

# 30-Day Duck Season Over 10 Weeks Set

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Conforming to recommendations by the United States biological survey and taking the lead on the Pacific Coast in a move for conservation of water fowl, the Oregon game commission at monthly meeting Tuesday adopted a 30-day duck hunting season for 1934-35 and spread it over a 10-week period, with shooting on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays only.

The season will open on Friday, October 26, and close on Sunday, December 30. In its morning session the commission left the matter of opening and closing dates in the hands of a committee which was to act after a conference with the Washington game group, in hopes that the sister state would have uniform regulations.

It was the belief both of the commission and William L. Finley, member of the president's conservation board, who presented the national side of the issue, that uniform shooting periods on the Pacific Coast would be a big aid in the program.

Long-distance telephone conversation with the Washington state game supervisor, however, indicated a deadlock among the members of that commission, who previously had recommended but not actually adopted a 15-week season, with shooting on two days a week. The "fly in the ointment" in the Northern state appears to be the zoning question, which is strictly contrary to the wishes of the biological survey and the president's conservation board.

Washington now favors declaring a 10-week season, but opening it earlier in the eastern part of the state and later in the western section, with the Cascade range as the dividing point.

It was on receipt of that news that Oregon took the lead and definitely set both its dates and the length of the season. Bag and possession limits were conformed to the law now reading 12 ducks. Last year the bag limit was 12 and the possession, daily and weekly, 24. Geese limits were reduced to four in each instance.

From California came word that its game group was awaiting decision by Oregon and Washington and would be largely governed by whatever restrictions were adopted in the North. Heretofore, there always has existed a "get what you can" policy between the three states, with little thought of the bird supply for future years.

## BONNEVILLE OFFERS PROBLEM

Another problem involving matters of national departmental supervision was the future of the salmon industry in the Northwest as affected by the Bonneville dam. Ralph Cowgill, commission engineer, recommended that fishways be installed in addition to the fish lift which the United States engineering department included in its plans.

Accordingly the commission appointed Cowgill, Corrigan and Matt Ryckman, superintendent of state fish hatcheries, to confer with Frank T. Bell, chief of the United States bureau of fisheries, who will be in Portland Thursday, with instructions to present the problem to him and advise of the recommendations.

It will further investigate feasibility of the costly project of screening the turbines as added protection to the periodical runs of salmon up the Columbia river. They will cite the cast of the Oregon City falls to the bureau

of fisheries in contention that fishways have been proved successful.

Cowgill addressed his report to the interstate fish committee and to members of the Oregon commission, for the latter's approval. It recommended:

1. That five gravity fishways be constructed, four of these to be 40 feet wide and with pools 15 to 25 feet long with the current. Drop between pools, 1.0 feet. Each fishway to carry approximately 200-second-feet of water and such additional water as may be necessary to make for a certain attraction for fish through enlarged entrances to fishways through that portion affected by the fluctuation of the Columbia river.

2. That one of these fishways be from the south of Tanner creek through the Bonneville hatchery and entering the Columbia river at the east end of the ship locks. The dimension of this fishway to be such as to provide practically a natural channel for upstream and downstream migrations and carry approximately 500-second-feet of water.

3. That the Bonneville hatchery be greatly enlarged for the propagation of salmon for the Oregon fish commission and trout for the Oregon game commission in order to minimize the losses that will naturally occur because of the Bonneville dam.

4. That the Bonneville dam be efficiently screened.

## ACTION DEFERRED

No definite action was taken on the stocking of Lake Oswego, pending a meeting to be held with representatives of the Multnomah Anglers' and Hunters' club and the Ladd Estate company. The former contends that the lake is not accessible to the public.

Argument to the contrary showed that boats are rented at the lake and that not any of the waters is closed to the public. The Ladd Estate company, for the protection of many land owners, does not permit the launching and landing of private boats.

Because the fish are forced deep by warm water and are feeding on the mud bottom, fish lakes in Jackson and Linn counties and Gold lake in Lane county were closed to angling effective August 1. The fish, it was pointed out, are inedible and therefore wasted when taken. Those three bodies of water will remain closed under the emergency act until such time as the fish become edible again.

Attending the session were M. F. Corrigan of McMinnville, chairman; Dr. Irving E. Vining of Medford, Dr. J. C. Vandervert of Bend, Dr. L. E. Hibbard of Burns, Supervisor Frank B. Wire, Matt Ryckman, head of state fish hatcheries, and Gene Simpson, head of state game farms. Carl Silver of Baker was the only member absent.

Expected fireworks over charges of nepotism which have been hurled back and forth ever since the last meeting at which Chairman Corrigan took both Simpson and State Engineer Cowgill to task failed to develop.