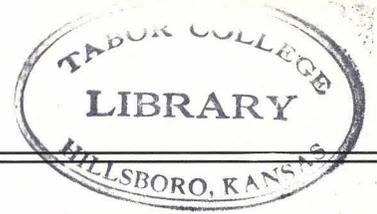


KANSAS

FISH AND GAME



VOL. V

MARCH-APRIL, 1943

No. III-IV



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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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Legislature Changes Game Laws

The 1943 session of the Kansas legislature made many changes in the fish and game laws of this state. The most important of which gave the commission the power and authority to set seasons, bag limits and other regulations that are deemed necessary to control the taking of fish, game and fur-bearing animals. For the information of the readers of KANSAS FISH AND GAME we are giving below a résumé of the new laws.

Section 9 of Senate bill No. 46 authorizes the commission to take such action as may preserve, introduce, distribute, restock and restore wild birds, game birds, fish, bullfrogs, game animals and fur-bearing animals to the state of Kansas. The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission shall give consideration to the many conditions affecting the wild birds, game birds, fish, bullfrogs, game animals and fur-bearing animal life of the state of Kansas, and when the said commission has determined that wild birds, game birds, game animals or fur-bearing animals, or any species of the same, are materially destroying property, or otherwise becoming a nuisance, or the sexes are not balanced properly, or the natural food supply is insufficient, or that hunting, catching, taking, killing, shipping, or trapping may be permitted without jeopardizing the future supply of such wild birds, game birds, fish, bullfrogs, game animals and fur-bearing animals, or any kind or any species of the same, in all or any part or section of the state of Kansas, the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is hereby authorized and empowered as follows: (a) To establish by regulations open seasons in which wild birds, game birds, game animals and fur-bearing animals, or any species of the same, may be legally hunted, taken, pursued, chased with dogs, trapped, shot, killed, transported or possessed in the state of Kansas, or in any county or group of counties of the state. Such open seasons may be established for a specified time in one year only or may be established for a specified time in an indefinite number of years. (b) To establish by regulations the number of wild birds, game birds, game animals and fur-bearing animals which may be taken, killed or possessed by a person, as the legal bag limit for any one calendar day and for the open season: *Provided*, That the open season and bag limits on migratory fowls shall in no event extend

beyond or exceed those in effect under the federal laws and regulations relative thereto. (c) To establish by regulation the open seasons in which fish of any species or bullfrogs may be caught or taken; and to establish by regulation the legal size limits of fish or frogs which may be taken, and to establish by regulation the number of fish or frogs which may be taken in any one calendar day. (d) To establish by regulation the conditions, procedure and rules under which any person may purchase, buy, deal or trade in furs or fur-bearing animals in the state of Kansas; and to establish an annual license fee of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for such dealers. The regulations made by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission may be made effective for a limited time or may be made effective for an indefinite time, and the commission regulations as provided for in this act shall be effective from and after one publication in the official state paper.

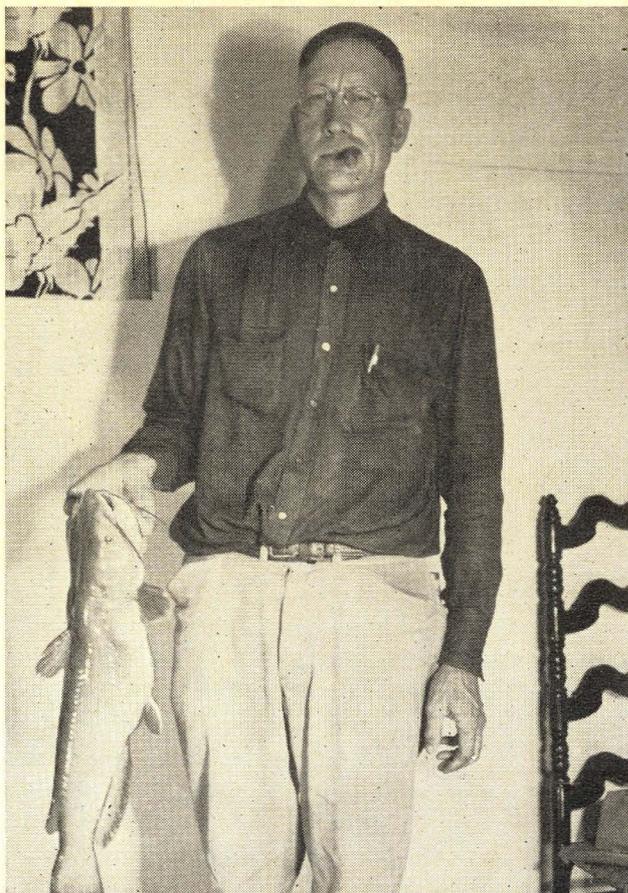
Bullfrog Protected

The 1943 session of the Kansas legislature has glorified the bullfrog by giving it the same legal protection and recognition that has for many years been given game fish, game birds and game animals. The legislature acted wisely. The taking of frogs should be curtailed and regulated to avoid the wasting of this amphibian. The flesh of the bullfrog, especially its hindquarters, is considered by many sportsmen and gourmets to be far more palatable than the flesh of many of the fish and other animals heretofore given legal protection.

Although the commission has not made any regulations governing the taking of bullfrogs, it is expected that that body will designate the time that bullfrog taking will be allowed as well as setting a limit on the number that may be had by the individual.

Even though the law does not become effective until late this summer, we could point out that the bullfrogs usually lay their eggs during the month of June and that the provident sportsmen will refrain from taking any bullfrogs during that month.

Terrapin scales are sold as souvenirs and used for making costume jewelry and various ornaments.



Sportsman P. Rasure, Goodland, Kansas, a cool weather fishing enthusiast, sends us this picture of himself and one of the many fish he caught during the early days of January.

The Use of Seines

A recently enacted law regarding the possession of seines provides that owners or tenants having control of private waters, the sole purpose and use of which is limited to the propagation of fish for commercial or private purposes, may make application to the director of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for a permit to keep a seine for the purpose of fishing said private water. The director shall inspect or cause to be inspected such private water and the premises; and if it is determined that said water is used solely for the propagation of fish and that the same has been privately stocked by the owner or tenant and not by any state, public or federal agency and that the sources of water supply are located within the property of the owner and that fish do not have access from water beyond the control of such owner, the director may, with the approval of the commission, issue a permit to such owner or tenant in possession of said private water to possess a seine or net for the sole purpose of fishing said private water, and further authorizing by such permit the tenant or owner to fish such private water at any time and without restrictions as to size or numbers taken. The permit fee shall be two dollars (\$2).

Squirrels

Senate bill No. 46 declares tree squirrels (fox, grey or black) to be wild game animals in the state of Kansas, and provides that it is unlawful for any person or persons in the state of Kansas at any time, unless and except as permitted by the rules of the Fish and Game Commission to pursue, injure, take or attempt to take, trap, capture, hunt, possess or kill or ship within or without the state any tree squirrel.

Heretofore the commission had declared the season on fox squirrel to be from August 1 to January 1, but did not regulate the manner of their taking or set a limit on the number of squirrels that could be taken during any one calendar day or during the season.

Binoculars Needed

Although patriotic owners have already loaned some 7,349 binoculars to the Navy, the latest report is that 5,000 more are needed to supplement the output of commercial concerns manufacturing this type of equipment.

New York state leads the country in the number of binoculars accepted by the Navy with 1,300. Illinois is second with 706 accepted.

Due to the difficulties of maintenance and repair, the Navy is requesting that only Zeiss and Bausch and Lomb glasses in 6 x 30 or 6 x 70 sizes be loaned. Upon receipt and acceptance, binoculars are carefully marked with the sender's name and address so that they may be returned after the war.

Donors are given \$1 to comply with regulations prohibiting the acceptance of gifts or free loans by the government.

County Game Protectors

The 1943 session of the legislature re-defined the procedure to be followed in the appointment of county game protectors. The new law provides that the director may, with the approval of the commission, appoint one or more local game protectors in each county who are to serve without pay and are authorized to make arrests of game law offenders.

Heretofore county game protectors were appointed from a list submitted to the director by the license holders of the county in which the applicant for such position lived. This procedure was not only costly, but resulted in unnecessary delays in appointments. The new law is expected to reduce the number of county game protectors holding commissions and to simplify greatly their issuance.

The mocking bird is often called the "nightingale of the south."

Shawnee Field Trials Called Off Until Hitler is Destroyed

There will be no field trials in Topeka this year.

Jack Campbell, chairman of the field trial committee of the Shawnee County Sportsmen's Club, announced that the third annual meet had been postponed indefinitely, due to the wartime emergency. The committee members and dog owners agreed that this is no time for their favorite outdoor sport.

In addition to the necessity of conserving effort, tires and gasoline, the club feels that the metals for trophies could be used better for shooting the Axis foes.

Previous field trials brought dog owners, handlers and spectators from far and wide. The first meet two years ago was attended by 150 persons, and last year approximately 500 came. A still larger attendance was expected this year—but no more field trials for the duration, says Chairman Jack Campbell.

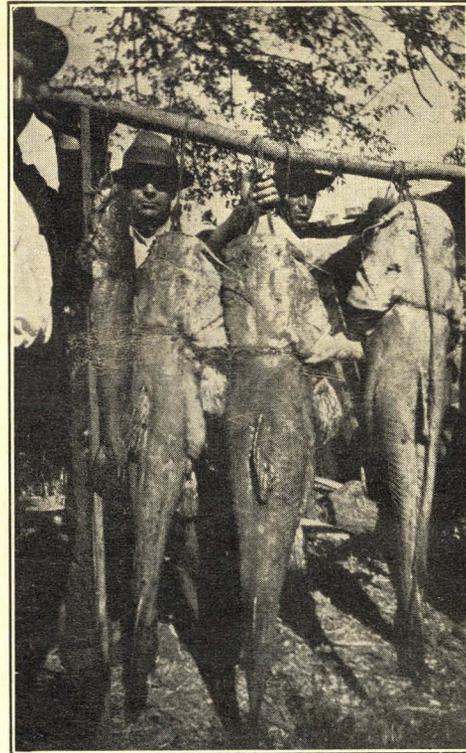
Approves Report and Work of Commissions

For a really pleasant thirty minutes of reading, I recommend the ninth biennial report of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission of the state of Kansas.

Granted that any commission will "give itself a good recommend" in its own official publications, the fact remains without any question that game conditions in Kansas today are splendid by any standard and are almost incomparably better than they were only a few years ago. This may be partly due to good weather and good luck, but no one will deny that the major credit must go to the intelligent and hard working game commissions who have been handling the Kansas program in recent years.—*Iola Daily Register*.



Orville Bess, Emporia, is pictured here with a few of the furs taken in Lyon county during the first few weeks of the last trapping season. Profit, \$400.



Here are pictured three of the big boys taken in the early days from the Cottonwood river.

Vacation at a State Park

Now that Washington has given its official frown to the use of gasoline for pleasure and vacation traveling why not plan to spend at least a part of your annual vacation at a state park?

One where you will find cooling waters in which to swim, warm sanded beaches to acquire that vacation tan, trails to hike, lakes to fish and well-equipped camping areas, is located near your home. We especially recommend the following parks to you, as they are in charge of a resident superintendent whose business it is to see that your stay within his park is made pleasurable and safe:

- Scott County State Park, Scott City.
- Woodson County State Park, Toronto.
- Butler County State Park, Augusta.
- Neosho County State Park, St. Paul.
- Ottawa County State Park, Minneapolis.
- Decatur County State Park, Oberlin.
- Leavenworth County State Park, Tonganoxie.

There are other parks in the state park system that are not so completely equipped as the above-named parks, but they are all suitable to the purpose. We will be glad to give you any information regarding the state parks you may require if a letter is directed either to the commission's offices at Pratt or to any one of the superintendents whose names and addresses are to be found on the inside cover of this publication.

Factual Fish Stories

As this is the time of year that "fish stories" are in order, the following stories were taken from newspapers on file in the Kansas Historical Society Collections and published in Volume 24 of *Kansas Historical Collections*:

From the *Herald of Freedom*, Lawrence, July 11, 1857. A catfish was caught in the Kansas river near town, a few days since, which weighed 111 pounds.

The *Topeka Tribune*, April 21, 1859. One of our compositors getting fish, on Tuesday, he absconded and took to the Kaw for the purpose of trying his luck in catching whales, of which this river abounds. He brought one up, as a present to us, that weighs ninety-two pounds and a half. Great is the Kaw for catfish.

The *Topeka Tribune*, June 23, 1859. **BIG FISH**—Two large catfish were captured in the Kaw this morning. The largest one weighing, net, 160 pounds. The smaller one 110 pounds. The mouth of the larger one measured, on the inside, eight by twelve inches. That fellow could carry a pretty good lunch in his head.

The *Topeka Tribune*, September 3, 1859. The Kaw river is said to be unsafe for the navigation of large-class catfish this season.

State Record, Topeka, June 10, 1863. A catfish was caught in the Kansas river last week, near Calhoun's, two miles below this city, which weighed 106 pounds.

The *Junction City Union*, July 22, 1865. A party of soldiers the other day hauled out of the Republican, with seine, at one time, seven fish, weighing from forty to 105 pounds. The two that we saw, weighing sixty-eight and seventy-three, were four feet long. These finny gunboats ply the Smoky Hill, Republican, Saline, Solomon and their tributaries.

Topeka Weekly Leader, July 26, 1866. We saw, the other day, four fine specimens of finny tribe, weighing from sixty-five to 100 pounds, which some of Ike Walton's disciples had hooked from the Kaw.

The *Junction City Union*, October 6, 1866. A catfish, weighing 125 pounds, was drawn from the Republican, at Bachelder, a few days ago. We saw one at Watson and Rocord's butcher shop, which was caught in the Smoky Hill, the length of which was about five feet, and about fifteen or eighteen inches across the head.

The *Junction City Weekly Union*, August 17, 1867. A fish was caught in the Smoky Hill last Saturday, and served up in one of our markets, which weighed 120 pounds.

The *Manhattan Standard*, May 8, 1869. The editor acknowledges the receipt of a fine, nine-pound rock bass, caught by the Manhattan fishing company in the Blue, and presented by Mr. King for the com-

pany. It was a splendid fish, and made an ample meal for two families. The fishing company is catching large quantities of fish, and some of their hauls are magnificent.

The *Manhattan Standard*, May 22, 1869. **A GOOD HAUL**—The "King boys" caught 112 pounds of catfish one night this week at Rocky Ford, on their trot lines. . . . Part of them were sent to the Topeka market.

The *Manhattan Standard*, June 19, 1869. **SOME FISH**—Last week a fishing company that operates in the Kansas river south of this city, caught a catfish weighing 131½ pounds, and the next day one that weighed eighty-nine, and the day following one that weighed sixty-five, besides large numbers of small cats (would they be kittens). This is doing pretty well and it wasn't a good week for fish either.

Commissioners Reappointed

Governor Andrew F. Schoepel has reappointed to membership on the commission, Garland Atkins of Fort Scott, Charles Hassig, Kansas City, Kansas, Howard Gillespie, Wichita, and Harry F. Lutz of Sharon Springs.

As these gentlemen have so well served the sportsmen heretofore the action taken by the governor in renaming them as members of the commission will merit the whole-hearted and enthusiastic approval of not only the sportsmen's organizations but the conservation societies as well.

The terms of Commissioners Hassig and Lutz will expire December 30, 1945, and the terms of Commissioners Atkins and Gillespie, December 30, 1946.

Lee Larrabee, of Liberal, chairman of the commission, and Jay J. Owens, of Salina, are the two other members of the commission. Their terms of office will expire December 30, 1944.

The lake trout is the largest of all the trout.

CODE FOR WAR-TIME SPORTSMEN

1. Share your ammunition—make every shot count!
2. Food will win the war—waste not a single pound of edible flesh.
3. Salvage hides, fats and feathers to provide the sinews of war.
4. War production comes first, but go hunting and fishing as often as you can.
5. Share transportation with your neighbor—save gas and rubber.

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

The article, "Cook the Carp, Eat the Skillet" which appears elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME, is a timely one. Its author, Milt Tabor, managing editor of the Topeka Daily *Capital*, the good old mule that he is, stubbornly refuses to acknowledge that the flesh of the carp has any merits whatever. This is the first instance that we have caught Milt "off the beam." Ordinarily his thinking is straight.

In a fervent hope of converting the *Capital's* editor to our theory that there is no better eating fish than the carp, we reprint from the Iowa *Conservationist*, more about the subject:

"We were five ancient Americans—an artist, a musician, two architects and a journalist—who had never eaten a carp. A benevolent bureaucracy had announced the need of a carp pond on every farm, perhaps in every vacant city lot, and so we decided to prepare for the emergency. The feast of St. Polycarp was selected as an appropriate day for the experiment, and the artist, hardy and adventurous, was appointed to go out among the fishmongers and buy two choice specimens.

"He brought back to the club a brace of four-pounders and turned them over to the steward. 'How did they look?' we asked, and he shook his head dubiously: 'Like prehistoric weed-eaters on ice. They cost 65 cents.' An outsider who had overheard jeered: 'I hope the party brings its doctor.'

"The steward prepared himself for the test by reading the works of Andre Simon, international president of the Wine and Food Society, and also a carp recipe from Izaak Walton's 'Compleat Angler.' Then he let his imagination soar and threw his soul into his work. That is the only way to prepare carp.

"When the dish was set before us, the heretic who had advised medical attendance came to inspect it, and his eyes gleamed like a glutton's carbuncles. That brace of carp, garnished with the art of a Japanese flower arranger, looked fit for a baron's table. . . . Then we fell to with signs of surprised satisfaction, and presently clamored for more.

"The fish had been soaked in white wine for some hours, then given a stuffing of bred crumbs, cracker crumbs and chopped celery, then baked. The sauce that went with the portions was based on white wine, with flavoring of mace, rosemary and chives. Aside from the need to beware of bones, with which the carp is plentifully endowed, the dish was beyond reproach.

"We have decided that if Marie Antoinette had said, 'Let them eat carp,' there would have been no French revolution."

Beaver trappers have completed their work of trapping beaver from the Kaw, Republican and other rivers where those animals have become so numerous they were charged by farmers with doing damage to crops and farm properties. More than 200 beaver were taken during a two-month trapping season. The pelts of these animals will be sold at public auction as in other years. The beaver, despite the regular thinning of their colonies each year, have shown a very large increase in numbers.

Two wartime game use proposals have been presented to the commission for their official consideration and action. One would have the commission declare for the duration of the war, a holiday on the enforcement of the state's fish and game laws. The proponents of that plan rest their case on the theory that because of meat rationing they should be permitted to take fish and game in whatever quantities desired and whenever the spirit moved them.

The second proposal would provide for a rigidly enforced closed season on all species of fish and game until the end of the war.

We predict that the commission will decline to lend itself to either of these proposals. The green light to the first proposal would give the poacher and the game hog an opportunity for the indiscriminate slaughtering of that which has taken so many years to rebuild. Most of the fish and game taken under such a plan would be wasted food.

To flash the red light on the taking of fish and game for the duration of the war would be equally disastrous. The natural balances of the species would be disrupted. In many instances they would increase to such an extent that they would become pests and destroyers of many valuable farm food crops. The commission is likely to continue its course of sane game management practices which lies between these two suggested extremes.

The game crop should be harvested, but wisely. Despite meat rationing regulations fish and game should continue to be taken, but only in such quantities as is needed to meet our immediate requirements and only during the regularly established seasons.

The first days of spring bring many questioning letters to us. A recent letter from an enthusiastic angler reports the taking of an egg-carrying bass during the month of March. That fact was an indication, he thought, that the bass were ready to spawn and suggested that the commission declare the spawning season of bass to be during the months of February and March.

Many such letters are annually received in the commission offices. The fact of the matter is that bass

and many other species of fish are carrying eggs during most of the year. The eggs begin developing within the bass as early as September and continue to develop until they are expelled from the fish in April or May. The spawning season of the black bass of Kansas has been declared by commission regulations to be from April 20 to May 21.

Cook the Carp, Eat the Skillet

Various suggestions are being made to alleviate the meat shortage. Some want us to eat crows. Others say go fishing oftener—as if anybody has time to engage in their favorite outdoor sport. They urge us to raise rabbits in the back yard. And like the famous queen who said if the poor folks couldn't get bread, they could eat cake, certain OPA savants recommend that we turn from our daily beef ration and go to the chicken.

All of which leads up to the Department of Interior plaudits in behalf of the lowly carp, that fish despised by everybody but Dave Leahy of the State Fish and Game Department. Dave eats carp and, with very wry face, says he likes it. Secretary Harold L. Iekes whose "Confessions of a Sourpuss" in a national magazine of his being a curmudgeon (whatever it is), gives carp a good sendoff. He never tried to eat one or he would be sourer on the world and harder to get along with than he is now.

Compared to the carp, a crow is super-excellent with fittles. It's true some of them live to a tough old age, but the raven can be cooked into edible food, though the fuel bill may be pretty high. Trouble with the carp is that he tastes like the Nazis smell, which isn't very appetizing. This fish originally came from Germany, which may account for the general devilishness, and lack of culinary sociability.

Everybody knows the old saw about baking a carp on a shingle then eating the shingle. But few realize that often the "lake trout" they bought at the market not so long ago was a carp snouting in the mud of a Midwestern pond. We are willing to eat crow anytime, but only hunger and the desire to nail Hitler to a tree will cause us to knowingly dine on carp. We prefer the garfish, which is cousin of the alligator. Properly prepared the gar isn't so bad, though running mostly to bones.

So long as there are bluegills, perch, crappie and perch in the streams, few fishermen will eat carp. They may seine crawdads and eat their tails. Bullfrogs may suffer—and there's good eatin' for anybody. At any rate, if it's true that everybody is allowed two pounds of steak per week, all of us will get along fairly well—provided OPA tells us where to get the steak.—MILT TABOR, *Topeka Daily Capital*.

Plenty of Ducks, Says D. U.

Ducks Unlimited has completed a compilation of reports from the several states on the duck flight last fall. D. U. says that 97,000,000 ducks started south out of Canada last fall, but mild weather put the brakes on their speed and in some places—Iowa, eastern Kansas and parts of Oklahoma and Louisiana—the flight seemed to by-pass favorite haunts of old.

The following are the ten findings of D. U. on North American ducks:

1. In August, 1942, 97 million ducks populated the great Canadian breeding range—an increase of 28.7 percent over 1941; and 250 percent above 1937.

2. Most states report "more ducks; better hunting" than 1941. Reports from 9 states were insufficient to tabulate; the remaining 39 states reported as follows:

More ducks, 35; less ducks, 3; same as 1941, 1; better hunting, 33; worse hunting, 4; same as 1941, 2.

3. 308 coöperating observers reported, as follows:

More ducks, 243; less ducks, 45; same as 1941, 14; better hunting, 189; worse hunting, 71; same as 1941, 24.

4. Weather influenced flights abnormally. Twenty states report: "too mild," ducks dallied; didn't fly; in 11 states "early freeze" kicked ducks south—sent flocks right through, nonstop; "spotty" weather in 5 states, "cold" in 1, "all extremes" in 1 and "too wet" in 2, upset flight patterns. Weather "good" in 3 states; "ideal," "magnificent" in 2.

5. Iowa, Oklahoma, Louisiana reported less ducks. Flights by-passed, or hopped over, Iowa; adjoining states had plenteous ducks and good hunting.

6. Magnificent flights and hunting in the Dakotas, Northern California, Illinois and several Atlantic states.

7. Masses of mallards settled on Colorado farms after shooting season ended. Special "shoots" organized by federal authorities to save pea crop.

8. Spectacular masses diving ducks reported by Eastern states; and improved flights of surface ducks over New England states.

9. Fewer ducks wintering along Gulf; more in mid-continent waters; millions massed in Texas Panhandle.

10. Eleven observers in 7 states report high water affected flights; while 26 districts in 15 states report lack of food.

Regarding ducks in Kansas the D. U. summary says:

"KANSAS. Far more ducks; hunting better. Flights seem to be moving West. Mallards in millions; with big late flight. Big Pintail increase. Teal (both) as late as 15 November. Ducks massed on lakes."

"QUICKIES" FROM BULLETIN BOARD

A greatly improved Ottawa County State Lake awaits this year's hopeful angler. Such lake improvement work as the removal of coarse and rough fish, the erection of fish shelters, the clearing of lake water which was recently completed by the commission's employees is expected to vastly improve the fishing possibilities of this lake located within the Ottawa County State Park, fourteen miles northeast of Salina, Kansas.

Nearly 40,000 pounds of carp, buffalo and other rough fish have been seined from the Miami County State Lake as a part of the commission's lake improvement program. The commission's purpose in conducting such work is two-fold.

First, the war effort. These rough fish, despite angler prejudices, are of a high nutritional value and are always disposed of to a ready market and to local citizens. Before these meat rationing days are over the fish that we were wont to consider rough in better days will play a big part in the rationed food situation.

The second purpose is to improve the fishing possibilities of the lake for the benefit of the visiting anglers. Protectors Anderson and Minckley are supervising the commission's lake betterment program.

Crappie fishing has been reported to be very good at the state lake near Farlington, Kansas. Many such reports have been received from those who have recently fished that 150-acre lake. Since this is real crappie fishing weather, we do not for an instant believe that the glowing reports filed with us by the anglers have been over-exaggerated.

To remind you—It is illegal to fish for or have in your possession any bass or crappie from April 20 to May 21, both dates inclusive. It is during that time that bass and crappie ordinarily spawn in Kansas. If such fish are inadvertently taken by you they should be immediately returned to the waters.

The three game farms will be operated again this year. The labor situation may result in fewer birds being raised, but it is not thought at this time that the shutting down of any of the farms will be necessary. In the past, these farms located at Pittsburg, Calista and Meade, Kansas, have produced about 40,000 birds annually.

The winter of 1942-'43 had little if any serious effect on the state's supply of game birds. The game protectors have so reported after conducting a personal survey of their respective districts.



Seining operations at Miami county state lake netted nearly 40,000 pounds of rough fish.

The ring-necked pheasant, it appears, has firmly established itself in all of western Kansas. Reports from the twenty-one northwest Kansas counties that are ordinarily opened to pheasant hunting every fall are particularly encouraging. The common report from that section of the state is "more birds than ever before."

The reports from southwest Kansas, especially in that section of the state along the Arkansas river, indicates that pheasants and prairie chickens went through the winter in fine shape and that a big increase in their numbers has been noted.

That seine law, briefly summarized elsewhere in this publication, will surely take the seines from the rafters and basements. The private pond owner, for instance, is not legally entitled to the possession or use of a seine if his fish pond is used for any other purpose than the propagation of fish or in the event the pond had been stocked with fish by either the state or federal government.

There are very few ponds in Kansas that did not receive their original stocking of fish from the state game department. There are fewer still that are not used for other purposes than the propagation of fish.

The new seine law is a good one. Many of the seines that are now legally held but often illegally used will be surrendered or otherwise destroyed.

No Closed Season on Bass and Crappie

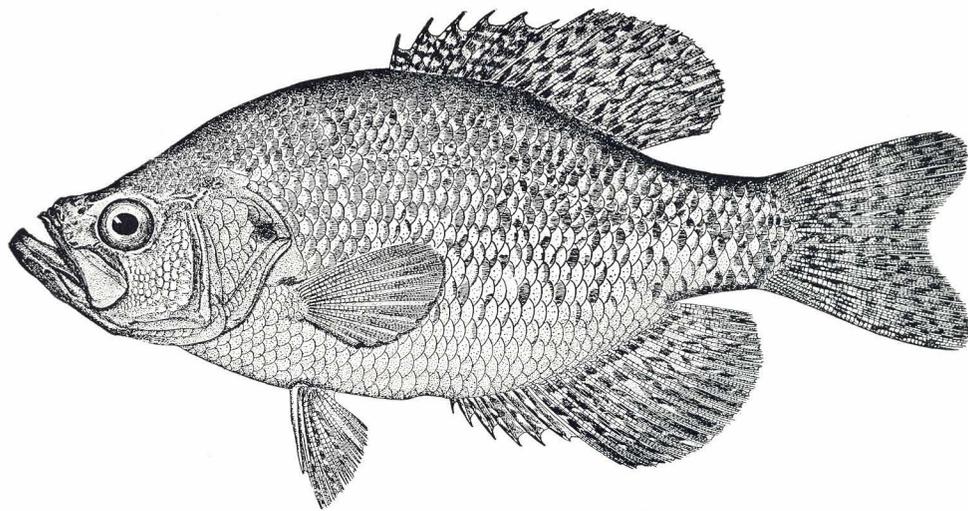
The commission, alert to the scarcity of meat and the food needs of Kansas have decided to abandon their earlier regulation that provided for closed season on bass and crappie from April 20 to May 25. Until further advised there will be no closed season on any species of Kansas game fish.

ARRESTS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1943

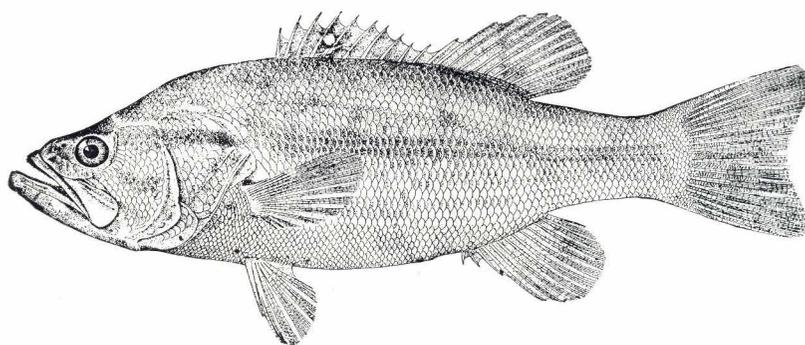
DEFENDANT	OFFENSE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
D. Shinliver	Killing pheasants out of season	Shay, Andrew	Convicted
F. K. Mortin	Killing pheasants out of season	Shay, Andrew	Convicted
Clyde Schreiber	Selling fur without license	Jones	Convicted
Leo Skelton	Selling fur without license	Jones	Convicted
Everett Coats	Hunting ducks out of season and without license	Andrew	Convicted
Dean Krasinger	Selling fur without license	Jones	Convicted
James Thummel	Selling fur without license	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
J. M. Rickstrew	Selling fur without license	Toburen, Benander	Convicted
Hillery I. Stanley	Killing squirrel in closed season	Suenram, Ramsey	Convicted
Elmer Willis	Offering for sale and selling fish in closed season	Carlson, Toburen, Benander,	Convicted
Tony Cosnello	Operating trammel net in closed season	Carlson, Toburen, Benander,	Convicted
George Wardon	Possession of ducks out of season	Shay, Ramsey	Convicted
Dwight Nies	Shooting ducks out of season	Shay, Ramsey	Convicted
Lawrence Boxberger	Ice fishing, illegal size and quantity of fish	Jones	Convicted
Gotfred Bender	Ice fishing, illegal size and quantity of fish	Jones	Convicted
Alexander Keil	Ice fishing, illegal size and quantity of fish	Jones	Convicted
Dr. H. F. Swain	Illegal hunting and possession of quail	Rickel, Piggott	Convicted
Geo. A. Eaton	Hunting without license	Rickel, Piggott	Convicted
C. A. McConnell	Possession and selling of fur without license	Jones	Convicted
Chas. E. Caswell	Operating too many trot lines	Suenram, Carlson	Convicted
Milton Beighley	Operating too many trot lines	Suenram, Carlson	Convicted
James Belcher	Operating trammel net	Benander, Toburen, Concanon	Convicted
Willard Hodge	Operating trammel net	Benander, Toburen, Concanon	Convicted
Dean Cain	Operating trammel net	Benander, Toburen, Concanon	Convicted
Harvey Wardlow	Operating hoop net	Benander, Toburen, Concanon	Convicted
Charles Innes	Illegal duck hunting	Golden	Convicted
M. Pestinger	Selling fur without license	Carlson	Convicted
Jacob Flegler, Jr.	Ice fishing	Jones	Convicted
Daniel Hazley	Operating hoop nets	Rickel	Convicted



Here is a picture taken twenty years ago of anglers and spectators at Salina, Kansas. Are any of the readers of "Kansas Fish and Game" in the photograph or recall the event?



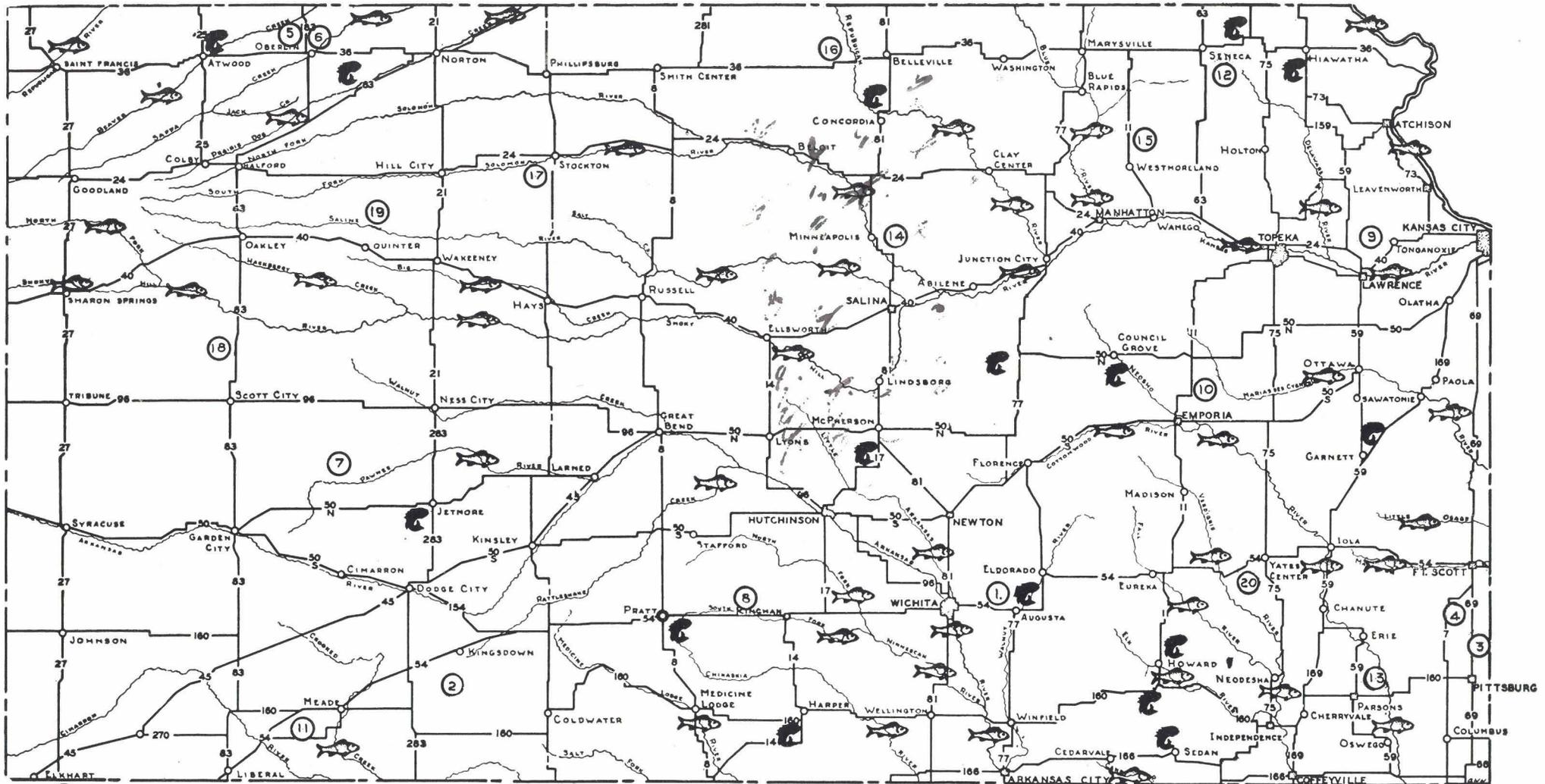
White Crappie (*Pomoxis Annularis*)



Largemouthed Black Bass (*Micropterus Salmoides*)

There is no closed season this year on either bass or crappie, the fish pictured above.

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