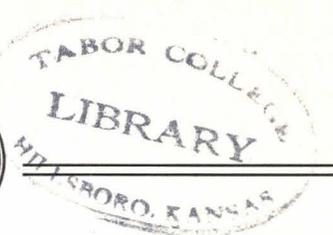


KANSAS

FISH AND GAME



Vol. XVII

JANUARY, 1960

No. 3



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The New Boating Law

By FRED WARDERS

Boating is one of America's fastest growing form of sport and family recreation. Its spread and increase in popularity has been astounding. From a total of about 15,000 craft in 1904, the number had grown to 1.5 million in 1930. By 1947, the total number reached 2.4 million and now stands at approximately 7.5 million. According to the Outboard Boating Club of America, there is now one pleasure boat in use for every 24 Americans.

Because of the great increase developing in boating activity, a number of boat manufacturers and owners realized in the early 1950's that boating legislation then in effect was rapidly becoming inadequate. A boat

registration law dating from 1918 was a relic of the premotor days and was not geared to cope with the millions of watercraft then in operation. The OBC, a national organization of outboard boating enthusiasts and the outboard boating industry, took a leading part in conferences with the Coast Guard early in 1956, attempting to modernize the boating statutes. One of the most significant developments affecting pleasure boating resulting from these conferences was the passage of the Federal Boating Act of 1958. This act is basically a boating-safety bill which provides for a numbering system or identification of motorboats. It also does much to assure uniformity of numbering

laws throughout the country. Previously it had been all but impossible for a state to establish a workable numbering system which would not be in conflict with Federal requirements on navigable waters or with the numbering system of another state. Now, as provided for in the new Federal Law, a state can assume jurisdiction for numbering motorboats on all waters of the state with the passage of a State Boating Law complying with standards listed in the Federal Act. These standards require the state to use the appropriate block of numbers of the series set up for the entire country. In addition, the state must provide for the collection of accident reports and the furnishing of the resulting statistical information to the Federal government. Most important, the state must agree to grant reciprocity for a minimum of 90 days to all motorboats numbered in another state with an approved numbering system or by the Coast Guard. Such a state law must be Federally approved before the state can take over the numbering responsibility.

Although participation in water sports has been popular in Kansas only a few years, the increase in popularity has been amazing. This increase is undoubtedly due to the fact that Kansas has become a state with many large areas of water that can be used for the enjoyment of water skiing, surfboard riding and boating in general. Kansans also realize that water sports are a means of relaxation and healthful recreation.

All of us should stop and think about the dangers as well as the pleasures involved in this form of recreation. If carried on properly with due precautions, water recreation is both safe and enjoyable; if done recklessly, it is dangerous.

In the interest of public safety in general, and to implement the Federal Boating Law of 1958, the State of Kansas has by its last legislative session enacted the new State Boating Act with administration and enforcement charged to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The law is, in fact, a boat-safety law and provides for a uniform numbering system. It is not designed to be a revenue measure nor is it a cure-all for every type of problem that might exist. It was also not enacted to restrict any individual in the enjoyment of the sport but rather to protect the careful person from the danger created by the careless. This new boating law and regulations prepared pursuant thereto is generous enough to enable everyone to enjoy water sports to the fullest degree, but has strict requirements in regard to uniform numbering of a certain class of boats and proper operation of all vessels. The law also applies to all water sports related to boating.

The numbering system of the Kansas Boating Act has formal approval by the proper Federal agency and became effective in full on January 1, 1960. As a means of acquainting the boating public with the provisions of the law and regulations, the remaining part of this article provides answers to some of the more frequent inquiries.

The Act—Requires that after January 1, 1960, no person shall operate or give permission for the operation of any motorboat or vessel powered by machinery of greater than ten (10) horsepower unless such vessel is duly numbered in accordance with the State Boating Act or regulations pursuant thereto, and such number certificate issued shall be carried on the vessel at all times when such vessel is in use. Establishes general rules and regulations relating to the operation of all motorboats or vessels regardless of horsepower rating.

Who Needs a Certificate of Number—Any person who operates a motorboat or vessel powered by machinery of greater than ten (10) horsepower on the waters of this state must be in possession of a valid certificate of number and the identifying number set forth in the certificate must be displayed on each side of the bow of such vessel. The certificate of number shall be available at all times for inspection on the vessel for which issued, whenever such vessel is in operation. Vessels which are already covered by a certificate of number issued by a federal authority or a federally approved numbering system of another state, and which have not been within this state for more than ninety (90) consecutive days are exempt. Vessels owned by the United States or another state or a subdivision thereof are exempt, as is a ship's lifeboat used solely for such purpose. NOTE: There are no restrictions in the Act to prohibit a person from obtaining a certificate of number for any vessel regardless of horsepower rating provided proper application is made.

Where Can I Obtain a Certificate of Number—The owner of each vessel requiring numbering shall file an application for number with the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas, on forms approved by it. Application forms are available at many public places throughout the state, from Commission personnel, or from the Commission office in Pratt. Proper fee must accompany each application.

What is the Certificate of Number Fee—A fee of five dollars (\$5) must accompany each application for a certificate of number.

When Does My Certificate of Number Expire—The original certificate of number initially awarded by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission shall be valid for a period ending three (3) years from date of issuance unless sooner terminated or discontinued in accordance with the provisions of the State Boating Act.

Can I Keep the Same Certificate of Number—In order to retain an identification number, an application for renewal of a certificate of number shall be made by the owner on an application therefore which must be received by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission prior to date of expiration of current certificate. Any application not so received shall be treated in the same manner as an original application with a new number being issued. Each renewal shall be valid for a period ending three (3) years from the date of expiration of the certificate of number so renewed unless sooner terminated or

discontinued in accordance with the provisions of the State Boating Act.

How Do I Display the Identification Number on My Motorboat or Vessel—The number assigned by the certificate shall be painted on or secured to each side of the forward half of the vessel in such position as to provide clear legibility for identification. The numbers shall read from left to right and shall be in block characters of good proportion not less than three (3) inches in height. The numbers shall be of a color which will contrast with the color of the background and so maintained as to be clearly visible and legible; *i. e.*, dark numbers on a light background or light numbers on a dark background. No number other than the number awarded to a vessel or granted reciprocity pursuant to the State Boating Act shall be painted, attached, or otherwise displayed on either side of the bow or forward half of such vessel.

What if I Lose My Certificate of Number—Duplicate certificates of number may be obtained from the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas. Such a request should be in writing describing the circumstances of the loss.

What if I Sell My Boat or if Ownership Changes—The owner must furnish the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission written notice of the transfer of all or any part of his interest in a vessel numbered pursuant to the State Boating Act within *fifteen (15)* days thereof. Such change of ownership shall terminate the certificate of numbering for such vessel. An application form accompanied by proper fee must be filed with the Commission by the new owner and a new certificate of number will be awarded.

What if My Boat or Vessel Is Destroyed or Abandoned—The owner must furnish the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission written notice of the destruction or abandonment of a vessel numbered pursuant to the State Boating Act within *fifteen (15)* days thereof. Such destruction or abandonment shall terminate the certificate of number for such vessel.

What if My Address Changes—When the holder of a certificate of number changes his address from that shown on his certificate, he shall notify the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission of his new address within a period not to exceed *fifteen (15)* days from such change. He shall also surrender his certificate bearing the former address for alteration or for replacement with a certificate bearing the new address.

What About Manufacturers and Dealers—A person engaged in the manufacture or sale of motorboats or vessels of a type requiring numbering by this Act may obtain certificates of number for use in the *testing or demonstration only* of such vessels upon payment of a three dollar (\$3) fee for each registration. Application must be made on standard form. Numbers assigned by such certificates may be used by temporary placement on the vessel so tested or demonstrated. Such temporary placement of numbers shall otherwise be as prescribed by regulation. **NOTE:** Dealer or manufacturer means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling new or used vessels, at an established place of business and having vessels in possession.

What if I Rent Boats or Vessels—The certificate of number fee for any vessel requiring numbering under the State Boating Act which is rented is five dollars (\$5) for three (3) years. Application for certificates must be made on standard forms.

The owner of a boat livery must keep a current record of the following:

- (a) Name and address of the person or persons hiring any vessel requiring numbering under the State Boating Act.
- (b) The identification number of the vessel.
- (c) The departure date and time.
- (d) The expected time of return.

The record must be preserved for at least six (6) months.

Neither the owner of a boat livery, nor his agent or employee shall permit any motorboat or vessel requiring numbering under the State Boating Act to depart from his premises unless it shall have been provided, either by owner or renter, with the equipment required by regulation. Reference Equipment.

What if I Am an Out-of-state Visitor—Visitors from another state may use their boats on waters of this state without a Kansas certificate of number provided such boats are covered by a valid certificate of number issued pursuant to federal law, or federally approved numbering system of another state, and provided such craft has not been within this state for more than ninety (90) consecutive days.

What Use is Made of License Fees—Monies received from the sale of number certificates will be expended only as may be authorized by law for administration and enforcement of the law, and the construction and repair of boating facilities, ramps and docks at public lakes within this state.

Pilot Rules and Equipment (Applies to all watercraft)—(a) *Passing:* When two vessels are approaching each other "head on" or nearly so (so as to involve risk of collision), it shall be the duty of each vessel to bear to the right and pass the other vessel on its left side.

(b) *Crossing:* When vessels approach each other obliquely or at right angles, the vessel approaching on the right side has the right of way.

(c) *Overtaking:* One vessel may overtake another on either side but must grant right of way to the overtaken vessel.

(d) No person shall operate or moor a vessel within a water area which is marked, by buoys or some other distinguishing device, as a bathing or swimming area.

(e) No person shall operate any boat or vessel on any of the waters of the state during hours of darkness unless showing a light sufficient to make the vessel's presence and location known to any and all other vessels within a reasonable distance.

(f) Every vessel shall be provided with a set of oars or paddle.

(g) The pilot or operator of any boat or vessel shall have aboard one life preserver, buoyant vest, ring buoy or buoyant cushion, of the type approved by the United States Coast Guard, in good and serviceable condition for each person on board.

(h) No person shall operate a motor propelled vessel on any waters of the state unless the motor exhaust is muffled as provided by section 9 of chapter 321, Laws of 1959.

(i) If carrying or using any inflammable or toxic fluid in any enclosure for any purpose, and if not an entirely open vessel, an efficient natural or mechanical ventilation system must be installed which shall be capable of removing resulting gases prior to, and during, the time such vessel is occupied by any person.

Prohibited Operation (Applies to all watercraft)—(a) No person shall operate any motorboat or vessel, or manipulate any water skis, surfboard or similar device in a reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the life, or property of any person.

(b) No person shall operate any motorboat or vessel, or

manipulate any water skis, surfboard, or similar device while intoxicated or under the influence of any narcotic drug, barbituate or marijuana.

(c) No boat or vessel shall be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity taking into consideration weather and other operating conditions.

(d) No person shall operate a vessel on any waters of this state towing a person or persons on water skis, a surfboard, or similar device, nor shall any person engage in water skiing, surfboarding, or similar activity at any time between the hours from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

(e) No person shall operate or manipulate any vessel, tow rope or other device by which the direction or location of water skis, a surfboard or similar device may be affected or controlled in such a way as to cause the water skis, surfboard, or similar device, or any person thereon to collide with or strike against any object or person.

Boating Accidents (*Applies to all watercraft*)—The operator of any watercraft is required to stop and render aid or assistance if involved in a boating accident.

The operator of any watercraft involved in a collision, accident or other casualty resulting in death or injury to a person or damage to property in excess of \$100.00 shall file with the director of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission at Pratt, Kansas, a full report of the accident on the form for such reporting as supplied by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The report must be completed in full and all information given as called for in the report form. If death occurs as a result of the accident the report shall be made within 48 hours from the time of the accident, otherwise, the report shall be made within 5 days from the time of the accident. (Forms for reporting accidents may be obtained from the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas, and many local law enforcement agencies.)

Regattas, Races, Water Exhibitions and Shows—Regattas, races, marine parades, tournaments or exhibitions and water shows may be held subject to the following limitations and restrictions.

1. No such water exhibition or event shall be held until the sponsoring authority has received commission authorization for the event signed by the director of the commission.

2. Application to hold the event must be made in writing and on form furnished by the commission.

3. Permission for the event must be obtained from the controlling authority of the water to be used.

4. The sponsoring authority for the water event shall provide such number of highway traffic officers, lifeguards, patrol boats equipped with extra life preservers, first-aid equipment and fire extinguishers, as the commission may designate in its authorization for the event.

Local Regulations—Any subdivision or municipality of this state may at any time after public notice, adopt special rules and regulations pertaining to the operation of vessels on waters within their jurisdiction, and upon such adoption shall submit the same to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for approval. **Check local ordinances for additional restrictions.**

Enforcement of the Act—Every peace officer of this state and its subdivisions or caretakers at federally impounded waters shall have the authority to enforce the provisions of the State Boating Act.

Penalties—Penalties are provided for the violation of any provision of the State Boating Act or regulations pursuant thereto.

On Our Cover

Mother Nature's engineers are the subject on the front cover of this issue and interesting subjects they are. Very few persons ever see beaver in the wild since they are nocturnal in nature. Evidence of their presence is easily noted on many streams and rivers in Kansas and the trapping of these furbearers is legal during the months of January and February this year.

Leonard Bacon of Lawrence was lucky enough to snap this fine picture in Douglas county. It was taken with a 35-mm. camera on black and white film.

Male pheasants weigh an average of three pounds and hens two pounds.

Wild geese live longer than any of our game birds. They have been known to live to be 70 years old.



Here's a young bobcat tame enough to be anyone's pet and Miss Beth Lilley of El Dorado will vouch for that fact. The seven-month-old cat is the pet of Royal Elder, deputy game protector of Yates Center. The animal was taken from a den near Fall River while quite young and now has the run of the Elder home. (El Dorado Times photo)



Mating Season Battle

By **DR. OTTO W. TIEMEIER**

Zoology Department, Kansas State University

An interesting wildlife event was noted in Kansas on October 29. A report was received by game protector Wallace Ferrell that two buck deer were locked together by their antlers along Highway 13 about eight miles north of Manhattan. Protector Ferrell called me and asked me to get some men from the veterinary school to help get these deer apart. We arrived several hours later and noted that the deer had fought their way several hundred yards into the woods and that one buck was down from exhaustion. It was possible to rope the deer without using any tranquilizing drugs to calm them. We were then able to saw off one small tip of an antler and pull the animals apart. One of the deer was able to get up and run away but the other buck died several hours later from injuries and exhaustion.

Both deer appeared to be fat and sleek. The dead deer weighed 230 pounds. Extensive bruises from the long conflict were noted above one eye, on both shoulders and along one hip. Most of the flesh was too bruised to be eaten so the skeleton was prepared as a scientific specimen at Kansas State University. Studies will be made to determine its age.

Bones of locked deer are sometimes found in the woods but it is one of the rarest of all opportunities to find these locked animals while they are both still alive. Only a few reports of this have been found in the literature.

The buck deer were fighting for dominance during the mating season. This is the time of the mating season for these animals in Kansas. The young fawns are usually born in about 200 days. This would indicate that young fawns are born sometime between the 15th of May and the 15th of June in Kansas.

Just a few years ago we seldom saw deer in Kansas. Some government reports indicated that Kansas was

the only state that did not have big game. Now deer are present in all counties of the state but concentrated in wooded upland areas and along streams. Rather large concentrations are found in Doniphan, Nemaha, Brown, Rawlins and Cheyenne counties and along the Republican, Arkansas and Cimarron rivers.

An estimate of 10,000 deer has been made for the entire state and this is probably a conservative estimate. Several hundred deer are killed along our highways each year so it might be wise to drive carefully along wooded areas and be especially careful when there are deer crossing signs along the roads. Deer have not learned to stop, look and listen before crossing the highway.

There have been several opportunities to observe deer in Kansas and all were fat and otherwise in good condition. Triplet embryos were observed last spring from a doe that had been killed along a highway. This is an excellent indication that deer are doing well in our state. Possibly in the not too distant future Kansas will have an open season on deer.

Photos by Dick Bowen.





Fishermen line the shores at Chase County State Lake on opening day.

Five New Lakes Open to Fishing

November tenth marked the opening day for five new state lakes in Kansas as the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission chalked up another milestone for fishermen. The lakes, located in Atchison, Bourbon, Chase, Osage and Pottawatomie counties, had all been stocked for a period of two years and tests by the fisheries division had shown that they were ready to be fished. And, fished they were.

Tuesday, the tenth, dawned clear but windy and cold. Many fishermen who were there at the 6 a. m. opening time found the wind and low temperature too much of an obstacle to tolerate. They fished for short periods only and returned to automobiles to warm up. Later on in the day, temperatures moderated to the point where everyone was comfortable but the wind picked up force whipping the water into whitecaps wherever there was nothing to break



Four men from Chanute, Dale Thorp, Max Thorp, W. T. Thorp and Paul Whitworth, found fishing to their liking at Bourbon County State Lake. Their catch included 24 channel catfish and 5 bullheads.

it. The blow made fishing difficult for most anglers with the only calm water in the small coves and inlets.

Although the pheasant season was in full swing in western Kansas, literally thousands of sportmen thronged the shores of all five lakes throughout opening day. Catches were disappointing in some cases but good in others. Perhaps the best fishing on opening day was at the Pottawatomie County State Lake near Manhattan. Nearly all the anglers caught some fish and limit catches of channels and bass were not uncommon.

Game protectors and fishery biologists joined forces to run a close check on fisherman's activities. A creel census was run at each lake to determine angling success. Only one violation of regulations came to the attention of Commission personnel and it occurred at Chase County State Lake. The fisherman was apprehended with over-the-limit of channel catfish and was duly fined \$10 and costs.

This brings up a point. Special regulations on creel limits are in effect at these five new lakes until July 1, 1960. These regulations permit the taking of only six bass or six channels, or six in combination of both species. After the above-mentioned date, the limits will be ten of each or in aggregate as is the regulation for other waters in the state.

Nearly 1,300 fishermen showed up at Atchison County State Lake on opening day. Large numbers of bullheads were taken but there were also many catches of fine channels averaging 12 to 15 inches in length. The largest channel taken weighed 9½ pounds but was not of the original stocking in the lake. Evidently, this fish had grown to a large size in a farm pond above the lake and had made his way down stream during high water. A very few largemouth bass were taken which averaged 1½ pounds. One four-pound bass was caught and it probably had a similar history to the large channel.

Bourbon County State Lake boasted an estimated 750 anglers on opening day with the fishing only fair. Black crappie headed the list of species in total numbers caught followed closely by channel catfish and bass. Black bullheads also were taken in some numbers. The largest bass weighed in at 2¼ pounds and the largest channel checked measured 18 inches in length.

The smallest number of opening-day fishermen, about 500, were present at Chase County State Lake. Early-morning fishing was relatively unproductive but, as the sun rose higher, channels up to three pounds in weight began hitting in the wind-tossed water near the dam. Although the lake contains good populations of bass, bluegill, crappie and large bullheads, only an insignificant number of these were



Jules Mathiew, Earl Washburn and Billy Mathiew display a string of 60 bullheads caught at the new Osage County State Lake.

taken. The vast bulk of the fish caught were channel catfish. Worms seemed to be the best bait.

Fishing at the Osage County State Lake was a disappointment to some of the 1,800 anglers who fished on opening day. Although a few largemouth bass, crappie and channels were taken, most fishermen had to be content with small bullheads which bit like fury. Huge strings of these seven- to nine-inch bullheads were taken from the lake and many anglers were happy with their catch. One fisherman remarked that he had never had so much fun in his life as he did with those bullheads. The bass which were taken averaged around 1½ pounds with the largest checked about three pounds. The channels were also nice sized with the largest weighing in at 3½ pounds.

Pottawatomie County State Lake Number 2 near Manhattan was host to an opening day crowd of 800 enthusiastic fishermen. Channels occupied the number one spot in the fisherman's creel at this lake with black crappie and largemouth bass a close second and third. The channels were truly fine, averaging 17 to 18 inches in length and one was checked which measured 22 inches and weighed just over four pounds. The crappie were also nice sized and weighed up to ¾ pound. A 2½-pounder was the largest bass taken.

It should be pointed out that only four species of fish were stocked in any of these lakes by the Fish and Game Commission. These were large-mouth black bass, black crappie, channel catfish and bluegill. The presence of other species in the lake is the result of ingress from the ponds and waters upstream in the watershed. In the cases where bullheads are numerous in the lakes, fishermen should concentrate fishing pressure on this species in order to keep the population



Crappie and Bass fill the stringer of this unidentified angler on opening day at Pottawatomie County State Lake Number 2. State Game Protector Willard Jones (at left) admires the catch.

in check. At Osage County State Lake where the population of bullheads is excessive, it might be a good practice for anglers to keep all bullheads caught and return none to the water, regardless of size. Of course there is no limit on the number of bullheads which may be taken.

Tuesday, November 10, was just the beginning. These five fine lakes will join the many other state lakes in Kansas to provide good fishing for years to come. Perhaps one of these lakes will yield that bragging-size lunker for you.

New Licenses On Sale

For the first time in Kansas, sportsmen can now buy a hunting and fishing license for a calendar year. The new 1960 licenses went on sale at all usual outlets during December.

The new sale period was the result of a law passed by the last session of the legislature which authorized the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission to make the change. The new licensing period is expected to be popular with sportsmen since a new fishing license will not be required in the middle of the fishing season. The calendar-year hunting license embraces the main hunting period through the fall months.

Licenses issued last July first were good for a six-month period only. This means that mid-winter rabbit hunters should have one of the new licenses in their possession now. Cost of the new licenses remains the same; Fishing license, \$2; Hunting license \$2; Combination hunting and fishing license, \$4.

Tenting Tonight

By HELEN WARD RENNIE

Each year it is apparent that camping is becoming one of the principle recreations of the American people. Whether it is because of the high cost of traveling, or perhaps the realization that outdoor living is fun, more and more tourists are taking advantage of our parks and camping areas. Park superintendents receive frequent requests for information concerning the use of our public grounds as tourist accommodations.

At the lake where we like to spend much of our time, there are few nights at the height of the tourist season when one or more family groups aren't taking advantage of the lake's conveniences. They come from almost every state in the union and occasionally from foreign countries. We try to visit with them as we are anxious to find out why so many are willing to erect tents, cook outside and make camp nightly.

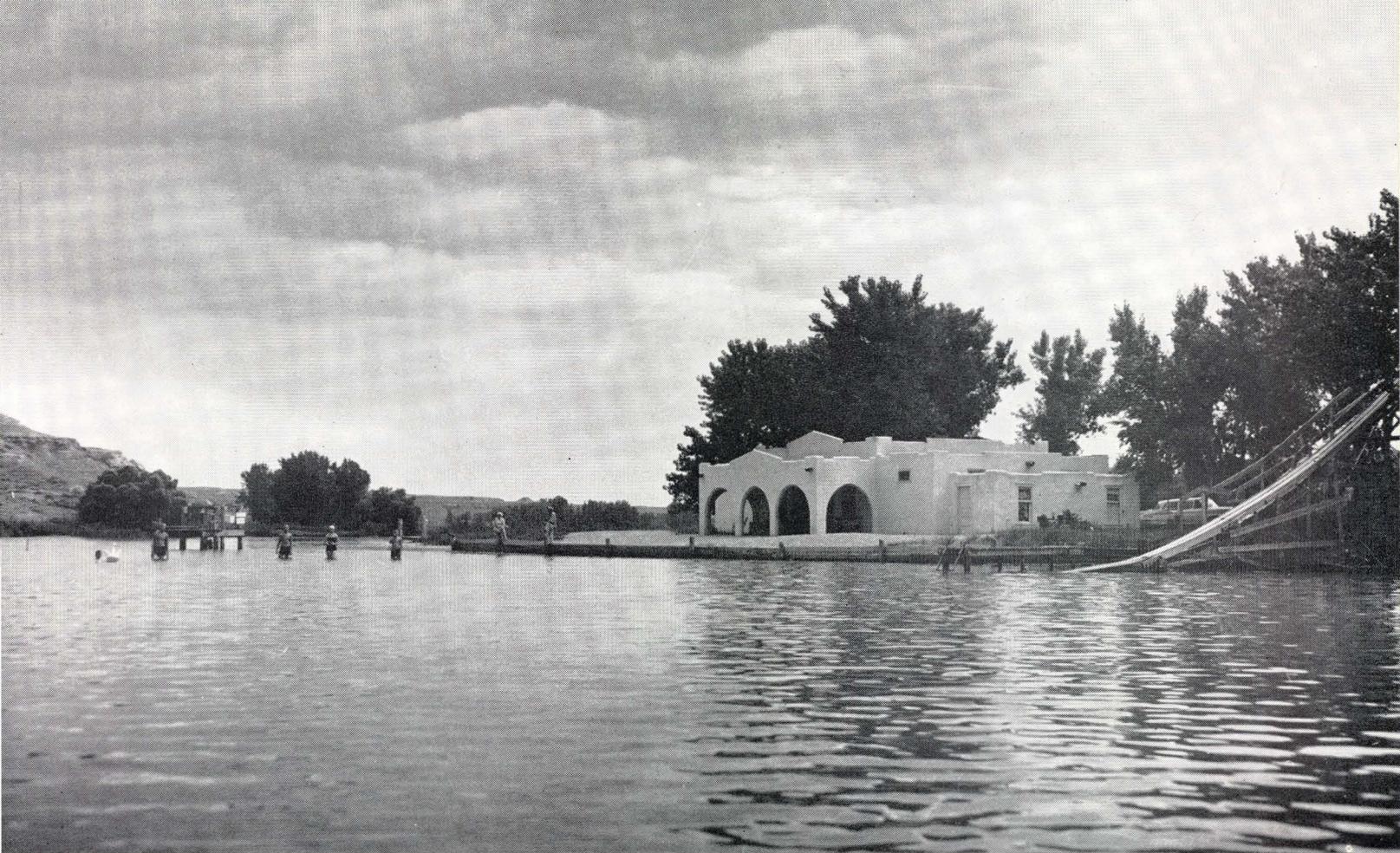
Very often we felt humble about the praise these people have for our natural beauty. Too many of us are prone to think that Kansas is a drab state, that the spectacular beauty is vested in some neighboring state. Not so! The rolling hills, boundless prairies, emerald lakes and tree-lined streams find the travelers appreciative. And almost without fail, they are enthusiastic about our pleasant summer nights. They find the evening breezes cool even though our sun is hot in the daytime.

I am told that these people have meticulous camping habits. They seldom leave a ground cluttered or destroy public property. They are courteous, polite and appreciative; seldom are they demanding or critical. These people come from all walks of life, even as does the fisherman. With the money saved by camping out, they are often able to extend their trip extensively. Those families with children are fortunate to be taking advantage of an invaluable experience that is sure to provide the youngsters with fine training now and priceless memories for their later years.

Kansas is coming into its own as a state which can offer the ever-increasing American tourist the things he finds interesting and memorable. There is no call for us to apologize for any phase of our attractions.

The ringneck is only one of many members of the pheasant family.

The hen pheasant raises only one brood each year. A hen will reneest, however, if her nest or young brood is lost.



Concession house and swimming area.

The State Lakes of Kansas . . . Seventh of a Series

Scott County State Lake

By GEORGE VALYER

Unique in western Kansas—a beautiful oasis—these are terms which have been used to describe Scott County State Lake and Park. Such terms fall short of describing the beauty and spacious grandeur of this spot. Still, it is a unique and beautiful location which defies description and makes poetic words seem drab and colorless by comparison.

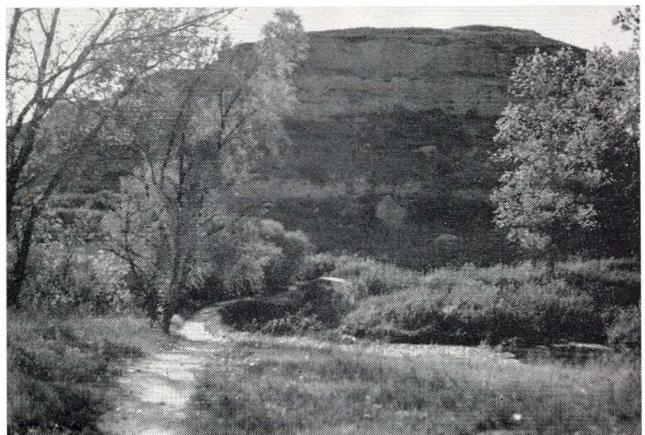
Scott County State Park is a spot apart; it is like suddenly being transported into a different country. It is traveling from a flat, nearly treeless expanse to a valley of bubbling springs, stately trees and cool grass surrounded by tall bluffs. There is located a gem of a lake, perhaps not the best fishing lake in the state, but still a lake capable of providing angling opportunities for anyone who wishes to wet a line.

As if scenery were not enough, providence has seen fit to bestow this area with a rich historical background. Who can blame the Indians for revering the spot if white man finds it so attractive.

The visible history of Scott County State Park began around 1650 when a band of Taos Indians fled their historic homeland in what is now New Mexico

and traveled into western Kansas to establish a new home. Evidently their reason for migration was to escape oppression of the Spaniards who were then in control of Mexico and the great Southwest. Here in this beautiful valley, they built a pueblo which served them for twenty years until the time they re-

Big spring flows from the face of this cliff.





Typical scene at Scott County State Park.

turned to their home in the Southwest. During their stay in the park, they established the first irrigation system ever known in Kansas and traces of their canals can be found in Scott County State Park yet today. The source of water for this ingenious effort is believed to have been "Big Spring" which still flows at the rate of 400 to 500 gallons of water per minute.

About 1701, a band of Picurie Indians, whose home was only a few miles south of the Taos in Mexico, fled their pueblos because of a religious superstition and came to the park to occupy the abandoned pueblo. Their period of occupancy is believed to have been short, lasting only two years. They were evidently induced to return to their homeland by a representative of the Spanish government of Mexico.

It is reported that a Spanish trader named Juan Uribarri opened a trading post in the pueblo in 1717, marking it as the first white settlement in Kansas. The five-acre plot upon which the pueblo ruins are located is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution who have erected a monument at the location. Excavation of the original pueblo was made in 1896 by Dr. S. W. Williston of the University of Kansas. At that time he reported that his excavations were evidently not the first to be carried out by any

This monument marks the location of the Indian pueblo ruins.



predecessors had probably only removed the original building rocks to be used by themselves as building stones. Doctor Williston's work revealed the over-all plan of the pueblo and uncovered much evidence and artifacts to link the builders with the Taos tribe.

Periodic excavations have been made from that time on and interest in the area persists. The last excavation at the pueblo was made in 1958 under the auspices of the Scott County Historical Society. But, enough of the famed El Quartejeo, the most northern pueblo in the U. S.

Other attractions are awaiting us in the park. There is an excellent example of a pioneer sandstone home on the site. Although vandals have left their impressions in the soft rock and wood, the over-all character of the place remains unchanged from the time of construction 65 or 70 years ago. It is known as the Steele home in honor of the pioneer family who built it.

Other significant features of the park are of more recent vintage. The 115-acre lake was constructed in 1928 and has been a popular fishing and recreation spot since that time. The lake was drained in 1955 for rehabilitation of the fishery and, after being restocked, was reopened to fishing in January of 1958. A concession operated by John Norman is open through the summer months and provides light refreshments, boats for rent, a bathhouse with showers and a unique attraction for the swimming area, a watersled launching tower. The swimming area is quite popular with residents of the vicinity and campers who pick this park as a stopping point.

Camping and picnicking facilities are plentiful and well maintained. Park superintendent Raymond Young takes a great deal of pride in his charge and everywhere you go, the place is as neat as a pin.

Located just outside the park boundaries are two summer camps maintained by religious institutions. These two camps with extensive permanent developments serve thousands of church youth annually with inspirational camp programs. They are ideally situated to take advantage of the lake and park for recreational pursuits.

Scott County State Park has always been a popular place with residents of the area. It was so even before acquisition by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and the building of the lake. The Garden City, Gulf and Northern Railroad built its tracks through the Ladder creek valley before the turn of the century and residents of Scott City used to ride the cars as far as the valley to picnic and fish. The name of the line was later changed to the Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma and was operated as a freight connection line only. Still, people rode the caboose into this picturesque area for weekend and



The old Steele home, a pioneer landmark.

Sunday outings. With the abandonment of the line and the advent of the auto, the old grade was used as an access road. The deep cut one drives through today to gain access to the park from the south was carved by the railroad in their original track-laying effort.

The park area of 1,280 acres was acquired by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission in March of 1927 after two years of negotiation with landowners. The purchase price for all acreage involved was \$18 per acre. This was considered to be a big price at that time. Owners of the land were Herbert L. Steele, George Phillips and the Kansas City Life Insurance Company.

Fishermen who visit Scott County State Lake will do well to remember that not all the fishing is to be found in the lake itself. The creek below and above contains many pools where one may hook on to a lunger or experience some fine fishing for panfish. The main creek which feeds the lake is known now as Ladder creek but in times past, went by the name of Beaver creek. Another stream, Timber creek, comes into the park from the northwest.

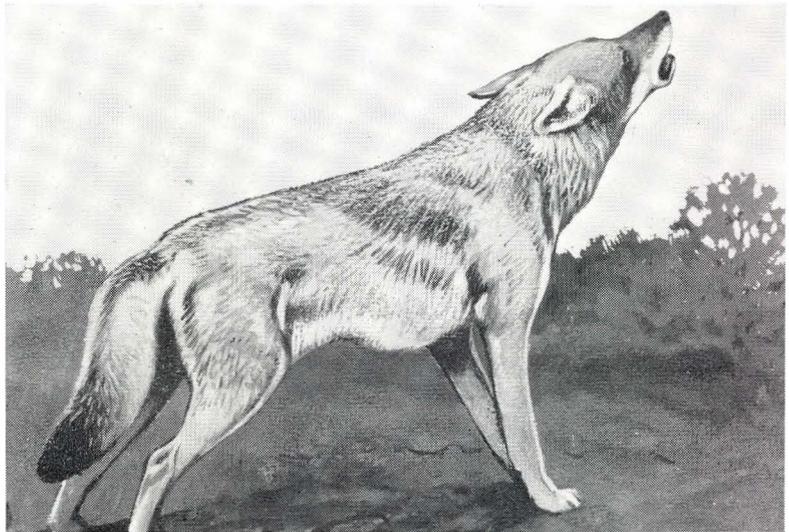
Scott County State Park and Lake is indeed an interesting spot from almost any point of view. Fishermen, hikers, campers and those interested in things historic can find much to see and do at this unusual western Kansas area.

The antlers shed by deer each year are seldom found. Mice, porcupines and other rodents gnaw them for the minerals they contain.

The coyote can run much faster than an ordinary dog and is more than a match for a dog of its own size and weight.

Kansas Wildlife

By DAVE COLEMAN



Coyote . . . *Canis latrans*

Nearly everyone who spends much time afield in Kansas during the twilight or evening hours is familiar with the yapping bark and plaintive howl of the coyote. From the Missouri border to the Colorado line, and from Nebraska to Oklahoma there are few regions where his distinctive call is not sent forth.

The coyote is one of our truly native species, having lived upon the Kansas plains and hills for many centuries. Unlike the buffalo, elk, cougar, wolf and other species that once were common in the state but now are gone, the coyote has maintained his place in the Kansas scene down through the decades. This has been true in spite of man's efforts to eradicate him through various control programs and the paying of a bounty on his scalp since 1877.

The coyote resembles a small collie dog somewhat in build, but is shorter bodied and has a more pointed face. Its coat is a dull yellowish-gray color, darker on the back and lighter on the undersides. The black-tipped tail is bushy, and the long coarse fur gives the animal a rather rough and unkempt appearance, especially during the winter months. In contrast to most dogs, the ears of the coyote are sharp pointed and are held erect. The tail normally droops, and sometimes is even held between the legs when the animal is running. Coyotes belong to the same genus, *Canis*, as the wolves and are often referred to as wolves. This makes for confusion, however, since Kansas was once the home of gray wolves (timber wolves or Lobos) and red wolves, and wolves still are found in considerable numbers in some parts of this continent. In a study of 1,733 Kansas coyotes, Dr. H. T. Gier of Kansas State University found that the weights of adults ranged from 18 to 43 pounds. He determined the average weight for mature males to

be 30.5 pounds, and that for mature females to be 26.0 pounds. Wolves are about twice this size. Most coyotes vary in total length (nose to tip of tail, not including hairs) from 42 to 53 inches, and stand 18 to 23 inches high at the shoulder.

The mating season for coyotes extends from the latter part of January into the month of March. The pups are born mostly in April and May, the gestation period being about nine weeks. The parents choose and ready the den site well in advance of whelping time. There is a great deal of variety in the location of dens. Such shelters as rock piles, log piles, hollow trees, hollow logs, caves in bluffs or even openings under buildings may be used as ready-made homes. Other times the coyotes will dig out their own den, or enlarge that of some other animal, on a brushy slope, grassy knoll or steep bank. The average-sized litter is composed of six pups, but a variation in litter size from three to ten is not uncommon. By the time the pups are two weeks old their eyes are open and their teeth are beginning to appear. A few weeks later the mother coyote begins the weaning process, offering the first solid edibles to the pups in the form of partly-digested regurgitated food. Although the mother usually does not permit the male parent to live with her in the den from whelping time until the pups are a few weeks old, he assists with the family chores by bringing food for the mother and pups and by helping to guard the den. The young coyotes grow rapidly, and in their first winter are nearly as large as mature animals.

The coyote and his food habits have been the subject of many studies and surveys. The affinity of some animals for such tasty morsels as the farmer's chickens or the rancher's sheep has been the stimulus for most

such research projects. Most studies seem to give support to the basic fact that the coyote will make up the major portion of his diet from whatever form of meat is most readily available. Thus in years when there is an abundant supply of rabbits and rodents these items will make up most of the coyote's diet; when these natural foods are scarce the animal will depend more upon carrion, poultry and livestock. Doctor Gier lists the following foods (with their percentages by weight) as making up the average winter diet of the Kansas coyote: "rabbit, 53%; carrion, 27%; chicken, 7.3%; rodents, 7.7%; other mammals, 0.8%; wild birds, 0.7%; game birds, 1.4%; fruits, berries, grain, and all others, 2.1%." In this list the item "chicken" includes birds taken both alive and dead, and "carrion" includes all livestock acquired in any manner as well as other forms of decaying meat. Although coyotes are basically carnivorous they frequently vary their diets with such things as berries, fruits, grains, grass and insects.

Many different types of control programs have been directed at the coyote by individuals, private organizations and governmental units. Results have varied from very little effects to drastic reductions in coyote populations. The bounty system has stimulated some types of control programs; others are carried on largely because of the sport which they provide. The more important control methods can be classified roughly as recreational or non-recreational. Recreational or sport hunting methods include coyote drives, hunting with dogs (trail or sight), hunting from airplanes, hunting from motor vehicles, hunting from horseback and hunting with highpowered rifles. The principal non-recreational control methods are poisoning, using cyanide guns, trapping and den hunting. Most control programs result in a reduction of the coyote population at large, rather than removing only the few individuals which are preying on livestock or poultry. This is regrettable, since research has shown that most of the damage done by coyotes results from the depredations of only a few animals which have developed an appetite for domestic animals. The best type of control is trapping for those individuals that cause damage. Training and assistance in trapping can be obtained through the Extension Service of Kansas State University by writing to the Predator and Rodent Control Specialist.

Time has shown that in Kansas, as well as several other states, the coyote cannot be effectively controlled by a bounty system. Records over a period of many years indicate that the population rises and falls in closer relation to the food supply than to any other factor. Since rabbit and rodent populations (the mainstay of the coyote's diet) vary considerably

through the years, coyote numbers are bound to have their ups and downs also. With the significant increase in the jackrabbit population during recent years some western counties have stopped paying bounties on coyotes, recognizing the part that coyotes play in helping to control rabbit populations. The main contribution that the bounty system makes toward reducing the coyote population is effected through the practice of den hunting. Thousands of coyote pups are found and destroyed each spring, and no doubt most of the den hunting is carried on because of the bounties that can be derived.

The coyote is a part of the Old West that still thrives in the Kansas landscape, and the prairies, fields and forests would not seem the same without him. In addition to this aesthetic value, the average coyote contributes considerable assistance to landowners of the state by destroying large numbers of rabbits and rodents that frequently are pests. Last but not least the coyote furnishes sport for the thousands of Kansans who hunt him in some manner. His speed, stamina and cunning make him a worthy subject for the chase.

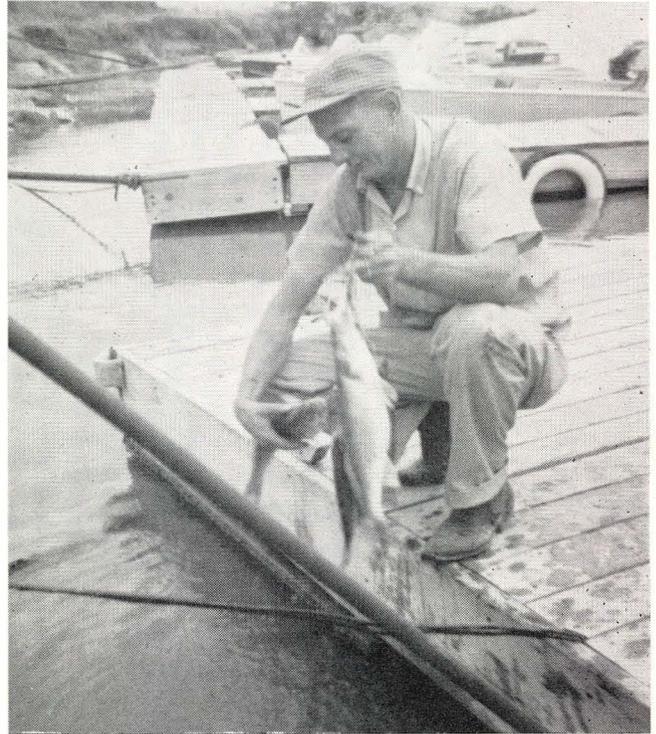
Readers who are interested in delving deeper into the story of the Kansas coyote should obtain a copy of Doctor Gier's booklet entitled "Coyotes in Kansas". Write to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State University, Manhattan, and ask for Bulletin 393.



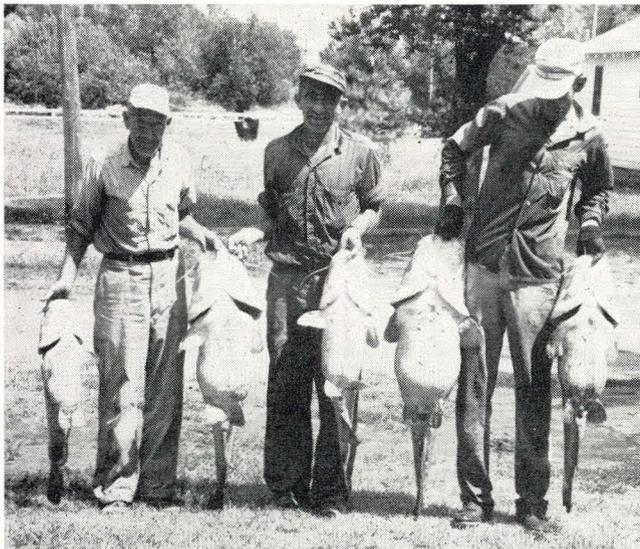
While many other anglers were busy attending the opening at five new state lakes, November 10 saw Ray Smith of Parsons taking these five channels from Neosho County State Lake. Shad bait was used in the catching and the fish weighed from 2 to 11 pounds.



Lovewell Reservoir produced well for Lawrence Divel on August first. Included in his catch were two 5-pound channels, three smaller ones and a 1-pound bass. Divel lives at Jewell, Kansas.



Walleye fishing at Webster Reservoir was fine this last year. Dr. Bill Korb of Stockton took these 17 to 19-inch beauties while fishing from a boat.



Big flatheads were the order of the day for these three citizens of Moundridge during August. From left to right are Charlie Davis, Fritz Klein and Floyd Becker who took these five from the Smoky Hill river. Total weight of the fish was 143 pounds with the largest tipping the scales at 48 pounds.



Ed Hahn of Wichita shows off his 49-pound flathead taken from Ottawa County State Lake the latter part of September. This is the largest fish ever taken from this lake up to now. Hahn used a small sunfish for bait and took two and one-half hours in landing the monster.

Know Your Friend—The Game Protector



Robert Nease, 34, became a Game Protector for the Fish and Game Commission in October, 1958. He was born in Kansas City, Kan., and is a graduate of the Pratt school system.

Previous to his employment as a State Game Protector he served as a production clerk for the Lion Oil Company and has also had mortuary experience.

Bob lives in Hugoton and works Stevens, Morton and Grant counties. His family includes his wife Gladys and three children, Irene, Linda and Dawn.

His hobbies are photography, hunting and fishing.

The sage grouse was originally found wherever sagebrush was plentiful.

Despite their size, pheasants are deceptively fast fliers and hard to kill.



Elmer "Bud" Crumrine, 34, a veteran of World War II, entered the Fish and Game Commission's Game Protector Service in November, 1957. "Bud" was born in Humboldt and is a graduate of the Yates Center Schools. As a member of the armed services for 20 months, he served on a naval destroyer in the Pacific theater.

He is now assigned to the game protector district comprising the counties of Butler and Marion, with headquarters at El Dorado. "Bud" and his wife Thelma have two daughters, Lynn, 10, and Gaye, 7.

His main hobby, along with hunting and fishing is coin collecting.

The muskrat often builds bank burrows with underwater entrances. The home burrow may be a complicated structure, with several passages and a nest chamber.



Mrs. Earl Huffman of North Kansas City, Mo. is convinced that heated dock fishing is grand. The largest one on this stringer weighed 1¼ pounds. These crappie were taken from the dock at Crawford County State Lake Number 2 on October 31. Live minnows were the bait.

The bobcat's natural enemies are relatively few. In farming country, domestic dogs are likely to be the greatest annoyance to the bobcat.

The mature bull buffalo can attain a maximum weight of 3,000 pounds, length of 10 to 12½ feet and height of 5½ to six feet.

The buffaloes' sight is not very keen. However, their hearing and sense of smell are extremely good and the animals depend particularly on the wind to bring indications of danger.

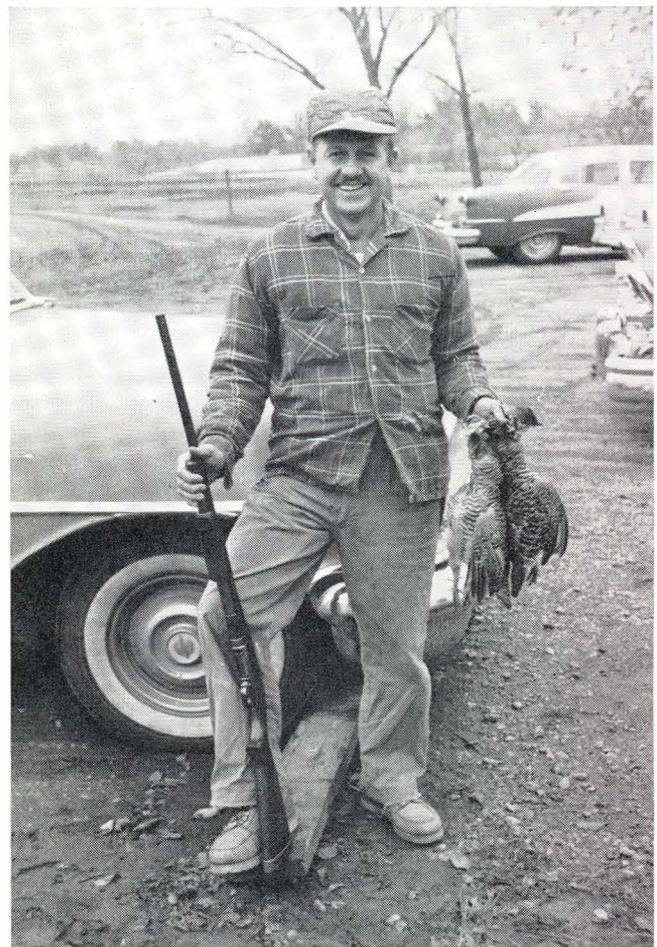
The moose is the largest antlered mammal that ever lived on earth.

During the summer the rooster pheasant, his harem, with their chicks, remain in a relatively small area—usually less than 80 acres.

The diet of the thirteen-lined ground squirrel is composed primarily of grasshoppers, other insects and mice.

The flying squirrel is the most carnivorous of the tree squirrels. Young birds and bird eggs are devoured eagerly. Moths, beetles and larvae of many insects are also eaten.

Pheasants are essentially seed eaters. They rarely eat the buds of shrubs and trees as do many upland game birds.



An opening-day limit of prairie chickens is enough to bring a smile to James Marsh of Farlington. The good "chicken" season last fall allowed many hunters to return home with similar limit bags.

ARRESTS—AUGUST, 1959

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Claude Gant; Kansas City	No fishing license	8- 1-59	\$5.00
Ernest L. Schaffer; Liebenthal	No fishing license	8- 3-59	10.00
James L. Meek; Great Bend	No fishing license	8- 1-59	5.00
Marvin Ryan; Spearville	No fishing license	8-13-59	5.00
John Haffner; Newton	No fishing license	8-12-59	10.00
Joyce Haffner, Newton	No fishing license	8-12-59	10.00
Shirley Pfeifer; Hays	No fishing license	8- 4-59	10.00
H. A. Rigg; Herington	No fishing license	8- 1-59	10.00
Evelyn Springer; Stockton	No fishing license	8- 3-59	5.00
Robert R. Wright; Carlyle	No fishing license	8- 3-59	5.00
Carl M. Bice; Kinsley	No fishing license	8-10-59	5.00
Jerry M. Garcia; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 1-59	10.00
John Bollman; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 6-59	5.00
Dennis Minugh; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 4-59	5.00
Gerald Skillett; LaCrosse	No fishing license	8-15-59	9.25
Fred Scotton; Blair	No fishing license	8-15-59	5.00
Robert Webster; Wichita	No fishing license	8-15-59	10.00
Dennis Unruh; Scott City	No fishing license	8-14-59	5.00
Waldo Unruh; Scott City	No fishing license	8-14-59	10.00
Larry Spangle; Baxter Springs	No fishing license	8-22-59	5.00
Robert F. Loper; Garden City	No fishing license	8-25-59	5.00
Gerald W. Taverius; Garden City	No fishing license	8-28-59	5.00
Richard J. Scroggins; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-27-59	10.00
George Bartlett; Shawnee	No fishing license	8-27-59	10.00
George Keith; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-27-59	10.00
Earl Wilson; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-27-59	10.00
James L. Montgomery; Wichita	No fishing license	8-22-59	5.00
Glen E. Wesley; Wichita	No fishing license	8-22-59	5.00
James H. Hopkins; Wichita	No fishing license	8-22-59	5.00
Gilbert D. Erantley; Wichita	No fishing license	8-22-59	5.00
Eva Davis; Wichita	No fishing license	8-29-59	10.00
Robert A. Davis; Wichita	No fishing license	8-29-59	10.00
Robert L. Hetzel; Wichita	No fishing license	8-29-59	5.00
Floyd E. Howard; Neal	No fishing license	8-16-59	5.00
Clementina Remos; Duncan, Okla.	No fishing license	8- 1-59	10.00
Ileen Bollig; Council Bluffs, Iowa	No fishing license	8- 4-59	10.00
Willard Troutman; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	8-27-59	10.00
Arthur A. Groetsch; Houston, Texas	No fishing license	8-18-59	5.00
Donald R. Miller; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	8-31-59	5.00
Myrtle Springer; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	8-22-59	25.00
John L. Wright; Carl Junction, Mo.	No fishing license	8-22-59	5.00
Charles E. Fontana; Monterey, Cal.	No fishing license	8- 5-59	5.00
Willis Watkins; Hickman Mills, Mo.	No fishing license	8-29-59	10.00
Harland Tubbs; Levant	No hunting license	8-17-59	10.00
Franklin Morris; Syracuse	No hunting license	8-20-59	12.50
Robert T. Tarver; Wichita	No hunting license	7-25-59	10.00
Clarence Reser; Seranton	Fishing in state lake not open to fishing	8- 4-59	10.00
Ora Thomas; Atchison	Fishing in state lake not open to fishing	8-28-59	5.00
John C. McKinzie; Parsons	Possessing illegal fishing equipment	8- 1-59	100.00
Dennis Beery, Jr.; Parsons	Possessing illegal fishing equipment	8- 1-59	250.00
Harold Marshall; Dodge City	Operating throwline in state lake	8-10-59	5.00
John Maynard; Fowler	Operating throwline in state lake	8-10-59	5.00
Willie R. Hunter; Kansas City, Mo.	Operating more than two rods and reels	8-22-59	5.00
Babe R. Kennedy; Wichita	Operating more than two rods and reels	8- 8-59	10.00
Charles P. Butler; Virgil	Operating illegal number of trotlines	8-10-59	14.00
Joe Wilcox; Satanta	Taking minnows from state lake	8-10-59	5.00
			remitted
Blain Rogers; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	8-10-59	10.00
Benny Strain; Denver, Colo.	Misrepresentation	8-22-59	5.00
Joseph Pettera; Herndon	Hunting game animals during closed season	8-24-59	25.00
Jimmie Moss; Hugoton	No hunting license; possessing gamebird during closed season	8-11-59	70.00
Marvin J. Riehmeier; Garden City	Hunting and killing deer	8-17-59	100.00
Wendeline Riehmeier; Garden City	Illegal possession of deer	8-18-59	10.00
Garry Pitzer; Liberal	Misconduct on state property	8-10-59	5.00
Elvis Gibbons, Jr.; Liberal	Misconduct on state property	8-10-59	5.00
Everet Smith; Liberal	Misconduct on state property	8-10-59	5.00
Robert Gottschalk; Hays	Misconduct on state property	8-13-59	10.00
Harold L. Walker; Woodston	Misconduct on state property	8-10-59	5.00
John McGinley; Phillipsburg	Misconduct on state property	8-10-59	10.00
Carson Atchison; Kirwin	Misconduct on state property	8-10-59	10.00
Jerry Keezer; Woodston	Misconduct on state property	8-10-59	500 word theme
Gilbert E. Pracht; Oakley	Misconduct on state property	8- 9-59	5.00
M. R. Allen; Tulsa, Okla.	Misconduct on state property	8- 9-59	5.00
Jim Davis; Ellis	Misconduct on state property	8- 9-59	10.00
Rodney Ryan; Colby	Misconduct on state property	8-22-59	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Kenneth Rohn; Colby	Misconduct on state property	8-22-59	5.00
Gregory G. Stout; Gypsum	Misconduct on state property	8-20-59	20.00
William R. Studard; Salina	Misconduct on state property	8-18-59	15.00
Russell J. Swisher; Gypsum	Misconduct on state property	8-20-59	20.00
Larry LeRoy Keirns; Osage City	Misconduct on state property	8-24-59	20.00
Delfred J. Starkey; Salina	Misconduct on state property	8-31-59	5.00
Dwight Coop; Hiawatha	Misconduct on state property	8-17-59	20.00
Elmer Henning; Wichita	Trespassing	8- 8-59	15.00
Jack Henry; Wichita	Trespassing	8- 8-59	15.00
Jack Smedley; Wichita	Trespassing	1-15-59	15.00
Jay B. Wheeler; Kansas City	Trespassing	7-27-59	10.00
Elmer Bass; Kansas City	Trespassing	7-27-59	10.00
Patrick Larkin; Phillipsburg	Operating motorboat in dangerous manner	8- 3-59	25.00
Frank Ruggles; Natoma	Operating motorboat in dangerous manner	8-10-59	25.00
Lester Krueger; Natoma	Operating motorboat in dangerous manner	8-10-59	25.00
William J. Spies; St. Peter	Operating motorboat in dangerous manner	8- 3-59	10.00
Bill Golobay; Meade	Operating motorboat on state lake for purposes other than fishing; failing to have life preservers for each person aboard	8-10-59	10.00
R. H. Platz; Liberal	Operating motorboat on state lake for purposes other than fishing	8-10-59	5.00
Ronnie Young; Plainville	Failing to have life preserver for each person aboard	8-17-59	5.00

ARRESTS—SEPTEMBER, 1959

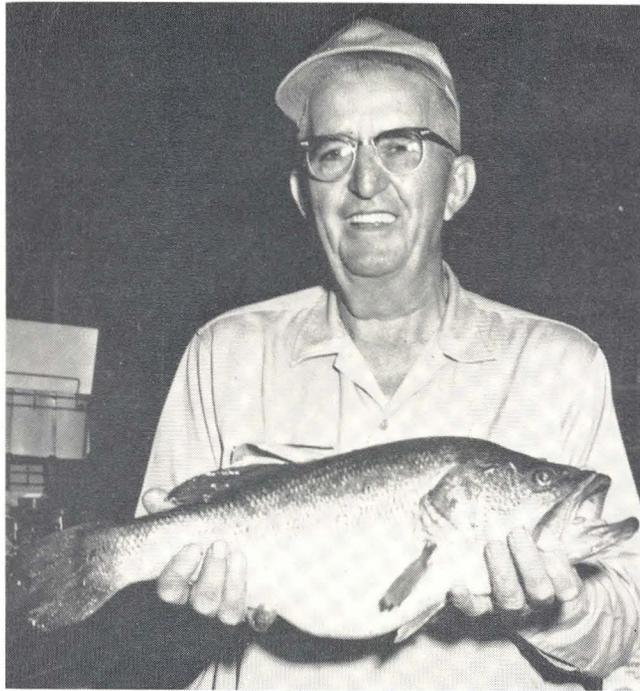
<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Charles Spicer; Wichita	No fishing license	9- 9-59	\$10.00
Benard Mattingly; Wichita	No fishing license	9-11-59	10.00
William J. Paynter; Parsons	No fishing license	9- 5-59	10.00
Victor W. Enochs; Wichita	No fishing license	9- 3-59	15.00
Fred Munson; Arkansas City	No fishing license	9-10-59	dismissed
Leonard Ortiz; Leoti	No fishing license	9-13-59	10.00
Antonid M. Sanchez; Leoti	No fishing license	9-13-59	10.00
Frank Engle; Salina	No fishing license	9-12-59	5.00
Ester M. Walker; Coffeyville	No fishing license	9-12-59	5.00
Frank Molter; Beaumont	No fishing license	9-17-59	20.00
Carl L. Crotts; Wichita	No fishing license	9-20-59	7.50
Harvey Benton; El Dorado	No fishing license	9-19-59	10.00
Everett E. Williams; Arkansas City	No fishing license	9-17-59	5.00
Ernest Brinkley; Hutchinson	No fishing license	9- 1-59	5.00
Don G. Crawford; Chanute	No fishing license	9-28-59	5.00
Thorman Shoptuse; McLouth	No fishing license	9- 6-59	5.00
David E. Koch; Topeka	No fishing license	9- 1-59	5.00
Sandra Church; Lawrence	No fishing license	9- 1-59	10.00
William Church; Lawrence	No fishing license	9- 1-59	10.00
Joe Louis Conway; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-28-59	7.50
Virgil Werner; Hubbell, Neb.	No fishing license	9- 1-59	5.00
Loyal Covell; Burlingame, Cal.	No fishing license	9-14-59	5.00
Dorman Willis; Gashland, Mo.	No fishing license	9-11-59	25.00
F. E. Shaffer; Atlanta	Taking game birds during closed season; no hunting license	9-28-59	40.00 bond forfeited 20.00 remitted
Robert N. Gaines; El Dorado	Taking game birds during closed season; no hunting license	9- 1-59	35.00
Gerald E. Moore; El Dorado	Taking game birds during closed season; no hunting license	9- 1-59	35.00
F. A. Forrest; Wichita	Taking game birds during closed season	9-11-59	10.00
Gene Schofield; Wichita	Taking game birds during closed season	9- 8-59	10.00
Raymond Kraft; Tascu	Taking game birds during closed season	9-24-59	200.00
Elden Bailey; Lawrence	Taking game birds during closed season	9-26-59	10.00
James Neider; Lawrence	Taking game birds during closed season	9- 6-59	10.00
Robert Oehlert; Emporia	No hunting license; trespassing	9-12-59	10.00
Warren Vogts; Olpe	No hunting license; trespassing	9-12-59	20.00
Eugene Mantz; Wichita	No hunting license; trespassing	9-21-59	30.00
John J. Steele; Wichita	No hunting license; trespassing	9-21-59	30.00
Gary A. Stauffer; Wichita	No hunting license; trespassing	9-21-59	30.00
Ronald G. Johnson; Dodge City	No hunting license; shooting from motorcar	9- 9-59	10.00
Billy Adamson; Salina	Shooting from motorcar	9-26-59	10.00
Dick Robinson; Liberal	Capturing game animals during closed season	9- 3-59	10.00
Floyd Tedford; Liberal	Capturing game animals during closed season	9- 3-59	10.00
Nellie McGray; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	9-29-59	5.00
John H. Wilke, Jr.; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	9-29-59	15.00
Mrs. James A. Floyd; Lincoln, Neb.	No fishing license	9- 1-59	5.00
James A. Floyd; Lincoln, Neb.	No fishing license	9- 1-59	5.00
Jack Roten; Galena	No hunting license	9-19-59	5.00
Johnnie L. Barker; Galena	No hunting license	9-19-59	5.00
James T. Morris; Wichita	No hunting license	9-19-59	5.00
John Lehner; Newton	No hunting license	9-28-59	10.00
Max Jay; Leoti	No hunting license	9-28-59	10.00
Warren L. McConnell; Hugoton	No hunting license	9-28-59	10.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Raymond Neider; Lawrence.	No hunting license.	9- 6-59	5.00
Ralph E. Wade; Oklahoma City, Okla.	No hunting license.	9- 3-59	15.00
James Kenner; Gyre, La.	No hunting license.	9- 8-59	10.00
Paul T. Shoemaker; Lural, Miss.	No hunting license.	9- 8-59	10.00
Oris E. Foley; St. Bernard, Ohio.	No hunting license.	8- 4-59	5.00
Alvin D. Hunter; Maretus, Mich.	No hunting license.	8- 4-59	5.00
Morris Balik; McDonald.	Taking game birds during closed season; no hunting license.	9-28-59	30.00
Jerry Phillips; Argonia.	Taking game birds during closed season; no hunting license.	9-28-59	40.00
Ronald W. Reduk; Atlanta.	Taking game birds during closed season; no hunting license.	9-28-59	45.00
Lloyd Sellers; Lawrence.	Taking game birds during closed season; no hunting license.	9- 6-59	15.00
Tom Cunningham; Liberal.	Capturing game animals during closed season.	9- 3-59	10.00
Leo Carter; Liberal.	Capturing game animals during closed season.	9- 3-59	10.00
Earl Wright; Manhattan.	Taking fur bearing animals during closed season; selling animal without permit.	9- 2-59	40.00
Freddie E. Taylor; Kansas City.	Trespassing.	9-15-59	5.00
Willie H. Miller; Kansas City.	Trespassing.	9-15-59	5.00
William C. Thomas; Kansas City.	Trespassing.	9-15-59	5.00
Erval Conwell; Hill City.	Fishing with more than two rods and lines.	9- 1-59	10.00
Marvin Morrison; Great Bend.	Fishing with more than two rods and lines.	9-25-59	5.00
Charles O. Aikin; Joplin, Mo.	Possessing illegal fishing device.	9-20-59	50.00
Orville Howerton; Saginaw, Mo.	Possessing illegal fishing device.	9-20-59	50.00
Marion O. Schwartz; Joplin, Mo.	Possessing illegal fishing device.	9-20-59	50.00
Casey D. Gibbons; Joplin, Mo.	Possessing illegal fishing device.	9-20-59	50.00
Donald Curran; Joplin, Mo.	Possessing illegal fishing device.	9-20-59	50.00
J. E. Goodyear; Richland.	Possessing illegal fishing device.	8-12-59	25.00
William Hall; Salina.	No fishing license; operating set lines in state lake.	9- 5-59	20.00
Gordon Dulinsky; Neosho Falls.	Possessing and operating fish trap; operating illegal number of lines.	9-19-59	20.00
Russell Lane; Bucklin.	Taking bullfrogs during closed season; misconduct on state property.	9-22-59	10.00
Max Kirk; Bucklin.	Taking bullfrogs during closed season; misconduct on state property.	9-22-59	20.00
Ray W. Rose; Redondo Beach, Cal.	Taking bullfrogs during closed season; misconduct on state property.	9-22-59	75.00
Jerome Kohl; Hardy, Neb.	Operating motor boat without life preserver for each person aboard.	9- 2-59	5.00
Maynard L. Parish; New Cambria.	Operating motor boat on state lake for purpose other than fishing.	9- 4-59	20.00
Eldon G. Dowell; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation.	9- 6-59	10.00
James Berry; Enid, Okla.	Misrepresentation.	9- 9-59	50.00
David Loftus; Tulsa, Okla.	Misrepresentation.	9-19-59	10.00
Richard M. Dority; Minneapolis.	Misconduct on state property.	9- 2-59	25.00
Roy C. Ballew; Fort Riley.	Misconduct on state property.	9- 7-59	10.00
Charles Meadows; Sedan.	Misconduct on state property.	9- 4-59	20.00
Elsie Davis; Dodge City.	Misconduct on state property.	9-18-59	5.00
Clement B. Brinkley; Coffeyville.	Misconduct on state property.	9-21-59	1,500
George R. Beals; Oak Hill.	Misconduct on state property.	9-17-59	20.00
Edward J. Herrington; Kansas City, Mo.	Misconduct on state property.	9-28-59	10.00
Lenord Jarrett; Tonganoxie.	Misconduct on state property.	7- 8-59	10.00
Mrs. Harriet Kellogg; Miami, Fla.	Misconduct on state property.	8-22-59	12.50

ARRESTS—OCTOBER, 1959

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Robert Newman; Kansas City.	No fishing license.	10- 4-59	\$10.00
Richard E. Powell; Lawrence.	No fishing license.	8- 9-59	11.75
Richard Mahaney; Wichita.	No fishing license.	10-20-59	15.00
Alsie L. Florence; Wichita.	No fishing license.	8-19-59	10.00
Butler Anderson, Jr.; Wichita.	No fishing license.	8-16-59	10.00
Mae Saunders; Harper.	No fishing license.	10-19-59	9.20
James Hamilton; Wichita.	No fishing license.	10-20-59	15.00
Harry Haworth; Pittsburg.	No fishing license.	10- 2-59	15.00
Danny Paul Bradley; Wichita.	No fishing license.	10-29-59	10.00
Lloyd Delma Fisher; Washington, D. C.	No fishing license.	10-30-59	8.80
Leonald P. Feller; Bronaugh, Mo.	No fishing license.	10-24-59	15.00
Donald Irwin; Bronaugh, Mo.	No fishing license.	10-24-59	15.00
Abe Trillin; Overland Park.	No fishing license.	10-21-59	16.20
Ruby Morgan; Milwaukee, Wis.	No fishing license.	10-21-59	26.20
Lucille McClug; Superior, Neb.	No fishing license.	10- 1-59	11.00
Albert Eby; Saupaw, Okla.	No fishing license.	10- 9-59	14.00
William F. Phillips; Enid, Okla.	No fishing license.	10-11-59	20.00
Ira Parker; Enid, Okla.	No fishing license.	10-11-59	20.00
Clifford Beck; Arkansas City.	No hunting license.	10- 7-59	16.00
Frank Seifert; Parsons.	No hunting license.	10- 7-59	20.00
Ledrew Herman Mansow; Kansas City.	No hunting license.	10-12-59	16.00
Joseph Lovis Allen; Kansas City.	No hunting license.	10-12-59	16.00
Edwin Martinez; Topeka.	No hunting license.	10-13-59	16.50
John Smith; Winona.	No hunting license.	10-15-59	10.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
James Vance; Parsons	No hunting license	10-17-59	14.00
Bob Floyd; Garden City	No hunting license	10-22-59	15.00
Milton J. Mench; Salina	No hunting license	10-24-59	14.38
Gary Thompson; Lincoln	No hunting license	10-24-59	9.75
Bob Dyson; Salina	No hunting license	10-24-59	9.75
Hugh E. Pardue; Salina	No hunting license	10-24-59	14.38
Dewey Everett Wright; Scott City	No hunting license	10-29-59	10.00
Marvin Wright; Scott City	No hunting license	10-29-59	10.00
Richard Leo Blue; Garden City	No hunting license	10-29-59	15.00
Charlie Towler; Parsons	No hunting license	10-23-59	15.00
Charles W. Stevens; Oklahoma City, Okla.	No hunting license	10-13-59	10.00
F. I. McCoach; Salina	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season; no hunting license	10-11-59	60.00
Okal Woolsey; Hugoton	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season; no hunting license	10-21-59	111.35
Ernest Lawrence Carter; Harper	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season; no hunting license	10-19-59	115.49
Ed Honas, Jr.; Ellis	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season; no hunting license	10-22-59	12.34
Ed Honas, Sr.; Ellis	Taking game birds in excess of bag limit	10-22-59	12.33
Joe J. Honas; Ellis	Taking game birds in excess of bag limit	10-22-59	12.33
Harry Beck; Wichita	Taking game birds in excess of bag limit	10-31-59	55.00
Eldo Fields; Wichita	Taking game birds in excess of bag limit	10-31-59	55.00
David Hartman; Wichita	Taking game birds in excess of bag limit	10-17-59	15.00
R. Arthur Hartman; Wichita	Taking game birds in excess of bag limit	10-17-59	25.00
Eugene Edris; Wichita	Taking game birds in excess of bag limit	10-17-59	25.00
Max Weber; Garfield	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-14-59	31.00
Charles Coats; Potwin	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-13-59	37.65
Warren Bigler; Clay Center	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-11-59	28.85
Charles Jones; Wichita	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-59	105.00
James H. Eillin; Wichita	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-59	105.00
Richard Sowell; Manhattan	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-20-59	25.00
Richard Legon; Manhattan	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-20-59	25.00
Larry Graham; Clafin	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-59	15.00
Gary Gillespi; Clafin	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-59	15.00
Larry J. Freedel; Clafin	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-59	10.00
Preston Pierce; Potwin	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-13-59	82.65
Marvin Newell; Damar	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-18-59	33.00
Francis Morin; Damar	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-18-59	33.00
Norman Newell; Damar	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-18-59	33.00
James Thomas McKneely; Wichita	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-23-59	105.00
Hewett Buster; Oklahoma City, Okla.	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-24-59	15.00
Bud Smothers; Osage City	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-26-59	56.50
Bob E. Thornburgh; Burlingame	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-26-59	56.50
Thomas M. Crowley; Kansas City	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-24-59	15.00
Francis Hageman; Beloit	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-27-59	53.90
Robert Vanocker; Gridley	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-26-59	58.40
Marion Dittmer; Green	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-24-59	28.35
Joe Pfeifer; Hays	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-23-59	17.00
Bob Hinton; Mission	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-24-59	15.00
George Gandy; Mission	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-24-59	15.00
Thomas P. Hays; Kansas City	Taking and possessing game birds during closed season	10-24-59	15.00
Jesus Tomez; Fredburg, Texas	Taking game animal during closed season	10-28-59	10.00
Jesus Tomez; Fredburg, Texas	Illegal trapping	10-28-59	10.00
Lawrence Gray; Culver	Possessing fur bearing animals during closed season	10-19-59	22.69
Paul Dubugue; Mo. Castlewood, St. Louis, Mo.	Taking and possessing wild deer	10-21-59	105.50
Vernon Jay Cox; Sherman, Mo.	Taking and possessing wild deer	10-21-59	205.50
Charles Bausch; Sherman, Mo.	Taking and possessing wild deer	10-21-59	105.50
Donald Stegman; Dodge City	Shooting game birds from motorcar	10-19-59	20.00
Wayne Houdeshell; Kinsley	Hunting on refuge area closed to hunting	10-27-59	30.00
William M. Bond; Wichita	Hunting on refuge area closed to hunting	10-26-59	25.00
J. S. Walden; Wichita	Hunting on refuge area closed to hunting	10-26-59	25.00
Flay Smith; Wichita	Hunting on refuge area closed to hunting	10-26-59	25.00
Sam Kemper; Garden City	Hunting on refuge area closed to hunting	10-26-59	31.00
Richard A. Dean; Wakarusa	Hunting on refuge area closed to hunting	10-29-59	31.50
Mike Watkins; Great Bend	Shooting and possessing sand hill crane	10-10-59	30.00
Gardy Bousser; Ulysses	Disturbing and pursuing waterfowl with motorboat	10-19-59	56.00
Gerald Cady; Beloit	Aiding and abetting game law violations	10-26-59	53.90
Billy Lifer; Pleasanton	Dynamiting fish	10-13-59	5.82
Gene Foss; Pleasanton	Dynamiting fish	10-13-59	5.82
Clayton Parton; Mound City	Dynamiting fish	10-13-59	10.82
Ben Avey; Pleasanton	Dynamiting fish	10-13-59	5.80
Robert Stecklein; Hays	Hunting waterfowl with shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at one time, magazine and chamber combined	10-14-59	10.00
Fred J. Roysse; Hays	Hunting waterfowl with shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at one time, magazine and chamber combined	10-14-59	10.00
Verde Smith; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	10-31-59	31.50



Ed Dumler of Russell would advise fishermen to not forget farm ponds when in search of good angling. This 8-pound 3-ounce largemouth came from just such a spot in Russell county on October 14.



Conservation Pledge

I GIVE MY
PLEDGE AS AN AMERICAN
TO SAVE AND FAITHFULLY TO
DEFEND FROM WASTE THE
NATURAL RESOURCES OF
MY COUNTRY - ITS SOIL
AND MINERALS, ITS
FORESTS, WATERS,
AND WILDLIFE

S. L. Loewen,
Taber College,
Hillsboro, Kansas

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