Buffalo at Scott County State Park.

AUGUST 1939

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

AUG 29 1939
Shoot carefully and respect the farmers' property.

Take only your share of the game, your license does not permit you to shoot or fish for another.

Leave a goodly number for replenishment. Don't always take the limit.

Stamp out all fires.

Feed the birds in winter.

Do not burn the meadows in nesting time.

Drive with care—the wild life cannot cope with our speed.

Remember the child is somebody's boy or girl—Do not drive recklessly or carelessly. Preserve a life.
KANSAS

FISH AND GAME BULLETIN

VOL. I  NUMBER VIII

PUBLISHED BY THE

FORESTRY FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

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E. J. Kelly, Secretary  Ottawa
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Helen DeVault, Publicity
FISH RESCUE WORK

The boys in the fish division have been kept busy these last few weeks rescuing fish from streams that were drying up and placing them in live waters. The continued dry weather has taken its toll of fish life. Seth Way, fish culturist, was called to the John Allen farm near Stafford on the Rattlesnake. Part of the stream was drying up and the fish suffering. However, upon investigation it was found that it contained nothing but carp.

Mr. Way, explaining this unusual situation said it was due to the fact, that the Salt Marsh several miles east filled with water a year ago where hundreds of thousands of carp hatched. Naturally, this spring the water evaporation forced the fish upstream where they were stopped by the dam on the Allen farm. Mr. Way was called when the water at the dam began to get low. 9000 pounds of carp were seined and brought to the hatchery where they were placed in a pond and later ground up for fish food. Thousands of pounds of carp were left in the stream but a light rain again filled this particular hole saving the situation without removing more carp at this time.

Last week the men were called to the Chikaskia River between Rago and Argonia. The situation was quite different at this point. 500 pounds of channel cats were found in one hole, as well as crappie and yellow cats. The channels ranged from six inches to two pounds each. The fish were placed in the Anthony and Wellington city lakes.

* * * * *

FISH-O

Fish-o, a new game for fishermen, which requires no special equipment, holds promise of becoming as popular with anglers as skeet is to those who enjoy being on the business end of a shot gun.

Sponsored by the American Wildlife Institute and the Izaak Walton League of America in the interests of arousing public enthusiasm in casting and luring more Americans into the outdoors, the game already has attracted many followers.

Sioux City, Iowa, has established a casting school, to instruct embryonic casting experts in the gentle art of placing a plug within a bull's-eye. A night casting pool, which will be largely dedicated to Fish-O, is being constructed at the Norris Dam.

Rules, regulations and complete details of the game may be obtained by writing to the American Wildlife Institute, Washington, D. C.
DISTRIBUTION OF QUAIL

With the close of the current laying season, Kansas will have completed its first five year quail restoration program. The successful completion of this program is evidenced by the result of our two hatcheries and the condition of our game fields.

This program, the bulletin would remind you, was launched at a time when our finances were limited and with the dire prediction of failure ringing in our ears. Many, otherwise, well-meaning sportsmen had pointed out to us the failure of other states. We had also been told that the cost of producing native bobwhite quail would prove to be prohibitive. The production record has increased annually, with a correspondingly decrease in cost. The birds we are now propagating are far superior to the birds formerly imported from Mexico, and cost considerably less.

10,000 quail are now ready for distribution and since July 25 the state game protectors have been distributing quail in their respective districts on applications, approved by the Commission. A check of the territory in which the quail is to be released is made by the game protector prior to releasing the quail to make sure sufficient cover, food and water are available as well as protection of the quail. One-third of the quail hatch has been distributed at this time.

Even with a good hatch to distribute from both quail farms, the applications far exceed the capacity of the hatcheries. There are some 174,589 farms in Kansas with an average of 275 acres to the farm. The economic value of the quail as destroyers of weed seeds and insects make it a welcome addition to any farm. Cover and food plant for quail includes such legumes as soybeans, cowpeas, clover, alfalfa and lespedeza.

These plants not only increase the fertility of the soil but supply nitrogen as well. Place these plants in gullies, they will make ideal cover for quail and aid in controlling erosion. If quail have plenty of food, cover and water, he will not migrate far - usually not over one-half to a mile in a season. While they are a hardy bird they are far less resistant to starvation than the pheasant, and cannot go without substantial food for more than two or three days.

Clean farming and house cats kill more quail in the course of a year's time than the hunters of the state.
PUEBLO RUINS

El Quartelejo, the pueblo ruins of the first white settlement in the State of Kansas, is located in Scott County State Park. The Daughters of the American Revolution own this small tract of land within the state park on which the pueblo is located.

Some months ago four excavation crews were sent out from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. but were unable to find the trash heap of the Picuries according to the Scott City Chronicle.

The Fish and Game Commission has made tentative plans to reconstruct this pueblo. It is said to be the farthest north of any pueblo in the United States and the only one in Kansas. After its abandonment by the Indians, it was used as a French trading post. Charred maize brought to the surface by rodents gave the first intimation of such a historical spot. Many relics were taken from the pueblo and are now housed in the state museum at Lawrence. It is predicted they will be returned after the pueblo has been reconstructed. Work on the reconstruction program by the Fish and Game Department will doubtless start September 1.

* * * * * * * *

CLARK COUNTY SPILLWAY TO BE COMPLETED

An agreement has been reached between the Soil Conservation Service, the Kansas Water Resource Division, and the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission on plans for the spillway at the Bluff Creek dam in Clark County, fourteen miles south of Kingsdown.

The engineers in conference with the Fish and Game Commission on Wednesday at Kingsdown and Thursday at Pratt were Dr. H. T. Cory, senior engineer of the Soil Conservation Service; Wm. X. Hull, assistant acting director of the Soil Conservation Service, L. C. Tschudy of Salina, regional construction engineer; W. E. Doner of Amarillo, Texas, C.C.C. director, Region 6; George Knapp, chief engineer of the Water Resource Division of Kansas and Murray Wilson, chief engineer for the Fish and Game Department.

Plans were made for the immediate construction of the spillway at a probable cost of between $50,000 and $60,000. The dam will be raised four feet as an extra precaution against possible over-topping. This construction will be the highest dam in Kansas—a total height of about 90 feet. When this basin is filled with water, it will form a lake of 400 acres, the largest in area as well as the deepest lake in the state.
C. H. Toland, state game protector, advises that fishing has been good in the Arkansas River north of Wichita. Flat-heads and channel cats, some weighing around six pounds, also small yellow cats weighing from 1 1/2 to two pounds have been caught by anglers recently.

Good fishing is also to be found in the Minnescah near Belle Plaine, Clearwater and Oxford. A flat-head weighing 19 1/2 pounds was recently hooked in the Minnescah near Belle Plain and a 10 1/2 pound channel cat was caught in the Santa Fe Lake near Augusta.

Dr. H. E. Haskins caught a bass last week at the Alexander Lake south of Kingman that measured 21 inches and had a girth of 14 1/2 inches.

According to the Hutchinson News-Herald, a blue cat weighing 6 1/2 pounds was hooked last week in the Minnescah southwest of Hutchinson.

Five channel cats weighing a total of 33 pounds were caught at Lake Bennington (a private lake) south of Rago. One of the channel cats weighed seven pounds and 12 ounces.

Nemaha Lake near Seneca has evidently attracted the anglers this summer. A few days after the regular allotment of fishing licenses was sent to the county clerk, he immediately wrote requesting 1000 extra licenses.

The fish and game exhibit and the wildlife motion picture film is being shown to a number of county fairs and the two state fairs this fall. The fish exhibit is mounted on a truck and can be shown out-of-doors as well as indoors. The glass tanks will contain fish native to Kansas waters, such as the bass, channel cat, blue gill, crappie with perhaps a flat-head which attracts attention, due to its size. Small pens of pheasants (golder, silver and ring-neck), quail, prairie chickens and chukars will also be exhibited. The motion picture film shows the propagation of channel cat fish from the spawn to the adult fish -- the propagation of quail, chukar and other small game birds; the fish hatchery at Pratt, and the state lakes and parks.

Although from 300 to 400 people take advantage of the picnicking facilities at the hatchery grounds each Sunday, there are many people in the state who are not familiar with the program and policies of the Fish and Game Department.

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It is possible to determine the age of scaleless fish. This may be accomplished by two methods. The year rings are recorded as definite rings in the vertebrae, and also in the otoliths or ear bones. Either of these structures must be ground down to a thin plate and then examined under a microscope to count the number of rings present.

- Wisconsin Conservation Department.
TREND AWAY FROM EXPLOITATION
By H. P. Sheldon
Bureau of Biological Survey

From the time when the first activities by white men toward the colonization and settlement of the wild lands of North America were first undertaken, the greatest efforts and best intelligence of the increasing population have been directed toward solving those problems that concern man in his relations to his fellows. Americans have displayed vision and ability to anticipate the needs and stresses of the future most convincingly in their development and application of social and political principles.

They have created a form of government in conformity with their convictions of liberty and equality among men that has been of sufficient strength to maintain the country's position among other nations of the world, but in accomplishing these things another relationship of fundamental importance was for a long time ignored. For centuries America sent few ambassadors to Nature, within whose realms lie the nation's most profound interests and responsibilities. Laws have been made, institutions raised, universities established, and long wars fought to preserve the doctrine of human rights, while all around us and beneath our feet the essence of human and all other life as well has flowed away unchecked, the wasting of a vital natural resource nearly unnoticed.

In its disregard of the fact that the natural resources of any land are not inexhaustible, the American civilization has shown no greater degree of unwisdom than has been exhibited since the dawn of history by every race or nation whose destiny it has been to discover new lands and to occupy them. The histories of the continents that mankind has discovered during the ages since the first nomadic tribes emerged from central Asia may all alike be written under the same three chapter titles -- Exploration, Exploitation and Exhaustion. It would seem that as man's intelligence developed and his greater knowledge came to him, his treatment of the soil and its products organic and inorganic would grow less and less wasteful and destructive as the vital nature of his dependence upon these things became more and more apparent.

An astute European who visited our country at a time when the carnival of destruction was well under way remarked that Americans regarded trees as enemies and felt that they did well to cut them down. They had the same hostile attitude toward streams and natural reservoirs of water; toward the tough-rooted grasses that clogged the plow; and toward every wild creature inhabiting the prolific region. It was as if the race, impatient of the slow processes of evolutionary doom, seized upon every device and contrivance that could be used to hasten the end.

Awakening to the Menace

A study of the history of the conservation of the organic resources, including wildlife in France, Germany, and the British Isles, furnished ground for encouragement to conservationists in this country. Here we find indications that at some stage in the process of land utilization the inhabitants of these older countries became aware of the dangers and uncontrolled exploitation and were able to enforce corrective measures in time to ward off complete disaster. In all these countries the problem of water pollution has largely been solved, and the natural reservoirs of water have been augmented by artificial works. The technique of soil conservation is at an advanced stage, and while the preservation of forests and wildlife has been effectively secured, in some instances it has been accomplished by the use of methods that would be repugnant to the average American.

(Cont'd. in September Bulletin)
West Virginia - "The snowshoe rabbit, whose scarcity has forced a complete closed season for a number of years, likewise is being given a chance to replenish itself through careful restocking by the conservation commission. This year 50 snowshoe rabbits were delivered to the Monongahela National forest. A similar number of these rabbits, properly known as the varying hare, were released in state forests."

North Dakota - "Sportsmen's organizations are urged to conduct schools for the benefit of young anglers in their respective communities. There are many sportsmen in each organization qualified to lead such discussions. We can keep our boys and girls off the streets by teaching them the art of fishing."

Pennsylvania - "The future of wildlife restoration in America has never looked brighter. Yesteryear there was only a comparatively mild interest in our renewable natural resources as compared to other resources of the nation, and few also were the organizations, aside from federal and state authorities, that were strong enough financially to do more than to sell the basic idea to further this great movement. However, despite their handicaps and their difficulties, they sowed the seed well in fertile soil, and it grew into a fine, big tree with splendid fruit."

Minnesota - "The troubles of Minnesota lakes are not always that they need more fish. Some have too many fish, either of the wrong size or of the wrong species. Some lakes lack sufficient numbers of big fish to keep the small fish reduced, and consequently, a crowded population of runty fish is found. Other lakes contain carp and other undesirable fish which make conditions intolerable for game fish.

Texas - "The Texas fur crop has been on the decline for several years, although few of the 25,000 trappers and dealers have voiced concern over the fact. Some have too many fur, either of the wrong size or of the wrong species. Some lakes lack sufficient numbers of big fish to keep the small fish reduced, and consequently, a crowded population of runty fish is found. Other lakes contain carp and other undesirable fish which make conditions intolerable for game fish.

Texas - "The Texas fur crop has been on the decline for several years, although few of the 25,000 trappers and dealers have voiced concern over the fact. Some of them say, 'Well, when the fur is gone, I'll find something else.' Today many of them must be looking for that 'something else' for the 1937-1938 fur crop of Texas was 74 per cent less than the 1936-1937 crop, according to reports of the dealers. The same season the catch dropped 74 per cent, the number of licensed trappers increased 31 per cent."

An albino buffalo, the third known to be living in North America today, was recently sighted south of Fairbanks, Alaska, by Wildlife Agent, Grenold Collins. The U.S. Biological Survey has one white buffalo on the National Bison Range, Montana, and donated another of these rare animals to the National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C.

White buffaloes have always been rare, the Biological Survey says. It is said that in a herd of five million buffaloes in southern United States, many years ago, only one albino was seen.

- U.S. Department of Agriculture.
ARRESTS FOR JULY

Leo Schwein and Raymond Moss, Hoisington
Protectors Arthur Jones and Ralph Neppery.
Vaughn Stotts, Baxter Springs
Protector Joe Concannon
Joe Volk, Franklin
of dam on Neosho River. Fishing without license, Protector Joe Concannon

Francis During, Horton
Protectors A. W. Bonander, Carl Teichgraeber
Horbert Nejar, Burlington
Protector Fred Toburen

Francis During, Kansas City, Mo.
license. Protector Olin Kinckley
Vincent Hauber, Kansas City, Mo.
license, Protector Carl Teichgraeber
Kenneth Van Arsdale, Kansas City, Mo.
license

Earl Van Arsdale, Kansas City, Mo.
license. Warden Teichgraeber

Edward Koorman, Lawrence
Protectors Bonander and Teichgraeber

Donald Brink, Olathe
Protector Teichgraeber

Hilton Powell, Olathe
Protector Teichgraeber

Jack Brink, Olathe
Protector Teichgraeber

Wm. Gordon, Olathe
Protector Teichgraeber

Emile Regnier, Lawrence
Protectors Teichgraeber and Bonander

Frank Daily, LaCygne
Protector Olin Kinckley

John Alderson, Denver
license, protector Byrne

W. S. Hall, Fredonia
Protector Rezeau

Johnnie Brooks, Girard
Protector Rezeau

John Shaffer, Coffeyville
Protector Joe Concannon

David Smith, Douglass
Protector Jones

Frank Woods, Coffeyville
Protector Joe Concannon

George White, Coffeyville
hooks, fishing without license
Protector Joe Concannon.

(Fines include costs)

Fishing and trespassing
Fine $30.10
Fishing without license
Fine $24.75
Trot line within 300 yds
Fine $24.00
Illegal possession of seine
Fine $11.65
Fishing without license
Fine $20.50
Fishing without non-resident
Fine $10.00
Fishing without non-resident
Fine $10.00
Fishing without non-resident
Fine $10.00
Fishing without non-resident
Fine $10.00
Fishing without non-resident
Fine $10.00
Fishing without non-resident
Fine $10.00
Fishing without non-resident
Fine $10.00
Fishing without license
Fine $6.50
Hand Fishing
Fine $10.00
Illegal possession of net
Fine $10.00
Illegal fishing with net
Fine $10.00
Illegal fishing with net
Fine $10.00
Illegal fishing with net
Fine $10.00
Drag net in possession
Fine $10.00
Illegal number of trot lines
Fine $9.00
Fishing without non-resident
Fine $6.50
Hand Fishing
Fine $10.00
Illegal possession of net
Fine $22.50
Fishing without license
Fine $10.00
Fishing without license
Fine $8.00
Too many hooks on trot line
Fine $10.00
Too many trot lines, too many
Fine $20.75 and 30 days
San Smith, Wichita
license. Protector Toland
Ray Austin, Blue Rapids
Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander
Frank Li ville, Iola
Protector Rezeau
Jack Felix, Wichita
Protector Toland
Rich Zerfas, Zurich
Protector Graham
H. E. Kreighbaum, Enterpris
Protectors Suenram and Carlson, and Burne
Francis Ayers, Kansas City
Teichgraeber and Benander
II. D. Rove, Marysville
Anderson
Lloyd Johnson, McPherson
Suenram and Carlson
Marvin Thomas, McPherson
Suenram and Carlson
Anthony Manto, Kansas City, Mo.
Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander
Roy Zorneman, Kansas City, Mo.
Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander
Carl Kloehr, Coffeyville
Protector Concannon
Fred Shruck, Wichita
Toland
S. D. Moore, Kansas City, Mo.
Protector Rezeau
W. T. Pinkstaff, Wichita
Toland
D. A. McChay, Hutchinson
James Carlson
George Brown, Gridley
Protector Rezeau
Daniel Kelly, McDonald
J. K. Jeffries, Iola
Protector Rezeau
Thomas Koffler, Iola
Protector Rezeau
W. D. Bright, Iola, Kansas
Protector Rezeau

Illegal size fish and fishing without license $39.20
Fishing without license $37.50
Illegal selling of fish $37.75
Fishing without license $39.00
Gig in possession $50.00
Too many trot lines $58.50
Fishing without license Protectors $10.00
Fishing without license, Protector $10.00
Fishing without license, Protectors $10.00
Fishing without license, Protectors $10.00
Fishing without non-resident license. $15.00
Fishing without non-resident license. $15.00
Hunting squirrel during closed season $8.00
Fishing without license, Protector $14.00
Fishing without license, Protector $39.00
Fishing without license, Protector $39.00
Fishing without license, Protector $10.00

Illegal Possession of nets $29.00
Seining fish, Protector Golden $39.00
Too many trot lines $8.60
Fishing without license $7.50
Too many trot lines $8.60
LeRoy Potter, Kansas City, Mo. Fishing without non-resident license. Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander Fine $10.00

Sam Privett, Kansas City, Mo. Fishing without non-resident license. Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander Fine $10.00

Ralph McClellan, Kansas City, Mo. Fishing without non-resident license. Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander Fine $10.00

J. I. Richards, Baxter Springs Illegal number of hooks Protectors Conoannon and Anderson, Toburen Fine $21.00

Clyde Richey, Columbus Fishing without license Protectors Concannon, Anderson and Toburen Fine $21.65

Don McPherson, Columbus Illegal number of hooks Protectors Concannon, Anderson and Toburen Fine $21.65

Harold Fleming, Crestline Fishing without license Protectors Concannon, Anderson and Toburen Fine $21.65

Paul Martin, Kansas City Hunting squirrel during closed season. Protectors Benander and Teichgraeber Fine $10.00

Barney Stephens, Kansas City, Mo. Hunting squirrel during closed season, and without non-resident license. Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander Fine $10.00

Jim Bagnall, Iola Illegal size fish Protector Minckley Fine $7.50

Bill Shelly, Ottawa Illegal trot line. Protector Minckley. Fine $10.95

Ray Van Buren, Madison Gigging fish. Protector John Shay Fine $14.25

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The American Eagle, sometimes known as the "bald eagle", is no more bereft of hirsute adornment than the Seven Sutherland Sisters. He merely has white feathers on his head which makes him look bald from a distance.

The American Eagle has many characteristics which make him a particularly fitting national bird. In the first place, he is the only eagle peculiar to this country. Then, too, the American Eagle is not known to leave our continent except to the nearby Siberian coast opposite Alaska. (From American Wildlife Institute.)
And certain fields and certain trees
   Were loyal friends to me.
And I knew the birds and I owned a dog,
    And we could both hear and see.
Oh, never from tongues of men have dropped
    Such messages wholly glad
As the things that live in the great outdoors
   Once told to a little lad.

- Edgar A. Guest.

* * * * * *

When President Cleveland's second child was born, no scales could be found to weigh the baby. Finally the scales used by the President to weigh his fish were brought up from the cellar, and the child was found to weigh 25 pounds.

- Iowa State Conservation Bulletin

* * * * * *

"You never see a bald headed woman," says an advertisement.
"Well, what of it," asks the Kingman Journal, and the Journal adds: "We never saw a woman sitting on the railing on the sunny side of the First National bank spitting extract of tobacco through her teeth across the sidewalk. We never saw one go fishing with a bottle of bait in her hip pocket, sit on the damp ground and go home in a saturated condition. We never saw a woman yank off her coat, give her pants a hitch and swear she would whip any man in town."

* * * * * *

Game Warden: "Have you a license to hunt?
Hunter: "Certainly, officer, right here in my bill fold.
Game Warden: "Oh, that's all right then, I don't need to see it, but if you didn't have it I'd have to have a look at it."

- Georgia Sportsmen

* * * * * *

Mother: "Do you know what happens to little boys who tell lies?"
Little Boy: "Yes, Mother, they travel for half fare."
Stream's End

Where the brook ran cool
And the shadows lurked
At the curve of a birchen root;
He cast his fly,
As a fisherman will,
In the piscator's pursuit.

In the heyday of youth
The stream ran free,
The current was strong and deep:
In manhood full
It was at its flood,
With the strength of a life at peak.

But the current loitered,
The eddies came,
The water grew wide and still;
And the stream of life
Had become a load,
As the stream of life ever will.

Though the final cast
Was full and strong,
The trout did not rise that day;
And the fisherman's creel,
Of life was full,
With sunset not far away.

Where the water shimmered,
And pools were clear,
God's sunlight o'erspread the scene;
So the fisherman
Laid his rod aside,
And fell asleep by the stream.

—Frank Staples Jackson.
State Lakes

Butler County State Park.
Crawford County State Park.
Finney County State Park.
Kingman County State Park.
Lyon County State Park.

City and County Lakes

Leavenworth County State Park.
McLoud County State Park.
Neosho County State Park.
Nemaha County State Park.
Ottawa County State Park.

River and Stream Fishing

Republic County State Park.
Sheridan County State Park.
Scott County State Park.
Woodson County State Park.