

OUTDOORS

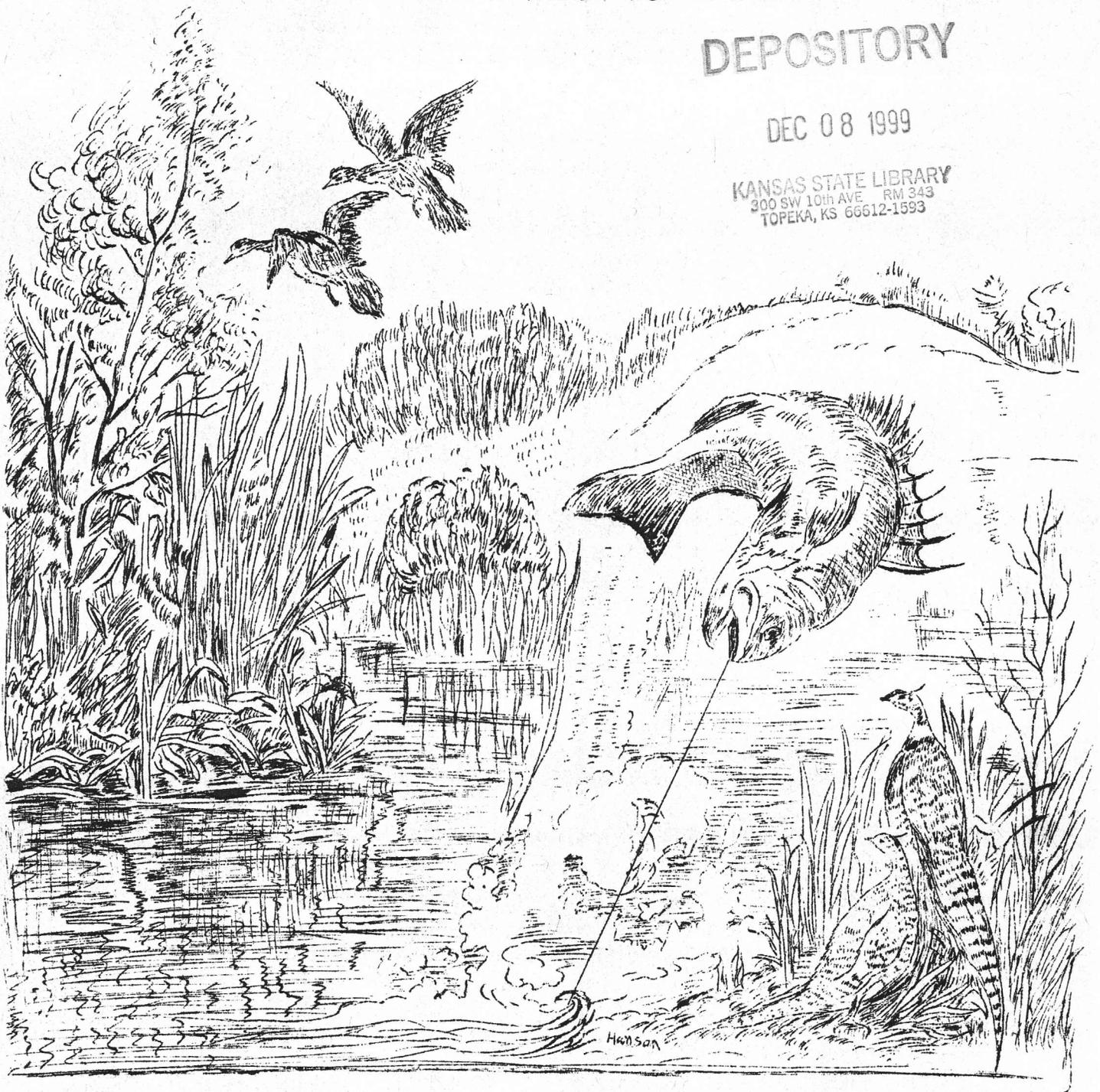
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KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

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W. A. Krueger . . Chief Deputy Belle Wilson. . Stenographer
Elmo Huffman Engineer Louise Dowling. Stenographer
Wilbur Wahl, Landscape Architect

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QUAIL FAMRS

Seth Way. . . . Fish Culturist Dan Ramey. . . . Game Supt.
Leo Brown. Biologist L. Sutherland. . . Ass't Supt.

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Carl Teichgraeber.District 1.Topeka, Kansas
Jack Nester, Jr.District 2.Marysville, Kansas
Brice Rezeau. District 3.Garnett, Kansas
Merle M. AllenDistrict 4.Eureka, Kansas
Wayne F. Piggott. District 5. Chetopa, Kansas
Chester Yowell. District 6. Wichita, Kansas
H. D. Byrne. District 7. Concordia, Kansas
George Wallerius. District 8. Salina, Kansas
Raymond Davidson. District 9. Greensburg, Kansas
Cy W. Graham. District 10. Colby, Kansas
Howard Talbott. District 12. Leoti, Kansas
Joe J. Gallivan. District 13. Ensign, Kansas

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR

K. C. Beck. Hutchinson, Kansas

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS

J. L. Hustin. . Butler County State Park Augusta
W. I. Thomas. . Crawford County State Park. Pittsburg
C. R. Ridgway. . Leavenworth County State Park. . . Tonganoxie
John Carlton. . Meade County State Park Meade
Sidney Baxter. . Neosho County State Park St. Paul
C. R. Dameron. . Ottawa County State Park. Minneapolis
B. E. Hale. . . Scott County State Park Scott City
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MONTHLY BULLETIN

FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

PRATT, KANSAS

FEBRUARY - 1939

* * *

It is with a great deal of pleasure, we have read in the newspapers, that the Senate has taken action on one of Governor Ratner's campaign promises, that of taking the Forestry, Fish and Game Department out of politics, by introducing Senate Bill # 11, by Senator Dale of Arkansas City. We have read this bill carefully and can find no fault with it. As an old Democrat, we are beginning to believe that Governor Ratner actually meant what he promised during his campaign. More power to him.

* * *

During the past two months, there have appeared in the newspapers reports of persons who have been infected with tularemia or rabbit fever in our State. This infection is supposed to be caused by the handling or dressing of rabbits that have this disease. From information received from the Biological Survey Department at Washington, we are informed that a rabbit or any other animal that may be infected with this fever, can very plainly be seen to be sick, they can as a rule be easily caught without shooting. Tularemia may be contracted from squirrels, coyotes, deer, quail, ground hogs, skunks, cats or dogs, according to Dr. Edward Francis of Washington D. C., Medical Director of the American Medical Association. He further states that cottontails, jack rabbits and snow shoe rabbits are the direct cause of 90% of tularemia infections. "Man becomes infected," he said, "by contact with the raw flesh and blood of these animals, usually through scratches or skin punctures or by bites of blood sucking ticks or flies which have fed on the infected animals, or by eating infected meat not well cooked." He also states that most patients recover without any bad effects, only about 5% die. The disease causes an irregular fever lasting several weeks, skin ulcers, gland swellings and abscesses. Early symptoms include headaches, chills, nausea and aching pains which the patient often mistakes for the flu. The A. M. A. advises no specific cure has been found, but that treatment is aided by helpful serums recently developed and general therapy for reduction of fever. Health officers warn that to prevent the infection, hunters, farmers, housewives and market men should avoid sick or easily chased rabbits. Use soap, water and antiseptics after handling suspected animals, wear rubber gloves while dressing game. Cook thoroughly not eating any meat with red juice around the bone.

Dr. E. K. Musson, Director, Division of Preventable Diseases of the Kansas State Board of Health, has informed the Fish and Game Department that twenty-one cases of tuleremia have been reported to the Health Department for the period November 5 to January 7, two of which were fatal, one at Wichita and the other at Chanute. Your Editor, not wishing to enter into any controversy with the eminent authorities quoted above, never the less has a slight inclination to believe that in some cases where my medical friends are mystified as to their diagnosis of the patients ailment, and after being informed the patient has been hunting for rabbits, allows this fact to solve the mystery, and announces the patient has tuleremia.

* * *

The quail stamp sales for 1938 show an increase over the number sold in 1937, when it first became compulsory to have a quail stamp if you wished to hunt quail during the open season. During 1937 the number sold was 11,783 at 50¢ each, amounting to \$5,891.50 compared with the number sold during 1938, stamps sold 15,400, amounting to \$7,700.00, an increase in stamps of 3,617 and cash \$1,808.50, a total of 27,183 stamps sold during the two years, and the amount of cash derived from these sales \$13,591.50. All of the money collected from the sale of these quail stamps is used exclusively to increase the production of quail at the two quail farms. Sedgwick County ranks at the top of the list in the number of stamps sold with 1,413, followed by Montgomery with 1,322, Wyandotte 941, Shawnee 871 and Crawford 809. In the counties of Decatur, Gove, Ness, Graham, Stanton, Wallace, Trego, Wichita and Rawlins the records show not a single sale. Rooks, Rush, Logan, Lane, Cheyenne and Stevens each record the sale of one stamp each, while Haskell, Hodgeman, Smith and Sheridan counties each sold 2 stamps.

* * *

Starting with the March issue, we will devote one page to answering various questions which may be received by your Editor that will be of interest to the sportsmen and others interested in wildlife of Kansas. We ask you to send your questions, if the Editor cannot answer them, we will do our utmost to find someone who can. Address these questions to the Editor of the Bulletin, Fish and Game Department, Pratt, Kansas.

* * *

The deer that has been roaming over the wilds of Ottawa County, presumably with the intention of becoming a permanent settler, has come to an untimely end. Evidently not being conversant with the modern trucks and automobiles that now litter our highways was the reason its badly mangled remains were turned over to Geo. Kubach of Bennington for disposal. The animal was a three point buck. Reports from different

parties claim they have seen a five point buck in this same County. It is presumed that these animals have escaped from a private owner.

* * *

THE STARLING

The Starling has certainly arrived and is to be seen in almost every section of the State in ever increasing numbers. The first Starlings were brought into the United States in 1890. Sixty of these birds were released in Central Park, New York City, in that year, and forty were released in 1891. From these birds have descended the millions now occupying the greater part of the United States east of Colorado. Many that see the Starling for the first time confuse them with black birds. They are larger than the black bird, which it does somewhat resemble. Its bill is long and pointed, the tail short and stubby. In spring and summer the adults plumage is purple, glossed over with green and blue, sprinkled with tiny white specks. The bill is yellow. The Starling builds a most untidy nest, rivaling that of the English sparrow, usually crevices in buildings, holes in trees. They also build nests in church steeples or boxes intended for other birds such as flickers, blue birds, swallows and martins. This nesting habit has in many cases been detrimental to native birds having the same nesting habit. The food habits of the Starling is their redeeming feature. As an insect eater it has few rivals, forty-two percent of its entire diet consists of beetles, grasshoppers, crickets and other insects. Starlings do some damage to fruits such as cherries, apples, peaches, pears and grapes. However, the damage is small compared to similar damage done by some of our native species of song birds.

* * *

In the enforcement of fish, game, fur and conservation laws of the State of Kansas, the Department has taken the position that educational work is the major factor. Before laws can be obeyed they must be brought to the attention of the public. When once the public's attention has been attracted to fish and game laws and the reasons for their enactment, the work simplifies itself into two classes of effort. First, those who violate the law unintentionally or without malice. Second, those who violate the law intentionally, knowing that they are violating the law while doing so. It is impossible to enforce the fish and game laws to the letter. To do so would require a paid warden service far beyond reason, for there are 80,000 square miles in Kansas. An adequate warden force composed of high class men is a perfect link between the Fish and Game Department and the public. Its purpose is

educational rather than punitive. If the warden force operates as it should, well considered wildlife management programs can become effective without wholesale arrests, simply because the public has learned to respect and cooperate with the men in the field. On the other hand, brilliant game management policies will fail, with consequent money and wildlife loss, if the wardens do not measure up to the proper standard. The game warden of the future, will and must have the qualifications of leadership. He will take pride in his job, command the respect of the public and be a good mixer. He must have a sound knowledge of wildlife and wildlife habits, he must be plenty tough to deal with the poacher and other hard boiled offenders. He will be expected to handle hard luck, first offender, and borderline cases with tact. This sounds like a big order, but it can be filled.

In order to give the field men definite territory to patrol, the State is divided into twelve districts, as follows:

DISTRICT 1- CARL TEICHGRAEBER, WARDEN: Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Shawnee, Douglas, Johnson.

DISTRICT 2- JACK NESTER, WARDEN: Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Atchison.

DISTRICT 3- BRICE REZEAU, WARDEN: Miami, Franklin, Anderson, Linn, Allen, Bourbon.

DISTRICT 4- MERLE ALLEN, WARDEN: Waubanssee, Osage, Coffey, Lyon, Chase, Woodson, Greenwood.

DISTRICT 5- WAYNE PIGGOTT, WARDEN: Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, Elk, Chautauqua, Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee.

DISTRICT 6- CHESTER YOWELL, WARDEN: Reno, Harvey, Kingman, Sedgwick, Butler, Harper, Cowley, Sumner.

DISTRICT 7- HANK BYRNE, WARDEN: Geary, Riley, Washington, Cloud, Clay, Mitchell, Jewell, Republic.

DISTRICT 8- GEORGE WALLERIUS, WARDEN: Morris, Marion, McPherson, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Ottawa, Lincoln, Saline.

DISTRICT 9- RAYMOND DAVIDSON, WARDEN: Rice, Barton, Pawnee, Stafford, Edwards, Kiowa, Pratt, Barber, Comanche.

DISTRICT 10- CY GRAHAM, WARDEN: Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne.

DISTRICT 11- HOWARD TALBOTT, WARDEN: Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, Wallace, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush.

DISTRICT 12- JOE GALLIVAN, WARDEN: Hodgeman, Finney, Kearney, Hamilton, Gray, Ford, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark.

From the above districts and the number of counties assigned to the various wardens you will note that where in the Eastern section of the State the counties are more densely populated, the areas assigned to the wardens are smaller, while in the Western part of the State where there is less population, the assignments are larger. It cannot help but be apparent that our warden force is inadequate to efficiently patrol or to even perform a reasonable portion of its duties. As an

illustration, our neighboring state, Oklahoma, has a warden force in the field of over thirty men. Law enforcement work is not only difficult but its requirements are such that only a small percentage of the average citizens are adapted to it. A citizen might be very efficient in merchandising, office work, or agricultural work, but not adapted to the enforcement of law, especially of the fish and game laws. Some of the finest sportsmen in the country have tried the enforcement of fish and game laws and have given it up. There is no dishonor attached to the fact that 75% of us would fail in the attempt to enforce the fish and game laws. Briefly, a deputy warden serving the State full time and under pay should have the following qualifications.

A thorough knowledge of fish, game and fur conditions, habits of fish and game and fur bearers.

He should be able to identify any game bird, fish or fur bearer common to Kansas.

He should be posted relative to the current topics confronting conservation.

He should have a specific knowledge of State and Federal laws covering his work.

He should know considerable about the flora of this State.

He should have some knowledge of fish culture and game breeding.

He should know how to prepare the necessary papers in making up a case against a violator and should know the penalties for specific violations.

He should be able to not only drive an automobile, but to drive carefully and repair same when out of order.

He should be able to make a public talk on our wildlife and conservation to almost any audience, especially 4H Clubs, boyscouts, and kindred organization.

He should have a general knowledge of guns, ammunitions, traps, fishing tackle, lures, and other equipment used in fishing, trapping and hunting.

He should be active and physically capable of being able to get up before daylight and be in the field until dark, and if necessary be a good camp man.

To these requirements might be added others relative to personal appearance, conversational ability and the faculty of making friends, especially of making arrests without leaving the accused in an ugly temper.

It is easy to see that few of us would measure up to all of these requirements, and therefore the statement made at the beginning of this discussion that not many persons are really qualified and equipped as enforcement officers of the fish and game laws is not an idle statement. Of course, the ideal deputy will probably never be found. Some of the men working for the Department meet most of these requirements, some of course, more than others. Some of the most efficient deputies in the field find it very difficult to say half dozen words when called upon to make a public talk. Others become very tender hearted in making arrests and are grossly imposed

upon. Some deputies are inclined to believe that violators they meet in the field are telling them the truth when they say they left their license at home, when as a matter of fact they have none. Violators will digress from the truth in regard to fish and game laws, when they would not think of telling a falsehood on any other occasion. It is not so difficult to cover the territory in the eastern part of the State where the population is dense, as it is to cover the territory in the western part where the population is sparse and the hunting and fishing places miles apart. The law of averages will enable a deputy working in a thickly populated district to secure more convictions than a deputy working in a territory where the population is comparatively sparse. This is especially true as regards fishing.

* * *

During the past two years, the warden who also acts as secretary to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, has traveled many thousands of miles. He has visited every County in the State, attended many meetings of sportsmen and kindred organizations, inspected the State Parks and Lakes that have been completed, as well as potential lake sites, in connection with his official duties. The demand from the public for development of state parks and lakes has become so wide spread that it now warrants the Commission keeping a competent man on the road encouraging private interest in impounding water, inspecting and surveying proposed sites and directing activities at the parks now already established.

At the present time, the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission have the following properties to manage: Headquarters and fish hatchery at Pratt, Kingman County State Lake and Park, Leavenworth County State Lake and Park, Nemaha County State Lake and Park, Pottawatomie County State Lake and Park, Lyon County State Lake and Park, Woodson County State Lake and Park, Neosho County State Lake and Park, Crawford County, Number One and Two, State Lakes and Parks, Cherokee State Forest preserve, Butler County State Lake and Park, Ottawa County State Lake and Park, Republic County State Lake and Park, Rooks County State Lake and Park, Decatur County with two State Lakes and Parks, Sheridan County State Lake and Park, Scott County State Lake and Park, Finney County State Lake and Park, Meade County State Lake and Park, Clark County State Lake and Park, in addition to two quail hatcheries located in Kingman and Crawford Counties, as well as the game preserve located in Finney County, which makes a total of twenty-five properties. It can readily be seen that to give these properties even a semblance of supervision, is a man sized job. The time is fast approaching, if not actually here, when the Commission should be authorized to employ the services of a director of this work. Any Department may

become over-burdened with officials. Caution should be exercised not to provide too rapid expansion, but at the same time, it might be well for the legislature to give the Commission the right and authority to relieve the warden and secretary of some of some of the many duties which will come with further expansion. It is asking considerable of one mind, to take the responsibility of selecting the proper kind of forest trees to plant in a certain park and then the next day have him called to the other end of the State where a test case is in court involving the interpretation of the fish and game laws. The work is so inspiring that one is inclined to undertake too much.

* * *

In a recent report, submitted by A. C. Coale, State Supervisor for the National Park Service to the State Fish and Game Commission, the following information was given regarding the attendance at State Parks and Lakes during a given period of time. Only six of the twenty-two lakes were under observation for this report. It is to be concluded from this report that three fourths of all who attended were there for recreational purposes, namely: camping, picnicing, boating, swimming, sailing and sight seeing. This means that only one-fourth of those who attended were there for fishing. Therefore, this one-fourth is the group who are paying for the up-keep while the greater majority of attendants have in no way contributed to the building or up-keep of the park. This may seem inconsistent but nevertheless it is true for it is the money payed in by the fisherman and hunter to the State Department that has gone into the construction of the State Lakes and Parks.

The question is, how can we obtain any compensation from those who do not buy a fishing or hunting license, but who do use the State Lakes and Parks which were built and are maintained by the sportsmen's money? There should be some means of making a small charge to those who wish to use the recreational features of our parks, so that the State Fish and Game Commission will derive funds enough to maintain these parks as they should be kept. The following is a record of attendance at 6 of the State Parks and Lakes over a period of 30 days, showing how many attended for recreational purposes and how many were there to fish:

BUTLER COUNTY STATE PARK	MEADE COUNTY STATE PARK
Recreational purposes . . . 8,086	Recreational purposes . . .1,684
Fishing 1,476	Fishing 990
DECATUR COUNTY STATE PARK	NEOSHO COUNTY STATE PARK
Recreational purposes . . .12,465	Recreational purposes . . .2,140
Fishing None	Fishing 3,108
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY STATE PARK	OTTAWA COUNTY STATE PARK
Recreational purposes . . . 6,353	Recreational purposes . . .12,434
Fishing 1,500	Fishing 470

* * *

Under the terms of the Pittman-Robertson Act, the 10% excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition is ear-marked for appropriation by the Congress for Federal Aid to the states in wildlife restoration. Unofficial, but usually reliable sources estimate the full amount of this tax at about \$3,250,000. This year, it was recommended that the full amount of the tax be made available to the states. This recommendation was cut to one million dollars before the budget was presented to the 76th Congress. Under the terms of the Act the Federal funds are apportioned to the various states, which must contribute 25% of the cost of the approved projects. Of a million dollar appropriation, Kansas would receive only \$16,909.67. To this would be added \$5,636.56 of State funds, for a total of only \$22,546.23. If the full amount of the excise tax or approximately \$3,250,000 were appropriated by Congress, Kansas would receive \$56,998.98 from the Federal Government. This with the sum of \$18,999.63 from the State would make a total of \$75,998.52 available for wildlife restoration projects in Kansas. Organized conservation agencies, private and public projects should insist upon the appropriation of the full proceeds of the excise tax on guns and shells. If the full amount of this year's tax is not appropriated, it will mean that the bill will fall short of its real intent. The House Committee on Wildlife restoration, of which A. Willis Robertson is chairman, in its unanimous report to the House on Jan. 3 said, "The Committee is of the opinion that by proper administration and intelligent cooperation the Pittman-Robertson Act can be made the beginning of a national wildlife program, which if carried out to the fullest extent possible under the law, can prove as beneficial to wildlife restoration and management, as the Federal Aid Highway Act has been to the State highway systems of our Country."

* * *

We feel that this is a most opportune time to call to the attention of our readers, the fact that our State is at the present time one of the most backward of all the states in regard to wildlife sanctuaries. When we say sanctuaries, we mean areas which are used exclusively as breeding areas having utmost protection. In particular we wish to call your attention to an area of 3,000 to 5,000 acres in the western section of Kansas as a sanctuary for the lesser prairie chicken which have decreased almost to the point of extinction. There are two or more natural waterfowl breeding areas in Kansas which should be acquired by the State or Federal Government. We would like to hear from our readers, as to their opinion regarding the above.

* * *

It may be of interest to know the fluctuations in the number of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses sold during the past seven years.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Hunting	\$ 67,830	77,679	64,158	64,773	78,951	90,152	107,406
Fishing	89,757	79,381	82,528	43,067	49,308	52,777	75,912
Trapping	9,359	10,312	7,351	9,778	10,235	8,054	14,895
Total	\$ 166,946	167,426	154,217	117,618	138,494	150,983	198,213

While the above figures include both non-resident hunting and non-resident fishing licenses, the number of these sold is comparatively small, and cost more, nevertheless, it will give you an idea as to how these license sales fluctuate from year to year. During the years 1932 and 1933 there were two types of hunting licenses, State wide and those restricted to use in the county. But why a difference of almost \$10,000 in hunting licenses between 1937 and 1938 in favor of 1937 when it must be conceded that game was far more plentiful in 1938, whereas, 1938 shows an increase of almost \$10,000 in fishing license sales. The years 1934 and 1935 are almost identical as to hunting licenses, but a difference of approximately \$20,000 in fishing licenses, as between the years 1935 and 1936. Apparently the two types of hunting licenses, State wide and county did not meet with the favor of our sportsmen, as they dropped from \$107,406 in 1932 to \$90,152 in 1933, when they changed to the present form.

* * *

The Fish and Game Commission are having some spring cleaning done. All of the buildings at the Fish Hatchery are receiving a coat of white paint. The parks too are having their building painted white. When spring finally arrives we will be ready for it.

* * *

The Fish and Game Department have established two new State Game Refuges in Kansas. One in Marshall County, on the W. E. Bigam property close to Blue Rapids, and the other in Miami County on the L. Thornton property close to Edgerton. These two land owners have signed an agreement to allow no hunting or trapping on these two properties for a period of five years, thus allowing the game birds and animals a chance to restock.

* * *

District Warden Carl Teichgraeber had a real thrill while taking care of his duties recently. Someone took a shot at him. Carl says he didn't object to the shooting so much as the method used. They had a silencer on their gun and it was pretty hard on the nerves to feel the bullets swish by and not hear them.

* * *

* * *

Can a landowner forbid fishing in a creek flowing through his farm? This question started an argument that ended in a bet which finally ended in the County Clerk, Wm. Griffiee's office, Marysville. A long distance call to Pratt, which set the debaters back \$1.25, brought the information from the Department's attorney to the following effect. The Blue River is not a navigable stream and is under the jurisdiction of the land owner who can prohibit fishing on its banks or in the river bed if he so desires.

* * *

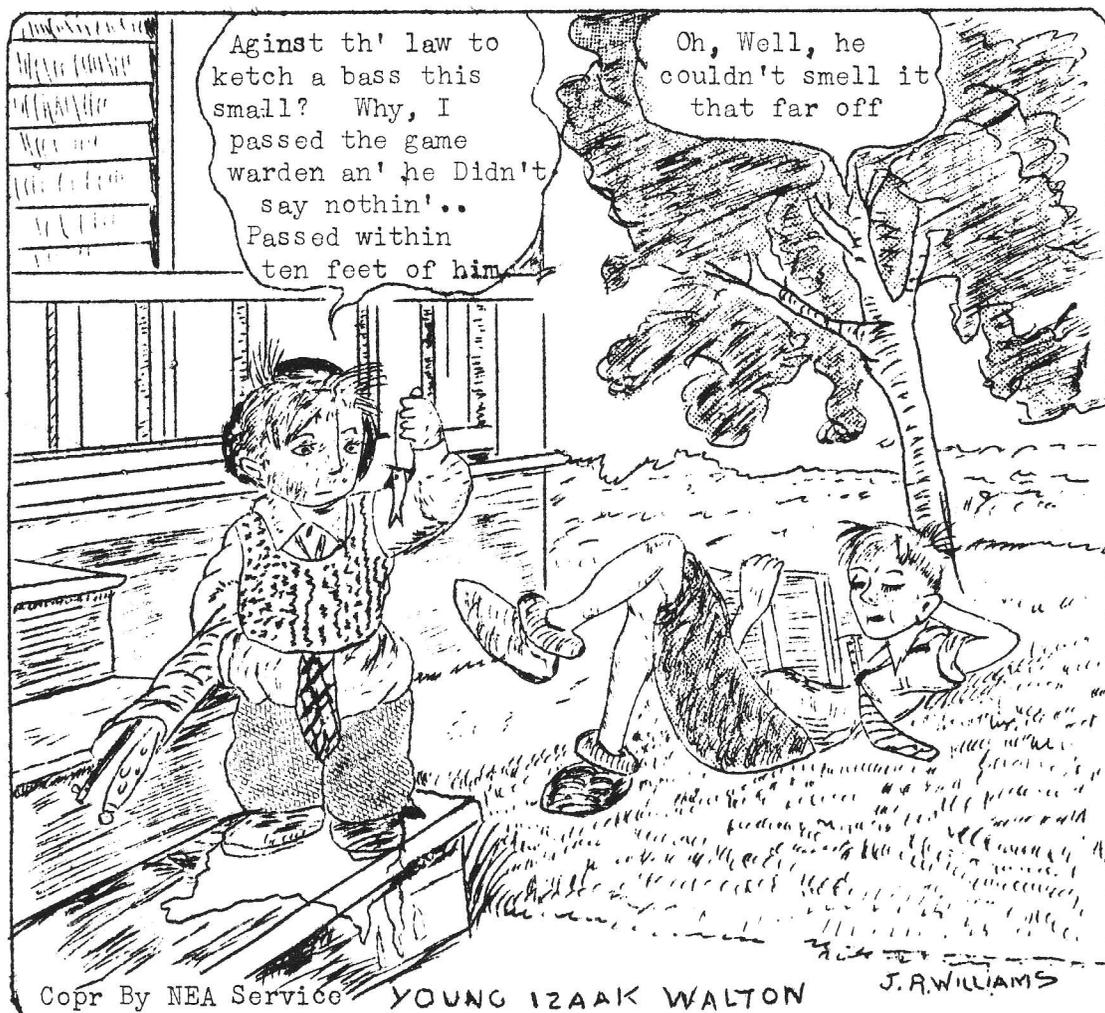
The Fish and Game Commission has purchased a new fish delivery truck. Diamond T, and the very latest equipment. The capacity is 12 cans and is equipped not only with an aeration system, but has a water cooling system whereby the water may be kept the correct temperature to keep fish long periods of time. This truck itself is bright blue, and stream lined, complete in all up to date equipment. The truck was manufactured by Charles Thuma, Midian, Kansas, who is the inventor of this type of equipment. The Department is justly proud of this latest purchase. Plans are to use the new truck which is smaller than the one we now have, not only for fish distribution during the winter months, but for increased activity in salvaging fish.

* * *

Our Commission has ruled that the State Park in Decatur County shall be known as Oberlin Sappa State Park.

* * *

OUT OUR WAY



Courtesy of Wichita Beacon



Wardens Page

H. D. Byrne assisted by Chet Yowell, and Cy Graham assisted by Koon Beck, have been doing some extensive beaver trapping in the northwestern part of the State. The Department has been receiving many complaints from the farmers relative to the damage being done to their trees and crops and felt they could no longer ignore these complaints.

* * *

Raymond Davidson District 9 had the experience of having his car stolen from in front of Koon Beck's home, on Saturday, January 28, about 5 O'clock in the evening. It was found in Wichita the following morning, less license plates, 1 shot gun, 1 pistol, and 1 pair of binoculars. Ray insists he hadn't left his car more than 15 minutes until it was gone. The moral of this tale is always lock your car and take the key with you, even if your are to be gone from it only one minute. Wichita police have notified Ray that they have located the guns in a pawn ship and he may have same by calling and paying the redemption fee. LOCK YOUR CAR!

* * *

Chet Yowell reports an unusual incident while up north helping Hank Byrne trap beaver. A light snow fell and the weather turned quite cold. They were traveling one of the northern roads and saw hundreds of crows, also had to stop their car occasionally to keep from running over doves which were in the road in flocks of fifty or more. The warm winter must have fooled these birds and they started their migration north.

* * *

The Department received reports from District Wardens, Carl Teichgraeber and O. A. Gordon, that at last they have succeeded in apprehending Fred Higgins of Lawrence. Fred Higgins is one of the most vicious of our fish and game violators. This man had in his possession 1-120 foot trammel net, 1-120 foot drag net, 7 hoop nets, besides several other nets, the estimated value \$150.00. It is rumored that Higgins had been selling an average of 1,800 lbs. of fish per week. All of the nets were confiscated and Higgins was fined \$25.00 and costs. The Fish and Game Department consider this arrest one of the most important made in some time.

* * *

Tally Ho! What's Kansas coming to? Brice Rezeau reports that deer have been seen in his district too. Mr. N. A. Goodman saw two deer run across the road in front of his car 6 miles northeast of Paola.

* * *

George Wallerius isn't taking any back seat either. He says they have deer up that way, (a dead deer anyway.)

* * *

Of course, Jack Nester has found something different in his District. He reports that a family living in Irving Kansas own a tame crow. This crow follows the children to and from school, and also associates with a flock of crows. It can talk too. It says, "Shut up, Hello, and Come On" Not classy conversation, but pretty good for a crow. This bird's name is Bidwell.

* * *

Merle Allen had our educational picture in his district, Koon beck showed it in Hutchinson and surrounding towns. Brice Rezeau also had the machine up there for several days around Garnett. It is scheduled for Holton, Marion and Greensburg.

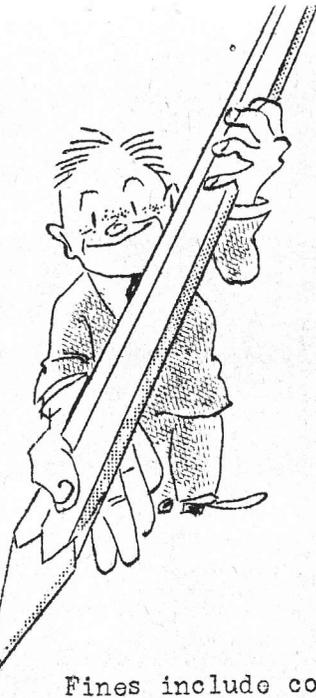
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Howard Talbott still insists they have plenty of quail up there and predicts a good hunting season next year. He also says the trapping season was the best for several years.

* * *

Piggott, Gallivan and Anderson must be having a quiet time in their territories, at least they never reported to the Outdoor editor this month.

ARRESTS FOR JANUARY



Fines include costs

Robert Williams, Johnson County, Hunting without license. Wardens Parker and Teichgraeber. Fine \$20.00.

Geo. H. Jones, Missouri. Hunting without non-resident license. Wardens Teichgraeber and Parker. Fine \$20.00.

Orvil Mitchell, Cherokee County. Hunting without license. Wardens Gallivan and Piggott. Fine \$15.00.

Ross Porter, Douglas County. Hunting without license. Warden Teichgraeber. Fine \$17.50. Jailed.

Albert Porter, Douglas County. Hunting without license. Warden Teichgraeber. Fine \$17.50. Jailed.

W. B. Wright, Douglas County. Hunting without license. Warden Teichgraeber. Fine \$17.50. Jailed.

Arthur Lutz, Douglas County. Illegal purchase of furs. Wardens Gordon and Parker. Fine \$20.00.

Roy Steinbel, Wyandotte County. Illegal possession of nets. Wardens Gordon, Parker and Deidrick. Fine \$19.00.

Ed Cline, Wyandotte County. Illegal possession of nets. Wardens Gordon, Parker and Deidrick. Fine \$19.00.

Bert Kimble, Johnson County. Illegal possession of two drag nets. Wardens Gordon and Diederick. Fine \$19.00.

Carl Mullen, Saline County. Trapping without license. Wardens Wallerius and Anderson. Fine \$19.75.

J. J. Webb, Comanche County. Illegal trapping and shipping of rabbits. Wardens Davidson and Moore. Fine \$21.75.

Wm Weber, Pratt County. Trapping without license. Warden Garst. Fine \$17.65.

Russell Richards, Saline County. Illegal sale of furs. Wardens Wallerius and Anderson. Fine \$18.50.

Lee A. Lister, Shawnee County. Illegal purchase of furs. Warden Teichgraeber. Fine \$25.00. Jailed.

E. Haling, Kansas City, Mo. Hunting without non-resident license. Wardens Gordon and Deidrick. Fine \$20.00.

Earl Mitchell, Jackson County. Shooting squirrels out of season. Wardens Walton and Anderson. Fine \$24.75.

Edward Machulda. Saline County. Buying rabbits without license. Wardens Wallerius and Anderson. Fine \$21.00