

KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. XVI

OCTOBER, 1958

No. 2



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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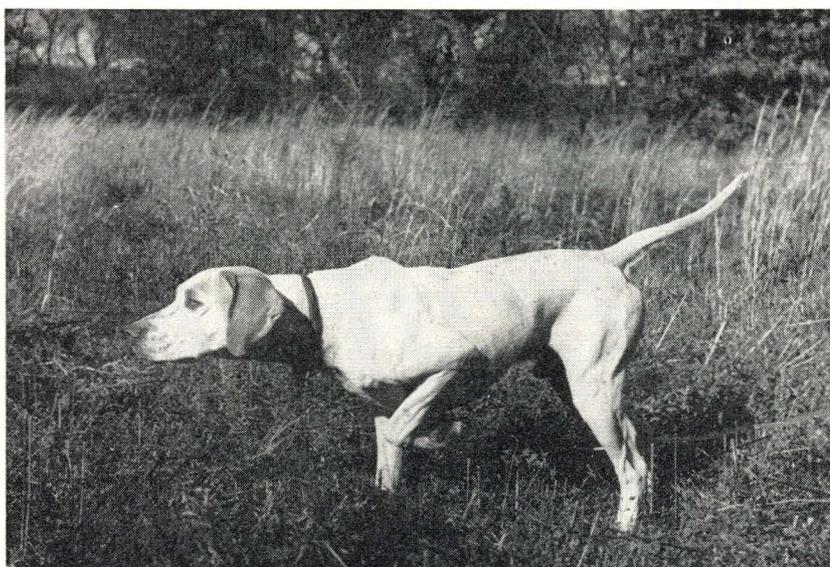
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1958 Hunting Seasons and Regulations

By FRED WARDERS



Kansas sportsmen can look forward to excellent hunting opportunities this fall, according to all reports reaching the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Game surveys completed in August and reports from field personnel, landowners and sportsmen are encouraging and indicate high populations for most all game species. Nesting success for the large carryover of adult game birds generally was good this year. Brood sizes were reported above average and considerably larger than during the past few years. Survival to date has been good and cover conditions are excellent over much of the state.

Quail hunters can look forward to the opening of the season with the assurance that, with weather permitting, it should be a season comparable with or better than the best of past years. The quail crop appears to be excellent in all of the eastern Kansas quail range. Cover is dense and will be heavy over much of the hunting area. Good dogs will definitely be an asset.

Pheasant populations have made a large increase over the 1957 season throughout the 58 counties opened to hunting. This large increase is undoubtedly

due to an increased carryover of adult birds through the winter and a successful nesting season. Cover is dense throughout the pheasant range and hunting will be difficult. Again good dogs will be an asset as there is an ample supply of birds to provide good hunting.

The two-day prairie chicken season should prove very popular with Kansas hunters again this fall. There will be eighteen and one-half counties opened to hunting and the area should provide excellent shooting.

Kansas should have another excellent waterfowl season if the weather continues to co-operate. Lagoons, ponds, marshes, sloughs, etc. over all of the state are full of water, which should entice a large duck flight through the state. Feed is plentiful and should have a tendency to hold ducks in the area for a longer period of time.

In setting the 1958 hunting seasons, the Fish and Game Commission tried to satisfy as nearly as possible the demands of all sections of the state, within the limits of sound game management practices. They have tried to provide for a better distribution of the hunting pressure and give the week-end hunter an

opportunity by including week-ends and holidays in the open date. It is hoped that all sportsmen will exercise respect for the game laws and private property upon which they will be hunting. Those hunters with contacts in the field should have little difficulty in bringing home bag limits.

Here is a summary of the Kansas hunting seasons and regulations for 1958:

Quail: November 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, December 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14 in all counties. Daily shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. Daily bag limit 8; possession limit after opening day, two days' bag limit.

Pheasants: Open season, November 7 to 11, 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, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Meade, Mitchell, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Republic, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, 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. Daily shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Prairie Chicken: Open season, October 25 and 26, in the following counties: Allen, Anderson, Butler, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cowley, Coffey, Chase, Elk, Franklin, Greenwood, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Osage, Wabaunsee, Wilson, Woodson, and that part of Shawnee County lying west of Highway US-75. Daily bag limit 2; possession limit, two days' bag limit. Daily shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Squirrel: Open season, September 1 to December 31, inclusive. Daily bag limit, 8; possession limit, two days' bag limit. Legal shooting hours one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Rabbit: Closed season on rabbits from October 16 to December 14, inclusive, with the following exceptions—October 25, 26; November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30; December 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, all dates inclusive. 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.

Bullfrogs: Open season, July 1 to September 30, inclusive. Daily bag limit, 8.

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

Otter: No open season.

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

Raccoon: Open season, November 15 to January 31, both dates inclusive.

Red and Gray Fox and Badger: No closed season. Open from January 1 to December 31.

Swift or Prairie Fox: No open season.

Ducks, Coots and Mergansers: Season, October 11 to January 8, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit on ducks (except coots and mergansers), 4, including in such limit not more than 2 canvasbacks, or 2 redheads, or 1 canvasback and 1 red head; possession limit, 8, including not more than 4 canvasbacks, or 4 redheads, or 4 in the aggregate of both canvasbacks and redheads. One wood duck is permitted in the regular daily bag

and possession limits. Daily bag limit on coots, 10; possession limit, 10. Daily bag limit American and red-breasted mergansers, 5 singly or in the aggregate of both kinds; possession limit, 10. 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.

Geese: Season, October 4 to December 2, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit on geese, 5; possession limit, 5, including in such limit not more than 1 white-fronted goose, or 2 Canada geese or its subspecies, or 1 Canada goose and 1 white-fronted goose.

Shooting Hours: Shooting hours on ducks, geese, coots and mergansers will be one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, including the opening day of the season on each species.

Rails and Gallinules: September 1 to November 9, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit (except Sora rails), 15, singly or in the aggregate. Daily shooting hours same as for ducks and geese.

Sora: Season, September 1 to November 9, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 25. Shooting hours same as for ducks and geese.

Mourning, Turtle Doves: Season, September 1 to October 20, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit, 10; possession limit, 20. Daily shooting hours one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Wilson's Snipe: Season, October 11 to November 9, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 8.

Possession Period: The post season period for possession of quail, pheasants, and prairie chicken remains the same as in previous years, 30 days following the close of the open season for taking any of the three species.

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.

Other Hunting Regulations: No game bird or game animal shall be shot at, killed or pursued from a motor boat, 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.

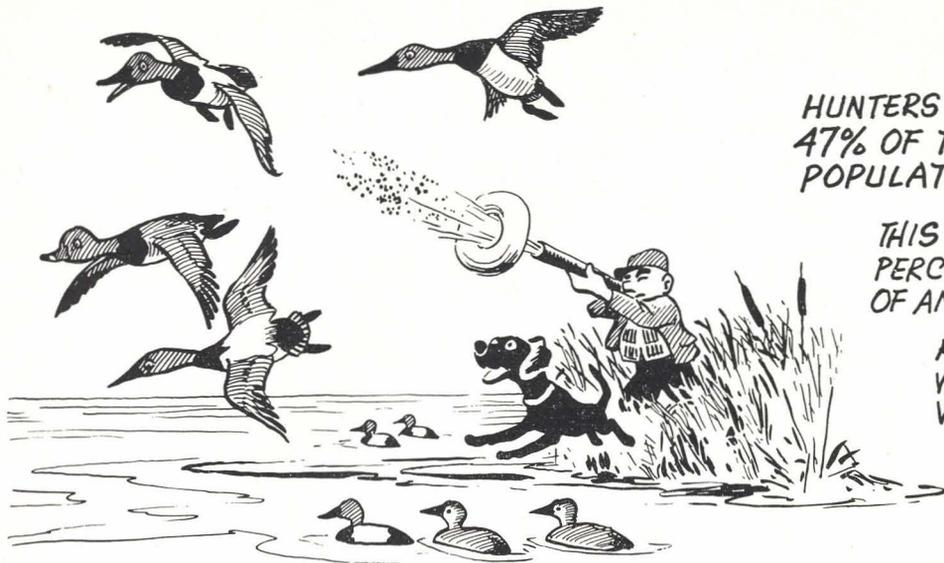
It is unlawful to hunt, kill, pursue or have in possession any wild song and insectivorous bird or destroy the nests or eggs of such birds.

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 gun.

When in pursuit of prey, duck hawks may reach a speed of between 170 and 200 miles per hour.

Rabbits are believed to be one of the most ancient living mammals on the North American continent.



HUNTERS TAKE AN ASTONISHING 47% OF THE CANVASBACK POPULATION EACH FALL.

THIS IS A GREATER PERCENTAGE THAN THE KILL OF ANY OTHER SPECIES.

REDHEADS, OFTEN FLYING WITH "CANS," ALSO ARE VULNERABLE.

THERE ARE FEWER FLOCKS OF CANVASBACKS & REDHEADS IN THE ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND CENTRAL FLYWAYS.



LAST SPRING ~ CANVASBACKS AND REDHEADS FOUND MORE OF THEIR POTHOLE NESTING SITES DRY.



PUDDLE DUCKS NEST FAR FROM WATER — BUT "CANS" AND REDHEADS NEST OVER THE WATER; THEY NEED IT FOR PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL

THIS SUMMER — THERE WAS A DROUGHT IN THE NESTING AREA



NESTS WERE LEFT HIGH AND DRY, SO THAT MORE PREDATORS COULD GET THEM

Hines.



HUNTERS :

- ✓ LEARN TO IDENTIFY THE DUCKS.
- ✓ LET THE BIRDS COME CLOSE; THEN YOU'LL KILL CLEAN OR MISS CLEAN.
- ✓ PASS UP CANS AND REDHEADS, SO THEY'LL BREED FUTURE FLOCKS

Deer Kills on the Highway

A new hazard for the motorist is developing on Kansas highways.

More than a hundred animals of the state's growing deer herds wandered onto a highway or road during the past year to be killed by passing cars. While these collisions were fatal to the deer, they could have been equally disastrous to the occupants of the cars.

One hundred eighteen deer road kills were reported to state game protectors during the past 12 months and there may have been other kills unreported.



Here's what happens when a car hits a deer.

A game protector or law enforcement officer should be notified in these instances of deer kills. As much of the carcass as possible is saved and the meat is given to a charitable institution.

"Deer Crossing" signs have been erected on a section of the Kansas Turnpike and on some state highways.

Game protectors this summer estimated the deer population in the state to number 6,300. Last year the estimate was 2,900.

River bottoms are particularly attractive to the deer herds. Doniphan county is estimated to have 800 deer, the largest concentration in the state. The Chautauqua county area also has a large deer population.

Smaller herds are found in Nemaha and Brown counties, along the Missouri river in northeast Kansas, the Republican river in north-central Kansas, the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers in western Kansas, Cheyenne county and other areas.

Kansas also has an antelope concentration of 200 animals in the Wallace county area. The herds have shown a big increase over last year.

The mule deer is larger than the whitetail deer.

Get Permission

The surest way to enjoy a day of upland game hunting is to start out by asking permission of the farmer to hunt on his land.

If you approach the farmer properly, it's a safe bet that more than nine out of ten times, he'll grant you the privilege of hunting on his land. He knows that you recognize his property rights and will respect them, watching out for his livestock and seeing that his fences and gates are not damaged.

And you'll have the added satisfaction of knowing that you're not there as an unwanted guest; you'll rather feel that you are hunting on your own shooting preserve. In all probability the farmer will tell you where he has contacted game and point out the likely spots to you. If invited, he may even go with you and if he does, you can practically be assured of shooting chances for he is not likely to waste his time in fruitless hunting.

In Kansas, hunting on a farmer's land without first gaining his permission is in violation of the law, regardless of whether that land is posted or not. In any event, asking permission is the only fair thing to do. You will find, too, that asking hunting permission of the farmer who posts his land will often cause him to change his mind, in regard to you at least, for farmers are generally hospitable people and there is usually a sound reason for posted signs.

Good farmer-sportsmen relations make up the most important phase in the hunting picture. Without a place to hunt, the gunner is simply starving in what may be a land of plenty. If a gunner goes on posted land in the hope that he won't get caught, he cannot possibly get the fullest enjoyment out of hunting for, within himself, he knows he is in the wrong. By hunting on posted land, the gunner is simply making it harder for other gunners.

The best thing to do is to contact the farmer in advance, letting him know when to expect you. And then, if you have fair luck, offer to share your bag with him. Giving him a few shells from your left-over supply will be the best investment.

On Our Cover

We like to call this photo "A Dog's Eye View of Bobwhite Quail." This will, doubtless, be the view of many a hunting dog before the quail season ends this year.

In case you are a camera fan and would like some details, this picture was taken at 1/200 of a second at F:11. The subjects were in shade and were photographed at the Kingman County State Park.



Campers find attractive spots in which to pitch their tents or park their trailers.

THE STATE LAKES OF KANSAS *fifth of a series*

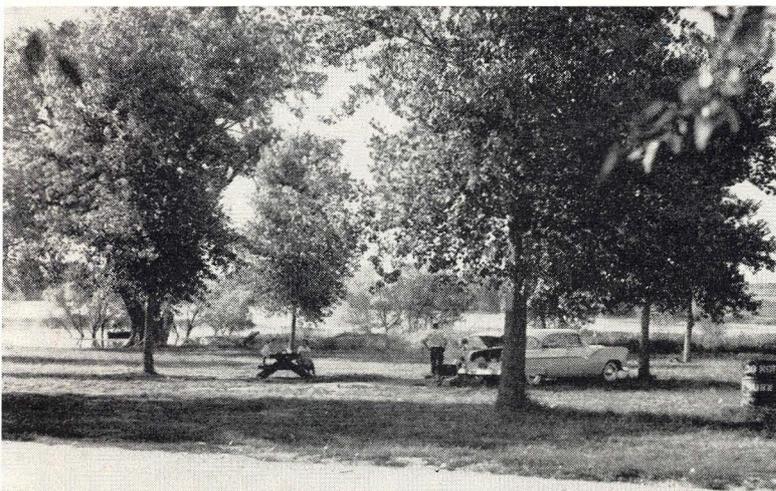
Kingman County State Lake

By **GEORGE VALYER**

An excellent wildlife area; real great fishing; it's a beautiful spot; these are some of the things you'll hear when Kingman County State Lake and Park is mentioned. Almost everyone who has ever visited this largest of state parks in Kansas would agree that this area truly offers a lot to the outdoorsman.

Most casual visitors do not realize the extent of the land area within the boundaries of the park. The 1,562 acres contain many types of terrain including marsh land, meadow land, crop areas, forest and a few low hills. The park is bisected by two outstanding

Picnic facilities are heavily used at Kingman County State Park. This scene shows a family from Wichita enjoying the opportunity of outdoor living.





Kingman County State Lake from hill on the east side.

features, U. S. Highway 54 and the Ninnescah river. South of the highway as it passes through the park you find pasture, meadow and crop land plus one of the two quail hatcheries operated by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. To the north lies the 185-acre fishing lake, the camping and picnic areas, more meadows and the wooded section.

Many visitors from all parts of the nation are attracted to this area because of its proximity to the major east-west highway and many tourists use the park for camping or just resting from their journeys. One of the most popular attractions in the park is the herd of buffalo which grazes in the pasture near the highway. Travelers from the eastern part of the U. S. have repeatedly remarked that this is the first glimpse of buffalo they have ever had.

The quail farm and hatchery comes in for its share of attention also. Thousands of persons visit this installation each year and are treated to the sight of the 300 well kept units which house the breeding pairs. Also on the grounds are exhibits of other game birds such as pheasants, ducks and non-native quail species. In late spring and summer, young bobwhites by the thousands can be seen in the brooder houses.

The marsh and wooded areas as well as the meadows contain much native wildlife which can be observed by the nature lover. Large areas, which can be explored only on foot, are set aside especially for wildlife. Beaver thrive in the lowlands near the river and their tree-cutting and dam building activities are apparent in numerous places. Squirrels frisk about in gay abandon and the whistle of bobwhites drifts gently on the breeze. It would be nearly impossible to describe all the animal and bird life found at King-

man County State Lake and Park but one could hardly forget the large numbers of waterfowl which use the area during the fall and spring. Some have been known to stay nearly all winter.

Kingman County State Park, like most others in the state park system, is a game refuge and no hunting is permitted. Waterfowl which use the lake and adjacent marshland as a sanctuary during the hunting season leave the park to feed thus providing hunting opportunities in the surrounding countryside.

What about fishing? Well, it's great if you're there at the right time. Nearly every species of fish commonly caught in Kansas is found in the lake. There are both black and white bass, crappie, channel catfish, bluegill, bullheads, carp and other minor species in small numbers. Experimental plantings of wall-eyes have been made in the past but, apparently, they do not do well in the smaller lakes such as this one.



West Highway Entrance to Kingman County State Park.

The lake is not a deep one as lakes go but springs in the watershed keep it running over the spillway except in times of extreme drought. Large channel catfish and lunger bass are taken from the lake, particularly during the spring and fall. During the dead of summer, night and early morning fishing is usually the most productive. Even though the lake is relatively shallow, the inflow of springs on the north side keep the lake reasonably cool during summer's heat.

Adequate picnic facilities and camping spots are located all along the east edge of the lake and two wells provide drinking water. The hills overlooking the lake to the east are used annually by Boy Scouts as the site of camporees. 1,200 Scouts from Wichita used the area as a campsite this June.

Although there is no concession operating in the park, groceries and gasoline are available on the highway just west of the entrance to the quail farm. Fish bait is obtainable on the north side of the park at the Hartley Fish Farm.

Land for the establishment of Kingman County State Lake and Park was purchased in February of 1931 at a total cost of \$79,149. Construction of the dam to form an 80-acre lake began in 1932. In 1955 construction began to raise and lengthen the dam to impound a greater area of water. This enlarged the lake to its present surface area of 185 acres.

If you have an interest in the animal, bird and plant life of the Sunflower State, by all means you should visit this park. One can spend a day or a week roaming this unspoiled area observing the abundant wildlife and uncultivated foliage.

If you wish to camp, just contact genial Byron Walker, superintendent of the quail hatchery and caretaker of the park. He will issue you a permit.

Whatever type of outdoor recreation you desire, you will probably find it at Kingman County State Lake and Park.

Waterfowlers Can Prevent Losses

Sportsmen can bring about an immediate increase in the waterfowl population if they will co-operate in a nation-wide effort to reduce serious crippling wastage. Facts compiled by the Atlantic Flyway Council, the co-ordinating unit for states and other agencies in a flyway-wide waterfowl program on the East Coast, show that gunners can give a material boost to duck populations.

Millions of ducks are being wasted annually through crippling in the nation's flyways. Reduction of this loss is possible only in one way—by the hunters themselves. Participation of each gunner in a self-imposed

campaign to kill cleanly and recover each duck downed is the sole way the job can be done.

To emphasize the seriousness of this crippling loss, the Atlantic Waterfowl Council cites facts and figures from recent studies by a number of state fish and game departments. They show that annual crippling losses range from 8 to 53 percent, and average 25 percent on a nation-wide basis. These are the figures only for birds knocked down in sight of the observer and not retrieved. Obviously, the birds which fail to fall and die later add substantially to the total. Diseases, food shortages, poaching and other illegal killing hardly equal the waterfowl wastage entailed by crippling loss.

It may be that nearly half again as many birds are wasted as are taken home. The possible magnitude of these additional losses is found in the results of X-ray studies in the West, which showed 25 to 35 percent of all ducks examined carrying shot in their body tissues.

The problem ties right down to gunning practices. Only hunter co-operation can solve it. Listed by the Waterfowl Council are the following gunning practices which cause this crippling and costs you better hunting:

1. Trigger-happy shooting—that business of letting fly at anything that passes even though you haven't a good chance to kill a bird.
2. Inability to judge distance—fellows with this difficulty try to knock down every high flier that comes over. The duck finches but never falls. Gunners who do this drive out all the ducks in an area and spoil anyone else's hunting as well as their own.
3. Poor marksmanship—the kind of gunning demonstrated by the fellow who doesn't practice shooting until he goes out ducking and then tries to sharpen his shooting eye on every bird in sight.
4. Inability to recognize limitations in the range of modern shells—the emphasis on long-range loads encourages too many people to try to kill ducks at distances exceeding their ability to properly swing and shoot.
5. Failure to retrieve birds—many downed birds are lost in marsh or other heavy vegetation by the failure of the gunner to have a dog to retrieve them or by his failure to drop them in a spot where they can be recovered.

Heaviest crippling losses occur in the early part of the season when marsh vegetation is most dense. Decoy shooting tends to reduce losses when the hunter fires only at birds in or over his decoys, providing they are set at the proper range. But there are losses, too, over open water when birds are not killed clean.

The Atlantic Waterfowl Council suggests the following code to guide co-operating gunners in their campaign to reduce this loss.

1. Shoot only when birds at reasonably close range. When you hit them, you kill, and when you miss, you miss clean.
2. Use a retriever—it adds to the sport and cuts cripple-wastage by more than half.
3. Think—will the birds lose life slowly and needlessly?

Caught a Big One?

By **GEORGE VALYER**

Did you ever wonder what is the biggest bass ever caught in Kansas? What about the biggest channel catfish or crappie? Where were they taken?

If such questions have ever run through your mind, you might be interested to know that the publicity and education division of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has also been wondering about the same thing.

This last spring, word went out to radio stations, TV stations and newspapers throughout the state that the fish and game commission was now beginning a record system for all big fish caught in Kansas. Sports writers and broadcasters picked up the ball and began urging anglers to register their catches. Results have not been as great as hoped for but a number of very fine fish have been recorded. Let's have a look at some of them.

The first fish submitted for record was a black



Mrs. Frank Matyak and Nephews
(One Is Behind the Fish)



Mrs. Dorothy Kirk



Frank Matyak

crappie taken from a strip pit lake three miles southwest of Pittsburg. The weight was a whopping $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Mrs. Dorothy Kirk of Pittsburg who caught the fish, entered it in the Field and Stream fishing contest in 1954, the year the fish was caught. It won first place in its division for that year. The crappie measured 19 inches long and was taken on a live minnow.

Next to be registered was an 18-pound, 5-ounce channel catfish taken at Crawford County State Lake No. 2 near Farlington. This fish was caught on May 23 of this year by James Oliver Baker of Fort Scott. A small sunfish was used for bait. Included in the picture of Baker and his fish are his two daughters, Linda and Connie.

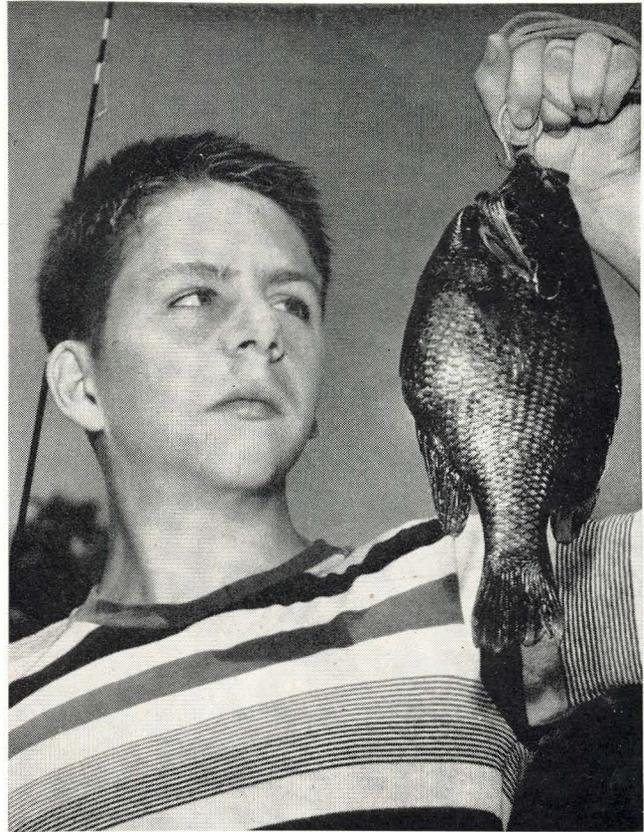
A 13-year-old Topeka lad was the first to submit a bluegill for record. The boy is John Klunk who landed a one-pound, 12-ounce specimen from West-lake in Gage Park. (You older fishermen can relax; fishing in Gage Municipal Park is limited to youngsters only.) John took the bluegill on July 9, 1958, while using a worm for bait.

The only flathead catfish so far registered weighed an even 46 pounds. It was taken by a husband and wife team, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matyak of Topeka on August 2, 1958, while fishing at Lake Shawnee. Goldfish was used for bait. The youngsters in the picture are nephews of Mr. and Mrs. Matyak.

Unfortunately, space does not permit us to make note of all fish so far recorded but we couldn't omit a mention of what is, so far, the largest channel catfish registered. Once again the name Matyak pops up for it was the same Frank Matyak mentioned above who landed a 26-pound, 8-ounce channel on the 24th day of August of this year. It, too, was taken from Lake Shawnee and the bait was goldfish. This huge



James Oliver Baker and Daughters



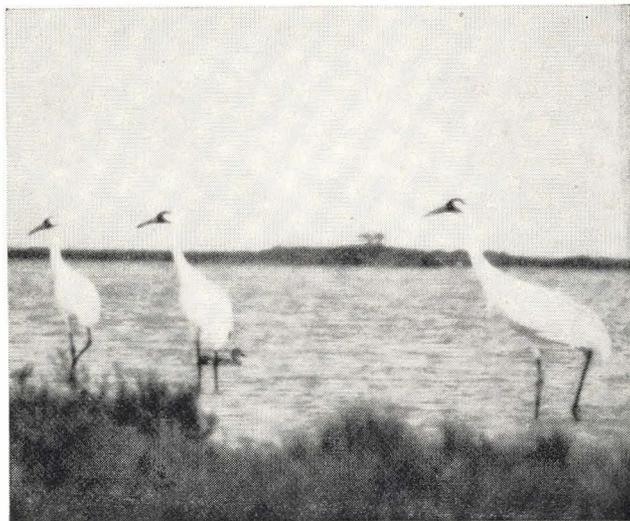
John Klunk

channel measured 39 inches in length and 23 inches in girth.

Perhaps you are wondering what is required to register a fish with the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The first step is to take or have taken a picture of the fish with sufficient sharpness to identify the species. The weighing must be made on scales legal for trade and witnessed by at least two disinterested individuals. The length and girth of the fish should be measured and recorded. The next step is to write to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission at Pratt for an official record blank. Fill out the blank in its entirety and return it along with the picture to the commission headquarters. Your record goes on file and, in all probability, will be publicized at a later date.

Doubtless, most of the records established so far will be or already have been broken by other anglers but unless we receive the required registration, the record stands as is. The Fish and Game commission has received reports of fish, particularly flatheads, which are larger than those on record but no official blank has been requested for their recording.

If you catch a large fish of any species, you are invited to register it. Every angler has the right to brag just a little so here's your chance.



The whooping crane stands over four feet tall and has a wingspread of seven feet. It flies with neck and legs out straight. Coloration is white with black wing-tips.

Remain?—Or Perish?

The question in the minds of many persons at this time is will they remain or will they perish. Of course, these people are thinking of the magnificent whooping crane, perhaps the most rare of all North American birds.

Just who are those who are concerned over the welfare of this nearly vanished species? The answer is not easy to give because they are persons from all walks of life and all professions. One could list organizations such as the National Audubon Society, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wildlife Federation, sportsmen's clubs and many individuals all over the nation. The plight of the whooping crane has captured the imagination of nature lovers everywhere and publicity during the last ten years has tremendously increased the awareness of the public in general of the necessity of protecting these last few in order that the species will not vanish from the face of the earth.

Some progress has been made since 1922 when the whooping crane was declared officially extinct. It was found that a few did remain and steps were then taken to protect the remnant with the hope that eventually they would increase above the point of grave concern. That point has not yet been reached! There is no way of determining the present population due to the fact that the whoopers nest widely in Canada and it is not possible to observe them all, even from the air, when they are so scattered.

Kansans are fortunate in that this state is in the direct flyway used by the whooping cranes. I say fortunate because we, at least, have the possibility of

seeing these most rare of birds twice during the year, during the spring and fall migrations.

The National Audubon Society has published a list of the main danger areas for the whooping crane during migration. This list includes the major portions of central Kansas. Yes danger, because 66 percent of the loss to the whooping crane takes place during migration.

If, as the data indicates, most losses occur on the migration route, then we can reduce the problem to realistic terms in the form of a man or boy with a gun in his hands. How are we going to reach into the mind and heart of this person and prevent him from squeezing the trigger on a whooping crane? Only ignorance would prompt the deliberate destruction of one of these splendid creatures at this critical point in their existence.

We must continue to fight the ignorance which may destroy the whooping crane's chance of survival. You, as a sportsman, can help!

Recipes for Blood Catfish Bait

The following recipes for catfish bait were sent in by an unknown source. Ye editor has tried the second recipe and knows it to be effective for channel catfish. The first recipe is believed to be relatively new. Try 'em if you wish but remember, you're on your own. We won't guarantee a thing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon fresh chicken blood (strained)
1 package of breakfast food (Wheaties or All Bran)

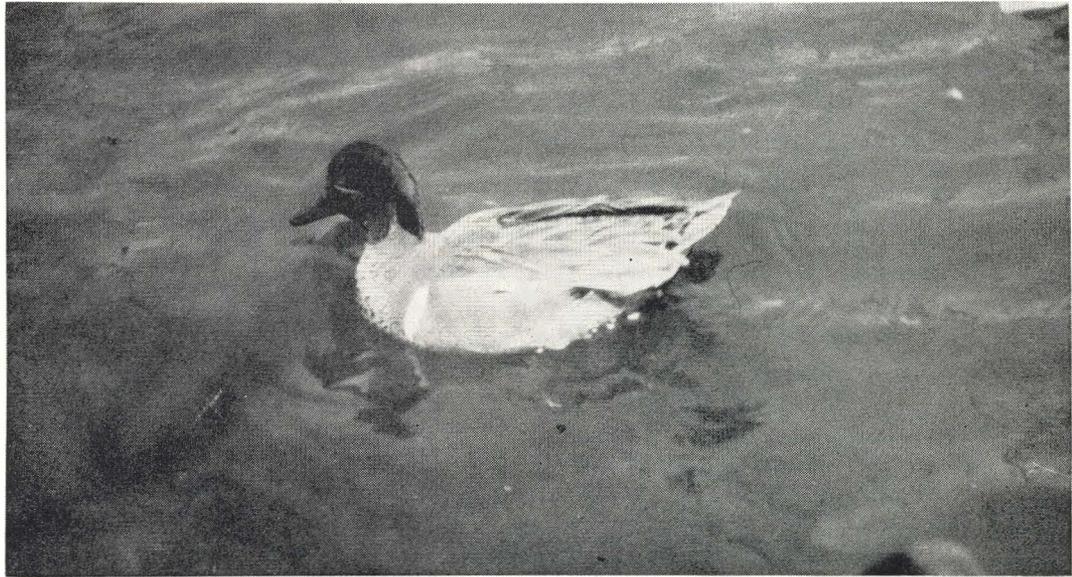
Mix thoroughly and knead together until right for good doughballs. This bait will stay on a single or treble hook if it is mixed well.

1 gallon *fresh* chicken blood
2 packages plain gelatin (dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar

Mix dissolved gelatin with warm chicken blood. Add salt and brown sugar stirring well. Pour mixture on sheet of tin set at slight angle for drain. Spread mixture over tin and cut in small fudge-like pieces. Use on number 8 or number 10 treble hook. If the mixture is too soft, let set in sun for a few hours.

The skunk uses his potent scent sparingly. He produces it at the rate of only about one-third liquid ounce per week.

A bee can sting only once because it loses its stinger. However, you may get a repeat performance from wasps, hornets and yellowjackets.



No. 10 in a series

Green-winged Teal . . . (*Nettion carolinense*)

Kansas Bird Life

By **MARVIN D. SCHWILLING**

WHERE FOUND IN KANSAS—The green-winged teal is one of the more common ducks to migrate twice yearly through Kansas. Their fall migration into Kansas usually follows behind the pintails, blue-winged teal, and the earlier mallards. Usually they do not arrive in large numbers until late October or November. They often linger here into late winter, or as long as any open water is available. Their Northern spring flights are early, following closely on the heels of the pintails and mallards. They are one of the earliest ducks to reach their summer homes which extends from the Northern prairie regions of the United States to as far North as Northern Alaska.

There are no known records of the green-winged teal nesting in Kansas.

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS—The male green-winged teal is a beautifully marked very small greyish duck with a slightly crested red-brown head and a green face patch that begins near the eye and runs nearly to the back of the head. Main identifying features are extremely small size, vertical white bar on side of body in front of wing, speculum glossy black outwardly and metallic green inwardly bordered in front and behind with a buffy brown bar. The plumage of the female is mottled-brown with a white breast. Her speculum is similar in color to that of the male but of duller coloration.

SIMILAR SPECIES—This duck could be confused easily with the European Teal. The European Teal, how-

ever, lacks the vertical white bar ahead of the wing, but has a horizontal white bar along line of the shoulder above the wing. The European Teal is a duck of the Atlantic states and has not been reported to occur in Kansas.

VOICE—Like most birds the green-winged teal has several calls. The more common call of the male is a mellow whistle or twittering call. They, too, have a call similar to that of a spring peeper frog. The female is the one that quacks having a high pitched oft repeated quack of low volume.

HABITS—This colorful little duck is rated by the eyes of many to be second in charm and beauty only to the gorgeous wood-duck. They have a courtship of dignity rather than exertive bodily combat. Actual fighting between the males for the charms of a female is not reported in the literature. They seem rather to vie with one another in matters of elegance of movement until the female has made her choice. This is in contrast to the fighting that often takes place between males of the blue-winged teal before the female makes her choice. Courtship fights are also reported between males of the cinnamon teal.

The nest is apparently located in a large variety of situations, being frequently found long distances from water. Occasionally it is placed in the tall grasses near the border of some lake or slough. It is built in a hollow in the ground lined with soft grasses, leaves and down from the hen's breast. As incubation pro-

ceeds, more down is added which covers the eggs keeping them warm during the female's absence from the nest. They are prolific birds, as are most of our game birds, and as many as 18 eggs may be laid.

Teal are surface feeding ducks and prefer shallow ponds, sloughs and marshy areas, often alkaline in nature. They feed by tipping up and reaching down to the shallow bottoms to sift their food from the mud. They also eat seed and vegetation from the plants that flourish in the shallow water. They are active on land and may wander a considerable distance from water in search of foods such as berries and nuts. An estimated nine-tenths of this duck's food is vegetable matter.

From the standpoint of edibility, the teal are excelled by no other duck. Their flesh is rated as the last word in gastronomic delicacies, duckwise. This duck, being small, is often cooked whole and an entire duck offered as each helping.

It, too, is valued highly by sportsmen. Although they decoy readily their flight is so erratic and fast that they provide a real test of the gunner's skill. More than once have I had the personal experience of firing at the lead duck of a flight of these teal coming in fast over the decoys only to have one or more fall out far back in the flock. This truly indicated the terrific speed at which they were traveling and the inadequate lead I had given the shot. Some writers have credited this bird to travel at a speed of 160 miles an hour, but this undoubtedly is an exaggeration. Their diminutive size gives the illusion of a flight even faster than it really is.



Earl Payne of Wichita strung these three nice bass while fishing in Woodson County State Lake on August 16. The largest weighed three pounds.

Carp for Sport

By OLIVER J. GASSWINT, *Biologist*

The German carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, is a much maligned and frequently misunderstood species. Being an extremely tolerant fish and one that is prolific and grows fast, the carp has been raised in captivity for centuries as a source of food in Asia and Europe.

This species was introduced from Europe into North America and was first brought to Kansas in 1880. It is now one of our most abundant fish. Control, except in small areas and for limited periods of time, is expensive and often impractical.

With carp as an "established fact," our present problem is to learn to live with this fish. In recent years, many Kansas fishermen have "discovered" carp, both for their eating and sporting qualities. Your author first became interested in carp as a sport-fish when he first turned to light tackle soon after W. W. II.

For bull-headed determination, the carp is one of the strongest fighters among warm water fish. On light tackle, the carp will often surface, although it seldom jumps clear of the water.

Contrary to popular belief, the carp is not a scavenger but a vegetarian. Except for earthworms and insects, the carp seldom feeds on other than vegetable matter.

In early spring and late fall when most Kansas streams carry a minimum of silt and the water is cool, the flesh of this fish is firm and sweet. Try it, you will be pleasantly surprised.

Fishing for carp is a challenge due to the wary nature and feeding habits of this species. The tender mouth is small in relation to the body size. Food is usually "mouthed" or sucked on before being swallowed. After the bait is picked up, the fish usually moves away and should the "victim" meet the slightest resistance, indicating something amiss, the bait is immediately dropped. This habit requires that the angler use the lightest of tackle and techniques not necessary for other species.

TACKLE—Spinning gear is made to order for carp fishing but conventional casting gear is suitable if properly rigged. Use your fly rod if you wish but take care, you may end up with a broken tip or worse. Hooks should be small, from number 6 to 1/0. I have two favorites, the Mustad O'Shaughnessy Shortshank for conventional casting gear and the Wright and McGill (eagle claw) Aberdeen Style for spinning gear.

With spinning tackle and fly rods, the weight of the bait may be sufficient for casting. If not, a couple of split shot or preferably a number 11 egg-sinker may be used. With casting gear, a sinker is a must. A ½ oz. or 1 oz. egg-sinker is usually adequate.

In rigging your terminal tackle, the egg-sinker is placed above the hook with a match stick "stopper" eight to twelve inches above the hook. If rigged in this manner, the fish may take line that runs freely through the sinker without meeting any resistance. When the fish bites, be patient, quite often it will "mouth" the bait for five to ten minutes before making a run. When the fish runs, set the hook and have fun!

At times, carp will mouth the bait but show reluctance to make a run. The fish may be wary and drop the bait at the slightest hint of resistance. If the fish persists in repeatedly picking up and dropping the bait, pull several feet of line off the reel to allow for slack. If this doesn't work, tease the fish by moving the bait away from the fish several inches. Very often, either of these tricks will induce the fish to run.

WHERE TO FISH—Carp are heavy bodied and seldom stay in fast water except to move from one area to another or when hooked. Seek out the slow moving current or quiet back-water. If the stream is high and running fast, a large whirl or eddy will usually produce fish.

Brush piles are a good bet. Cast the bait above the brush so that the current will carry it in under the pile, or you may wish to fish the slack water immediately below the pile.

BAITS—Standard baits for carp are earthworms, grasshoppers, whole-grain corn and "dough-balls." I like to start with earthworms or grasshoppers. Most other warm water fish will take these baits. In this way, the fisherman may return home with a mixed creel.

Fresh corn in the "milk" stage or canned whole-grain corn are equally effective. Simply place four or five kernels on the hook and you're in business.

There are many ways to prepare the standard carp bait known as "dough-balls." The author has a simple and very practical recipe that he would like to pass on to you. Buy a box of corn flakes (breakfast cereal) and grind into a flour. A hammer handle and a tin can make a convenient mortar and pestle for this operation. To each pint of the flour, add two heaping tablespoons of brown sugar and mix well. Store the mixture in a tightly sealed container.

For convenience, keep a jar of this mixture in your tackle box. When you arrive at the stream or lake, dip up a little water and add to a small amount of the flour. Knead to a firm doughy consistency and place on the hook using just enough to cover the bend and point. Keep the bait as small as possible for best results.

Dough, made in this manner, will be as tough as any made with syrup, eggs or by cooking. It casts well, stays on the hook well, and above all, is con-

venient to make and easy to carry. There is no waste and the bait is quickly available at any time. Many of my fishing trips have been productive because I had a supply of "flour" on hand when other baits failed.

Briefly, let us cover the important facts.

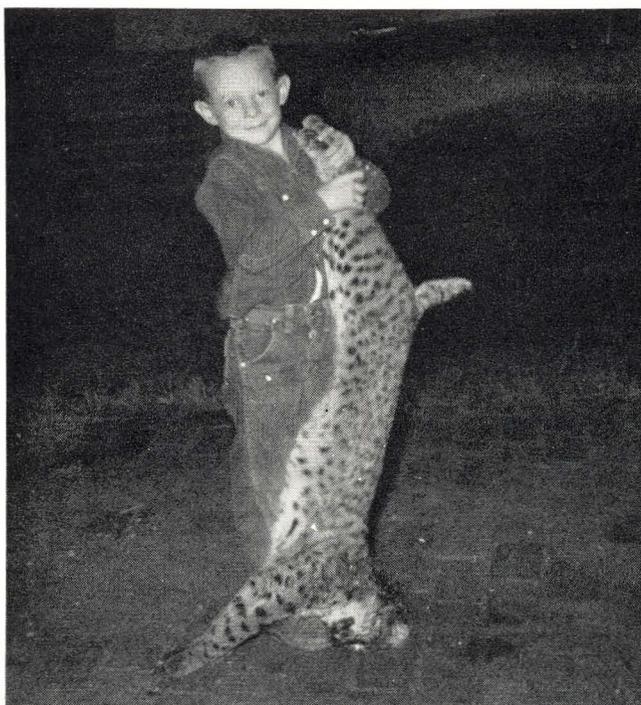
1. A carp's mouth is small and tender so keep the hook and bait small.
2. The carp is wary so keep your tackle light. Use no sinker if possible and an egg-sinker where needed.
3. Fish slow water, eddys, whirls and around brush piles.
4. Keep a supply of "flour" in your tackle box at all times.
5. Be patient when the fish bites. Teasing may be necessary to get a run.
6. Above all, "Have Fun and Good Luck!"



Mrs. "Curly" Redger of McPherson displays four bass, totaling 11 pounds in weight, caught by her husband on July 4 at a farm pond. The two largest ones, on either end of the stringer, weighed a little over 3½ pounds each. (Photo by McPherson Daily Republican.)



Two proud sons of Ray Frans, Dale on the left and Dennis on the right, help their dad display some of a fine catch taken from the Smoky Hill river between Marquette and Kanopolis. The elder Frans was assisted by Jack Chilson. The two McPherson men landed 12 flatheads during an early July fishing trip. Total weight of the catch was 40 pounds. (Photo by McPherson Daily Republican.)



You may come across a cat such as this when you go out quail hunting. At least that's what happened to six-year-old Edward Endicott last year while he was accompanying a group of hunters on the opening day of quail season. Edward was with his father, Albert Endicott of Arkansas City, when the bobcat was killed. It measured 50½ inches long and weighed 18 pounds. The cat was killed on the Glen Carter farm south of Elgin.

Duck Hunters

The hunters of ducks are a crazy breed
A hole in the mud is all they need
A place to hide from a flying duck
In eighty acres of smelly muck.

The roads are bumpy—in rain, they walk
But the dumb duck-hunter will never squawk.
Tho he slips in mud and wets his butt,
He won't complain, 'cause he's a nut!

If it were not so, he'd stay with his wife
And give his children a chance in life,
Instead of cavorting around, by heck
And becoming a useless swivelneck.

The hike from the car to the beat-up blind
Would make an elephant sore behind,
They wade in slime that would bog a flea
Like a bunch of bums with housemaid's knee!

They stagger and stumble and sweat and swear
When the flashlight shows they're half-way there.
They gasp for breath and their muscles crack
They hope they won't have a heart attack.

Then the mud-hens cackle, the black ducks flare,
And the hunters prance like Fred Astaire.

They fling decoys from sodden sacks
And ninety per cent land on their backs.
Then they stumble back and fall in the hole
With a crick in the back, but joy in the soul.

Then they wait for dawn, all cramped and grim,
Hoping to heck the ducks come in.
Their eyes burn out in the midday glare,
And duck lice delve in their thinning hair.

They hunt for cripples with a galloping tread
And get back to the blind so darn near dead
That their duck-calls sound like a weak Bronx cheer,
And the ducks get the heck right out of "here."

I say it's wicked for a man with brains
To risk his life in fog and rains,
To wreck his muscles and damn his soul
Just to squat in the mud of a slimy hole.

Would I ruin my health and risk my life
And get in bad with the little wife,
Just to sit in a blind and suffer pain
In snow and wind and sleeting rain?

Would I spend my money and waste my time,
And listen to lies in the winter time?
Would I do these things no sane man should?
BROTHER, YOU'RE RIGHT, I WOULD!

—From Darrington (Washington) News.

The pronghorn buck has a dark patch on his face and neck, his horns are longer than his ears and he runs with his nose pointed somewhat downward; a doe lacks most or all of the dark patch, seldom has horns longer than ear length and holds her nose more nearly horizontal when she runs.

Know Your Friend the Game Protector



Marvin Meier, 29, became a Game Protector for the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission in September, 1957. He was born in Lincoln, Kansas, and attended the Vesper schools.

Previous to his employment as a State Game Protector he served as a railroad fireman and was also in the dairy business and automobile tire sales and service.

Marv lives in Garden City and works Finney, Gray and Haskell counties.

His family includes his wife Margaret Ann and two children, Mary Kay, 4, and Mike, 6 months.

His hobbies are hunting and fishing, however, he is especially fond of baseball.

Turkey vultures are important as scavengers in some parts of the country. The bacteria of some animal diseases, such as hog cholera and anthrax are destroyed by passing through the vulture's system.

Jackrabbits seldom drink water. Much of their moisture intake comes from succulent vegetation.



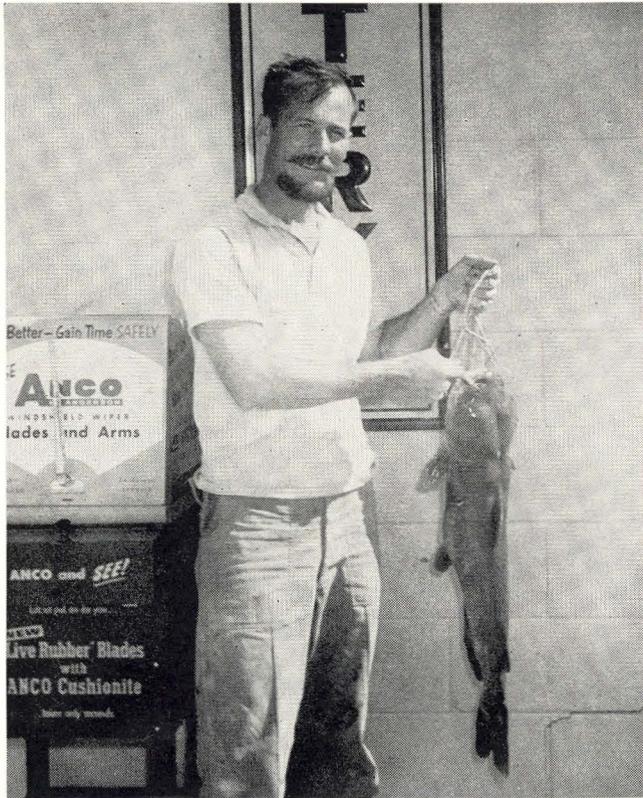
Kenneth Campbell, 39, a veteran of World War II, entered the Fish and Game Commission's Game Protector Service in 1956. Ken was born in Richmond and is a graduate of the Richmond school system. As a member of the Armed Service for 40 months assigned to the Army Infantry, he spent much of this time as a staff sergeant in the Pacific theater.

Ken is now assigned to the game protector district comprising the counties of Franklin and Osage, with headquarters at Ottawa. He and his wife Lovina have two children, Allen, 10, and Rita Jean, age 7.

His main hobby, like many outdoor men, is hunting and fishing.

Immediately after a swim, river otters dry their coats by shaking themselves vigorously and rolling over and over in snow or grass.

The water shrew can literally run across the surface of a quiet pool of water because of the air bubbles held in its feet.



The mouth of Beaver Creek, at the point where it joins the Smoky Hill river north of Scott City, was the location of this catch. John Cambron employee of an oil company who is stationed at Scott City took this 13½-pound channel catfish using worms for bait. Also caught on the same day were seven other channels ranging from one to 6½ pounds.



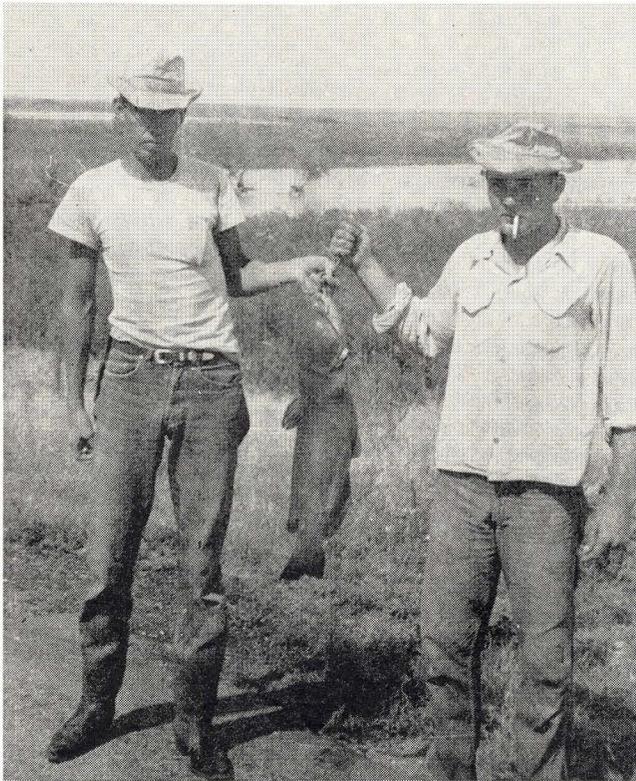
Woodson County State Lake provided Bill Loflin of Fredonia with these two largemouth bass during the month of August. Many anglers had excellent success at this lake this year even though excessive rain during much of the spring and summer kept the water turbid.



These two lucky anglers, Vernon Shugar and Art Peters collected 73 crappie on May 16 at Kanopolis Reservoir. The total weight of the fish was an even 60 pounds. Can anyone top this?



Big flatheads hit well in the Neosho river during the latter part of August. Here are two, the largest weighed 50 pounds and the smaller one 19¼ pounds. Ralph Coffelt and George Cook of Parsons took these while fishing nine miles east of that town. A trotline baited with minnows and crayfish turned the trick.



Here is a whopping 17-pound channel cat which was taken from Cedar Bluff reservoir July 10. Charles Jacobs and William Brackney of Ness City used a large minnow to entice the strike.



These two flatheads weighed in at 38 and 25 pounds and were caught by Ed Hahn, Jr. of Wellington. Ottawa County State Lake produced these giants during August of this year.

ARRESTS—MAY, 1958

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Maryetter Stephens; Osawatomie.	No fishing license.	4-26-58	\$10.00
Andy Wallace; Osawatomie.	No fishing license.	4-26-58	10.00
Bob Hillard; Newton.	No fishing license.	2-25-58	5.00
Phillip Murray; Salina.	No fishing license.	4-12-58	5.00
O. S. Roberts; Sabetha.	No fishing license.	5- 9-58	5.00
Herman Henricks; Chanute.	No fishing license.	5- 9-58	10.00
Gene Shofer; Sunflower.	No fishing license.	4-15-58	5.00
Emery Barns; El Dorado.	No fishing license.	5- 6-58	15.00
T. C. Reed; El Dorado.	No fishing license.	4-27-58	10.00
Frank H. Carlburg, Jr.; Haysville.	No fishing license.	4-12-58	5.00
James Turpin; Emporia.	No fishing license.	4-13-58	5.00
Earl North; Columbus.	No fishing license.	4-29-58	10.00
Max D. Asbridge; Salina.	No fishing license.	5- 4-58	5.00
Robert Sims; Kansas City.	No fishing license.	5-10-58	5.00
Melverene Sims; Kansas City.	No fishing license.	5-10-58	5.00
Clinton Richardson; Manhattan.	No fishing license.	5- 4-58	5.00
Robert Saunders; Wellington.	No fishing license.	5-17-58	5.00
Merlin Conine; Scott City.	No fishing license.	5-15-58	5.00
Weldon A. Green; Derby.	No fishing license.	5-17-58	10.00
William H. Andrews; Prairie Village.	No fishing license.	5-13-58	25.00
James Huntington; Topeka.	No fishing license.	5-11-58	5.00
Wayne A. Rogers; Kansas City.	No fishing license.	5-18-58	5.00
Delford Thompson; Pittsburg.	No fishing license.	5-18-58	5.00
George Davenport; Fort Scott.	No fishing license.	5-18-58	10.00
Norval E. Merrick; Wichita.	No fishing license.	5-23-58	25.00
Richard L. Jones; Rock Creek.	No fishing license.	4-28-58	5.00
Howard McMillen; Ellsworth.	No fishing license.	5-20-58	3.00
Gail D. King; Kinsley.	No fishing license.	5-18-58	5.00
Terry Finley; Winfield.	No fishing license.	5-15-58	5.00
Robert Miller; Highland.	No fishing license.	4-20-58	15.00
Alfred L. Welsh; Wichita.	No fishing license.	5-13-58	6.00
Mickey J. Wilborn; Manhattan.	No fishing license.	5-16-58	10.00
Wayne Holmstrom; Kinsley.	No fishing license.	5-17-58	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Elmer Knight; Wichita	No fishing license	5-24-58	85.00
Charles Garner; Liberal	No fishing license	5-24-58	5.00
Glendal Musgrove; Larned	No fishing license	5-22-58	5.00
Herbert L. Lucas; Wichita	No fishing license	5-17-58	5.00
Eugene Robinson; Topeka	No fishing license	5-26-58	5.00
Merle McInteer; Minneola	No fishing license	5-25-58	5.00
Emerson Marsh; Fowler	No fishing license	5-25-58	5.00
Cleo C. Wagner; Emporia	No fishing license	5-18-58	5.00
James W. Stewart; Wichita	No fishing license	5-30-58	10.00
Arthur L. Chaudion; Wichita	No fishing license	5-28-58	10.00
Arlin Moehlinbrink; Blue Rapids	No fishing license	5-11-58	5.00
Robert Crawford; Pittsburg	No fishing license	5-24-58	10.00
Ted Freeborn; Marysville	No fishing license	5-11-58	5.00
Clifford B. Reddick, Jr.; Howard	No fishing license	5-29-58	10.00
Willard Wolf; Wichita	No fishing license	5-28-58	10.00
George Erker, Jr.; Conway Springs	No fishing license	5-26-58	5.00
Charles Krause; Conway Springs	No fishing license	5-26-58	5.00
C. W. Dunaway; Wichita	No fishing license	5-29-58	10.00
Clarence Wisdom; Eudora	No fishing license	5-30-58	5.00
George McLanhan; Baldwin	No fishing license	5-30-58	5.00
Robert Albers; Salina	No fishing license	5-20-58	5.00
J. L. Skaggs; Salina	No fishing license	5-21-58	5.00
Donald Ray Kilburn; Lawrence	No fishing license	5-18-58	5.00
Elmer Ottinger; Liberal	No fishing license	5-24-58	25.00
Louis Bokrovits; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	4-20-58	10.00
Ronald B. Ruisinger; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	4-20-59	10.00
Charles F. Grace; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	4-20-58	10.00
Kathrine Florez; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	4-20-58	10.00
Julian L. Florez; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	4-20-58	10.00
Raymond L. Dover; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	4-20-58	10.00
Joe R. Storey; Joplin, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	5-10-58	15.00
W. F. Ellison; Oklahoma City, Okla.	No non-resident fishing license	5-17-58	10.00
Annie L. Mahone; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	5-10-58	10.00
Alfred F. Mahone; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	5-10-58	10.00
Richard L. Abbott; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	5-18-58	5.00
R. E. Martin; Shreveport, La.	No non-resident fishing license	5-24-58	5.00
Joe Noxon; Duncan, Okla.	No non-resident fishing license	5-1-58	5.00
Robert Fulk; Wyoming, Ill.	No non-resident fishing license	5-31-58	10.00
Billy Martin; Neosho, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	5-31-58	5.00
V. A. (Pete) Gaston; Topeka	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	5-18-58	50.00
Elmer Moss; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license; misrepresentation	5-4-58	20.00
John Robinson; Bartlesville, Okla.	Misrepresentation	5-22-58	5.00
Leonard Werner; Hays	Fishing with illegal number rods and lines	5-6-57	10.00
Delmont Nash; Lawrence	Fishing with illegal number rods and lines	4-26-58	5.00
Ira Scott; Hays	Fishing with illegal number rods and lines	5-17-58	15.00
Oscar H. Bortz; Claflin	Fishing with illegal number rods and lines	5-16-58	10.00
Joseph Marcin; Kansas City	Fishing with illegal number rods and lines; misrepresentation	4-27-58	10.00
Clyde Schubert; Wichita	No fishing license; trespassing	5-25-58	10.00 (night in jail)
Roy E. Jones; Pittsburg	Snagging fish; illegal number hooks on pole line	5-24-58	35.00
Raymond Parks; Galena	Snagging fish; illegal number hooks on pole line	5-28-58	25.00
James H. Johnson; Wichita	Snagging fish	5-16-58	10.00
J. W. McAllister; Wichita	Snagging fish	5-16-58	10.00
Harold D. Smith; Fort Scott	Snagging fish	5-24-58	25.00
Roy Hook; Emporia	Operating set lines in excess of limit	5-18-58	10.00
Louis Hook; Wichita	Operating set lines in excess of limit	5-18-58	20.00
Ralph Rush; Oskaloosa	Operating set lines in excess of limit	5-24-58	10.00
Russell Wells; McLouth	Operating set lines in excess of limit	5-24-58	10.00
Harold McHenry; McLouth	Operating set lines in excess of limit	5-24-58	10.00
Lester Duckett; McLouth	Operating set lines in excess of limit	5-24-58	10.00
Oscar Lawrence; Kansas City	No fishing license; fishing with illegal number of rods and lines	5-25-58	10.00
Roger Stephenson; Kansas City	Set and operate trotline in state lake	5-3-58	10.00
William Griffing; Wichita	Operating trotline with excessive number of hooks	5-31-58	10.00
Robert Magness; Wichita	Operating trotline with excessive number of hooks	5-31-58	10.00
Joseph J. Minden; Paola	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	5-4-58	5.00
Joe Foster, Jr.; Pratt	Petty larceny	5-1-58	50.00 (1 day in jail)
Chas. Potts; Wichita	Operating illegal size seine	5-2-58	25.00
Fred Shepherd; Wichita	Operating illegal size seine	5-2-58	25.00
I. E. (Red) Stringer; Eureka	Operating illegal size seine	5-20-58	10.00
C. E. Hamous; Plainville	Seining minnows in state lake	5-30-58	5.00
Waive Loy Winters; Tribune	Seining minnows in state lake	5-30-58	5.00
Larry Rutter; Leavenworth	No hunting license	11-11-57	5.00
Everett Jay Wheeler; Lane	No hunting license	11-16-58	10.00
John Solo; Merriam	No hunting license	2-9-58	20.00
James P. Kile; Overland Park	No hunting license	2-9-58	20.00
J. P. Vieux; Topeka	No hunting license	1-1-58	15.00
Mrs. J. P. Vieux; Topeka	No hunting license	1-1-58	15.00
Archie Eteeyan; Topeka	No hunting license	1-1-58	15.00
Mrs. Archie Eteeyan; Topeka	No hunting license	1-1-58	15.00
Joe Massath; Emporia	No hunting license	1-22-58	10.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Norman L. Jackson; Borger, Texas.....	No hunting license.....	11- 9-57	\$5.00
Joe Valdez; Holcomb.....	No hunting license.....	5-25-58	5.00
Sam Baker; Darrozett, Tex.....	Killing pheasants during closed season; no hunting license.....	5- 8-58	20.00
Dale Wilson; Perrington, Tex.....	Killing pheasants during closed season; no hunting license.....	8- 5-58	20.00
Dearl Parrott; Kansas City.....	Trespassing.....	1- 8-58	25.00
L. D. Hootman; Kansas City.....	Trespassing.....	1- 5-58	25.00
Ivan Lowsey; Wichita.....	Trespassing.....	8-31-57	25.00
Francis Hill; Burlingame.....	Trespassing.....	5- 3-58	50.00
Dwight Clark; Hill City.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5- 4-58	35.00
Ralph Weigel; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	4-15-58	5.00
Jay Cline; Independence.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-11-58	5.00
Paul Smith; Cherryvale.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-11-58	5.00
Jack Hidecker; Cottonwood Falls.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5- 6-58	10.00
Alfred Harrison; Cottonwood Falls.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5- 6-58	10.00
M. E. Hilbig; Kismet.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-11-58	10.00
Larry Kettleman; Independence.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-11-58	5.00
Donald G. Eleason; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-12-58	5.00
Jerry Hugh; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-12-58	5.00
Billy J. Cason; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-17-58	5.00
Jerry F. Gage; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	5.00
Claton E. McFarland; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	5.00
Arther L. Post; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	5.00
Dune L. Tuttle; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	20.00
Richard M. Smily; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	15.00
James F. Renyolds; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	5.00
Ellsworth F. Cassing; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	5.00
James A. Finley; Topeka.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	10.00
Dennis Hamel; Damar.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-25-58	15.00
Linus Rogers; Stockton.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-25-58	10.00
Marilyn Orr; Independence.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-27-58	5.00
Marian Mertes; Independence.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-27-58	1500 word theme
Billie Green; Independance.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-27-58	1500 word theme
Howard V. Noble; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-24-58	5.00
George E. Vogt; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-24-58	5.00
Richard L. Nunnely; Salina.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-18-58	5.00
Charles Summers; Independence.....	Misconduct on state park property.....	5-11-58	5.00

ARRESTS—JUNE, 1958

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Edward E. Kennedy; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	6- 1-58	\$10.00
Ronald Zornes; Kincaid.....	No fishing license.....	6- 2-58	10.00
Earl Herman; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	6- 2-58	10.00
Ottis Zornes; Moran.....	No fishing license.....	6- 2-58	10.00
Dwayne Vaughn; Garden City.....	No fishing license.....	6- 2-58	10.00
Robert Houston; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	6- 2-58	5.00
Mrs. James Adams; Garden City.....	No fishing license.....	6- 2-58	5.00
Bob Roberts; Englewood.....	No fishing license.....	6- 3-58	5.00
Marion I. Bridges; Wellsville.....	No fishing license.....	6- 3-58	5.00
Betty J. Wooley; Kansas City.....	No fishing license.....	6- 7-58	5.00
Jerry Troyer; Newton.....	No fishing license.....	6- 7-58	10.00
Frank Yakle; Ottawa.....	No fishing license.....	6- 7-58	10.00
Farrell E. Wooley; Kansas City.....	No fishing license.....	6- 7-58	5.00
Henry J. Behr; Manhattan.....	No fishing license.....	6- 7-58	5.00
William A. Branstetter; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	6- 8-58	10.00
Herb Bowman; Larned.....	No fishing license.....	6- 9-58	5.00
John Lewis, Jr.; Olathe.....	No fishing license.....	6-10-58	5.00
Clarence Grigsby; Topeka.....	No fishing license.....	6-10-58	5.00
Frances Flanagan; Topeka.....	No fishing license.....	6-11-58	10.00
Mrs. Beulah Flanagan; Topeka.....	No fishing license.....	6-11-58	10.00
James H. Johnson; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	6-13-58	10.00
Laverne Stewart; Baxter Springs.....	No fishing license.....	6-14-58	10.00
Bob G. Richey; Caney.....	No fishing license.....	6-14-58	10.00
James Meek; Plainville.....	No fishing license.....	6-17-58	10.00
Willie Eldridge; Arkansas City.....	No fishing license.....	6-17-58	5.00
Art Dreiling; Hays.....	No fishing license.....	6-19-58	5.00
Kathryn Rader; Howard.....	No fishing license.....	6-19-58	5.00
Clarence Katz; Deerfield.....	No fishing license.....	6-19-58	10.00
Henry Weil; Edna.....	No fishing license.....	6-20-58	5.00
Austin Mann; Quinter.....	No fishing license.....	6-23-58	20.00
Richard Brooks; Oakley.....	No fishing license.....	6-23-58	5.00
Grover Bell; Olathe.....	No fishing license.....	6-30-58	5.00
Theron V. Bradford; Hays.....	No fishing license.....	6-21-58	5.00
Leonard Alcaraz; Garden City.....	No fishing license.....	6-24-58	10.00
Mrs. John W. Pope; Kansas City.....	No fishing license.....	6- 5-58	5.00
Perry Isley; Topeka.....	No fishing license.....	6- 5-58	6.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Floyd McHamie, Jr.; Overbrook	No fishing license	6-5-58	\$6.00
Gary Maurer; Shawnee	No fishing license	6-3-58	5.00
Emery Rhoades; Mapleton	No fishing license	6-16-58	10.00
Dymple McKinney; Coffeyville	No fishing license	6-19-58	5.00
Verddie Shannon; Coffeyville	No fishing license	6-19-58	5.00
Jimmy Bolyard; Osage City	No fishing license	6-26-58	case dismissed
Donald A. Farrell; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-26-58	5.00
Charles Bussart; Minneapolis	No fishing license	6-30-58	5.00
Melvin L. Guy; Herington	No fishing license	6-26-58	10.00
Woodrow Norris; Wichita	No fishing license	6-30-58	10.00
Alene Stiferson; Providence Village	No fishing license	6-25-58	5.00
Billy J. Peoples; Manhattan	No fishing license	6-21-58	10.00
Rice O. Carlington; Muncie	No fishing license	6-28-58	5.00
George Heidman; Hiawatha	No fishing license	6-2-58	5.00
Cletus Losh; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-2-58	8.00
James W. Bruce; Oklahoma City, Okla.	No fishing license	6-9-58	10.00
Jimmie D. Myers; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	6-12-58	10.00
Nathan L. Myers; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	6-12-58	10.00
Vincent M. Wesling; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-14-58	5.00
George Whitmire; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-17-58	10.00
David Yates; White Deer, Texas	No fishing license	6-21-58	5.00
Leah V. Landreth; Versailles, Mo.	No fishing license	6-4-58	10.00
Larry K. Newman; Booneville, Mo.	No fishing license	6-7-58	10.00
John J. Ficcadenti; Grandview, Mo.	No fishing license	6-21-58	10.00
Elmer F. Reece; Martin City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-21-58	10.00
Burl Gnadt; Carl Junction, Mo.	No fishing license	6-28-58	10.00
Winifred Martin; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-24-58	1.00
Robert H. Fleming; Fort Sill, Okla.	No fishing license; excessive number of lines	6-7-58	25.00
Bill Renbarger; Topeka	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	6-9-58	50.00
Mark E. Zimmerman; Highland	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	6-9-58	50.00
William Hamilton; Topeka	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	6-12-58	50.00
LeRoy Watson; Joplin, Mo.	Misrepresentation	6-12-58	10.00
Kenneth Unruh; Pawnee Rock	Operating trotline in state lake	5-26-58	10.00
George Teeters; Kansas City	Operating trotline in state lake	6-14-58	10.00
John Broyles; Kansas City	Operating trotline in state lake	6-14-58	10.00
Richard D. Peck; Matfield Green	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	6-2-58	15.00
Grover Gaither; Wichita	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	6-6-58	200.00
Eugene E. Lockwood; Wichita	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	6-6-58	200.00
Dennis Berry; Parsons	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	6-6-58	200.00
W. E. Christy; Merriam	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	6-24-58	10.00
Charles W. Steele; Florence	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	6-26-58	10.00
Thomas G. Julian; Wichita	Possession of illegal fishing equipment; no license	6-6-58	200.00
Robert L. Lingo; Garnett	No fishing license; illegal number of hooks on line	6-2-58	20.00
Ray Underwood; Garden City	Possession of unlawful seine; snagging	6-23-58	20.00
F. E. Seaman; Hanston	Using, operating and setting illegal number of rods and poles	6-3-58	10.00
James B. Tolbert; Kansas City	Fishing with illegal number of poles	6-14-58	10.00
Arnold Law; Jetmore	Taking bullfrog during closed season	6-12-58	40.00
Tom Kinder; Goodland	Taking bullfrog during closed season	6-23-58	10.00
H. T. Kinder; Goodland	Taking bullfrog during closed season	6-23-58	20.00
Shelbert Trask; Coffeyville	No hunting license	6-19-58	5.00
Harry Douglass; South Coffeyville, Okla.	No hunting license	6-19-58	5.00
Don Gillespie; South Coffeyville, Okla.	No hunting license	6-19-58	5.00
Harry J. Dean; South Coffeyville, Okla.	No hunting license	6-19-58	5.00
Larry Underwood; Blue Mound	Shooting rabbits from auto; no hunting license	6-26-58	10.00
Roger Brent; Alton	Misconduct on state park property	6-2-58	5.00
Clifford M. Daniels; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	6-6-58	15.00
Dean Hollis; Delphos	Misconduct on state park property	6-9-58	15.00
John Anderson, Jr.; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	6-16-58	40.00 (Night in jail)
Don Jirucha; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	6-16-58	5.00 (Night in jail)
Kendall L. Nichols; Gaylord	Misconduct on state park property	6-16-58	25.00 (5 days in jail sentence suspended)
Russell E. Blue, Jr.; Coffeyville	Misconduct on state park property	5-19-58	10.00
Gerald A. Geisen; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	6-30-58	5.00
Wayne F. Willman; Chicago, Ill.	Misconduct on state park property	6-29-58	5.00
Jerry G. Higgins; Abilene	Misconduct on state park property	6-29-58	5.00
Gary Pritchard; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	6-20-58	5.00

ARRESTS—JULY, 1958

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Irvin A. Banks; Wichita	No fishing license	7- 1-58	\$5.00
Robert Ishman; Topeka	No fishing license	7- 3-58	5.00
Willie John; Topeka	No fishing license	7- 3-58	5.00
Charles Sparks; Parsons	No fishing license	7- 2-58	10.00
R. F. Brazell; Wichita	No fishing license	7- 2-58	5.00
Larry Barr; Wichita	No fishing license	7- 3-58	5.00
Calloway Quween; Liberal	No fishing license	7- 3-58	15.00
Amos Kirkpatrick; Augusta	No fishing license	7- 5-58	5.00
Gordon J. Snoke; Salina	No fishing license	7-10-58	5.00
H. A. Catlin; Wichita	No fishing license	7-14-58	5.00
Ronny Maestas; Leoti	No fishing license	7-17-58	10.00
Thomas E. Standard; Winona	No fishing license	7-18-58	10.00
Willie D. Rodgers; Wichita	No fishing license	7-23-58	10.00
Eldon D. Steinshower; Hoxie	No fishing license	7-24-58	10.00
Lee C. McClung; Coffeyville	No fishing license	7-26-58	5.00
Beryl Brant; Phillipsburg	No fishing license	7-22-58	5.00
Boyd Fulton; Kansas City	No fishing license	7-31-58	5.00
R. C. Wilde; Mankato	No fishing license	7-26-58	5.00
Edna McClung; Coffeyville	No fishing license	7-26-58	5.00
Donald L. Dykes; Great Bend	No fishing license	7-26-58	10.00
John T. Pickering; Wichita	No fishing license	7-28-58	10.00
Crystal Pickering; Wichita	No fishing license	7-28-58	10.00
John Duguid; Olathe	No fishing license	7-31-58	10.00
John W. Burns; Olathe	No fishing license	7-31-58	10.00
Roger Selves; Olathe	No fishing license	7-31-58	10.00
Joe Phillips; Bartlesville, Okla.	No non-resident fishing license	7-14-58	10.00
Ernest W. Brewer; Joplin, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	7-14-58	10.00
Robert Campbell; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	7- 9-58	20.00
Earnest Campbell; Kansas City, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	7- 9-58	20.00
Clarence E. Nash; Belton, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	7-31-58	5.00
Rex H. Griffin; Pomona	Taking and attempting to take fish with gigs	7-21-58	10.00
Donald DeCock; Ottawa	Taking and attempting to take fish with gigs	7-21-58	10.00
Edwin Benson, La Cygne	Taking and attempting to take fish with gigs	7-17-58	10.00
Donald L. Stewart; La Cygne	Taking and attempting to take fish with gigs	7-17-58	10.00
Carl McClanahan; La Cygne	Taking and attempting to take fish with gigs	7-17-58	10.00
Charles Anderson; La Cygne	Taking and attempting to take fish with gigs	7-17-58	10.00
Robert Cain; Cunningham	Taking and attempting to take fish with gigs	7- 2-58	20.00
Albert Demeritt; Savonburg	Attempting to take fish with illegal size hook	7- 7-58	10.00
Oliver Brecheisen; Garden City	Setting and operating illegal number of lines	7-14-58	10.00
William E. Ross; Augusta	Taking frogs by illegal methods	7-16-58	20.00
John Frost; Augusta	Taking frogs by illegal methods	7-16-58	20.00
Kenneth Turner; Augusta	Taking frogs by illegal methods	7-16-58	20.00
Dan Boyer; Coffeyville	Taking frogs by illegal methods	7-28-58	10.00
Mickey Staton; Coffeyville	Taking frogs by illegal methods	7-28-58	10.00
Lester Kawalski; Topeka	Misconduct in state park	7- 1-58	10.00
Daniel L. Howe; Salina	Misconduct in state park	7-11-58	10.00
David Werth; La Crosse	Misconduct in state park	7- 7-58	25.00
James Hess; Scott City	Misconduct in state park	7-14-58	10.00
John J. Hanson; Minneapolis	Misconduct in state park	7-18-58	20.00
John M. Roche; Concordia	Misconduct in state park	7-16-58	5.00
Leroy S. Breault; Concordia	Misconduct in state park	7-16-58	5.00
John M. Arnold; Salina	Misconduct in state park	7-13-58	35.00
J. E. Dennis; Wichita	Misconduct in state park	7-30-58	20.00
John Giersch; Salina	Misconduct in state park	7-20-58	20.00
Leon R. Walter; Salina	Misconduct in state park	7-21-58	5.00
Mrs. Edna O'Brien; Coffeyville	Misconduct in state park	7-29-58	10.00
Harley W. Nash; Belton, Mo.	No non-resident fishing license	7-31-58	25.00
			bond forfeit
Billy S. Ottinger; Auburn, Tex.	No non-resident fishing license	7-27-58	5.00
L. E. Charron; Salina	Misrepresentation	7-12-58	19.00
Mrs. Mae Russell; Hereford, Tex.	Misrepresentation	7-24-58	10.00
Roy Russell; Hereford, Tex.	Misrepresentation	7-24-58	10.00
Philip Heller; Elgin, Ill.	Misrepresentation	7-26-58	20.00
Roger Chandler; Salina	Operating trotlines in state park	7- 5-58	5.00
Don Mellenbach; Kansas City	Operating trotlines in state park	7- 7-58	10.00
		\$25.00 suspend	
Patrick Shifflett; Kansas City	Operating trotlines in state park	7- 7-58	10.00
		\$25.00 suspend	
Virgil Thompson; Valley Center	Operating trotlines in state park	7-21-58	10.00
Robert W. Avery; Wichita	No fishing license; setting trotline in state lake	7-21-58	15.00
Marshall W. Hatfield; Kansas City	Operating bank lines in state lake	7-12-58	10.00
Raymond Burgoon; Pomona	Possession of illegal fishing equipment	7-21-58	10.00
Wayne Boman; Augusta	Operating illegal minnow seine	7- 9-58	20.00
Henry Watkins; Great Bend	Taking minnows from state lake	7- 9-58	5.00
Fred Schoenfeld; Topeka	Seining bait without license	7-19-58	10.00
Darrel Griffin; Pomona	Taking and attempting to take fish with gigs	7-21-58	10.00

What IS Autumn?

AUTUMN; Fall. Call it what you will, it is the season of fulfillment.

AUTUMN is a young coyote wailing his new-found freedom to the moon.

It's the din of a flock of blackbirds in the sorghum field near the house;
And it's the call of the lead gander as he wings his V of charges on their way south.

AUTUMN has many sounds: the rustle of a mouse in a new-made corn shock, the soft babble of feeding ducks in the pothole next to the maize field, the defiant cackle of a cock pheasant as he flushes ahead of the dogs, the whistle of dove wings and the muffled boom of a shotgun on the other side of the hill.

AUTUMN is the rich brown of the oak leaves and the bright red and yellow of the maple.

It's the slow measured pace of a setter as he approaches the quail covey;

And it's the low dark scud of drizzle which fortells the first flakes of snow soon to come.

AUTUMN has many smells: the rich aroma of ripe apples, the pungent odor of wood smoke, the fragrance of fresh-cut cane, the tempting smell of a roasting duck when you approach the kitchen and the acid smell of steel and oil when you open the gun cabinet.

Yes, AUTUMN is the season of fulfillment—the fulfillment of summer's promise of abundance.

The realization of all dreams—the time of year when we can feel the closeness of God.

——— AUTUMN.

—G. VALYER.