

# KANSAS

*John Carlsov*



# FISH AND GAME

VOL. III

DECEMBER, 1941

No. XII



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSEYRAND, *Director*  
DAVE LEAHY, JR., *Asst. Director*

GARLAND ATKINS, *Secretary*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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## Fur Regulations

December 2 marked the opening of the 1941-'42 fur trapping season in Kansas. For the benefit of the trappers we re-state a few of the existing regulations.

Every resident trapper is permitted the use of thirty steel traps, which must be visited daily. Game wardens are authorized to confiscate any traps which are left unattended and not inspected daily.

Every person who sells the pelts of fur-bearing animals, regardless of age, is required to be possessed first of a trapper's license.

All trappers, unless legally exempt from the requirements of hunting license regulations, must have in addition to the trapping license a current hunting license.

During the trapping season the following animals may be trapped: Badger, raccoons, skunks, civit cats, opossums, muskrats, coyotes, wolves, red or gray fox, and swift or prairie fox.

## Fifty Million Pheasants

KANSAS FISH AND GAME has received an interesting booklet entitled "Fifty Million Pheasants," which is issued by the conservation department of South Dakota. The story of the pheasant in that state is interestingly told. The booklet contains a statement that the average take of pheasants through the past twelve years has been approximately a million and a half birds. The author, mathematically minded, has figured out that 15,000 pheasants are being killed every hour during the South Dakota season.

We would recommend the reading of this book to the critics of the Kansas pheasant program. South Dakota, like Kansas, was not providentially blessed with these birds in the beginning. They were introduced to that state in exactly the same manner they were first introduced into Kansas.

## A Job Ahead

Now that the quail and pheasant seasons are but happy memories, the far-sighted sportsmen can be assured of equally good seasons for many years to come if they will turn their attention and efforts now to the feeding and care of these game birds during the winter months ahead. As the essential cover decreases and natural food supply diminishes, we must resort to arti-

ficial means of supplying our game birds with these requirements. Many sportsmen are now engaging in their winter feeding programs. Several of the county sportsmen's organizations are sponsoring this program among the rural school children, farm families and Boy Scout troops.

For the immediate information of the sportsmen who are this year for the first time engaging in this type of conservation work, we are picturing elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME several feeding stations that are considered to effectively serve the purpose. Although unharvested grain left in shocks is the best feeding stations we realize that many farmers cannot be induced to cooperate to that extent. Since it is almost impossible to have standing grain, we would recommend the use of cracked corn, wheat, maize and other small grains mixed with a generous supply of grit. In this connection I wish to announce that the game department has a large supply of grain on hand for free distribution to the interested sportsmen.

## Good Prices Expected for Furs

If we have not misjudged entirely the present trends of the fur market, Kansas trappers may reasonably expect to have a very profitable trapping season this year. We have sound foundations for making such a prediction.

In the first place, the annual fur imports which are normally much larger than most of us suppose, have been reduced greatly because of the war. In the second place, because of our defense effort our pockets have been lined with much easy money and this has caused an increase of 124 percent in this year's retail sale of fur coats, scarves, muffs, and other fur accessories.

In importance, and to us that means barrel-head cash, we rate the muskrat as the leading fur producer of Kansas. This year's catch of muskrats will be in excess of 150,000 animals. Furthermore, trappers can expect the muskrat to demand higher prices than were paid in former years.

In order that the trappers may get the maximum value for their pelts we caution them to exercise care in the trapping of the animal and the dressing of the pelts. A poorly dressed pelt brings the lowest price. And by the same token, a properly dressed pelt will bring an extra dividend.

## Stiff Penalties Promised

The future, at this writing, looks mighty black and foreboding for the roadside pheasant shooter. Kansas is determined to make this a very expensive sport. The law provides a maximum penalty for taking pheasants out of season of \$500 and one year in jail. Not a few of the conservation minded justices of the peace have assured us that any pheasant cases brought before their courts will be sternly judged. We are mighty happy to have such assurances from the courts.

KANSAS FISH AND GAME has never been able to understand the mentality of the out-of-season hunter or out-of-season trapper. Why anyone would take a chance on being fined \$500 for the illegal taking of birds that can be legally purchased for \$1.50 at the most, surpasses all understanding. The pre-season trapper takes a similar chance and the unprimed fur that he has taken is almost worthless on the fur markets. During the latter part of November many pre-season trappers were apprehended by the district game protectors, and now agree with us that it is a very foolish and unprofitable venture.

## The Way of a Fur

By the time this magazine reaches its readers the 1941-'42 fur harvest will be well under way. The harvest fortunately will be a bountiful one, adding much to the aggregate income of farm families and the casual trapper. The trappers are the first of many to profit from this harvest. Ever since that day when the white man first penetrated into the forests of North America to deal with the Indian trappers, the buying of furs has been on a bargaining basis. A few of the large houses, it is true, publish basic prices they are willing to pay for a particular class of pelts, but these prices only serve as a basis for further bargaining. Your success as a trapper or buyer will depend entirely on your shrewdness in grading pelts and on your bargaining ability.

The journey of a pelt from trap lines to the shoulders of the ultimate purchaser is about as follows: The trapper kills, skins and partially cures the pelt of the animal taken in his traps. In most instances the pelt is sold to one of the local fur buyers at a price agreed upon. The fur buyer in turn re-sells that pelt to one of the many larger collecting houses. Here the pelt is graded, classified and further processed. Grading of pelts, of course, depends upon the size and general condition. One type of pelt may be classified into one of several grades. A pelt bearing the marks of many fights is not as preferable to the trade as one that has incased a peaceful, healthy animal. Pelts of animals killed by shot are inferior to those cleanly trapped.

After the pelts have been classified and bundled by

the collecting houses they are sent to the fur auction rooms in New York for resale to the garment manufacturers and their agents. It is in these auction rooms that the manufacturer bids on the furs immediately needed by him. The manufacturer often has them further processed by those who are properly equipped to pluck, clean and cure the pelts. The manufacturer with orders from retailers will take those furs that are uniform in respect to size, coloration and texture, and sew them into a garment which the retailer will sell at prices ranging from \$150 to \$50,000.

The buying of fur coats is in itself a serious problem. At this time of year racketeers go about the country selling what they allege to be good "hot" furs. These fellows usually represent themselves as being sailors with furs from Singapore or some other far-away point. The only safe way to buy furs is through a reputable dealer. There you get the value you pay for.

That you might have some information regarding the fur bearers of Kansas, we are printing elsewhere in this bulletin a statement regarding the muskrat, skunk and coyote.

## Hitchhiking Pheasant

From the daily *Kansas City Kansan* we clip the following:

"Band No. 7332," which was found on the pilot (cow-catcher) of a Santa Fe freight engine recently in the Argentine roundhouse, was mailed to the Kansas forestry, fish and game commission at Pratt, Kan., by Lee John, a brakeman for that road. The local rail-roader explained that the engine had hit a ringnecked pheasant while enroute to the Argentine yards from Emporia. "The incident occurred near Osage City, Kan.," John said. "I saw the pheasant resting on the track, but when the engine approached, it didn't have sufficient time to fly out of its path. When the engine pulled into the roundhouse, I went to inspect the pilot, which was covered with a few feathers, and it was there that I saw the band number intact."

Our records here in the game department indicate that band No. 7332 was placed on a pheasant liberated near Holcomb, Finney county, Kansas, on July 19, 1941.

## Fish and National Defense

Under conditions of wartime emergency the nation's supply of fish for food could be increased 185 million pounds "almost immediately" and reach a total of more than 6,200 million pounds after a few years, Director Ira N. Gabrielson, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, today advised Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, in submitting his annual report for the 1941 fiscal year.

In 1939, he pointed out, the fishermen of the United

States and Alaska took 4,443,000,000 pounds of fishery products valued at 96½ million dollars. More than 160 species or groups of species contributed to this catch, but 11 of these accounted for 80 percent of the volume, and 21 made up 80 percent of the value.

"Estimates of the possibilities for increasing this food supply led to the conclusion that a 46 percent increase could be realized over a period of years and that under conditions of wartime emergency the yield could be increased to 4,628,000,000 pounds almost immediately and to 6,200,000,000 after a few years. Recommendations to the industry have been formulated for carrying this out to a considerable extent, without materially increasing the capital outlay or cost of operation," Doctor Gabrielson declared.

So important is this source of food regarded that members of the Service were appointed to committees of the National Defense Advisory Commission and of the Office of the Administrator of Export Control. They have also contributed extensively to furnishing inventories of fishery commodities, assisted in drawing specifications for fishery products, and supplied information on fish cookery and nutritive values of fishery commodities and other data useful to military purchasing agencies and federal food-planning organizations.

In his first report as director of the Service, a consolidation of the former Bureau of Biological Survey and Bureau of Fisheries, Doctor Gabrielson pointed out that the nation's broad wildlife conservation program is important to the defense program not only in the maintenance of morale but in supplying food, in protecting farm crops, and in other tangible ways. As a result, the safeguarding of wildlife to meet defense needs, coupled with vigilance to prevent needless damage and forestall exploitation of this resource in the name of defense, formed the basic objectives of Service activities during the year.

"It is fitting, of course, that wildlife should be subordinated to the defense needs of the nation," Doctor Gabrielson states, "but no emergency is great enough to warrant destruction of the fisheries or cause irreparable damage to other wildlife on which the nation's welfare depends."

## The Muskrat

The muskrat, if considered in the aggregate, is the state's most valuable fur-bearer. The pelt leaving the hands of the experienced fur dresser under various trade names, consistently demands good prices.

The life habits and aquatic specializations of this animal closely parallel those of the beavers. Its houses or dens are constructed of aquatic plants expertly interwoven with sticks and mud so compactly

that they are almost, if not entirely, waterproof. Its habit of digging into ditch banks and retaining dams is the only complaint the farmers of Kansas have made against this animal. Its food is chiefly vegetable matter.

Although there is some difference of opinion regarding the mating habits of the muskrat, most authorities are agreed that they are monogamous. The female is reported to produce several large litters each year. This prolificacy and the wide distribution of the animal enables it to stand the heavy toll exacted of it during each annual trapping season. One hundred thousand or more muskrats will be trapped and marketed in Kansas during the current trapping season.

Frank G. Ashbrook, fur expert of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, gives some timely advice on muskrat farming as a profitable venture.

"I don't know how the idea spread," Ashbrook says, "but there seems to be an impression that muskrats can be produced profitably in small pens. Nothing is further from the truth," he declares. "Many persons unfamiliar with the industry of raising muskrats have been misled by statements that these fur animals can be raised profitably in pens. Instead, the chief requirement of muskrat farming is a suitable marsh or water area of at least a few hundred acres in which the animals are found naturally or in which they once lived. Get-rich-quick schemes in the muskrat business are out," Ashbrook declares. "It is possible to raise muskrats in pens on an experimental basis, but the operator cannot now reasonably expect to make a profit," the official asserted. "Even management of muskrats on marshes is a precarious financial undertaking unless one is well acquainted with marsh management and muskrat trapping and pelting techniques," he said. "It is like any other business," Ashbrook concluded, "if you know the business well you can make good money at it. But if muskrat raising is something you have only heard or read about, you can lose your shirt."

Here in Kansas, many people have been sold on the idea that this is an easy and profitable way of making a living. We have been criticized for discouraging such hopes, and welcome the opportunity of quoting an expert on the subject.

## Skunks Valuable Animals for Farmers: Nice Pets

Calling a man a skunk ought to be a compliment instead of a slur.

That, at least, is the opinion of officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior, who claim that the much maligned "polecat"

in reality is a patient animal that may make a good pet and, at the same time, is economically important.

A Fish and Wildlife inventory of the fur catch in the United States last year indicates that some 2,170,000 skunks were trapped in 36 states and the pelts sold at fur auctions. The federal officials believe, however, that the annual catch in the entire country is probably 30 to 50 percent greater than the reported take, or an estimated 3 to 3½ million skunks a year.

In February, 1941, one large fur auction company sold skunk pelts from 35 cents for small ones to \$3.60 each for prime large northern pelts.

"Skunks are mostly beneficial to man," Service officials declared. "They are important to agricultural interests because they feed on insects, chiefly beetles and grasshoppers, grubs, and other forms of pests."

Excellent mouse and rat hunters, skunks are welcomed around barns and in the fields where field mice and rats like to feed on grain.

Sometimes the skunk is not a welcomed guest, the wildlife officials admit, especially when the "polecat" lives near or under the farmhouse. "But such individuals can easily be controlled without disposing of them." It was explained.

In some restricted sections, particularly on waterfowl and certain upland game nesting areas, the skunk becomes objectionable because of its predation on nests. A serious egg robber in game areas, the skunk is controlled by large-scale trapping operations.

Contrary to popular opinion the skunk is not an aggressive animal who launches an attack at the drop of a hat—or at the raising of a tail. Scientists say that most skunks are easy-going individuals that dislike using the powerful fluids they can eject.

Skunks will put up with a surprising amount of abuse on most occasions before they lose their temper and spray their powerfully scented musk. But persons are not encouraged to experiment with a skunk's patience.

When a skunk lets go with an attack, no place within two or three yards of the animal is safe from the fluid. One attack does not empty the gland sac. The skunk can defend itself three or four times in rapid succession. Usually one shot is enough for any would-be intruder.

### *32 Kinds of Skunks*

There are three principal groups of skunks, the more common being the small spotted skunk and the large common skunk. In all there are about 32 recognized kinds in the three groups.

Caught for their fur by young boys as well as professional trappers, skunk pelts command varying prices. As the width and length of the stripes decrease, the price of the pelts increases. Solid black

pelts bring top prices. Since the fur of the skunk becomes prime in fall, this is the best time of year to trap the animals and obtain the highest price for the pelt.

Nocturnal in habit, skunks are seldom seen during the daytime. The young in a litter range from 2 to 10 with 6 an average-sized litter.

That skunks are amiable animals has been proved by many individuals who have captured young ones and raised them as pets around the home. These animals have shown themselves to be intelligent and as playful as cats. Persons who have not trusted the skunk's discretion and control have desecrated the animals. This requires a bit of minor surgery that makes the animal incapable of discharging musk.

Some persons have used skunks as "watchdogs" to keep intruders away from homes. Even the most fearless thief avoids the skunk. A few years ago an ingenious man who was tired of having valuables stolen from his car captured a young skunk, desecrated the animal, and raised it as a pet. Whenever the man used his automobile, he carried the animal with him. After parking his car, he tied the skunk to the steering wheel. His car was never molested.

## The Coyote

The Kansas coyote is at once a rogue and a respectable citizen. The rancher and sheepman condemn this animal in no uncertain terms. The fur dealer, orchardist and many farmers claim that the animal is beneficial to the operation of their farms.

Last pheasant season I was hunting on a ranch in Cheyenne county, but before the landowner would give me permission to hunt he made me promise I would not molest any of the many coyotes later seen on his ranch. When pressed for an explanation of his reasons for such a strange request, he told me that the coyotes had served him well by ridding his ranch of gophers, tree-destroying rabbits, field rats and other rodents. He also pointed out that in these days of small ranches very few cattle were killed by the coyote.

The fur dealers are paying from \$5 to \$7 for each coyote pelt. Due to the fact that the coyote is adept in avoiding snares and traps, its taking by this method is a very difficult task. The friends of this animal attribute to it honor for its cunning and craftiness. Its enemies contemptuously speak of it as the cowardly, slinking scavenger of the plains.

### COVER PICTURE

Ivanhoe Joe, on point in the Flint Hill quail fields. This dog, registered in the Field Dog Stud Book, is owned by R. L. Shreck, Wichita sportsman.

## Quail Season Reported Good

Reports reaching the Commission and KANSAS FISH AND GAME indicate that the 1941 quail season, generally speaking, was very satisfactory. The Indian summer weather then prevailing throughout Kansas caused an unusual number of hunters to forsake their offices and shops in favor of game fields and bird dogs. Most of our letter-writing friends state that they saw "thousands of birds" and that they bagged if not the limit, a satisfying number of them. Dog owners had the time of their lives, too, as their dogs were able to function at their best. Eastern Kansas, as in other years, attracted a majority of the quail hunters. That area, however, was not over-shot, as reports also bespeak of a suitable foundation stock left for the next breeding season.

## Sportsmen's Notes

L. E. Darr, secretary of the Kearny County Game Association says: "Duck hunting is not very good at present—too nice weather and not enough ducks. We have plenty of water, but I guess the main flight of ducks from the north have not arrived."

Paul W. Curtis, state director and secretary of the Montgomery County Fish and Game Association, has been doing some nice work in his county and that part of the state. He has arranged with Mr. Dick Campbell, sports announcer for Radio Station KGGF of Coffeyville, to comment upon the activities of the association. The announcer interviewed Mr. Curtis over that station in an eight-minute program.

District meetings have been held in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts and are under way in the First and Second districts. Your secretary has not been informed as to what activity is in progress toward a district meeting in the Third district.

In the Fourth district, a meeting was held in Eureka on November 16, at which a small number of sportsmen were present. Reports indicate, however, that the meeting was successful in that plans were more definitely made for the next district meeting and for a more complete representation of the associations of the district.

A district meeting was held in the Fifth district at Kingman on November 16. Your secretary attended that meeting. About 100 sportsmen were present and everybody enjoyed the day. The principle part of the program consisted of entertainment. The business session was short. One motion was made and carried which should have the attention of the associations of the entire state. That motion was in effect that an attempt should be made to secure a ruling whereby duck stamps, which are unused and uncanceled at the end of the duck season, could be presented for redemption to any postmaster who is authorized to sell them.

This same motion was approved at a meeting of the Sixth district held in Ulysses on November 23.

The Sixth district meeting was attended by a small group of sportsmen representing five counties in that district. Their secretary was present at that meeting. The principle items discussed were the coyote problem, the pheasant stocking program and prairie chicken. Coyotes are as plentiful in southwest Kansas as they have ever been. The pheasant program being carried on by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission with the federal government cooperating was highly complimented by those present. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the native prairie chicken of southwest Kansas should be again made plentiful in that area. Reports indicate that there are a few chickens in almost every county in southwest Kansas. Your secretary's information is that the prairie chicken is a bird which must be hatched and raised in its native surroundings. It, therefore, seems probable that the only way to replenish the supply of prairie chicken in southwest Kansas is for the sportsmen of that area to feed, water and protect them in their native state until the supply becomes plentiful.

Allen county reports a successful meeting with Bar-B-Q'd coon and opossum on November 13. They are lining up with the State Association and expect to hold their next big get together on February 2.

Shawnee county is planning a Field Trial west of Topeka on the 6th and 7th of December. Tentative plans are for a Puppy Stake to be run Saturday afternoon and an amateur shooting dog trial on Sunday. More definite information on this event has been and will be published in the Topeka *Daily Capital* as the program is definitely formed.

Director E. H. Bradshaw, of Council Grove, reports that lakes and ponds in Morris county have been well stocked with fish this fall by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

Butler county reports a meeting which might be of interest to other counties in the state. I quote from the secretary's minutes: "Carrying forward a movement that was suggested by some of our members at previous meetings, that a part of our meetings should carry an educational program of interest to the members and the public, the organization secured Robert Dillberg, district forester for Butler and Sedgwick counties. He was featured speaker for the evening on November 6. Mr. Dillberg showed some very interesting moving pictures of activities of sportsmen in the National Forest area, also some interesting pictures showing the shelter belt program activities. We hope to have a series of this type of information it is possible to obtain for the coming programs."

The mockingbird is often called the "Nightingale of the South."

## Don't Mention My Name

There is probably no group of words in the English language that can irritate a conservation officer more quickly or more thoroughly than the expression, "Don't mention my name."

Every officer on the force of the game and fish commission has heard the same thing, time and time again, from persons in every walk of life. In time, of course, he gets used to it.

He knows that whenever some gross violation of wildlife laws is reported to him, when someone mentions a chronic lawbreaker's activities, in short, whenever something is reported that obviously calls for immediate and forthright action, the story will probably end up with "—but don't mention my name."

To be charitable, of course, it is possible that many of the alleged infractions of the law are tall stories, after all; stories that have grown out of all proportion to their original value under the sly coaching of Dame Rumor, and the reteller, somewhat dubious in his inner soul as to their accuracy, avoids any check on his veracity by his plea "don't mention my name." That really makes it worse. Hearsay is no basis on which any action can be taken.

"Yep! Seventy-five trout he had. I counted 'em. Why don't you conservation officers do something to stop it? It's a crime, when you see a man breaking the laws like that, and I'm always careful to obey the limits and everything. He had seventy-five beauties in his boat, I saw them myself. Why, if I'd been a warden . . ."

And the conservation officer mildly suggests that since the expostulating angler saw the violation and the evidence thereof, that he could easily swear out a warrant, and appear against the culprit who was hogging the fishing in those particular waters, or could get in touch with a conservation officer, a constable, a sheriff or a deputy sheriff to make the arrest.

When that suggestion is made, just notice the change in tune.

"Oh, don't mention my name! I don't want to get mixed up in it."

Reports like the above to a conservation officer amount, frankly, to very little. Unless the officer witnesses the violation, he has to depend on someone else as a witness; but, also, he finds that willing witnesses, whose sportsmanship is sufficiently militant and deepseated to follow through with a complaint, are few and far between.

Then there are the letters and complaints which come direct to the office of the executive secretary.

Sometimes they are not even signed, but if they are, almost invariably the qualifying phrase is inserted, which renders the complaint of little more value than an anonymous letter, and, as such, is perforce disregarded.

These comments are not intended to dissuade any person from reporting illegal seining, night hunting, or such other activities where the violators could only be apprehended by action of conservation officers. "Tips" as to violations are always needed, and the confidence of the person reporting the violation will be respected.

But the Commission hopes that reports will not be made without reasonable certainty that a violation is taking place—that the report of the violation isn't just rumor or back-fence gossip. That's the reason the "Don't mention my name" boys are annoying. Their names won't be mentioned but that phrase often means: "I don't know what I'm talking about."

In many of the other states in the Union, where fish and game problems have been acute for many years, the great body of sportsmen has gradually come to the realization that wildlife is theirs, and that the violator is misusing the sportsman's own property. Yes, his own property, for the fish and game belong to the state, which, in turn, is made up of its individual citizens.

Perhaps the day is not far distant when sportsmen will have the courage of their convictions, and when the habitual violator, instead of being shielded by the "don't mention my name" excuse, will be recognized for what he is, and will be properly shunned and exposed by decent sportsmen.—*Florida Game and Fish.*

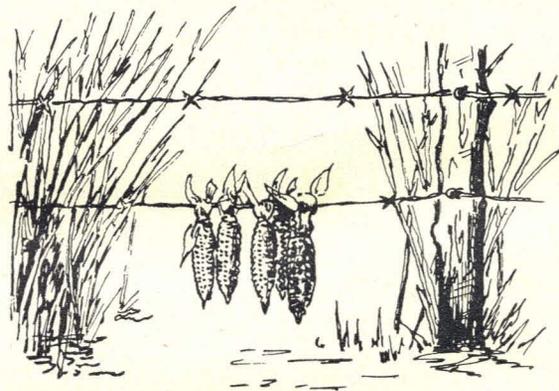
## Silver Fox Quota

The outbreak of the European war would have forced out of business nearly all the silver fox farmers in the United States had not prompt action been taken to prevent the dumping of Canadian and European pelts on the American market. Recognizing the situation as the most critical in the thirty-year history of American fur farming, the secretary called to the attention of the Committee for Reciprocity Information the possibility that a flood of foreign furs would undermine the American industry. Conferences between representatives of fur farmers and various government officials followed, and a Supplementary Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada was negotiated on December 30, 1939, establishing an import quota of 100,000 silver foxes, including both live animals and pelts. Establishment of this limit not only maintained but increased the prices paid for silver fox pelts during the winter. The sale of a single Norwegian platinum fox pelt for \$11,000 and of an entire lot of 400 platinum skins for more than \$500 each gave impetus to the production of platinum and freakishly colored foxes in the United States. The Bureau of Customs decided that the platinum type of fox falls within the range of silver foxes as recognized in the United States and is therefore dutiable and comes within the import quota.



TEPEE-TYPE BRUSH SHELTER & FEEDER

LEAN-TO SHELTER & FEEDER



FOOD SUSPENDED FROM A WIRE FENCE



TEPEE-TYPE SHOCK SHELTER & FEEDER

LEAN-TO SHELTER ON FALLEN TREE

# NOVEMBER ARRESTS

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
W. H. (Hugh) Joy, Benedict.....	Possession of pelt of raccoon in closed season..	Rickel, Piggott .....	Convicted
Paul O. Joy, New Albany.....	Possession of mink pelt in closed season.....	Rickel, Piggott .....	Convicted
Leonard Thohoff, Iola.....	Chasing fur-bearing animals in closed season..	Minckley, Kyser, Concannon .....	Convicted
Jim Wynn, Carlisle.....	Chasing fur-bearing animals with dogs in closed season .....	Minckley, Kyser, Concannon .....	Convicted
M. E. Depew, Weir City.....	Possession of fur in closed season.....	Kyser, Concannon, Grady...	Convicted
Tom Cook, Greenleaf.....	Possession of muskrat pelts out of season.....	Byrne .....	Convicted
Gene Crowell, Cottonwood Falls.....	Destroying dens of fur-bearing animals, possession of furs during closed season, and having no license.....	Hepperly .....	Convicted
Junior Crawford, Cottonwood Falls.....	Destroying dens of fur-bearing animals, possession of furs out of season, having no license .....	Hepperly .....	Convicted
Frank E. Clingan, Salina.....	Possession and discharge of firearms in Ottawa County State Park.....	C. R. Dameron.....	Convicted
Dominac Balma, Frontenac.....	Trapping without license.....	Charles Troxel .....	Convicted
Tony Nizzia, Frontenac.....	(1) Trapping without license; (2) possession of fur in closed season.....	Charles Troxel .....	Convicted
Louis Riffel, Frontenac.....	(1) Trapping without license; (2) possession of fur in closed season.....	Kyser, Troxel, Sheriff.....	Convicted
John Stahl, Girard.....	(1) Hunting without license; (2) hunting without quail stamp.....	Grady, Kyser, Concannon...	Convicted
W. H. Triebel, Edna.....	Hunting without license.....	Rickel .....	Convicted
Chas. Nutter, Uniontown.....	Chasing fur-bearing animals in closed season..	Kyser, Concannon .....	Convicted
Ed Christy, Redfield.....	Chasing fur-bearing animals in closed season..	Kyser, Concannon .....	Convicted
Lawrence Holloway, Dennis.....	(1) Pursuing and chasing fur-bearing animals with dogs in closed season; (2) hunting without license .....	Rickel, Piggott .....	Convicted
Milburn Carson, Mound Valley.....	(1) Chasing and pursuing fur-bearing animals with dogs in closed season; (2) hunting without license .....	Rickel, Piggott .....	Convicted
Edwill Anderson Price, Dennis.....	(1) Pursuing and chasing fur-bearing animals with dogs in closed season; (2) hunting without license .....	Rickel, Piggott .....	Convicted
Eldon Gensler, McLouth.....	Hunting fur-bearing animals in closed season..	Benander, Anderson .....	Convicted
Geo. J. Koester, Neosho Falls.....	Hunting without license.....	Rickel, Piggott .....	Convicted
Leslie Denchfield, Piedmont.....	Hunting without license.....	Toland .....	Convicted
Lester Crane, Gridley.....	Possession of fur out of season.....	Hepperly, Carpenter .....	Convicted
Ed Switzer, Gridley.....	Possession of fur out of season.....	Hepperly, Carpenter .....	Convicted
Glen Harris, Harper.....	(1) Trapping out of season; (2) possession of furs out of season.....	Andrew, Shay .....	Convicted
H. K. Temple, Hoisington.....	Shooting game bird from public road without permission of occupant of adjoining land...	Jones, Faulkner .....	Convicted
R. B. Folk, Hutchinson.....	Killing Game birds.....	Shay, Andrew .....	Convicted
D. W. Ladd, Hutchinson.....	Killing Game birds.....	Shay, Andrew .....	Convicted
Wm. Stoughton, Buhler.....	Illegal possession of fur.....	Suenram, Carlson .....	Convicted
Charles McNolty, Newton.....	(1) Trapping fur-bearing animals out of season; (2) possession of fur out of season....	Suenram .....	Convicted
John Oetken, Nekoma.....	Possession of mink in closed season.....	Jones .....	Convicted
Howard Beeler, Fort Scott.....	Shooting quail out of season.....	Kyser, Minckley, Concannon .....	Convicted
James E. Hill, Fulton.....	Hunting without license.....	Kyser, Minckley, Concannon .....	Convicted
G. E. Smith, Fort Scott.....	Shooting quail out of season.....	Kyser, Minckley, Concannon .....	Convicted
Frank Holton, Dodge City.....	(1) Shooting and having in possession one pheasant; (2) shooting game bird while sitting; (3) shooting game bird from automobile; (4) shooting game bird from public road, without permission of adjoining land owner .....	Gebhard .....	Convicted
R. C. Miley, Dresden.....	Hunting without license.....	Faulkner .....	Convicted
L. J. Morfield, Wichita.....	Shooting pheasants unlawfully.....	Carlson .....	Convicted
J. W. Bachtel, Augusta.....	Hunting without license.....	D. Carpenter .....	Convicted
Grayson Naden, Douglass.....	Hunting without license.....	D. Carpenter .....	Convicted
Orville Lee, Dodge City.....	Shooting and having in possession one wild quail .....	Gebhard .....	Convicted
M. H. Whitlock, Parsons.....	Hunting without license.....	Rickel .....	Convicted
E. E. Whitlock, Parsons.....	Hunting without license.....	Rickel .....	Convicted
E. D. Smotts, Bushton.....	Shooting at ducks before sunrise.....	Bill Miller, County Game Protector .....	Convicted
Sam Lear, White Cloud.....	Possession of pelts from bur-bearing animals..	Benander .....	Convicted

# 1941 SHOOTING REGULATIONS

## Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission MIGRATORY GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

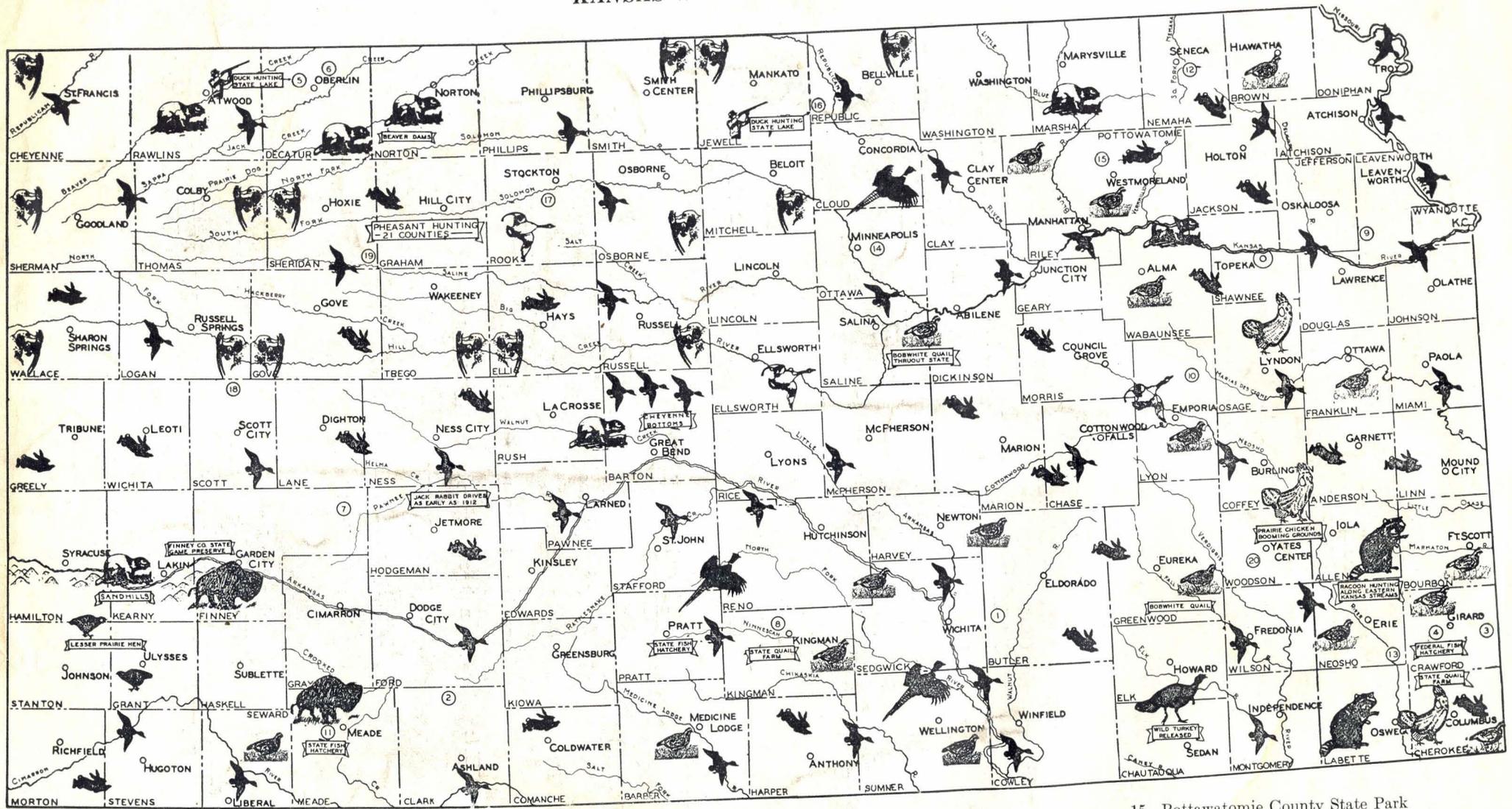
### Ducks, Geese, Coots, Gallinules and Rails

- SEASON DATES:** Ducks, Geese, Coots—October 16 to December 14, inclusive.  
(Inclusive) Rails and Gallinules—September 1 to November 30, inclusive.
- SHOOTING HOURS:** Ducks, Geese and Coots—Sunrise to 4 p. m.  
Rails and Gallinules—Sunrise to sunset.
- BAG LIMITS:** DUCKS—10 in the aggregate of all kinds, of which not more than 3 of any  
(Including birds taken by any other person who, for hire, accompanies or assists hunter in taking birds.) one, or more than 3 in the aggregate may be of the following species: Red-head and Bufflehead.  
Season closed on Wood Ducks.  
GEESE—3 Blue Geese and 3 in the aggregate of all other kinds.  
COOTS—25.  
RAILS AND GALLINULES—15 in the aggregate of all kinds.
- FEDERAL DUCK STAMP:** Must be had when taking any kind of migratory WATERFOWL (Ducks, Geese, Brant); persons under 16 years of age exempt. Stamp may be purchased at any first-class or second-class post office.
- DOVES:**  
**SEASON DATES:** September 1 to October 12, both dates inclusive.  
**BAG AND POSSESSION LIMIT:** 12.  
**SHOOTING HOURS:** Sunrise to sunset.
- METHOD OF TAKING MIGRATORY BIRDS:** Feeding or baiting prohibited; shotguns of three-shell capacity, not larger than 10-gauge, and bow and arrows permitted.
- POSSESSION LIMIT:** DUCKS and GEESE: 2 days' bag limit.  
COOTS, DOVES, RAILS and GALLINULES: 1 day's bag limit.
- POSSESSION TIME LIMIT:** 20 days after the season closes.
- FOX SQUIRRELS:** August 1 to December 31, both dates inclusive.
- QUAIL:** November 20 to 30, both dates inclusive.
- PRAIRIE CHICKEN:** Season depends upon action of Fish and Game Commission.
- PHEASANTS:** October 27, 28, 29. In Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Thomas, Graham, Osborne, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Sherman, Sheridan, Rooks and Mitchell counties only.
- DAILY BAG LIMIT:** 3 cocks, or 2 cocks 1 hen.
- SEASON LIMIT:** 6
- FUR-BEARING ANIMALS:** December 2 to January 31.  
Beaver and Otter—SEASON CLOSED.

**BE A GOOD SPORT. TAKE YOUR SHARE ONLY. THANK YOU**



# KANSAS WILD LIFE AREAS



1. Butler County State Park
2. Clark County State Park
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2
7. Finney County State Park

8. Kingman County State Park
9. Leavenworth County State Park
10. Lyon County State Park
11. Meade County State Park
12. Nemaha County State Park
13. Neosho County State Park
14. Ottawa County State Park

15. Pottawatomie County State Park
16. Republic County State Park
17. Rooks County State Park
18. Scott County State Park
19. Sheridan County State Park
20. Woodson County State Park