

SPLENDID FISHING FOUND IN OREGON TROUT STREAMS

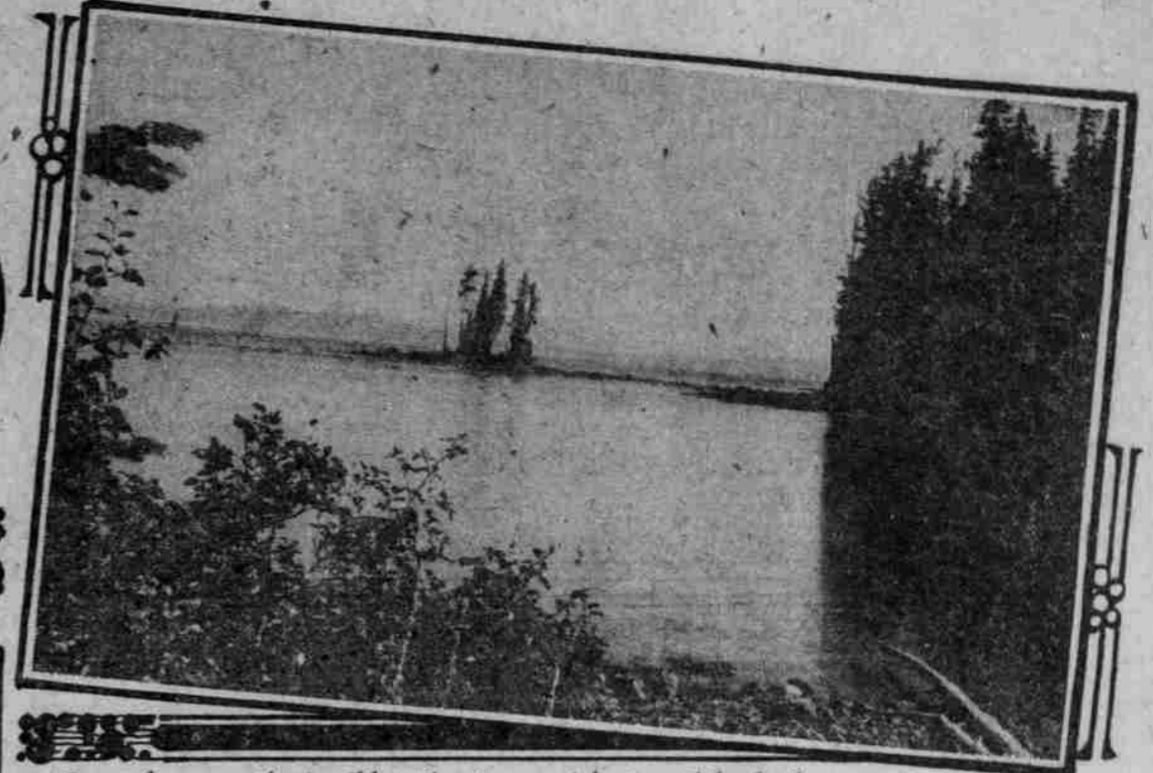
Artificial Hatching Supplements Natural Spawning Grounds—185 Lakes Which Formerly Boasted of No Finny Denizens Now Stocked with Game Trout to Untold Delight of Fishermen



Sledging Eggs from Elk Lake in Mid-Winter.



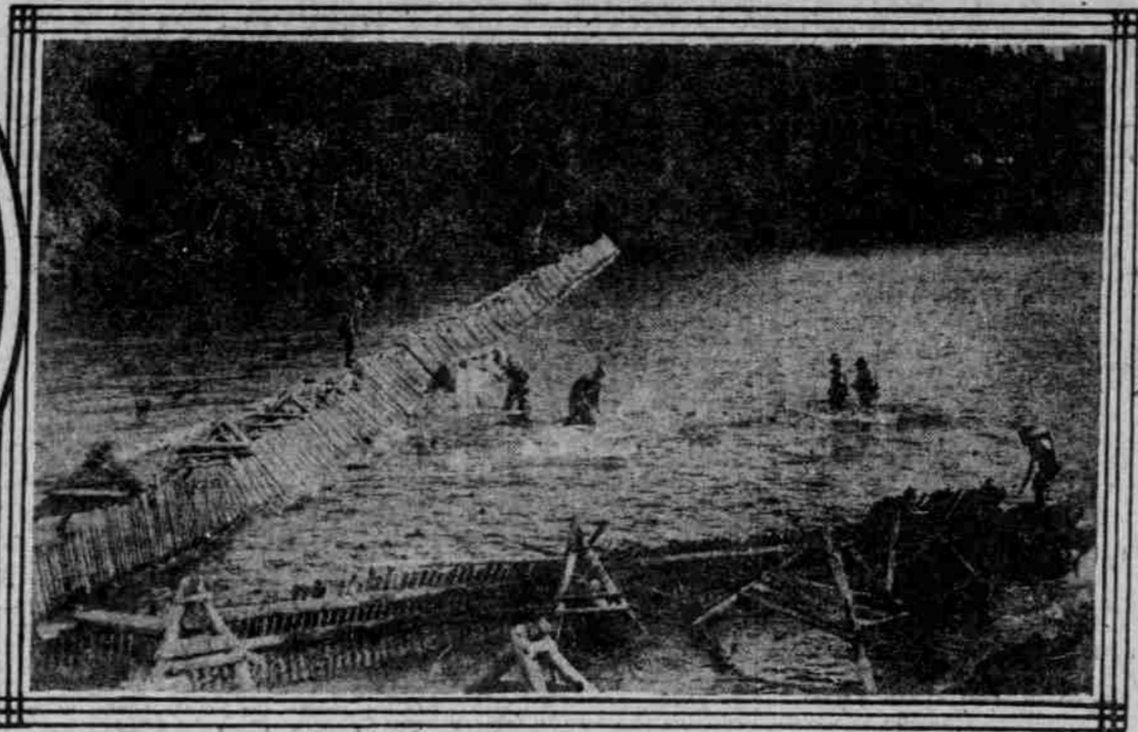
Fine Fly-Fishing for Rainbow in Crescent Lake.



Rainbow and Steelhead Abound in Waldo Lake



32 Inch Rainbow from Diamond Lake.



Salmon Racks on the Rogue River.

By Lucile Saunders.
"FISHY, fishy in the brook, papa catch him with a hook," says the old nursery rhyme. Pop, if he is wise enough to follow the Walton sport in Oregon, almost always is lucky and there are enough "fishies" left to pass around to the neighbors. There is an underlying reason for fishermen's luck in this state and when the vacationist returns from some mountain stream or lake with stories of his wonderful catch, a little credit may be due to his skill as a caster, but in the main

it belongs to the state game commission. Since 1907 the department has been planting trout and restocking favorite haunts or introducing fish to bodies of water where hitherto there had been none. At least 185 lakes formerly entirely devoid of such water life have been converted into favorite fishing retreats. To carry on this work men of stamina are selected—men who are not afraid to undergo real hardships, to fight snow storms and work in freezing weather. There are perhaps 60 men engaged in this the year round,

dividing their time between egg-taking stations and hatcheries and carrying on the planting. Oregon boasts two very wonderful natural spawning grounds for trout, Diamond lake and Elk lake, the first the home of the rainbow and the latter providing all of the eastern brook for this section. There are about a dozen other places where eggs are being taken each season. The plan at present is through establishing brood lakes to be able within three or four years to control the egg take and know definitely in advance its size. This will aid in the efficiency

of the hatcheries and, according to State Game Warden Berghoff, will enable his office to place them on a budget system. Diamond Lake Ideal. Efforts will be made to distribute the fish as far as possible by auto truck from the nearest lakes and do away with carrying them around on the state fish car. Thus each hatchery superintendent will be familiar with his trout and they will be reared more nearly under the natural con-

ditions they are to mature in. They will be acclimated from the time of their hatching. Diamond lake, ideally situated amidst lush green slopes at the foot of Mount Thielsen in Klamath county, this year furnished 2,225,000 rainbow eggs, and Seven Mile creek near Fort Klamath gave up 4,000,000. The eggs are taken at these points and from Spencer creek, Woods river, Sprague river and Odell and Crescent lakes in March and April. Cutthroat some

has made it less attractive to the motorist and the waters have barely been fished. It is 100 miles from a railroad, and automobiles can go clear through only a few months in the summer. Formerly the year round it was necessary to pack supplies uphill over 30 miles of trail. Even now eggs are taken out by means of snow shoes and bob sleds.

To its isolation may also be attributed the good fishing in Elk lake, 60 miles southwest of Bend, at the foot of the South Sister and Broken Top. This lake also was stocked five years ago, but with eastern brook trout, and as a result 9,000,000 eggs were taken from it in the winter of 1919. Springs bubble up on the north shore over a quarter-mile stretch in the lake bed, and in October the fish gather there to spawn. As they come in they are seined and put in a pen, where they are robbed of their eggs, and these are taken in over the snow to an eying station a few miles distant.

is no easy one and men making it have frequently been lost. Constant care must be given to prevent the cargo from freezing, for the temperature is considerably below zero.

Eastern brook trout taken from Elk lake are now being placed in the numerous land-locked and lakes along the coast as an experiment. The planting of these will be completed in 1921. Trout planting began in 1911 when R. E. Clanton was first placed in charge of the work, but the artificial reproduction of salmon antedated that by a good many years. As far back as 1877 the United States bureau of fisheries conducted hatchery operations on the Clackamas river. In 1895 the salmon pack had reached its peak on the Columbia river, when 625,000 cases had been put up. Then it began to fall off rapidly until in 1918 there were but 265,000 cases. Since that time the state fish commission has succeeded in maintaining it in all of the coast streams. This meant the establishment of a vast system of hatcheries, a system that in 1920 handled 22,000,000 salmon eggs. In addition to numerous egg taking stations there are 14 salmon hatcheries in the state, at the following points: Bonneville, Clatskanie, Tillamook, Alsea, Coos, Coquille, Umpqua, Willamette, Mackenzie, Santiam, Siuslaw, Nehalem and two under government supervision on the Rogue river. Bonneville is the largest salmon hatchery in the world and owes its greatness to its elaborate system of feeding ponds.

has made it less attractive to the motorist and the waters have barely been fished. It is 100 miles from a railroad, and automobiles can go clear through only a few months in the summer. Formerly the year round it was necessary to pack supplies uphill over 30 miles of trail. Even now eggs are taken out by means of snow shoes and bob sleds. To its isolation may also be attributed the good fishing in Elk lake, 60 miles southwest of Bend, at the foot of the South Sister and Broken Top. This lake also was stocked five years ago, but with eastern brook trout, and as a result 9,000,000 eggs were taken from it in the winter of 1919. Springs bubble up on the north shore over a quarter-mile stretch in the lake bed, and in October the fish gather there to spawn. As they come in they are seined and put in a pen, where they are robbed of their eggs, and these are taken in over the snow to an eying station a few miles distant.

is no easy one and men making it have frequently been lost. Constant care must be given to prevent the cargo from freezing, for the temperature is considerably below zero. Eastern brook trout taken from Elk lake are now being placed in the numerous land-locked and lakes along the coast as an experiment. The planting of these will be completed in 1921. Trout planting began in 1911 when R. E. Clanton was first placed in charge of the work, but the artificial reproduction of salmon antedated that by a good many years. As far back as 1877 the United States bureau of fisheries conducted hatchery operations on the Clackamas river. In 1895 the salmon pack had reached its peak on the Columbia river, when 625,000 cases had been put up. Then it began to fall off rapidly until in 1918 there were but 265,000 cases. Since that time the state fish commission has succeeded in maintaining it in all of the coast streams. This meant the establishment of a vast system of hatcheries, a system that in 1920 handled 22,000,000 salmon eggs. In addition to numerous egg taking stations there are 14 salmon hatcheries in the state, at the following points: Bonneville, Clatskanie, Tillamook, Alsea, Coos, Coquille, Umpqua, Willamette, Mackenzie, Santiam, Siuslaw, Nehalem and two under government supervision on the Rogue river. Bonneville is the largest salmon hatchery in the world and owes its greatness to its elaborate system of feeding ponds.

has made it less attractive to the motorist and the waters have barely been fished. It is 100 miles from a railroad, and automobiles can go clear through only a few months in the summer. Formerly the year round it was necessary to pack supplies uphill over 30 miles of trail. Even now eggs are taken out by means of snow shoes and bob sleds.

To its isolation may also be attributed the good fishing in Elk lake, 60 miles southwest of Bend, at the foot of the South Sister and Broken Top. This lake also was stocked five years ago, but with eastern brook trout, and as a result 9,000,000 eggs were taken from it in the winter of 1919. Springs bubble up on the north shore over a quarter-mile stretch in the lake bed, and in October the fish gather there to spawn. As they come in they are seined and put in a pen, where they are robbed of their eggs, and these are taken in over the snow to an eying station a few miles distant.

is no easy one and men making it have frequently been lost. Constant care must be given to prevent the cargo from freezing, for the temperature is considerably below zero.

The next year no one needed to search long for trout—the lake was teeming with big ones, and no longer did anyone fear that all the fish had gone down over the falls. The region is a veritable fisherman's paradise, for the lake has stocked the whole Umpqua river above the falls. Its inaccessibility

has made it less attractive to the motorist and the waters have barely been fished. It is 100 miles from a railroad, and automobiles can go clear through only a few months in the summer. Formerly the year round it was necessary to pack supplies uphill over 30 miles of trail. Even now eggs are taken out by means of snow shoes and bob sleds.

is no easy one and men making it have frequently been lost. Constant care must be given to prevent the cargo from freezing, for the temperature is considerably below zero.

Paving Insurance

Protection:

The protection of pavement foundations against the disintegrating effects of traffic, water and all the other agencies tending to destroy, is as much a function of a wearing surface as is the resistance to the wear and impact of the traffic itself. None but an asphaltic type of pavement will give the protection so greatly needed.

Warrenite-Bitulithic:

affords proper protection for old highways and streets or for new paving, whatever the construction of the base may be, so long as it is firm and unyielding and properly drained.

Our supervision is a guarantee against mistakes of specification or construction.

Local Service:

We have operated for over ten years in Portland a thoroughly equipped Laboratory, located at East Salmon and Water Streets, where from 50 to 100 samples daily are tested from all parts of the Northwest, and from which, as a center, a corps of inspectors and engineers, whose families live in Portland, travel over the Northwest as far east as North Dakota, and as far south as Arizona. This service is Paving-Insurance.

Warren Brothers Company

Laboratory, East Salmon and Water Sts.

Facts of Public Interest

Few people in Portland realize the magnitude of the Warren Construction Company business and what it means to Oregon in the employment of men and in the purchase of materials that go into road-building.

Location of Operations:

We are operating in seven Pacific Coast and Inter-mountain states, in addition to Oregon.

Volume:

The volume of business done outside the state during the past ten years has exceeded \$3,000,000.00 annually.

Home Product:

Over 200 men who live in Portland are sent out during the working season, and their earnings return here to support their families.

Much of the material used originates in this section, and thousands of tons pass over the docks in Portland.

We maintain a complete shop in Portland. It is erected on our own property, where we manufacture and repair our equipment, and upwards of 50 men are employed.

Our banking is done at the home banks in Portland, and bonds which are received in payment for work and collections pass through Portland bond houses and banks.

Guarantee:

Sixteen years' service on the principal streets of Portland and over ten years' service in upwards of 150 cities in the Northwest, and the Columbia River Highway, now passing its sixth year of use, are the best guarantee for our efficiency and integrity as contractors.

Warren Construction Company

700 Journal Building, Portland, Oregon