

KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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Vol. XVII

OCTOBER, 1959

No. 2



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1959 Seasons and Regulations

With crisper air and bright-colored autumn foliage comes the anticipation of fall hunting. And the hunter can anticipate fine hunting seasons in Kansas.

Numbers of game birds are high and, in some species, their range has increased. The 1959 seasons are generous with longer pheasant, prairie chicken and goose seasons this year. The quail season remains the same length as last year. The duck season length and bag limit are reduced.

The 20-day pheasant season, lengthened by two weeks this year, will be open in 62 counties, instead of last year's 58. The longer pheasant season, longest in the state's history, is expected to spread pheasant hunting pressure over a longer period of time, instead of concentrating it on opening day. The tremendous number of pheasants in the state will provide plenty of good hunting throughout the longer season.

When bird populations are as high as they are this

year, flocks always experience high mortality rates from natural causes such as predation, disease, accidents and bad weather. The fish and game commission, in setting the longer season, voted to give the hunter the advantage of taking some of these birds that would be otherwise lost in the natural course of events. Commission biologists determined in late summer surveys that the pheasant population could sustain heavy hunting and still retain adequate brood stock for next year.

The prairie chicken season was extended to three days this year in 27 counties instead of two days in 18½ counties as it was last year. Again the higher population accounts for the liberalization.

Quail populations also are high. The 19-day staggered season will provide five week ends of quail hunting.

Dense cover again will constitute quite an obstacle for the hunter. A good hunting dog will be a great help.

Water and food conditions are excellent in the state for waterfowl, but drought conditions in Canada and northern United States have cut the duck population this year. Consequently a shorter season and bag limit were necessary. The goose season, however, was increased by 15 days over last year to a 75-day season.

Kansas hunting, particularly for pheasants, quail and prairie chickens, is expected to attract an unusually large number of out-of-state hunters. Inquiries received by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission indicate great interest among hunters from a distance.

The hunting regulations for 1959:

Quail: November 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, December 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13 in all counties. Daily bag limit 8; possession limit after opening day, two days' bag limit. Shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Pheasants: November 7 to November 26, both dates inclusive, in the following counties: Barber, Barton, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Comanche, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, McPherson, Meade, Mitchell, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Washington, and Wichita. Daily bag limit 4 cock birds; possession limit after opening day, two days bag limit. Pheasants in possession of hunters and in lockers must retain head and feet. Shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Prairie chicken: October 31, November 1 and 2 in following counties: Allen, Anderson, Butler, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cowley, Coffey, Chase, Crawford, Douglas, Elk, Franklin, Geary, Greenwood, Jackson, Linn, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Neosho, Osage, Pottawatomie, Riley, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Wilson and Woodson. Daily bag limit 2; possession limit, two days' bag limit. Shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Squirrel: July 1 to November 30, inclusive. Daily bag limit, 8; possession limit, two days' bag limit. Shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Rabbits: Closed season on rabbits from October 16, to December 14, inclusive, except, rabbits may be legally taken during the legal open season for the taking of quail, pheasant, and prairie chicken. Daily bag limit on cottontails, 10; possession limit 20. No bag or possession limits on jackrabbits. Rabbit hunters unless otherwise exempt from hunting license requirements, must have a license to hunt rabbits.

Mourning, turtle doves: September 1 to October 20, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit, 10; possession limit, 20. Shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Rails and gallinules: September 1 to October 20, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 15, singly or in the aggregate. Shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Ducks, coots, and mergansers: October 17 to December 15, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit on ducks (except coots and mergansers), 3, including in such limit not more than 1 canvasback, or 1 redhead, or 1 ruddy duck; possession limit, 6, including in such limit not more than 1 canvasback, or 1 redhead, or 1 ruddy duck. One wood duck is permitted in the regular daily bag and possession limits. Daily bag limit on coots, 3; possession limit, 6. Daily bag limit on American and red-breasted mergansers is 5, possession limit 10, singly or in the aggregate of both kinds. Daily bag and possession limit on hooded mergansers, 1. Hooded mergansers (but not American and red-breasted mergansers) must be included in the established daily bag and possession limit for other ducks. Shooting hours for ducks, coots and mergansers will be from sunrise to sunset except on opening day when shooting hours on all species will start at 12 o'clock noon.

Geese: October 7 to December 20, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit on geese, 5: *Provided*, That the bag and possession limit on geese may not include more than 1 white-fronted goose, or 2 Canada geese or its subspecies, or 1 Canada goose and 1 white-fronted goose. Shooting hours from sunrise to sunset, including the opening day of the season.

Wilson's snipe: October 17 to November 15, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 8. Shooting hours from sunrise to sunset.

Fur-bearing animals: (Except otter, badger, beaver, and raccoon). Season, December 1 to January 31, both dates inclusive.

Beaver: Open season, January 1 to February 29, both dates inclusive.

Raccoon: Open season, November 1 to January 31, both dates inclusive.

Red and gray fox and badger: No closed season.

Swift or prairie fox: No open season.

Otter: No open season.

Duck stamp: It shall be unlawful for any person over the age of sixteen years to hunt for or take any migratory waterfowl unless at such time he or she is in possession of an unexpired properly canceled federal migratory bird stamp (duck stamp) with name of owner written across the face of the stamp in ink.

Quail stamp: All persons who hunt quail and are required to have a hunting license must also procure and affix to that license a quail stamp, with the owner's name written across the face of the stamp in ink.

Possession period: The postseason period for possession of game birds legally taken remains the same as in previous years, 30 days following the close of the open season for the taking of such game birds.

Other hunting regulations: No game bird or game animal shall be shot at, killed or pursued from a motorboat, airplane, or automobile and no wild game bird shall be shot at or killed unless that bird is in flight.

It is unlawful to hunt and kill wild game birds and wild game animals with gun larger than ten gauge.

It is unlawful to hunt, kill, pursue or have in possession any wild song and insectivorous bird or destroy the nests or eggs of such birds.

It shall be unlawful to use directly or indirectly live waterfowl decoys for the taking of waterfowl, nor may waterfowl be taken by means, aid or use of cattle, horses or mules, or by baiting.

The use of shotguns in the taking of waterfowl and doves is permitted providing such guns are not capable of holding more than three shells in magazine and chamber combined. The use of plugs in automatic and repeating shotguns is permitted providing such plugs cannot be removed without disassembling the gun.

Deer On the Increase

The Kansas deer population in 1959 has been placed at 8,768, up 39 percent from the 1958 population of 6,315. A count was made by game protectors of the fish and game commission during the annual late summer game survey.

All counties, except Stanton and Stevens, were reported to have deer populations. The largest numbers are located in the northeast part of the state and the Cowley-Chautauqua-Elk county area.

Road kills during the year have numbered 167, considerably higher than the 118 reported in 1958.

On Our Cover

A picture like this certainly needs no explanation. Every reader will immediately recognize this as a limit of pheasants with the trusty scattergun which resulted in their downfall.

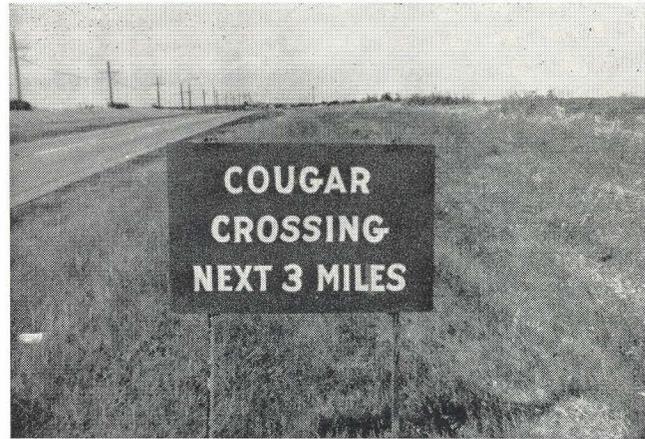
This year's 20-day pheasant season in Kansas will give many hunters a chance to duplicate this pleasant scene. Pheasant populations are at an all time high and collecting a limit this fall should be a relatively easy matter for any hunter who can swing a gun properly. Hunting conditions may be somewhat difficult due to heavy cover conditions but the bumper crop of birds will be available to any hunter who is willing to put forth the effort to get them up. (Forestry, Fish and Game Commission photo.)

First Place for Kansas

Kansas topped the states in amount of federal aid money spent on waterfowl projects for the 20-year period ending June 30, 1958. The federal share of the Kansas waterfowl program over the past two decades was \$2,676,000.

California was second, followed by Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, New York and Oregon.

The states qualified for the federal aid funds by supplying \$1 for every \$3 of federal money. Kansas put up \$892,000.



This picture is offered with "tongue in cheek." An unidentified person or persons erected this sign on U. S. Highway 81 six miles north of Wellington at a time when area sheriff's offices were plagued with calls reporting sighting of mountain lions. Whoever was responsible for the notice was, doubtless, possessed with a fine sense of humor and a flair for poking fun. There have been no authenticated reports of mountain lions in Kansas since the state was fully settled. Historically, there may have been an occasional one in western Kansas which strayed from its natural range of the higher altitudes.

State Lake Dedicated

The lake at Butler County State park was christened Lake Clymer at appropriate ceremonies in June. The 124-acre lake was named for Rolla Clymer, publisher of the El Dorado Times.

The marker bearing the name, "Lake Clymer," and the dedication program were arranged by a Butler county group in recognition of Clymer's interest in conservation in the Flint Hills area.

The lake and surrounding park area of 351 acres are located two miles west and one mile north of Latham.

New Films

Three new films are available for club and group showings from the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

They are:

"Boats, Motors and People," 13½-minute boating safety film produced by American Red Cross; black and white, sound.

"Better Pond Fishing," 20-minute film on proper pond management and techniques of fishing; color, sound.

"Duck Hunters' Dilemma," 20-minute film on scientific work being done to correct the situation of fewer birds and more hunters; sound, color.

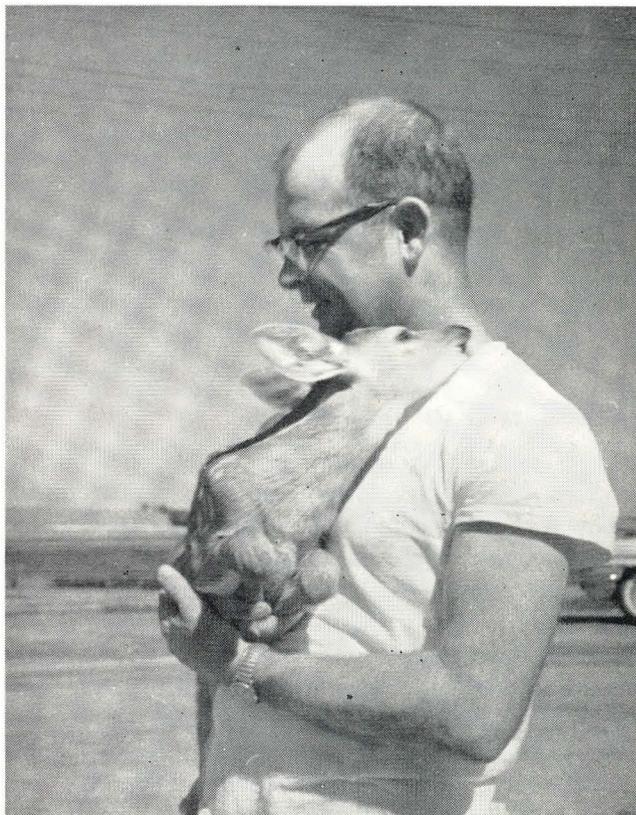
Films may be obtained for showing without charge by writing the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas.

Meet

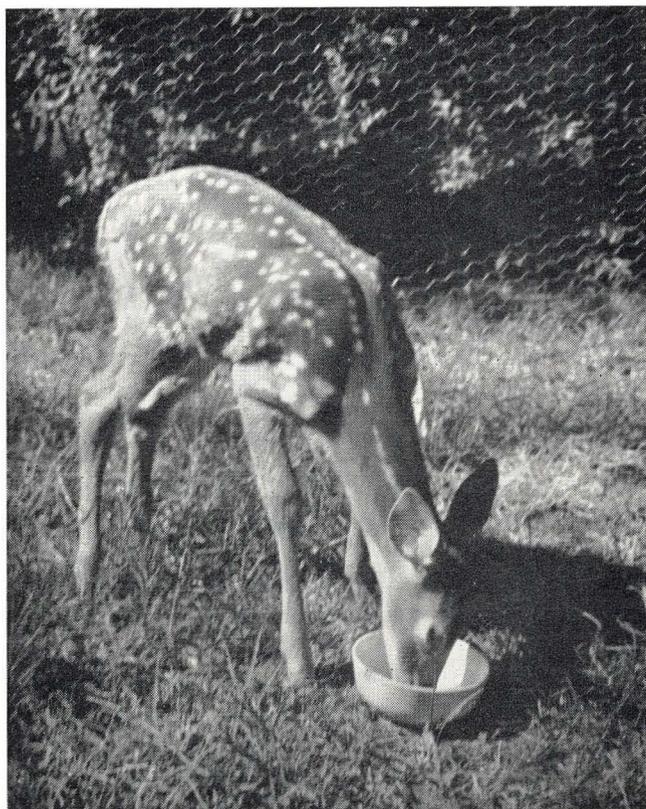
Frisky

The combination of deer, roads and automobiles often results in accidents. Usually the outcome is a dead deer and a smashed auto. However, the story of "Frisky" is quite another incident.

On June 29, a young whitetail fawn was hit by a pickup truck in a field during wheat harvest. State game protector Leon Hopkins of Lincoln was called



State Game Protector Leon Hopkins of Lincoln cradles "Frisky" in his arms.



"Frisky" enjoys her breakfast out of a bowl.

to the scene near Ada, Kansas. There he found the young female deer and determined that the only injury was a broken left hind leg. So, into the car went the animal for a trip to Salina to see a veterinarian.

Dr. V. A. Schwartz inserted a steel pin about five inches long in the break and put the leg in a splint. Hopkins took the fawn home where she was promptly named "Frisky."

Frisky, although about two days old when hit, proved to have a demanding appetite. Within a month, she was drinking over a quart of milk a day and eating lettuce and tree leaves. The leg was completely healed at two months.

Hopkins reports that Frisky is a one-man deer. He alone was able to capture her after releasing her from the pen for exercise. Strangers and even other members of the Hopkins family could not get close to her.

Now that Frisky is well, she is released from her pen every night to wander off on her own. Every morning she is right back at the Hopkins back door waiting for breakfast. The game protector hopes that, eventually, Frisky will lose her dependence on man and revert to running with her wild cousins in the vicinity of Lincoln.

"Look Harder" Before Shooting

If duck hunters "look a little harder and shoot a little slower" more canvasbacks, redheads and ruddy ducks will be spared for next year's nesting, and crippling losses of all species of ducks will be considerably reduced. This plea comes from Ross Leffler, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.

Leffler points out that while this year's restrictions on harvest of the species will put an extra responsibility on the individual hunter, it is not the first time that such responsibility has been so placed. In the years 1932 to 1939, only limited shooting was allowed on several species. In 1935 and 1936 the season was closed entirely on some species. Canvasback and redhead were on the closed list in 1936 and covered by special regulations in 1958.

This year's limit on redheads, canvasbacks and ruddy ducks is not more than one of any of the named species. In other words, if you shoot a redhead, you may not shoot either of the other species. This regulation also applies to the possession limit. If you have, for instance, a canvasback at home in the freezer, you may not kill any of the three mentioned species. You may have in your possession only *one* of these ducks, a redhead, or a canvasback, or a ruddy duck.

Limited shooting of certain specified species may be a normal thing in the future because some species are more adversely affected by dwindling habitat than are others. Some years are good for early nesters and bad for late nesters and sometimes it's just the opposite. Some ducks try again if their nest is destroyed while others will not reneest. These traits and other eventualities mean that in future years there may be an ample supply of some species and a severe shortage of others. Hunting regulations will have to be fixed accordingly.

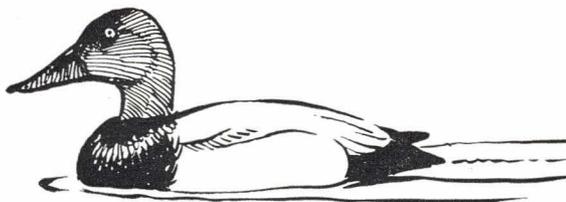
The unfavorable position of "cans," redheads and ruddys this year is due primarily to a combination of two things. First, these species are rated by the sportsman and the epicure alike as three of America's finest game birds. Hence, the hunting pressure on them is heavy. Secondly, during the past four years, conditions in the nesting areas have been particularly adverse to both species.

Studies made by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife show the heavy mortality of canvasbacks. Out of every 100 canvasbacks which are alive one fall, 71 will be dead by the next fall. Hunters will have taken 47 of them and 24 will have succumbed from other causes.

POINTS FOR DUCK HUNTERS :

THESE ARE THE THREE SPECIES IN
CRITICAL CONDITION THIS FALL.

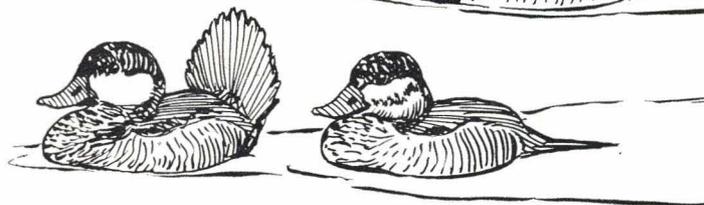
CANVASBACK



REDHEAD



RUDDY
DUCKS



New Boating Regulations

Printed in the last issue of this magazine was the new Kansas State Boating Act. This new law governs the operation of boats on all public waters in the state and is complimentary to the Federal Boating Act of 1958.

In this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME we are printing the regulations enacted by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission relative to the new state boating law. These regulations are numbered 23-11-1 to 23-11-7.

Also to be found in this printing are special regulations governing the operation of boats on state lakes. These regulations were enacted under the general laws governing the Commission operation and are not directly pursuant to the boating law. However, in general, they are similar in most respects to the State Boating Act and its regulations. These special State Lake regulations are numbered 23-8-21 and 23-8-22.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Printed copies of the Kansas State Boating Act are now available from the headquarters of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission at Pratt. These pamphlets do not contain the regulations printed below. The regulations will be available at a later date.)

BOATING REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO

1. Numbering of motorboats of more than 10 H. P.
2. Pilot rules and general regulations relative to operation of vessels on all waters of the state.
3. Regattas, races and other water events.

23-11-1. Display of number on boat. (Applies only to vessels with more than 10 H. P.) The numbers 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. (Authorized by Laws 1959, ch. 321, sec. 4; effective January 1, 1960.)

23-11-3. Certificate number; expiration date. (Applies only to vessels with more than 10 H. P.) The original certificate of number initially awarded by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission shall be valid for a period ending 3 years from the date of issuance. Each renewal shall be valid for a period ending 3 years from the date of expiration of the certificate of number so renewed. 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 therefor 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. (Authorized by Laws, 1959, ch. 321, sec. 4; effective January 1, 1960.)

23-11-4. Owner change of address; certificate of number amended. (Applies only to vessels with more than 10 H. P.) When the holder of a certificate of number changes his address from that shown on his certificate, he shall notify the Commission of his new address within a period not to exceed 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. (Authorized by Laws 1959, ch. 321, sec. 4; effective January 1, 1960.)

23-11-5. Pilot rules. (a) Every vessel shall be provided with a set of oars or paddle.

(b) 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.

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

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

(e) 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.

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

(g) 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 Chap. 321, Laws of 1959.

(h) 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.

(i) 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. (Authorized by Laws 1959, ch. 321, sec. 5; effective July 27, 1959.)

23-11-6. 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. Permission for the event must be obtained from the controlling authority of the water to be used.

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

3. 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.

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. (Authorized by Laws 1959, ch. 321, sec. 14; effective July 27, 1959.)

23-11-7. Written report of accident. The operator of a vessel 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. (Authorized by Laws 1959, ch. 321, sec. 11; effective July 27, 1959.)

23-8-21. Boats; use on lakes located in state parks and state game refuges; restrictions and regulations. (Lake McKinney in Kearny County and federal water impoundments not included.)

First. Boats propelled by hand or feet and sailboats are permitted on lakes located in state parks and state game refuges; motorboats, both inboard and outboard, are permitted on such waters for fishing purposes only.

Second. Houseboats and cabin boats are not permitted on lakes located in state parks or state game refuges.

Third. All boats or vessels which are left or moored on lakes located in state parks or state game refuges must be anchored, properly maintained and cared for; and vessels which are permitted to fill with water and remain submerged or are left on the lake shore in unsafe condition are declared to be a nuisance and dangerous to public health and must be removed from the lake or repaired and made useable within thirty (30) days after notice is given, by mail, by the caretaker of the park or the Director. Said notice to be addressed to the owner of the boat. If such vessel is not repaired or removed from the state property within said thirty (30) days, the Director is authorized to have the same removed, and, if the vessel remains unclaimed, after holding the same for another thirty (30) days, shall have authority to declare the same unsafe and contraband and dispose of the same by sale, after ten (10) days public notice by posting in three places on the state park property; and if the boat is unsaleable, the same may be destroyed. If the owner or his address are unknown the vessel which has been declared a nuisance shall be removed from the lake and held for ninety (90) days, and if the same remains unclaimed the director is authorized to declare the same unsafe and contraband and dispose of the same in the manner as hereinbefore set forth. (Authorized by G. S. 1949, 32-224, 32-225, 32-226, and Laws 1959, ch. 320; effective July 29, 1959.)

23-8-22. Boats: Use on lakes located in state parks and state game refuges; pilot rules and traffic regulations. (Lake McKinney in Kearny County and federal water impoundments not included.)

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

Second. No person shall operate any boat or vessel loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity taking into consideration weather and other operating conditions, and no person shall operate any boat or vessel in a reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the life or property of any person.

Third. No person shall operate a boat or vessel propelled by a motor unless the motor shall be effectively muffled by equipment so constructed and used as to muffle the noise of the exhaust in a reasonable manner.

Fourth. All vessels when operating, underway, or away from the shore or boat docks during hours of darkness shall display a light sufficient to make the boat or vessel's presence and location known to any and all other vessels within a reasonable distance.

Fifth. 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.

Sixth. The pilot or operator of any boat or vessel shall have aboard a set of oars or paddle in serviceable condition when any such boat or vessel is being operated.

Seventh. No person shall operate any boat or vessel while intoxicated or under the influence of any narcotic drug, barbituate or marijuana.

Eighth. Traffic Rules:

(a) Passing: When two boats are approaching each other "head on" or nearly so (so as to involve risk of collision), it shall be the duty of each boat to bear to the right and pass the other boat on its left side.

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

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

Ninth. The operator of a vessel 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



Fifty crappies and a 2-pound bass, all caught in the enclosed fishing dock at Crawford County State Lake No. 2, are displayed by Joyce Marsh, daughter of the lake concessionaire. Minnows and lead head jigs produced the bulk of the catch.

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. (Authorized by G. S. 1949, 32-224, 32-225, 32-226, and Laws 1959, ch. 320; effective July 29, 1959.)

A newborn bear cub is smaller than a new porcupine.

Young mallard ducks can swim as far as a third of a mile as soon as they leave the nest.

A given distance, "as a crow flies," may be farther than supposed because crows often fly in a zigzag pattern.

About 70,000,000 pounds of wild rabbit are harvested every year in the United States.



A view of Farlington Lake from the south end.

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

Crawford County State Lake

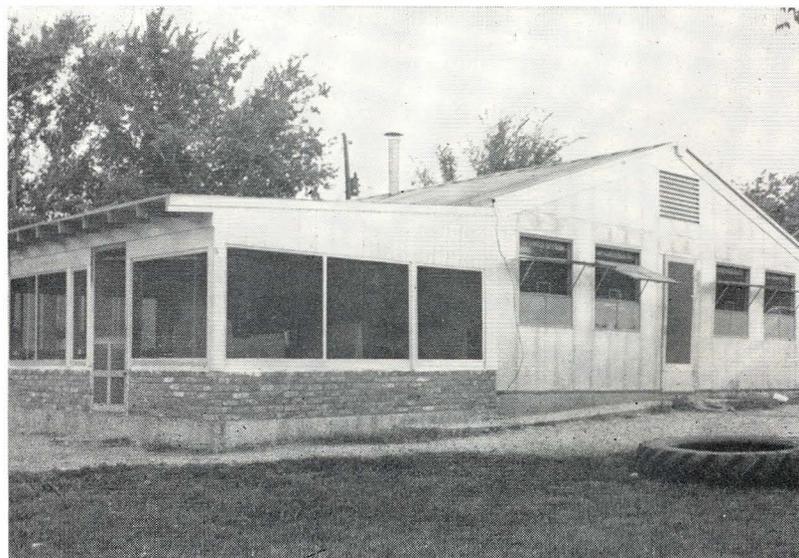
By GEORGE VALYER

Just talk to anyone from southeast Kansas. They'll tell you it's the prettiest lake in the state. They will also tell you it can't be beat for fishing unless you want to travel many a long and weary mile.

Yes, the residents of the "lower righthand" corner of the Sunflower State are proud of their lake and they have a reason to be. Crawford County State Lake, better known as Farlington Lake, is indeed one of the best. Its natural attributes include a rocky shoreline, wooded camping and picnic areas and sparkling clear water. And, the facilities are there too, picnic tables, shelter houses, fireplaces and grills, an enclosed fishing dock, bait station and a fine little cafe with a screened-in dining porch. Put all these together and you have a splendid place for those who like the out-of-doors and good fishing.

Crawford County State Lake is one of the older

The concession house with its new screened-in dining porch.



lakes in Kansas. It was constructed back in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This agency of the federal government was active during the 30's and constructed many of the older lakes in Kansas. One of the conditions for the use of CCC labor was that improvements be made on state owned land. Therefore, residents of southeast Kansas, in order to get a lake at that location, formed an association to purchase the land and donated it to the fish and game commission. This association reserved for private ownership certain lots around the lake for use as cabin sites making this the only state lake in Kansas with such developments around its shoreline. While the Commission feels that such developments do not serve the public interest, in the case of Crawford County State Lake the cabin sites do not seriously hamper full use of the lake by the public in general.

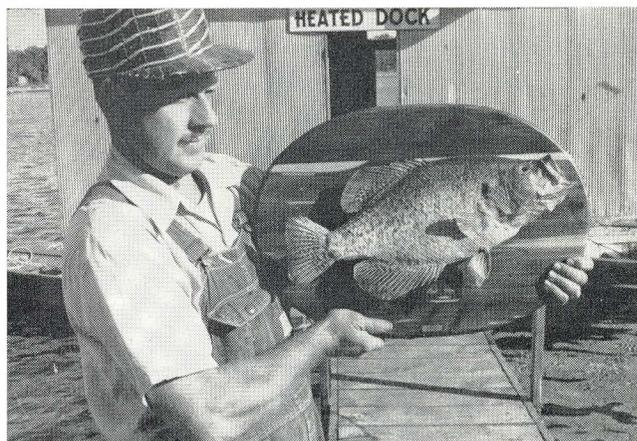
All the shoreline of the lake is owned by the state and is open to the public. The cabin lots are, in most cases, at least 150 feet back from the lake shore. All boat docks on the lake are on state property and thus open to the public. There are ample picnicking and camping areas on all sides of the lake and the use of these areas is quite extensive.

Another interesting feature of the area is the federal fish hatchery located below the dam. This installation is operated by the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and works in close co-operation with the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Water for the hatchery ponds is obtained from the lake by means of a conduit through the dam. The manager of the hatchery is Bob Highland and he is always ready to welcome visitors and explain the operation to interested individuals.

Terrain around the lake is relatively flat but an abundance of timber, mostly hardwoods, make a beautiful backdrop to a pleasant scene. Birds of all kinds in abundance are to be found in the park and small animal life includes squirrels, rabbits, and at least two species of chipmunks. Deer visit the park on occasions. Timber rattlesnakes are also found in the area and hikers should be vigilant when in heavily covered areas.

Crawford County State Lake covers a total of 150 acres and is set in a park of 460 acres. The location is one and one-half miles north of the little town of Farlington and then east one mile. Access is from state highway K-7. Fort Scott is only 19 miles away and Pittsburg residents are just 23 miles from the park entrance. Proximity, however, seems to make little difference since many of the visitors and fishermen come from all over eastern Kansas and western Missouri.

Anglers find this lake much to their liking. It



Concessionaire James Marsh proudly displays a four-pound crappie taken from Crawford County State Lake No. 2. In the background is the enclosed fishing dock, the first one constructed in Kansas.

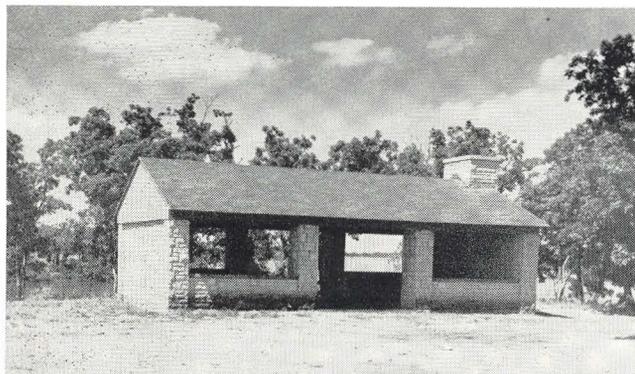
abounds in crappie, bass, channel catfish and bluegill. Some truly large channels are taken frequently with one of the largest taken being 18 pounds, 4 ounces. This whopper was caught last year by James Oliver Baker of Fort Scott. Largemouth black bass also attain lunker size with four and five pounders not uncommon. Crappie fishing is at its best in the spring and fall and literally hundreds are taken at the enclosed fishing dock.

The mention of the fishing dock brings up a point which should not be overlooked. This floating facility was the first one to be built in Kansas and was constructed by the concessionaire, James Marsh. Jim, his wife Irene and daughter Joyce have operated the concession at the lake for nine years and are presently occupying a new cafe building which they built two years ago. Recently, a dining porch was added overlooking the lake and it is expected to be quite popular with their patrons. The old concession building burned to the ground in the spring of 1957 and the new, modern facility is a result of the Marshes' determination to provide an ever increasing service to the fishermen and campers who stop at Farlington Lake.

Other services are offered to the fisherman beside the cafe and heated floating fishing dock. Jim keeps a good supply of minnows and other bait on hand at all times and has many good boats for rent to those who wish them. He is also ready to give the latest information on what the fish are hitting and what part of the lake is producing best.

Since the lake is located a few miles off any federal highway, tourist campers do not use the park to any great extent. There is always plenty of room in the camping areas for anyone to pitch a tent in relative solitude.

This fall would be a good time to try Farlington Lake if you haven't had the opportunity to do so. October and November fishing is good and crappie can usually be taken all winter from the heated dock. You're sure of a good time when you make a trip to Crawford County State Lake.



One of two native-stone shelter houses which are located at Farlington Lake.

Good Hunting Last Year

By MARY ANNE CRABB

You could see the scores of happy pheasant hunters trudging in from successful hunts last fall; the smiling prairie chicken hunters who had their limit by 10 a. m. and the many nimrods who put quail, duck, rabbit, squirrel and dove on the family dinner table. And you knew the 1958 hunting season was a satisfying one from practically every standpoint.

Now the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has assembled figures from a sampling of last fall's hunters to prove just how successful that hunting season was.

Many more hunters were in the field and much more upland game was taken than the previous year, according to the small game survey prepared by Dave Coleman, commission game biologist. The greater numbers of hunters found upland game more plentiful, the happy result of a good carry-over of brood stock, ideal nesting conditions and plentiful supplies of food, water and cover.

The duck kill, as determined by a separate survey also conducted by Coleman, showed a decline in 1958, but the goose kill increased.

Upland Game Kill Up

The statewide kill of five upland game species, as estimated in the survey, increased significantly over 1957. For quail the estimated state-wide kill was 2,093,629 for 1958, compared to 985,647 in 1957, an increase of 112 percent. The pheasant kill rose 271

percent, from 151,945 to 563,096. Other species increases were: prairie chicken 68,706 in 1958, 23,353 in 1957, increase of 194 percent; mourning doves 1,196,393 in 1958, 676,794 in 1957, increase of 77 percent; squirrel, 467,624 in 1958, 395,318 in 1957, increase of 18 percent. The cottontail kills, tabulated in 1958 for the first time, was estimated at 1,896,893.

For four species the average total season kill for each hunter was up substantially. Each quail hunter, for instance, was estimated to have taken 13 quail during the 1957 season. In 1958 the survey showed each hunter took 20.48.

A comparison of the average hunter's season bag of the other species follows: (1957 listed first) pheasant 2.03, 4.72; prairie chicken .78, 1.45; mourning dove 15.07, 22.56; squirrel 10.06, 8.01. For squirrel, the drop in the hunter's season kill still added up to an increase in the total statewide kill because of the greater number of hunters in 1958.

Goose Kill Higher

The goose kill was up 160.6 percent. The estimated kill was 24,372, compared to 11,514 for 1957 and 9,353 for the past 5-year average.

The statewide kill of ducks was estimated at 339,738, compared to 363,865 for the 5-year average and 607,971 in 1957. The 1958 kill showed a 6.6 percent decrease from the 5-year average.

Each duck hunter was credited with an average season bag of almost five, compared to more than eight for the previous season. The average number of days duck hunters spent in the field was estimated at approximately 8½, compared to a little more than nine in 1957.

Duck stamp sales in 1958 were reported by the Department of Interior to be 68,652 in Kansas. This compares with the all-time high of 72,872 in 1957 and the 5-year average of 56,072.

The five counties in which waterfowl were hunted most were Sedgwick, Barton, Reno, Stafford and Shawnee. Sedgwick replaced Barton as the No. 1 county and Shawnee county replaced Greenwood county as the No. 5 county.

The species composition of the 1958 duck kill was not greatly changed from the 5-year average. The greatest increase in percent-of-total was green-winged teal. This species increased 6.9 percent. Mallard, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal and pintail again made the bulk of the kill (81.8 percent).

Both the waterfowl and small game surveys were made by tabulating replies to questionnaires sent a random sampling of Kansas hunters. Returns were tabulated and processed by IBM machines.



Standing from left to right: Roy J. Yates, general engineer, Army Ordnance Corps; Roy Schoonover, fishery biologist; L. M. Roper, works engineer, Hercules Powder Company. **Seated are** Richard Eggen, land management supervisor; Dave Coleman, Game biologist.

Commission Personnel Survey Sunflower Ordnance

A two-day survey of fish and game potential at the 10,000-acre Sunflower Ordnance Works near De Soto, Kansas, was completed in July by technical personnel of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The survey was conducted with the co-operation of officials of the ordnance facility.

The survey to determine the present fish and game picture and potential for future development was conducted at the request of the commanding officer of the works, Capt. Theron Driscoll, in keeping with army regulations which encourage wildlife development and utilization on such lands. Participating in the survey for the fish and game commission were Dave Coleman, game biologist; Richard Eggen, land management supervisor; and Roy Schoonover, fishery biologist. Sunflower officials who worked with them on the project were L. M. Roper, works engineer for

the Hercules Powder Company and Roy J. Yates, general engineer for the Ordnance Corps.

The Sunflower reservation contains about 10,000 acres, 7,000 of which require intensive use for the industrial function. The remaining 3,000 acres, primarily in the perimeter areas, consists of tracts of timber, stream courses and lands under agricultural management and use. It was noted that there was considerable wildlife potential in these areas which might be developed and utilized by sportsmen. Wildlife plans contemplated at Sunflower will result in additional practices in land management to favor a higher wildlife population.

However, no definite plans have yet been made to open any portion of the reservation to public use. Final determination on the extent of recreation use will have to wait further field work and careful consideration of the primary requirements for operation.



Courtesy of New York State Conservation Department

Pollution, the Worst Poacher

By JUANITA MAHAFFEY *

When you buy your license to hunt or fish you become a shareholder in a mammoth operation costing, nationally, upwards of \$125 million a year. Thirty-five million men and women last year paid just short of \$100 million for these State licenses, exceeding all records on the fishing side of the ledger. Including license-exempt groups which most states have, there are 30 million fishermen and 20 million hunters in the United States, according to a recent Gallup poll.

Migratory waterfowl hunters paid another \$4.7 million in federal duck stamp fees, which are due to increase for your 1959 hunting from \$2 to \$3 for the individual. In addition, the states received \$21 million from excise taxes on sporting arms and ammunition and fishing tackle as federal aid in their wildlife and fisheries programs. In general, all these moneys are used to pay for better hunting and fishing.

Blackest villain on the law-abiding sportsmen's list is the poacher—the out-of-season killer or the culprit who exceeds legal bag limits. For years he has been the contemptible object of firey jabs by sports writers, conservation cartoonists, and lecturers. The first game laws were established to put the unethical game hog out of business.

It's anybody's guess how much our country's wildlife diminished solely because of uncontrolled killing. Even the much deplored overhunting of buffalo only hastened what a changing environment would have accomplished eventually. Game and fisheries management today is based on maintenance of a healthy natural environment for the species.

In this light there is now a poacher in our midst whose destruction of fish and wildlife far outstrips that of the early-day market gunner or fish dynamiter. Pollution is destroying or retarding fish and wildlife in quantities approaching those maintained by the \$125 million invested by hunters and fishermen.

Commissioner A. J. Suomela of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service puts it this way: "Pollution of the rivers of the United States continues to be one of the most critical problems affecting the production of game and food fishes. Moreover, with the rapidly growing human population attended by intensification of agriculture and industry, the utilization of streams for various purposes—including removal of waste materials—will continued to be a problem of greatest importance.

"Although complete statistics are not available, it is considered that *the amount of fish and wildlife habitat*

rendered unproductive each year nationally is greater than that created by public agencies carrying out programs of fish and wildlife restoration. Indeed, it appears that the effect of pollution in depressing production and use by valuable fish and wildlife would be to nullify much of the inland fishery and wildlife conservation effort when this is viewed on the national scale.

"Pollution may affect fish and wildlife adversely in a direct way or it may make environments untenable through harmful effects on food organisms, plant cover, or other physical features present. In addition, the recreational enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources may be seriously impaired or eliminated in polluted situations."

Most conservation measures developed, unfortunately, like "locking the barn door after the horse was stolen." The tragic dustbowl years of the early 1930's frightened a nation into soil-saving action. At the same time North America's wild duck populations dived to a perilously low figure before breeding-ground restoration was inaugurated. U. S. timber lands were ruthlessly cut and burned over before selective harvest, fire prevention, and replanting combined to save our forests.

But we still abuse and waste a most vital resource, water. Experiments with cloud seeding, salt water conversion, and evaporation control seek to increase available supplies of usable water. Yet we are alarmingly tardy in full implementation of the most economically feasible method to ensure water supplies—treating our wastes to control pollution. As a result, and as Mr. Suomela indicates, our fish and wildlife are drastically reduced, with an accompanying shrinkage of hunting and fishing areas. With these sports increasing in popularity and occupying prominent places in the over-all recreation needs of a growing population, can we afford lax attitudes toward this waster, pollution?

The Public Health Service points out that the country as a whole is 30 years behind with sewage and industrial waste treatment construction as related to existing needs. While progress is being made under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 660 passed by Congress in 1956), the needs continue to pyramid because of new pollution created by the explosive population increase, an unprecedented farm-to-city movement of people, and mushrooming industrial expansion.

The task of collecting, treating, and disposing of both domestic sewage and industrial wastes is heavily overtaxing existing facilities. Nature's stream purification system no longer functions adequately. Yet a big segment of our population must depend upon sur-

* Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

face streams for its water supply. Clearly nature needs an assist from man with the water resource similar to the help given with respect to soil, forests, and wildlife.

From records of the Public Health Service in interstate stream investigations the past two years come graphic descriptions of pollution problems in some of our major rivers. A Missouri Conservation Commission representative testified: "The off-taste and odor in fish has been a major problem in the Mississippi since 1944. By 1946 similar reports came from as far as Illinois and since then from throughout the Missouri section of the Mississippi below St. Louis—a distance of 316 miles. A commercial fisherman reported that 90 percent of his catch was not marketable as a result of the taste and odor problem . . ."

The Bear River is the western hemisphere's largest stream which does not reach an ocean. It forms a giant circle from the Uinta Mountains of Utah northward into Wyoming, west into Idaho, then south back into Utah's Great Salt Lake 90 miles from the river's source. For most of its 500 miles the Bear is a beautiful mountain stream. In its lower reaches, however, it receives wastes from a meat packing establishment, vegetable canneries, dairies, and beet sugar refineries. Several communities add their raw sewage.

The P. H. S. conference concerning pollution of interstate waters of the Bear River brought out this testimony: "Fish kills have been experienced, the most recent estimated at a ten thousand dollar loss . . . in years past we have lost hundred of thousands of ducks and geese (at a federal refuge near the river's mouth) . . . The federal government spends considerable money to investigate the cause of these losses known as botulism . . . it seems we are at cross purposes if we don't do something to clean up the contamination or conditions causing this loss of bird life . . . The water is so polluted that nothing but trash fish can live in it . . . a lot of areas won't even support trash fish . . . I remember when we had good bass fishing . . . nobody likes to hunt ducks in water that is untreated sewage . . . It isn't safe for boating or any type of recreation."

The Missouri River was described by an Iowa Conservation Commission officer in this manner: ". . . the stream could be smelled long distances . . . patches of floating grease solid enough for crows to ride on it in the current . . . catfish inedible because of a kerosene-like taste." Some 1.5 million people depend upon the Missouri River for their water supply.

Of the Animas River in Colorado and New Mexico the following appears in records of the Public Health

Service: ". . . for 40 years has been using the river bank as a city dump . . . raw sewage emptying in . . . every conceivable kind of garbage . . . household refuse, carcasses of dogs, cats, deer, elk, and butcher shop, hotel and restaurant scraps . . . city uses a bulldozer to push this garbage into the Animas . . . the animal carcasses do not disintegrate quickly."

There are many troublesome contaminants in surface waters (and sometimes invading the underground waters), resulting from the manufacture and use of new products, most of them originating since World War II. Research is concentrating heavily upon detergents, plastics, insecticides, and various chemicals which do not respond to presently known sewage treatment processes. While danger to human health has not been pinpointed, we cannot afford to ignore these persistent materials whose long term consequences might prove serious as they build up in our waters.

No part of the country is without its pollution problems. Brines from both natural surface deposits and from oil field drillings often contaminate fresh waters, notably in the Arkansas-Red Rivers basin. The Potomac flowing through our national capital has been called one of our "most polluted, neglected, and least developed" streams.

One advance in our water conservation approach is noteworthy. We have learned that all uses and users of water must be considered, whereas in former years pollution was regarded almost wholly as a public health concern. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act specifies "the development of comprehensive programs with due regard given to improvements which are necessary to conserve waters for public water supplies, propagation of fish and aquatic life and wildlife, recreational purposes, and agricultural, industrial, and other legitimate uses."

Congress also expressed itself clearly in the Act "to recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibilities and rights of the states in preventing and controlling water pollution" and declared that "nothing in this Act shall be construed as impairing or in any manner affecting any right or jurisdiction of the states with respect to the waters (including boundary waters) of such states."

In the three years since President Eisenhower signed Public Law 660 much has been done to encourage and assist the states in fighting pollution. Research, a network of stream sampling stations, technical assistance, program grants, enforcement in cases of interstate stream pollution, and construction grants to cities for building sewage treatment plants—all are embraced in the Act.

Despite these important gains, however, much higher levels must be reached if water pollution control is to be brought into balance with new pollution resulting from population growth and industrial expansion. To catch up by 1965, municipalities should spend about \$575 million per year. While needs in industry are not as completely indexed, the Public Health Service believes at least an equal expenditure for industrial waste treatment facilities will be required.

Pollution is an ugly, creeping menace which often does not make itself immediately evident. Biological changes resulting from this invader in lake, stream, or estuary may be a long time developing. But once a stream or other surface water dies, an equally long time may be required to restore natural beauty and productivity, even after waste treatment gets under way. The waste treatment itself entails much preliminary planning, paper work, surveying, etc.

The cost of complete sewage treatment in the average city is less than 25 cents per person per month, according to the Public Health Service. Yet there is often stout opposition to pollution control laws and programs. There are always some who seek the cheap but short-sighted way out, preferring to dump their wastes into the nearest river rather than pay the cost of treatment.

You, the fisherman and hunter, invest \$125 million a year in fish and game. At the same time you sacrifice to pollution game bags and fish creels potentially much larger than your present field and stream "take home pay." Industrial and city, state, and federal government leaders need citizen-backing to round out the job of pollution control. Get in the fight for clean waters and, at the same time, help yourself to better fishing and hunting!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In Kansas the responsibility for pollution control is vested, by law, in the Kansas State Board of Health. This article is not meant to be critical of their activities. Its purpose is to cause sportsmen to become aware of the facts in regard to this threat to our nation's wild life and to gain support for pollution control activities in Kansas, as well as the nation as a whole.)

Usually the damage which coyotes do in farming and ranching is offset by the valuable service they perform in keeping rabbit and rodent populations in check.

Most wild elk live to be about ten years old, but captives have lived to be twenty-five.

The pronghorn antelope's eyes are as big as a horses and he can see small objects several miles away.

"Call Your Shot"

By BILL BAXTER, Wilmington, Delaware

There's a law laid down in billiards
Which the sportsman now employs
When the ducks head up into the wind,
And come to the decoys:
Name your bird, and know the species,
And always take the drake.
"Call your shot!"

Before the marshlands' drainage,
When those big flights came along,
We brought in all that we could kill
And never thought it wrong:
Before our modern firearms,
And ducking clubs, to boot,
There was one restriction only,
"Are they close enough to shoot?"

Now, our wildlife experts tell us,
Who study trends and flights,
Our scientists and naturalists
Whom we trust to put us right,
That we must have a limit,
And not shoot into the flock;
Cut down our crippling losses;
Increase our breeding stock,
And under new restrictions,
When the birds come down each Fall,
Shoot within a certain limit
Or, we may not shoot at all.

So, to keep the wildfowl flying
In the days and years to come,
Keep your head, know what you're doing,
"Call your shot!"

Vegetation intercepts the fall of rain and through decay adds humus to the soil.

In a healthy watershed, clear streams and protected vegetative cover provide suitable habitat for desirable fish and game species.

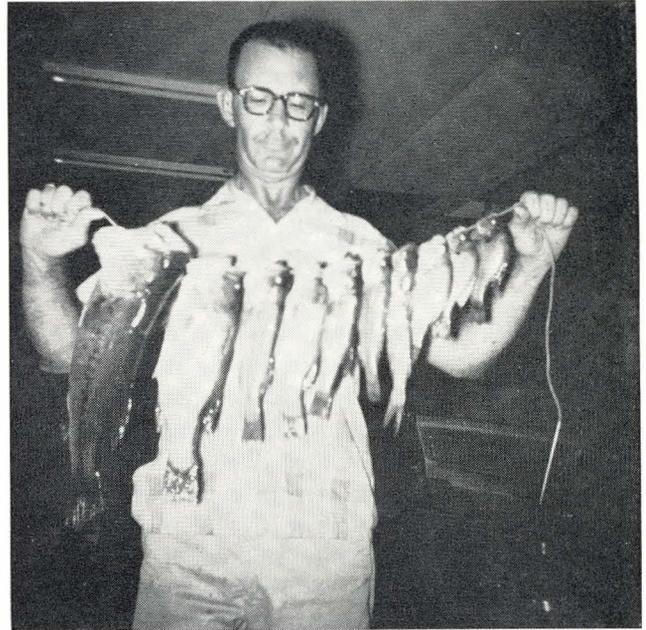
Indiscriminate clearing of timber or heavy grazing of the watershed hasten soil removal. Without protective vegetative cover, run-off is accelerated.

Streams in an abused watershed lose their clear water aquatic life and acquire less selective and undesirable rough fish species.

Annual burning of leaf litter and humus reduces the land's water-holding capacity and retards soil formation. It requires about 80 years to replace 6 inches of burned-off litter.



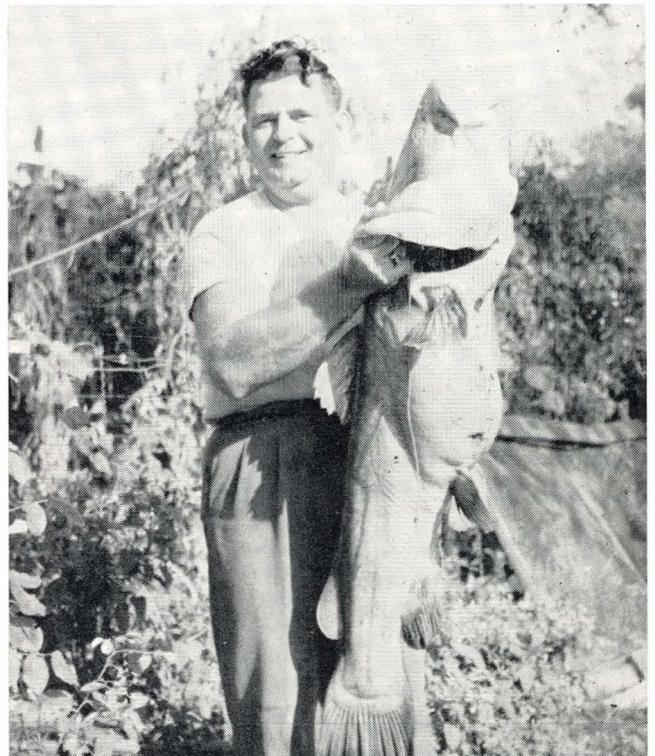
An outstanding fishing stream in southeast Kansas is Spring River. It annually produces fine catches of many species of fish including large flatheads. On September 7th Les Welch and Roy Hurse of Columbus and John Sampsel of Walnut took these three giants while fishing near Baxter Springs. The largest weighed 50 pounds while the other two weighed in at 20 and 18 pounds. A trotline with small fish for bait did the trick.



June 20th was a fine day for Wayland J. Baker and family of Winfield. The fine string of bass was taken from Cowley County State Lake on that day. The largest on display weighed 3½ pounds but the one next to it, a two pounder, was caught by son Donnie who likes to fish just as well as his father. In addition to the bass, the stringer also contains one channel and three large bluegill.



Kirwin Reservoir has produced some fine fishing this year. This mixed take of channels and black bass was taken on July 24th by Charles Hiser of Kirwin and a companion.

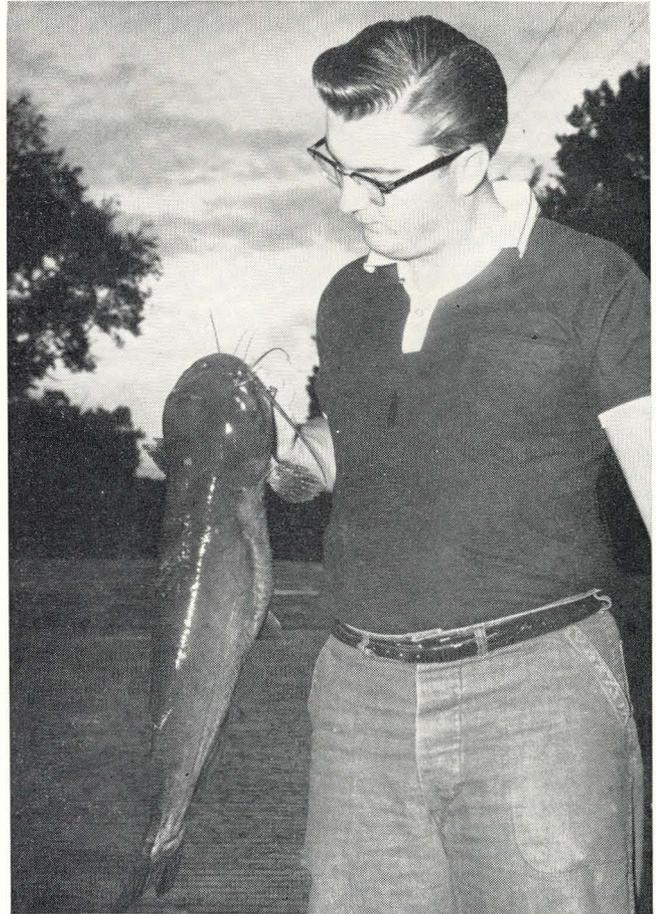


Here is Elmer Christy of Parsons with another big one from the Neosho River. This 52-pound flathead was taken on a trotline near Parsons on September 7th. Assisting him in landing his catch were Art Christy, also of Parsons, Jack Christy of Independence, and Richard Christy of Kansas City, Kansas.

Contrary to a common belief, the hen pheasant never raises more than one brood of chicks each summer. A hen will reneest, however, if her nest or young brood is lost.



Three hours of fishing at Cedar Bluff reservoir produced this fine string of white bass for Dr. V. R. Cade and Elmer Snell of Larned. The 135 fish weighed a total of 80 pounds and were caught on spinners and live minnows on June 27th. Needless to say, these men are quite pleased with Cedar Bluff fishing.



This 11½-pound channel catfish topped all records at Montgomery County State Lake when it was caught in the middle of July. F. Conners is the lucky angler pictured with his catch.



Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Van Steenburg of Ellinwood found fishing to their liking this past spring at Cheyenne Bottoms. Here they display a catch of six channels which weighed 28½ pounds.



Chetopa dam on the Neosho River provided the location for this catch of 17 channel catfish, the largest being a 3¼-pounder. Bob Stockton and Jim Stacy of Cherryvale used chicken blood as bait to entice the strikes. They were assisted by Charles Hawkins, also from Cherryvale, who does not appear in the picture.

ARRESTS—JUNE, 1959

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Peter T. Ekstrom; Lawrence	No fishing license	6-1-59	\$5.00
Ronnie Lee Latimer; Ottawa	No fishing license	6-1-59	5.00
Albert Draper; Piqua	No fishing license	6-2-59	5.00
Mary Williams; Coffeyville	No fishing license	6-5-59	10.00
Cecil L. Worthington; Wichita	No fishing license	6-4-59	10.00
Calvin Robinson; Galena	No fishing license	6-4-59	5.00
Walter Hunsinger; Moscow	No fishing license	6-4-59	5.00
Delmar Callahan; Wichita	No fishing license	6-5-59	10.00
Nolan J. Graham; Oswego	No fishing license	6-6-59	10.00
Jerry Graham; Oswego	No fishing license	6-6-59	10.00
Don Northway; Mapleton	No fishing license	6-6-59	10.00
Quinn L. Pleyte; Garden City	No fishing license	6-6-59	5.00
Genaro Vieyra; Larned	No fishing license	6-6-59	5.00
Jim Schutte; La Crosse	No fishing license	6-6-59	5.00
Mrs. Joannie Pleyte; Garden City	No fishing license	6-6-59	5.00
Ernest M. Kennedy; Colby	No fishing license	6-7-59	15.00
Virgil L. Brouer; Hays	No fishing license	6-8-59	10.00
Robert H. Vogelgaseng; Hays	No fishing license	6-8-59	10.00
Charles R. Cooper; Cherryvale	No fishing license	6-10-59	5.00
James C. Fitz; Wichita	No fishing license	6-9-59	22.00
Richard Nance; Wichita	No fishing license	6-10-59	10.00
Frankie L. White; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-14-59	10.00
Leroy Marshall; Wichita	No fishing license	6-2-59	10.00
Merlin Murray; Smith Center	No fishing license	6-6-59	5.00
Charles Speck; Chetopa	No fishing license	6-11-59	5.00
Jake L. Bretches; Thayer	No fishing license	6-12-59	10.00
Walter G. Clark; Derby	No fishing license	6-13-59	10.00
Harry Burton; Salina	No fishing license	6-6-59	5.00
Mrs. Robert Erwin; Wichita	No fishing license	6-14-59	5.00
Morley E. Fackler; Wichita	No fishing license	6-10-59	10.00
Margaret Gregg; Ellinwood	No fishing license	6-15-59	5.00
Orville Gregg; Ellinwood	No fishing license	6-15-59	5.00
Ronald J. Wagers; Osawatomie	No fishing license	6-13-59	5.00
Richard E. Day; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-13-59	5.00
Bobby L. Dupus; Wichita	No fishing license	6-13-59	10.00
John J. Cocking; Wichita	No fishing license	6-15-59	10.00
John Crunity; Wichita	No fishing license	6-16-59	22.00
Bobby Wilson; Columbus	No fishing license	6-16-59	10.00
David E. Rinke; Wichita	No fishing license	6-17-59	1500 word theme
Francis L. Rinke; Wichita	No fishing license	6-17-59	1500 word theme
Kenneth Johnson; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-20-59	5.00
James R. Kirkwood; Olathe	No fishing license	6-23-59	5.00
Sam Kirkwood; Olathe	No fishing license	6-23-59	5.00
W. J. Anderson; Gardner	No fishing license	6-24-59	5.00
Orville Robertson; Leavenworth	No fishing license	6-7-59	10.00
Alfred B. Klatt; Sedgwick	No fishing license	6-10-59	5.00
Douglas D. Shafor; Topeka	No fishing license	6-11-59	7.50
Clarence Voth; Hutchinson	No fishing license	6-16-59	5.00
Gary Weaver; Topeka	No fishing license	6-17-59	5.00
Silas Hunter; Topeka	No fishing license	6-17-59	5.00
Devan Byron; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-20-59	5.00
R. G. Lisher; Lawrence	No fishing license	6-20-59	10.00
Helen Tucker; Topeka	No fishing license	6-18-59	5.00
Albert R. Bellnap; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-23-59	5.00
Michael R. Kent; Wichita	No fishing license	6-22-59	5.00
William Brooks; Wichita	No fishing license	6-20-59	10.00
Robert Kemp; El Dorado	No fishing license	6-20-59	20.00
Maynard Hogan; Neodesha	No fishing license	6-21-59	15.00
Jesse L. Hughes; Scott City	No fishing license	6-24-59	15.00
Alva R. Heidlebaugh; Liberal	No fishing license	6-23-59	5.00
Charles Marcellus; Liberal	No fishing license	6-25-59	5.00
Helen Krug; Great Bend	No fishing license	6-22-59	10.00
Gary Milroy; Winchester	No fishing license	6-27-59	5.00
Larry A. McNelley; Topeka	No fishing license	6-27-59	5.00
Richard Derry; Topeka	No fishing license	6-27-59	5.00
William Farrin, Jr.; Lawrence	No fishing license	6-21-59	5.00
Charles E. Downing; Topeka	No fishing license	6-26-59	5.00
Herman Boyd; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-21-59	12.50
Mrs. Minnie Boyd; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-21-59	12.50
Mrs. Warner Slawson; Wichita	No fishing license	6-27-59	5.00
Kenneth Beilman; Hays	No fishing license	6-29-59	15.00
Roger Brown; Norton	No fishing license	6-27-59	10.00
Walter J. Harville; Wichita	No fishing license	6-24-59	5.00
Mager Towers; Wichita	No fishing license	6-29-59	15.00
Albert Martinez; Wichita	No fishing license	6-30-59	10.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Margaret Anderson; Scandia	No fishing license	6-26-59	5.00
James Reid; Harvard, Neb.	No fishing license	6-4-59	5.00
Richard Lewellen; Harvard, Neb.	No fishing license	6-4-59	5.00
Rex Bair; Fayetteville, Ark.	No fishing license	6-6-59	5.00
William Smith; Holly, Colo.	No fishing license	6-6-59	10.00
Louis D. Smith; Cortez, Colo.	No fishing license	6-6-59	10.00
Darell A. Speers; Holly, Colo.	No fishing license	6-6-59	10.00
Raymond Seeber; Oronogo, Mo.	No fishing license	6-7-59	10.00
Basil T. Webb, Jr.; Drexel, Mo.	No fishing license	6-8-59	10.00
Joseph E. Bailey, II; Drexel, Mo.	No fishing license	6-8-59	10.00
Roy Blewster; Drexel, Mo.	No fishing license	6-8-59	10.00
Ronald L. Nafus; Drexel, Mo.	No fishing license	6-8-59	10.00
John C. Shipley; Norwalk, Cal.	No fishing license	6-10-59	10.00
Richard H. Carr; Elk City, Okla.	No fishing license	6-6-59	5.00
Delmar Smith; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	6-20-59	5.00
Mary Johnson; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	6-20-59	5.00
Correst Foy; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	6-20-59	5.00
Emmet Foy; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	6-20-59	5.00
Samual Dollar, Jr.; Enid, Okla.	No fishing license	6-19-59	10.00
James W. Freeman; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-24-59	5.00
John E. Freeman; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-24-59	5.00
Ray Ginger; Neantic, Ill.	No fishing license	6-24-59	15.00
James Ledbetter; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-21-59	10.00
Luther Morsey; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-21-59	10.00
Gene Stanley; Bessier Parish, La.	No fishing license	6-26-59	5.00
Glenn Irvin Hoover; Bishop, Cal.	No fishing license	6-6-59	10.00
Henry J. Evans; Niceville, Fla.	No fishing license	6-15-59	10.00
Art Riedel; Hays	No hunting license	6-8-59	5.00
Melvin L. Barnett; El Dorado	Possessing and operating illegal minnow seine	6-2-59	10.00
Ron Crumrine; El Dorado	Possessing and operating illegal minnow seine	6-2-59	10.00
Tom Morey; Galena	Possessing and operating illegal fishing equipment	6-4-59	150.00
Thomas Kent; Baxter Springs	Possessing and operating illegal fishing equipment	6-4-59	150.00
Calvin Robinson; Galena	Possessing and operating illegal fishing equipment	6-4-59	150.00
Leroy Taylor; Lawrence	Fishing by illegal method	6-20-59	25.00
Everett E. Richards; Arma	Operating fish trap	6-20-59	10.00
Hector Nahon; Arma	Operating fish trap	6-20-59	10.00
Ronny Kufeld; WaKeeney	Illegal operation of bank lines	6-8-59	10.00
Ferrill Standage; Plainville	Illegal operation of bank lines	6-8-59	10.00
Fred Atteburry; Wichita	Operating illegal number of trotlines	6-28-59	20.00
Winston Knechtel; Hutchinson	Operating illegal number of trotlines	6-28-59	20.00
Jim Hoskins; Wichita	Operating illegal number of trotlines	6-28-59	20.00
Gay Hoskins; Wichita	Operating illegal number of trotlines	6-28-59	20.00
Howard Ragan; Cherryvale	Operating trotlines and banklines simultaneously	6-9-59	10.00
Robert McDonald; Bonner Springs	Operating more than two rods and lines	6-13-59	10.00
Wendell Barritt; Meade	Operating more than two rods and lines	6-22-59	10.00
J. F. Spears; Protection	Operating more than two rods and lines	6-20-59	10.00
Lonnie Ward; Kansas City	Operating illegal number of limb lines	6-19-59	18.00
Ray Flatherty; Circleville	Operating throwline in state park	6-26-59	5.00
Thomas G. Wagner; Wichita	No fishing license; taking bullfrogs out of season	6-25-59	10.00
Ronnie Gordon; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license; taking bullfrogs out of season by illegal methods	6-19-59	165.00
Johnny Thompson; Kansas City	Taking bullfrogs out of season	6-7-59	10.00
Philip Novick; Kansas City	Taking bullfrogs out of season	6-20-59	10.00
Elton L. Birdsong; Kansas City	Taking bullfrogs out of season	6-20-59	10.00
James Ward; Kansas City	Taking bullfrogs out of season with bait taken by illegal methods	6-19-59	65.00
Max Linchfelter; Lawrence	Taking bullfrogs out of season; by illegal method, exceeding limit on bullfrogs	6-24-59	30.00
George C. Vann; Kansas City	No fishing license; swimming in state lake closed to swimming	6-5-59	30.00
Richard Hedges; Winfield	Taking fur-bearing animal without license	6-18-59	10.00
Cecil Hedges; Winfield	Taking fur-bearing animal without license	6-18-59	10.00
Frank Robb; Perry	Taking and possessing deer <i>deer</i>	6-26-59	100.00
Lawrence Hadsell; Osawatomie	Illegal possession of raccoon	6-20-59	5.00
Maurice D. Jeffries; Modoc	Misrepresentation	6-1-59	10.00
Jerome George Knobbee; Oakland, Cal.	Misrepresentation	6-7-59	25.00
Jose Vasquez; Garden City	Misrepresentation	6-19-59	10.00
James E. Brown; LaPuente, Cal.	Misrepresentation	6-25-59	20.00
Sidney Gilbert; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation; no fishing license	6-13-59	15.00
Steven V. Sichel; Jewell	Operating motorboat in dangerous manner	6-11-59	10.00
Vernon L. Minns; Liberal	Failing to register boat and motor, used on state lake	6-24-59	10.00
Claude Hare; Lansing	Using boat on state lake for purposes other than fishing	6-21-59	5.00
Paul Moore; Turner	Trespassing	6-30-59	10.00
William D. Clifton; Turner	Trespassing	6-30-59	10.00
Charles Breat, Jr.; Turner	Trespassing	6-30-59	10.00
Melvin Walker; Garden City	Misconduct in state park	6-6-59	10.00
Miss Joan Robin; Kansas City	Misconduct in state park	6-5-59	35.00
Marlin L. Conslor; Shawnee	Misconduct in state park	6-13-59	10.00
Lary E. Dunnam; Liberal	Misconduct in state park	6-29-59	50.00
Walter G. Roth; Liberal	Misconduct in state park	6-29-59	50.00
Nancy Hostetter; Liberal	Misconduct in state park	6-30-59	10.00
F. D. Simpson; Liberal	Misconduct in state park	6-30-59	10.00

ARRESTS—JULY, 1959

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Buddy Baugher; WaKeeney	No fishing license	6-17-59	\$10.00
W. G. McFarland; Wichita	No fishing license	6-20-59	10.00
I. W. Kelly; Concordia	No fishing license	7- 2-59	5.00
Garland C. Smith; Scranton	No fishing license	7- 7-59	10.00
Buddy Post; Wichita	No fishing license	7- 8-59	10.00
Donald Gray; Topeka	No fishing license	7-13-59	15.00
Jack L. Shumard; Wichita	No fishing license	7-13-59	10.00
Mrs. J. Shumard; Wichita	No fishing license	7-13-59	5.00
Donald R. Cooney; Wichita	No fishing license	7-11-59	5.00
Mrs. D. R. Cooney; Wichita	No fishing license	7-13-59	5.00
Floyd DeCon; Wichita	No fishing license	7-13-59	5.00
Don Wansley; Conway Springs	No fishing license	7-13-59	5.00
Larry Mix; Great Bend	No fishing license	7-11-59	10.00
Henrietta M. Partridge; Lawrence	No fishing license	7- 6-59	10.00
Clifford Potter, Jr.; Iola	No fishing license	7-17-59	10.00
Jay Cueller; Wichita	No fishing license	7-17-59	10.00
Adelle Dillard; El Dorado	No fishing license	7-17-59	10.00
Bohumil F. Pechanec; Timkin	No fishing license	7-20-59	5.00
Jerry Hurlburt; El Dorado	No fishing license	7-18-59	10.00
Ernest Ehrlich; El Dorado	No fishing license	7-18-59	10.00
Warner Slawson; Wichita	No fishing license	7-13-59	5.00
J. E. Welborn; Salina	No fishing license	7-16-59	5.00
Roy J. Wilson; Lincoln	No fishing license	7-13-59	5.00
Mrs. Fred Janne; Dorrance	No fishing license	7-27-59	10.00
Dallas Cooper; Great Bend	No fishing license	7-28-59	10.00
Candido Ferrez, Jr.; Leoti	No fishing license	7-25-59	5.00
James I. Rair; Junction City	No fishing license	7-25-59	10.00
Ralph Howerton; Pawnee Rock	No fishing license	7-31-59	10.00
Edward Kendall; Minneapolis	No fishing license	7-25-59	5.00
Donna Grinke; Topeka	No fishing license	7-11-59	5.00
Dean Grinke; Topeka	No fishing license	7-11-59	5.00
Carmel McPherson; Topeka	No fishing license	7-11-59	5.00
Lilly Stout; Lawrence	No fishing license	7-20-59	5.00
Frank L. Underwood; Wichita	No fishing license	7-25-59	10.00
Martin Eldean Tucker; Wichita	No fishing license	7-25-59	10.00
I. N. Taylor; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	7- 8-59	10.00
Frank W. McGriff; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	7- 8-59	10.00
Eugene N. Waters; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	7- 8-59	10.00
Willa Schumacker; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	7-25-59	5.00
William C. Horton; Wichita	No hunting license	2-21-59	10.00
Robert E. Loschke; Enid, Okla.	No hunting license	7-20-59	10.00
Clyde Lang, Jr.; WaKeeney	No hunting license	7-25-59	10.00
Duane Dawdy; Topeka	No hunting license	7-17-59	15.00
Randy Hodgeman Butts; Wichita	No hunting license	7-27-59	5.00
Robert C. Loschke; Wichita	No hunting license	7-20-59	10.00
Charles F. Lawrence; Wichita	No hunting license	7-27-59	5.00
Thomas G. Julian; Wichita	No fishing license; possessing and operating gill net	7-21-59	125.00
Edward Lovell; Wichita	No fishing license; possessing and operating gill net	7-21-59	125.00
Grover E. Gaither; Wichita	No fishing license; possessing and operating gill net	7-21-59	125.00
Harry Roberts, Jr.; Elkhart	Dynamiting fish	7- 8-59	50.00
Neal Archer; Elkhart	Dynamiting fish	7-15-59	50.00
John Jacobs; Neodesha	Illegal possession of fish gig	7-16-59	10.00
William M. Reynolds; Neodesha	Illegal possession of fish gig	7-16-59	10.00
Bill Howerton; Haysville	Operating set lines in state lake	7-19-59	10.00
Doyle McPhail; Wichita	Operating set lines in state lake	7-20-59	10.00
Jim Howerton; Wichita	Operating set lines in state lake	7-19-59	10.00
William E. Blockcolsky; Manhattan	Operating set lines in state lake	7-25-59	5.00
Chesley J. Sampson; Wichita	Operating set lines in state lake	7-27-59	10.00
Don L. Hughes; Wichita	Operating set lines in state lake	7-27-59	10.00
Dean Clark; Alexander	Seining minnows in state lake	7-29-59	10.00
Henry Swartz; Alexander	Seining minnows in state lake	7-29-59	10.00
Joe Pelzel; Hays	Operating more than two rods and lines	7-27-59	10.00
Frank Patton; Wichita	Snagging fish	7-19-59	10.00
Floyd M. Cushman; Chanute	Snagging fish	7-19-59	10.00
Donald C. Pope; Pittsburg	Snagging fish	7-18-59	10.00
Hal Wayne Patrick; Wichita	Snagging fish	7-26-59	10.00
Lawrence L. Myher; Wichita	Snagging fish	7-26-59	10.00
J. O. Close; Wichita	Snagging fish	7-25-59	10.00
Alvin H. Willims; Salina	Taking bullfrogs during closed season	7-11-59	10.00
John W. Sanders; Salina	Taking bullfrogs during closed season	7-11-59	10.00
Irl Brassfield; Palco	Seining fish; no hunting license	7- 9-59	30.00
Raymond Zahn; Palco	Seining fish; no hunting license	7- 9-59	30.00
George J. Underwood; Wichita	No fishing license; no hunting license; taking quail without stamp out of season	7- 7-59	60.00
Leonard J. Baty; Ft. Campbell, Ky.	No fishing license; no hunting license; taking quail without stamp out of season	7- 8-59	60.00
James Marshal; Topeka	No hunting license; taking doves during closed season	7-17-59	10.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
C. C. Brassfield, Jr.; New York, N. Y.	Possessing game birds during closed season; no hunting license; misrepresentation	7- 9-59	40.00
Dale Robb; Williamstown	Hunting, killing and possessing deer	7-20-59	100.00
Henry Bluford; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	7-12-59	5.00
James D. Brooks; Blue Springs, Mo.	Misrepresentation	7-18-59	5.00
Vernon L. Brooks; Blue Springs, Mo.	Misrepresentation	7-18-59	5.00
Cecil Tillery, Jr.; De Soto	Illegal possession of game animal	7-11-59	10.00
Cleo C. Webb; De Soto	Illegal possession of game animal	7-11-59	10.00
Joe Young; Liberal	Illegal operation of motorboat on state lake	7- 6-59	5.00
Keith Elmore; Scott City	Operating motorboat in reckless manner	7-11-59	40.00
Jack Sutcliffe; Quinter	Operating motorboat in reckless manner	7-29-59	25.00
Wally Walters; Hays	Operating motorboat in reckless manner	7-29-59	25.00
Phillip E. Bigham; Great Bend	Operating motorboat in reckless manner	7-30-59	25.00
Leo Mayes; Andover	Trespassing	7- 1-59	20.00
Ted R. Baldwin; Salina	Misconduct on state property	7- 7-59	10.00
William K. Pless; Salina	Misconduct on state property	7- 7-59	10.00
Billie C. Griffen; Fort Riley	Misconduct on state property	7- 5-59	5.00
James R. Martin; Salina	Misconduct on state property	6-27-59	10.00
Tex Johnson; Scott City	Misconduct on state property	7- 6-59	25.00
R. I. Ruth, Jr.; Scott City	Misconduct on state property	7- 6-59	50.00
John Louis Hawkins; Scott City	Misconduct on state property	7- 6-59	25.00
Exoell Breckenbridge; Ark.	Misconduct on state property	7- 6-59	100.00
Robert W. Cook; Ogden	Misconduct on state property	7-14-59	10.00
Robert L. Berland; Hays	Misconduct on state property	7-25-59	15.00
Lawrence Parsons; Oakley	Misconduct on state property	7-29-59	10.00
Tom Hutchins; Dighton	Misconduct on state property	7-29-59	10.00
Keith D. Graybeal; Salina	Misconduct on state property	7-30-59	35.00



Ralph D. Taylor of Wichita caught these six beauties at Cheyenne Bottoms on June 6th and 7th. Taylor used a boat in the center pool and fished with cut carp for bait. Total weight of the string was 40 pounds.

HUNTER'S BULLETIN

Be a Good Guest



Get permission
each time you hunt



Respect cultivated areas—
don't destroy crops



Leave gates the way
you find them



Don't endanger the landowner's
family or property

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S. L. Loewen,
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