada, the Adirondacks of New York, the Atlantic ocean from Portland, the Saco river, winding its way down to the sea, Lake Winnipesaukee and the Merrimac river,—such is the view which presents itself, and which years afterwards will be vividly recalled to the mind. But it is an impossibility to give an adequate description of it. It must be seen to have an idea of what such a superb panorama offers.

The Summit House, erected in 1873, affords superior accommodation to such as desire to pass the night at the summit, and witness all the glories and beauties
of sunset and sunrise, with their ever changing shadows. Retracing our way down the mountain by carriage, over the same beautiful road, we once more are at the Glen House, and prepare to visit the numerous attractions, which are in this vicinity. First comes the

Imp,

a name bestowed upon a peak of Mount Moriah, from the singular resemblance it bears to a remarkable or rather unremarkable human countenance. Near the “Imp” is garnet pool, so-called from the fact of there being numbers of hollow places in the rock at the bed of Peabody river. These vary in size from a few inches to two feet in circumference, and are caused by the river in the spring of the year being greatly swollen, driving small pebbles along until meeting with some obstruction, a whirlpool is formed, and the constant friction of the pebbles on the rocks, form these basins, which yearly increase in size and number.

Thompson’s Falls

are a delightful series of falls, on a brook about two miles from the Glen House; for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, at intervals of a few yards, we come upon cascade after cascade, and finally reach a point where we gain a view of Mount Washington and Tuckerman’s ravine, unsurpassed by that from any other point.

Taking the stage at the Glen House for the Craw-
ford House, the tourist passes Emerald Pool, Garnet Pools, Thompson's Falls and Crystal Cascade, where the water falls over a precipice about 70 feet high, and which has the appearance of an inverted plume till he reaches

Glen Ellis Fall,
a magnificent cascade of water in the vicinity of 100 feet high, falling into a gorge, one side of which is formed of the mountain of an altitude of nearly 3,000 feet.

Tuckerman's Ravine,
on the southern side of Mount Washington, is of the shape of a horse shoe, with sides of jagged rock over 1,000 feet high. A tour through this ravine will well repay the time and trouble expended in the effort.

Continuing our way, we soon reach and pass through Pinkham's Notch, and a few miles beyond we arrive at

Jackson,
where there is a beautiful cascade on the Wild Cat Brook. And here also, may be seen numbers of basins, worn into the solid rock, the same as those at Garnet Pools. At this place, the Jackson Falls House, kept by J. B. Trickey, is a favorite resort for permanent summer boarders. The scenery is grand and imposing, and the trout fishing excellent, thus making Jackson quite popular. One mile beyond is
Goodrich Falls,
the largest and most imposing cataract in the mountains. A short distance from here we reach the Saco Valley, and after crossing the Ellis and Saco rivers, proceed up the Saco Valley, until we arrive at Bartlett,
and stop at the Bartlett House, for one of those renowned dinners, prepared under the supervision of Mr. Frank George, its landlord. A short distance beyond, on the left hand side of the road, we see Sawyer's Rock,
whose connection with the discovery of the White Mountain Notch, has made it famous. Mr. Willey, in his "White Mountain Incidents," relates that in 1771, a hunter named Nash, whilst on Cherry mountain, climbed a tree, looking for game, and gazing in the southeast thought he perceived an opening through the mountains.
Making his way in that direction, he arrived at last at the opening, and passing through the gorge proceeded to Portsmouth, and announced the long wished for discovery to Gov. Wentworth; (heretofore the land on the north side of the mountain, was valueless on account of the long circuit, which had to be made. The Indians were probably aware of the existence of the Notch, but up to this time it was unknown to the white inhabitants.) The Governor, to test the feasibility of the pass, offered to Nash a large tract of land
on the north side of the mountain, if he would get a horse through and bring him to Portsmouth. This was not an easy task, but with the assistance of another hunter, named Sawyer, he succeeded in bringing the horse through, sometimes drawing him up high precipices with ropes, and then letting him down on the other side.

When they let him down the last rock on the southern side, Sawyer drained the rum from his bottle, and breaking it on the rock, exclaimed. "This shall hereafter be called Sawyer's Rock," and thus it gained its name. Soon

The White Mountain Notch, famous the world over, breaks in all its grandeur upon the tourist's view. Here passes through the Saco River, and from the mountain side for a long distance the carriage road is cut. Passing through the gorge to the Willey house, ever remembered from its association with the sad calamity which occurred there in 1826, whereby the Willey family of nine persons, alarmed at an avalanche coming down the mountain side, fled in terror, but were overtaken and buried, whilst the house which they had just deserted was uninjured; an immense rock 30 feet high, at the rear of the house, divided the falling masses to each side, and passing by left the house, as it is to-day, an object of curiosity to the tourist. The enchanting waterfalls, Sylvan Glade and Sparkling Cascade, are but a short distance from here. As we proceed, the face of the "Old Man of the Mountain" and the
"Devil's Pulpit" come in view. Passing through the "Gate" we arrive at the famous

Crawford House

at the head of the Notch, a splendid hotel, newly furnished, and well managed by Messrs. A. T. & O. F. Barron, located so as to command an extensive view down the Notch of the surrounding mountains, and of a lake which forms the head waters of Saco River. From the Crawford the tourist can visit the summit of Mt. Willard, the Devil's Den, the Flume, Silver Cascade, or as termed by some the Second Flume, Sparkling Cascade, and the Silver Glade and Gibbs's Falls. From the Crawford many tourists make the

Ascent of Mount Washington,

By Mt. Washington R. R.,

though the bridle-path meets with great favor, the attractive scenery as from the Glen House side being sufficient inducement, though less fatigue is experienced when the ascent is made by the railway. The attractions of the summit have been already detailed in the ascent from the Glen House side. Leaving the Crawford House in the morning by stage, after passing the Fabyan House, the White Mountain House, the Lower Ammonoosuc Falls, famed for its grandeur, and many cascades, we arrive at

The Twin Mountain House,
a new and favorite resort, under the superior management of the Messrs. Barrow of the Crawford
HAND BOOK,

House. From here an extensive view of the entire White Mountain range may be obtained. After journeying several miles we arrive at Bethlehem from which place a grand view of both the White Mountain and Franconia ranges is opened to the tourist. Passing through a beautiful valley we at last enter the celebrated Francenia Notch, and winding through its ravines, wrapt in that stillness which renders the tourist impervious to thoughts other than of the scene which rests before his vision, he arrives at the Profile House, a large and elegant hotel, under the management of Messrs. Taft and Greenleaf, a sufficient guarantee of the attention to be received whilst stopping at the Profile. From here beautiful drives may be taken; or if the traveler desires to change from the monotony of riding, he can pedestrianize to the various points of interest in this vicinity. Echo Lake, whose waters are of wonderful clearness and depth, located amid the fastness of the surrounding mountains, and where the human voice will be many times re-echoed with a distinctness startling in the extreme. Eagle Cliff, almost overhanging the Profile House, is a huge crag projecting from the mountain. It was at one time the abode of a pair of eagles, from whence it derived its name.

The Profile, or, as sometimes called Cannon Mountain, from its
fancied resemblance to a cannon, is on the south side of the Notch, and a visit to its summit will well repay. The view is magnificent; valleys, lakes and rivers all stretched before the eye. At the foot of the mountain, in the most quiet repose, rests Profile Lake. Upon this mountain nature has sculptured in all vividness the colossal profile of the human countenance. There it stands, and has stood for time unknown, having been discovered for the first time about forty years ago. Much has been written of the "Old Man of the Mountain."

Hawthorne, with that delicate tracery of thought, has written of the "Great Stone Face," in language which, if read beneath its shadow, buries one in admiration.

Other points of interest are the ascent of Mt. Lafayette, from whose summit another beautiful view is unfolded. Walker's Falls, the Basin, the Cascades, the Flume House, with its beautiful views, including that of the Pemigewasset Valley, and near by the chief objects of interest, namely, the Flume, the Pool and the Cascade, the latter being a continuous fall of water of over six hundred feet. The Flume, an immense mass of granite, separated to a depth of possibly seventy feet, several hundred feet in length, and near the upper end a huge boulder of granite rests between the sides, midway.

The Pool is an excavation in the rock about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and the water about forty feet in depth.
Having seen the mountains, the tourist can now take the stage and journey down the ever beautiful Pemigewasset Valley to Plymouth, thence to Wiers, and there take the steamer on Lake Winnipesaukee to Centre Harbor, sailing the entire length of this beautiful lake, taking the cars at Alton Bay, over the Boston and Maine railroad, passing through Farmington and Rochester to Dover, N. H., thence direct to Boston, arriving at home with the pleasant remembrances of a delightful tour of the White Mountains.
TROUT STREAMS
ON THE LINE OF THE BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

Trout fishing, of late years, has become quite popular, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the "catch" rarely numbers a great many, and also to the extreme shyness and timidity of the "spotted beauties," rendering the killing of trout difficult, and only to be accomplished after the exercise of much caution and wariness. But the excitement of taking a dozen trout from the swift running brook is unequalled, in the opinion of many, by sport of any other kind.

The purpose of this article is to give to those patrons of Izaak Walton, who desire to visit the trout streams within a few hours ride of Boston, a list of the brooks on the line of the Boston and Maine railroad, where, during the months of June, July and August, trout can be caught.

At Wilmington Junction, 18 miles from Boston, within a few rods of the station, is a brook which will yield a few almost any day, but the near proximity of the place to some of the larger towns, ensures it being pretty thoroughly "fished over" during the season; but there is invariably a few left for the next fisher.
Between North Andover and Bradford, about 29 miles from Boston, are two brooks, which are pretty well supplied in June, with trout averaging 5 ounces each in weight.

At Atkinson, N. H., 36 miles from Boston, is a large brook, running through meadows and woods, with but little alder growth on its banks, and from which have been taken trout weighing one pound and three-quarters, though the average weight is half a pound.

At Durham, 62 miles from Boston, and about a hundred feet from the depot, there is a fine brook, running for several miles, through meadows mostly, though occasionally passing through a belt of woods. A fair catch can be obtained, though the size of the trout is small—average weight 6 ounces.

At Rollingford, 70 miles from Boston, there is a small brook, which, during the month of July, will always produce a few when tried, though small in size.

At Great Falls, 73 miles from Boston, by taking a team and driving to the "Goodwin Brook," which passes by ex-Gov. Goodwin's homestead, a large number of trout, weighing from a quarter to two pounds each, can, during the months of June and July, be taken from the brook daily.

The "Abbott Brook," within about two miles of the "Goodwin," is one of the handsomest brooks to fish in New England; for 15 miles the fisher can follow its course, through meadows and woods, and at short
intervals draw from its resting-place a trout which will average the same as those taken from the "Goodwin." In June of 1873 a trout weighing 2½ pounds was taken from the Abbott brook, and in the "catch" of that day the smallest trout killed weighed 7 ounces. Within a radius of 8 miles of Great Falls there are something like a dozen brooks, from all of which, in June, July, or August, trout can be taken.

At North Berwick, 77 miles from Boston, there is a very fair brook, fished but very little during the season, and from which a sufficient number can be taken to repay one for the time, trouble and expense expended in reaching it.

At Wells, 85 miles from Boston, within a quarter of a mile of the station, are two brooks, from which, during July and August, trout can be taken in number sufficient to fill an ordinary fishing basket; but the size will be small, from a quarter to half a pound, with an exceptional one of more weight. Branch brook, at this place, winds down to the sea through meadows and woods, and is considered by many to be one of the best trout streams between Boston and Portland. The trout are plenty, and are of good size, weighing from a quarter to two pounds, though the average is about three-quarters.

At Rochester, Farmington, New Durham, Alton and Wolfeboro', there are a number of trout brooks, which will always render an adequate return to those who try them.
A party of three, in the month of June, 1873, took from a pond located in the mountains, near Conway, N. H., in two days' fishing, 864 trout, a great many weighing a pound, and some more. For the benefit of those who may desire to visit the same place, with a result which is sure to be as gratifying as it was to the party already mentioned, directions as to reaching the place will be given. Take the 12.30 P.M. train, Boston and Maine Railroad, to Alton Bay, then steamer Mt. Washington to Centre Harbor; stop over night, proceed by stage to Conway, N. H.; stop at the Grove House, and call on Mr. Pease, the whole-souled landlord, for a team. Have "Ed," if possible, drive you to Amasa Russell's, at Swift River Intervale, who will guide you over the mountains to the pond, from whence you can take more trout in two days than can be brought home.