

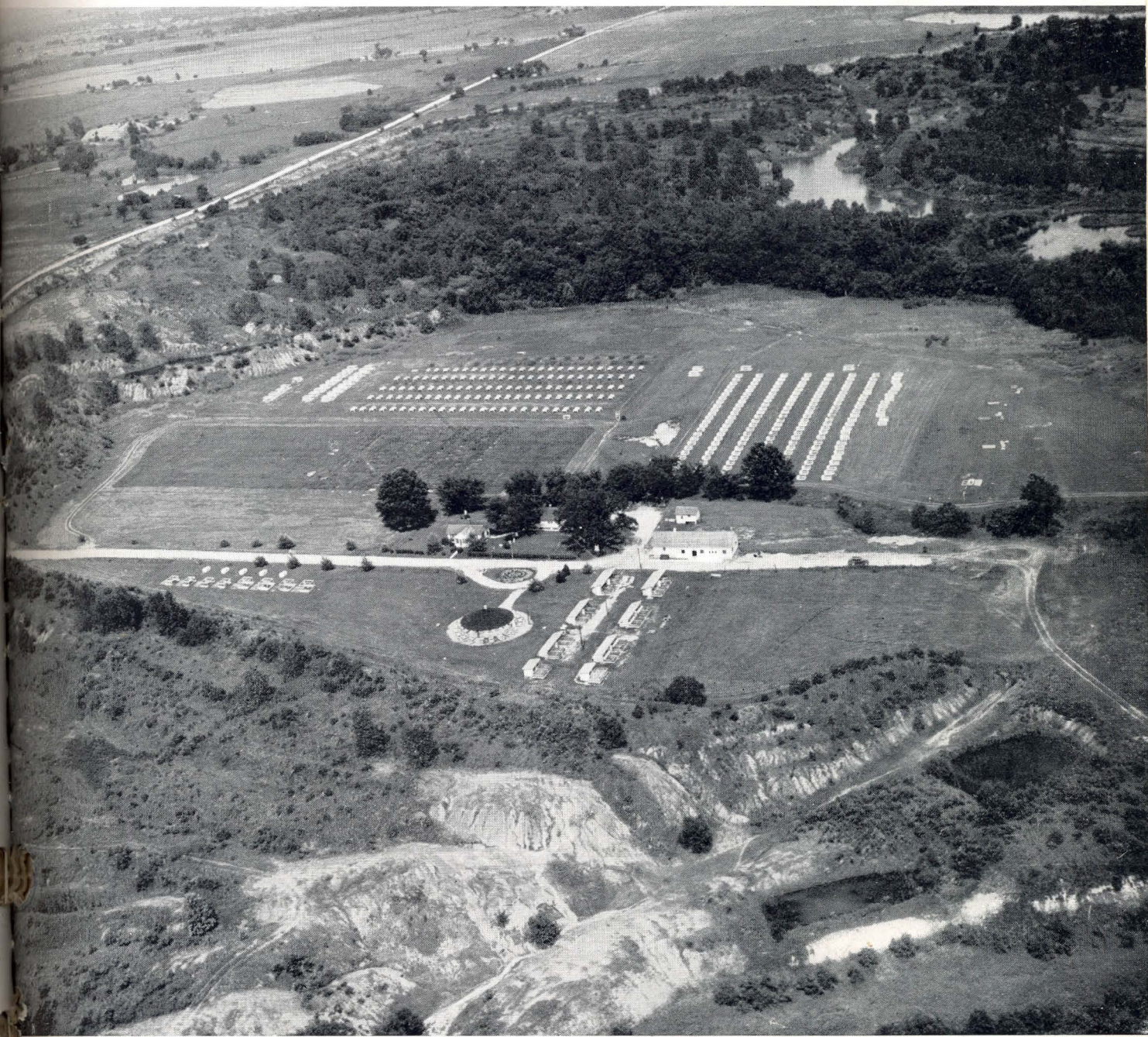
KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. III

SEPTEMBER, 1941

No. IX



An airplane view of the Pittsburg Quail Farm and the reforested strip pits

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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*

DAVE LEAHY, Jr., *Asst. Director*

GARLAND ATKINS, *Secretary*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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SEPTEMBER, 1941

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SEASONS ANNOUNCED

The 1941 migratory waterfowl season for Kansas will be for sixty consecutive days, beginning October 16 and continuing through December 14. We print below a summary of seasons, bag limits and other pertinent regulations:

Ducks. Season, October 16 to December 14. Daily shooting hours, sunrise to 4 p. m. Daily bag limit, 10. Possession limit, 20, with the following noted exceptions: Not more than 3 buffleheads or 3 redheads, or 3 of these two species together, may be included in the daily bag, and not more than 6 of them among the ducks possessed. The wood duck, known in some localities as the summer duck, woody, squeeler, is given absolute protection this year in Kansas.

Geese. Season, October 16 through to December 14. Daily shooting hours, sunrise to 4 p. m. Limit on geese and brants (except Ross' geese) is again set at 3 a day or 6 in possession. But in addition hunters may take 3 blue geese a day and they may have 6 blue geese in possession, in addition to their general 6 goose possession limit. Under this regulation it is possible for the hunter to take 6 blue geese a day or have 12 in his possession if he takes or possesses no other kinds of geese.

Coots. Season, October 16 through December 14. Daily shooting hours, sunrise to 4 p. m. Daily bag limit, 25. Possession limit, 25.

Rails, Galinules (except sora and coots). Season, September 1 through November 30. Daily shooting hours, sunrise to sunset. Daily bag limit, 15 in the aggregate of all kinds. Possession limit, 15.

Doves. Season, September 1 to October 12. Daily shooting hours, sunrise to sunset. Daily bag limit, 12; possession limit, 12.

Shooting regulations. Outlining the means by which migratory game birds may be taken legally: The new regulations prohibit the use of bait, or live decoys. This year for the first time the taking of waterfowl by means, aid or use of cattle, horses or mules is prohibited. Hunters are permitted the use of bow and arrows and shotguns not larger than 10 guage. Your shotgun must be made incapable, by use of plugs, of holding in the magazine more than three shells. All persons over sixteen years of age who hunt migratory

waterfowl must have with them an unexpired waterfowl stamp, which is considered valid only after the holder's signature has been affixed to the stamp.

Clip This

The tabulation which follows is the time of sunrise at Topeka for each of the sixty days of the 1941 migratory waterfowl season. Four minutes should be added to the above time for each degree of longitude west of Topeka and four minutes deducted for each degree of longitude east of Topeka. Or, perhaps a simpler method of figuring the time of sunrise for a given locality would be to add or deduct four minutes for each fifty miles due west or due east of Topeka.

October 16.....	6:34	November 15....	7:06
October 17.....	6:35	November 16....	7:07
October 18.....	6:36	November 17....	7:08
October 19.....	6:37	November 18....	7:09
October 20.....	6:38	November 19....	7:10
October 21.....	6:39	November 20....	7:12
October 22.....	6:40	November 21....	7:13
October 23.....	6:41	November 22....	7:14
October 24.....	6:42	November 23....	7:15
October 25.....	6:43	November 24....	7:16
October 26.....	6:44	November 25....	7:17
October 27.....	6:45	November 26....	7:18
October 28.....	6:46	November 27....	7:19
October 29.....	6:47	November 28....	7:20
October 30.....	6:49	November 29....	7:21
October 31.....	6:50	November 30....	7:22
November 1....	6:51	December 1....	7:23
November 2....	6:52	December 2....	7:24
November 3....	6:53	December 3....	7:25
November 4....	6:54	December 4....	7:26
November 5....	6:55	December 5....	7:27
November 6....	6:56	December 6....	7:28
November 7....	6:57	December 7....	7:29
November 8....	6:58	December 8....	7:30
November 9....	7:00	December 9....	7:31
November 10....	7:01	December 10....	7:32
November 11....	7:02	December 11....	7:33
November 12....	7:03	December 12....	7:33
November 13....	7:04	December 13....	7:34
November 14....	7:05	December 14....	7:35

Wood Duck

For the guidance of hunters there follows a general description of this protected duck: Length, 20 inches. Adult male: Head, including crest, iridescent green and purple; a narrow white line from bill over eye to rear of crest; another commencing behind eye and running to nape; a broad white patch on throat forking

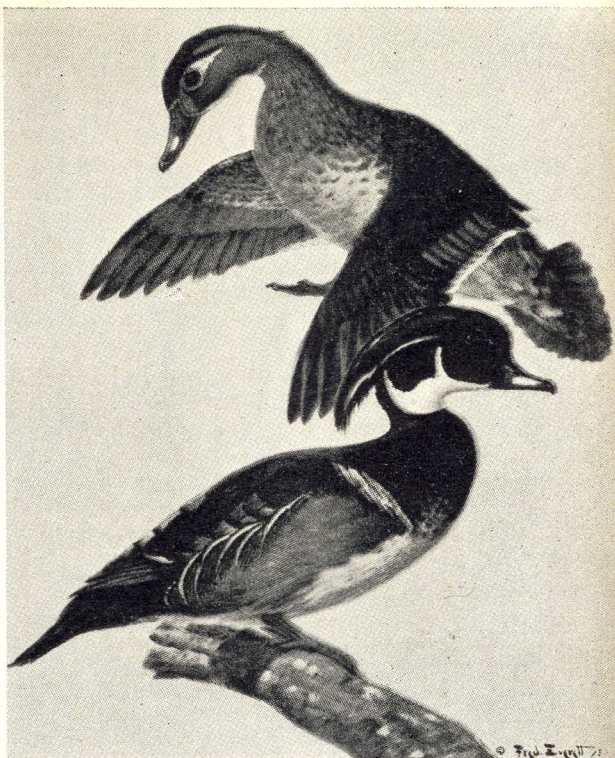
CORRECTION FOR SHOOTING REGULATIONS

There has been an error in printing these shooting regulations. This paragraph should read as follows:

SHOOTING REGULATIONS. Outlining the means by which migratory game birds may be taken legally; the new regulations prohibit the use of bait, or live decoys. This year for the first time the taking of waterfowl by means, aid or use of cattle, horses or mules is prohibited. Hunters are permitted the use of bow and arrows and shot guns not larger than 10 gauge. Your shot gun must be made incapable, by use of plugs in the magazine, of holding more than 3 shells. All persons over 16 years of age who hunt migratory waterfowl, must have with them an unexpired waterfowl stamp, which is considered valid only after the holder's signature has been affixed to the stamp.

behind, one streak curving upward behind eye, the other curving on side of neck; above, lustrous violet and bronzy green; shoulders and long inner secondaries velvet-black gloss with purple and green; a greenish-blue speculum bounded by white tips of secondaries behind; primaries, white-edged and frosted on webs near end; upper tail coverts and tail, deep dusky black; sides and front of lower neck and breast, rich purplish-chestnut evenly marked with small V-shaped white spots; a large black crescent in front of wing preceded by a white one; sides, yellowish-gray waved with fine black bars; rest of under parts, white; lengthened flank feathers falling in a tuft of rich purplish-red below wing; bill, white in center, black on ridge, tip and below, with a square patch at base; feet, yellowish orange; iris, crimson.

Adult female: Crest small; head and neck, grayish-brown, darker on crown; feathers at base of bill narrowly all around, chin, upper throat and a broad circle around eye running into a streak behind, pure white; upper parts, brown with some gloss; foreneck and sides of body, yellowish-brown streaked with darker; breast, spotted indistinctly with brown abdomen, white; bill, grayish with a white spot in center, reddish at base, feet, dusky yellow, iris, brownish-red.



Wood Duck. Protected in Kansas. Picture by permission of American Wildlife Institute, Washington, D. C.

New Laws

The new game law pamphlets containing the laws as enacted by the 1941 legislature are available for redistribution. They may be obtained on request from the State Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kan., or at the offices of your county clerks.



The young son of Frank Young, Bennington, catches a man-sized string of fish although he did borrow his father's pipe to complete the picture of a contented fisherman.

Another's Word for It

According to the Quinter *Kansas Advocate*, fishing is plenty good at Sheridan County State Lake. The following is taken from a recent issue of the *Advocate*: "Sunday brought out fish stories from practically everyone who fished at the Sheridan County State Lake.

Roy Kline reeled in two good-sized channel cats, one weighing 1½ and the other 2½ pounds.

Roy Ure, of Gove, caught two nice channel cats, one 3¾ and the other a two-pounder.

Ira Ure, of Fredonia, Kan., caught a 2¼ pounder and a 1½ pounder.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Slopansky, after trying all day, finally snagged a channel cat, weight 3 pounds 9 ounces, measuring 23 inches in length—and the proof of the puddin' is in the eatin'. The writer really enjoyed that fish.

A report comes to this office that Miss Anna Razak, of Collyer, caught a seven-pound river cat recently at the Sheridan lake.

Ed Harbin, of Quinter, has landed seven channel cats, each measuring from 18 to 21 inches, since the Fourth of July.

John Purma, Grinnell's fisherman, says he's caught his quota on several occasions recently."

Whale milk is not essentially different from cow's milk.



Claude E. Darst, Dodge City, and 10 crappie taken by him from the Finney County State Lake near Kalvesta.

Game Storage

Because of many inquiries received from sportsmen as to the time limit game may be possessed in storage, we review briefly the new law as it was enacted by the 1941 legislature.

Previous to this year game could not be in cold storage after the close of the legal open season. Now, any person having lawfully killed game birds or game animals during the legal open season on such birds or animals in Kansas, may have not to exceed two days' bag limit in his possession or in cold storage for a period of thirty days following the close of the open season.

Any person having lawfully killed game birds and game animals outside the state of Kansas may keep the same in possession or cold storage in Kansas for a period of thirty days following the closing of the legal open season for taking such game birds and game animals in the state where taken. This does not apply, however, to deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, bear, mountain sheep or goats legally killed outside the state of Kansas. These may be kept in personal possession of the hunter or in storage at any time.

Hunters should remember that the federal law regulates the possession of doves, geese, ducks and other migratory birds. The federal regulations permits the keeping of such birds for a period of twenty days only. To keep such birds in possession longer than that time would be a violation of the law despite the fact that Kansas law says that such game may be kept for thirty days.

Sportsmen's Meet

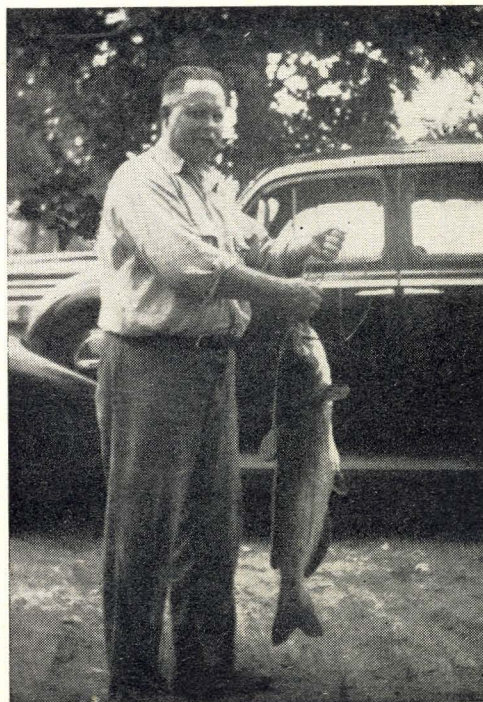
Dr. W. N. Benefiel, Kingman, director of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association, has advised KANSAS FISH AND GAME that this year's state meeting of that association will be held at Herington, October 5 and 6. The officers of the state association are W. E. Dumm, Emporia, president; Fred Kahn, Lawrence, vice-president; George Gould, Dodge City, secretary-treasurer.

Dove Season Cut

The seasons on mourning doves have been shortened to a maximum of forty-two consecutive days in all states within the three zones according to an announcement made recently by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The shortened seasons were necessary because the status of the mourning dove, more often called turtle dove, was last year found to be worse than anticipated. Federal game officers have said that in almost all states where the mourning dove is an important game specie, it was so scarce that sportsmen, naturalist and game administrators joined in the demand that steps be taken to give the dove better protection. The 1941 Kansas dove season, therefore, will be for a period from September 1 to October 12, both dates inclusive.

Mitchell Appointed

Henry Mitchell, who has been an assistant to Mr. Ramey for the past seven years, has been selected by the Commission as Mr. Ramey's successor. Mr. Mitchell assumed the superintendency of the Calista Quail Farm September 1 and will be located at Calista.



L. L. Cobb, Bonner Springs, and a 15 pound channel cat from the Leavenworth County State Lake.

Goodland Plans a Party

If you intend to hunt pheasants around Goodland during the forthcoming pheasant season, October 27, 28, 29, be sure and arrange your plans to be in Goodland Sunday night, October 26. Then you will be entertained, as only western Kansas can entertain, by the Goodland Chamber of Commerce, through its committee of sportsmen.

The present plans of this committee call for a game dinner, without speeches or plate readings, and an evening's entertainment to which you and the farmers will be genuinely welcome. The purpose of this meeting and entertainment is wholly unselfish; as a matter of fact, we think that not only is it a very commendable and generous gesture to the visiting sportsmen, but a close approach to a solution of the annual sportsmen-farmer problem as well. Heretofore many of us from eastern Kansas have gone west without having previously made arrangements with the farmers of that area for hunting privileges. Because of this neglect we return to our homes disappointed and in some instances, birdless. The Goodland Chamber of Commerce, through its committee of sportsmen, are determined that we shall be given every opportunity to meet as sportsmen and farmers, in a spirit of good fellowship, the night before the opening day, for the purpose of arranging the next day's hunt.

The problem of housing us for the three-day season is also being considered by the committee. Since the hotels of Goodland are expected to be crowded to capacity or beyond, many private homes will be thrown open to us.

The Goodland Chamber of Commerce will need your cooperation in this matter. "Sadie" White is chairman of this entertainment committee, and if you intend to be in Goodland during the season you should advise Mr. White of your intention to attend their Sunday night meeting, and advise him what housing facilities will be required by you.

Where to Go

KANSAS FISH AND GAME has completed a survey of the twenty-one counties to be opened to pheasant hunting this fall. The survey was very gratifying to us, as on every hand we were assured by sportsmen and farmers that this year's pheasant crop is exceptionally large. Not a single contrary statement was heard from the many whom we interviewed. This year's pheasant hunter will find the going a little tougher than last year because of the density of cover in the open area. But it is the cover that makes the hunting good. Without cover we would have no birds.

In this article we propose to outline briefly the conditions as we found them and express our opinion as

to the best hunting areas in each of the counties. A good road map before you will aid you in interpreting our comments.

CHEYENNE COUNTY. If your plans call for a trip this far northwest, hunting is good in this county. One we especially recommend as having good hunting possibilities, the lowlands along the Republican river from the Nebraska line southwest to St. Francis.

SHERMAN COUNTY. Ranchmen and landowners residing along the four streams of this county, the little and big Beavers, the south and north forks of Sappa creek, have assured us that many pheasants nested in these valleys last spring, and that hunting in this county is expected to be very good. Headquarters for the hunters shooting in Sherman county will be at Goodland.

WALLACE COUNTY. "Swede" Lutz, a member of the Fish and Game Commission and newspaperman of Sharon Springs, tells us that Wallace county has had a tremendous increase in their pheasant population. There are many streams in Wallace county, but the Smoky Hill valley is particularly recommended to you.

RAWLINS COUNTY. Atwood will be headquarters for most of the hunters shooting in Rawlins county. Pheasants are reported plentiful in that area, north to the Nebraska line and northeast to around Ludell and Herndon. The north and south forks of Sappa creek flow across the southeast corner of this county where hunting last year was good.

THOMAS COUNTY. District Game Protector Joe Faulkner informs us that the best shooting in this county is to be found along the south fork of Sappa creek and the Prairie Dog northeast of Colby.

DECATUR COUNTY. This county has a large pheasant population—and it should have. In addition to two state parks and game sanctuaries, three streams flow across the county: The Beaver from near Traer to Cedar Bluffs, the combined Sappa creeks from the southwest to the northwest corners of this county, and the Prairie Dog across the southeast corner. The superintendent of Decatur County State Park and Game Refuge reports many pheasants on the upland ranches adjacent to state properties. Hunting within the state park, however, is not permitted.

SHERIDAN COUNTY. The hunters going into this county will find the best shooting possibilities along the south fork of the Solomon river. The Saline, which flows near the south line of this county, will afford only fair shooting.

LOGAN COUNTY. Pheasants are said to be plentiful in Logan county south of the Smoky Hill river to the Scott County State Park.

GRAHAM COUNTY. That area around Moreland, Penokee, Hill City and northwest to Norton county

has been suggested to us as the best shooting area within this county.

GOVE COUNTY. That part of Gove county lying east of Highway 23, and north and south of the Smoky Hill river is good pheasant territory.

TREGO COUNTY. The sportsmen of Trego county have reported that the best hunting to be found in the county is north of Wakeeney and along the Smoky Hill river.

ROOKS COUNTY. Because of sloughs with good feed and cover south of Palco, pheasant shooting should be good in that district. The Solomon river, which runs through the county east and west, and Bow creek running north and south are also good pheasant areas.

ELLIS COUNTY. Hunters will find the best "go" in this county along the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers, according to district game protector Arthur Jones.

RUSSELL COUNTY. Along the Smoky Hill river and beyond the Big creek west of Russell many pheasants have been produced this year.

PHILLIPS COUNTY. We recommend in this county that land adjacent to the North Solomon river in the southeast part of the county and along the Prairie Dog creek in the northwest part of the county up to the Nebraska line.

SMITH COUNTY. This county, while not boasting many streams, contains innumerable ponds and lakes which have been full of water for most of the year. There has been ample feed and cover in this county and it should provide fair pheasant hunting.

OSBORNE COUNTY. Both branches of the Solomon river and the six hundred ponds within this county should not only provide good pheasant shooting but pond duck shooting as well.

REPUBLIC COUNTY. Two valleys and Sand creek in the northwest, and Rose creek in the northeast are considered the best hunting areas in this county. Despite the fact that floods along the Republican river valley destroyed many nests there during the nesting season, the birds are fairly numerous in that valley.

MITCHELL COUNTY. The birds are spotted in this county. District Game Protector Hank Byrne informs us that the best shooting possibilities of this county are to be found along Salt creek valley in the southern part of the county and along the Solomon river valley in the central part of the county.

JEWELL COUNTY. Many pheasants range the northern part of this county. White creek valley is reported to have a heavy pheasant population. Shooting should be good in this part of Jewell county.

NORTON COUNTY. Pheasant hunting in Norton county is expected to be good from the city of Norton to the Nebraska line and along the Solomon river from New Almeno east to the Phillips county line.

To the County Organizations

You have been hearing and reading a great deal about the unprecedented success of our state game farms in this year's production of birds.

Our state farms have been doing a wonderful work the past few years in the restocking of game birds, but the sportsman should understand that this restocking can never even start to supply game in desired quantities unless the hunters unite in a concerted effort to protect the birds after the various areas have been restocked.

Without attempting to explain the phenomenal increase in bird production at the state farms, it is noted that the same condition obtains among the wild bird population in the fields this year. From all sections of the state come reports of "more birds this year than I have seen for years" and so it is up to us to protect these birds. Kansas has at various times had a plentiful supply of game birds, but at intervals during the past several years that supply has suffered cyclic depletion. We now have an opportunity, if we will do our part, to bring back the game birds to our state so that once again the call of the quail will echo from the countryside.

The two things most needed from the sportsman's angle are control of predators and protection and feeding of the birds during the bad parts of the winter months. The first will necessitate coöperation with our farmer friends, as some of them do not like to have cats destroyed. We must stress the fact that we are not concerned with the house pets, but mainly the cat which grows up wild on the farm (dumped by the side of the road by the city dweller and even possibly by the sportsman). These cats may live a lifetime on a farm without even being seen by the owner of the farm. If he could be made to realize the number of cats which prowl only at night, his sympathies can more readily be enlisted in their eradication. A recent campaign to destroy stray cats on a two-section area resulted in the capture of 246 stray cats.

Our second concern—feeding and protecting birds during the severe storms of winter—can be easily handled by county organizations by building shelters and supplying feed for the birds. In the *KANSAS FISH AND GAME* bulletin for December, 1939, will be found a detail sketch for building bird shelters. If you have not saved these numbers of the bulletin the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission at Pratt will be glad to mail you a sketch of either or both upon request.

Here is an opportunity for the county organizations of this state to do something about fish and game besides talk, and the time seems to be ripe for our efforts to be of some avail.—W. M. BENEFIEL, *Director, Kansas Fish and Game Development Association.*



Frank Kolbaba, Topeka sportsman, sends this picture of himself and a few of the crows which were decoyed to his crow blind by use of a stuffed owl decoy.

Ramey Resigns

Dan Ramey, superintendent of state game farms, has submitted his resignation to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. His resignation becomes effective September 1, at which time Ramey will join the sales force of the Purina Mills Company.

Mr. Ramey came to the commission in 1933 as game technician, direct from the North American Game Institute. He was immediately appointed resident superintendent of the Pittsburg quail farm, then being built by the Commission. Mr. Ramey supervised the building of that farm and the more recently established game farm near Calista, where he resided as resident superintendent.

KANSAS FISH AND GAME in felicitating Mr. Ramey on his recent appointment, and in wishing him the best of luck in his new endeavor, is merely reëchoing the friendly sentiment of the thousands of sportsmen with whom he has come in contact the past several years.

Pheasant Limits

The rules and regulations regarding the taking of pheasants during the forthcoming season differ from the regulations of last year. Under the new regulations hunters are permitted to take during one day 3 cock pheasants, or 2 cock pheasants and 1 hen. The season limit is, of course, the total of two days' bag limit. The Fish and Game Commission and game managers generally advocate the taking of cock birds only, as a measure to preserve the species. Sportsmen should take cocks only, but if a hen is inadvertently shot down it may be retained by the hunter under the present rules and regulations of the Commission.

Case Histories

District Game Protector Arthur Jones, County Protectors D. E. Lacey and Earl McConigly hit a jackpot in enforcing the law around Russell. Suspecting the presence of a fish trap on the farm of a prominent Russell county farmer, the boys began inquiries and were told by the farmer that they would never find a fish trap in his waters. After spending the greater part of the day concealed, they spotted the prominent Russell county farmer taking the trap from his waters. A total of three traps were found, the farmer arrested and paid a heavy fine. Two of the traps, he said, belonged to prominent business men of Russell, Kan., whom we suspect paid the greater part, if not all of the fine assessed against the prominent Russell county farmer.

To one of the state parks hid two boys and two girls, pleasure bent and all set for a gay, if inglorious time. This morning they are remorseful and impoverished, but much wiser. In the future they are not expected to pick a state park for their unladylike and ungentlemanly acts.

These two couples, getting delightfully plastered, decided to go in swimming in an improper manner and in utter contempt of the rules and regulations of the Fish and Game Commission. On being admonished by the state park authority as to conduct befitting good boys and good girls, they became abusive, not only using abusive language, but displaying a spirit of pugnacity as well. They were arrested, taken before the courts of their county and fined \$147 each.

And there is the case of the district judge who misread his law. This judge had too many trotlines set. He paid his fines and costs like a good fellow, although he would have greatly appreciated the fixing of the case out of court.

Another case of interest is that of a newspaperman who was violating the fish and game laws. He, too, paid his fine and cost graciously, if unwillingly, but he assured us that there would be nothing in the paper about this case.

Jacksnipe Season

Fearful that the Wilson, or Jacksnipe, is faced with possible extermination, the Fish and Wildlife Service moved quickly to declare the entire nation closed to the taking of this specie of game bird. Investigators previously had reported that in the course of their investigations, they had found the snipe numbers "startling small" in comparison with other years. Because these birds lay only four eggs in a nest, raise only one brood a year, they are not able to withstand excessive gunning.

Pheasant

KANSAS FISH AND GAME again would remind hunters that the 1941 pheasant season will begin one-half hour before sunrise, October 27, and continue through until sunset October 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.

In most of these counties hunters will find pheasants in satisfactory abundance. Reports reaching the desk of KANSAS FISH AND GAME are very encouraging to us. The open counties have had an exceptionally good breeding and nesting season this year. There was an unusually large feed crop in the open area, and the cover has been sufficient to meet all of the natural field requirements of both young and old birds.

The Commission decided to have the opening day on Monday this year, in order that the business man and his employees might take advantage of Sunday to make the trip to the shooting area.



Here is pictured Mrs. Bob Byerly, Jack Suenram, Bill Suenram and Stella Johnson, all from Moundridge, and the 26 pound flathead taken near the Solomon River Dam, Bennington, Kansas. Bob Byerly, a member of this fishing party, just had to have a picture of this fish.

A Letter from a Farmer-sportsman

DEAR DAVE—The little woman told me you visited my place a week or two ago in quest of information regarding the pheasant situation around my ranch. I am sorry that I missed you. I will say that we have more pheasants this year in Cheyenne county than we have had in any other year.

The little woman says that you were particularly concerned about the farmers making charges for pheasant hunting. I don't believe, Dave, that many farmers will make a charge this year as we have all had good crops and the future looks very bright to us. The hunters come into this county in droves every year and we are glad to see them, but they are sometimes presumptuous in their contacts with us. Most of them have a bottle that they think is a passport to any farmer's land and heart with whom they come in contact. That condition too is changed this year, Dave. As I say, we have had a prosperous year and a little extra spending money to indulge our pleasures with the result that we in this county are again back on a scotch and soda diet, and probably have a bigger supply on hand than the sportsman will bring with him.

Anyway, you can tell them that we will be glad to have them and will do everything we can to make them feel at home and their stay with us enjoyable.—F. M.

The crab meat industry of Alaska is based on a single species, the "dungeness," or common crab of the Pacific coast. This species is much larger than the blue crab of the Atlantic coast, some specimens measuring 9 inches across the back shell.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

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Manufacturers' Institute

"SAFETY FIRST—ALWAYS!"

Make That Your Motto

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 | 6 |
| Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety. | Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot. |
| 2 | 7 |
| Carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp, and home. | Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first. |
| 3 | 8 |
| Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstructions. | Never climb a tree or a fence with a loaded gun. |
| 4 | 9 |
| Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble. | Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water. |
| 5 | 10 |
| Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger. | Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol. |

Published in the Interest of Making and Keeping Shooting
a Safe Sport

Egg Production High

Bird eggs produced at three state game farms to August 30 totaled 91,312. Of this number the Meade County Pheasant Farm produced 41,474 ringnecked pheasant eggs and 4,995 chukar partridge eggs. The Pittsburg quail farm produced 23,106 bobwhite quail eggs, the Calista farm 21,737 eggs. The birds from these eggs are being distributed now to the various counties for restocking purposes.

There are more than 450 kinds of woodpeckers.

The Time Will Come

Riley county sportsmen are not pessimistic about their chances for some good pheasant hunting in this vicinity soon. The fish and game development association has recently released 966 pheasants in Riley county. It was through contributions by Riley county residents that this stocking program was made possible.

We believe the time will come when pheasant hunting will be a reality in Riley county. Much, of course, will depend upon Mother Nature. If she does her part there should be pheasant hunting for all.

Sportsmen, the local association and contributors are sincerely appreciative of the coöperation given to the association by the poultry department of the Kansas State College. The department incubated the eggs purchased by the association and furnished valuable information with respect to caring for and feeding the young pheasants. The association is grateful to Jesse May, owner of the May hatchery, who gratuitously permitted the association to use his batteries to care for the young pheasants during the first month after they were hatched. The association likewise is grateful to Mrs. F. D. Farrell and Mrs. Joe Woodford for permitting it to use gratuitously the brooder pens in which the pheasants were kept until they were ready to be released.

Jay Owens, fish and game commissioner for this district, inspired the pheasant raising program in the minds of the local association members early this spring at a meeting held at the courthouse. He informed members that it was his intention to interest every county in his district in sponsoring such a program. We are informed that a number of counties sponsored a similar project, but from all reports thus far received, the Riley county association has won first place and the award should be an extra quota of state birds for this county.

In sponsoring such a project it must be kept in mind that in all probabilities the burden of the work falls on the shoulders of a few. The keeper and feeder of the birds for the local association was John Kilian. John spent about five hours per day for six weeks caring for the birds and in addition spent about three days assisting the state fish and game warden, Fred Toburen, in releasing the birds.

The pheasants have now been released to the farm owners, the ones who really care for and feed the birds, the ones who make, after all, the great outdoor sport of hunting possible for millions. The association desires to coöperate with the farmer in restocking and game conservation. In return, the sportsmen request that the farmers permit the sportsmen to hunt on their farms during the open season.—*Manhattan Mercury*.

Falconry

The oldest sport in the world, falconry, may forfeit its amateur standing to enlist in man's oldest profession, warfare. The U. S. Signal Corps is training hawks to bring down homing pigeons carrying enemy messages.

The falcon is the original divebomber, says the National Geographic Society. It kills flying quarry by diving from a height of hundreds of feet, striking a resounding blow with its half-closed "fists." The speed of its dive has been calculated at 165 to 180 miles an hour.

Various species of hawks have been used in falconry, but the peregrin falcon or duck hawk meets all the requirements of falconry to a high degree, possessing courage, speed, and takes to training as few other birds. The duck hawk is common in Kansas.

Falconry, or hawking, is older than any written record. It is revealed in the prehistoric frescoes and sculptures of the early Egyptians and Persians. It also dates far back in the annals of India. The ancient Greeks and Romans apparently knew nothing of the sport.

The world-trading Lombards, who settled in northern Italy in the sixth century, knew falconry. By 1875 it was practiced generally throughout western Europe and Saxon England. Interest was further stimulated by the returning crusaders who became familiar with the methods of the Orient and brought back falcons and trainers.

The training of the hawk is the real art of falconry, since the bird must be taught to go almost directly contrary to its instincts. Young hawks taken from the nest, as well as captured wild hawks, are trained for the sport. The wild hawk has the advantage of more speed and better physical development, but the young hawk is easier to train.

The great source of captured falcons for centuries was in South Brabant, the Netherlands. Near the village of Valkenswaarde is a vast open moor over which thousands of birds wing their seasonal flight, pursued by the hawks. Natives of Valkenswaarde captured and trained falcons, supplying royalty and nobility of all Europe. In the heyday of falconry, before the advent of the gun, knightly emissaries from the courts of Europe gathered to participate in the medieval auctions of the birds.

In every age, falconry has been carried on in some part of the world. It was long preserved in Scotland, and was revived in England early in the present century and in America there are a number of falconers who use blue darters and duck hawks.—BURT'S OUTING TALES, *Wichita Evening Eagle*.

Eastern oystermen refer to the small Pacific Coast oysters as "thumbnail" oysters.

1941 SHOOTING REGULATIONS

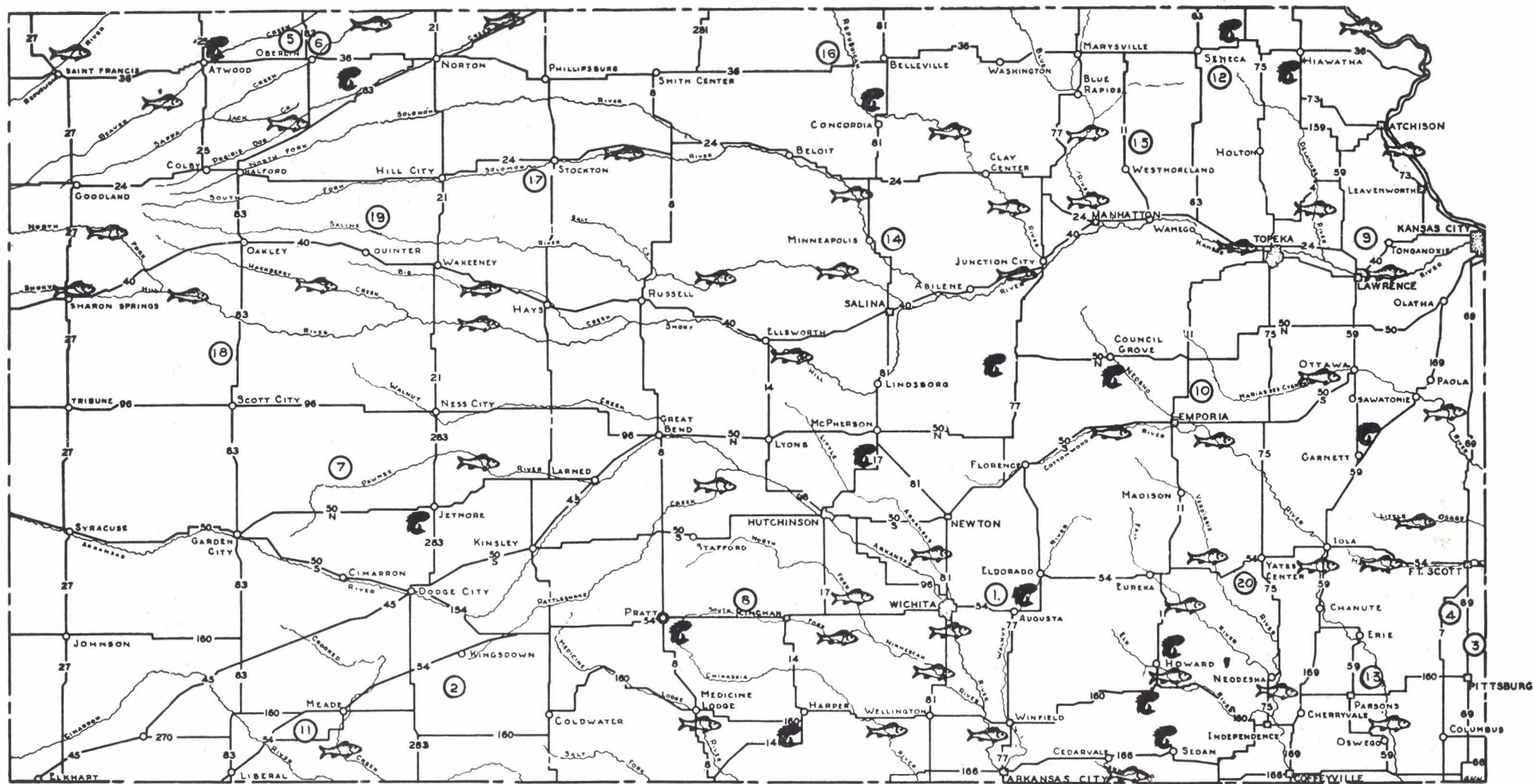
Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission

MIGRATORY GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

Ducks, Geese, Coots, Gallinules and Rails

- SEASON DATES:**
(Inclusive) Ducks, Geese, Coots—October 16 to December 14, 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:**
(Including birds taken by any other person who, for hire, accompanies or assists hunter in taking birds.)
DUCKS—10 in the aggregate of all kinds, of which not more than 3 of any 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



② State Lakes

🐟 City and County Lakes

🐟 River and Stream Fishing

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Butler County State Park | 8. Kingman County State Park | 15. Pottawatomie County State Park |
| 2. Clark County State Park | 9. Leavenworth County State Park | 16. Republic County State Park |
| 3. Crawford County State Park No. 1 | 10. Lyon County State Park | 17. Rooks County State Park |
| 4. Crawford County State Park No. 2 | 11. Meade County State Park | 18. Scott County State Park |
| 5. Decatur County State Park No. 1 | 12. Nemaha County State Park | 19. Sheridan County State Park |
| 6. Decatur County State Park No. 2 | 13. Neosho County State Park | 20. Woodson County State Park |
| 7. Finney County State Park | 14. Ottawa County State Park | |