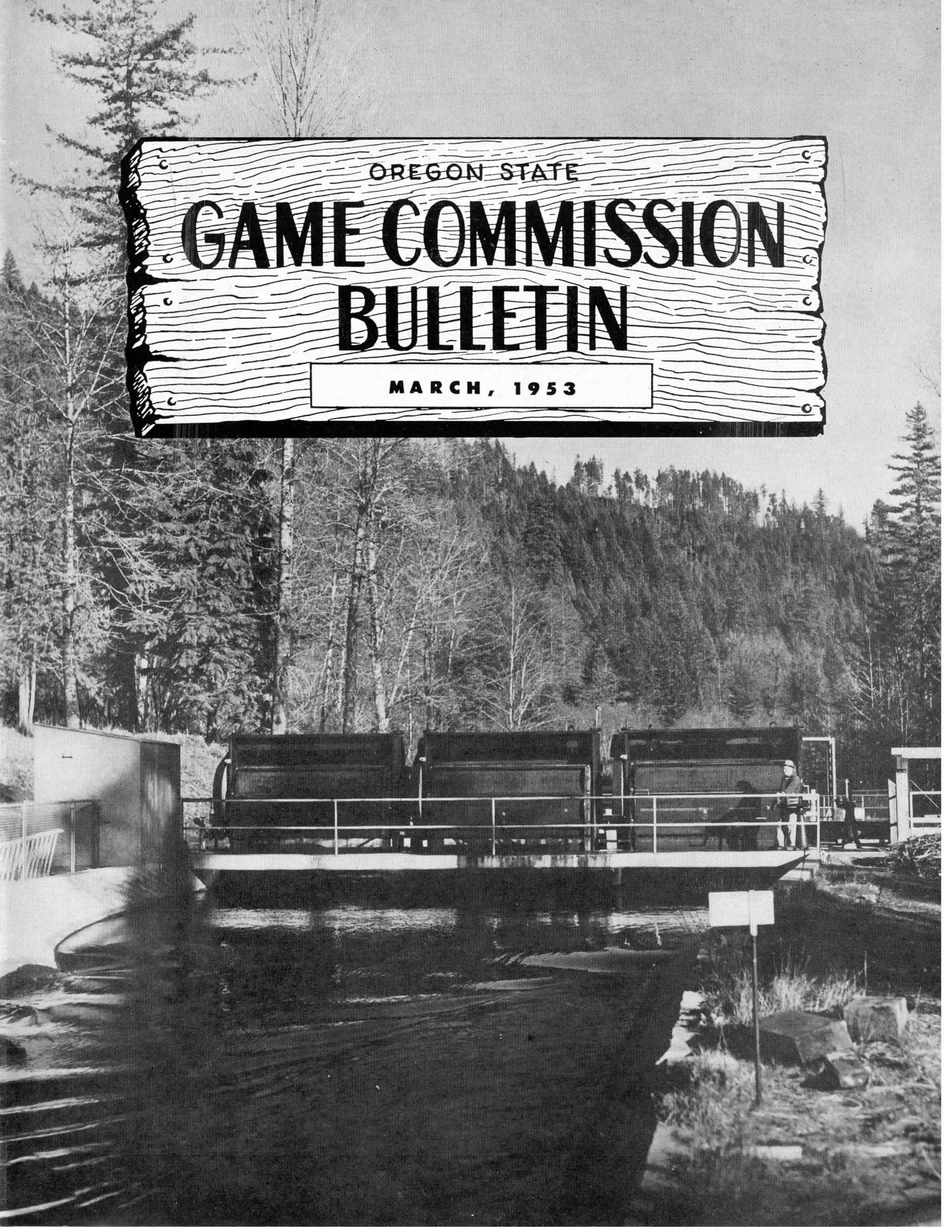

OREGON STATE

GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

MARCH, 1953

Steelhead and salmon anglers are reminded that new punch cards are required after March 15, 1953, and that those expiring on that date must be sent in to the Game Commission by May 15, 1953. * * *

Results of the 1952 Hart Mountain archery season show that 470 archers hunted 1,269 days and killed 42 deer. The average success was 8.9 per cent, which is below the 1951 archery success of 12.9 per cent for the five areas open last year.

* * *

The Game Commission's 1951-1952 biennial report, prepared for the 47th Legislative Assembly, is available for distribution as long as the limited supply lasts. * * *

Oregon game herds have been faring exceptionally well this winter, field game agents report. Moderate weather conditions and the melting of snow in the lower elevations permitted a widespread distribution of big game. Many deer were ranging at 6,000 foot levels in the summer ranges during January and February.

* * *

The annual midwinter Oregon waterfowl inventory carried on by Game Commission, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State Police personnel tallied 442,000 birds. Previous year counts were 156,000 in 1949; 177,000 in 1950; 203,000 in 1951 and 261,000 in 1952. Mallards were the most numerous duck counted followed by widgeon, pintail and ruddy ducks.

* * *

Compilation of the 1952 antelope season returns show a total kill of 448 antelope by 1,075 hunters, making a success ratio of 41.7 per cent. This is below the success experienced during the three preceding years. Success in 1951 was 53 per cent, 47 per cent in 1950 and 63 per cent in 1949.

COVER PICTURE

Travelling fish screen installed at Marmot Dam on the Sandy River by the Portland General Electric Company. *(Photo by Tom McAllister)*

Commission Meeting

The Oregon State Game Commission held a regular business meeting on February 13 in Corvallis. Although it is not the general policy of the Commission to hold meetings away from the Portland office, an exception was made in this case at the request of the Department of Fish and Game Management at Oregon State College so that the fish and game students could observe the conduct of the affairs of the Commission.

The following matters were brought up for consideration:

Upon hearing a report of a timber cruise on some land at Eel Lake having no recreational value, the Commission authorized the Director to advertise the timber for sale.

The rehabilitation of the Diamond Lake fishery was discussed at considerable length. Lowering of the lake level to allow for more effective use of rotenone in destroying trash fish populations was recommended as the best solution by the staff. The Commission authorized filing an application for a Dingell-Johnson project in order to obtain federal aid funds and the staff was directed to proceed with the necessary arrangements for carrying out the rehabilitation program with the goal in mind of completing it by 1954 or sooner if feasible.

The Commission expressed approval of H. R. 1972, commonly known as the Baker Bill, which would set aside ten per cent (but not to exceed $5,500,000 in any year) of the national forest receipts for the development and operation of public recreational areas in the national forests and improvement of wildlife habitat.

Mr. McKean, chief of game operations, recommended that the 1953 game bird production be held to approximately 45,000 birds and this was approved.

The staff was directed to investigate the comparative merits of contracting for airplane service and departmental ownership of a plane for conducting the aerial work required in the fishery and game divisions.

Authorization was granted for construction of two cold storage plants to be located at the Bandon and Hood River trout hatcheries.

Consideration was given to a draft of a proposed agreement with the Army Engineers covering operation of the new Leaburg Hatchery being constructed on the McKenzie River.

Mr. Campbell reviewed briefly the status of the John Day screening program being carried on as a part of the lower Columbia River development program financed by federal funds.

The Commission went on record as being unalterably opposed to the proposed "Uniform Federal Grazing Land Tenancy Act" under the sponsorship of livestock interests. The bill as proposed over the past two years does, in the opinion of the Commission, pose a potential hazard to wildlife and recreational resources of the national forests and could establish a precedent that might lead to further exploitation of public lands and the renewable resources thereon.

Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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MIRIAM KAUTTU
Editor

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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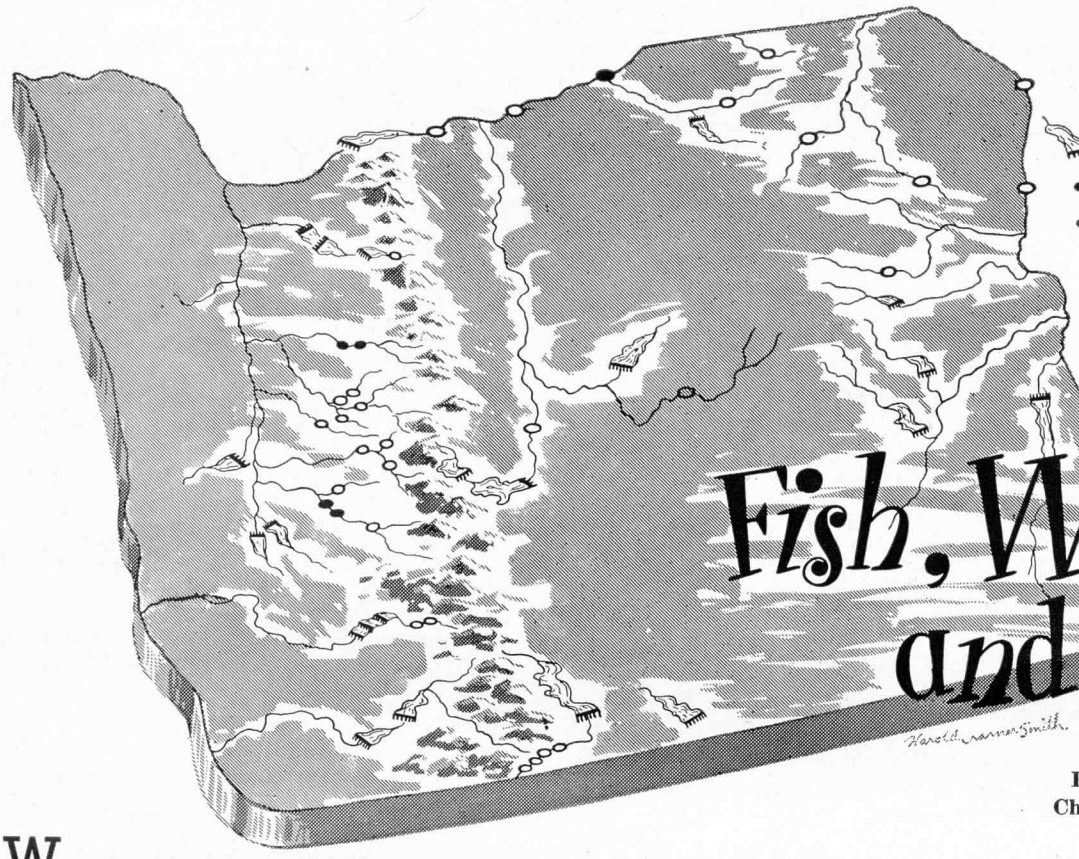
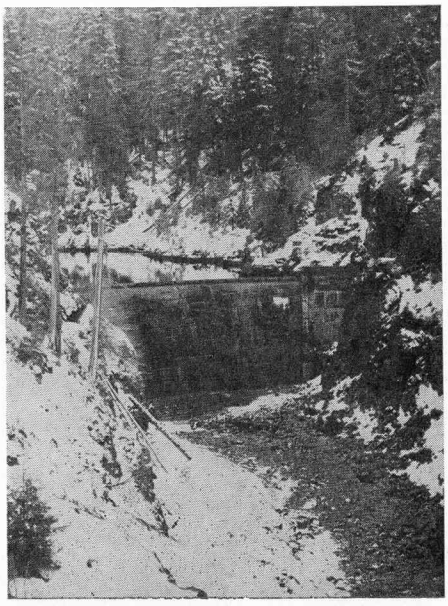


Fish, Wildlife and Dams

By C. J. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Basin Investigations

When we think of the conservation and management of our fish and wildlife resources, the first thing that comes to mind is the setting of seasons and bag limits. It is very easy to lose ourselves in this phase and ignore or forget less obvious factors that will have a much greater effect on the future of Oregon's fish and wildlife resources than whether or not the bag limit on trout is five or ten, or whether the season opens April 15 or April 18. Fish and wildlife are products of the land and water, and therefore changing practices in land use affect them in a most fundamental manner for better or for worse. The picture of land and water use in Oregon is changing every day and the magnitude of the changes and the facilities to effect them is increasing rapidly. This is a natural outgrowth from the concept of basin-wide or watershed-wide resource planning. These changes will be reflected in the fish and wildlife crops just as they will be in agricultural crops.

With very few exceptions, development plans for a given watershed will include one or more dams of major proportions across water courses concerned. Their primary function may be flood control, irrigation storage, hydroelectric power production, navigation, or a combination of these and other water uses. We frequently read of the starting or the completion of a large dam but either it is some distance away and so does not assume importance among our numerous and ever present home town problems, or after all it is only a single structure and therefore may not have much effect on the over-all picture. Perhaps it would all mean more if we realized how many such dams are present or planned for our own state of Oregon and how much of our land and water is or will be affected by them.



Lake above the dam, dry stream bed below.

The Columbia and the Snake

Excepting those runs entering streams directly tributary to the Pacific Ocean, all of Oregon's anadromous fish, the steelhead and the salmon, are dependent upon the Columbia River as a migration route. The dams, present or planned, on the Columbia and Snake Rivers in or affecting Oregon are probably better known than most, but it might be well to mention them again. The primary purposes of all of them are the production of power and the aiding of river navigation. Bonneville has been completed for a number of years and needs no further mention. McNary, near the town of Umatilla, is fifty per cent higher than Bonneville and is nearing completion. Construction on The Dalles Dam just above the town of the same name has started and will continue for a number of years. A dam is also recommended, although not yet authorized, at the John Day site which is on the main Columbia a short distance below the mouth of the John Day River. Four dams have been authorized but no money as yet appropriated for their construction on the Lower Snake River between the mouth and the town of Lewiston. When and if all of these dams are built a spring chinook in Oregon's Imnaha River or a steelhead in the Grande Ronde will have to make a round trip, downstream

(Continued on Page Four)

Fish, Wildlife and Dams

(Continued from Page Three)

as a fingerling and upstream as an adult, past eight dams all from 60 to 100 feet in height. Other dams proposed for the Snake River above Lewiston are Hell's Canyon that would be built by the federal government and a series of five lower dams that would be built by the Idaho Power and Light Company if Hell's Canyon is not constructed.

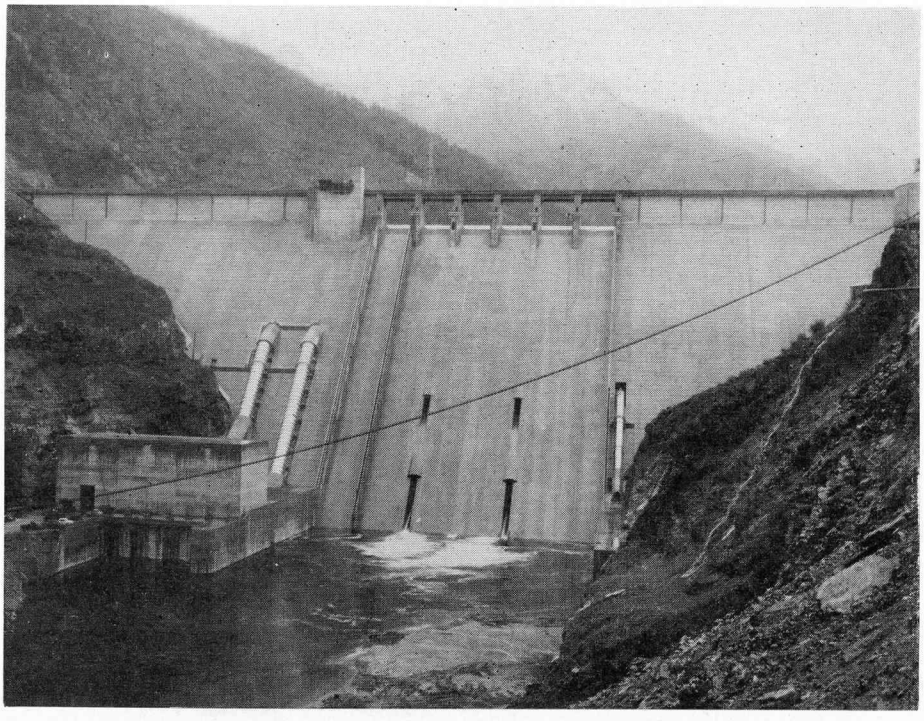
The Willamette

Let us leave the Columbia and proceed to streams wholly within Oregon which are of more immediate concern to most of us. The Willamette River flows through the most heavily populated section of Oregon and its watershed is the scene of much resource planning and development. In the past it has also been the scene of much development which did not always recognize all the values in the planning stages. The major dams present or proposed are those in the Willamette Valley Project being carried out by the U. S. Corps of Engineers. Already completed are Fern Ridge Dam on the Long Tom River on the valley floor near Eugene, Cottage Grove Dam on the coast fork and Dorena Dam on Row River, both near Cottage Grove. Approaching completion are Detroit Dam on the North Santiam River and Lookout Point Dam on the Middle Fork Willamette, both of which will have smaller reregulating dams downstream from them. Future plans for the project call for dams on Gate Creek, Blue River and South Fork of the McKenzie, all tributaries of the McKenzie River. They also call for the construction of Holly Reservoir in Calapooya River, Cascadia Reservoir on the South Santiam, Green Peter Reservoir on Middle Santiam, and Wiley Creek Reservoir on Wiley Creek, a tributary of the South Santiam. Two other reservoirs on west side tributaries are being considered but may or may not be built depending upon conditions existing when the time that they may be needed arrives.

Other dams of smaller magnitude but that have had important effects in the fishery resource exist in the basin. Examples are River Mill and Cazadero Dam on the Clackamas River and Marmot Dam on the Sandy River. Lesser dams and diversions are legion throughout the Willamette system.

The Umpqua

Farther south in western Oregon the Umpqua River heads in the Cascades and flows directly to the Pacific. The main stem and the South Umpqua are free so far of major dams nor is the construction of any there imminent. The North Umpqua has an existing power dam at Winchester and the main stem of the North Umpqua and its tributaries from a point a few miles below Toketee Falls to its junction with Lake Creek have a series of power dams and attendant diversion canals built or building. Five main stem and three tributary dams are included in this power development complex.



Detroit Dam on the North Santiam River (Photo by U. S. Army Corps Engineers)

The Rogue

Near the California line, Oregon's famous Rogue River flows from the Cascades to the sea. Now present on the main stem are Savage Rapids Dam and Gold Bay Dam both above the town of Grants Pass. Sites for dams on this stream have been surveyed all the way from a few miles above the mouth to the very headwaters and at one time or another there have been proponents for the construction of dams at all of them. Those that would be most detrimental to the migratory fish resource of the Rogue are not being actively pressed at present. This does not mean that they will not be at some time in the future.

The Deschutes

A large and important area in central Oregon is drained by the Deschutes River. Historically, the Deschutes was one of the most even flowing streams in the world. Perhaps its most distinguishing characteristic was its lack of large fluctuation in water volume from season to season of the year. Since man began developing the basin, this is no longer true of the upper and middle parts of the river. There are two existing irrigation storage reservoirs on the upper river south of Bend at present. These are Crane Prairie and Wickiup reservoirs. A third known as Benham Falls Reservoir is being planned. A major tributary, Crooked River, has a large irrigation storage reservoir, Ochoco Reservoir, in its drainage system. There are other smaller dams in the Crooked River watershed and a large storage dam above Prineville is being planned. Power dams have been proposed for the Lower Deschutes and are currently the subject of litigation in the courts, and the cause of considerable activity in the state legislature.

The Klamath

In south central Oregon the Klamath River flows through our state for a number of miles before entering California. Its flow is regulated by a power dam at the outlet of Klamath Lake and there are four potential power dams planned on the stretch of this river in Oregon. There are also conflicting plans for an irrigation storage dam in the same general area.

Eastern Oregon

Farther east in Oregon the John Day

(Continued on Page Five)

Fish, Wildlife and Dams

(Continued from Page Four)

River flows into the Columbia. There are no projected major dams on this stream at the present time but of course it would be affected by the John Day Dam on the Columbia below its mouth.

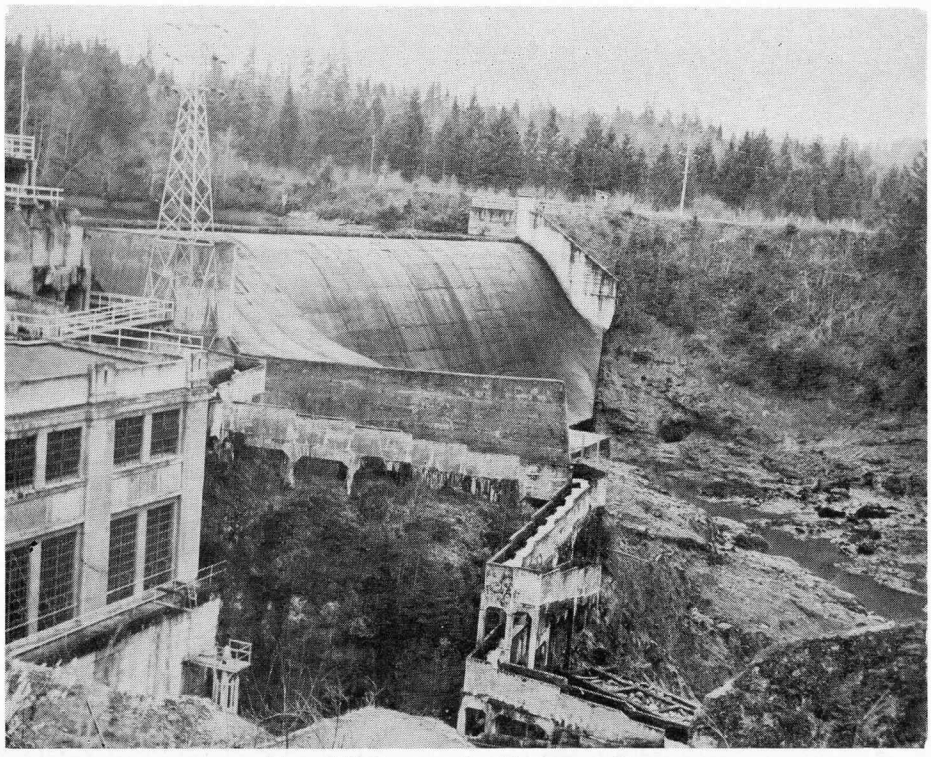
Still farther east the Umatilla River enters the Columbia just downstream from McNary Dam. Man's activities have greatly altered this stream also. A number of low dams divert most or all of the flow of this river at times. There is a plan proposed for the Umatilla that includes a high dam a few miles above the town of Pendleton.

La Grande is located on the Grande Ronde River and here again we find plans for dams. One proposal plans a high storage dam for the Grande Ronde a number of miles above La Grande and smaller diversion dams downstream from it. Included in this plan is a similar storage dam and downstream diversion dams for Catherine Creek, a major tributary of the Grande Ronde in this vicinity.

There are also plans for the Walla Walla River which we share with Washington that include at least one dam at an undecided point in the upper part of the watershed.

The huge Owyhee Reservoir on the river of the same name is known by reputation at least to most of us. There are many other storage reservoirs in eastern Oregon such as the Cold Springs Resesvoir, the Warm Springs Reservoir, Malheur Reservoir, Beulah Reservoir, Drews Reservoir, and others. Another plan envisions a large storage reservoir on Powder River about 17 miles upstream from the town of Baker and so it goes; there is hardly a place in Oregon where water flows that there is not now a dam of some magnitude or one proposed for the future.

This has been a long and monotonous recitation of names and places and the question may arise as to why the Game Commission should concern itself with all these piles of earth or concrete. The Game Commission is charged with the management and conservation of Oregon's fish and wildlife resource and this means more than just regulating its harvest. It means maintaining the resource at as high a level as is possible and compatible with our other resources. Every one of these dams and others that have not been named has had or will have an effect upon this resource. This effect may be good or bad to varying degrees. If consideration for the needs of fish and wildlife is given at the proper stage of planning, bad effects may be decreased or avoided and those that are good encouraged or increased.



River Mill Dam on the Clackamas River

We know of mistakes that have been made in the past and can try to avoid them in present construction. For instance, many deer were lost in power canals in the Rogue Basin in bygone years. As a result with the cooperation of the constructing agency and interested public organizations, considerable time, effort and money is being expended to avoid similar losses in the extensive canal system being constructed on the upper North Umpqua. The buck that was drowned in a power canal can never grace a trophy room.

Sometimes operational schedules can be altered so that they will be less detrimental to fish populations or to the plans of the fishermen. Where necessary and possible, fish passage and protective devices can be included in the construction. The most impressive example of these are the extensive fish passage facilities being provided on the main stem Columbia dams. If nothing else can be done, sometimes provision can be made for increased artificial propagation to offset in part that which is lost. This is being done for both anadromous and resident fish species in the Willamette Valley. Plans can often be made whereby part of the lands bordering impoundments can be made into good wildlife habitat and so replace in part or even increase wildlife species. Waterfowl food plantings on Fern Ridge Reservoir lands are an example.

Every proposed dam must be examined to try and foresee the effect that it will have upon the fish and wildlife resource and to attempt to find ways and means to decrease the bad and increase the good. It is, of course, inevitable that some will be found that, in justice to the resource, must be opposed.

This phase of the Game Commission's activities goes far beyond the setting of seasons and bag limits, essential as that is. It is making provision for fish and wildlife populations of the future so that controlled harvests can continue. The Game Commission and the people of the state must give such matters serious consideration if the state is to sustain and continue to use inherent values in our water resources, including fish and wildlife through a balanced program of development.

* * *

The 1951 Oregon sport catch of chinooks and silvers combined totalled 111,817 fish as taken by 104,000 anglers. There was a 10 per cent increase in the number of anglers over the 1950 figure. The steelhead take was 72,183 fish. The data were based on a sampling procedure involving approximately 2 per cent of the total number of anglers.

Hood River Hatchery

Hood River Game Fish Hatchery, set on a bluff at the brink of Hood River's West Fork, has both an attractive and noisy setting.

Tumbling around the borders of the hatchery ground, Dead Point Creek cascades directly over the bluff into a rock-bound caldron known as the Punch Bowl. At the upper end of this natural bowl composed of pillars of columnar basalt, the West Fork drops from a dark defile and spills its foaming waters into the Punch Bowl. This constant play of plunging white and green waters in the Punch Bowl creates the noisy and scenic setting for Hood River Hatchery.

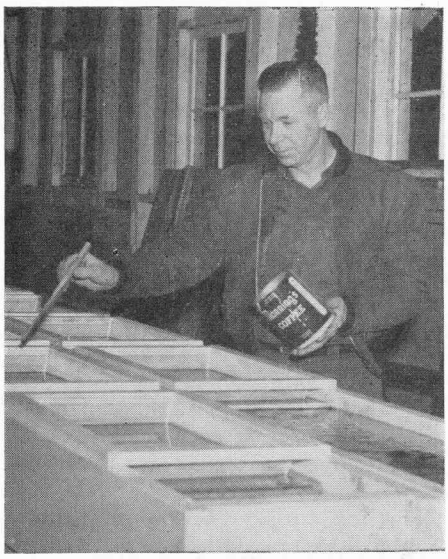
The Punch Bowl was selected as a hatchery site in 1922 when troughs for hatching eggs were set up under a wooden shed. Unlike many water sources selected in early fish culture days, Dead Point Creek has provided an unfailing supply of cold water relatively free of sediment. A scarcity of wild fish in the stream above the hatchery has been helpful from a disease prevention standpoint in the hatchery.

Rainbow and eastern brook trout are the two game fish reared at Hood River Hatchery. Brook trout are only raised to fingerling size, two to four inches, as this station is the supply point for aerial fish planting operations in Mt. Hood National Forest lakes. Yearling rainbow now on hand at Hood River Hatchery for stocking this year total 100,000 fish.

No brood fish are presently held at the hatchery, all eggs being shipped in from other stations; but with receipt of 3,000 coastal cutthroat trout eggs in February, an experiment to raise cutthroat brood stock in Dead Point Creek waters began. An important game fish in Oregon, the coastal cutthroat has proven very difficult to rear in many hatcheries.

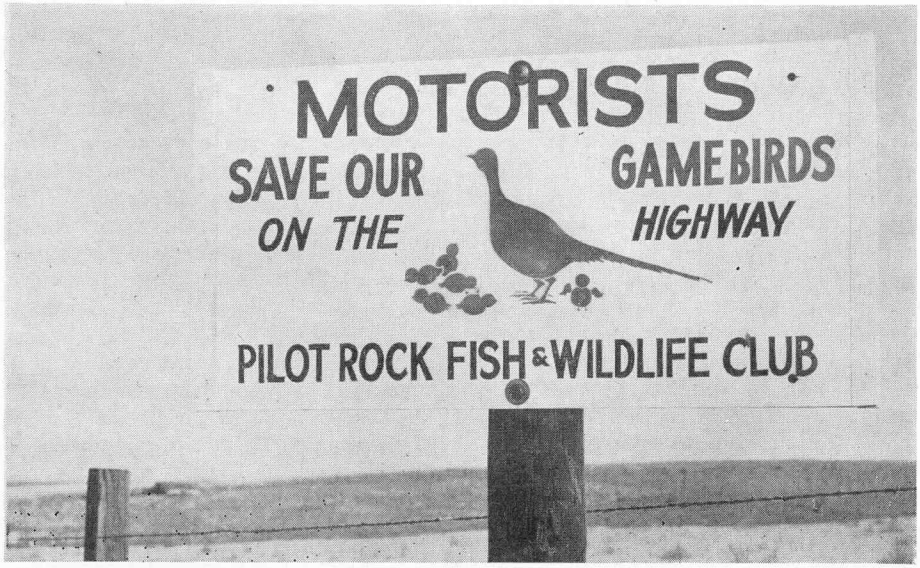
Hatchery Superintendent Archie McRae, a native of Hood River who has been at the hatchery since 1947, explains to visitors that the eggs he receives are not shipped in cans of water as most people imagine. In transporting trout eggs it is essential to keep them moist and cool. First, though, the hatcheryman must determine whether the eggs are beyond the "tender stage." Shipment at that time would injure the developing embryos. Well developed fish eggs show color in the pupil of the eye, thus the term, "eyed eggs", and the tail of the embryo is turned up. The "eyed eggs" are then poured from a beaker in even layers on trays of bobbinet netting and a series of trays placed one upon the other in an insulated box. Ice is packed around the trays, and the fish eggs may then be readily shipped long distances.

In the photo, Hatchery Superintendent McRae is shown giving tiny rainbow trout in hatchery trays their first food. These fish have just lost their egg sacs and are now called "advanced fry." Their food, beef liver ground through a series of eight to ten strainers until it is a soft paste, is dripped into the water from a stick.



Archie McCrae feeding advanced trout fry their first meal.

Hatchery activities, the Punch Bowl, and Dead Point Falls attract many family groups on summer outings and the hatchery personnel maintain picnic tables on the grounds. An added attraction through April, May, and June is the run of summer steelhead that seeks out the West Fork of Hood River and passes through the Punch Bowl toward the river's glacier source.



A sportsmen's project that speaks for itself; these signs were erected along State Highway 395 between Pendleton and Pilot Rock where traffic has taken a heavy toll of pheasants.

Game Post Transfers

W. V. Masson, 35, game agent for Umatilla and Morrow counties stationed in Pendleton has been named Chief of Upland Game for the Game Commission and will transfer to Portland.

A native of Mt. Vernon, Oregon, Masson has worked as game agent for the Commission since 1946 when he was assigned to the Lakeview area. He assumes a post vacated last September by William B. Morse who accepted a regional game supervisor position with th California Fish and Game Department.

Carrying out the Chukar partridge introduction program in Eastern Oregon and setting up a state-wide quail live-trapping and transplanting program will be two of Masson's duties. He will act as staff specialist for upland game birds and small game animals.

Southwest Oregon Game Agent Ira D. Luman, 33, will replace Masson in Pendleton. Luman also began work for the Commission at Lakeview in 1947. He is a native of Medford.

(Continued on Page Seven)

1952 Fish Stockings*

Watershed**	Rainbow	Cutthroat	Steelhead	Silver Salmon	Eastern Brook	Kokanee	Brown	Lake Trout	Chinook	Atlantic Salmon	Total
1	40,897	52,680	55,477	32,016							181,070
	14,607	**8,815**	**2,335**	**2,805**							**28,562**
2	1,344,349	24,713			668,826						2,037,888
	73,287	**4,929**			**1,474**						**79,690**
3	144,397	1,985			46,380						192,762
	39,538	**364**			**292**						**40,194**
4	99,365				119,745						219,110
	9,076				**871**						**9,947**
5	2,725,234		34,263		2,076,745	436,082	544	66,739		2,803	5,342,410
	127,628		**3,822**		**8,875**	**109**	**118**	**8,098**		**401**	**149,051**
6	45,072				35,210						80,282
	8,448				**56**						**8,504**
7	31,778										31,778
	5,624										**5,624**
8	89,973	56,000			15,470						161,443
	14,009	**14**			**29**						**14,052**
9	425,010	40,000			15,120			10,000			490,130
	4,003	**10**			**21**			**25**			**4,059**
10	307,395										307,395
	2,930										**2,930**
11	2,989										2,989
	723										**723**
12	18,853				4,992						23,845
	3,505				**714**						**4,219**
13	39,990				2,001						41,991
	7,911				**286**						**8,197**
14	1,172,026				346,053						1,518,079
	12,533				**2,926**						**15,459**
15	241,001			51,177	24,790				53,808		370,776
	27,229			**3,921**	**134**				**3,230**		**34,514**
16	492,284	6,250		35,409	10,175				56,854		600,972
	39,524	**1,700**		**4,198**	**55**				**10,899**		**56,376**
17	25,104	195,788		12,955							233,847
	12,609	**12,737**		**2,900**							**28,246**
18	68,002	157,714	15,981	30,642		51,802					324,141
	30,551	**19,630**	**1,522**	**2,295**		**13**					**54,011**
TOTALS	7,313,719	535,130	105,721	162,199	3,365,507	487,884	544	76,739	110,662	2,803	12,160,908
	433,735	**48,199**	**7,679**	**16,119**	**15,733**	**122**	**118**	**8,123**	**14,129**	**401**	**544,358**

*To December 15, 1952. NOTE: Upper figures signify numbers of fish and figures in black signify pounds of fish.

**WATERSHEDS:

1. Clackamas, Columbia, Tillamook, Yamhill, Washington.
2. Washington, Yamhill, Benton, Linn, Marion, Clackamas, Polk, Lane, Douglas.
3. Multnomah, Columbia, Clackamas, Marion.
4. Hood River, Wasco.
5. Sherman, Jefferson, Deschutes, Crook, Klamath, Lake, Grant.
6. Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Jefferson, Grant, Umatilla, Morrow.
7. Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla.
8. Umatilla, Wallowa, Union.
9. Baker, Malheur, Union.
10. Malheur, Grant, Harney.
11. Malheur, Harney.
12. Harney, Lake, Crook, Grant.
13. Crook, Deschutes, Lake, Harney.
14. Klamath, Lake, Jackson.
15. Klamath, Jackson, Josephine, Curry.
16. Douglas, Lane.
17. Curry, Coos, Douglas.
18. Douglas, Lane, Benton, Lincoln, Tillamook.

1952 Bird Releases

Released from:	Pheasants	Huns	Chukars	Total
Wilson Area	16,122	88		16,210
Hermiston	6,498		8,495	14,993
Ontario	10,598		458	11,056
TOTAL	33,218	88	8,953	42,259

Region Stocked:	Pheasants	Huns	Chukars	Total
Northwest	12,021	88		12,109
Southwest	4,101			4,101
Central	5,213		3,148	8,361
Northeast	8,275		1,979	10,254
Southeast	3,608		3,826	7,434
TOTAL	33,218	88	8,953	42,259

Game Post Transfers

(Continued from Page Six)

Charles Shepard, 37, will be transferred from habitat improvement work in the Willamette Valley to replace Luman as game agent in Grants Pass for Jackson, Josephine, and eastern Douglas counties. He is a native of Madison, Connecticut, where he at one time worked for the Connecticut Forest Service.

All three game men are graduates of the Fish and Game Management school at Oregon State College and World War II veterans.

Oregon's Pioneer Wildlife Protector

Sixty years ago Governor Sylvestor Pennoyer named Hollister McGuire Oregon's first guardian of the state's wildlife resource. Until his untimely death in 1899, McGuire pursued his office as State Fish and Game Protector with vigor, but against odds that would have discouraged all but the most zealous.

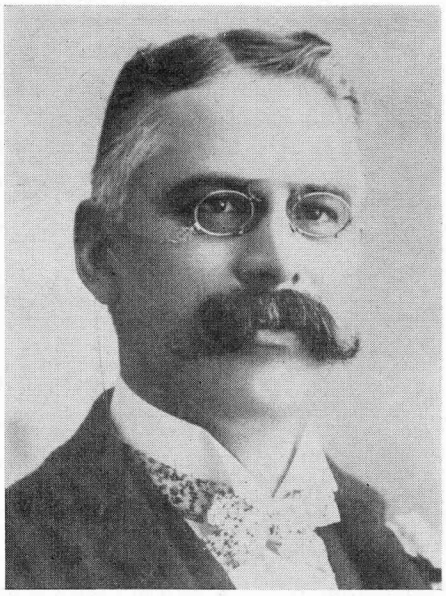
McGuire was the sole member of this important branch of state government and he was responsible for watching over all the game species and the commercial fishery. A miserly fund of $500 a year was allotted for the great task of patrolling the state's 65,000 square miles.

Through letters and personal contacts, McGuire solicited the aid of local sheriffs and constables in enforcing the game laws; but throughout this period, he was working against a great public apathy towards wildlife preservation. Though the elk had neared extinction and Chinook salmon runs were already showing a decline, the public had not yet grasped the idea that wildlife was not provided in inexhaustible numbers.

He was especially interested in the salmon industry because of its great economic import to the state and he took particular care to gather all statistics pertaining to our salmon industry from its origin in 1866 to 1898. Today these figures are an invaluable record of the early salmon runs.

Even in the "good old days" trout were in short supply as noted by McGuire in one of his reports, "It is a fact not to be denied that many former good trout streams in Oregon have now become almost barren, due to the rapacity of those having no thought of protection to the trout, who with unnatural and unlawful devices speedily deplete a stream of its treasures." A list of arrests the year the report was made indicates that traps and dynamite were regular trout tackle. At that time there was no limit on trout, and they were marketed freely.

McGuire worked tirelessly for a state fish hatchery system, but only in his last year of office as fish and game protector was he able to acquire funds



Hollister McGuire

for operation of a salmon hatchery on the Siuslaw River near Mapleton.

The Old U. S. Fish Commission operated hatcheries in the '90's on the Clackamas and Rogue rivers while a private hatchery for salmon was maintained briefly on the upper Clackamas River by a group known as the Salmon Packers' Propagating Company. The fish were released as fry, but McGuire advocated rearing ponds for holding the fish until at least six months old so that better survival could be obtained.

In his reports to the legislature he proposed many basic wildlife conservation laws outlawing of market hunting, screening of stream diversions to protect downstream migrants, early spring closures on steelhead to protect spawning fish, and a ban on the introduction of "strange fish" into any waters of the state.

Our pioneer wildlife protector was born on the Francis McGuire donation land claim near Cedar Mill in 1854, two years after his father brought the family west by covered wagon from Wheeling, West Virginia. In school his teacher was Sylvestor Pennoyer and Pennoyer's knowledge of young McGuire's capabilities probably determined McGuire's career when Pennoyer became governor and the office of Fish and Game Protector was created. Prior to McGuire's appointment, he was a realtor and platted portions of early-day Portland.

McGuire met his untimely end in the rapids of the Umpqua River near Winchester on April 8, 1899, while searching for a fish hatchery site. He was accompanied by State Senator A. W. Reed of Douglas County and W. F. Hubbard, superintendent of the Clackamas Hatchery. Their boat capsized in the turbulent waters and only Hubbard succeeded in reaching shore.

Just prior to his death, the legislature had created in place of fish and game protector the offices of game and forest warden and fish commissioner, and McGuire was named the first State Fish Commissioner. He was also recommended for appointment as U. S. Fish Commissioner in Washington, D. C.

McGuire was a keen observer and his reports of wildlife conditions in the 1890's will be described in another issue of the Bulletin.

John Day Screen Program

Game Commission crews will undertake the complete screening of diversions in the John Day River system this spring as part of the lower Columbia River Development Program for restoration and protection of migratory fish.

There are no major dams or barriers to block migratory fish in the John Day system, but small irrigation diversions are numerous and annually account for the loss of untold numbers of trout and salmon.

In former years the John Day River supported a good run of spawning Chinook salmon. Steelhead angling has recently improved with cessation of mine dredging operations and roily waters.

Over 300 irrigation diversion sites on the John Day River and its tributaries are involved. An engineering survey to tie in screen locations and determine screen sizes has been started. All landowners will be contacted and the work carried out to fit in with irrigation schedules. Investigation of the salmon and steelhead runs and measurement of fish losses at the diversion sites will be conducted.

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