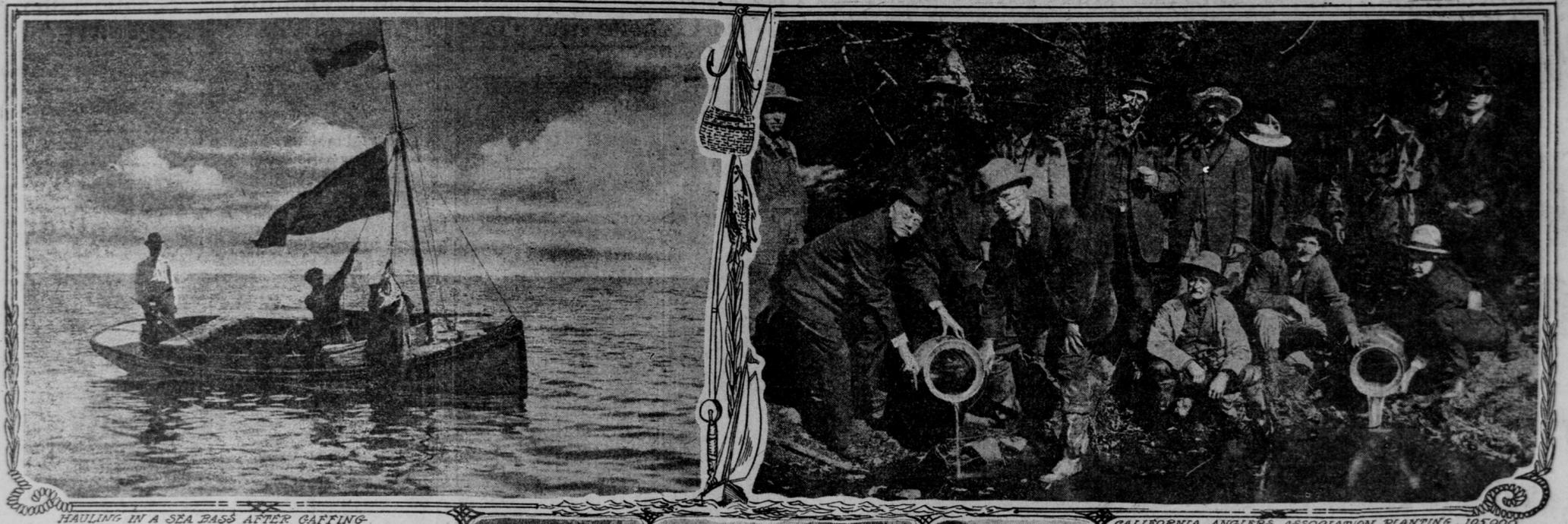


California Offers a Paradise for Fishermen of the World

Snapshot photographs of prominent anglers of the state enjoying their favorite pastime



HAULING IN A SEA BASS AFTER CAFFLING

CALIFORNIA ANGLERS ASSOCIATION PLANTING 105,000 TROUT EY IN PAPE'S MILL CREEK

Mountain Streams Stocked With Fine Trout, Which Assure Splendid Sport

For the devotee of the rod and fly a pamphlet soon to be issued by the Southern Pacific from the pen of Allan Dunsmuir entitled "California Fishing" is a delight, containing a comprehensive survey of the best localities for the sport in California and much useful information for the fisherman generally. The booklet is divided into two parts, fresh and salt water fishing. The following is a condensation of the pamphlet:

Trout and mountains usually go together. California has the high Sierra with its lakes and rivers, with their tributaries, and the coast range whence numerous streams run on shorter journeys seaward.

Northward to the limit of the state line, and a little beyond it, is the Klamath section including Crater Lake. Southward from the state line, following the main line of the Southern Pacific, is the Shasta section, taking in the McCloud river and the higher waters of the Sacramento. To the northwest, the mainline from Sacramento to the east reaches the Tahoe section of a myriad lakes and streams, including the Truckee river. Directly east from San Francisco, in and about the national park, lie the Yosemite section, taking in the Hetch Hetchy fishing in the grand canyon of the Tuolumne river. South and a trifle east from Yosemite is the Kings and Kern rivers section, in the very heart of the Sierra. East from Los Angeles is the San Gabriel-San Bernardino section. The final section takes in the numerous streams of the Coast range, all the way from Humboldt county in the north to Los Angeles.

Thus, to recapitulate, we have them: Klamath, Shasta, Tahoe, Yosemite, Kings and Kern rivers, San Bernardino and the coast. Now to enlarge upon them in the same order.

THE STEELHEAD

Before describing the waters of the Klamath region it is as well, perhaps, to give a slight account of the steelhead, met in these waters and in those of the coast region generally. There has been much discussion and little decision as to what a steelhead is, whether a rainbow trout or a variety of salmon. Dr. David Starr Jordan calls it a salmon trout. It is a fish of the British angler. A trout and a salmon are not much farther apart than a cat and a puma, and the steelhead looks like a trout, acts like a salmon. It is actually a sea going trout that enters the coast rivers and streams in the lagoons at the mouths until the heavy rains of the fall, and then proceeding up stream as far as it can until March or April; then returning to the sea. There is a second run from the sea in January and December of fish of larger size, from 10 to 25 pounds, of a bright silvery color which darkens as they remain in fresh water. The fish of the another run are from three to five pounds and are often called grise.

Steelheads take both fly and spoon, and are very game; the larger fish needing an 8 to 10 ounce rod and 60 yards of good silk line. Another method is trolling with a spoon from a boat and casting from shore. There are those who attack a No. 2 to 4 red caddis fly very effectively in the pools and run free on the line which carries a running sinker and ends in a Wilson saddle or a cork ball, with a piece of fresh shrimp on the fly.

Stream angling need but a light trout rod and from No. 12 to 16 and a variety of small spoons and spinners.

Rainbow trout, steelhead and quinnat salmon await the angler in the Klamath region. The way there is by the Southern Pacific lines to Holland, and thence by steamer to Klamath Falls. From here a stage runs to Klamath Hot Springs, the center of Klamath fishing, and thence to the mouth of the stage from Aber, close to the northern boundary of California.

Proceeding to the arrival of the caddis flies on the surface which is about the middle of May—the angler on the Klamath must perforce be a bait fisherman. The bait of choice is steel, split bamboo or green heart, cast 150 feet of stout line or enameled silk line, swivelled through the body, covering the tail and out through the mouth, or better still, with three hooks, one at the tail and the other two, one at the lateral line of the body so as to curve the tail, and the third, a sliding lip hook to close the mouth, will be hooked through the body, covering the head, and cast in the riffles. Bait fishing is at its best from May 1 to June 1 and from October 1 to the end of the season.

The fly fisherman will find the caddis

up toward the end of May. At first the surflet of the real thing may find the fish indifferent to an artificial lure and the bait angler who uses actual bait on his hook sometimes outweighs the catch of the fly fisher. It is only a day or so until he comes into his own, however, and with ordinary skill the limit is assured with sport royal caddis, brown and orange hackle, March brown, with royal coachman and professor on 10 and 12 sproats, and black gnat on the smaller sizes, with with La Farge, Star and Stewart spinners numbers 1 and 2 and some smaller favorite spinner and Wilson spoon, complete a good outfit. Hip boots are necessary to best results and, of course, a good sized landing net.

THE SHASTA REGION

The upper Sacramento and its side waters, with the famous McCloud river, make up the glorious Shasta country lying beneath the shadow of snowcapped Mount Shasta.

The Sacramento throughout its length abounds in game fish, from striped bass at its mouth, black bass at Sacramento, and in its upper waters Lock Leven and rainbow trout. The best points are easily available and much of the rough and excellent rock troubled water can be fished from the banks. The Southern Pacific runs along the stream for many miles, and the angler should get off at Castle Crag, Sisson (where also is the state fish hatchery, from which this and other waters are annually replenished), Shasta Retreat, Shasta Springs, Lamona, Sims, Castle Rock Springs, Sweet Brier or Tuscan Springs. Here may be found accommodation of all kinds, from hotel to camping cottage or tent.

Gray hackle, brown and peacock hackle, royal coachman, black gnat and governor have all been found good flies on these waters with the indispensable white miller. Here is good fishing—no trout to comfort. Waders will help—

to take, except with hook and line. To take, kill, or have in possession more than 50 per day; to ship out of state; to take or have in possession fish under five inches long.

STRIPED BASS—Close season to net fishermen only, between sunrise of each Saturday and sunset of the following Sunday. Unlawful to buy, sell, offer for sale, or to take, catch, kill, or have in one's possession fish of less than three pounds weight; to ship fish of less than three pounds weight put of the state.

BLACK BASS—Open season, June 1 to January 1. Unlawful to take except with hook and line; limit, 50 fish in one day.

WHITEFISH—Open season, May 1 to November 15. Unlawful to fish for one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

SACRAMENTO PERCH—Close season until January 1, 1911.

CATFISH—Unlawful to have in possession less than eight inches dressed.

Unlawful to take fish in any manner within 50 feet of a fishway. To take any California whiting (surf fish), yellow fin, or any spot fish croaker save with hook and line.

swivelled leader to which a spoon of medium size is attached. The sinker is a lead shot, and the hook is a No. 10 or 12. The bait is a piece of salmon, cut into small pieces, and is put into the mouth of the fish. The fish is then hooked and the line is pulled in. The fish is then killed and the hook is removed.

Wilson and Stewart spoons, sizes 4 to 5, copper and silver and all copper, will be found satisfactory with spinners of proportionate sizes, preferably an Emeric, perhaps. A pearl shell spoon made from the abalone and of large size is quite successful, as are the royal coachman and a generally useful minnow. Live minnows are acceptable offerings and the spinner may exercise his art with the spoon, minnow baited on the sliding lip hook and the triangle hook turning the tail to secure the twist. Fishing is, as a rule, best on the verge of deep water.

THE TRUCKEE

From Lake Tahoe, close to the town, runs the Truckee, beloved of trout fishers, a beautiful stream from the view point of sport or scenery. The water offers very variety of difficulty and of availability.

Not a trout's stream is the Truckee. It is puzzling to describe angio-entomologically, but on a No. 10 or 12 hook, black gnat, orange cowdung, black ant, and a few other lures, though fly fishing, using those best lure, though fly fishing, is efficacious. For the streams well stocked by hook.

As to rod and tackle, individual taste decides. Here are no extraordinary conditions. In the lakes, a small Wilson spoon or a spinner of favored form will be found useful, but in lake fishing, using those best lure, though fly fishing, is efficacious. For the streams well stocked by hook.

WEBBER AND INDEPENDENCE

Stages run to both Independence and Webber lakes from Truckee and there are good hotel accommodations. A description of the Webber lake is given in the Little Fordyce lake and Jackson creek will fit the neighborhood. On the Independence lakes, there are several regular boats; on the smaller lakes a collapsible canoe should be taken. In these lakes the trout in June, July and August in September provide the best of sport.

It is well to take Wilson copper and silver wobbler spoons along for trolling if the trout are not rising. March brown, oak fly, blue dun, blue gnat, black gnat, red and black ant, bumblebee, and a few other lures, though fly fishing, is efficacious. For the streams well stocked by hook.

YUBA AND AMERICAN RIVERS

Cisco, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, is the getting off place for the Yuba river and the north and middle forks of the American river. The north fork being also reached from Emigrant Gap and Blue canyon, both on the railroad. The Yuba river is particularly excellent toward the end

Extracts From the Fish Laws of California

SALMON—General close season, September 17 to October 23. Salmon to November 15, above tide water; between sunrise of each Saturday and sunset of the following Sunday, with nets. Unlawful to use less than 7/8 (seven and a half) inch mesh net; to take fish less than five inches in length.

TROUT—Open season, May 1 to November 15. Unlawful to buy or sell less than one pound in weight, to take except with hook and line; to take less than five inches in length; to have more than 25 pounds or more than 50 fish in one day; to ship, or carry out of the state, to fish for one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, to ship in concealed packages, or without own name and address.

STEELHEAD TROUT—February 1 to April 1; September 17 to October 23. April is an open month in tide water only. Unlawful to take, except with hook and line. To take, kill, or have in possession

more than 50 per day; to ship out of state; to take or have in possession fish under five inches long.

STRIPED BASS—Close season to net fishermen only, between sunrise of each Saturday and sunset of the following Sunday. Unlawful to buy, sell, offer for sale, or to take, catch, kill, or have in one's possession fish of less than three pounds weight; to ship fish of less than three pounds weight put of the state.

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THE YOSEMITE REGION

It has long been a popular delusion, laughed at in secret by few anglers, of more or less splendid localities, that no fishing in Yosemite; that no one but the Indians can catch the trout and they only by using salmon roe.

Many have grieved that the pleasures of a trip to this fairland of meadows and flowing streams, should be the deluge of fishing. So here let us open the eyes of those who are in the main floor of the valley the beauty of the merrily Merced may perhaps be more profitable to those who are fishing, but higher up, above the falls, is "much good sport" and reached most easily from here are many fine waters, including the Kings and Kern rivers, the grand canyon of the Tuolumne river, and the Tuolumne, which is a grand canyon of the Tuolumne river, and cannot be excelled in general conditions.

Now for the fishing. Principally in streams, there are many good lakes of black gnat, orange cowdung, black ant, and a few other lures, though fly fishing, is efficacious. For the streams well stocked by hook.

As to rod and tackle, individual taste decides. Here are no extraordinary conditions. In the lakes, a small Wilson spoon or a spinner of favored form will be found useful, but in lake fishing, using those best lure, though fly fishing, is efficacious. For the streams well stocked by hook.

THE TUOLUMNE AND HETCH HETCHY

Fishing in the Tuolumne meadows well worth while in the Tuolumne itself, close by Soda Springs, which is a natural headquarters for expeditions to many good waters.

The Tuolumne, deep in the cliffs of its grand canyon, deep in the desert, passed for fishing as it is hardly surpassed for scenery. Those who love and know the Sierra well, as John Muir, have told of the glorious spectacles of this practically unknown region. Trails into it are few. At present it can be knapsacked down from the Tuolumne meadows to Hetch Hetchy valley with ease and the river can be reached from the trail almost everywhere.

KINGS AND KERN RIVER REGION

This section includes the Kaweah river, though the Kings and Kern rivers are better known. These are the three great rivers of the southern high Sierra. Kings river flowing westward and Kern river, having their principal headwaters among the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, the Kaweah practically bisects the right angle formed by the flow of Kings and Kern rivers. This section is rich in mountain streams and small mountain lakes.

All have clear waters and are well suited to trout with plenty of food in the shape of smaller crustaceans, insects and larvae. Originally all the larger streams were well stocked with trout in the lower waters, also suckers and minnows. The trout have been barred in their upward course by impassable waterfalls and as a consequence, streams and lakes constituting ideal fishing waters were left barren until stocked by other than natural means. Private individuals, fish and game clubs, state and federal governments have done much to remedy this and the angler will find a region of ample opportunity for salmon, at the northern fly hook will contain all the needs of the angler in this vicinity. From the Royal gorge down to Auburn there is good water open to all. The road that runs to Soda Springs continues on to the middle fork of the American, a fine and characteristic stream full of falls and hot holes where trout are found in abundance.

THE COAST REGION

Everywhere along the coast, more frequently in the mountainous region, fishing is to be had, fishing, gliding to the sea. In the larger rivers, the trout is supplemented in season by the salmon and the steelhead as well as by Monterey for salmon, at Surf, (above Santa Barbara) for steelhead.

Well up toward the state line the Kings, augmented by Salmon, Trinity and other branches, furnishes fine salmon and steelhead fishing—also rainbows. So does Mad river, reaching the sea north of landlocked Humboldt bay where is the best of sport.

By taking steamer from San Francisco to Eureka the angler will find some excellent trout, steelhead and salmon fishing in this the northwestern portion of the state; or the region can be reached by the Southern Pacific line, where the best of sport is to be had. The fishing in the coast waters is to be mentioned later.

DEEP SEA FISHING

Sea fishing in Pacific coast waters has a wide range of choice, from mollusca to mammoth mackerel, from the clam to the cashalot. From a sporting point, the tunas—there are three of them—the only large, tosa lakes, bacore, the yellow finned tuna and the great blue black tuna—stand in front rank, with the king salmon and yellowtail close second, the head of a long line of black and white sea bass, bonitos, barracuda, the swordfish, the dolphin and the shark, all of which are caught by rod and line, besides the bottom and surf fishes of smaller caliber.

Charles Frederick Holder, veteran of many a finny sea fight, who has caught everything that will take a hook in American waters from the arched fin of the tuna of California, who knows the habits of things far from "to" to "from" angling fish to zoophytes, calls the leaping tuna the "emperor" of fishes, and his opinion should stand high, though the tuna is but to the few and the angling to the many. The angler may take his choice from the species described, sure of a good sport, and having caught many opportunities, ample accommodation, and game opponents.

Washed by the great Japanese gulf stream, the Kuroshio—the Pacific coast, particularly from the bay of Monterey southward, harbors many fish of semitropical appearance and the fish which, though, too, doubtless, owes much to the salt and the current, permits of angling the year around, from December to March (the tourist season), sea angling is good, though the best results are gained during the summer, where cut-throats from 8 to 16 inches are plentiful.

In the northern part of the country are the famous lagoons made by the sand dunes of the Kings and Kern rivers. Some of them are "Big," "Stone" and "Freshwater," 40 miles from Eureka, and the lagoons are the best of sport. The lagoons are 8 to 15 pounds in weight and at Maple creek, where it enters the large lagoon, the rainbow is caught from 12 to 20 inches in length, with fly or spoon. For steelhead in lagoons April 1 opens the season.

At the mouth of the Kings river, near Eureka, are headquarters for visiting anglers, all within convenient reach of good anglers; Fortuna, 20 miles from Eureka, is the headquarters for steelhead anglers; Weymouth, 26 miles, and Scotia, 30 miles. Near Weymouth is a state hatchery, where the Eel river, the Eel, Mad and Klamath rivers begin in the fall.

Monterey to the Russian river there are 1,500 miles of trout streams. The river flows down through splendid trout country, reached by the state electric railway connecting with the Southern Pacific San Joaquin valley branch. The Kings river stage and transportation company carry you through the California grove near the Grant national park to Hume and thence by trail down into the south fork of the Kings river. Pack horses and guides are available. The horses at \$2 per day, the guides at \$10 per day, and a one day's trip from Hume, is "kanawyer's" camp on Copper creek and camps at Monterey for salmon, at Meeker and Monte Rio park.

Back of the coast ridge of hills flows the river almost due north and south through Mendocino and Sonoma counties to its abrupt westward turn in the center of the latter, down a valley through which runs the Northwest Pacific. To the right of its course lie the counties of Lake and Napa. Lake, Kern, and Sonoma, is a county of hill bound waters and of streams all stocked with fish. Trout, perch, black bass, catfish, pike and carp are found in every stream. The Clear lake has a special fish of its own, the chapul. The trout include rainbow, cutthroat, and steelhead. Trout are numerous, arisen, not only from the shooting, fishing and scenic attractions, but from a medicinal springs that bubble in profusion over the counties of Napa, Sonoma and Lake.

Railroads have not yet penetrated the coast waters, but there are many fine roads with horse and motor stages. Automobiles have done much to popularize and make known this beautiful district.

Mayfield, 35 miles south of San Francisco on the main line, is the point whence the direct line to Santa Cruz reaches the coast. The region is traversed through a region of delightful canyons, trout filled streams and dense forests. The angler at Santa Cruz (and at Monterey) gets unusual opportunities of combining salmon and deep sea fishing with the best of trouting. This is the region of the Sierra Santa Cruz where the air carries the combined incense of the tall pines and the salty freshness to be paradoxical. The waters streams murmur by giant redwoods that were lusty trees when—two centuries ago—Bouldin Island in the bay of Monterey was the home of the first fisherman. The tale of John Adair started the fish story habit.

Adair the entire coast line runs a belt of kelp, a marine forest from 50 to 100 feet off the shore, the home of an infinite variety of fishes of quaint form and brilliant color that find in the avenues and groves of kelp at once a board, lodging and a place of refuge.

The fishing grounds are easily reached and near by will be found accommodations ranging from the most luxurious of hotels to the famous cheap houses and restaurants of variety to suit any pocket.

The coast line, a section of the famous Sunset route, carries the angler in the greatest of traveling comfort to all points. Where the fishing is good the boats, launches especially adapted for the work, expert fishermen at Santa Catalina and Monterey, and fishing tackle, bait and good advice are to be found in readiness.

The cream of the fishing and that

Salmon and Bass Abound in Ocean and Bays, Awaiting Coming of Anglers

most easily reached, ranges from San Francisco southward, and for convenience the fish and their dwelling places will be described in that order.

SALMON, COD AND STEELHEAD

Excellent sea salmon fishing in the season, best in May to September, is found the bay of San Francisco and beyond the Golden Gate. In October they have started on their 400 mile journey up the Sacramento and other rivers that join the game and with their cousins german, the steelhead (salmon trout) have ceased to be sea fish and afford sport for the fresh water angler.

Anywhere from Alcatraz island in the bay of San Francisco, out to the Potrero Bay, a group of shoals outside the Golden Gate, and with their cousins german, the steelhead (salmon trout) have ceased to be sea fish and afford sport for the fresh water angler.

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The salmon starts the conflict with a magnificent run to the depths which can be checked with the breaking of the line. The salmon, when then rushing upward with a series of bounds will break water in magnificent leaps, full of energy and having caught with rod and reel carrying a 21 thread line and a pipe sinker, or a lead dressed by A. D. Shepard and here shown, which drops clear from the hook on striking.

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Two species of salmon are caught in the waters, the quinnat, ranging up to 100 pounds, with an average weight of 20, and the steelhead, ranging up to a limit of 10 pounds, neither to be confounded with the big game salmon of the coast. The quinnat is a common catch at 30 to 40 pounds. Boats and launches can be obtained at Eureka, reached by ferry from San Francisco, and at other points.

Rock cod caught by hand line in deep water are plentiful, a good stand being kept at the mouth of the bay in San Francisco bay. A portion of a sardine is good, but the best bait is the rock apple worm, found among the mussel shells on the open sea near the rocks. A slinker set to a heavy wire cross bar supporting two hooks is the favorite device for trolling.

Steelhead are caught in the bay, and sea trout, though with striped bass, most delicious of dishes and game fighters, they are usually brought by anglers in lagoons and brackish waters. At Greenbrae, on the north shore of the bay, Lake Merritt, the salt water lake of Oakland, and just outside the bay from San Francisco, on all the bay flats of these two cities and about the mouth of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, the striped bass introduced some 10 years ago by the state fish commissioners, will be found waiting the challenge of the angler. A six ounce tip rod and nine thread line form good tackle for trolling with a lively bait, having been first canonized game fish by the Striped Bass club of Cuttyhunk island, Mass. The lower waters of the bay, Bouldin Island in particular being famous among bay fishermen.

BAY OF MONTEREY

Proceeding southward to the bay of Monterey, a wide crescent of deep sea fishing, the early history of California to Spanish adventurers and Franciscan missionaries, the kingdom of the sea angler finds many a kind of denizens. Some of these, Bouldin Island in particular being famous among bay fishermen.

SANTA CATALINA AND THE TUNA

Santa Catalina is the only island of the coast group having daily communication with the mainland and a town, Avalon, well equipped with hotels and cottages, with boats and small launches with every requirement of the angler. This, added to the fact that the tuna, the tarpon of the Pacific, has been caught only in the five mile stretch between Avalon bay and Long Point, and the presence of the famous Tuna club has made Santa Catalina most popular of fishing places.