

KANSAS

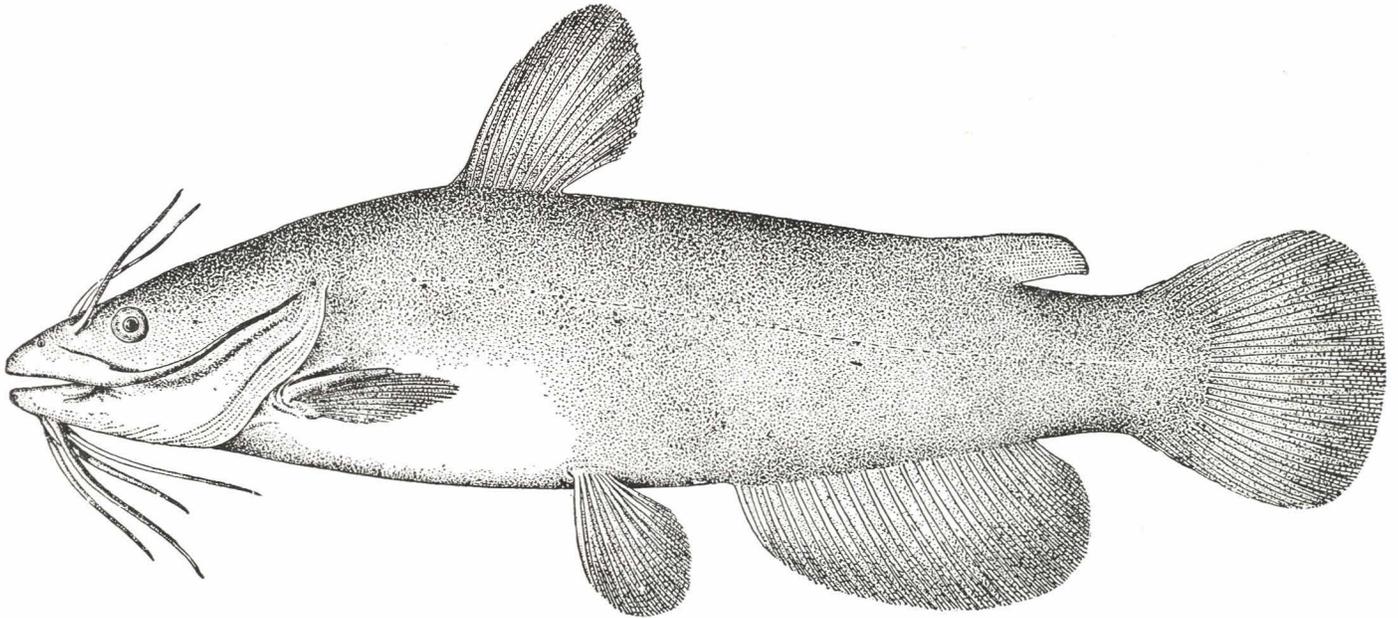


FISH AND GAME

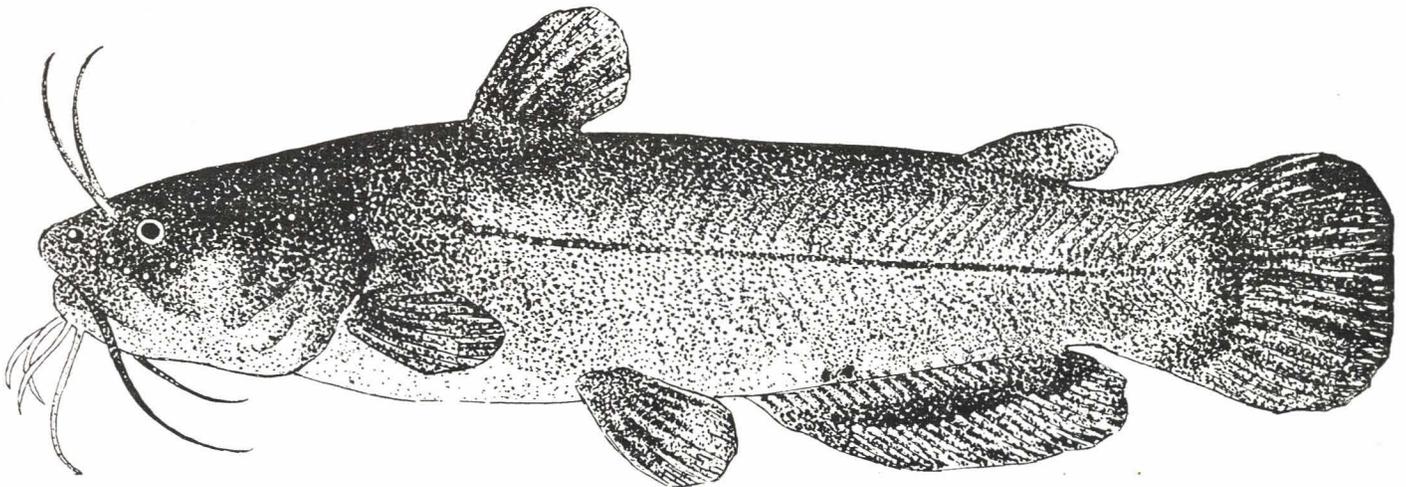
VOL. V

JUNE 30, 1943

No. VI



Yellow Bullhead (*Ameiurus natalis*)



Brown Bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosis*)

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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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Pheasant Season Lengthened, Bag Limits Liberalized

A full week, November 8 to 14 inclusive, has been designated by commission action as the 1943 pheasant season in the following counties: Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Morton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Mitchell, Jewell, and Republic. Daily bag limit 3 cock birds; possession limit, two days' bag limit. Shooting hours each day of the open season from noon to sunset only.

Commission, in addition to granting three extra days of hunting, has set no season limit on the taking of pheasants. In the absence of such a restriction, hunters will be privileged to take three birds for each day of the season providing they are not possessed of more than six birds at any one time.

Two-Day Chicken Season In Eight Counties

The commission has declared the 1943 open season for the hunting, killing and taking of prairie chickens to be for a two-day period, October 21-22 in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Franklin, Greenwood, Wilson and Woodson counties. The legal bag limit has been set by the commission at three birds per day; possession limit, six birds. Shooting hours shall begin not earlier than one-half hour before sunrise and continue to sunset during each of the open days.

The commission was moved to extend the season from one to two days because of the heavy chicken population of the area that was opened.

Quail Season November 20-30

The 1943 quail season will be for an eleven-day period beginning not earlier than one-half hour before sunrise November 20, and continuing through to sunset November 30. Daily bag limit, 10 birds; possession limit, 2 days' bag limit.

The commission did not take favorable action on the many petitions that had been presented to it for a longer season, reasoning that the bird population of Kansas could best be maintained at its present high

and satisfactory level by continuing with the shorter season.

They did give the sportsmen a break, however, in eliminating that part of the former regulations restricting the taking of quail to twenty-five for the season. Hunters may under the present regulations take as many as 10 birds every day of the legal open season, providing they do not have more than twenty of them in their possession at any one time.

The entire state will be opened to quail hunting this year.

Commission Changes Squirrel Season

Regulation 10, recently enacted by the commission, establishes the open season for the hunting, killing and taking of squirrels in Kansas as being from June 15 to November 30, both dates inclusive. The number of squirrels that may be lawfully taken by hunters is limited to a daily bag of eight with a possession limit not to exceed two days' bag limit.

Heretofore the season on squirrels in Kansas had been from August 1 to January 1, without any restrictions as to the number that could be killed or possessed. The new regulation will grant to the squirrels that protection it so justly deserves.

Buy Your Licenses Early

Licenses and quail stamps that you will need with the new fiscal year beginning July 1 are now available at the office of your county clerk and at many sporting goods and hardware dealers. The licenses you buy now will be good until June 30, 1944. You are urged to buy your licenses early and we would suggest that you buy whatever licenses you intend to use during the forthcoming year on one trip to the clerk's office.

This year for the first time a new type of license, combined fishing and hunting license, is being offered to Kansas sportsmen. This license was designed and placed on sale not only as a means of lessening the work in the understaffed offices of the issuing agents but for the convenience of the hunter-angler sportsman as well. The combined-license fee is \$2. Sportsmen may continue, however, to buy the separate hunting and fishing license if that type of license is desired.



John Hays, Sublette, with two western Kansas Bass weighing 5½ and 3 pounds. Fishing is good in Western Kansas according to report of this sportsman.

Trapping Season, Regulations Announced

The Commission has designated the 1943-1944 trapping season as being from December 1 to January 31, both dates inclusive. The fur-bearers that may be taken legally during that time are the muskrat, skunk, raccoon, opossum, civet cat, badger, bob cat, lynx, marten, weasels, red or gray fox, and swift or prairie fox. The new regulations make it unlawful for any person to destroy any muskrat house, beaver den, mink run, or any hole, den, or runway of any fur-bearing animal; or to cut down or to destroy any tree that is the home, habitat, or refuge of any fur-bearing animal; and forbids the use of ferrets, smoke guns, smoke, gas, and liquids for forcing fur-bearing animals from their holes or places of concealment. The regulations set out that steel traps, dogs, and guns legally may be used in the taking of fur-bearing animals in the open season on them. The number of steel traps that any one person may use is limited to 20. The trapping license fee remains at \$1.

Handling Minnows

Many minnows, far too many, are lost each season by improper methods in taking, holding and handling. When minnows are taken in traps or seines the ones you intend to keep should be placed in water of the same temperature from which they were taken. Those that you consider unsuitable should be returned to the water at once with very little handling.

If you use ice in transporting minnows from the point of capture to your favorite fishing waters be sure

to equalize the temperature of the water in your minnow buckets to that of the water you intend to fish. The use of a small dip net is suggested in taking minnows from your minnow bucket or storage tank. Excessive handling of minnows will only kill them. If you are a "dyed in the wool" minnow fisherman you must know by now that there is an acute shortage of minnows in Kansas and because that condition does actually exist you should take only the number of minnows that you need for your immediate fishing trip.

We would remind the inexperienced minnow angler against taking such small fish as bass, crappie, bluegill, catfish, perch and drum as minnows. They are not minnows despite their size, but are undersized game fish. The law prohibits their use.

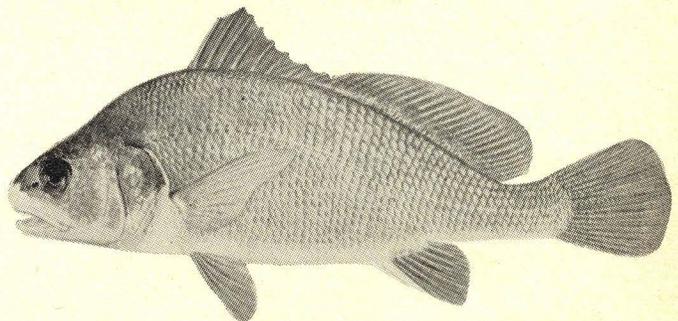
It is also illegal to take minnows out of the state of Kansas or to dump them at the end of your fishing trip into a state lake. If you have minnows to dispose of either give them to a fellow angler or place them in some creek or stream.

Motor Boats on State Lakes

In order to further promote and aid the purposes for which state lakes were acquired and approved, the Commission, meeting in Pratt May 5, amended its park rule 15 to permit the use of outboard motors on all state lakes. The amended park rule reads as follows:

PARK RULE 15. Rowboats propelled by hand and sailboats are permitted on state lakes; outboard motors of a size not larger than five horsepower are permitted on state lakes for fishing purposes, provided that the person desiring to use an outboard motor secure a permit from the Director of the Department at Pratt, Kansas, giving such information for the permit as the Director may require. The use of outboard motors is limited strictly to fishing; and the use of such motors without a permit or for pleasure riding or of a size larger than five horsepower is strictly prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

If any of the readers of KANSAS FISH AND GAME desires to use an outboard motor on a state lake, it is suggested that they request application blank from the game commission for such permits.



DRUM. A fish abundant in many Kansas streams and lakes.



Angler C. C. Richardson, Sharon Springs, with a 27½ inch Channel Cat weighing 8¼ pounds taken recently near Sharon Springs.

Fish Reports

In the April issue of this publication we reprinted many newspaper items that appeared in Kansas newspapers more than a half century ago concerning the fish that were then being caught from numerous Kansas streams. In this issue we reprint present-day newspaper items on the same subject. A comparison of the two articles causes us to conclude that Kansas fish are decreasing in size or that Kansas editors of today are less observing or more conservative in their estimates than were our pioneer editors. Personally, we withhold judgment as we are in daily contact not only with today's fish but a newspaper editor of an earlier day.

Doctor Litton and Leonard Wagner made an unprecedented score among fishermen by exhibiting a twenty-one-pounder which they caught at the river near here. The previous record this spring was a sixteen-pound fish caught earlier in the week through the combined efforts of W. C. Nesmith, Walter V. Frese, Will Brown, Doctor Litton, and others. A little later Warren Hardin yanked a fifteen-pound fish from the stream.—*Clyde Republic*.

Everyone who has gone to the Clark County State Lake in Bluff Creek Canyon south of Kingsdown since its official opening seems to catch good fish. The Elmer Sayre party reported taking ninety fish, every member having his limit. Major and Mrs. Robert J. Carson of the army air field reported a fine catch. Ray Gilmore had a six-pounder to top off his catch of several excellent fish; and many more good fish stories, with the fish to prove them, came from the Clark County Lake. However, Plum Hanlen set the record with a nine-and-a-quarter-pound channel cat

from the Finney County State Lake near Kalvesta.—*Dodge City Journal*.

According to a story on the Sunday *Star's* sport page, fish were on the move last week at the Tonganoxie State Lake. Ben Evans, 221 E. Thirtieth street, and Hook Newby of Lake Tapawingo, each landed three bass weighing six pounds, five pounds, three pounds, two and one-fourth pounds, two pounds and one and one-half pounds, respectively. Carl Pfalgraph, Phil Fisher, and Ed Slater of Kansas City, Kansas, each caught their limit of blue gills, some of them measuring eight and nine inches.—*Tonganoxie Mirror*.

The biggest fish taken from the lake at St. Francis this year was twenty-six inches long and weighed eight and one-half pounds. Fred Flowerdew did the job.—*McDonald Standard*.

Andy Fabin, who has been nicknamed Champion Carp Fisher Fabin, broke all fishing records at Sterling Lake last Thursday evening when he caught eight carp that averaged better than ten pounds each. He made the catch within two hours' time.

Others who have been getting some fairly good catches at the lake aren't making any brags at all since seeing Mr. Fabin's evening's catch. It will take a real fisherman to break Mr. Fabin's record.—*Sterling Bulletin*.

Dick Boyd, who has been claiming the fishing championship for the community this spring by virtue of catching a couple of four-pounders in the river south of town, has now been relegated to second place as Frank Walton caught one that weighed slightly over five pounds. A five-pound fish wouldn't make a bad dinner, either.—*Woodston Review*.

Matt Clemens recently caught a big catfish in Lake Nemaha. The fish is reported at fourteen and a half or fifteen pounds. If the former weight is correct, Mrs. W. R. Woltkamp, Seneca, is now the champion; if the latter, then she is tied for first. Her haul, a fifteen-pound carp, was caught, believe it or not, on a cane pole. Men went into the water to help bring in the fish. Using worms for bait, Mrs. Woltkamp was fishing south of the bandstand.—*Goff Advance*.

Lake Wabaunsee still continues to yield nice fish to the fishermen. E. A. Peterson caught a four-pound bass last week, and already his friends can see a change in him. He will never be the same again we fear; for he will always turn, if possible, so that he faces the lake and is apt to make a break in that direction at any moment.

A picture of the fine catch made a week ago Sunday was published in the *Topeka Daily Capital*. Mr. Borger, the photographer, presented the city and Mayor Conrad a fine clear picture. Mr. Borger said that he had never seen a finer string of fish caught any place than this catch. He is now a strong booster

for Lake Wabaunsee. We read in the newspapers that fishermen at Lake Shawnee are really raking the water there hoping to find a superior string. Well, we wish them luck; for there are lots of four-pound bass at Lake Wabaunsee that will grow into five and six pounders. And there are a lot of the younger generation growing into maturity in the moss beds of the lake.—*Eskridge Independent*.

Fishing is good this spring in the Pawnee according to many of the fans about town who like to indulge in that pastime. Reports of good catches come from many sources, and they are not even talking about the ones that got away.

Two, three, and four pound ones are not unusual; and it seems but little trouble to catch the day's limit.—*Larned Chronoscope*.

The largest catch of fish exhibited in Harper this season was displayed here recently when Mrs. Glenn Clark of East Eighth street proved to the *Advocate* staff that women could catch as many fish as the men. Most of the fish were of the channel catfish variety and were "dandies." The total weight of the dozen or so was over thirteen pounds.—*Harper Advocate*.

Willard Doolittle caught another big fish last night, a sixteen-pound yellow catfish off a troutline in the Neosho river. He also reported catching several fish this morning, all averaging from two - and - a - half pounds to three pounds each.—*Iola Register*.

A yellow catfish weighing twenty-seven pounds was caught in Buffalo creek Monday afternoon by Orville Simpson of the Dolan Mercantile Company. The fish measured forty-three inches in length, eight inches across the head, and was caught on a thirty-two pound test line. Curly Townsdin and Jim Terrill were with Mr. Simpson, and Townsdin helped land the big cat.—*Concordia Blade*.

There has been considerable fishing at Mission Lake the last few days and some fishermen have been lucky in landing bass for the first time this year. The opening of the small lake near the light plant Sunday drew many to that spot, although the fishing was not out of the ordinary.

Saturday night three Horton men: E. P. Trompeter, Henry Lading, and G. D. Hybksman, each landed one two-and-a-half-pound bass in Mission Lake. Bill Chambers caught three bass, it is reported; and Hybksman also got another Sunday.

Other fishermen, young and old, were elated that the bass had at last started biting; and everybody will have the fever from now on.

No, the fish at Mission Lake are not rationed!—*Horton Headlight*.

Charles Brooksbank, 814 W. Sixth; his brother, Andrew Brooksbank of Arma; and John Ryder, also of Arma, returned Sunday from a week's vacation spent in Ryder's cabin on the Neosho four miles south of

Erie. The river was still up about two feet and muddy from recent floods and rains; but in spite of it the party caught more than 150 pounds of bullheads, blue cats, flatheads, and channels. Three of the flatheads, Charles Brooksbank reported, did weigh fifteen pounds each.

Mrs. Brooksbank insists they must have weighed forty-five pounds because they've had nothing to eat since but fish—and more fish.—*Pittsburg Headlight*.

W. C. Carson, J. J. Carson, Ed Carson of Edna, W. S. Carson, and John Carson south of Valeda fished Thursday afternoon at a special fishing place and returned home with forty-five nice fish.—*Coffeyville Journal*.

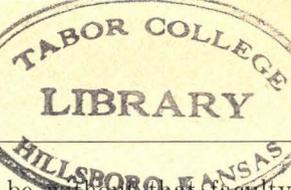
Reverend Pomeroy caught a 11 pound, 12 ounce blue cat that was 27½ inches long Monday evening. John Miner was with him. Pretty soon a fella will have to go armed or one of these big ones will just come right out of the water after him.—*Hoxie Sentinel*.

Frank King brought a large catfish to town yesterday. It weighed 55 pounds and was caught in the Verdigris near the old cement plant. Mr. King also caught several smaller ones. So for future ages Frank will now be known as the Kingfisherman.—*Altoona Tribune*.

Woody Walton had the hardest luck of any fisherman in the world. He caught an 18-pound blue cat in the Hodgeman County Lake Friday evening; and in getting it out, the fish pulled his right arm off, so that he could not show folks how long it was. However, he could lead them over to the May drugstore, where the fish head, measuring 8½ inches across, was displayed and point with pride at what fishermen agree is the largest fish to have been caught here in a lot of years.



This 29-pound Drum was taken by pictured anglers from the Neosho County State Lake near Parsons, Kansas.



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

Resident citizens of the state under sixteen years of age and over seventy years of age may fish by legal methods during the legal open seasons without a fishing license.

Resident citizens under sixteen years of age may hunt by lawful means during the legal open season without a hunting license.

Owners or tenants living on the land and their immediate families domiciled with them are not required to have either hunting or fishing license when hunting or fishing on such land during the legal open seasons and by legal methods.

Under the new laws the number of steel traps that may be used by trappers in attempting to take furbearing animals is limited to twenty in number. The law heretofore permitted the use of thirty such traps for that purpose.

It is now legal to use both minnow seines and minnow traps in the taking and capture of minnows. The size of the minnow seine to be within the law should not be more than four feet wide, fifteen feet in length, or of a mesh larger than one-four inch square measure. A glass or wire minnow trap shall not have a throat larger than one inch in diameter.

It shall be lawful for any person having a valid state license or for a person exempt by law from having such license to use during the legal open seasons two rods and lines with not more than two hooks on any rod or pole line and to use and operate or have set one trotline containing not more than twenty-five hooks or in lieu of a trotline, the person may use or have set eight bank lines containing not more than two hooks each. Casting plugs and flies continue to be legal fishing equipment. Throw lines are considered to be trotlines within the meaning of the law.

It is unlawful for any person to set or have set any trotline or bank line within 150 yards of any dam or within 200 yards of the mouth of any creek or river.

It is unlawful under the new laws to take any fish by any other means than by rods, lines, and baited fish hooks.

Fish are easy to frighten and the angler, if he would be successful, should avoid making unusual or frightening noises. Fish can "hear" despite the fact that

they appear to be within the faculty. The lateral line noticeable on the side of every fish is part of the nerve center through which sound and feeling are thought to pass. If you have had good luck fishing a spot and find that the fish have suddenly quit biting, it may be that the string of fish you have nearby are thrashing in distress and frightening other fish to safer waters.

The 1943 session of the legislature has clarified the status of nonresident citizens in Kansas insofar as the fish and game laws and license requirements are concerned.

Heretofore it was the policy of the commission to consider anyone that had not resided in the state for a period of at least six months as a nonresident citizen and required that they be possessed of nonresident licenses before attempting to either fish or hunt in Kansas.

The law now requires that persons who have maintained bona fide residence in Kansas for a period of sixty days or longer are eligible to buy the resident fishing, hunting and trapping licenses.

Catching fish does not involve any mysterious tricks. The only requirement to be successful is that the angler be at least as smart as the fish he is attempting to catch. The hard-to-reach and near-inaccessible places are usually the best fishing spots. Fishing waters that are easily reached are usually the first ones to be depleted of fish.

The writer of this column is that type of fisherman commonly referred to as a "nigger fisherman." We think that's the best way to fish and therefore we have no apologies to make to the boys and girls from the Country Club districts who are devotees of the finer arts of trolling, plug casting and fly flicking.

We are often charged with being unorthodox in our taste for fish. Those who like channelcats, crappie and bluegill are welcome to them. In our opinion there is no better tasting fish than the common Kansas bullhead which is pictured on the front cover of this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME as well as discussed throughout its pages.

State Game Protector Walter Rickel, Independence, writes of the day in the life of a game protector when the rains come. It might be well for the classification board of the state's Civil Service Commission to tune in on "Rick's" story.

"This report covers a day that had its beginning with the dawn and its end with the coming of another. The tasks performed by me were varied, to say the

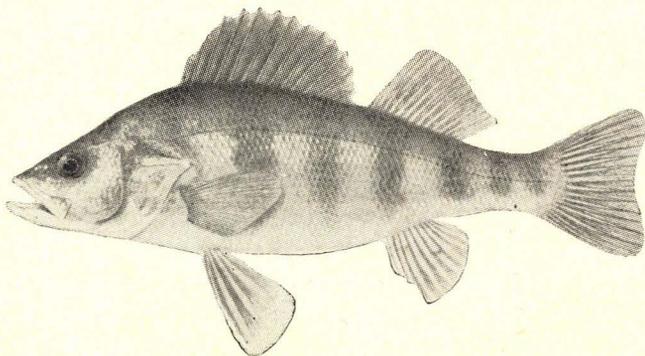
least. Started at daybreak by rescuing two women, two small children and four hogs that were marooned on a wet straw stack. The rest of that long frightening day was spent not only in enforcing observance of the fish and game laws but in rescuing chickens, cows, horses, pigs and the personal possessions of farmers and others living along the Verdigris river." Rick modestly omitted, including in his report, the fact that he rescued a 'teen-aged lad from the swirling currents of the Verdigris.

There is no possibility of getting extra gasoline rations for fishermen says Harold L. Ickes, Coördinator of Fisheries. "But," he said, "we still think it's a good idea for them to fish when they can and where they can without extra gasoline."

Gasoline for fishing trips won't be available, the Coördinator said, no matter how productive of food sport fishing might be. He advised trying hooks near home.

"Although it will be difficult for many fishermen to get to their favorite sports this year, those who can do so ought to be well rewarded," Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, added. "Normally, millions of Americans fish for sport some time during the year. Now, a good many of them are in the armed services, working extra long hours at defense work, or can't get transportation." "With this lessened competition," he said, "such catches as there are may be larger than normal."

The Finney County State Lake near Kalvesta is being cleaned of its carp and other undesirable-sized fish. A crew of seiners under the supervision of District Game Protector Anderson is now engaged in that work. Mr. Anderson has informed us that the lake is well-stocked with fine German carp and that hauls of 3,000 pounds at one dip are not uncommon. He also reports that crappie at that lake are striking on live minnows and asserts that a sure place to find them is near the dam that impounds the lake. We gladly pass this hot tip on to the readers of this magazine.



RING PERCH. This is one of the fine pan fish of Kansas that strikes readily at flies, plugs and live bait. Very numerous in many state lakes.

Bullheads

(The following was taken from "American Game and Food Fish" by Jordan and Everman.)

The following description of the habits of the common bullhead, written as a burlesque by George W. Peck, gives a vivid and truthful idea of the life history and game qualities of this fish:

"It seems that the action of the Milwaukee common council in withdrawing the use of the waterworks from the fish commissioners will put a stop to the hatching of whitefish. This is as it should be. The whitefish is an aristocratic fish that will not bite a hook, and the propagation of this species is wholly in the interest of the wealthy owners of fishing tubs, who have nets. By strict attention to business they can catch all of the whitefish out of the lake a little faster than the state machine can put them in. Poor people cannot get a smell of whitefish. The same may be said of brook trout. While they will bite a hook, it requires more machinery to catch them than ordinary people can possess without mortgaging a house. A man has got to have a morocco book of expensive flies, a fifteen-dollar bamboo jointed rod, a three-dollar trout basket, with a hole mortised in the top, a corduroy suit made in the latest style, top boots of the Wellington pattern, with red tassels in the straps, and a flask of Otard brandy in a side pocket. Unless a man is got up in that style, a speckled trout will see him in Chicago first; and then it won't bite. The brook trout is even more aristocratic than the whitefish; and should not be propagated at public expense.

"But there are fish that should be propagated in the interest of the people. There is a species of fish that never looks at the clothes of the man who throws in the bait, a fish that takes whatever is thrown to it; and when once hold of the hook never tries to shake a friend, but submits to the inevitable, crosses its legs and says, 'Now I lay me,' and comes out on the bank and seems to enjoy being taken. It is a fish that is a friend of the poor and one that will sacrifice itself in the interest of humanity. That is the fish that the State should adopt as its trade-mark and cultivate friendly relations with and stand by. We allude to the bullhead.

"The bullhead never went back on a friend. To catch the bullhead, it is not necessary to tempt his appetite with porterhouse steak or to display an expensive lot of fishing tackle. A pin hook, a piece of liver, and a cistern pole is all the capital required to catch a bullhead. He lies upon the bottom of a stream or pond in the mud, thinking. There is no fish that does more thinking or has a better head for grasping great questions or chunks of liver; than the bullhead. His brain is large; his heart beats for humanity; and if he can't get liver, a piece of tin tomato can will make a meal for him. It is an interesting study to watch a boy catch a bullhead. The boy knows where the bull-

head congregate; and when he throws in his hook, it is dollars to buttons that "in the near future" he will get a bite.

"The bullhead is democratic in all its instincts. If the boy's shirt is sleeveless, his hat crownless, and his pantaloons a bottomless pit, the bullhead will bite just as well as though the boy be dressed in purple and fine linen, with knee-breeches and plaid stockings. The bullhead seems to be dozing on the muddy bottom, and a stranger would say that he will not bite. But wait. There is a movement of his continuation, and his cow-catcher moves gently toward the piece of liver. He does not wait to smell of it and canvass in his mind whether the liver is fresh. It makes no difference to him. He argues that here is a family out of meat. 'My country calls, and I must go,' says the bullhead to himself; and he opens his mouth; and the liver disappears.

"It is not certain that the boy will think of his bait for half an hour, but the bullhead is in no hurry. He is in the mud and proceeds to digest the liver. He realizes that his days will not be long in the land, or in the water more properly speaking; and he argues that if he swallows the bait and digests it before the boy pulls him out, he will be just so much ahead. Finally, the boy thinks of his bait, pulls it out, and the bullhead is landed on the bank; and the boy cuts him open to get the hook out. Some fish only take the bait gingerly and are only caught around the selvage of the mouth; and they are comparatively easy to dislodge. Not with the bullhead. He says that if liver is a good thing, you can't have too much of it and it tastes good all the way down. The boy gets down on his knees to dissect the bullhead and get his hook, and it may be that the boy swears. It would not be astonishing; though he must feel, when he gets his hook out of the hidden recesses of the bullhead like the minister who took up a collection and didn't get a cent though he expressed thanks at getting his hat back. There is one drawback to the bullhead, and that is his horns. We doubt if a boy ever descended into the patent insides of a bullhead to mine for limerick hooks that did not, before his work was done, run a horn into his vital parts. But the boy seems to expect it, and the bullhead enjoys it. We have seen a bullhead lie on the bank and become dry and to all appearances dead to all that was going on; and when a boy sat down on him and got a horn in his elbow and yelled murder, the bullhead would grin from ear to ear and wag his tail as though applauding for an encore.

"The bullhead never complains. We have seen a boy take a dull knife and proceed to follow a fish line down a bullhead from head to the end of his subsequent anatomy, and all the time there would be an expression of sweet peace on the countenance of

the bullhead, as though he enjoyed it. If we were preparing a picture representing 'Resignation,' for a chromo to give to subscribers and wished to represent a scene of suffering in which the sufferer was light-hearted, seeming to recognize that all was for the best, we should take for that subject a bullhead with a boy searching with a knife for a long-lost fish hook.

"The bullhead is a fish that has no scales but in lieu thereof a fine India-rubber skin that is as far ahead of fiddle-string material for strength and durability as possible. The meat of the bullhead is not as choice as that of the mackerel; but it fills up a stomach just as well; and the Son insists that the fish commissioners shall drop the hatching of aristocratic fish and give the bullheads a chance."

The Game Farms Report Progress

The preliminary reports from the state game farms are very gratifying. A report filed on June 2, by Superintendent Sutherland of the Meade Pheasant Farm, sets out that his first hatch of ring-necked pheasants totaled 1,535 birds, or seventy-five percent of the fertile eggs. The incubators that are used on his game farm now contain 15,815 potential birds.

Henry Mitchell in his report of the same date informs us that he had as early as May 27 brought into being 1,021 bobwhites, and that his 146 pairs of breeders had produced 5,363 eggs from April 26 to May 31. "Mitch" is superintendent of the state game farm near Calista in Kingman county.

From Superintendent Troxel of the Pittsburg Game Farm comes a report dated June 3 that his incubators have produced 1,279 bobwhite quail and that his total egg production for May was 5,365 eggs.

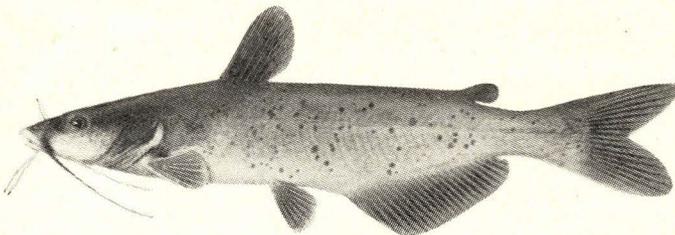
These reports from the game farms are indeed encouraging in view of the fact that heavy rains, floods, and cold weather retarded the start of nesting season.

Do you like to fish—and catch fish. If you do, by all means plan a fishing trip this summer to the Clark County State lake Southwest of Kingsdown. Bard Eastman, Walter Peacock, Seth Way and other Pratt anglers have returned from that body of water with the report that they caught fish until their arms were tired. That may be an exaggerated statement, but they did have their limits of bass, crappie, channel cats and bullheads.

Get permission to fish on the lands of another, you will get more pleasure out of your fishing trip if you have the landowners blessing. Trespassing is against the law.



This 12-pound Channel Cat taken from Marais des Cygnes at Ottawa by Earl Cummings.



CHANNEL CAT. One of the popular Kansas fish found in most of the streams and lakes of this state.

Reciprocal License Law Now In Effect

The reciprocal license law, as passed by the 1943 session of the legislature, is reprinted in this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME for the information and guidance of agents issuing licenses and interested sportsmen.

Any nonresident male or female may secure a license to hunt in Kansas upon application to any county clerk in the state and payment of a fee equal to the fee charged for a similar nonresident license by the state of which the applicant is a resident, but in no case shall a nonresident hunting license be issued for a fee less than five dollars (\$5.00).

Any nonresident, male or female, may secure a license to fish in Kansas upon application to any county clerk in the state and payment of a fee equal to the fee charged for a similar fishing permit by the state of which the applicant is a resident, but in no event shall a nonresident fishing license be issued for less than three dollars (\$3.00): *Provided*, That a nonresident fishing license may be issued for a period of fifteen (15) consecutive days upon the payment of a fee equal to the fee charged for a similar permit by states of the applicant's respective residences, but in no case for less than one dollar (\$1.00). Both resident and nonresident fishing licenses shall be good throughout the state. It shall be unlawful for any nonresident to trap in Kansas.

It is thought that the german carp was introduced into the United States in 1877 and into Kansas in 1895.

ARRESTS OF MAY, 1943

| DEFENDANT | OFFENSE | PROTECTOR | DISPOSITION |
|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| O. L. Berry | Illegal fishing | Benander, Suenram, Concannon, | Guilty |
| W. A. DeWitt | Illegal fishing | Andrews, Shay, Carpenter, Toland | Guilty |
| Louis Bell | Illegal hunting | Rickel | Guilty |
| Russell Reed Nixon | Illegal fishing | Andrew, Shay, Toland | Guilty |
| Lee E. Miller | Illegal fishing | Andrew, Shay, Toland | Guilty |
| Lucky Williams | Illegal fishing | Minckley, Kyser | Guilty |
| H. VanBuskirk | Illegal fishing | Andrew, Shay, Toland | Guilty |
| Audrey Silvey | Possession of raccoon in closed season | Minckley | Guilty |
| Henry Nieman | Illegal fishing | Benander, Suenram, Concannon, | Guilty |
| W. H. Medlin | Illegal fishing | Benander, Suenram, Concannon, | Guilty |
| Henry Mallett | Possession of raccoon in closed season | Minckley | Guilty |
| Robert Burke | Illegal fishing | Andrew, Shay, Carpenter | Guilty |
| Marvin Lindermann | Illegal fishing | Rickel | Guilty |
| Silas Karnard | Illegal fishing | Benander, Toburen | Guilty |
| H. L. Hart | Illegal fishing | Byrne, Jones, Carlson | Guilty |
| Virgil Crum | Fishing without license | Byrne, Jones, Carlson | Guilty |
| Emil Johnson | Illegal fishing | Jones, Byrne, Carlson | Guilty |
| V. T. Swisher | Illegal fishing | Jones, Byrne, Carlson | Guilty |
| L. B. Selleck | Illegal fishing | Jones, Byrne, Toland, Carpenter | Guilty |
| S. Kimball | Illegal fishing | Andrew, Shay, Toland, Carpenter, | Guilty |
| John Steinmetz | Fishing without license | Byrne, Jones, Carlson | Guilty |
| Ralph R. Randall | Illegal fishing | Byrne, Jones, Carlson | Guilty |
| L. R. Beaumock | Illegal fishing | Toland | Guilty |
| N. A. Van Brocklin | Illegal fishing | Toland | Guilty |
| A. C. Park | Fishing without license | Suenram | Guilty |

CATFISH

Yellow, or flathead, blue, or mud,
Bullhead and channel, too,
Are good varieties of fish,
And serve as splendid food.

In competition with the states
We pick one from these four,
He's "Channel Cat," of fighting fame;
Now, let the battle roar.

Our entry has been much maligned
For such a noble fish,
For he has what it takes to make
A man fulfill his wish.

"Barbed trout" they've called him, and it's good
For pound for pound he's there
To tax your skill with rod and reel
With fish from anywhere.

And such delicious, tender meat,
Solid and sweet, and white
It most completely satisfies
The daintiest appetite.

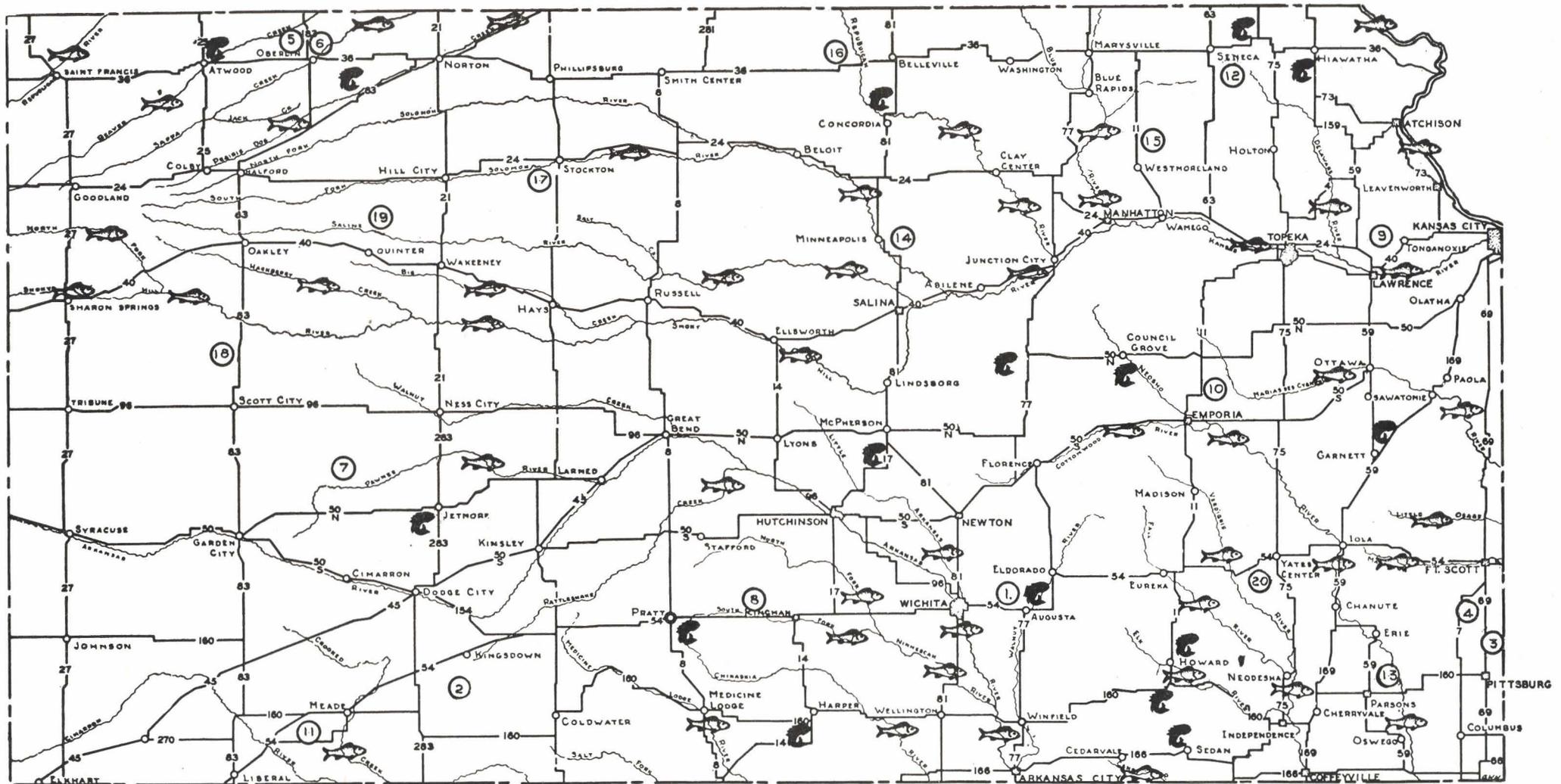
He does not grow to such great size
To be unfit for food,
He keeps himself within such weight
To be unusually good.

He has been known to take a plug,
A fly, and spinner, too;
Such sporting fish are hard to find
For any bait you use.

But here is one not soon forgot,
For you he'll make a match
On casting, fly rod, or cane pole—
A Kansas Channel Cat.

—*W. B. Skibbe.*

KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



② State Lakes

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

🐟 City and County Lakes

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

🐟 River and Stream Fishing

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