

KANSAS FISH AND GAME



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No. VI



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

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LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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Boys—and Air Rifles

Many complaints are being registered these days with the Commission, by horrified bird lovers and indignant property owners. These complaints, not unusual during school vacation time, charge that many birds are being thoughtlessly killed and private properties needlessly damaged, by roving youngsters armed with the air gun.

The air gun has been classified as an invention of the devil. Therefore, no sensible parent should permit a child to have one. Yet, many parents will, in an effort to keep their boy busy and amused during the summer months, present him with one.

The boy with a new air gun is just aching for something to shoot. He, in his youthful enthusiasm to test the accuracy of his shooting eye, makes no discrimination as to target, but shoots at every bird or other moving object that he sees.

The air gun is not a toy. It is, on the contrary, a dangerous weapon. Many a boy and girl have lost an eye because of these seemingly harmless guns in the hands of another.

If the parents are going to allow the boy a gun they should give him a real one and instruct him in its proper handling and care. But an air gun, never. They think it is a harmless toy.

If vacation days are beginning to drag for your lads, give them rods and reels. It does boys good to go fishing. When fishing, they are doing nothing else. Watch a bunch of boys fishing and you will usually find that the business at hand not only takes all of their time and attention but provides fun and recreation for them as well. The same number of boys with an air gun are a positive menace to themselves, their neighbors and bird life.

For the welfare of your youngster, his companion, and our bird life, they, the small boy and the small air rifle, should be separated.

Minnows

Because there is an urgent need to conserve the state's supply of minnows, this article is addressed to that ever-increasing number of Kansas anglers, who being unfamiliar with fly and plug fishing methods, must depend on minnows for live bait. To caution against the unwise use of minnows should not be necessary, but entirely too many anglers are thoughtlessly wasting this source of much fish food and bait.

Many bait seiners, who otherwise observe all known conservation precepts, are taking from their minnow seines and minnow traps only the preferred size minnows, dumping the unwanted or small minnows on the shore to die. Others are, without intention, violating the law by using small game fish for minnows. There is a difference. All small fish are not minnows, nor are all minnows small fish. The minnow family, cipridae, is large, represented by about four genera and one hundred and thirty species in North America alone; range in size from small to five or six feet in length. The two dozen or more species of minnows found in Kansas streams, however, do not ordinarily attain to large size. The common Kansas creek or pond minnows, according to Prof. Lindsey L. Dyche, grow in size from two to perhaps six or seven inches in length and are full-sized at those lengths.

That the law be not violated, and that 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, despite the fact that they are classed as game fish are frequently offered for sale as minnows by unscrupulous bait dealers.

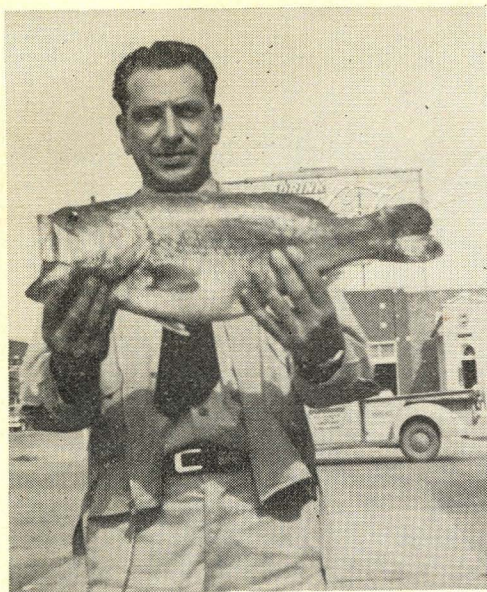
Minnows may be taken by the use of legal minnow seines. But the transportation or removal of them from the state is a violation of the existing regulations.

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 our minnow supply, Kansas can avoid a minnow shortage, such as is being experienced by many other states.

Cover

It is a nice mess of catfish the three Pittsburg fishermen are displaying in the cover picture. The three men, from left to right, Nate Moore, Reece Tanner and John Hobson. Leo Moore, also of Pittsburg, was a member of this fishing party. The men claim that this was but half the fish taken by them on a one-day fishing expedition to Spring river.



Bill Lacey, D. & A. Sporting Goods Company, Wichita, took this beauty, weighing 6½ pounds, from the nearby waters of Sedgwick county.

The Common Bullhead, or Horn Pout

Some of the most common and yet most valuable general-purpose fishes in the state of Kansas belong to the group commonly known as bullheads, or horn pouts. The three varieties more or less common in the waters of Kansas are the Black, the Brown and the Yellow bullheads. They look so much alike in their general appearance and makeup, there being no very apparent characteristics that will especially distinguish any one of them, that they are usually dubbed with the common appellation "bullhead." Even experienced fishermen do not distinguish them other than sometimes to call some of them Black and others Yellow bullheads. There are also two or three varieties of Stone casts that are somewhat smaller in size than the bullheads, but closely allied to them in general appearance and make-up. These, though belonging to a different genus or group are usually called bullheads. The various species of bullheads found in Kansas are small, growing from twelve to eighteen inches in length and weighing from eight ounces to thirty-two ounces each when well grown. The sizes most commonly taken with hook and line range in weight from one-quarter to one and one-quarter pounds each. For a general-purpose fish that can feed upon almost any kind of food and adapt itself to all kinds of streams and all kinds of ponds with their various water conditions, it would be difficult to find one that could adjust itself to so many conditions of environment as the horn pout or bullhead.

As a rule these fish prefer the more quiet bodies of water, such as the slow-flowing creeks and small rivers, and are frequently doing well in ponds and in the rather shallow, warm and muddy overflow bodies of water where other varieties of native fish could scarcely live. So long as there is any water in the stream or pond that would make it possible for any fish to live, specimens of bullheads can be found "alive and kicking."

These hardy little adventurers will follow a stream to its very headwaters, and it is not uncommon to find them in small ravines or even in open ditches along roadsides; in fact in almost any little pond that has at some former time been connected by a small stream to larger bodies of water where these fish live.

Bullheads do not move about much during the day-time when the sun is shining. They are active and do most of their feeding during the morning and evening and especially during the night. They will take and bite vigorously and persistently at almost any kind of bait, but are especially partial to large angle worms and small scale fish, such as shiners and chubs, when cut into proper sized baits.

State Shoot Records

The annual state registered trap shoot held at Russell, May 29-30-31, developed many high scores and new title holders.

The following tabulation of each event lists the winners and scores made:

16-YARD SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Earle Hawke, Hudson (winner)	199 x 200
Floyd Hollenbeck, Holton (runner up)	197 x 200

CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP

Class A—Abe Rose, Hutchinson	100 x 100
Class A—Leslie Ingram, Russell	98 x 100
Class C—Jack Bean, Kansas City, Kan.	98 x 100
Class D—F. Shumaker, Russell	92 x 100

HANDICAP CHAMPIONSHIP

Carl Loetscher, Byrne	97 x 100
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KANSAS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

C. H. Weaver, Chase	99 x 100
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DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

C. B. McDowell, Phillipsburg, Class A	87 x 100
Bill Pemhardt, Russell, Class B	—

Mrs. W. H. Lassen, Wichita, successfully defended her title as the 16-yard singles champion in women's division, by breaking 94 out of a possible 100 targets.

Bill Ingram, Russell, won the junior 16-yard singles championship event, score 93 out of a possible 100.

Herbert Shumaker, Jr., the subjunior championship, score 76 out of a possible 100 targets.

The meet, despite war-time limitations and other restrictions, was participated in by more than 70 shooters.

THE BULLHEAD AS A FOOD FISH

One of the fortunate things about this small catfish is that it is really a good food fish. The flesh is rather dark, but tender and juicy and of fine flavor. It is in great favor in the markets and commands prices equal to that of the best poultry and meats, and is eagerly sought after, the demand being so great in most places that it is not possible to supply the market.

FISHING FOR BULLHEADS

The bullhead is the one fish above all others that has gladdened the hearts of thousands of boys and amateur fishermen. It does not take an elaborate outfit of artificial flies, spoons and lures or fancy tackle and fixtures for an enthusiast who desires to fish for bullpout. A fish pole of hickory, willow or paw-paw will do if the cane pole is not at hand, and almost any kind of line and hook will answer the purpose. There is no better bait than old-fashioned angle or fish worms, though the bullhead will take almost any kind of meat or scale fish cut in pieces small enough for him to swallow.

Though the bullhead is essentially a night feeder, yet even during the bright, sunny day the well-informed bullhead fisherman can usually find the object of his quest by dropping a well-baited hook by the side of some half-submerged brushwood, old tree-tops or driftwood that may be lodged on the side of a stream or pond. The "catties," as the boys frequently call them are especially active during a cloudy or rainy day and many are taken at such times.

Game in U. S. Replaces Meat to Feed Army of 5 Million 77 Days

The 435,000,000 pounds of wild game and game fish taken annually in the United States replace enough beef, poultry, commercial fish, and other meat to supply an army of 5,000,000 men for more than 77 days, according to W. E. Crouch of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Crouch, who is chief of the Service's Division of Game Management, estimates that the American sportsmen's annual take of game animals, game birds, and game fish adds up to 435,000,000 pounds of food. Applying this reduction of civilian uses of domestic meat to the army's needs, he used a daily meat allowance of 18 ounces per soldier, as reported by the Quartermaster Corps.

Food values of game, Crouch points out, are over and above the recreational values for which the resource is normally managed. Wildlife, he says, plays an important part in peacetime recreation and should also play an important role in relieving the strain on people who are waging a war.

"There are more than 900,000 big-game animals, including deer, elk, moose, and antelope, killed in the United States each year," says Crouch. "At an average of only 90 pounds each, dressed, these represent about 81,000,000 pounds of meat."

"It is estimated that during the last year 15,000,000 waterfowl, 20,000,000 rabbits, 15,000,000 upland game birds, and more than 4,000,000 other small game were killed, which, averaging only one pound each dressed, would supply an additional 54,000,000 pounds of food.

"This makes a total of 135,000,000 pounds of meat in game animals and birds, to which can be added the game fishes taken to replace meat needed in our war effort.

"There are more than 12,000,000 sport fishermen in the United States, and it is conservatively estimated that each of these will catch on the average more than 25 pounds of fish per year. In fact, information available shows that the average catch is about 30 pounds in many states; in California it is known to exceed 50 pounds. However, on the basis of an average of only 25 pounds of sport fish annually for each fisherman, there is supplied in this country each year 300,000,000 pounds of game fish.

"Altogether this adds up to 435,000,000 pounds of food available from the annual harvest of game animals, game birds, and game fishes."

Because of the fact that Parsons is one of the state's new booming towns much improvement work was undertaken at the Neosho county state lake during the past year in order to supply the defense workers with needed recreational opportunities.



Oscar Baker, Lawrence, Kansas, sportsman, and a few of the nice sized bass that are being taken regularly from the Lone Star Lake in Douglas county. Fishing has been exceptionally good at that lake this year.

**TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT
"OLE DAVE" JOTS IT DOWN**

Preposterous assertions—oral and written misstatements of facts, together with queries, the answers to which we deem are of sufficient general interest to warrant re-printing, are the spawn and the sperm that gave life to this column.

No! Doves, however amorous and patient, do not rear five broods during their short stay in Kansas. Most ornithologists credit the birds with raising but two and in rare instances three broods during the season.

Arithmetic can well be used to solve this question for you.

The mating season of Kansas is believed to be from early May to the middle of August. Approximately thirty days' time is required to incubate the two eggs ordinarily laid and to brood the young birds.

Fish caught at this time of the year very often are hosts to a wide variety of parasites. There is no danger in eating such fish. The grubs, worms and other foreign life that parasitize fish, will not live or cause infection in the human body.

Fish parasitologists have stated that the only exception to this statement is in the case of the European broad tapeworm. That worm is rarely found in fish taken in the United States. We have never had a report of it having been found in Kansas fish.

The Commission's program begun two years ago, looking toward the ultimate stocking of Kansas with ringnecked pheasants, will continue in part this year as a joint project of the state and federal governments.

Under the terms of an agreement recently approved by the two agencies, 10,000 birds will be planted in 57 approved counties. Three-fourths of the cost of producing and distributing these birds will be borne by the federal government. An additional 15,000 pheasants will be planted in many other counties as a project of the state.

John Q. Holmes, formerly associated with federal fish and wildlife service, will represent the federal government in this undertaking.

The laws of Kansas as they now stand compel the angler to wet hands before removing hooks from fish that are destined to be returned to the water.

Since the writing and enactment of that law many additional facts have been learned that were not then known to us. Subsequent investigation and studies,

carried out by competent investigators, reveal that the best method of handling such fish is with dry and not wet hands. The conclusions of the investigation, we think, are logical.

They contend that an angler with wet hands must exert such a pressure on the fish that internal injuries often result, and that less pressure is required if hands are dry.

The Kansas law as now written admittedly is antiquated, but since it is a law it should be obeyed.

This new war time, under which we are trying to live, may be more sensible than we first supposed. At least it has caused a few of the quail at the Calista game farm to step up production.

Henry Mitchell, superintendent of that farm, reports that many of his breeders are producing more than the traditional daily egg. A few of the breeders, according to his record, are producing eight to nine eggs during the week.

The largest fish thus far reported taken from the Saline river, was a twenty-nine inch channel cat, weighing ten and one-half pounds, by J. W. Wilson of Wakeeney.

W. T. Pinkstaff, Wichita sportsman, declares that the once famous Walnut south of Augusta is again taking its place as one of the fine fish streams of Kansas. An eleven-pound blue cat caught by him inspired that declaration.

Three thousand bass and many other fish were taken from Spring river near Riverton, Sproul creek near Lowell and the Neosho river near Chetopa opening day. Despite the fact that anglers, to fish in these areas are required to stand shoulder to shoulder, they all take satisfactory strings of bass, channel cats, bullheads and carp home with them. No one seems to mind crowded fishing when the fish are biting.

The fine fishing conditions which now exist in those streams is because the fish have moved up stream from the Grand River Dam near Disney, Oklahoma.

The Commission's action in permitting the taking of channel cats during the month of June has provoked a few inquiries regarding the spawning time of channel cats.

The spawning period for this fish in Kansas, usually begins about the first week of June and often continues until about the second week of July. Although many egg bearing fish are caught by anglers much earlier than June, the fish are by no means ready, at that time, to complete the spawning act.

The expulsion of eggs, by the female fish, and their subsequent fertilization by the male fish, depends to a

great extent on water temperatures. In Kansas this act does not occur until normal water temperatures are about seventy degrees.

During the spawning season few fish are taken by legal fishing methods.

Incidentally, an otherwise well-meaning friend suggested that if we would but introduce into Kansas, the fish cultural practices of the trout producing states, we could readily and materially increase the production of fish at our own hatchery.

Those states that produce trout do attain enviable records. The difference between the Kansas hatchery and the hatchery that intrigues my friend, lies not in methods but in a natural difference in eggs. Here at the Kansas hatchery, our fish spawn what is known as an adhesive egg, and because they are of such nature, we must, for the most part, depend on natural hatching methods.

The trout egg is of such character that hand stripping, milting, and artificial fertilization is possible. When such methods of fish culturing are possible and employed, relatively few eggs are lost or destroyed.

We are happy to report that federal auditors, having recently completed an audit of accounts at the Meade County Pheasant Farm, found that but slightly more than one dollar per bird was expended in producing birds raised and liberated at that game farm.

To us this is a very gratifying report, as it clearly shows that a state game farm can be made to function economically and in competition with game farms operated by individuals and private concerns.

The Champs

Charles G. McMahan and E. E. Bredenberg proved they are, at least for the time being, Riley county's champion fishermen by walking away with all the prizes offered by the Riley County Fish and Game Association in their fishing derby which ended with a fish fry in the city park Friday night.

McMahan won the first prize for the largest channel catfish. Bredenberg countered by winning the second, third, fourth and fifth prizes, and McMahan came back by coping sixth prize. The prizes were offered by local merchants.

A hundred and fifty members of the association consumed 133 pounds of fried fish at the fish fry. All the fish were caught by members of the club during the week. Guy Josseland, of Pratt, Director of the State Fish and Game department, and Jay Owens, of Salina, commissioner for that district, talked following the fry. Major Haig, from Fort Riley, also spoke briefly. Bredenberg requested the club to auction off his prizes and the money be donated to the association.

Fish Feeding Habits

A question of particular interest to every angler is when fishes feed and how much they eat. Investigations carried on by Minnesota indicate that a considerable number of factors influence fisherman's luck.

We reprint an article by Samuel Eddy which appeared in a recent issue of the Minnesota Conservation Volunteer. This article deals with the fish we have here in Kansas and a few that will be sought by the many Kansans who may make a visit to Minnesota.

It is well known that walleye pike seem to feed more after sunset, and northern pike sometimes stop feeding at sunset. This correlates with the results of experimental nets which usually show the walleyes coming into shallow waters after sunset and the northern pike moving out into deeper waters.

Experimental fishes consisting of species such as bass, sunfishes, crappies and bullheads, eat about one-tenth of their body weight per day during the summer. There seems to be a limit to their capacity, which can generally be measured as the amount of food which they will consume. When a fish has been fed until it will eat no more, it takes very little food during the following 24 hours. If this quantity of food is divided into a series of feedings, it will eat very little after it has finished or after it has reached this capacity. This may be an explanation of why fishes sometimes do not bite, especially in seasons of abundant food production.

Fishes usually feed because they are hungry, although some fishes strike because they are pugnacious. The best example of this is when the male bass strikes at any moving object near its nest. Although it does not eat anything at this time, it is highly pugnacious.

Seasonal changes, particularly in temperature, make considerable differences in the feeding habits of fishes. The length of day may also be a factor. All fishes consume less food in winter than in summer. Some fishes, such as northern pike and walleyes, feed more or less throughout the winter. Other fishes, such as bass and sunfishes, seem to become semidormant in winter.

In almost all fishes, growth is slower in winter than in summer. Fishes in the aquaria at the University as bass, sunfishes and dogfishes, practically cease feeding during the winter, although the water never freezes. This is largely due to temperature. One winter when the water was kept at summer temperature, these fishes continued feeding and in a month's time had exhausted their normal winter minnow supply. In subsequent years the water temperature has been kept below 50° F. during the winter, at which temperature these fishes practically ceased feeding, thus economizing on their food supply.

Crappies alone of the sunfish family are heavy winter feeders in Minnesota waters. While they will bite

readily throughout most of the winter, yet often during the late winter months or early spring, there comes a time when they practically stop feeding. We find that the crappies often change their diet entirely during the late winter months, feeding almost exclusively on plankton crustacea, which does not form any considerable part of their diet at other times.

As bluegills do not bite readily in any lakes in winter, we have assumed that they do not feed extensively during the colder months. However, in Michigan it was discovered that they would bite readily on certain live aquatic insect larvae, which are now used successfully as bait for winter angling. Minnesota bluegills, when kept in the aquaria at the University, feed very little in winter.

The question whether fishes detect their food by sight, taste or smell is controversial. In some species it is somewhat apparent that the sense of taste must be rather poor or they would not eat such unpalatable objects as pieces of wood and bits of corn-cobs. Undoubtedly many game fishes are attracted to their food by sight, and as a fish is rather nearsighted, they detect their food by the movement of the object rather than its detailed appearance. Bass, even those kept in captivity, do not feed readily on nonliving food. It is with difficulty that both large and small-mouth black bass kept at the University are fed dead minnows and other objects.

The best results are usually obtained moving the dead animal over the surface of the water, the bass usually taking it readily. One small-mouth black bass which was kept for some years was first fed on live mice from the janitor's traps. Dead mice offered no attraction until it was discovered that if the mice were pulled by the tail over the surface of the water, he would take it readily. It was also discovered that if a finger were moved through the water, he would strike at it likewise.

Bass spot their prey, turn and eye it momentarily and seize it. Sometimes they will mouth it for a second before swallowing it.

Pickrel and muskellunge will poise, aimed at a minnow. As long as the minnow is stationary they do not strike but when the minnow moves, they strike it almost faster than the eye can follow.

The propensity of many game fishes to strike moving objects enables the fisherman to fool them with artificial minnows, plugs and spinners. Frequently fishes will follow an artificial bait of this nature but seem to be unable to make a decision to strike. Sometimes a little inducement through the sense of taste or smell may aid. An angleworm or a minnow will usually give just enough inducement to cause the fish to strike where otherwise he might not.

Some fishes, particularly those which feed at night, find their food by sense of smell or taste rather than by sight. The sense of smell in fishes is not necessarily

located on the place where the tongue should be but may be on the lips, the skin or the barbels. Bullheads, when food is thrown to them, will become very much excited, they swim and gyrate about the food, trying to locate it. They must come close or touch it before they can seize it and then there is no evidence that they see it.

Carp kept in aquaria at the University are fed corn. They mouth over the bottom until they locate the corn which is sucked up with some sand and mud. They forcibly eject the entire mouthful and swimming ahead suck the corn back in before it settles to the bottom. Then they separate corn from the sand and mud, and at the same time make the water muddy.

The paddlefish feeds almost automatically without need of sight, taste or smell, although some claim they locate water rich in microscopic food by means of taste or smell. They swim slowly with a spiral motion. Their mouths are always wide open, the water passing in and out through the gill clefts. The microscopic organisms are strained out continuously and swallowed as they accumulate. This must be a rather monotonous diet, at least as far as effort is concerned.

All fishes have a general fishy taste, but most fishes have some individual flavor. The general fishy taste of fishes is not a property of fishes but is a property of aquatic life in general. Some water plants taste fishy.

The individual flavors of fishes is partly influenced by the food they eat. Any fish, no matter how highly it ranks as a game species, may become highly unpalatable if it feeds on certain substances. Bullheads, carp, suckers, crappies, sunfishes and buffalo, when feeding on muddy bottoms, particularly where decayed vegetation is abundant, have a decidedly muddy or weedy flavor. However, when these same fishes are transferred to waters with clean bottoms, the taste of the flesh changes to a much more palatable flavor within a few weeks.

The same is true of game fishes, but to a lesser degree, as they usually restrict their diets to living prey. Fishes from waters polluted by sewage usually have a flavor reminiscent of sewage gas. No other group of animals have such a range of food as fishes.

It is well to remember that from such a great variety of food ranging from decayed vegetation to fishes themselves, the flesh of all fishes is formed.

Survey Reveals Many Pheasants in State

District game protector Edwin Gebhard, having completed a bird survey of the twenty-one counties to be opened to pheasant hunting next fall, has filed a report of that survey with the members of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

Many landowners were interviewed by Mr. Geb-

hard during the course of his survey. They stated that the birds on their farms and ranches had shown a phenomenal increase over the preceding year.

The hills and prairies, far removed from streams and water, are now thickly populated with birds.

On the basis of this survey we are moved to think that a very good pheasant season can be looked forward to by the pheasant hunters throughout the open area.

The hunting season this year has been designated by the Commission to be November 8, 9, 10 and 11, in twenty-one northwest Kansas counties.

Pheasant Season Announced

The Commission, meeting at Pratt on May 22, designated November 8, 9, 10 and 11 as the 1942 pheasant season in Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Mitchell, Jewell and Republic counties.

Shooting hours were set as being from noon to sunset each day of the season. These particular dates were selected by the Commission as one Sunday and one holiday fall within that time.

Daily bag limit three cocks. Season bag limit six cocks.

In order to save brood stock the killing of hen pheasants was prohibited by the Commission's regulations.

The Sportsman

The sportsman gives the game a chance, and if the fish can win

He has a happy tale to tell at night when he comes in.
The sportsman sees a larger thing than victory or gain,
He'd rather never take a prize than have it with a stain.

The sportsman knows and heeds the rules. He will never stop to take

A mean advantage of his foe, though victory is at stake.
He'll give his rival every chance to beat him if he can,
He'll battle for the goal he seeks, but battles as a man.
The sportsman has a code to which he clings in spite of all,

He may be hungry, but he will not keep a trout too small.

He may be facing failure, but he'll face it with a grin,
And he will not strike a coward's blow or break a rule to win.

Oh, son of mine, when hope grows faint and bitter is the fray,

Stand up and take the punishment in honor's sporting way.

Play fair with man and bird and beast and keep your head erect,

'Tis better far to lose the prize than lose your self-respect.

—From the *Pennsylvania Angler*.

A New Fish—Maybe

If the experiments now being conducted by chairman Larrabee and fish culturist Seth L. Way are successful, Kansas anglers can expect to find our streams abundantly stocked with red-eared sunfish. This fish has within recent years been introduced successfully into Oklahoma, from which state our experimental brood stock was obtained.

The red-eared carp reaches a length of six to nine inches, is an inhabitant of lowland streams and ponds. Very little is definitely known as to its food and game qualities.

A technical description of this fish follows: Body robust, moderately elongate, dorsal and ventral outlines equally curved; head rather large, the projecting snout forming a considerable angle above the eyes; mouth rather wide, oblique, maxillary reaching slightly past front of eye; pectoral fin reaching beyond middle of pupil; opercular flap smaller than eye, pharyngeal teeth paved, less blunt than in *E. gibbosus*. Color, dark, greenish above, gradually becoming brassy toward belly which is light brassy; opercular spot greenish-black; the flap with a broad, blood-red border in the male, plain in the female; no dark spot on dorsal or anal.

Wayne Piggott, the genial superintendent of the Neosho county state park near St. Paul, claims a priority rating of one A plus for his lake as the No. 1 good fishing hole of southeast Kansas.

Wayne reports that the thousands of bass in that lake have been very bait conscious this spring and many nice bass are being taken daily.



The above picture is of Tom Scaggs and a 49-pound yellow cat taken from the Neosho river Chetopa.

MAY ARRESTS

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
L. S. Weikal, Russell	Illegal fishing methods	Jones	Convicted
Walter Bradford, Wichita	Illegal fishing	Toland	Convicted
George Wennihan, Oberlin	Shooting pheasants during closed season	Faulkner	Convicted
Le Roy David Keil, Russell	Illegal fishing methods	Jones	Convicted
Pleasant Hill, Amorita, Okla.	Illegal fishing equipment	Andrew	Convicted
Ira Goodsell, St. Paul	Illegal sale of fish	Rickel and Piggott	Convicted
Melvin Pilcher, Delphos	Illegal fishing	Suenram and Carlson	Convicted
Wm. Andrala, Delphos	Illegal fishing	Suenram and Carlson	Convicted
Lum Richey, Doniphan County	Fishing without license	Anderson	Convicted
Frank J. Lampe, Piqua	Illegal possession of fishing equipment	Rickel	Convicted
M. H. Walker, Parsons	Illegal fishing	Rickel and Piggott	Convicted
Oscar McKinzie, Parsons	Illegal fishing	Rickel and Piggott	Convicted
Delbert Cruse, Parsons	Illegal fishing	Rickel and Piggott	Convicted
Harold Metzger, Langdon	Fishing without license	Shay	Convicted
Joy Royce, Langdon	Fishing without license	Shay	Convicted
Wallace Hyde, Topeka	Illegal fishing methods	Benander	Convicted
Leslie Hyde, Topeka	Illegal fishing methods	Benander	Convicted
Glenn Baker, St. Paul	Illegal fishing equipment	Rickel and Piggott	Acquitted
Wayne Whitcomb, St. Paul	Possession of seine	Rickel and Piggott	Acquitted
Carl Dillinger, St. Paul	Possession of seine	Rickel and Piggott	Acquitted
Harry Baker, St. Paul	Possession of seine	Rickel and Piggott	Acquitted
Alie Crette, Roseland	Illegal fishing methods	Rickel	Convicted

Some Banding Records

The following tabulation is a record of a few of the banded pheasants so far released by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

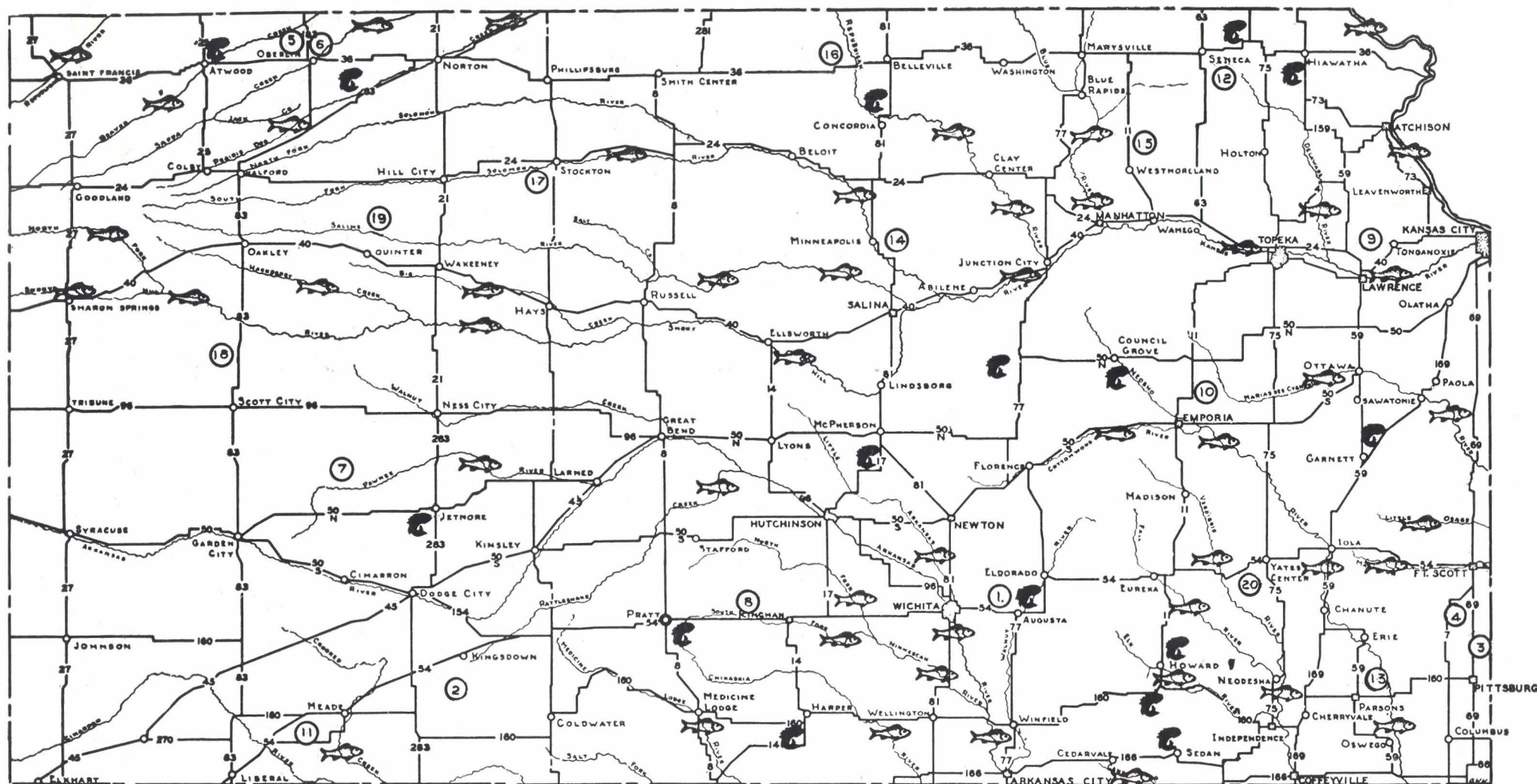
BAND NO.	DATE BANDED	PLACE RELEASED	HOW KILLED	BAND RETURNED	WHERE TAKEN
20382	10- 5-41	SNW Junction City	Hawk	11- 1-41	N Junction City
7669	7-20-41	½N Woodston	Hunter	11- 6-41	10N Hays
14582	8-22-41	½W Carlton	Train	11- 7-41	¾W Carlton
8090	7-21-41	3S-2½W Weber	Unknown	10-27-41	S Superior, Nebraska
7648	7-20-41	1SW Lake City	Hunter	11- 5-41	Damar
7885	7-21-41	7E-1S Logan	Hunter	11-10-41	6W Phillipsburg
2860	8-21-41	2E Beeler	Unknown	11-26-41	2S Hays
7605	7-20-41	4S Palco	Hunter	10-27-41	Palco
14095	8-21-41	7N-3E Lincoln	Unknown	11-20-41	Simpson
8085	7-21-41	3S-2½W Weber	Hunter	12- 2-41	N Burr Oak
7776	7-20-41	11S-5W Speed	Hunter	11-28-41	NE Stockton
11695	8- 9-41	6S-3W Montezuma	Drowned	12-21-41	Montezuma
7931	7-31-41	1NW Kirwin	Hunter	1- 7-41	Phillips County
10617	8- 5-41	7S Spearville	Car	3-12-42	Near Spearville
17134	9- 9-41	2½N Industry	Unknown	3-27-42	Manchester
8629	7-24-41	2½E Cawker City	Car	3-19-42	SE Smith Center
21453	11-13-41	Near Otis	Unknown	4- 3-42	Near Bison
21469	11-13-41	Near Otis	Car	4- 3-42	Near Otis
8668	7-24-41	3½SE Tipton	Car	4-10-42	Downs
20775	10-17-41	NW Copeland	Hawk	4-10-42	Copeland
7384	7-19-41	7W Garden City	Train	4-27-42	Pierceville
14851	8-27-41	3W-2S Greensburg	Car	4-27-42	Greensburg
22074	3-22-41	Rawlins County	Disc	5-18-42	Burlington
10772	8- 5-41	4W-8N Dodge City	Hawk	6- 4-41	S Dodge City
18412	9-18-41	9S-½W Canton	Car	5- 9-41	E Hillsboro
11744	8- 6-41	3E Copeland	Skunk	5- 9-41	Sublette
12285	8-13-41	N Rozel	Car	6- 6-42	N Rozel
5543	9-23-40	SE of Hoxie	Car	6- 8-42	E Studley

NOTICE

New fishing licenses will be needed to fish legally after June 30. These licenses are now on sale at the offices of the county clerks and at many hardware and sporting goods stores.



KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



② State Lakes

City and County Lakes

River and Stream Fishing

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