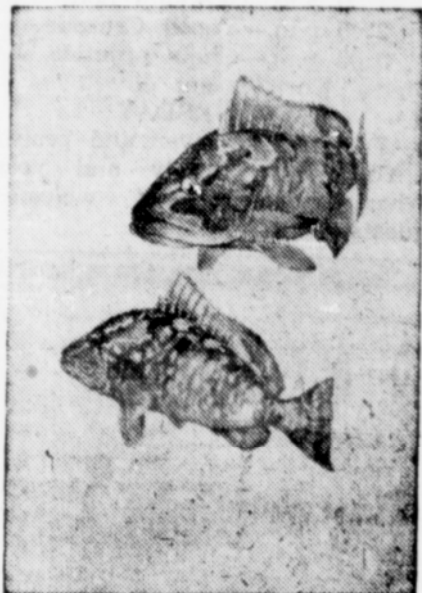


## RED GROUPEr

The term grouper covers a considerable number of usually superior marine food fishes. The red grouper is not considered by some fish specialists to be a true grouper. Rather it is classed with the Hinds and Cabrillas. The true groupers are wider between the eyes than the Hinds and Cabrillas and in general are smaller fishes not usually reaching above 40 pounds in weight. The red grouper rarely weighs as much as 40 pounds and the usual fish caught by hook and line runs around one to five pounds.

The red grouper, like its relatives, has the habit of diving into obstructions when it is hooked. Frequently this results in a cut line and freedom for the fish.



Red Grouper  
©1952 National Wildlife Federation

The red grouper does not occur in schools as do some of its relatives. The fish is a poor fighter and slow in its actions but the flesh is excellent and the animals bring a good price in commercial markets. Commercial harvesting of red groupers is common in the fishing banks off the west coast of Florida. The method followed

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## Tillamook Burn Reforestation One-Third Done

OREGON STATE COLLEGE—The tremendous job of reforesting the vast Tillamook burn area is one-third done.

Starting in 1949, helicopters have seeded 36,000 acres and ground crews have planted nearly 12 million seedlings on the charred acres of the burn. In addition, great strides have been made in fire protection phases of the program.

Nearly 50 miles of fire breaks have been established, 185,000 snags felled, 120 miles of access roads built or improved and better fire control facilities and outlooks established.

The story of the reforestation project is brought up to date in a thesis prepared for the Oregon State college school of forestry by Rudy M. Kallander of Salem, who heads the vast program for the state board of forestry. Kallander submitted the thesis this spring for his master's degree in forest management.

The complete rehabilitation program for the 252,964 acres of state land within the 360,882-acre burn area is expected to take another 10 years. Total cost for the project is figured at about 10 million dollars.

Progress in the next few years will be slower, Kallander reports. A good portion of the lands ready for rehabilitation have been treated to date and major salvage logging must be completed on additional acres before much more reforestation work can take place.

Helicopter seedings have speed-

is using a hook and line and a piece of fish as bait. Normal diet of the red grouper includes molluscs, crustaceans and fish. The food is taken in day or night.

Red groupers range from New England to the West Indies and are possibly most abundant in shallow waters over coral around the Florida Keys. They are well known for their ability to live some hours out-of water.

The red grouper grows to a length of three feet. It is basically brownish but often mottled with indistinct darker spots. There are, however, about the eyes definite darker spots. At the base of the tail there seems to be a series of obscure saddle-like patches.

The fins including the tail are colored essentially like the remainder of the fish except that there sometimes seems to be an obscure, dark band running horizontally along the back fin and there may be dark or light margins along the edges of the paired fins. The head is large and bears a correspondingly large mouth. The fins are all relatively large and do not indicate any ability to swim rapidly. The end of the tail is straight or slightly concave in outline.—E. Laurence Palmer.

ed the reforestation program. They are made in all cases where cover and soil conditions are good enough to make the aerial operation practical. Hand planting crews do the job in the problem areas, along roads and fill in spots where the aerial seeding stand is poor.

Great emphasis is being given to fire protection phases as well as the planting and seeding operations to insure that the devastating fires of 1933, 1939 and 1945 are not repeated in the area.

## 1952 Oregon Fur Catch

Oregon's fur trappers have the state beaver to thank for \$107,889.60 of their earnings during last winter's trapping season, according to statistics compiled by the Oregon State Game commission. Figures based on beaver tag card returns indicate that 10,374 of the large-sized rodents were trapped between November 15, 1952 and January 15, 1953.

Though the national price average declined approximately \$2.00 since last year, Oregon trappers received an average of \$1.00 more per pelt. This is attributed to better handling and preparation of the furs for market. The average price received per pelt was \$10.40 with top furs going for \$22.00.

The majority of the animals taken were trapped in areas of the state where they are not needed as water and soil conservationists. In many places, their removal not only provides money to the trapper but also eliminates a serious damage problem caused by their dam-building activities. Even after two years of open trapping season, a constant flow of beaver damage complaints is received by the game commission.

The two other furbearers in the state of most economic value were the mink and muskrat. Cropping 69,700 muskrat bringing a total of \$75,974.09 to private trappers represented the second most important catch. Third ranking animal in total value was the mink. There were 3,064 mink furs sold for \$40,567.36 for an average price of \$13.24. Muskrat averaged \$1.01 per pelt.

Prices on marten, fox, skunk, and other furbearers remained low, but coupled with the three leaders comprised a valuable Oregon crop which through proper management can be harvested on a sustained basis annually.

## In The Mail-box:

To the Editor:

Dear good people of Brookings and Harbor:

It would be so nice if we could have a safe swimming pool for all the children and grown-ups as well, so that no other parents, brothers and sisters will have the heartaches we have. Also a youth center where the young people can be happy and free from harm

Brookings Harbor Pilot 7  
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1953

in a safe way. This comes from our hearts.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Smith,  
Alice and Jimmy.

Mrs. L. M. Hilt of Eugene has visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hibbard in Harbor for the last 10 days.



ON HIGHWAY 101 - 5 MILES NORTH OF CRESCENT CITY  
AT WONDER STUMP ROAD

Due to Daylight Saving Time, only one complete double feature will be shown Sunday through Thursday. A double show will be shown Friday, Saturday and holidays. Shows will start at dusk (approximately 9:00 p.m. June 1 and one minute later each day.)

Friday and Saturday, July 3-4—

### CARRIBEAN

JOHN PAYNE — ARLENE DAHL

### DEAR BRAT

MONA FREEMAN — EDWARD ARNOLD

Sunday and Monday, July 5-6—

### TEA FOR TWO

DORIS DAY — GORDON MacRAE

### OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS

KERINEA — RALPH RICHARDSON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, July 7-8-9—

### PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS

DAN DAILEY — JEANNE DRU

### LEMON DROP KID

BOB HOPE — MARILYN MAXWELL

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