

FISHERIES OF OREGON

Catch of Salmon for the Year Is Over 24,000,000 Pounds—Worth Over \$2,500,000

The fisheries of Oregon in 1932 added over \$2,500,000 to the wealth of the state, while Oregon capital operating on the Washington side of the Columbia River and in Alaska and accordingly handling the product through this state, increased this amount to approximately \$3,000,000. Salmon, of course, led all other fish products, in fact, when compared with the output of salmon, that of other varieties of fish is so insignificant as to be hardly worth mentioning. The report of Master Fish Warden Van Dusen for the past year shows a catch for the state of 24,757,377 pounds of salmon, valued at \$2,555,457. Of this amount, 15,000,000 pounds were Chinooks, and the remainder bluebacks, steelheads, silverides and chums. The same authority gives the catch of other varieties of fish in the state as follows:

	Lbs.	Value
Burbot	10,000	\$1,000
Shad	10,000	\$1,000
Smelt	10,000	\$1,000
Outfish	10,000	\$1,000
Tom	10,000	\$1,000
Clam	10,000	\$1,000
Crab	10,000	\$1,000
Total	60,000	\$6,000

The estimated value of these fish is placed at \$17,500, and the value of the oysters, clams and crawfish is placed at \$12,500. The fisheries of the state are of especial value for the reason that in no other line of industry is such a large proportion of the gross returns distributed for labor. This feature of the industry is well illustrated in the growth and prosperity of Astoria, the second city in the state which receives more money from this industry than from all others combined.

Value of the Fisheries.
The salmon pack for the Oregon side of the Columbia River for 1932 was fully as large as that of the previous year, with the profits of fishermen and cannerymen alike greater than in 1931. The increased profits were due to the prices at which the cannerymen secured the raw material. The fishermen did not suffer from these low prices, for the reason that the catch was enormously large. Many of the gillnetters brought in from 100 to 150 fish for a single night's work, while the seines made proportionately big catches. The Miller's Sands Seining Company securing 105 tons of fish in the last five days of the season. The best located traps also made large catches. If any proof were needed as to the value of hatcheries as a means of perpetuating the industry, after the phenomenal run of July, 1932, it has certainly been furnished in the season of 1932.

The cold storage plants handled more fish than they handled in 1931, but for a good part of the season did not reach their limits of capacity on account of the unusually large number of pale fish which were caught, and which are regarded as unsatisfactory for cold storage purposes. While the rich red chinook, which has made the Columbia River salmon famous, is a shoveler fish and accordingly more of a favorite with the cold storage men, the pale salmon are fully as rich, oily and well-flavored, and are not barred at the canneries. During the past year, nearly as many of these pale salmon were packed as there were red salmon. The fact that the cold storage houses would not handle the pale salmon naturally left the fishermen at the mercy of the canneries, and while the big run was on, the pale salmon are sold to two cents per pound. Even at this figure the gillnetters made money, owing to the large number of fish, and the canneries, evened up for some of the high prices of the previous season.

The presence of so many pale salmon is said to be due to the fact that such a large proportion of the hatcheries' fish are spawned late in the season, after the salmon has bleached out. The cold storage people state that the percentage of pale salmon has increased so rapidly that it will soon be necessary to educate the trade away from the red chinook and substitute the lighter variety. While this transition is taking place, the trade in cold storage fish may be affected somewhat, but the good qualities of the pale fish will in time be understood and it will meet with a widening market.

First Salmon Pack.
The first salmon packed on the Columbia River was put up by the late William Hume at Eagle Cliff, in 1858. The pack for that year was 400 cases, but it met with such favor in the markets and sold for such high prices that a year later 10,000 cases were packed. In 1860 the pack passed the 100,000 mark, and 1871, 200,000 cases were packed. Since that time the annual output has never fallen below that figure. The high-water mark was reached in 1882, when the pack ran up to 625,000 cases, although that of the following year came very close to it with 620,000 cases. Since its inception, the salmon industry has yielded \$30,000,000 and is today in a more satisfactory condition than ever before. The increasing demands of the cold storage men may prevent the pack running up to such high figures as have been attained in the past, but the undoubted success of artificial propagation is a guarantee that the number of fish taken from the water will in due season exceed that of the palmiest days of the industry.

Artificial propagation has got well past the experimental stage, and it can now be figured out to a reasonable degree of certainty that a given number of fry turned loose from the hatcheries can be relied upon, a few years hence, to produce a certain number of cases of salmon, or a certain number of pounds of cold storage stock. To attain the best results and as great aid as can be secured from natural propagation, full protection should be extended to the salmon at certain seasons of the year. For the perpetuity of the industry it is, perhaps, well that Fish Warden Van Dusen's recommendation that the closed season be cut out altogether does not meet with the unqualified approval of either fishermen, cannerymen or the public at large. Contrary to these recommendations, there is a general belief that the financial returns of all parties interested would be increased if the open season, now in force would be cut off at both ends.

The light runs of the past few years in April have made the business for that month unprofitable alike to cannerymen and fishermen, the expense of operating the big plant being practically the same whether the catch is small or large, while the fishermen had to work just as hard to catch one fish in April as he worked to catch 50 a month later. The shortening on the other end of the season—that is, after August 1—would prevent the canning of a great many soft fish, which are caught in that month, but which are not in evidence earlier in the season.

Since the value of artificial propagation has been demonstrated, there has been a steady increase in the output of the hatcheries, and from the results already attained there is seemingly no limit to the output, which in time may be secured from these inestimably val-



H. G. Van Dusen, Fish Commissioner.

uable aids to the industry. The fish commissioners for the two states place the probable output of the fry from the hatcheries for the season 1933-34 at over 60,000,000 fish, apportioned as follows:

Oregon state hatcheries	
Salmon River	3,021,415
Clackamas River	1,301,000
McKenzie River station	643,000
Grand Ronde River station	813,125
Ontario hatchery station	12,732,500
Tucannon River station	51,271
Total	26,963,562
United States Fish Commission hatcheries	
Little White Salmon River, Wash.	10,016,150
Big White Salmon River, Wash.	5,542,700
Lower Clackamas River, Oregon	5,043,240
Total	20,602,090
Washington state hatcheries	
Kalama River	7,520,000
Chinook River	1,228,700
Wind River	2,020,000
Wenatchee River	5,541,104
Emthow River	2,084,300
Colville River (not operated)	
Little Spokane River (not operated)	
Klickitat River (not operated)	
Total	18,390,113
Grand total	66,950,775

ABOUT THE BLACK BASS.

Fish Commissioner Recommends Withdrawal of Protection.
The black bass, in spite of its "game" proclivities, does not find favor with the Oregon Fish Commissioner, and he recommends the withdrawal of protection from it in the following language:

"This fish was introduced into our waters at the serious peril of the 'salmon family,' and for some unknown reason the last Legislature placed a restriction against taking them, as will be seen by referring to section 21 of the general game laws, which should, without a question of doubt, immediately be repealed; for, while authorities differ in respect to the matter of their interfering with the salmon and trout, still, it seems absolutely ridiculous to offer protection to such a voracious fish when there is a question about the matter, and in the face of the question proving to be such a very serious one to one of the greatest commercial industries that the state has."

The report of the Commissioner gives

the details of the work of the Oregon Fish and Game Association in planting Eastern trout in Oregon streams. This work is of much greater importance than is generally supposed, and will undoubtedly be productive of good results when the new arrivals become accustomed to their new habits. The distribution of these fish during the past year was as follows:

Umatilla County (April 23-24)	
North Fork of Meacham Creek	25,000
Stanley Creek, about 12 miles from Pendleton	2,500
McKay Creek, about 18 miles from Pendleton	7,500
Total	35,000

Wasco County (April 23)	
Mill Creek, about 15 miles from The Dalles	2,500
Upper Eight-Mile Creek, 25 miles from The Dalles	5,000
Fifteen-Mile Creek, 18 miles from The Dalles	2,500
Total	10,000

Washington County (April 19)	
McKay Creek, near Centerville, Or.	5,000
Emery Creek, near Centerville, Or.	5,000
Total	10,000

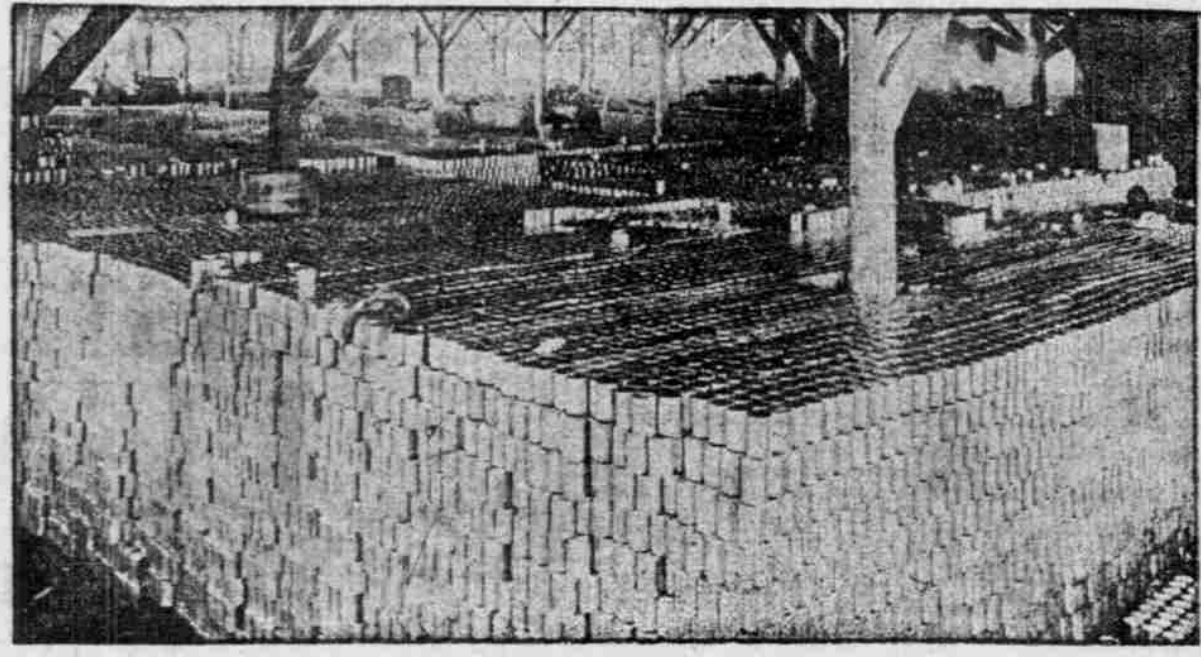
Black Spotted Trout.	
Clackamas County (Aug. 23)	5,000
Clear Creek	3,000
Mill Creek	3,000
Total	11,000

The work of the association for the previous year was as follows:

Umatilla County—In the North Fork of Meacham Creek, 40,000 Montana grayling; in Bear Creek, 10,000 Montana grayling; in McKay Creek, 10,000 rainbow trout.	
Union County—In Catherine Creek, 50,000 Montana grayling.	
Clatsop County—In the Upper Necanicum River, 60,000 Eastern brook trout; in the Upper Necanicum River, 20,000 rainbow trout.	
Columbia County—In Beaver Creek, several miles above the falls, 50,000 Montana grayling and Eastern brook trout.	
Clackamas County—In Clear Creek, 10,000 Montana grayling.	
Wasco County—Near Hood River, in a large private pond or lake from which fish cannot escape into any other waters of the state, 5,000 lake trout.	
Linn County—In Cox Creek, 15,000 Eastern brook trout.	
Total for the counties named	270,000.

HEAVY WOOL CLIP.	
The Product Aggregates	20,000,000 Pounds in 1932.
Oregon's wool clip last year was one of	

AWAITING SHIPMENT TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.



TWO MILLION CANS OF SALMON IN AN ASTORIA CANNERY.

Yamhill County (May 16)	
Panther Creek, 10 miles from Carlton	10,000
Clackamas County (May 4)	2,500
Rock Creek, tributary of Clackamas	2,500
Clear Creek, tributary of Clackamas	2,500
Clackamas River, near mouth of Clear Creek	12,500
Total	35,000

Marion County (May 19)	
La Bish Creek	5,000
Ford Creek	5,000
Total	10,000

Columbia County (June 3)	
North Fork of Scappoose	10,000
Multnomah County (June 3)	2,000
Johnson Creek	2,000
Grand total	122,000

Lake Superior Lake Trout.	
Multnomah County (June 14)	1,900
Lane County (June 19)	8,000
Triangle Lake	5,000
Lincoln County (June 19)	10,000
Lake Nash	10,000
Yamhill County (June 21)	10,000

the heaviest on record. The product amounted to 20,000,000 pounds, and was valued at \$2,500,000. While the greater part of the wool clip comes from Eastern Oregon, sheep husbandry is growing in favor in the Willamette Valley, and the flocks are also increasing.

Large numbers of Angora goats are also being raised, and the clip of hair from those in the Willamette Valley last year amounted to \$90,000 pounds. Goats are largely conducted as an aid to the clearing of land, for the goats eat the young brush and kill the roots.

Profits in Hopgrowing.

Hopgrowing has been profitable in Oregon, even when the growers depended almost entirely upon nature. Now that the most modern methods have been adopted and growers are exercising care in cultivating, spraying, picking and curing their hops, it is certain that the hopgrowing industry will yield greater profits than ever before. The acreage of hops in Oregon is steadily increasing, while in many of the old hopgrowing countries it is decreasing.

prominent place in the amusement bill of Oregon's sportsmen. Deer are more plentiful than they have been for years. This is accounted for by the restrictions placed upon the killing of these animals and the prohibition of the sale of deer hides, unless the same be properly tagged. By limiting each hunter to five deer a season, the slaughter of these animals, which a few years ago gave promise of leading to their extermination, has been wonderfully lessened. The prohibition of the raising of deer with hounds has also been a potent factor in the preservation and increase of deer. The section of law providing for the tagging of deer hides has practically destroyed the vocation of the professional deer skinner, who is now able to operate only in the most inaccessible places, and then only to a limited extent, the watchful eye of the machinery of game protection being ever upon him.

Our upland birds continue to furnish recreation for thousands of sportsmen, many coming from other states to participate in the sport. Oregon's far-famed ring-necked or China torquatus pheasant, the king of all upland game-birds, attracts

MANY KINDS OF GAME

What Proper Protective Laws Are Doing for Legitimate Sportsmen

STATE GAME AND FORESTRY WARDEN QUIMBY has just made his annual report to the state officers. Mr. Quimby dwells to some length on the high position Oregon holds among the other states of the Union as a game state, and shows how this position has been secured by judicious game laws. New laws are suggested, and other matters are taken up in this report, which is in part as follows:

In submitting this, my fourth annual report, as State Game and Forestry Warden, I cannot refrain from calling attention to the proud position Oregon holds among the states that are magnets to sportsmen by reason of their game resources. Oregon, perhaps, stands pre-eminent as a game state, the extent and diversity of her game resources being unparalleled by any other state in the Union. By virtue of beneficent game laws large game is yet plentiful. The absolute prohibition of the killing of elk for a term of years has given this noble animal a chance to increase in number, and in a few years elk hunting may be expected to take a



L. P. W. Quimby, Game Warden.

hundreds of visitors from other states. These birds, while scarcer this year than last, have come to stay, and unless their decimation is permitted by lax laws, they will continue one of the chief attractions of the Webfoot State.

Aquatic fowl continue in good supply. Oregon's lakes and streams are known far and wide, teeming with almost every species of trout. Though many streams are well fished out and the importance of restocking is urgent, trout fishing in Oregon is yet a most attractive sport. Few other states have as good trout streams.

As Oregon is yet a comparatively new state, there is need of education. The experience of other states should be taken as a guide in preservation. Preservation is more economical than restocking. Extinction should be headed off before it is too late. The philosophy of those who reason that just because Oregon has always had abundant game resources she always will have, is dangerous, as has been learned at no small cost by many older states. Among the most important changes in the game laws I would suggest:

1. Absolute prohibition of sale of upland birds.
2. Shortening open season for upland birds 15 days.
3. Prohibition of Spring shooting.
4. Reducing the number of ducks that may legally be killed in a day from 50 to 25.
5. Reducing the number of trout that may legally be caught in a day from 125 to 25.
6. Erection and maintenance of screens at heads of canals and water ditches.
7. Establishment of a trout hatchery.
8. Removal of restrictions from killing of geese.
9. Removal of protection to black bass.
10. Increase of bounty on cougars and wolves from \$2 to \$5.
11. Bounty on crows.
12. Increase in penalties for violations of game laws.
13. More rigid trespass laws.
14. Gun license for residents of state.
15. Prohibition of killing of sage hens for a number of years.
16. Changing open season on deer, making open season begin August 15, instead of July 15.

I am glad to report that there is a

growing sentiment in favor of game protection. This sentiment does not always extend to the enforcement of the game laws, but even the game laws today have more friends than they had a few years ago. Naturally there are some who imagine that restrictive and protective legislation robs them of inalienable rights. They have taken certain licenses since they were boys, and before the importance of game laws was generally recognized, and it is difficult for them to awaken to the realization that the game is the property of the state. Fortunately, however, the number of "kickers" is growing smaller each year. Farmers who at one time were more or less bitterly opposed to restrictive legislation, already recognize the benefits of such legislation to them. With more rigid trespass laws and the general inauguration of a preserve-leaving movement, the direct benefits to farmers would become even greater.

Game protection is generally recognized as a wise business policy. It is one of the best investments that the state can make, as plentiful game resources attract thousands of visitors, who leave thousands of dollars with our people. Transportation companies, hotel-keepers, ammunition dealers and others brought into direct contact with visiting sportsmen, recognize the pecuniary benefit to the state of the preservation of game. Maine, which has been fostering her game resources since 1867, and appropriates \$25,000 annually for propagation and protection, estimates that over \$15,000,000 a year is brought into the state by fishermen and hunters, who would not go there were it not for her beneficent game laws. The transportation companies have roads into Maine estimated at \$10,000,000 a year to carry 200,000 to 250,000 hunters and deermen into that state annually. Oregon can benefit from a wise game policy in like ratio.

As to the value of game and the importance of game protection, I believe I will be pardoned for quoting from the Biologist, Survey Division, Department of Agriculture:

"Game protection should appeal to many persons besides sportsmen and those who derive a pecuniary interest from the sale of game for market. To the farmer, especially the preservation of game on his land is a matter of more consequence than is generally supposed. Even though he cares nothing for hunting or reserves the privilege for his family or his friends, he may still derive a benefit by no means inconsiderable from the game on his farm, provided it is properly preserved. He will find a knowledge of game laws and some attention to their enforcement valuable in several ways: (1) Game birds may be increased, some of which, notably quail and wild turkeys, are very useful in destroying insects which injure his crops; (2) the privilege of hunting on his land is a valuable asset, which may be made to yield a cash return, or to pay his taxes in whole or in part; (3) he will be better able to keep irresponsible persons off his land, protect his stock and poultry from injury by the attacks of careless hunters, and prevent shooting at improper times or seasons."

FAMOUS BEER.

A Beverage That Is Pure, Healthful and Promotes Temperance.

The Star Brewery Company, whose plant is located in Vancouver, one of Portland's Washington suburbs, and whose general offices are in this city, looks back upon a prosperous year. It brews the famous "Hop Gold," which enjoys an enviable reputation among the brewers of the entire world. The plant of the brewery has been considerably enlarged during the past year, a new brewhouse and boiler room having been added. The new plant is now being installed. Further improvements are being contemplated.

Good, pure, wholesome beer has been recognized for many decades past as one of the most healthful and refreshing beverages. Statistics prove beyond a doubt that general sobriety increases in the same ratio as the consumption of beer increases, and that of more ardent beverages decreases. It is a matter of history that communities in which a relatively large quantity of beer is consumed are on the whole most law-abiding, orderly and prosperous. The Star Brewery Company has always taken particular pride in turning out the very choicest product and has met with the success its efforts deserved. Its "Hop Gold" is brewed from the most select material in the most careful manner possible and is declared by connoisseurs to be the peer of any beer in the market.

The Star Brewery Company has always shown itself liberal and public-spirited and has always contributed its full quota towards numerous public enterprises.

GRANITE DISCOVERED.

Honorable Otto Schumann Will Soon Have a Quarry Opened Up.

Honorable Otto Schumann, contractor for the Lewis and Clark monument to be erected in the City Park, also builder of the fine monuments erected by Honorable H. W. Corbett, Frank Warren, Levy White, Walter O'Shea, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Hanna Robertson and others, in the several Portland cemeteries, is opening up a granite quarry of his own in Oregon. Mr. Schumann declines to name the location just now, but says that within six months he will be able to show the public as good a quality of Oregon granite as may be found in Vermont or any other place in America. The quarry will be in full blast by the beginning of summer.

Four thousand manufacturing establishments in Oregon give employment to 33,000 persons, with a total wage roll of \$12,500,000. The value of the output of all factories is \$60,000,000. Practically all the raw material consumed by these factories is produced in Oregon.

Oregon has never had a cyclone.



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