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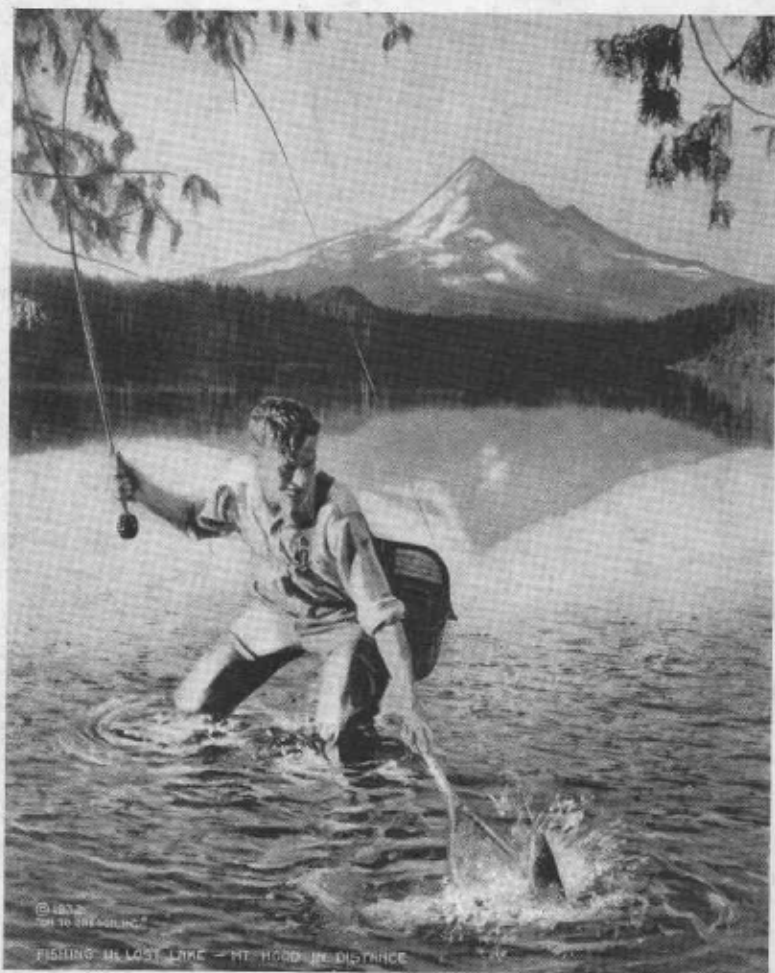
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BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE
GAME COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF OREGON
1931-1932



FISHING IN LOST LAKE - MT. HOOD IN DISTANCE

COURTESY ON-TO-OREGON, INC.

Angling at Lost Lake—Mt. Hood in Background

Biennial Report
of the
GAME COMMISSION
of the
State of Oregon
to the
GOVERNOR
and the
THIRTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY



1931-1932

SALEM, OREGON
STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1932

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Portland, Oregon, December 31, 1932

*To His Excellency the Governor,
and the Members of the
Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly.*

Gentlemen:

Herewith is transmitted biennial report of the Oregon State Game Commission covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1932.

FRANK B. WIRE,
State Game Supervisor.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

Hon. M. F. CORRIGAN, <i>Chairman</i>	McMinnville
Hon. CARL D. SILVEN	Baker
Hon. L. E. HIBBARD	Burns
Hon. J. C. VANDEVERT, M. D.	Bend
Hon. IRVING E. VINING	Ashland

FRANK B. WIRE
State Game Supervisor

FAY S. HACKER
Secretary to the Commission and Supervisor

ART M. FISH
Assistant—Research—Fish and Game Liberations

ERNEST L. CROCKATT
Assistant—Education and Finance

RALPH P. COWGILL
Engineer

MATT L. RYCKMAN
Superintendent, Division of Fisheries

GENE M. SIMPSON
Superintendent, Division of Game Farms

HARVEY L. MORELAND
Chief Clerk, Division of Audit and Records

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIVISION

FRANK B. WIRE, State Game Supervisor

OUTSTANDING in the history of Oregon game affairs was the formulation of the 10-year Wild-Life Program and its operation during the past year. The present Game Commission was seated April 18, 1931, and while continuing all regular operations, began the framing of the 10-year plan based on business and scientific management of game affairs. This program was presented to the citizens of the state and received wide public approval. It was placed in full operation October 1, 1931. Policies adopted for this 10-year program are as follows:

1. Annually increasing hatchery production of game fish, striving for liberation of fish of legal size.
2. Annually increasing production of game birds at game farms and development of additional species.
3. More effective stocking of lands and waters on basis of practical fact finding.
4. Supply of natural food for fish, birds and mammals in the wild state.
5. Fair allocation, on a statewide basis, of fish and game produced.
6. Scientific study of all conditions affecting Wild-Life to determine production, stocking and regulation of seasons and bag limits.
7. An aggressive campaign to protect the waters of the state for fish life, including stream pollution control, construction of fish ladders, screening of irrigation and power canals, and removal of obstructions.
8. Effective administration of game refuges.
9. Improvement in predatory animal control.
10. Better game law enforcement.
11. Broad educational program on conservation, and information service.
12. Reorganization of game department, fixing responsibilities and reducing overhead.
13. Sound financial budget and itemized expense control.
14. Cooperation with governmental and civic agencies on all phases of the program.

DURING the biennium, October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1932, revenues of the game department dropped nearly \$80,000 under those of the previous two-year period, the figures being \$803,797.19 as against \$882,381.59 in the period of October 1, 1928, to September 30, 1930. Despite this decrease, amounting to the equivalent of the 10 per cent cut in costs requested of all state departments during the past biennium, all necessary game department work was continued, and there was added a scientific study of all Wild-Life conditions, and a substantial increase in the production of both fish and game birds was accomplished.

Game fish liberations during the biennium totaled 47,644,400, an increase of approximately 1,000,000 over the last biennium, with a substantial increase in the number of legal size fish planted. Fish-salvaging operations totaled 5,270,660, an increase of over 2,000,000 over the previous biennium, and game bird liberations totaled 52,139, a world record for birds raised under wire, and an increase for the biennium of 5,362.

A program sufficient to stem the tide of depletion and start conservation work toward the goal of abundance of desirable forms of Wild-Life, requires much more money annually than is received by the sale of hunting and angling licenses and other miscellaneous revenues of the game department. For the reason that the game fund is self-sustaining, not being supported by state appropriation, it was necessary to enlist the cooperation of all related agencies. During the first year of the 10-year program, which was the second year of the biennium, there was received in cooperative work from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Forest Service, Fish Commission of Oregon, Oregon State College, and other governmental agencies, services valued at \$300,000. In addition, organized sportsmen and citizens donated money and services valued at another \$300,000. This, with the \$400,000 game fund expenditure, totaled approximately \$1,000,000 for the year. Thus it has been possible to nearly approximate the sum of money necessary to maintain and increase the Wild-Life of the state, which according to estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey has a present value of more than \$20,000,000 annually to Oregon.

Practical fact finding and scientific research have been conducted to determine exact conditions affecting Wild-Life, and the program of stocking game fish and birds has been conducted on the basis of these findings. For the first time in the history of Oregon game affairs, a budget of fish and game liberations has been made on a state-wide basis, fair allocations being fixed for each section on the basis of adaptability to stocking and stress of hunting and angling demand.

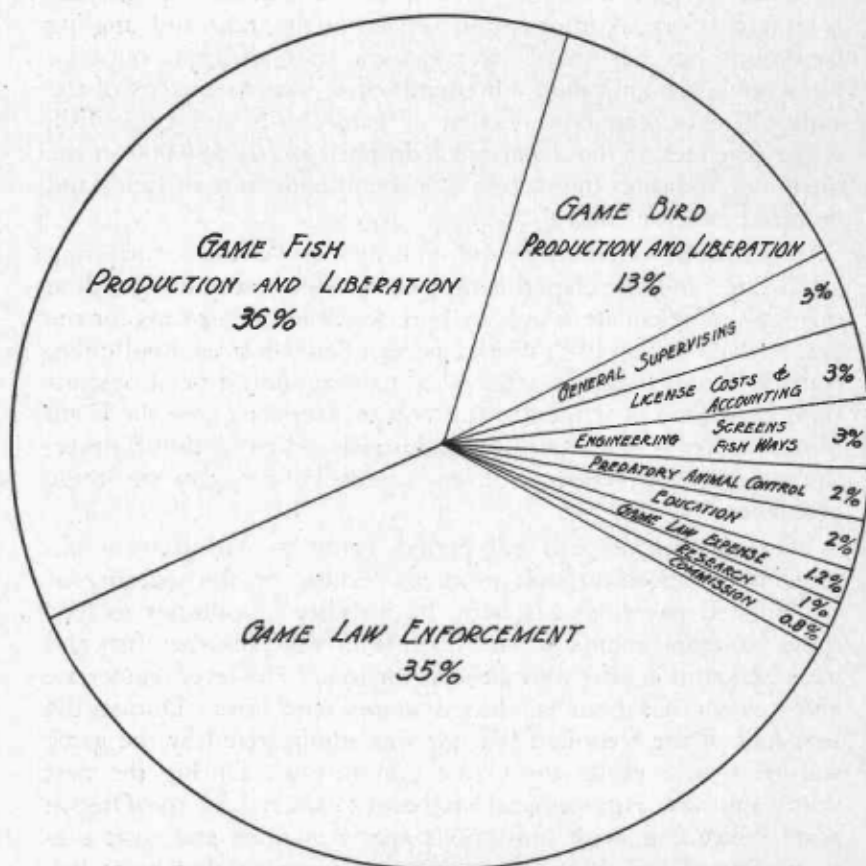
A broad program of conservation and education has been conducted all over the state and particularly in the schools. A textbook on Oregon Wild-Life for use in the schools is practically complete. General information service on hunting and angling conditions has advertised Oregon as a state of great out-door attractions, bringing many thousands of dollars to citizens of the state. The increased production of game birds and game fish, while revenues of the department dropped nearly \$80,000 in the biennium, indicates the success of a sound budgeting of funds and itemized expense control.

Inroads of population and industry are seriously affecting Wild-Life, and the department has been on constant guard to maintain an adequate supply of pure water in our streams for the preservation of fish life. Work has been done on stream pollution, construction of fishways, removal of natural and artificial obstructions, screening of irrigation and power diversions, and the Commission, having due regard for industrial and city growth, nevertheless, has proceeded with an aggressive program on these problems.

During the past two-year period, game law enforcement has presented a most difficult problem because of the inability of violators to pay fines assessed, the inability of counties to feed these violators in prison, and because of the plea that fish and game, taken illegally, were needed for food. However, game law enforcement has been conducted along sane lines. During the first half of the biennium the law was administered by the game warden service under the Game Commission. During the past year game law enforcement has been conducted by the Oregon State Police and, with convictions nearly doubled and costs substantially reduced this past year, it would appear that game law enforcement under the State Police is successful.

Other phases of game department operations, such as predatory animal control, administration of game refuges, closing of lands, waters and seasons, winter feeding of birds and mammals, have been conducted during the past biennium along sound lines. Efficiency of the department personnel is high in spite of reduced compensation and increased work, and evidence indicates that a continuation of the 10-year program will make Oregon the outstanding Wild-Life state of the Union.

How the Game Fund Dollar Was Spent First Year—10-Year Wild-Life Program



Total Expenditures, October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932, \$400,479.65

REPORT OF DIVISION OF GAME

BY 'GENE M. SIMPSON, Superintendent of Game Farms

A TOTAL of 53,139 game birds were produced by the state game farms and were liberated in all sections of Oregon in the biennium closing September 30, 1932. This is an increase of 5,363 over the previous two-year period. By far the greatest production of the farms, more than 90 per cent, is that of the Chinese and allied pheasants. The purpose of the farms is to maintain and develop an adequate supply of upland birds for hunting, and while great progress has been made with pheasant production, it is desirable to develop other species both to relieve the strain on pheasant shooting and provide variety in the sportsman's bag.

THE PHEASANT HOLDING PEN PLAN

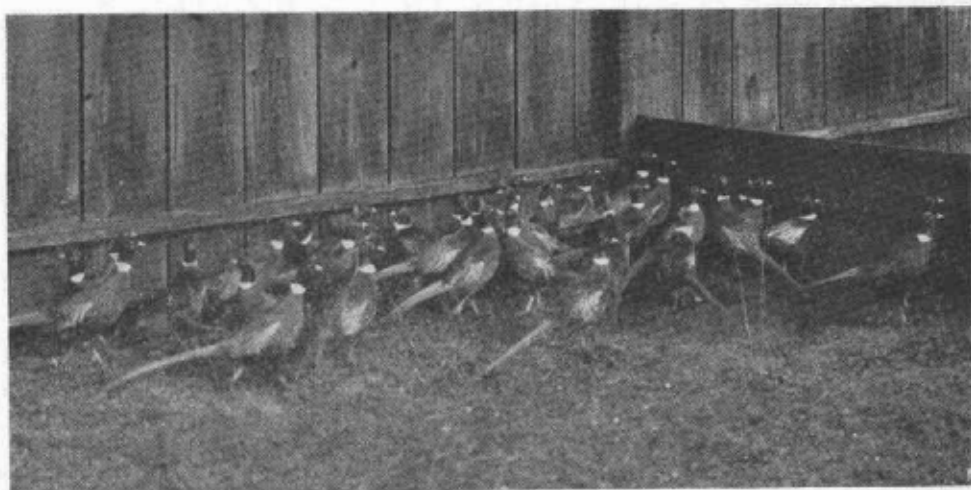
Pheasant propagation in Oregon has advanced beyond the experimental stage, but through necessity we have been compelled in the past to release many birds before the opening of the hunting season. To remedy this condition the Oregon State Game Commission has adopted as a part of its 10-year Program, a holding pen plan in connection with sportsmen's organizations throughout the state. The Commission furnished the pheasants at weaning age and the feed, and the sportsmen's organizations construct their own pens and care for the birds until released.

This, the second year of the holding pen operation, finds 12,000 pheasants, mostly hens, held under wire until after the close of the hunting season. More than 30 holding pens are now in operation. A long closed season on any game bird has the tendency to cause sportsmen to lose interest in that bird. A licensed hunter in Oregon may legally kill a total of 24 pheasants in a season. It is beyond all reason to expect the state game department to propagate these 24 pheasants at a cost of three dollars, the price paid for the license.

For every pheasant hen released after the close of the hunting season, it is a conservative estimate that 10 pheasants will be raised

to maturity in the wild state the next season. A suggestion to raise the hunting license fee an additional one dollar would meet with disfavor. The same sportsman, however, who would strenuously oppose the raising of the fee, will cheerfully contribute toward the building of holding pens in his community, and, in many instances, donate several days' labor besides. He does this because he sees where he is directly benefited by an additional 10 pheasants for every pheasant hen released after the close of the hunting season. Any community holding a few hundred pheasants over for a season will feel a personal interest in these birds, and a stronger sentiment against game law violation will prevail. For this reason it is more desirable to have 100 sportsmen contribute one dollar each than to have 10 contribute \$10 each.

Several large lumber mills in Oregon donated the lumber for holding pens and in addition issued orders that any employee convicted of game law violation would be automatically discharged. The holding pen idea has brought the sportsmen and the state game department closer together, and has even united rival sportsmen's organizations within a community. In Deschutes county, the sportsmen of Bend, believing their locality not suited to pheasants, constructed holding pens in an adjoining county—Crook. The



Mongolian Pheasant Breeding Stock

This picture taken at Eugene Game Farm, January 1, 1932

Boy Scouts of Willamina financed holding pens, furnished the labor in construction, and received half of their pheasants as day-old chicks rather than six weeks old birds, and raised to maturity practically 80 per cent of the birds received. They received no remuneration and have decided to try hatching their own pheasant chicks next year in order to obtain first hand experience in game bird propagation.

Being decidedly polygamous, a shortage of male pheasants in the wild state is not likely to occur; therefore, a portion of the males may be liberated before the open season, and the pens refilled with additional birds from the state game farms. The birds are well beyond the delicate stage when placed in the pens, and when not overcrowded, and with reasonable care, the loss is of no consequence. Plans for these holding pens do not call for any specified type of pen, but for best results if matured birds are to be held any length of time, an allowance of 50 square feet per bird should be made. These pens are considered an asset to a community, and a number of holding pens are located in city parks and cared for by park employees. It is not practicable, if at all possible, for state game departments to propagate game birds in sufficient quantities to maintain a balance with the annual shooting when young birds are released prior to the open season each year. It costs more than the price of a hunting license to produce the number of birds allowed each licensed hunter in a season. There is only one way in which to increase, or even maintain, the supply of pheasants in the wild state and that is by the Oregon holding pen plan.

EXPERIENCE WITH OTHER VARIETIES

The state game farms have sometimes been questioned for propagating alien upland game birds rather than our native species. Had it not been for the introduction of the Chinese pheasant and Hungarian partridge to attract the attention of the hunters, the native game birds of Oregon would have been practically exterminated.

OREGON MOUNTAIN QUAIL

Little progress has been made in the propagation of the grouse family. This season for the first time a native game bird, the Oregon mountain quail, was successfully reared in captivity. Fifty pairs are retained for breeding purposes next year.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

The European gray, or Hungarian partridge is a more recent importation than the Chinese pheasant, but ranks second in importance as an upland game bird in Oregon. Progress with propagating the Hungarian partridge in captivity has been slow and expensive. Each pair of breeding birds must be mated separately and they are not as easily raised as pheasants. While they cost more to raise, they are worth more. Once a section suitable to the Hungarian partridge is well stocked, the natural increase will take care of that section for some time to come, permitting the game farm operations to be directed toward other localities. Approximately 1,000 Hungarian partridges have been released in the past two years. A remarkable record was made with four pairs of Hungarian partridges at the Corvallis farm in 1932. The four best laying pairs for the season of 1931 were retained as breeders for 1932, and 85 birds were raised to maturity from these. One hundred pairs of Hungarian partridges will be mated up for the 1933 season.

THE BAMBOO PARTRIDGE

The Bamboo partridge is from Asia and preeminently a forest bird. It never strays far from cover and roosts in trees. In captivity it rears its own readily and with 10 pairs now at the game farms, it is hoped to eventually try a planting of these birds in some favored locality along the coast.

QUAIL

Fifteen pairs of Bobwhite, the bird with more admirers both among the sportsmen and the nonshooting public in general than any other bird in the United States, are being held for next season's breeding. Experience, however, proves that the valley quail is a better game bird for Oregon than the Bobwhite. Two hundred eleven valley quail were released from the game farms in 1932 and more will be liberated in 1933. The Gambel partridge, a near relative of the valley quail which in reality is also a partridge, seems to be more adapted to propagation in captivity than the valley quail. This is a desert bird but can withstand winter snows, and its future will be watched with interest. Forty-five Gambel partridges were raised this past season from two pairs and practically all will be retained for 1933 breeding.

A few Arizona scaled quail, or cotton tops, were raised in 1932 and will be raised in limited numbers next season. Fifty European migratory quail were released for an experiment in 1932 in Harney county and a like number in Clatsop county. They are very prolific in captivity and mature at an almost unbelievable age—72 days. For three years in succession we raised the second generation within the year. Having been raised in captivity for many generations, it is hoped that they will have lost their migratory instincts. Adding to the above list the Chukar partridge from India and a species of Hill partridge from the same country, we have 10 varieties of quail and partridge and some birds were raised to maturity from all of these species.

THE MANCHURIAN EARED PHEASANT

Another rare bird never before released in the United States is the brown Manchurian eared pheasant, a stately large bird about the size of a turkey hen. This bird is from the bleak uplands of northeastern China and, therefore, is capable of maintaining itself in the high altitudes of this state well up near the timber line. It subsists on green vegetation, leaves of trees and digs for succulent roots. Ten pairs of the Manchurian pheasants are being held at the game farms and it is hoped that they may be given a trial in the wild state in 1933.

THE REEVES PHEASANT

The Reeves pheasant, a large bird with a long tail sometimes attaining a length of six feet, has the strongest flight of any upland game bird. It is partial to heavily wooded and mountainous areas. It is very pugnacious but will not interfere with either Chinese pheasant or Hungarian partridge for the reason they will not inhabit the same territory. In September, 1930, 100 Reeves pheasants from the state game farms were released at the Oregon Caves in Josephine county. Other plantings have since been made in favorable localities, and perhaps another 100 will be available for release in 1933. All other strictly ornamental varieties of pheasants at the game farms have been reduced to one or two pairs for purposes of economy.

CONCLUSION

With increased production and a continuation of the excellent cooperation of sportsmen's organizations on the holding pen plan, a gradual increase in the supply of upland game birds is assured for Oregon.

REPORT OF DIVISION OF FISHERIES

BY MATT L. RYCKMAN, Superintendent

BETTER angling has been enjoyed in the waters of the state of Oregon during the past year than for many years. This must be the result of consistent and increasing liberations of game fish in all Oregon streams and lakes, for with more than 75,000 anglers fishing in all parts of Oregon, natural supply would soon be exhausted. There are more game fish in Oregon waters today than there were 40 years ago for we now have, in addition to our rivers and streams, hundreds of high lakes well stocked with trout which did not contain any under natural conditions. Each year there must be more fish supplied to take care of the ever increasing number of anglers.

Definite progress has been recorded during the past biennium, and the fisheries division is playing its part in the 10-year Program of the Game Commission. Greater progress has been curtailed by lack of funds, but certain definite improvements have been made in manner of operation. If the same progress is recorded during the remaining nine years of the 10-year Program, Oregon will maintain and increase its reputation as the outstanding angling state in the Union.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HATCHERIES

We are now in a position to extend the hatchery capacity as soon as funds are available. Consolidation of hatchery work under modern methods is more economical and efficient than the maintenance of numerous small stations. Water conditions did not justify continued operation at the Bingham Springs hatchery in Umatilla county, the Gales Creek hatchery in Washington county and the Lake county hatchery, and they have been closed. By eliminating the operation costs of these three small stations, more was spent on the enlargement of some of the more favorably-located hatcheries which could stock the counties in which the little stations had been abandoned.

The Union hatchery will now share with the Wallowa hatchery in caring for northeastern Oregon. The Union station

has been enlarged by adding new troughs and tanks and one new pond. Arrangements have been made through the cooperation of the State Fish Commission to have use of part of its equipment at its Wallowa hatchery for raising trout. There is room for 500,000 adult trout and an increase in the capacity of 1,000,000 game fish is planned. Lake county is now being stocked from the Fall River and the Klamath hatcheries. Ponds have been added to the system at Fall River where unusual conditions enable us to locate them in the natural bed of the creek where the flow of the water never changes. New troughs and tanks at the Klamath hatchery were installed to enlarge the capacity. Washington county is being stocked from the Cedar Creek and Necanicum hatcheries. Cedar Creek received a new settling tank and several new ponds, and Necanicum received new tanks and ponds.

The station at Butte Falls has been materially improved through the installation of a 30-inch pipe line which the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries built for the joint use of the Game Commission hatchery and the new federal hatchery. The two stations are on adjoining property and the game fish raised in each of them will go into Oregon waters to improve fishing. The federal hatchery is entirely modern and is a credit to the Pacific coast. It has 48 concrete tanks and an unlimited water supply and will be used as a model for state hatchery construction.

Oak Springs, with its almost ideal conditions for raising trout, is being enlarged as fast as funds will permit. In the past two years, three new concrete ponds have been built with a capacity of approximately 250,000 adult fish each. The temperature of the water at this location does not vary the year round and is perfect for fish development—growth of trout averaging about one inch per month.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EGGTAKING

Eggtaking is an important part of fish culture and much effort has been directed toward improving spawning locations. At Diamond lake, the great source for Rainbows, a dam has been built at the outlet to maintain the water level during the summer months when lowering of the level worked a hardship on fish life, and a screen has been installed below the dam to prevent

fish from leaving the lake and going over the falls, never to return. The old wooden flume which was usually broken down by heavy snow each winter has been replaced by a new pipe line. Millions of Rainbow eggs are taken from this lake each year and approximately two million fish hatched and returned to it; in addition, new blood has been introduced by plantings from other stations. We hope to perpetuate this eggtaking location. In 1932, the first Rainbow eggs were taken from Paulina lake which has been heavily stocked in the past few years as a secondary source for Rainbow eggs.

A group of central Oregon lakes supplies the department with Eastern Brook eggs. South Twin lake has been developed in addition to the old locations on East, Elk and Paulina lakes so that a supply of Eastern Brook eggs will always be assured.

Greater difficulty is incurred in getting Cutthroat eggs but a satisfactory location for taking this species has now been established. It has been necessary to take Cutthroat eggs from the coast streams during flood stage when racks are not feasible and permanent dams not entirely satisfactory because flood water may not be accurately estimated. If the water covers the dam, the fish escape. Last year the Commission secured a lake in Coos county where the outlet can be controlled. This lake has been stocked with Cutthroat trout and we hope to locate one or two similar brood lakes where Cutthroat may be planted to insure an adequate supply of the eggs of this native trout. It will be a definite advance step when Oregon no longer needs to depend upon exchange arrangements with other states for Cutthroat trout eggs.

GOOD PROGRESS ON REARING TROUT

Difficult as it is to assure constantly increasing eggtake, the problem of holding and feeding trout until they have reached at least six inches in length is greater. The announced policy of the Game Commission in its 10-year Program is to increase the proportion of large trout in the total release. This rearing practice, in addition to requiring more rearing ponds, requires an annually increasing amount of fish food. Liver, lights, lungs, spleen, horse meat, spawned salmon and salmon offal are used for fish food. In

addition, the hatcheries division continues to experiment with all kinds of food in an effort to reduce costs. Shrimp meal, dried blood and various kinds of prepared food have been tested, but we find we must rely chiefly on the perishable foods first mentioned. More than 500,000 pounds of fish food is now used annually in Oregon which leads the nation in the release of legal size trout and is being watched by the fisheries departments in all other states.

A cold storage plant has been constructed at the McKenzie hatchery in cooperation with the State Fish Commission. This has materially reduced the cost of fish food at several hatcheries in that district, as it is located within easy hauling distance of the salmon spawning racks on the McKenzie and Willamette rivers. This plant with a capacity of one hundred tons cares for quantities of spawned salmon which would otherwise go to waste. This plant is demonstrating such an economy that doubtless others will be erected at other hatcheries.

NATURAL FOOD A PROBLEM

Game fish liberations being increased in all waters of the state, natural food after liberation is a large problem. There is a great difference in the supply of natural fish food in the various waters of the state. A supply of Gammarus or fresh water shrimp has been imported from Utah and Nevada for the past few years. These little crustaceans live in both lakes and streams, multiply rapidly and are ideal natural fish food. Plantings have been made in the lakes of eastern, central and southern Oregon and in the streams of the Willamette valley.

Most outstanding example of what may be accomplished by introducing this type of natural food is at Crater lake where lack of fish food for trout stocked there was unusually conspicuous. Before the fresh water shrimp were introduced, fish were hardly edible. They grew long but had little weight and no fight. When the shrimp were planted and propagated naturally, the trout also improved rapidly, and now game fish caught in Crater lake compare favorably with those taken anywhere in Oregon. Trout will not thrive in water which does not support sufficient nourishment.

The amount of fish food should determine the number of fish planted in any given water. Now that the fresh water shrimp have been established, breeding stocks of this fish food may be transferred to other waters which are deficient in natural fish food and thus greatly improve our fishing.

GAME FISH LIBERATIONS

Liberation methods must undergo a slight change to meet the Commission's plan of releasing legal-sized trout. The fish Pullman or big tank truck has been equipped to carry large fish for several years but it could only handle a part of the liberation work. The balance had to be cared for by the hatchery trucks which were only equipped to carry cans, a system impractical for handling larger fish. A plan is now worked out whereby a removable tank body may be furnished for the hatchery trucks, thereby converting them into double purpose equipment, equally good for general hauling and for liberating legal-sized trout. By using several hatchery trucks to handle the liberation from one station, the fish can be moved more quickly and less expensively than by depending on the big Pullman truck alone. Fish may be moved for greater distances and in larger numbers and at a time best suited to the condition of roads and fish. Some districts cannot be reached by trucks, and packing facilities have been furnished in many instances by the U. S. Forest Service and local sportsmen.

FISH SALVAGING SUCCESSFUL

Hundreds of fishermen are angling for spiny-rayed fish only. Bass, crappies and catfish grow increasingly popular each year. It is impossible to artificially propagate this species successfully and therefore we must depend on some other method of supplying them. The back water of the Columbia and Willamette rivers leaves millions of these fish stranded when the high water recedes each year. They would be a total loss if they were not salvaged. Every summer a crew is placed on the sloughs to salvage spiny-rayed fish which are returned to the rivers or placed in water not suitable for trout in different parts of the state. No doubt the time will come when it will be necessary to protect these fish by a closed season during their spawning period.

CONSTANT STUDY CONDUCTED

Fish culture work is subject to continuous controversies and at least two of these arguments have been solved in the past two years. Some sportsmen have maintained that trout hatched in eastern Oregon will not survive in the Willamette valley. We have held eastern Oregon trout in two ponds in Clackamas county, one near Bull Run and one on Deep creek, where the fish have thrived wonderfully and proved without a doubt that fish from one side of the Cascades will thrive on the other side. Another question was whether or not fish will stay in water to which they are not native. Two thousand Rainbow trout from six to ten inches which were hatched from Diamond lake eggs were tagged last spring at the McKenzie hatchery and released just above the dam near the hatchery. Reports on those caught show that these Rainbow migrated as far as 25 miles up stream and seven miles down stream and were to be found in the river all summer.

APPRECIATION EXPRESSED

The fisheries department wishes to express appreciation of the generous cooperation received in its work from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, the U. S. Forest Service, the State Fish Commission and sportsmen all over the state.

REPORT OF DIVISION OF AUDIT AND RECORDS

BY HARVEY L. MORELAND, Chief Clerk

During the past two years, office work of the state game department has been conducted economically and expenses reduced despite increased work. Minor changes in accounting practice have improved the availability of information to the general public and an adequate filing system has been installed.

The condition of the times requires greatly increased work on collections but no losses have occurred to the Game Commission in spite of serious financial difficulties encountered by some of our license sales agents. More than 500 of these individuals and firms are acting as agents for Game Commission and the sportsmen of the state in selling licenses in all parts of the state. They have rendered faithful services and have been prompt, for the most part, in making their returns to the Game Commission. Audits by the Department of State show the books of the Game Commission to be in good condition.

By a better segregation and closer economical check, the division of audits and records is playing its part in the development of the 10-year Program.

On the following pages will be found the detailed figures making up the tabular report of the entire department.

SUMMARY of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the STATE GAME COMMISSION

Game Protection Fund

RECEIPTS

October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931, including balance September 30, 1930	\$403,280.44
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DISBURSEMENTS

October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931	402,855.69
Balance September 30, 1931	\$ 424.75

RECEIPTS

October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932, including balance September 30, 1932	\$400,516.75
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DISBURSEMENTS

October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932	400,479.65
Balance September 30, 1932	\$ 37.10

Game Protection Fund

RECEIPTS

	Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1931		Oct. 1, 1931, to Sept. 30, 1932		
Balance on hand October 1....	\$	94.27	\$	424.75	
Hunters and anglers licenses.....	\$375,339.02		\$375,906.17		
Metal tags	1,248.88		1,028.58		
Taxidermist licenses	140.00		145.00		
Game breeders licenses	896.00		806.00		
Private trout hatchery licenses	190.00		185.00		
Guide licenses	426.00		489.00		
Fur dealer licenses	380.00		670.00		
Scientific permits	16.00		18.00		
Alien gun licenses	925.00		450.00		
General trapper licenses	4,805.00		5,406.00		
Beaver trapper licenses	556.00				
Fines	11,032.31		8,102.43		
Confiscated property	1,068.39		390.05		
Sundries	6,163.57		1,142.23		
Game farms			3,000.00		
Screen sales			30.78		
Gas tax refund			226.26		
Smelt licenses			96.50		
Property sold		403,186.17		2,000.00	400,092.00
		\$403,280.44		\$400,516.75	

GAME PROTECTION FUND—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS				
	Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1931		Oct. 1, 1931, to Sept. 30, 1932	
State Game Supervisor				
Salary	\$ 1,480.37		\$ 3,653.44	
Expense	544.88	\$ 2,025.25	2,157.18	\$ 5,810.62
Office				
Salary	11,614.42		4,930.35	
Expense	9,152.81		5,741.02	
Office supplies	283.67		294.28	
Telephone and telegraph	1,438.82		529.70	
Postage	1,499.86		1,328.30	
Stationery and printing	1,010.50		711.73	
Rent	3,674.00		1,309.44	
Freight, cartage and express..	18.31		13.00	
Furniture and fixtures	190.51		41.90	
Auditing books	433.62	29,316.52	174.38	15,074.10
Deputy Game Wardens				
Salary	53,320.79		-----	
Expense	42,156.85	95,477.64	-----	
Special Game Wardens				
Salary	7,865.57		2,845.66	
Expense	5,851.81	13,717.38	475.27	3,320.93
Miscellaneous				
Gas and oil	132.90		-----	
Fares	78.80		-----	
Salaries	518.75		-----	
Meals and lodging	41.15		-----	
Telephone and telegraph	15.00		-----	
Workmen's compensation payments	3,580.04		3.42	
Game refuge expense	422.63		687.85	
Confiscated property	62.86		417.54	
Metal tags	121.35		459.56	
Reports	81.39		-----	
Mrs. O. N. Denny	600.00		600.00	
State police appropriation	21,176.47		127,058.82	
Other auto expense	10.00		-----	
Surety bonds	2,537.39		2,044.64	
Restoration fund	216.79		166.18	
Feeding animals and birds	42.23		143.77	
Game license expense	1,614.79		1,719.88	
Elk expense	45.70		135.20	
Game license refund	1,065.25		567.00	
Opening and closing streams and seasons	1,805.99		2,919.64	
Western Association dues	100.00		-----	
Deer expense	9.87		19.90	
Attorney fees	1,949.14		3,651.49	
Turkey expense	15.14		8.00	
Game laws	460.12		1,476.19	
Biennial reports	614.57		-----	
Witness Fees	138.11		-----	
Eel expense	100.00		-----	

GAME PROTECTION FUND—DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

	Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1931		Oct. 1, 1931, to Sept. 30, 1932	
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Continued				
Antelope expense	381.33			
Seal presses			106.00	
Court costs and transcript			93.87	
Beaver trapping			87.16	
Survey and report of commission			429.55	
Traps			145.78	
Fine expense			325.67	
Stream pollution			3.00	
Willamette river patrol	8,527.63		5,076.25	
Rogue river patrol	5,464.46		46.87	
Sandy river patrol	25.00			
Nestucca river patrol	3,022.00	54,976.85		148,393.23
Bounties and Rewards				
Cougar	6,075.00		7,375.00	
Wolves	550.00		100.00	
Shells	24.25			
Rewards	250.00	6,899.25		7,475.00
Commissioners				
Salary	770.00		925.00	
Expense	2,254.81	3,024.81	2,490.27	3,415.27
State Game Farm— Corvallis				
General expense	8,886.79		11,229.97	
Operation	3,274.82		6,131.29	
Maintenance	67.32		285.72	
Capital outlay	5.85	12,234.78	1,186.69	18,833.67
State Game Farm— Eugene				
General expense	11,188.73		11,304.97	
Operation	6,538.04		5,849.86	
Maintenance	161.19		262.14	
Capital outlay	26.04	17,914.00	323.91	17,740.88
State Game Farm— Eastern Oregon				
General expense	8,002.16		9,424.03	
Operation	6,123.80		3,983.35	
Maintenance	197.68		489.11	
Capital outlay	34.00	14,357.64	284.14	14,180.63
Scientific and Educational				
		2,950.02		
Educational				
Salary			4,493.04	
Expense			4,735.69	9,228.73

GAME PROTECTION FUND—DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

	Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1931		Oct. 1, 1931, to Sept. 30, 1932	
Research				
Salary			3,173.25	
Expense			3,089.09	6,262.34
Hatchery Expense				
General expense	5,274.50		13,610.13	
Operation	4,835.64		2,301.54	
Maintenance	63.15		148.19	
Capital outlay	17.60	10,190.89	2.10	16,061.96
Superintendent of Hatcheries				
Salary	3,600.00		3,947.00	
Expense	1,034.95	4,634.95	902.74	4,849.74
Fishways and Screens				
		13,843.86		11,396.05
Bass Seining				
		2,648.21		2,051.91
Trout Propagation				
General expense	78,286.39		70,412.18	
Operation	42,257.24		36,610.25	
Maintenance	2,175.84		4,289.53	
Capital outlay	4,473.46	127,192.93	9,475.38	120,787.34
		\$402,855.69		\$400,479.65

Trout Propagation

October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931

	General Expense	Operation	Maintenance	Capital Outlay
Bandon	\$ 3,452.28	\$ 5,149.80	\$ 118.10	\$ 52.83
Butte Falls	4,096.46	3,569.64	56.11	.....
Cedar Creek	3,610.09	2,052.28	119.82	1,086.22
Delph Creek	3,340.59	2,090.01	171.14	36.70
Fall River	11,523.74	2,344.91	358.31	452.18
Hood River	3,179.77	843.30	9.92	1,055.10
Klamath	6,040.21	2,802.40	118.68	19.19
McKenzie River	6,247.70	1,796.41	117.95	168.48
Necanicum	3,174.43	1,749.99	75.83	114.70
Oak Springs	3,981.25	8,915.21	122.37	747.53
Roaring River	3,572.42	3,129.08	181.47	9.37
Rock Creek	3,503.55	1,601.87	138.42	363.18
Union	3,501.31	1,933.92	84.70	18.33
Willamette	2,885.21	1,690.01	55.22	1.50
Bingham Springs	775.58	454.30	4.80	.....
Canyon Creek	2,583.72	215.63	4.15	11.25
Diamond Lake	3,407.59	68.09	339.48	177.01
Gales Creek	1,478.00	222.59	1.87	.....
Lake County	918.80	304.99	2.30	.....
Marshfield	2,178.21	99.87	6.12	.....
Nestucca Egg Station	667.66	106.09	12.09	138.70
South Santiam	34.00	666.40	.....	.....
Spencer Creek	1,601.23	40.65	64.19	.65
Wallowa	1,268.29	404.89	12.80	.....
Little Butte	1,264.30	4.91	.....	20.54
	<u>\$78,286.39</u>	<u>\$42,257.24</u>	<u>\$ 2,175.84</u>	<u>\$ 4,473.46</u>

Trout Propagation

October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932

	General Expense	Operation	Maintenance	Capital Outlay
Bandon	\$ 3,797.83	\$ 3,812.94	\$ 164.06	\$ 465.43
Butte Falls	4,263.53	3,032.56	125.53	1,310.51
Cedar Creek	3,324.68	2,075.65	261.51	237.71
Delph Creek	2,373.45	1,063.65	84.21	-----
Fall River	9,153.31	1,479.41	858.30	1,103.26
Hood River	3,155.53	699.81	75.76	85.78
Klamath	6,334.22	2,147.10	211.69	-----
McKenzie River	5,937.30	1,424.50	137.82	1,972.44
Necanicum	3,154.33	3,467.46	239.95	711.95
Oak Springs	4,812.23	10,200.11	162.95	1,178.86
Roaring River	3,479.47	2,725.49	356.24	-----
Rock Creek	3,055.20	539.43	78.98	231.38
Union	3,264.67	1,223.01	1,000.40	-----
Willamette	3,063.06	958.51	74.91	37.45
Bingham Springs	4.12	-----	-----	-----
Canyon Creek	1,917.21	321.15	25.63	-----
Diamond Lake	3,743.12	211.93	263.28	91.69
Gales Creek	525.60	113.31	-----	50.50
Lake County	2.53	-----	-----	-----
Marshfield	2,131.28	171.32	114.91	-----
Wallowa County	1,909.93	667.62	-----	-----
Little Butte	926.53	8.90	53.40	-----
Sandy River	83.05	-----	-----	1,998.42
South Santiam	-----	232.51	-----	-----
Bonneville	-----	33.88	-----	-----
	<u>\$70,412.18</u>	<u>\$36,610.25</u>	<u>\$ 4,289.53</u>	<u>\$ 9,475.38</u>

Bounties and Rewards

October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931

COUNTY	Cougars	Wolves	Rewards	Shells
Baker				
Benton				
Clackamas	35			
Clatsop	3			
Columbia	2			
Coos	13			
Crook	1			
Curry	25			
Deschutes				
Douglas	66	11		
Gilliam				
Grant	1			
Harney				\$24.25
Hood River				
Jackson	6		\$ 50.00	
Jefferson				
Josephine	13			
Klamath				
Lake				
Lane	65	11		
Lincoln	1			
Linn	5			
Malheur				
Marion	2			
Morrow				
Polk				
Sherman				
Tillamook	4			
Umatilla			200.00	
Union				
Wallowa				
Wasco				
Washington	1			
Wheeler				
Yamhill				
	243	22	\$250.00	\$24.25

SUMMARY

243 Cougars @ \$25	\$6,075.00
22 Wolves @ \$25	550.00
Shells	24.25
Reward for 2 elk, Umatilla County	200.00
Reward for 1 deer, Jackson County	50.00
	<u>\$6,899.25</u>

Bounties and Rewards

October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932

COUNTY	Cougars	Wolves	COUNTY	Cougars	Wolves
Baker .....	.....	.....	Lake .....	.....	.....
Benton .....	.....	.....	Lane	93	1
Clackamas	21	.....	Lincoln	2	.....
Clatsop .....	.....	.....	Linn	5	.....
Columbia	4	.....	Malheur .....	.....	.....
Coos	25	.....	Marion .....	.....	.....
Crook .....	.....	.....	Morrow .....	.....	.....
Curry	27	.....	Polk .....	.....	.....
Deschutes .....	.....	.....	Sherman .....	.....	.....
Douglas	69	2	Tillamook	5	.....
Gilliam .....	.....	.....	Umatilla .....	.....	.....
Grant .....	.....	.....	Union .....	.....	.....
Harney .....	.....	.....	Wallowa .....	.....	.....
Hood River .....	.....	.....	Wasco .....	.....	.....
Jackson	13	1	Washington	3	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	Wheeler .....	.....	.....
Josephine	27	.....	Yamhill	1	.....
Klamath .....	.....	.....		295	4

SUMMARY

295 Cougars @ \$25	\$7,375.00
4 Wolves @ \$25	100.00
	\$7,475.00

Game Birds Liberated

From October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931

COUNTY	Chinese Pheasants	Mongolian Pheasants	Hungarian Partridge	Japanese Pheasants	Mutant Pheasants	Wild Turkey	Asiatic Quail	Mallard Ducks	Golden Pheasants	Silver Pheasants	Old Eng. Bk. Neck Pheas.	Guineas	Reeves Pheasants	Grand Total
Baker	418								1					436
Benton	1,519			8			12	83	2	8	12	8		1,610
Clackamas	483	20	8											553
Columbia	126													126
Coos	307					36								343
Crook	250													250
Curry						35		12						47
Deschutes	250							12						262
Douglas	330					186								516
Gilliam	1													1
Grant	375				50									425
Harney	120		51	46										217
Hood River	380				20						50			450
Jackson	2,006		53						3		5			2,067
Klamath	604													604
Lake	108		100		112									320
Lane	676		48			3								727
Lincoln	3													3
Linn	1,099							24						1,127
Marion	1,586	166	4		53		24	12	23	6			1	1,871
Morrow	1,200													1,200
Multnomah	133								7	4			2	146
Polk	222													222
Unatilla	5,544				25									5,569
Union	626				24	8			40	12				710
Wallowa	361				14				25			6		400
Wasco	500													506
Washington	194													194
Yamhill	1,866													1,866
	21,287	186	264	54	298	268	36	143	118	30	67	14	3	22,768

Game Birds Liberated

From October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932

COUNTY	Chinese Pheasants	Mongolian Pheasants	Golden Pheasants	Hungarian Partridge	Mutant Pheasants	Cal. Valley Quail	Asiatic Quail	Wild Turkey	Old Eng. Bk. Neck Pheas.	Japanese Pheasants	Silver Pheasants	Reeves Pheasants	Grand Total
Baker	348					24							372
Benton	847	181			56								1,084
Clackamas	1,598	122			82				3			18	1,823
Clatsop	805					100	50						955
Columbia	402					25							427
Coos	602												602
Crook	687			40									727
Curry	212							38					250
Deschutes	500		2	60							2	2	566
Douglas	1,278		2	50		2		61					1,393
Gilliam	188												188
Grant	100	75			75								250
Harney	508		2	73		30	50			33	4		700
Hood River	425	75			200								700
Jackson	1,552		24		17							24	1,617
Jefferson	300												300
Josephine	412											2	414
Klamath	460												460
Lake	544			50									594
Lane	1,156			48									1,204
Linn	1,536												1,536
Malheur				111									111
Marion	3,114	116	4		77				26		2		3,339
Morrow	222												222
Multnomah	564					30						2	596
Polk	733												733
Sherman	300												300
Tillamook	200												200
Umatilla	2,823	583											3,406
Union	500	75			125								700
Walla	275	50	8		75								408
Wasco	602												602
Washington	1,012												1,012
Wheeler	200												200
Yamhill	2,270	64						6					2,340
Outside of state in exchange				20									20
	27,295	1,341	42	452	707	211	100	105	29	33	8	48	30,371

Birds on Hand September 30, 1931

	Pendleton Farm	Corvallis Farm	Eugene Farm	Total
Chinese Ring-necked Pheasants	265	524	2,670	3,459
Mongolian Pheasants	130	75	159	364
English Black Neck Pheasants	8	6	81	95
Japanese Pheasants	3	15	10	28
Mutant Pheasants	100	84	45	229
Reeves Pheasants	34	6	39	79
Silver Pheasants	10	2	4	16
Amherst Pheasants	2	2	.....	4
Golden Pheasants	12	3	47	62
Swinhoe Silver X Pheasants	2	.....	16	18
Melanotus	3	.....	7	10
Brown Manchurian Eared Pheasants.....	.....	.....	18	18
Wild Turkeys	12	28	39	79
Hungarian Partridge	40	101	365	506
Chukor Partridge .....	.....	23	2	25
Bamboo Partridge .....	.....	6	.....	6
Valley Quail	40	41	.....	81
Asiatic Quail	4	36	.....	40
Ducks .....	.....	10	23	33
Peafowl .....	.....	.....	5	5
Hill Partridge .....	.....	4	.....	4
Black Throat Golden Pheasants .....	.....	.....	2	2
	665	966	3,532	5,163

Birds on Hand September 30, 1932

	Pendleton Farm	Corvallis Farm	Eastern Oregon Farm	Total
Chinese Ring-necked Pheasants }	600	481	2,393	3,474
Mongolian Pheasants }				
Old English Black Neck Pheasants		4		4
Japanese (Versicolor) Pheasants	3	11	5	19
Reeves Pheasants	36	11	35	82
Amherst Pheasants	2	3		5
Golden Pheasants	18	12	35	65
Silver Pheasants	16	2	18	36
Manchurian Eared Pheasants			22	22
Melanotus Pheasants	2	2	2	6
Swinhoe Pheasants		2	6	8
Ducks		2		2
Geese		3		3
Silver Swinhoe Pheasants	2		8	10
Wild Turkeys			7	7
Hungarian Partridge		52	387	439
Chukor Partridge		10		10
Bamboo and Hill Partridge		21		21
California Valley Quail		35		35
Mountain Quail		105		105
Bob White Quail		34		34
Chinese Quail		30		30
Arizona Scaled Quail		9		9
Gambel Quail		40		40
Peafowl			17	17
Grouse		2		2
White Pheasants		2		2
	679	873	2,935	4,487

Arrests for Violation of Game Laws

From October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931

Angling one hour after sunset	3	Illegal possession of doe deer	9
Angling without license	113	Illegal possession of fawn deer	6
Angling without alien license	2	Illegal possession of striped bass....	1
Angling during closed season	6	Illegal possession of game birds	7
Angling in closed waters	8	Illegal possession of elk meat	2
Angling with more than one line....	5	Killing fawn deer	6
Disguising sex of deer	16	Killing female deer	3
Disguising sex of game birds	1	Killing elk	5
Exceeding legal bag limit of game birds	10	Killing deer in closed season	11
Failure to tag deer properly	10	Pollution of waters of state	3
Foul-hooking, spearing or shooting fish	23	Running deer with dogs	9
Failure to secure permit to raise fur-bearing animals	2	Shooting from public highway	17
Dealing in furs without license	6	Taking fish under legal size	20
Having loaded firearms in automobile	10	Taking over legal limit of game fish	6
Hunting without license	87	Trapping unlawfully	20
Hunting on game refuge	48	Trespassing	10
Hunting without an alien license	2	Selling trout	1
Hunting game birds in closed season	21	Selling venison	4
Hunting game animals in closed season	31	Using a lure having more than two attractor blades	2
Hunting after sunset and half hour before sunrise	11	Untagged fish in possession	2
Hunting deer with spotlight	17	Untagged deer hides in possession	6
Hunting from power boat	3	Untagged game in possession unlawfully	2
Illegal possession of venison	97	Unlawful possession of wood ducks	1
Illegal possession of migratory birds	11	Use of improper license	2
		Wanton waste of venison	6
		Wanton waste of food fish	5
			709

Arrests and Disposition of Cases

October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931

COUNTY	Number of Arrests	Number of Convictions	Number of Cases Dismissed or Found Not Guilty	Amount of Fines Imposed	Number Imprisoned	Number Continued for Sentence
Baker	22	22	-----	\$ 1,250.00	1	2
Benton	14	14	-----	450.00	-----	3
Clackamas	60	56	4	1,552.00	5	6
Clatsop	9	8	1	475.00	-----	1
Columbia	23	21	2	1,145.00	1	3
Coos	26	25	1	1,425.00	8	2
Crook	2	2	-----	75.00	-----	-----
Curry	28	18	10	1,675.00	3	4
Deschutes	11	10	1	275.00	3	1
Douglas	38	38	-----	1,965.00	5	11
Gilliam	4	4	-----	150.00	-----	-----
Grant	9	9	-----	400.00	-----	3
Harney	10	10	-----	700.00	1	1
Hood River	3	3	-----	250.00	2	-----
Jackson	35	34	1	950.00	1	12
Jefferson	4	4	-----	200.00	2	-----
Josephine	17	17	-----	1,401.00	4	2
Klamath	17	15	2	550.00	1	5
Lake	12	12	-----	525.00	1	-----
Lane	49	48	1	1,640.00	5	14
Lincoln	39	38	1	1,820.00	5	10
Linn	59	52	7	1,950.00	9	9
Malheur	15	15	-----	475.00	2	-----
Marion	20	20	-----	510.00	5	3
Morrow	9	9	-----	405.00	-----	-----
Multnomah	27	27	-----	1,075.00	3	3
Polk	12	11	1	425.00	2	-----
Tillamook	36	33	3	1,253.60	-----	-----
Umatilla	30	29	1	2,600.00	5	-----
Union	14	14	-----	750.00	3	1
Wallowa	19	13	6	550.00	2	1
Wasco	7	7	-----	175.00	3	-----
Washington	10	10	-----	550.00	1	1
Wheeler	1	1	-----	25.00	-----	-----
Yamhill	18	17	1	975.00	4	3
	709	666	43	\$30,591.60	87	98

This Commission receives only half of the amount of fines collected; the balance going to the County in which the violation was committed.

Arrests for Violation of Game Laws

October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932

Angling without a license	207	Illegal possession of fawn	4
Angling one hour after sunset	1	Illegal possession of beaver pelts....	2
Angling without an alien license	5	Illegal possession of muskrat hides	3
Angling during closed season	1	Illegal possession of antelope	1
Angling in closed waters	7	Illegal possession of untagged trout	1
Angling with more than one line....	18	Illegal possession of untagged veni-	
Angling with improper license	10	son	25
Angling with a set line	4	Killing game birds in closed season	7
Angling from a boat in Deschutes		Killing over the limit of deer	1
river	2	Killing fawn deer	2
Aiding in crime of killing a doe	2	Killing female deer	3
Altering and transferring an		Killing elk	10
angler's license	1	Killing deer in closed season	56
Angling within 200 feet of fishway	5	Killing buck deer with spiked horns	7
Dealing in furs without a license....	2	Killing pigeons	2
Disguising sex of deer	4	Loaning a license	4
Exceeding legal bag limit of game		Pollution of waters of state	1
birds	26	Pre-season sale of furs	2
Exceeding legal limit of game fish	15	Placing dynamite in river	1
Failure to tag deer properly	3	Raising fur bearing animals without	
Feeding deer meat to foxes	1	a license	1
Foul-hooking, spearing and shoot-		Running over sage hen with truck	1
ing fish	24	Running deer with dogs	4
False application for license	1	Selling game birds without a per-	
Failure to have in possession a non-		mit	1
resident license	2	Selling deer hides	1
Having loaded fire-arms in car	41	Stealing trap and contents	1
Hunting without a license	124	Shooting from public highway	15
Hunting on game refuge	15	Shooting from a blind	1
Hunting game birds in closed sea-		Shipping game birds without a per-	
son	4	mit	2
Hunting after sunset and half hour		Shooting ducks from a power boat	1
before sunrise	59	Trapping in closed season	19
Hunting deer with spotlight	36	Trolling with two poles	1
Hunting deer with improper license	3	Trapping beaver	2
Hunting on right of way	1	Trapping unlawfully without a	
Hunting during closed season	10	license	16
Illegal possession of game birds in		Trapping on game reserve	1
closed season	43	Trespassing	8
Illegal possession of venison in		Taking game fish under legal size	26
closed season	83	Taking over the legal limit of deer	1
Illegal possession of green deer		Untagged deer hides in possession	1
hides	5	Using spear and harpoon in waters	
Illegal possession of carcass of deer	14	of state	2
Illegal possession of venison	73	Wanton waste of game food	6
Illegal possession of doe deer	11		
Illegal possession of game birds	4		
			1,110

Arrests and Disposition of Cases

October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932

COUNTY	Number of Arrests	Number of Convictions	Number Dismissed or Not Guilty	Amount of Fine Imposed	Amount of Fine Remitted	Number Paroled or Suspended	Number Imprisoned	Number Cases Continued for Sentence
Baker	11	11	.....	\$ 900.00	\$ 345.00	3	.....	.....
Benton	31	19	12	500.00	80.00	7	2	3
Clackamas	65	60	5	2,175.00	1,410.25	35	2	.....
Clatsop	13	12	1	675.00	75.00	1	1	.....
Columbia	23	19	4	578.00	225.00	7	.....	.....
Coos	70	67	3	2,725.00	.....	13	13	3
Crook	12	11	1	660.00	300.00	.....	1	.....
Curry	51	39	12	2,475.00	665.00	4	5	4
Deschutes	20	12	8	575.00	125.00	2	2	.....
Douglas	64	53	11	2,685.00	1,110.00	8	9	2
Gilliam	9	6	3	200.00	.....	1	1	.....
Grant	34	29	5	1,325.00	650.00	14	6	2
Harney	19	17	2	1,245.00	300.00	3	.....	.....
Hood River	22	16	6	600.00	225.00	4	6	3
Jackson	36	31	5	950.00	275.00	6	15	4
Jefferson	4	2	2	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Josephine	25	24	1	1,200.00	325.00	1	1	2
Klamath	45	40	5	1,260.00	275.00	15	6	3
Lake	24	16	8	1,025.00	500.00	2	2	3
Lane	61	55	6	4,675.00	1,200.00	11	4	4
Lincoln	53	46	7	2,375.00	725.00	5	1	10
Linn	59	47	12	1,125.00	425.00	9	4	6
Malheur	10	7	3	575.00	300.00	2	1	.....
Marion	36	31	5	1,275.50	625.00	6	1	.....
Morrow	40	35	5	1,500.00	145.00	5	1	2
Multnomah	36	28	8	1,545.00	480.00	7	2	3
Polk	18	14	4	750.00	350.00	6	3	2
Sherman	9	8	1	200.00	100.00	4	.....	.....
Tillamook	30	18	12	2,150.00	375.00	10	2	4
Umatilla	65	57	8	3,175.00	360.00	5	4	4
Union	18	13	5	700.00	95.00	3	5	.....
Wasco	20	18	2	685.00	100.00	5	2	.....
Washington	7	7	.....	550.00	450.00	5	.....	.....
Wallowa	13	8	5	250.00	75.00	.....	2	2
Wheeler	13	10	3	705.00	430.00	5	.....	3
Yamhill	44	37	7	1,454.00	1,082.50	18	8	.....
	1,110	923	187	\$45,462.50	\$14,202.75	232	112	70

Summary of Hunting and Angling Licenses Sold

1915 to 1931, Inclusive

	1915		1916		1917	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	45,601	\$ 45,601.00	36,336	\$ 36,336.00	27,325	\$ 37,576.00
County hunters						
Nonresident hunters....	97	970.00	102	1,020.00	90	900.00
Resident anglers	47,379	47,379.00	45,304	45,304.00	43,650	51,566.00
County anglers						
Nonresident anglers....						
Resident combination..	6,336	12,672.00	5,913	11,826.00	8,901	19,663.00
Total		\$106,622.00		\$ 94,486.00		\$109,705.00

	1918		1919		1920	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	30,409	\$ 45,613.50	41,875	\$ 62,812.50	45,146	\$ 67,749.00
County hunters						
Nonresident hunters....	88	880.00	179	1,790.00	304	3,040.00
Resident anglers	43,420	65,130.00	52,743	79,114.50	57,245	85,867.50
County anglers						
Nonresident anglers....			122	404.25	661	2,186.65
Resident combination..	5,432	16,446.00	7,434	22,302.00	8,641	25,923.00
Certificates					746	186.50
Total		\$128,069.50		\$166,423.25		\$184,952.65

	1921		1922		1923	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	29,983	\$ 85,912.50	28,908	\$ 86,724.00	28,229	\$ 84,687.00
County hunters	1,789	2,683.50	2,552	3,828.00	2,661	3,991.50
Nonresident hunters....	319	3,190.00	404	4,040.00	552	5,520.00
Resident anglers	34,716	94,723.50	31,204	93,612.00	37,552	112,656.00
County anglers	1,349	2,023.50	1,613	2,419.50	2,031	3,046.50
Nonresident anglers....	878	3,401.75	1,103	4,078.50	1,876	6,648.40
Resident combination..	14,780	65,818.00	15,630	78,150.00	17,719	88,595.00
Certificates	939	234.75	1,093	273.25	1,246	311.50
Total		\$257,987.50		\$273,125.25		\$305,455.90

	1924		1925		1926	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	32,045	\$ 96,135.00	31,695	\$ 95,085.00	34,440	\$103,320.00
County hunters	2,920	4,380.00	3,031	4,546.50	3,090	4,635.00
Nonresident hunters....	638	6,380.00	715	7,150.00	748	7,480.00
Resident anglers	42,847	128,541.00	43,723	131,169.00	45,988	137,964.00
County anglers	2,339	3,508.50	2,533	3,799.50	2,603	3,904.50
Nonresident anglers....	2,869	10,040.50	4,053	12,475.00	4,639	13,917.00
Resident combination..	18,519	92,595.00	18,627	93,135.00	17,392	86,960.00
Certificates	1,404	351.00	1,431	357.75	1,437	359.25
Total		\$341,931.00		\$347,717.75		\$358,539.75

HUNTING AND ANGLING LICENSES SOLD—Continued

	1927		1928		1929	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	35,641	\$106,923.00	36,895	\$110,685.00	36,458	\$109,374.00
County hunters	3,650	5,475.00	4,222	6,333.00	4,679	7,018.50
Nonresident hunters....	702	6,871.50	849	8,242.25	527	6,997.00
Resident anglers	46,197	138,591.00	46,795	140,385.00	48,096	144,288.00
County anglers	2,920	4,380.00	3,458	5,187.00	4,371	6,556.50
Nonresident anglers....	4,613	16,349.20	5,368	17,574.70	6,536	20,105.00
Resident combination..	18,116	90,580.00	19,155	95,775.00	19,681	98,405.00
Nonres. combination..	77	862.25	77	904.00	66	991.00
Certificates	1,433	358.25	1,496	374.00	1,329	332.25
Total		\$370,390.20		\$385,459.95		\$394,067.25

	1930		1931	
	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Resident hunters	40,661	\$121,983.00	41,975	\$125,925.00
County Hunters	4,590	6,885.00	4,864	7,296.00
Nonresident hunters....	563	8,445.00	445	6,675.00
Resident anglers	49,543	148,629.00	46,327	138,981.00
County anglers	4,628	6,942.00	4,251	6,376.50
Nonresident anglers....	6,654	19,962.00	6,449	19,347.00
Resident combination..	19,063	95,315.00	17,217	86,085.00
Certificates lost license	1,333	333.25	1,404	351.00
Total		\$408,494.25		\$391,036.50

Trout Eggs Handled

October 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1931

RAINBOW

	Number Eggs Taken	Lost	Shipped	Itemized Shipments
Diamond Lake	10,902,120	1,992,420	8,909,700	Diamond Lake 1,370,000
				Hood River 1,702,000
				McKenzie 602,100
				Oak Springs 1,518,750
				Roaring River 393,472
				Rock Creek 573,750
				Union 506,970
				Wallowa 517,500
				Willamette 985,500
				U. S. Bureau Fish.. 739,658
Fall River	1,898,300	482,750	1,415,500	Fall River 965,050
				Bingham Springs.... 400,500
				T. Hubbard Ponds.. 50,000
Klamath	989,000		989,000	Klamath 989,000
Spencer Creek	4,656,910	1,356,610	3,300,300	Canyon Creek 538,720
				Delph Creek 855,295
				Klamath 1,078,965
				Lake County 524,290
				Nevada 303,030
U. S. Bureau Fish....	200,000		200,000	Butte Falls 200,000
	<u>18,646,330</u>	<u>3,831,780</u>	<u>14,814,550</u>	<u>14,814,550</u>

CUTTHROAT

Cedar Creek	9,000		9,000	Cedar Creek 9,000
Gales Creek	10,000		10,000	Gales Creek 10,000
McKenzie	50,000		50,000	McKenzie 50,000
Marshfield	1,050,000	291,000	759,000	Marshfield 155,424
				Bandon 603,576
Rock Creek	50,775		50,775	Rock Creek 50,775
Nevada	632,315		632,315	Cedar Creek 116,340
				Necanicum 150,000
				Roaring River 365,975
U. S. Bureau Fish....	1,235,948		1,235,948	Bandon 256,800
				Cedar Creek 236,000
				Necanicum 493,148
				Rock Creek 250,000
	<u>3,038,038</u>	<u>291,000</u>	<u>2,747,038</u>	<u>2,747,038</u>

YANKS

Wallowa Lake	3,230,200		3,230,200	Wallowa 3,230,200
	<u>3,230,200</u>		<u>3,230,200</u>	<u>3,230,200</u>

CHINOOK

Fish Commission	202,700		202,700	Union 202,700
	<u>202,700</u>		<u>202,700</u>	<u>202,700</u>

Trout Eggs Handled

October 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1931

STEELHEAD

	Number Eggs Taken	Lost	Shipped	Itemized Shipments	
Little Butte	1,398,400	-----	1,398,400	Butte Falls	1,398,400
Marshfield	1,653,600	541,000	1,112,600	Marshfield	271,000
				Bandon	841,600
Necanicum	522,800	-----	522,800	Necanicum	522,800
Rock Creek	941,920	-----	941,920	Rock Creek	941,920
Fish Commission	839,394	-----	839,394	Cedar Creek	546,724
				Roaring River	292,670
U. S. Bureau Fish....	105,000	-----	105,000	Butte Falls	105,000
	5,461,114	541,000	4,920,114		4,920,114

EASTERN BROOK

Fall River	10,358,000	2,532,620	7,825,380	Fall River	1,445,680
				Bandon	130,000
				Canyon Creek	490,000
				Hood River	952,500
				Klamath	1,254,500
				Marshfield	70,000
				Roaring River	288,000
				Union	504,000
				U. S. Bureau Fish..	2,490,700
				Nevada	200,000
	10,358,000	2,532,620	7,825,380		7,825,380

SILVERSIDES

Necanicum	506,000	-----	506,000	Necanicum	506,000
Fish Commission ..	960,000	-----	960,000	Cedar Creek	960,000
	1,466,000	-----	1,466,000		1,466,000

SUMMARY

SPECIES	Eggs Taken	Lost	Shipped
Rainbow	18,646,330	3,831,780	14,814,550
Curthroat	3,038,038	291,000	2,747,038
Steelhead	5,461,114	541,000	4,920,114
Eastern Brook	10,358,000	2,532,620	7,825,380
Silversides	1,466,000	-----	1,466,000
Chinook	202,700	-----	202,700
Yanks	3,230,200	-----	3,230,200
	42,402,382	7,196,400	35,205,982

Eggs taken by Game Commission 28,227,025
 Eggs received in exchange 4,175,357

42,402,382

Eggs shipped in Oregon 31,472,594
 Eggs shipped in exchange 3,733,388

35,205,982

Trout Handled, 1931

	Eggs Received	Eggs Lost	Fry Hatched 1931	Fry on Hand from 1930	Total Fry	Fry Lost	Fry Planted	Fry on Hand October, 1931
RAINBOW								
Bingham Springs	400,500	9,600	390,900	.....	390,900	103,800	287,000	.....
Butte Falls	200,000	99,480	100,520	.....	100,520	2,720	.....	97,800
Canyon Creek	538,720	6,086	532,634	.....	532,634	160,634	37,200	.....
Delph Creek	855,295	107,295	748,000	1,700,000	2,448,000	1,257,100	690,900	500,000
Diamond Lake	1,370,000	.....	1,370,000	.....	1,370,000	26,500	1,343,500	.....
Fall River	965,050	.....	965,050	967,700	*1,432,750	722,250	710,500	.....
Hood River	1,702,000	9,600	1,692,400	380,000	2,072,400	67,400	320,000	1,685,000
Klamath	2,067,965	734,915	1,333,050	440,700	1,773,750	131,350	696,000	946,400
Lake County	524,290	17,000	507,290	504,600	1,011,890	209,390	802,500	.....
McKenzie	602,100	56,100	546,000	873,200	1,419,200	189,200	330,000	900,000
Oak Springs	1,518,750	26,200	1,492,550	1,466,600	2,959,150	21,050	1,268,000	1,670,100
Odell Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	*500,000	300,000	200,000	.....
Roaring River	393,472	70,528	322,944	876,200	1,199,144	73,144	200,000	924,000
Rock Creek	573,750	18,917	554,833	285,700	840,533	23,533	817,000	.....
Union	506,970	58,271	448,699	173,300	621,999	221,799	212,000	188,200
Willoway	517,500	4,500	513,000	399,500	912,500	34,000	367,500	*511,000
Willamette	985,500	48,000	937,500	454,000	1,391,500	30,500	749,000	612,000
T. Hubbard Ponds	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13,771,862	1,316,492	12,455,370	8,521,500	20,976,870	3,576,370	9,366,000	8,034,500
	1,042,688							
	14,814,550							

* 500,000 fry transferred from Fall River to Odell Lake.

† In cooperation with Fish Commission.

Exchange eggs shipped out of state.

CUTTHROAT

Bandon	860,376	1,306	859,070	398,800	1,257,870	47,270	832,000	378,600
Cedar Creek	361,340	19,963	341,377	217,300	*541,877	42,877	200,000	299,000
Gales Creek	10,000	4,000	6,000	89,900	*112,700	19,700	.....	93,000
McKenzie	50,000	20,000	30,000	126,200	156,200	27,200	92,000	37,000
Marshfield	155,424	.....	155,424	.....	155,424	4,424	151,000	.....
Necanicum	643,148	26,818	616,330	271,000	887,330	53,330	200,000	632,000
Roaring River	365,975	24,349	341,626	.....	341,626	118,626	110,000	113,000
Rock Creek	300,775	17,959	282,816	.....	282,816	199,516	83,300	.....
	2,747,038	114,395	2,632,643	1,103,200	3,735,843	514,943	1,668,300	1,552,600
							117	
								1,668,417

* 16,800 fry transferred from Cedar Creek to Gales Creek.

Planted from J. B. Curl Trout Farm in exchange for silver eggs

Trout Handled, 1931

	Eggs Received	Eggs Lost	Fry Hatched 1931	Fry on Hand from 1930	Total Fry	Fry Lost	Fry Planned	Fry on Hand October, 1931
STEELHEAD								
Bandon	841,600	928	840,672	422,200	1,262,872	872	424,000	838,000
Butte Falls	1,503,400	242,970	1,260,430	2,172,400	3,432,830	186,630	2,170,800	1,073,400
Cedar Creek	546,724	218,206	328,518	523,800	852,318	43,518	517,000	291,800
Fall River .....	.....	.....	.....	273,500	273,500	202,000	71,500	.....
Hood River .....	.....	.....	.....	501,700	501,700	51,700	450,000	.....
Marshfield	271,000	.....	271,000	.....	271,000	5,000	266,000	.....
Necanicum	522,800	76,300	446,500	502,600	949,100	20,600	503,300	425,500
Roaring River	292,670	4,670	288,000	163,000	451,000	105,000	346,000	.....
Rock Creek	941,820	49,140	892,780	307,500	1,200,280	31,280	1,169,000	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	27,000	2,000	25,000	.....
	4,920,114	592,214	4,327,900	4,893,700	9,221,600	648,600	5,942,300	2,630,700

Liberated by Fish Commission for Game Commission {
North Santiam 1,219,500
South Santiam 766,726

7,928,526

EASTERN BROOK

Bandon	130,000	.....	130,000	46,200	176,200	.....	50,200	126,000
Canyon Creek	490,000	27,679	462,321	.....	462,321	385,321	77,000	.....
Fall River	1,445,680	.....	1,445,680	193,300	1,638,980	337,480	854,500	447,000
Hood River	952,500	66,400	886,100	966,100	1,852,200	852,200	1,000,000	.....
Klamath	1,234,500	79,105	1,175,395	692,300	1,867,695	83,575	964,120	820,000
Marshfield	70,000	13,000	57,000	.....	57,000	4,000	53,000	.....
Roaring River	288,000	50,000	238,000	142,000	380,000	58,500	197,400	124,100
Union	504,000	75,278	428,722	335,000	763,722	457,622	292,300	13,800
	5,134,680	311,462	4,823,218	2,374,900	7,198,118	2,178,698	3,488,520	1,530,900
	2,690,700	Exchange eggs shipped out.						
	7,825,380							

Game Fish Liberated

October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1931

COUNTY	Rainbow	Cutthroat	Steelhead	Eastern Brook	Silversides	Chinook Salmon	Loch Leven	Total
Baker	134,000			130,300		50,000		314,300
Benton		8,000	15,000	22,000				45,000
Clackamas	727,900			28,200				756,100
Clatsop		20,000	458,000		446,000			1,104,000
Columbia			5,000					13,000
Coos		523,000	522,000	8,000				1,128,000
Crook	8,000			83,000				18,000
Curry		428,000	168,000	10,000				616,200
Deschutes	802,500		71,500	20,200				1,586,500
Douglas	2,392,500	99,300	1,169,000	712,500				3,684,800
Grant	224,000	117		24,000				266,117
Harcy	30,000			42,000				40,000
Hood River	320,000			10,000				40,000
Jackson			450,000	1,000,000				1,770,000
Jefferson	64,000		1,612,800	58,100				1,670,900
Josephine				25,000				89,000
Klamath	1,061,000		320,000	9,600				329,600
Lake	802,500		238,000	870,580				2,169,580
Lane	682,000	92,000		25,840				828,340
Lincoln			45,500	81,000				855,000
Linn	84,000	110,000	2,331,726					45,500
Malheur	8,000			62,700				2,588,426
Marion	86,000			10,000				18,000
Multnomah	10,000			68,500				154,500
Polk	30,000	8,000	7,000				6,000	16,000
Tillamook		200,000	415,000		875,000			45,000
Umatilla	287,100							1,490,000
Union	80,000		25,000	43,000		148,000		330,100
Wallowa	383,500			26,000				279,000
Wasco	1,057,000			98,000				481,500
Washington			60,000					1,057,000
Wheeler	92,000			20,000				60,000
Yamhill			15,000					112,000
	9,366,000	1,668,417	7,928,526	3,488,520	1,321,000	198,000	6,000	23,976,463

Salvaging Report, 1931

SALVAGED

	Bass	Crappies	Catfish	Bluegills	Cutthroat	Silversides	Steelhead	Total
Backwaters of the Columbia and Willamette	25,875	90,100	880,650	2,375		47,500	14,500	999,000
Coos County								62,000
Grant County					1,680			1,680
Jackson and Josephine Counties							82,900	82,900
Klamath County	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,080				14,080
Tillamook County					37,000	122,000		159,000
	29,875	94,100	884,650	4,455	38,680	169,500	97,400	1,318,660

SHIPPED OR TRANSFERRED

Clackamas County	Oswego Lake	35,000	Multnomah County	Blue Lake	40,000
Columbia County	Ore. American Pond, Vernonia	15,000		Columbia Slough	27,900
Coos County	Dry Creek	12,000		Big Sturgeon Lake	2,700
	Lakeside	50,000		Gilbert River	78,325
Grant County	Magoon Lake	1,680		Willamette Slough	598,075
Jackson County	Indian Creek	9,535	Sherman County	John Day River	20,000
	Sardine Creek	37,740	Tillamook County	Big Nestucca	110,000
	Trail Creek	31,135		Three Rivers	49,000
Josephine County	Rogue River	4,490		McKay Reservoir	20,000
Klamath County	Gerber Dam	1,000	Umatilla County	Umatilla River	20,000
	Lost River	6,200	Yamhill County	Carlton Lake	60,000
Lake County	Dog Lake	6,880		Palmer Creek	20,000
Lincoln County	DeLake	20,000			
	Devils Lake	42,000			
					1,318,660

Trout Eggs Taken

October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932

RAINBOW

	Number Eggs Taken	Lost	Shipped	Itemized Shipments	
Diamond Lake	9,072,800	1,567,200	7,505,600	Canyon Creek	384,000
				Delph Creek	201,200
				Diamond Lake	2,025,000
				Hood River	519,800
				Klamath	500,000
				McKenzie	501,400
				Oak Springs	1,012,000
				Roaring River	336,000
				Union	515,200
				Wallowa	506,000
				Willamette	506,000
				Idaho	299,000
				U. S. Bur. Fish	200,000
Fall River	2,315,000	606,000	1,709,000	Fall River	1,014,000
				Idaho	695,000
Klamath	61,000	.....	61,000	Klamath	61,000
McKenzie	230,000	.....	230,000	McKenzie	230,000
Spencer Creek	610,600	.....	610,600	Spencer Creek	610,600
Utah	178,000	.....	178,000	McKenzie	178,000
U. S. Bur. Fish	776,000	.....	776,000	Butte Falls	380,000
				Willamette	396,000
	13,243,400	2,173,200	11,070,200		11,070,200

CUTTHROAT

McKenzie	265,000	.....	265,000	McKenzie	265,000
Marshfield	357,000	.....	357,000	Marshfield	357,000
Rock Creek	6,500	.....	6,500	Rock Creek	6,500
California	35,100	.....	35,100	Necanicum	35,100
Colorado	82,400	.....	82,400	Delph Creek	82,400
Idaho	947,600	.....	947,600	Cedar Creek	784,600
				Necanicum	163,000
Montana	1,562,200	.....	1,562,200	Bandon	509,800
				Necanicum	1,052,400
U. S. Bur. Fish	1,097,100	.....	1,097,100	Roaring River	200,000
				Butte Falls	160,000
				Cedar Creek	372,900
				Delph Creek	364,200
	4,352,900	.....	4,352,900		4,352,900

SILVERSIDES

Necanicum	519,000	.....	519,000	Necanicum	519,000
Fish Commission	302,800	.....	302,800	Cedar Creek	302,800
U. S. Bur. Fish	400,000	.....	400,000	Butte Falls	400,000
	1,221,800	.....	1,221,800		1,221,800

STEELHEAD

Butte Falls	1,504,900	.....	1,504,900	Butte Falls	1,504,900
Cedar Creek	67,600	.....	67,600	Cedar Creek	67,600
Marshfield	1,426,000	380,300	1,045,700	Bandon	542,700
Necanicum	754,400	116,100	638,300	Marshfield	503,000
Rock Creek	969,000	.....	969,000	Necanicum	588,300
Fish Commission	262,500	.....	262,500	California	50,000
U. S. Bur. Fish	200,000	.....	200,000	Rock Creek	969,000
				Roaring River	262,500
				Nevada	200,000
	5,184,400	496,400	4,688,000		4,688,000

EASTERN BROOK

Fall River	8,020,000	1,942,000	6,078,000	Canyon Creek	500,000
				Fall River	2,515,000
				Hood River	1,000,000
				Klamath	1,263,000
				Union	300,000
				U. S. Bur. Fish	500,000
	8,020,000	1,942,000	6,078,000		6,078,000

CHINOOK SALMON

Fish Commission	500,000	.....	500,000	Cedar Creek	500,000
U. S. Bur. Fish	100,000	.....	100,000	Union	100,000
	600,000		600,000		600,000

BLUE BACK SALMON OR SOCKEYE

Fish Commission	25,000		25,000	Fall River	25,000
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YANKS

Wallowa	1,530,300		1,530,300	Wallowa	1,530,300
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SUMMARY

Species	Number Eggs Taken	Lost	Shipped
Rainbow	13,243,400	2,173,200	11,070,200
Cutthroat	4,352,900	.....	4,352,900
Steelhead	5,184,400	496,400	4,688,000
Eastern Brook	8,020,000	1,942,000	6,078,000
Silverside	1,221,800	.....	1,221,800
Chinook	600,000	.....	600,000
Sockeye	25,000	.....	25,000
Yanks	1,530,300	.....	1,530,300
	34,177,800	4,611,600	29,566,200
Eggs taken in Oregon		27,709,100	
Eggs received in exchange		6,468,700	
		34,177,800	
Eggs shipped in Oregon		27,622,200	
Eggs shipped in exchange		1,944,000	
		29,566,200	

Trout Eggs Hatched and Trout Handled

October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932

	Eggs Received	Eggs Lost	Fry Hatched 1932	Fry on Hand from 1931	Total Fry	Fry Lost	Fry Planted	Fry on Hand 1932
RAINBOW								
Butte Falls	380,000	13,500	366,500	97,800	464,300	151,400	97,700	215,200
Canyon Creek	384,000	23,770	360,230	.....	360,230	14,030	.....	346,200
Delph Creek	201,200	48,760	152,440	500,000	652,440	378,840	54,600	219,000
Diamond Lake	2,025,000	.....	2,025,000	.....	2,025,000	28,000	1,997,000	.....
Fall River	1,014,000	.....	1,014,000	.....	1,014,000	118,400	850,000	45,600
Hood River	519,800	41,000	478,800	1,685,000	2,163,800	680,700	1,010,000	473,100
Klamath	561,000	36,000	525,000	946,400	1,471,400	12,400	1,031,000	428,000
McKenzie	909,400	121,400	788,000	900,000	1,688,000	767,000	360,000	561,000
Oak Springs	1,012,000	18,600	993,400	1,670,100	2,663,500	9,400	1,664,100	990,000
Roaring River	336,000	153,750	182,250	924,000	1,106,250	147,350	106,000	852,900
Spencer Creek	610,600	107,900	502,700	.....	502,700	18,200	484,500	.....
Union	515,200	48,400	466,800	188,200	655,000	113,200	140,700	401,100
Wallowa	506,000	13,400	492,600	511,000	1,003,600	23,400	100,200	880,000
Willamette	902,000	105,000	797,000	612,000	1,409,000	35,300	844,700	529,000
	9,876,200	731,480	9,144,720	8,034,500	17,179,220	2,497,620	8,740,500	5,941,100
	1,194,000	Exchange eggs shipped out						
	11,070,200							

CUTTHROAT

Bandon	509,800	5,000	504,800	378,600	883,400	30,800	349,500	503,100
Butte Falls	160,000	4,000	156,000	.....	156,000	4,400	.....	151,600
Cedar Creek	1,157,500	90,680	1,066,820	299,000	1,365,820	76,120	335,000	*957,200
Delph Creek	446,600	62,510	384,090	.....	384,090	35,090	15,000	334,000
Gales Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	93,000	*93,000	82,500	8,000	.....
McKenzie	265,000	75,000	190,000	37,000	227,000	32,000	145,000	50,000
Marshfield	357,000	133,770	223,230	.....	223,230	5,230	218,000	.....
Necanicum	1,250,500	125,500	1,125,000	632,000	1,757,000	90,200	625,400	1,041,400
Roaring River	200,000	9,200	190,800	113,000	303,800	105,700	28,200	169,900
Rock Creek	6,500	3,600	2,900	.....	2,900	400	.....	2,500
	4,352,900	509,260	3,843,640	1,552,600	5,396,240	462,440	1,724,100	3,209,700

* 2,500 Cutthroat transferred from Gales Creek to Cedar Creek.

STEELHEAD

Bandon	542,700	2,400	540,300	838,000	1,378,300	13,900	829,000	535,400
Butte Falls	1,504,900	194,500	1,310,400	1,075,400	2,385,800	46,800	1,337,300	1,001,700
Cedar Creek	67,600	1,240	66,360	291,800	358,160	3,260	314,000	40,900
Marshfield	503,000	.....	503,000	.....	503,000	6,000	497,000	.....
Necanicum	588,300	.....	588,300	425,500	1,013,800	34,700	618,900	360,200
Roaring River	262,500	880	261,620	.....	261,620	41,420	.....	220,200
Rock Creek	969,000	243,900	725,100	.....	725,100	42,700	50,000	632,400
	4,438,000	442,920	3,995,080	2,630,700	6,625,780	188,780	3,646,200	2,790,800
	250,000	Exchange eggs shipped out					†1,081,300	
	4,688,000						4,727,500	

† Released from Santiam Hatchery by Fish Commission for Game Commission.

EASTERN BROOK

Bandon	500,000	33,570	466,430	126,000	126,000	1,000	125,000	.....
Canyon Creek	2,515,000	.....	2,515,000	447,000	2,962,000	368,930	.....	97,500
Fall River	1,000,000	82,600	917,400	.....	917,400	160,100	1,492,100	1,309,800
Hood River	1,263,000	55,000	1,208,000	820,000	2,028,000	684,500	207,900	25,000
Klamath	300,000	23,000	277,000	124,100	124,100	530,400	510,200	987,400
Roaring River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	121,800	.....
Union	5,578,000	194,170	5,383,830	1,530,900	6,914,730	138,600	148,600	3,600
	500,000	Exchange eggs shipped out				1,885,830	2,605,600	2,423,300
	6,078,000							

SILVERSIDE

Butte Falls	400,000	9,500	390,500	.....	390,500	6,000	167,000	217,500
Cedar Creek	302,800	2,800	300,000	.....	300,000	9,000	291,000	.....
Necanicum	519,000	25,200	493,800	173,500	667,300	32,100	635,200	.....
	1,221,800	37,500	1,184,300	173,500	1,357,800	47,100	1,093,200	217,500

CHINOOK SALMON

Cedar Creek	500,000	2,000	498,000	.....	498,000	13,300	484,700	.....
Union	100,000	6,300	93,700	.....	93,700	800	92,900	.....
	600,000	8,300	591,700	.....	591,700	14,100	577,600	.....

TROUT EGGS HATCHED AND TROUT HANDLED—Continued

	Eggs Received	Eggs Lost	Fry Hatched 1932	Fry on Hand from 1931	Total Fry	Fry Lost	Fry Planted	Fry on Hand 1932
SOCKEYE								
Fall River	25,000	200	24,800		24,800	3,800	21,000	
YANKS								
Wallowa	1,530,300	76,300	1,454,000	2,780,000	4,234,000	55,500	4,178,500	
SUMMARY								
Rainbow	9,876,200	731,480	9,144,720	8,034,500	17,179,220	2,497,620	8,740,500	5,941,100
Cutthroat	4,352,900	509,260	3,843,640	1,552,600	5,396,240	462,440	1,724,100	3,209,700
Steelhead	4,438,000	442,920	3,995,080	2,630,700	6,625,780	188,780	†3,646,200	2,790,800
Eastern Brook	5,578,000	194,170	5,383,830	1,530,900	6,914,730	1,885,830	2,605,600	2,423,300
Silverside	1,221,800	37,500	1,184,300	173,500	1,357,800	47,100	1,093,200	217,500
Chinook	600,000	8,300	591,700		591,700	14,100	577,600	
Sockeye	25,000	200	24,800		24,800	3,800	21,000	
Yanks	1,530,300	76,300	1,454,000	2,780,000	4,234,000	55,500	4,178,500	
	27,622,200	2,000,130	25,622,070	16,702,200	42,324,270	5,155,170	22,586,700	14,582,400
							†1,081,300	
							23,668,000	

† Steelhead raised and planted from Fish Commission Hatchery for Game Commission.

Game Fish Liberated During Fiscal Year October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932

COUNTY	Rainbow	Cutthroat	Steelhead	Eastern Brook	Chinook	Sockeye	Yanks	Total
Baker	61,500	.....	.....	70,000	22,900	.....	.....	154,400
Benton	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Clackamas	545,600	15,000	.....	189,700	.....	.....	.....	750,300
Clatsop	.....	155,400	400,900	6,000	635,200	.....	.....	1,197,500
Columbia	.....	150,000	123,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	273,000
Coos	.....	489,500	916,000	53,000	.....	.....	.....	1,458,500
Crook	45,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	95,000
Curry	.....	58,000	410,000	72,000	.....	.....	.....	540,000
Deschutes	912,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,068,500
Douglas	1,943,000	70,000	50,000	1,156,500	.....	.....	.....	2,063,000
Gilliam	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Grant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harney	53,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	103,000
Hood River	1,022,000	.....	.....	53,400	.....	.....	.....	1,075,400
Jackson	97,000	.....	674,400	81,600	15,000	.....	.....	868,700
Jefferson	388,000	.....	.....	25,800	.....	.....	.....	413,800
Josephine	.....	.....	379,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	379,900
Klamath	1,751,000	.....	283,000	429,825	152,000	21,000	.....	2,636,825
Lake	50,000	.....	.....	184,375	.....	.....	.....	234,375
Lane	953,200	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,028,200
Lincoln	.....	135,000	209,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	344,000
Linn	89,000	14,000	540,650	4,000	.....	.....	.....	647,650
Malheur	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Marion	77,000	.....	540,650	50,800	.....	.....	.....	682,650
Morrow	.....	14,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Multnomah	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Polk	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Sherman	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000
Tillamook	.....	230,000	200,000	.....	291,000	484,700	.....	1,205,700
Umatilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	71,200	.....	.....	78,600	70,000	.....	.....	219,800
Wallowa	100,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,178,500	4,278,700
Wasco	437,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437,100
Washington	.....	94,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,000
Wheeler	55,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	105,000
Yamhill	.....	104,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,000
	8,740,500	1,724,100	4,727,500	2,605,600	1,093,200	577,600	21,000	23,668,000
							4,178,500	

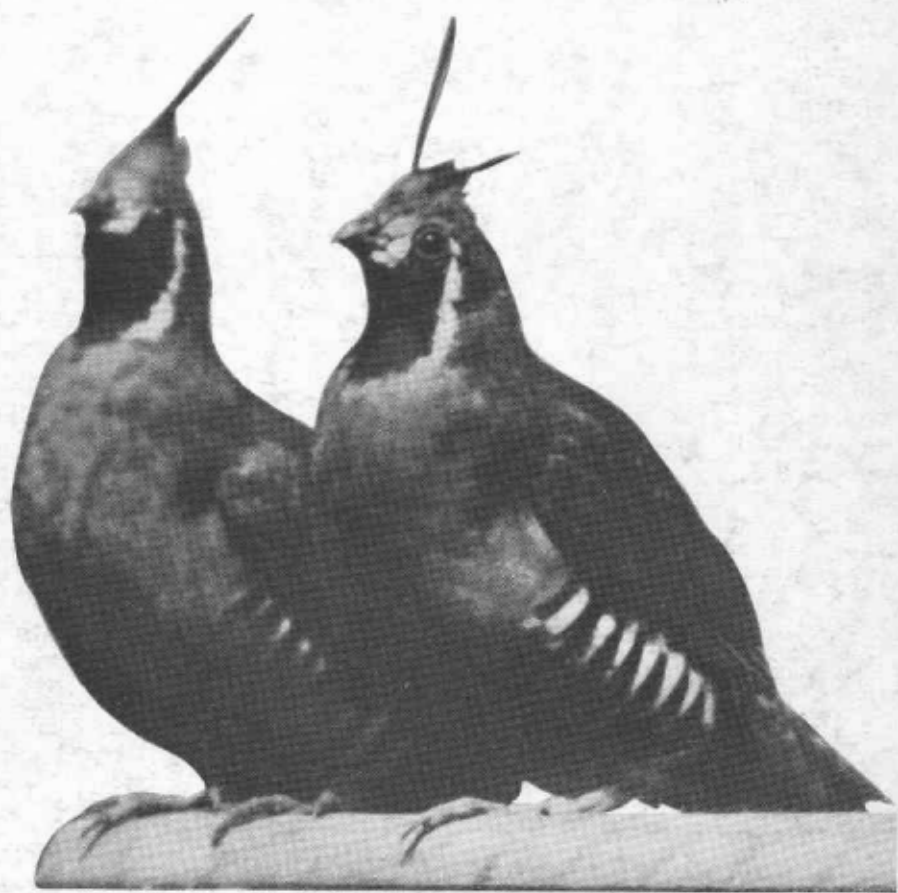
Report of Game Fish Salvaged, 1932

SALVAGED

	Bass	Crappies	Catfish	Misc. Spiny Rayed Fish	Rainbow	Cutthroat	Steelhead	Silverside	Total
Back Water of Columbia and Willamette	428,898	3,294,275	1,021,869	157,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,902,595
Clackamas County	77,000	69,000	120,000	.....	300	6,067	.....	500	272,867
Coos County .....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Jackson County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,158	12,322	75,480
Tillamook County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,800	6,800
	505,898	3,363,275	1,153,869	157,553	300	6,067	63,158	19,622	5,269,742

SHIPPED OR TRANSFERRED

Benton County	Thornter Lake	5,900	Lincoln County	Devil's Lake	22,950
Clackamas County	Beaver Creek	6,000	Marion County	Packett Estate .....	.....
.....	Clackamas River	867	.....	Upper-Lower and .....	.....
.....	Kellogg Lake	116,000	Multnomah and Columbia	Middle Lakes	8,000
.....	Oswego Lake	19,000	.....	Sauvies Island .....	.....
.....	Willamette River	150,000	.....	and vicinity	4,756,940
Coos County	Eel Lake	12,000	Tillamook County	Blue Lake	25,200
Jackson County	Indian Creek	970	.....	Nestucca River	1,300
.....	Sardine Creek	12,100	Umatilla County	Three Rivers	5,500
.....	Sams Creek	850	.....	McKay Reservoir	28,500
.....	Trail Creek	61,560	.....	North Powder .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Reservoir	4,600
Klamath County	Klamath Lake	18,005	.....	.....	.....
Lake County	Dog Lake	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Lane County	Mercer Lake	4,500	.....	.....	5,269,742



Mountain Quail—Only Native Game Bird Raised in Captivity