

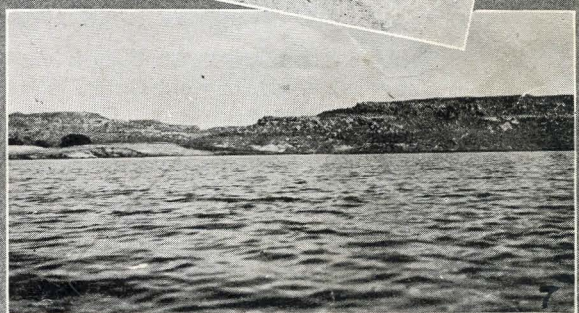
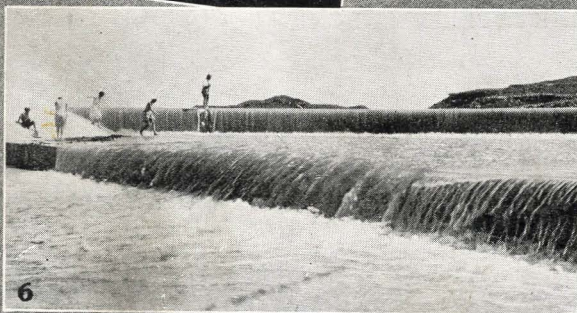
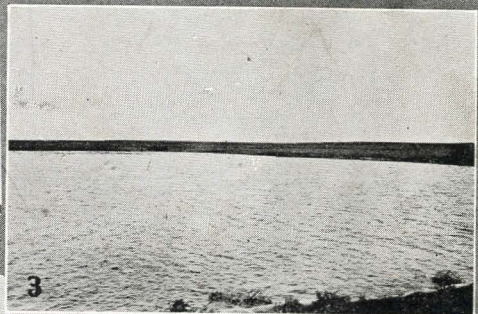
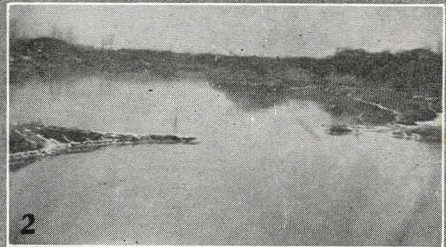
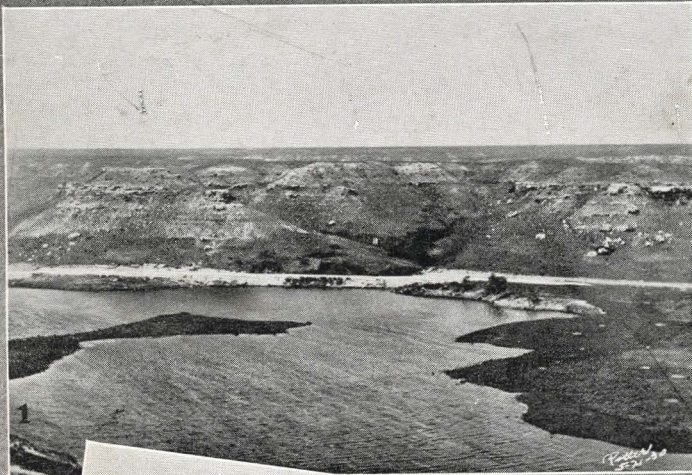
# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. III

JUNE, 1941

No. VI



*Views of the Historic Scott County State Park*



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*

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LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

E. J. KELLY, *Secretary*

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## Where to Go

Since the bass season will be in full swing by the time this publication is off the press, we are recording below a few of the state and city lakes, reported as being good bass and other fishing waters:

### OUT WEST

**Finney County State Lake.** Away out in Finney county, conveniently a bit off the beaten path, the state game department maintains a 320-acre lake. This lake, according to office records, was opened for the first time in 1938. The same records reveal, too, that this body of water is periodically stocked with fish from the state fish hatchery. To be explicit: Into this lake has been placed 67,000 bass, 42,000 yellow perch, to say nothing of more than 80,000 bluegill and crappie.

**Scott County State Lake.** Tradition has it that Coronado visited the present site of the Scott County State Park during his exploration of Quivira. Artifacts prove that the Scott County State Park was the site of an early Indian pueblo. History is strangely silent on the purpose of these encampments, but logic prompts us to conclude that the chiefs and conquerors were attracted to the site because of the splendid fishing possibilities of Ladder creek.

Now, after several centuries, fishing conditions have been improved. The damming of Ladder creek has created 150 acres of deep, cool, crystal-clear waters. The angler of today to whom Ladder creek has an appeal, will find that the state fish hatchery has aided nature materially in keeping alive the fishing traditions of this creek. Our records show that 57,000 bluegills and crappie, 10,000 bass, 500 bullheads, 6,000 yellow perch, 35,000 channel cats and many trout have been placed in this lake since its original stocking in 1929.

**Meade County Lake.** This is the lake of big fish—and many of them. Park Superintendent John Carlton has told us that many big bass and drums are being taken from the lake at this time. The record catch of last season tipped the beam at 45 pounds. Many fish of like size are lurking on the bottom of this lake awaiting your lures and baits. Due to the fact that this lake was built with connecting brood ponds it annually restocked itself. If you can't catch fish at the Meade County State Lake you are not a fisherman.

**Sheridan County State Lake.** This lake opened for the first time last year, has not been fished to any great extent since the opening date. Our records show that the following fish have been planted in these waters during the past four years: 49,200 bluegill and crappie, 11,000 bass, 1,200 bullheads, 2,000 drum and 26,500 channel cats.

### IN THE EAST

**Leavenworth County State Lake.** This lake, because of the nature of its shore line and waters, is particularly appealing to the bass angler. It covers 175 acres. Since this lake is expected to accommodate a large group of anglers from the densely populated district of Eastern Kansas, it has been given a great deal of attention by the fish department. Many thousands of fish have been supplied by the state fish hatchery and several thousand more have been placed in this lake from drying streams and ponds of that section of the state. From the hatchery records alone we learned that the following quantities of fish have been placed in the Leavenworth County State Lake the past few years: bluegill and crappie 52,000, bass 49,000, channel cat 41,000 and yellow perch 21,000.

**Butler County Lake.** This lake, located west of Augusta and but a short distance off of U. S. Highway 54, has been periodically stocked with fish by the game department. This lake is a popular fishing resort of the anglers of Wichita, Winfield, Arkansas City, Augusta and nearby communities. There has been planted in this county state lake 20,000 bluegill and crappie, 11,500 bass, 1,000 bullheads and nearly 12,000 channel cats.

**Crawford County State Lake.** The Commission's 225-acre lake near Farlington in Crawford county was open for the first time last year. Our records indicate the stocking of this lake as follows: 30,400 bluegill and crappie, 10,000 bass, 16,000 channel cats and 3,000 yellow perch.

**Lyon County State Lake.** The Lyon County State Lake, located northeast of Emporia, Kan., has been open for about three years. According to our records this lake has been stocked with the following fish: 29,000 bluegill and crappie, 11,000 bass, 16,800 bullhead, 9,550 channel cats and 7,700 yellow perch. This is a 135-acre lake.



**Atchison City Lake.** Although this is not a state lake it has been stocked as follows: 18,800 bluegill and crappie, 5,000 bass, 400 drum, 35,500 channel cats and 6,600 yellow perch.

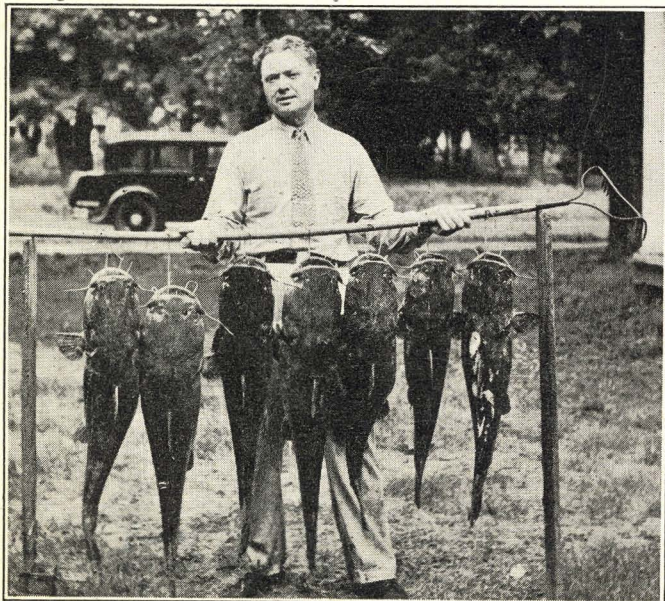
**El Dorado City Lake.** This is a 280-acre lake owned and operated by the city of El Dorado. If we have not misinterpreted our records this lake should be the bass fishermen's happy fishing waters. This lake was originally stocked with over 105,000 bass fry.

**Woodson County State Park.** The regular readers of this publication have seen pictures of the many fine catches of fish being taken from the Woodson County State Lake near Toronto, Kan. But for the benefit of the very incredulous we quote from the record. During the past year 13,000 bluegill and crappie, 10,000 bass, 800 drum, 11,000 channel cat and 5,000 yellow perch were placed in this lake to implement the natural increase of fish life in this body of water.

## Carp Contest

Plans for a carp fishermen contest, to be held at Lake El Dorado between June 1 and August 1, were made at the May 15 meeting of the Butler County Fish and Game Development Association. The contest will be open to every license holder. El Dorado merchants will offer valuable prizes to winners.

Announcement also was made that the association will hold its annual birthday party at Santa Fe Lake near Augusta on August 3. The party will be for members and their families. It also was reported that streams in this section of Kansas are in better condition than they have been in twenty years, and that oil companies in Butler county are coöperating to the fullest extent in assisting the State Board of Health to rid streams of pollution.



This string of cats from the Elk River of Eastern Kansas



This string of fish from the Blue near Manhattan

## How It's Done

These are interesting days at the state fish hatchery. This is spawning time. We note here a few facts regarding the spawning habits of fish, facts which you may or may not have known. There unnecessarily seems to be a great deal of confusion among anglers as to what time of year fish actually do spawn. Anglers in cleaning their fish have found eggs, or roe as it is more properly known, the presence of which leads them to believe that a particular specie of fish will spawn at other than the appointed time. The formation of this roe in the ovarian membrane of the fish is a slow, orderly process of nature which begins after spawning season. Spawning impulses for the most part are governed by water temperature. Here at the Kansas hatchery, for instance, channel cats will be urged to spawn as the water reaches a temperature of 60° to 80°. Fish are very active at that time. If the nest has been built where the water is clear, the male and female can be observed continually striking and circling around each other.

The male fish seems to be the master of ceremonies. He ordinarily prepares the nest and selects the female that is to deposit her eggs in that nest. In our channel cat propagation work nail kegs are used for fish nests, a practice greatly appreciated by the overworked male fish. Some of the other species choose the roots of water plants on which to spawn, and others seek out gravel spots, rocks, and logs. In any event, the male will prepare the nest to his precise taste and after its completion will seek a partner.

The battles of the males for favorite females are liable to cause injuries resulting in death; or after being won, a consort may prove not sufficiently advanced in maturity, in which case the fish separate and the male continues his search for a more congenial mate.

Actual spawning will extend over several hours, the eggs being emitted and fertilized at varying intervals.

All the eggs carried by a female may not be ripe at one time, and the male will repeatedly seek new mates until the nest has been stocked to his satisfaction,



driving each companion away when she ceases to perform the function for which she was obtained. The male remains on the nest during the entire period of incubation, fanning the eggs clean of sediment with a gentle motion of his fins and watchfully guarding against the encroachment of other fishes on his domain. He is the personification of valor at this time, and all other creatures in the pond apparently have the greatest respect for him. Nothing but the loss or death of the eggs from low temperatures, heavy deposits of sediment, or other adverse conditions will cause him to abandon his nest.

Sunfish are decidedly gregarious during the spawning season and will locate their nests very closely together. With them all is harmony, the sole thought of each appearing to be centered upon his own particular business. The crappies spawn in comparatively deep water on isolated nests. Rock bass and warmouth bass deposit their eggs on gravel beds of greatly varying diameters.

The incubation period of eggs ranges from a period of two days to two weeks or more, depending upon the average water temperature. Under uniformly favorable conditions, healthy fish eggs will hatch without much loss. According to Seth L. Way, fish culturist, fish will spawn as follows: channel cats 40,000 eggs, bass 25,000 to 70,000 eggs, crappie 100,000 to 300,000 eggs, and the carp, a very prolific fish, will lay over a million eggs at one spawning.

## Fishing Contest

Now here's the chance you've been hoping for, an opportunity to demonstrate your fishing skill and be rewarded for it. A fishing contest sponsored by the Lawrence Daily *Journal-World* will begin May 26 and continue through September 2, at the Lone Star Lake

near Lawrence, Kan. A first, second, third and fourth prize will be given in the black bass, blue gill, crappie and channel cat divisions. The rules of the contest are as follows:

1. The contest is open to everyone except regular full-time employees of the *Journal-World* or members of their immediate families.

2. Fish must be caught in Lone Star Lake.

3. The official entry blank, properly signed by the person catching the fish, signed by a witness, and signed by the official Lone Star Park caretaker or a member of his staff, must be used in entering a fish. The caretaker will maintain a supply of entry blanks, obtainable at his office on the park grounds.

4. Fish must be weighed on the official contest scales in the possession of the park caretaker. The length and girth of fish must be included on the official entry blank. The type of tackle and lure should be included.

5. In the event of tying weights, winners will draw for prizes.

6. Completed official entry blanks must be left in the hands of the park caretaker who will forward them to the *Journal-World* sports department.

7. When possible, take a picture of any large fish entered in the contest. Also state how, when and where the fish was caught, in the space provided for such information on the entry blank.

8. Judges of the contest will be the president of the Douglas County Sportsman's club, the caretaker of the Lone Star Park, and the sports editor of the *Journal-World*.

When the United States was settled, most predatory animals were driven back in their range, but the coyote seems to thrive with civilization and has actually extended its range, according to officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service.



*This string of fish from the Sheridan County State Lake near Quinter*



## OUR FISHES

In this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME we discuss catfish. Although there are approximately one thousand species of catfish our immediate concern is the identification of the two species, a matter of confusion to many dyed-in-the-wool catfish anglers.

Not a few of our argumentative friends hold to the theory that the only difference in the two species is a matter of age and evolution. They contend that the channel cat ultimately losing its spots evolves into what we call blue cat. Such viewpoints are contrary to scientific facts. There is a difference. See the pictures shown elsewhere in this bulletin.

Scientists claim there are three distinct species of channel cats in North America. These are described as the blue cat (*Ictalurus furcatus*), spotted cat (*Ictalurus punctatus*) and eel cat (*Ictalurus anguilla*).

The body of the spotted channel cat is slender and very scarcely compressed. Back very little elevated; head and upper parts of body dark to light olive, below lateral line, light olive with much silvery lustre; belly pearl gray at ventrals and yellow forward on body; black spots are discernible on sides of body at certain ages. The caudal fin deeply forked with upper lobe longer and more slender than lower. The anal fin short, with twenty-four to twenty-nine rays. This fish prefers the flowing waters of clear streams and does not ordinarily attain a size larger than two to two and one-half feet. It is a trimmer, more active and cleaner fish than any other of the related species.

The body of the blue cat is slender and somewhat compressed. The back elevated, bluish or slate gray, shading to silver and almost white on belly. Deeply forked caudal fin. Anal fin long with thirty to thirty-five rays. The blue cat prefers the sluggish waters and the lowlands, and often attains an immense size. The taking of 80 to 100 pound blue cats is not infrequent, and specimens weighing as much as 150 pounds have been taken from waters of the South.

## Minnows

Now that the fishing season has reopened, we again say that the reckless use of small fish as bait is not only unwise, from a conservation viewpoint, but is often an illegal practice as well. All small fish are not minnows. Minnows are a species of fish unto themselves. Small game and food fish are properly designated as fry, and the taking or use of them under the legal limits is illegal. Then there is no good reason why we should waste our small game fish. We have in Kansas thirty or more species of minnows, the use of which is legal and not wasteful.

That the law be not violated, and waste be avoided, we would caution the anglers, especially the inexperienced ones, to learn to identify bass, crappie, catfish, bluegill, perch and drum fish, as these fish are frequently offered for sale as minnows.

Minnows may be taken by the use of legal minnow seines. But the transportation or removal of them from the state is a violation of the state laws.

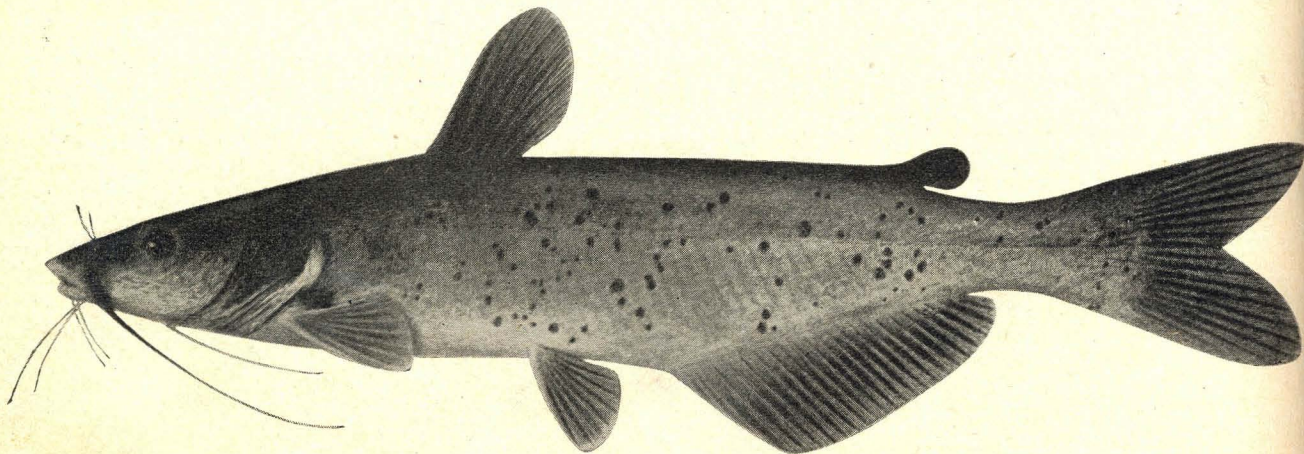
That is the law. Now for a few common sense suggestions beyond the law. Take only the number of minnows needed for your immediate fishing trip. Use a large minnow bucket for retaining them until needed. The large bucket is much more satisfactory than the smaller one. Keep the water cool. Handle minnows as little as possible to prevent their injury or loss. Don't take minnows too small to be used effectively.

By a wise use of your minnow supply, Kansas can avoid a minnow shortage, such as is being experienced by many other states.

## Dynamiters

Fast work by district game protectors Andrew, Con-cannon and Shay, resulted in the arrest and subsequent conviction of Everett Shoeman and Homer Hutchinson, of Milan, charged with dynamiting a small stream in Sumner county.

Andrew charged that the two men used more than one and one-half sticks of dynamite.



SPOTTED CHANNEL CAT (*Ictalurus Punctatus*)



A. L. Chase, justice of the peace, fined each defendant \$50 and costs, to say nothing of a judicial reprimand.

Despite all of our preachments, some persons persist in learning their lessons the hard way.

## A Swell Start

The three game farms in Kansas are off to a good start in 1941. The quail farms at Pittsburg and Kingman have 10,500 quail eggs in the incubators. Eleven hundred birds have been hatched. The 650 pair of quail are producing approximately 3,500 eggs per week. These two quail farms are expected to produce 20,000 quail this season. The birds will be distributed in the east two-thirds of the state where suitable habitat is found and where there is a need for restocking. During the season 1940, approximately 23,000 quail were produced at the two farms and released in the game fields of Kansas.

The state pheasant farm at Meade County State Park, near Meade, Kan., has 800 laying pheasant hens which are now producing 4,000 eggs per week. Nine hundred birds were taken from the incubators last week, the first hatch of the season, and 13,500 eggs are now in the incubators. It is expected to produce 20,000 pheasants at this farm this year.

Pheasants will be liberated in the west seventy counties. Fifteen thousand of the produced birds will be released in coöperation with the federal fish and wildlife service and the use of Pittman-Robertson funds. All planting locations will be carefully selected and must meet the approval of both the forestry, fish and game commission and the federal fish and wildlife service. Only most advantageous areas will be accepted. These areas where releases are made, will be observed from time to time to note progress of the liberated birds. All birds are to be banded and numbered.

Last year approximately 9,000 pheasants were released in this manner.

## 15,000 Pheasants to Be Released

Fifteen thousand ring-necked pheasants will be distributed in forty-nine closed Kansas counties this summer in accordance with an agreement between the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and the United States Department of the Interior, as a Pittman-Robertson project. These birds will be raised at the Meade County State Pheasant Farm and placed on locations and refuges approved by the federal government.

Under such a game bird stocking program the state is required to keep the season closed on hen pheasants until 1945, and on cock pheasants until the fall of 1943.

John Q. Holmes, formerly connected with the Fish and Wildlife Service, will be in charge of the distribution of these birds.

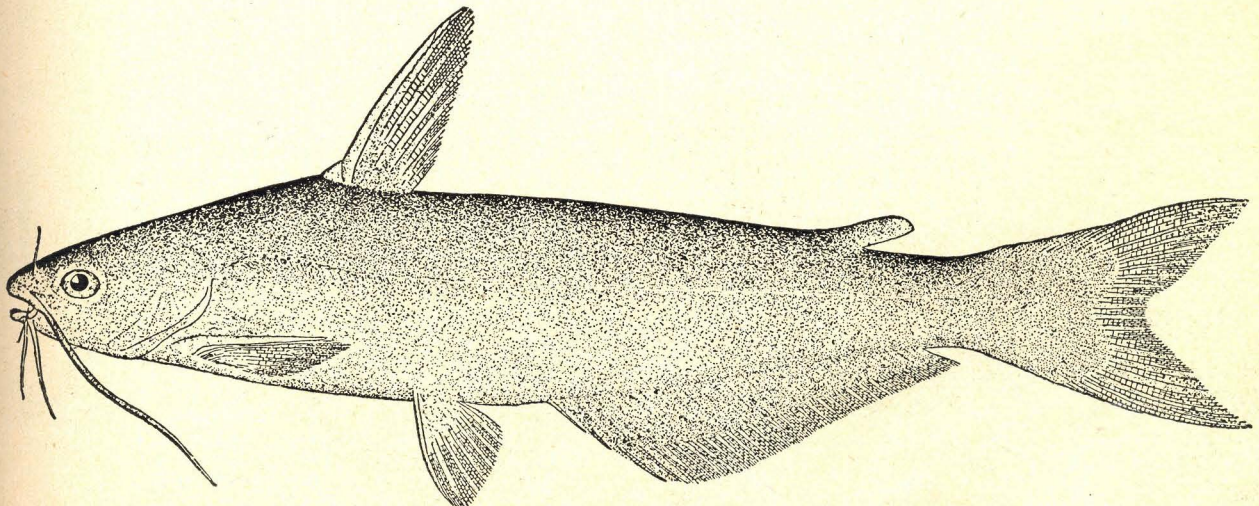
## Pheasants for Riley County

The Riley County Fish and Game Development Association has just ordered 2,560 eggs for its pheasant-raising project, according to Ross Busenbark, president of the group.

The association has received "splendid coöperation" from clubs, business houses and individuals on the project, Busenbark said.

The college poultry department will incubate the eggs. Jessie May, owner of May hatchery, has offered to assist the association by furnishing batteries.

Busenbark said a splendid financial response was received by the association to promote the pheasant project. Clubs, business firms and individuals have contributed in excess of \$350. The association plans to continue soliciting funds to obtain sufficient money to raise and feed the pheasants until they are ready to be released.—*Manhattan Mercury*.



BLUE CAT (*Ictalurus furcatus*)





—Cherry Photo  
**JIM ANDREW**  
 1941 State Singles Champion

## Meet the Champ

It's none other than our very own genial Jim Andrew. Jim, shooting an almost perfect score, blasted the former state singles champion, Ab Rose, right off his throne at the state ATA shoot held at the Wichita Gun Club, June 1. Jim, after missing his sixth blue rock, settled down and broke a straight 194 targets for the championship. Jim took over the state championship honors like the sportsman and champion he is, with dignity and becoming modesty. He will wear his crown regally, until that day he laughingly surrenders it to a younger man.

A record was established in the squad of which Andrew was a member, when in the fifth event every man broke 25 targets, or 125x125. The other parties in the group were: F. E. (Tiny) Blair, J. H. Gillespie, Dr. L. H. Becker and J. Crane.

Taking second place in the singles race was F. J. Moorehead, who set up 198, while a number of other shooters were within hailing distance of the new champion.

Mrs. W. H. Lassen, Goddard, won championship honors in the women's division, breaking 191 out of a possible 200 targets.

Earl Hawkey, Hudson, won the high all-around trophy, after winning a shoot-off with C. B. McDowell, of Phillipsburg. McDowell won the 600 target trophy. Tied with McDowell was R. E. Michaels, Atchison, professional, who did not participate in the winning of the event.

Herbert Shumaker, Jr., of Russell, 12-year-old trap artist, totaled 90 for the championship in the subjunior class, while D. Becker, totaling 81 was junior titlist.

Joe Davison, hanging up a total of 196x200, won the

professional trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Weaver, of Chase, won the husband and wife event, while Fred King, of Wichita Falls, Texas, was the high all-around visiting shooter.

Other championships were: Kansas open singles, R. E. Michaels, Atchison, 100 straight. Class A Doubles, E. W. (Bill) Carr, Oatville, 96x100. Class B Doubles, Carl Lortscher, Burns, 93x100. Kansas State handicap, Fred Hollenbeck, Holton, 21 yards, 97x100. Clee Bratton, Hutchinson, trophy after shoot-off with Hollenbeck. Matt Calovich, Kansas City, state fish and game trophy, 49x50. Class A Singles, H. Stecker, Haven, 100x100. Class B Singles, Gus Carpenter, Cedar Point, 98x100. Class C Singles, L. M. Gobin, Iuka, 96x100. Class D Singles, Wayne Everhart, Gypsum, 94x100.

## Herington Sportsmen Reorganize

Dave Ballantyne, Walter Koepke, Roy (Peck) La Rue and Homer Richardson, all of Herington, were selected by the Herington sportsmen to guide the destinies of the reorganized Herington Sportsmen's Club.

Walter Koepke, Ed Murray, Cap Spangler, Walter Lee, David Ballantyne and A. M. Hard, as the membership committee were very active in obtaining new members.



—Cherry Photo  
**MRS. W. H. LASSEN**  
 State Champion, Women's Division



## Fish and Foney Fangs

Before I go any further, I wanna say I like fish. Jus' lookin' at 'em makes my jaws work up an' down somethin' awful. Wa'n't so bad till I got my false teeth, back in 'ninety-two. But them chewers must be made outa whalebone, the way they act up aroun' a nice fresh pan fish. Jump clean outa my head, if I don't watch 'em. Fact.

Yes, sir. I mind the first day I ever wore 'em. I was fishin' up on Crater Lake, an' havin' no luck a-tall. There was fish in the water, all right, 'cause I could see 'em. But they could see me, too, I guess, in Hardwinter Joe's ole boat, an' they was the most on-sociable fish I ever see. I throw my bait in, an' they jus' turn up their nose an' sneer, then jump clean outa the water to stop a big fly that buzzed pas' me.

I tried flies an' grasshoppers an' worms. I even throwd 'em a big ole dragonfly I ketched in my hat. An' they acted like they didn't even see it.

Wal, I was gettin' mighty dug out, an' feelin' purty low, on account of I was up there alone, a hondred miles from nowhere, without no grub. Hardwinter Joe, he'd took our horses an' gone down into town to pack up some grub to tie us over. But I didn't look for him back inside a week, an' all I had 'tween me an' starvation was a iron-handled fry pan an' a can 'o bacon grease an' mybeso a pinch o' flour to roll a fish in. But I didn't have no fish.

Wal, 'long 'bout the fourth day, with nothin' to eat, a big grinnin' mac follers my boat, mockin' me, sort of. Mad, I make a pass at him with nothin' but a unbaited Number Three hook, an' sink it straight into his skull, 'tween his eyes.

Wal, I drug that fish in quick, an' she was a beauty. Must of been three foot long, an' I held 'er up to see it, an' opened my mouth to grin.

An' what you think happened?

Them teeth o' mine jumped clean outa my head, at that fish. But they missed an' fell into the water. An' there I was. I had food then, but no teeth to eat it with. An' I was starvin'.

I couldn't see where them teeth lit, but I had a idee. I tied my fry pan onto that mac I'd ketched fer a sinker, then rowed up an' down that lake, over the spot where I'd dropped 'em, trollin, the mac behin' me.

Sure 'nuff, the third trip up somethin' hit my line an' took it clean out. Well, I had a mean fight, but when I finally got that mac back in, there was my teeth, buried gum-deep in its belly. They taken it just like a rainbow'd jump a fly. Well, I et that fish, an' was still hongry, an' the fish not bitin'. But them teeth actin' up give me a idee. I tied 'em on the end o' my fish line an' threw 'em back in. They hadn't no more'n hit the water when I felt a tug. I pulled 'em in. An' there they'd clamped down on a three-and-a-

half pounder that swum too close, grabbin' him by the tail and takin' the fight plumb outa him.

Well sir, that was slick fishin.' I threw my fly book an' worms away an' never used no tackle but a line an' them teeth all summer. Fact. An' that summer I got fat.—"Bullhead Bill Sez," *Wyoming Wild Life*.



—Cherry Photo

HERBERT BOOTS SHUMAKER, JR.,  
Sub-Junior Champion

## Federal Aid Funds

Kansas has made a wise use of Federal Aid to Wildlife Funds. To date, several projects have been completed. Several more are being pushed to completion and are being considered. In order that you may have a better understanding of this matter we present facts and figures:

**Finney County Projects.** The commission successfully petitioned the government to approve as Pittman-Robertson projects two projects in Finney county, both of which were considered to be essential in rebuilding the game supply of western Kansas.

Under the terms of one of these projects 543.47 acres of land were acquired to enlarge the Finney County Game Preserve. The second project provided for the general improvement of the entire area, a program which included fencing, providing a water supply, and the planting of feed and cover for the use of bison, migratory waterfowl, prairie chickens and other up-land game birds known to be attracted to this type of refuge.

The total cost of these two projects was \$12,926.07. The state's share of this cost was only \$3,231.52.

**Miami County Project.** The commission's purpose in undertaking a project in this county was to acquire 267.40 acres of land, seventeen miles southwest of Paola, a tract of land deemed suitable as a game refuge and fishing area. The fact that there was exist-



ing on the property, water approximating ninety acres, together with 152 acres of timbered land, tends to make this site particularly appealing to the angler, nimrod and trapper. The wildlife species to be primarily benefitted through the state's acquisition of this property includes migratory waterfowl, raccoon, fox squirrel, eastern woodchuck, gray and black squirrel, opossum, mink and skunk. The total cost of acquiring the land was \$6,348. The government's share of the acquisition cost was \$4,761.

**Lyon County Project.** Here in this county the government and state fenced the existing Lyon County State Park to prevent cattle and other destructive agencies from interfering with nesting upland game birds. The cost of fencing this park totaled \$524.15. The state's share of this cost was \$131.04.

**Game Bird Stocking Project.** We have made use of federal funds in the direct propagation and distribution of game birds. Project 3-D as it is officially designated, provides for the propagation and distribution of ringnecked pheasants throughout the following closed counties: Barber, Barton, Clay, Clark, Cloud, Comanche, Dickinson, Edwards, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Geary, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Hodgman, Kearny, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Morton, Ness, Ottawa, Pawnee, Reno, Rice, Riley, Rush, Saline, Seward, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Washington, Wichita. And on refuges in the following open counties: Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Jewell, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Republic, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Graham, Sherman, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Smith.

This project has been completed and nearly 7,000 birds distributed over the areas specified in the project. The total cost of producing birds, acquiring refuges, releasing birds and making subsequent inspections was \$9,423.09. The amount received from the Federal Aid Wildlife Funds in this connection totals \$7,067.32.

Anticipated federal contributions for similar projects will eventually pay the cost of constructing the Meade County Pheasant Farm.

**Proposed Projects.** At this writing we have pending for official approval additional projects. One is another bird stocking project under the terms of which we propose to distribute 15,000 ringnecked pheasants in forty-nine closed counties. The estimated cost of producing these birds and other necessary expenses which will naturally be incurred in the distribution of them, will require an expenditure of approximately \$24,000, of which the government will pay \$18,000.

The Kansas Fish and Game Commission has a sound understanding of the game needs of this state. They have used federal funds only in connection with such projects as were known to be practical and worth-

while. They shall continue along such lines and will make full use of all government funds that are made available to them.

## Duck Stamps to Do Double Duty in Conservation

Duck stamps, purchased annually by over a million sportsmen to finance waterfowl conservation in the United States, will serve a double-barreled purpose in extending the work into Canada under a unique new plan announced by Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

The plan, simple in operation, involves merely the resale to stamp collectors of used duck stamps—the older the better, National Secretary E. Herrick Low declares.

The one-dollar migratory bird hunting stamps, sold at postoffices, are required to be pasted on state hunting licenses. They become invalid after June 30th of the following year.

"We urge every sportsman to donate used duck stamps to Ducks Unlimited, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City. Just mail in your old state license with stamp attached.

"Thousands of philatelists are interested in these stamps. While nominal resale prices would mean little to individual sportsmen, the aggregate should gross a worthwhile sum for duck restoration," Low points out.

Ducks Unlimited, a nonprofit membership organization, already has financed development of fifty-two duck breeding projects totaling over 880,000 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The bulk of wild ducks nest in these provinces but tremendous numbers of young ducklings have perished from drying up of marshes in recent drought summers.

The provincial governments are coöperating in contributing all lands required without cost. Revenue from the sale of used duck stamps is to be used to build dams and extend development of projects, it is announced.

If the hunters would prefer sending the stamps through the game department we shall be glad to forward them to this organization.

Careful estimates show that 120,000,000 acres of former waterfowl habitat have been taken from use by agriculture, manufacturing, and other industries.

Crows can sometimes be taught to talk. Contrary to popular opinion, the tongue need not be slit. Slitting the tongue is unnecessary cruelty. Birds produce vocal sounds within the body from the syrinx.

The Fish and Wildlife Service administers more than 260 national wildlife refuges for the restoration of all forms of wildlife.



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# NOTICE

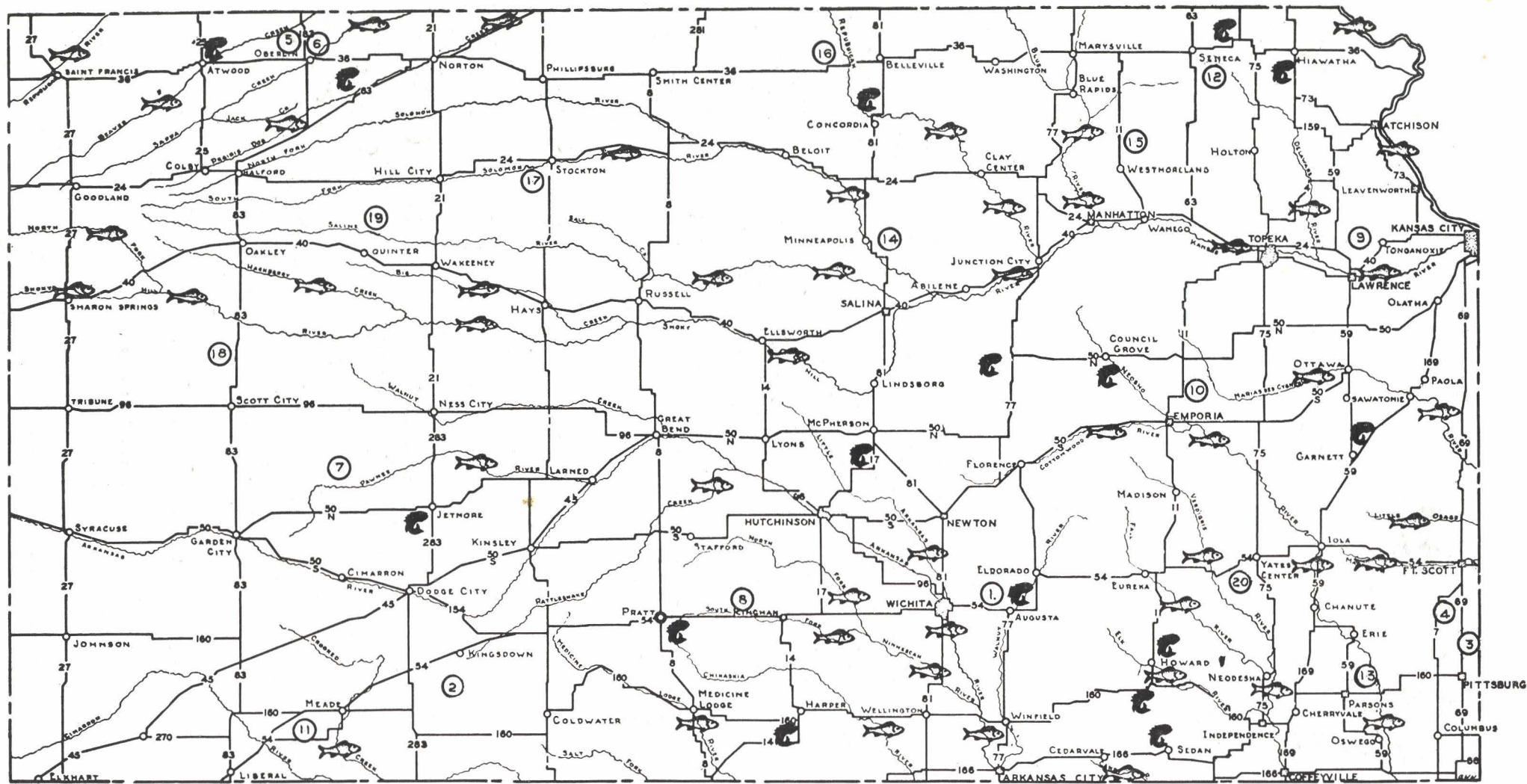
Sportsmen will need

New 1942 Licenses

After June 30

Fishing, hunting and trapping licenses are  
now on sale at county clerks' offices and at  
most hardware and sporting goods dealers.





## ② State Lakes

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

## City and County Lakes

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

## River and Stream Fishing

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