



OREGON STATE  
GAME COMMISSION

# BULLETIN

DECEMBER 1959



# OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

DECEMBER, 1959

Number 12, Volume 14

Published Monthly by the  
OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION  
1634 S.W. Alder Street—P. O. Box 4136  
Portland 8, Oregon

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Entered as second-class matter September 30,  
1947, at the post office at Portland, Oregon,  
under the act of August 24, 1912.

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dress. Send in both the old and new address  
with notice of change.

At the present time the Bulletin is circulated  
free of charge to anyone forwarding a written  
request.

## the cover

This yearling elk picture also appeared  
on the cover of the 1911-1912 report on  
game protection and propagation prepared  
by state game warden William L. Finley  
for the State Board of Fish and Game Com-  
missioners. The elk was one of the herd  
transported from Jackson Hole, Wyoming,  
and released March 1812 at Billy Meadows  
in Wallowa county, where Mr. Finley took  
the picture.

## BULLETIN HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

### Instructors Approved

Month of October ..... 24  
Year to Date ..... 559

### Students Trained

Month of October ..... 337  
Year to Date ..... 1292

### Firearms Accidents Reported 1959

Fatal ..... 12  
Nonfatal ..... 44

## 1960 ANGLING REGULATION HEARING

A hearing will be held by the Oregon  
State Game Commission at 10 a. m., Fri-  
day, January 8, 1960, at its Portland  
office to consider angling regulations for  
the ensuing year.

Bag limits, seasons and methods of  
taking game fish will be considered.  
Tentative regulations will be announced  
following the hearing and final action  
taken two weeks later on January 22.

## OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER MEETINGS OF THE GAME COMMISSION

The Game Commission met in regular  
session in Portland on October 23 and  
November 20. Among matters considered  
were:

### October 23:

**ACQUISITION:** Authorized purchase  
of McIntire tract on Sauvies Island.

**ACCESS:** Approved entering into  
agreement with Wallowa County regard-  
ing access site on the Minam River.

**CIVIL ACTIONS:** In an attempt to  
provide an additional deterrent for the  
unlawful killing of game animals, adopt-  
ed a policy to attempt to collect statutory  
damages as provided by ORS 496.705.

**LICENSE REFUND POLICY:** In re-  
gard to request for refund on duplicate  
license purchased, Commission reiterated  
its policy not to grant any refunds on  
hunting or fishing licenses purchased  
except in cases where licensee dies be-  
fore license becomes valid.

**BIDS:** Rejected bids for Camas Swale  
well and instructed new call for bids be  
advertised.

**GAS AND OIL LEASE:** Considered  
further the possibility of granting a  
lease for gas and oil exploration on  
Summer Lake Management Area. Hollis  
Dole, director of the State Department  
of Geology and Mineral Industries, dis-  
cussed state regulations affecting such  
operations. The Commission decided it  
would take final action at the November  
20 meeting in regard to application of  
the Humble Oil Company for a gas and  
oil lease at Summer Lake.

### November 20:

**BIDS:** Accepted bid for \$919 by Mark  
Christensen Drilling Company for drill-  
ing a well at the Camas Swale Manage-  
ment Area.

**CAPITAL OUTLAY:** Authorized fol-  
lowing expenditures: \$5,550 for replace-  
ment of liberation tank truck; \$1,064 for  
construction of 200 deer panels; and \$1,-  
350 for purchase of scale reader.

**GAS AND OIL LEASE:** Decided not  
to execute any leases for gas and oil ex-  
(Continued on Page 7)



"George Washington's River," a new  
film on water pollution, has been pur-  
chased by the Game Commission from  
the U. S. Department of Health, Educa-  
tion and Welfare. The picture dramati-  
cally illustrates how serious stream pollu-  
tion can become by showing what has  
happened on the historic Potomac River.  
Groups may borrow the film from the  
Commission at the Portland office.

\* \* \*

The lower Columbia River annual  
sport salmon catch report shows an esti-  
mated 23,400 chinook and 50,500 silver  
salmon were taken from June through  
September 26, 1959. Both the number of  
anglers and total catch increased over  
the previous year. In 1958, 65,300 salmon  
were taken compared to the total of  
73,900 for 1959.

\* \* \*

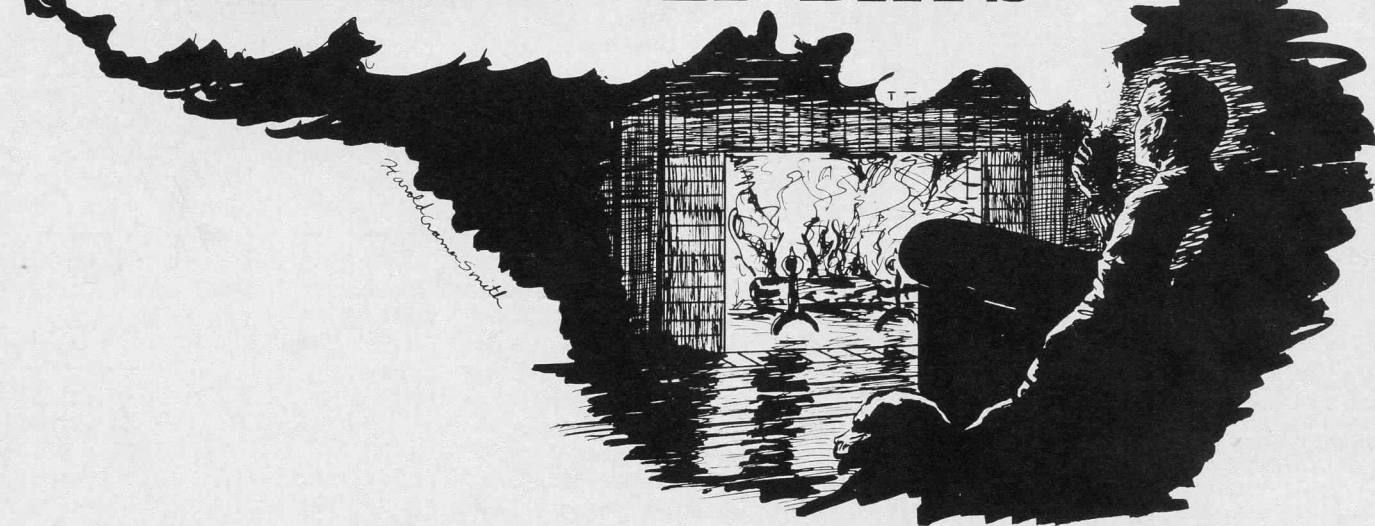
As has been said before, it takes more  
than fish to make good fishing in our  
streams. Good habitat is essential but  
is not always available. Activities of  
Game Commission stream improvement  
personnel show what competition fish  
must face in order to survive in today's  
streams. In one month's period recently,  
they conducted or participated in four  
cases of stream pollution, two stream  
improvement projects, two instances of  
gravel or placer mining operations, eight  
investigations concerning road and cul-  
vert installations, and five findings of  
stream blocks.

\* \* \*

In his travels through the Hart Moun-  
tain area, the local game agent located  
a water supply that seemed to have possi-  
bilities for a good fish pond. Checking  
into the status of the 160 acres of land  
revealed that its value had been realized  
some years ago. In 1900 it had been with-  
drawn as "a public watering site" and is  
still so recorded on the General Land  
Office books. Plans are now underway to  
increase the impoundment to make a  
fishery possible.



# "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"



## A Review of Game and Fish Administration in Oregon

### Part I

By Clark Walsh, Assistant Director

ON MAY 11, 1792, CAPTAIN ROBERT GRAY sailed across the bar of the Columbia River, and from the log of his ship we find the first written reports concerning the fish, game and fur resources of what later became the state of Oregon.

Gray was a Yankee trader and the primary purpose of his trip was to trade with the Indians for furs. From his rather detailed log we find that he traded not only for numerous furs but also for salmon, elk meat and deer meat. It is interesting to note the prices that he paid in trade goods. He reported that he traded one nail for two salmon. Beaver hides were slightly higher, in fact the going rate was two spikes for one beaver hide. At this bargain rate he was able to pick up 300 beaver hides. Gray also reported that he was able to obtain 150 sea otter hides but the price was a little higher as he had to trade a small piece of copper or a fairly large piece of cloth for each sea otter hide. Incidentally, sea otter hides in the China market at that time brought \$100 apiece.

Quite possibly the next record concerning fish and game for this area comes from the journals of Lewis and Clark during the years of 1805 and 1806. From a fish and game standpoint it is interesting that these hardy explorers were probably more impressed with the

numbers of salmon in the Snake and upper Columbia than by any other one thing. They also reported that they grew so tired of eating salmon that they purchased dogs from the Nez Perce Indians to vary their diet. One is inclined to wonder where all the elk and deer in the northeastern part of Oregon were at that time. Lewis did mention that one day, in an effort to vary their diet and menu, they went on an extended hunting trip but were able to secure only one teal duck. This sounds almost like some modern hunting trips.

AFTER LEWIS AND CLARK arrived at the present location of Astoria, they mentioned they became as tired of elk meat as they had been of salmon earlier in their trip. In fact, while camped at Youngs Bay, they lived for five months almost entirely on elk meat.

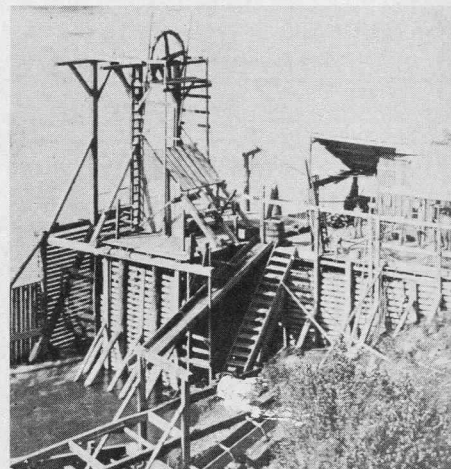
The fur trade, of course, was responsible for much of the early exploration of the Oregon country. Much of this was headed by the Hudson's Bay Company, which in 1821 established its headquarters at Vancouver under the capable leadership of John McLaughlin. Of particular interest to us today, I believe, is the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company operated under a stated conservation policy. This policy stated that the fur catch should be limited each year to the natural increase. It seems amazing that a

company in those early days, when furs were thought to be unlimited, would operate with such a policy. Of course, to make this policy workable the company needed a monopolistic control of the trade but this they were able to accomplish. Today it can give us food for thought that quite possibly this policy had much to do with the fact that the company was eminently successful for over half a century in the fur trade.

In 1848 when Oregon became a terri-

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Fish wheel on the Columbia River photographed sometime prior to 1894.







Hollister McGuire in 1893 was named the first state fish and game protector for Oregon.

## The Good Old Days

(Continued from Page 3)

tory we find that our founding forefathers also had great foresight because in Section 12 of the Constitution we find the following: "The rivers and streams of water in said territory of Oregon in which salmon are found or to which they resort shall not be obstructed by dam or otherwise, unless such dams or obstructions are so constructed as to allow salmon to pass freely up and down such rivers and streams."

THE FIRST ACTUAL GAME LAW passed by the legislature of the state of Oregon went into effect in 1872. This law set a closed season for the killing and selling of deer and elk from February 1 to June 1. It further made it illegal to take deer and elk for the sole purpose of obtaining hides and horns. It also set the period from April to July as a closed season for the taking and selling of swans and certain ducks. A closed season from April to June 15 was set for the hunting of grouse and sage hens and a closed season was set for sharp-tailed grouse and partridge from April through July. Along the fish line they passed legislation that made it illegal for explosives or poisons to be used in the taking of fish and they further stated that no dams could be constructed without fishways. In the actual line of fishing they set up a three-year closure on black and striped bass.

After passing all of this fish and game legislation, the legislature ad-

journed before they had appropriated any funds or delegated any person to enforce these laws. We can only assume that enforcement was at least extremely casual. Actually, the first funds appropriated by the legislature were for the building of a fishway at the Oregon City Falls and this was done in 1882. Prior to this time, however, a fish hatchery had been built in 1877 by the U. S. Fish Commission and a few other attempts at building fish hatcheries had been made by private industry.

A milestone for hunters in both Oregon and all of the United States was set in 1881 and 1882 when, through the efforts of Judge Owen N. Denny, the Chinese pheasant was first successfully introduced. In his capacity as U. S. Minister to China, Judge Denny had become very interested in Chinese pheasants and he shipped 70 pheasants to Oregon on a British tramp steamer from Shanghai in 1881. Through poor treatment only 17 birds survived the trip from Port Townsend to Portland. These were released on George Green's farm on the lower Columbia. A shipment the following year, however, was successful and 50 birds arrived safely and were released at Judge Denny's home on Peterson Butte in Linn County.

THE LATE GENE SIMPSON, Oregon's well-known pheasant breeder, stated in one of his reports that the introduction of Chinese pheasants from China to the Willamette Valley proved to be the most successful naturalization of a foreign game bird in the world's history. In fact, this introduction was so successful that a season was opened on them in 1891 and the old records show that hunters took 30,000 pheasants in one county. This was probably Linn County. Another record showed that 1,200 dozen ringnecks were shipped to San Francisco markets in that same year.

This success, of course, stimulated introduction of many other exotic birds including Reeve's, gold, silver, and Lady Amherst's pheasants. Unfortunately, these introductions were not marked by the same success. One other introduction in the year 1882 has been regretted ever since. This was the introduction of carp into Oregon waters. These fish were distributed by the U. S. Fish Commission for food purposes.

The first state Fish Commission in Oregon was set up in 1878 and apparently operated until 1887 but reports on this Commission's operations are extremely meager. We do know it leased a fish hatchery on the Clackamas River that had been built with private funds. The 1887 legislature established a State Board of Fish Commissioners. This was a three-man Commission and consisted of Mr. F. C. Reed, Mr. E. P. Thompson, and Mr. R. C. Campbell. Their main duty according to the law was to enforce the fish and game laws. However, no one was given the job and there were no funds to pay him anyway. In 1887 this Commission also leased a fish hatchery, this one being from the Oregon and Washington Fish Propagation Company. But again this Commission had no money with which to operate the hatchery so in 1882 they turned the hatchery over to the U. S. Fish Commission for operation.

THE YEAR OF 1893 TURNED OUT to be one of the milestones in fish and game management in the state of Oregon. This was the year when the first state fish and game protector was appointed and the appointment was indeed a happy one. The first man to hold this position was Hollister McGuire, who was not only a very diligent and active man in his job but who was also a man far ahead of his times in terms of thinking along the lines of fish and game manage-

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China gear used for snagging fish was declared illegal in 1892.





# The Good Old Days

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ment. One of his innovations that he started in 1895 was the fin clipping of salmon to try to get some indication of the returns from artificially propagated fish. His reports show that 5,000 salmon were clipped and that they had authenticated reports of 32 returns from this group in 1898. The legislature in 1895 also passed a number of other game laws for him to enforce. One of these set a limit of 20 game birds that could be sold during one season. The shipping of live pheasants by private breeders was also authorized. The business was brisk with a going price of \$5 a pair.

Evidently Mr. McGuire's activities favorably impressed the people of Oregon for the legislature in 1898 set up the Board of Fish Commissioners that consisted of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and a Fish Commissioner who was the same Mr. Hollister McGuire. Unfortunately, shortly after his new appointment he was drowned in the Umpqua River while searching for a hatchery site.

AS WAS THE USUAL PROCEDURE in the early days, about every time the legislature met a new type of organization was established. The legislature of 1899 was no exception. The new organization established at this time was the creation of the position of game and forestry warden. The man that filled this job was Mr. L. B. W. Quimby and his duties were primarily the enforcement of the game and forestry laws. This same legislature also passed a number of new

William L. Finley at various times between 1911 and 1925 served as state game warden, state biologist and member of the Game Commission.



Oregon Fish and Game Commission Exhibit at Grant County Fair in 1916. At left is game warden I. B. Hazeltine and U. S. forest ranger I. E. Lucas at the right.

laws in the game field. The beaver season was closed and the season on elk was closed until 1910. Actually, this closure lasted until 1933. This session also set the first bag limit for deer, being five deer of either sex, and provided an open season from July 15 to October 31. The first season was also set for duck hunting and extended from September 1 to January 1 although no bag limits were established for waterfowl at this time. An open season for upland game birds was fixed from October 1 to November 30 with a 10 a day bag limit.

With the job of enforcing all these laws, it is interesting to notice the budget that was established for Mr. Quimby. His first year's budget consisted of \$2,200 and it was allocated as follows: \$1,200 for his salary, \$500 for his office expenses, and \$500 for deputy wardens. Mr. Quimby was concerned that no publication existed of all these laws, making it very difficult for people to obey them if they did not know them. With this in mind, he requested permission to print some copies of the hunting regulations with the \$500 set out for office expenses but this permission was refused. As a result he had 5,000 copies printed at his own expense.

The following session of the legislature, in 1901, established the first bag limit for trout. This was quite a liberal one, being 125 fish a day. They also set a bag limit of 50 ducks a day and 100 in any one week and Mr. Quimby reported that there were very few violations of these bag limits. This year also saw the first actual license. This license, however, affected only non-resident hunters and the fee was set at \$10.

SOME OF MR. QUIMBY'S REPORTS seem a little odd to us today. In one of

these he stated that the sharp-tailed grouse were doing fine and probably would be widespread throughout the state before many years. In the same report he also reported that sage hens were very scarce and would undoubtedly become extinct in a very few years. He did make one statement in this report, though, that has been echoed throughout reports ever since that time. This statement was as follows: "There are 20 fishermen in Oregon where there was 1 ten

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Matt L. Ryckman became the first trout hatchery superintendent in 1920 when the operation of the salmon and trout hatcheries was separated and placed under two commissions. He held the position until his death in 1943.





# The Good Old Days

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years ago." Another of his odd recommendations was that the bag limit on ducks be reduced from 50 to 25 but that all limits and restrictions be removed on the hunting of geese. But a step toward the future was made when he urged the screening of irrigation ditches throughout the state.

The first liberations of Hungarian partridge were made in the Willamette Valley in 1900. These birds had been shipped from England. Liberation in eastern Oregon started in 1912 and a few years later the birds appeared to be well established.

Another milestone came in 1905 with the establishment of the State Game Fund. To put some money into this fund beside that derived from the few non-resident hunting licenses that had been purchased up to that time, a resident hunting license was established. This cost \$1. It was, however, not until four years later, in 1909, that a resident angler's license was established. At that time \$1 would buy a resident angler's license; and \$5, a nonresident angler's license.

The selling of game was prohibited finally in 1905 and the first buck law was passed in 1909.

IN 1911 THE FISH AND GAME BOARDS were again merged and the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners was established and for the first time it was permissible to raise trout in the fish hatcheries of the state. This reorganization took place under the leadership of Governor Oswald West, who was



Smeli fishing on the Sandy River in 1918. (William L. Finley photo)

very interested in fish and game matters. William Finley was the first game warden under this 1911 Commission. This new Commission, looking to its finances, requested an audit of its funds as a beginning. The audit showed a \$21,000 shortage. Up until this time the counties had printed and sold the licenses and turned the funds over to the state game fund. However, as a result of the discovery of this shortage, the Commission decided it should print, number, and sell the licenses. The funds available to the Commission were shown in the audit to be \$28,000 in the game fund, \$14,000 in the game fish hatch-

ery fund, and \$87 in the commercial fish hatchery fund. Back bills from contracts amounted to \$11,000 so we see this new Commission had its work cut out for it.

Two other events in 1911 quite probably have significance. The first of these was the much publicized liberation of 15 head of elk, that had been shipped from Wyoming, in Billy Meadows of Wallowa County. The second was the leasing of Gene Simpson's bird farm located near Corvallis and the hiring of Mr. Simpson to run that farm for the Commission. Mr. Simpson, of course, remained on for many years as head of the bird propagation program for the Game Commission.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS AND BAG LIMITS came along in 1913 with the deer bag limit dropping from five to three, the trout bag limit being dropped to 75 a day, and for the first time geese were included in the 30 a week bag limit for waterfowl. This year also saw the first establishment of large legislative refuges. In fact, in this one session of the legislature, over a million and a half acres of refuges were established in the state.

A quick recap of organizational changes during these years is as follows: In 1915 the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, established four years before, was abolished and a Fish and Game Commission was established. In 1920 a Board of Fish and Game Commissioners was established with an overall chairman for the Board and a chairman for the Fish Commission and one for the Game Commission.

In 1917 Carl Shoemaker, who is still quite active in national conservation

(Continued on Page 8)

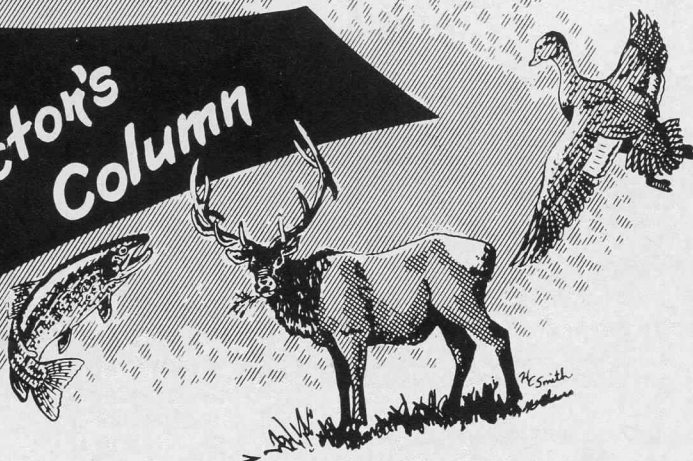
December, 1959

Gene M. Simpson, in 1911, leased his pheasant farm at Corvallis to the Board of State Game and Fish Commissioners and so started his long career as game farm superintendent, which ended with his death in 1939.





# The Director's Column



WE ARE FREQUENTLY confronted with expressions of concern about existing angling regulations failing to afford adequate protection to anadromous fish. Just as frequently we are justifiably criticized for the complex nature of Oregon's angling regulations.

One of the difficult objectives to achieve with our diversified populations of resident and anadromous fish resources is that of adopting relatively simple regulations while simultaneously providing for both use and protection of the many species and races of fishes, some of which inhabit common waters. For many years the Game Commission has been highly cognizant of all phases of this problem. It has attempted through its regulations to provide for maximum use and yields of all species and at the same time afford every reasonable and proper protection to critical phases of the life history of anadromous fish.

A BRIEF EXAMINATION of the current regulations discloses a comprehensive list expressly designed for the protection of anadromous fish. In view of the pending annual Commission hearings in January prior to adopting the regulations for 1960, a compilation of these existing regulations seems timely. These are as follows:

1. Hook and weight regulation: Specifically designed for protection of salmon and steelhead, in eliminating the possible gear hook-up which could be used in successful snagging of such fish.

2. Chumming regulation: Designed for protection of all fish but especially beneficial in case of salmon and steelhead on coastal streams.

3. Fishway closure, general, 200 feet: Directly benefits all anadromous fish by preventing angling near fish ladders or weirs.

4. Salmon landing law: Prevents the landing of more than daily bag limit

from offshore fishing. Formerly uncontrolled.

5. Salmon-steelhead punch card law: Though primarily designed for catch information purposes, it acts as a deterrent to excess bag limits.

6. Columbia River special season: Prevents the taking of feeder salmon in the lower Columbia and near the mouth, from July through October, by a 22-inch size limit.

7. Ocean regulation on minimum salmon length: Prevents the taking of salmon under 20 inches in ocean fishery south of Columbia.

8. Eight inch minimum size limit on trout in Zones 1, 3, and 4: Eliminates almost all of downstream anadromous migrants from stream catch of trout.

9. Dates of open season, streams on coast: Streams open on coast more than a month later than lakes or inland streams, allowing heavy escapement of downstream migrants before trout angling begins.

10. Radial closures at mouths of coast streams: Seventeen streams, having conditions at the bar or mouth where fish would congregate under certain conditions, have closures from September 1 until the following June, for specific distances upstream from mouth and for 250 foot radial areas extending into ocean.

11. Other mouth and lower section closures: Five other coastal streams have specific closures at and above the mouth of the streams for specified periods to protect concentrated anadromous fish.

12. Boat angling prohibited in some areas: Nine streams have restrictions on boat angling, designed for curtailing the catch in areas where anadromous fish would be vulnerable to boat anglers.

13. Special salmon or steelhead stream closures: In approximately 50 streams where trout angling is allowed during the summer regulation period,

special closures apply, benefiting anadromous fish.

14. Special closures on hatchery racks, dams, diversions, etc.: About 50 special regulations are in effect on specific problem areas including hatchery racks, diversion canals, dams and areas of vulnerable concentrations of anadromous fish.

15. Wilson River regulations: Separate set of regulations designed to permit reasonable harvest and yet afford maximum protection to anadromous fish.

16. Reduced bag limit: On Hood River, the steelhead bag limit is reduced to one fish.

17. Special fly regulation on Umpqua, North Fork: Upper North Umpqua River is restricted to use of artificial flies to prevent taking of steelhead and salmon in resting pools.

18. Special Dolly Varden season in Zone 9: The taking of Dolly Varden trout during closed trout season is allowed to reduce predation upon anadromous fish.

19. Special jack salmon bag limits: In Zones 1 and 2, a special regulation allows the taking of 10 fish per day on streams open to salmon angling providing beneficial aspects relative to egg predation.

20. Deadlines on streams open in winter: Streams open for salmon and steelhead during the winter season all have deadlines above which no fishing is allowed. Each of the approximately 125 streams open have the deadline specifically listed and the areas above are posted. The deadlines are low enough to protect the gravid fish from anglers.

IT CAN READILY BE seen that careful consideration continues to be given to necessary protection of critical segments of the life history of our sea-run species in the over-all regulations. At the same time there is a crying need for simplification of these regulations and every effort is being made through staff study and analysis of our regulations to do this. However, the complex nature of Oregon's fishery is such that many special regulations are regarded as necessary if proper management of this magnificent resource is to be sustained in the face of increased use. The common objective of both the Commission and the angler is increased yields and to that end the regulations are designed.

P. W. Schneider

## Game Commission

(Continued from Page 2)  
plorations at the Summer Lake Game Management Area.

ACQUISITION: Authorized exercise of option to acquire Stanbuck tract on Coos River for fishing access.

NEXT MEETING: January 8, 1960.



## OREGON SALMON

The recent frightful accident which happened to a stage in southern Oregon cannot fail, says the New York Times, to call attention of the state authorities to the necessity of protecting settlers against the attacks of salmon. The stage in question was crossing Applegate Creek when it was suddenly attacked by a drove of salmon. The stage was instantly overturned, and the hungry fish swarmed over it, while the stage driver, with great presence of mind, cut the traces of the horses and, throwing himself across the off wheel horse—a powerful animal—formerly the property of Dr. Goodrich, of Olympia—managed to escape. The dispatch which conveys to us this painful story says nothing of the fate of the stage passengers, but, unfortunately, there is every reason to believe that they fell victims to the salmon.

The Oregon salmon has long been regarded by experienced western hunters as the most dangerous animal infesting this continent. It is much larger than the salmon of the Atlantic coast, and unlike the latter, which is timid and inoffensive, this fish is fearless and aggressive. (Clipping from a Manchester, Iowa, newspaper dated March 16, 1885)

## A Letter from Alaska

A letter to the editor from Lawrence W. (Kit) Carson, Ketchikan, Alaska, is reprinted in part as we feel that his vivid description of his early days on the Rogue River will be of interest to our readers.

"FOR SOME YEARS past I have been a regular receiver of the Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin without acknowledgment on my part. I do so now, with gratitude extended to you, members of the staff, and members of the Commission. I have followed the paper with great interest. As a very young fellow, I remember the State of Oregon as it used to be. Now, with a greatly expanded population, the advent of modern highways, fast means of transportation, enabling people to move about rapidly from one section of the country to the other in a few hours, when it used to take days, plus the innumerable situations presented daily in the administration of wildlife policy, it is not difficult to picture how times have changed.

"The recent edition of the Bulletin which has just come to my hands invites special attention for me. 'The Good Old Days.'

"TURNING DEEP INTO THE pages of recollection I remember fishing with my father. What splendid days they were! With a long cane pole my father would cast his brightly polished spinner into the runs and foam flecked rapids of the Rogue River. He always used a copper wire leader because, he said, it gave the line more weight and he could

cast the lure farther. In the racing water, sparkled with alternate shadows and patches where fingers of sunlight probed beneath the surface, the spinner reflected a fire that glittered like a diamond. I would always stand away when my dad was casting, out of fear that I might get in his way and spoil the artistry I beheld in the beautiful geometrical curves of the line. My father used both hands to cast and the pole must have been 20 feet long. I would find a vantage point where I could watch the spinner. Methodically, my dad would cast away. Then the purposeful moment would come. It wouldn't be right to say the great moment had arrived for they were all great moments. Somewhere in the depths, the light of the spinner would go out, like a spark meeting rain. Now, up and down the river bank, while the fish fought for freedom. Sometimes the line would hold, sometimes it wouldn't. But however the battle, my dad was never disappointed. Chinooks, my dad called them. Big fish, 40, 50, 60 pounds, maybe more. We never had a scale to weigh them.

"We lived a few miles below Galice, if I remember how the name was spelled. My dad ran the Alameda Mine. We never saw a car in those days for they were few. But the big wagons, four and six horse teams, I'll always remember them. The years were 1908, 9 and 10.

"REACHING EVEN FURTHER BACK, I have in my possession now a sheet of newspaper that is yellow with age. On one side there is a map of the United

## The Good Old Days

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circles, took over as state game warden and William Finley was the state biologist. Shoemaker transferred to the Fish Commission in 1920 and the Game Commission then appointed A. E. Burghdoff as state game warden. The same year Matt L. Ryckman was transferred from the McKenzie Hatchery to take over the newly created position of superintendent of trout hatcheries.

During the period from 1917 to 1921 quite a bit of effort was expended on fishways and screens and different types of screens were tested. However, at this time the Commission was not actually engaged in building screens as under the law it was the duty of the landowner.

WITH THE BEGINNING OF TROUT PRODUCTION in the hatcheries, transportation immediately became a problem and the famous car "Rainbow" made its appearance in 1916. This was an express car equipped with milk cans and an aeration system and which could be attached to any train traveling throughout the state. The train would be met at various stations. A few fish would be set off where they were immediately picked up by buckboards and early vintage automobiles to move them to the adjacent streams. Actually stocking by packhorse started as early as 1913 and there were many interesting reports of these early day pack trips into Waldo and Cultus lakes in the Taylor Burn group. The trout packed on these early trips were shipped by train to Oakridge. There they were transferred to pack horses for the three-day trip into Cultus Lake. Overnight camps were made by streams and the fish were held in the stream overnight in an ingenious type of pack can that allowed the current of the stream to flow through it. A great majority of the Cascade lakes had been barren of fish up to this time.

(Continued Next Month)—

States, showing what are now Western States, including Oregon, as Territories. This paper was printed in Manchester, Iowa. The date, March 16, 1885. On the reverse side there is a rather horrifying account which may be of interest to many Oregonians, in particular those who fish. The account gives a picture of what people in those days thought. It is written like this": (See above)

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