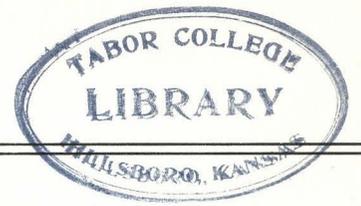


# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. XIV

JANUARY, 1957

No. 3



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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Farms, well protected from erosion with cover crops such as these, will be possible under provisions of the soil bank act. Hubert Hollern of Jackson county, Kansas, established these fine cover plantings on his farm in 1949 in co-operation with the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission's cover restoration division. The soil bank will encourage farmers to establish wildlife cover on land taken out of production with acreage payments and other benefits.

## NEW FORMULA FOR WILDLIFE!

SOIL BANK + FARMER PARTICIPATION + SPORTSMAN  
CO-OPERATION = WILDLIFE DIVIDENDS

National agricultural planners have for the first time, recognized wildlife as an important natural resource and have given this resource its proper place beside soil, water and forests in writing the soil bank act. One of the basic purposes of the soil bank act as passed by the congress on May 28, 1956, is the conservation of natural resources. It is explicit in its recognition of wildlife as a natural resource as is shown in the following quotation from the act: "It is hereby declared

to be the policy of the congress and the purposes of this title to protect and increase farm income, to protect the national soil, water, and forest and wildlife resources from waste and depletion . . ."

It is the purpose of this article to acquaint farmers, sportsmen, and other interested Kansans with the provisions made for fish and wildlife conservation included in this act.

The soil bank is not intended to replace any other

national farm programs such as acreage allotments, price supports, or the agricultural conservation program, but rather to supplement and increase the effectiveness of those programs. Basically the soil bank has two parts—the acreage reserve and the conservation reserve.

#### ACREAGE RESERVE

The principal objective of the acreage reserve is to reduce surpluses of the six basic crops—wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and rice—through the adjustment of acreages below established allotments. For planting less than their allotted acreage of the above crops, farmers will be paid to compensate for their reduced production. The per-acre rate of payment will be based on normal yields; therefore, higher-yielding land will bring higher payments. Because the payments will be made on the basis of normal yield without regard to reductions from drouth, flood, or hail or other crop failures or loss, they will serve as a form of income insurance for the acres in the reserve.

Land designated for inclusion in the acreage reserve may not be cropped, and it may not be grazed except by special permission during emergencies. **The farmer may be eligible to receive approval for cost-sharing under the agricultural conservation program for any approved conservation practices carried out on acreage reserve land in addition to his soil bank payment for reducing production of an allotment crop.**

Participation in the acreage reserve program is on a year-to-year basis. This program at the present time is set up to operate from 1956 through 1959. The intended over-all result of this program is a strengthened economic position for the farmer.

Wildlife values of the acreage reserve program appear to be negligible as the regulations are now written. The farmer is required *not* to crop, *not* to harvest, and *not* to graze acreage reserve lands. If he so desires, he may plow and disc it and leave the bare soil exposed, without any further land operations other than the control of noxious weeds. Values of this program for wildlife could be greatly enhanced by the use of cover crops. These cover crops would build fertility and protect the soil from erosion, as well as provide wildlife with sorely-needed food and cover. The use of such cover crops on acreage reserve lands is optional with the farmer. It is the hope of wildlife conservationists that farmers will recognize the need for, and value of the cover crops.

#### CONSERVATION RESERVE

The long-range portion of the soil bank program, entitled the conservation reserve, is of greatest interest

to sportsmen and wildlife conservationists. The purpose of the conservation reserve as stated in the wording of the original act is to “establish and maintain protective vegetative cover, water storage facilities, and other soil, water, wildlife, or forest-conserving uses on a specific acreage of land regularly used in the production of crops . . .”

Land designated for conservation reserve must be in addition to land that normally would be left idle. For example, the farmer who normally maintains a tract of idle land may not designate this land as his conservation reserve. He must enter part of his *crop land* into the reserve, and continue to allow the other land or lands to remain idle as he normally would.

To participate in the conservation reserve program, a farmer signs a contract through his ASC committee, with the department of agriculture. He agrees to devote specific tracts of land on his farm to semipermanent conservation practices. Land regularly used in crop production is eligible for the program. This includes land producing crops which do not require annual tillage, such as tame hay. However, non-cropland used only for pasture, land already in the acreage reserve, and federal government land is not eligible.

A farmer who signs a contract to participate in the conservation reserve program will maintain protective cover crops or make use of some other approved conservation practice on tracts of land in the program. No crop will be harvested from this land, except timber in keeping with good forestry management. He may not pasture the conservation reserve. Under emergency conditions, however, the secretary of agriculture may permit him to graze his own livestock. And grazing may also be authorized under the third year of the contract.

Conservation reserve contracts extend three to five years for land already in approved cover crops. The producer has a choice of either contract. Where vegetative cover is to be established, contracts extend five to ten years, whichever the producer chooses. Contracts for ten years apply where the land is planted in trees, and may run up to fifteen years at the discretion of the landowner.

Farmers will receive up to eighty percent of what it costs them to establish permanent conservation on land placed in the program. State ASC committees have authority to set a rate of cost-sharing which is less than eighty percent. Individual county committees may also set lower rates. A contract will not be made for less than five years if the participating farmer receives cost-sharing for establishing a conservation practice. In addition to the above cost-share payment, a farmer will receive an annual rent payment.

This will be based on the amount of acreage he has placed in the reserve and the rate per acre that has been established for land in his county. The national average per acre rental rate is \$10. Average rates for each state have been established (Kansas rate is \$10) and state ASC committees have established a payment rate per acre for each county.



Combination legume plantings or sericea lespedeza plantings such as the one shown above, increase soil fertility, protect the soil from erosion and furnish excellent wildlife habitat and emergency food. This type of planting will be available in the proposed wildlife practices under the soil bank program.

The following conservation practices are eligible for cost-sharing payments:

**A-2** Initial establishment of a permanent vegetative cover for soil protection or as a needed land-use adjustment.

**A-4** Initial treatment of farmland to permit the use of legumes and grasses for soil improvement and protection. (Cost-sharing for liming materials, rock phosphate or gypsum applied under this practice shall be limited to applications needed in connection with the establishment of eligible vegetative cover.)

**A-7** Initial establishment of a stand of trees or shrubs on farmland for erosion control, watershed protection, or forestry purposes.

**B-7** Constructing dams, pits, or ponds as a means of protecting vegetative cover. (The use of such water for irrigating land other than the conservation reserve acreage shall not be permitted during the period covered by the contract.)

**C-14** Constructing dams, pits, or ponds for irrigation water. (The use of such water for irrigating land other than the conservation reserve acreage shall not be permitted during the period covered by the contract.)

**D-1** Establishment of vegetative cover for winter protection from erosion.

**D-2** Establishment of vegetative cover for summer protection from erosion.

The conservation practices listed above are designed primarily for the conservation of soil and water for agricultural purposes; however, the following quote from the national docket clearly shows the intent of the planners "where practicable encouragement shall be given in carrying out practices with the use of materials and methods which will provide wildlife conservation benefits."

The following eligible practices are designed primarily to protect and conserve wildlife resources.

**G-1** Establishment and management of cover specifically beneficial to wildlife. This practice will have general applicability in all areas although the plant species and cultural and other operations used may differ. It includes wildlife food and cover plantings, land operations such as partial discing, and a variety of practices designed to improve wildlife habitat.

A proposal for the G-1 practice for Kansas, as written by the technicians of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, was submitted to the state agricultural stabilization and conservation committee in October, 1956. This plan would provide for the establishment of woody and herbaceous plantings designed to provide food, cover and nesting habitat for upland game. The specifications for this practice were written in great detail to provide for site preparation, adapted species, planting designs, planting techniques, cultural practices, fertilization, and cost-sharing particulars.



Long-term contracts are available under the G-1 practice of the soil bank for the establishment of woody plantings for wildlife. Though these plantings are designed specifically for wildlife, they oftentimes can serve as combination plantings such as the contoured windbreak shown above.

**G-2** Water and marsh management to benefit fish and wildlife. This practice includes the development of shallow water areas to improve habitat for waterfowl, fur animals and other wildlife as well as restoration of drained areas (formerly marshland) by installing earth plugs or water control structures in drainage ditches.

Recommendations for the implementation of this practice in Kansas include the use of dikes, terraces, level ditches, ditch plugs, small dams and water control structures for the development and improvement of small wetland and marsh areas. Specifications were written to provide details of construction, site selection, adapted food plant species, planting design and techniques, management practices and cost-sharing information.

**G-3** Construction of dams and ponds for fish. This practice is designed to provide water on the farm specifically for fish. Although specifications for construction of these fish ponds are similar in many respects to those for stock water and irrigation ponds, a landowner who is not eligible for government assistance in creating additional water storage for stock or irrigation can still qualify for a fish pond.

Details of site selection, construction, size, depth, etc., for the Kansas G-3 practice have been submitted as have those for the above two practices.

Persons desiring more complete information on the three wildlife conservation practices should contact the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kan. Upon receipt of final approval of the proposed plans referred to in this article, the Fish and Game Commission plans to make available in pamphlet form a comprehensive discussion of the wildlife practices of the soil bank.

Sportsmen have a big stake in the soil bank. For a number of years the game department has been carrying on a program which was designed to do essentially the same things for wildlife on a much reduced scale that the soil bank should accomplish. This program has been one of fairly high cost and at best could be expected to merely set the example. On the other hand, the soil bank with extensive participation by the landowners of Kansas, could have a profound effect not only on our farm economy but also our outdoor sports.

This article has dealt briefly with some of the major provisions and objectives of the soil bank, and has attempted to emphasize those parts which offer something for fish and wildlife. It is readily evident to wildlife managers that the soil bank program holds great promise. The plans have been laid. The funds are available. The future looms bright. But one thing is lacking—before the program can be applied to the land, farmers and landowners must be convinced of its worth and must sign contracts putting acreages into the bank.

The Kansas sportsman should familiarize himself with the soil bank and its provisions for wildlife. He should become a strong advocate of the wise use of our natural resources and be active in the promotion

of these principles. Sportsmen both individually and as a group should accept the responsibility of promoting their interests. Every effort should be made to point out the advantages of this program to their farm friends. The benefits and value of land retirement and conserving and rehabilitation practices should be emphasized.

If widely accepted in its fullest form, the soil bank can be the realization of fondest hopes of many wildlife managers and conservationists. It will not mean that Kansas will immediately become a "Happy Hunting Ground"; however, it will be a great step in the right direction and a hopeful sign that harmony can and will be realized in the management of our natural resources and utilization of our soils.



Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brewer of Coyville proudly hold a fine catch of crappie taken from Woodson County State Lake. Note the one nice largemouth bass at the extreme left of the picture.

### Catfish Bait

Fishing for catfish is a favorite sport. But the bait situation is constantly giving fishermen fits. If you want to whip up something catfish can't resist, bend your good ear to the wind and listen:

Mix one cup of flour, one cup corn meal and ten tablespoonsful of thick molasses. Stir into stiff dough and roll into bait balls. Drop into boiling water. Boil ten minutes. Remove and drop into cold water. This is a sweet-tooth catfish bait, and it stays on the hook. Your skillet will smell catfishy if you give this bait a real try.



The mule deer shown in this picture are part of a herd which occupies the Meade County State Park. They are frequently seen by visitors. These deer are not confined in any way and come and go as they please.

## SEEN A DEER LATELY?

By GEORGE VALYER

Most Kansans are familiar with the official state song, "Oh, give me a home where the buffalo roam, where the deer and the antelope play." Such are the opening lines of "Home On the Range." Twenty years ago, this song certainly could not describe Kansas since this state was considered the only one in the nation without any big game of any description, at least as far as wild animals were concerned. The sighting of a wild deer was so uncommon as to invoke great interest in a community and even the tracks of such an animal found on a stream bank were a curiosity to be talked about for many an evening.

There were probably always some whitetail deer present in the state even when they were at their lowest ebb, but certainly, they were few in numbers

and concentrated in the lowlands of the larger rivers in North and East Kansas.

It is highly unlikely that buffalo will ever again roam free over the prairies and hills of the Sunflower State. But what of deer? Has there been an increase in their numbers in recent years? Happily, the answer is an emphatic yes. Anyone who has read a major newspaper in Kansas regularly during the past year has no doubt come across several items concerning them from time to time. Deer make news by their presence because of either their novelty or because they have a habit of crossing highways and being killed by automobiles. Just how numerous are deer in Kansas? That is not an easy question to answer. Neither is the question in regard to their distribution at this time. Let's find out some facts which are known.

The most practical and accepted method of estimating the number of deer in any one place, be it a county or state, is by means of aerial surveys made during the winter when snow is on the ground. Deer naturally group together during this season and, because of the lack of tree foliage, are more readily spotted and counted. Unfortunately, the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has not been able to conduct such a survey for the state as a whole.

Some idea of the increase in the population of these four-footed browsers can be obtained from the reports sent in to headquarters by game protectors and field men of the Fish and Game Commission. Perhaps these reports will be interesting to you.

Henry Byrne, game protector for Cloud, Republic, Jewell and Smith counties reports that deer in his area are most numerous along the Republican River. The Solomon River also seems to attract deer occasionally, but cover and food conditions are not so ideal as on the Republican. There have been two deer killed by cars in this area this fall, one in Smith county near Gaylord and the other near Mankato in Jewell county.

Turning our attention from Northern to Southern Kansas, game protector Clem Gillespie reports white-tails are numerous in Elk, Chautauqua, and Cowley counties. Six hundred head of whitetail deer are estimated to be in Chautauqua county while Elk county has about twenty-five. The Arkansas River bottom in Cowley county furnishes a home for an estimated one hundred fifty head. Probably, Chautauqua county with its six hundred has the greatest population of any one county in the state.

Marvin Schwilling, manager of the Marais des Cygne Waterfowl Refuge in Eastern Kansas, estimates that there are at least a dozen deer on the refuge. In October of 1955, a six-point buck was killed while crossing the railroad tracks on the refuge. The engineer reported that the buck was one of five deer seen on the tracks at that time. The most recent sighting was in September of 1956 when a buck, a doe and a fawn were spotted by Schwilling in Unit B of the refuge.

Former publicity director for the commission, Harry Lutz, who now makes his home in Sharon Springs, says that there are thirty-five to forty deer in Wallace county in far Western Kansas. Also present there are some thirty-five head of the fabled antelope.

Let's pause in our reports to take note of the fact that we have visited the extreme portions of the state in all directions and found deer everywhere. In the far west we have also come across antelope. But what of points in between? Let's continue with our reports.

Saline, Ellsworth and Rice counties must come in



Ross Beach, Jr., commission secretary (right), and Dave Leahy, director, inspect the first deer crossing sign ever to be erected in Kansas. This highway warning is located in Cheyenne county on US-36 and was erected in the spring of 1956.

for their share of the spotlight. Game protector Jim Carlson reports that deer are frequently seen by residents in parts of all three counties. Even defense installations such as Smoky Hill Air Force Base south of Salina are not immune to invasion. In November of 1956, Carlson picked up his telephone in answer to a call from that installation and was told that a deer had found its way into the fenced area. By the next morning, it had somehow escaped. On November 10, a three-point buck was killed eleven miles north of Salina when struck by an automobile. The front of the car was badly damaged.

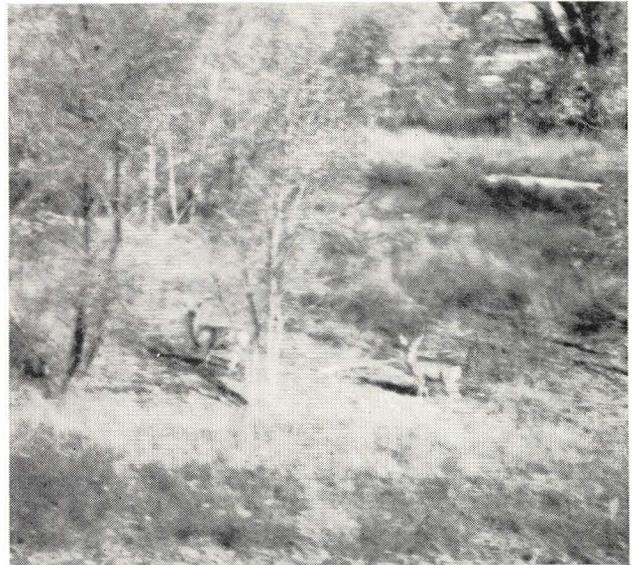
November 15 was the date of a very unusual deer fatality in Kansas. This one occurred in the city of Leavenworth at Fourth and Custer streets at the northeast corner of the Leavenworth county courthouse. It was 7:45 in the morning when a deer came running down the street from the east, jumped over the hood of a moving auto, tripped on a guard cable and plunged fifty feet down a cliff to its death. It was speculated that the deer entered the town and then became excited by dogs. Its effort to escape took it to downtown Leavenworth where it suffered its demise.

Paul LeGer, game protector for Leavenworth, Douglas and Jefferson counties, reports that the heavier concentrations of deer in that area are along the larger streams. He says that thousands of deer tracks can be seen at any time of the year along the wooded banks of the Missouri River, perhaps the heaviest populated area. The Kaw (Kansas) River comes next and hardly a day passes but what someone reports

seeing a deer in that valley. Deer have also been spotted along the Delaware River in Jefferson county and along the Wakarusa River in Douglas county. LeGer reports that at least five deer have met with accidental death in his area during the past two years and, additionally, a small fawn was found dead in a field south of Lawrence last summer. With so many seen so often, LeGer feels that a conservative estimate on the population for the three counties would be seventy-five to one hundred.

Also from Northeast Kansas comes a report from game protector John Spence. He says that a number of deer have been reported in Doniphan county near the towns of Highland, Wathena and White Cloud. In Brown and Nemaha counties, deer are frequently seen in the more heavily covered areas. Spence says that in one personal encounter with a doe deer on the Delaware River, the doe did not run but stamped her feet and seemed ready to charge. He assumes she was acting in defense of her fawn.

An interesting incident occurred last summer when Art Benander, area supervisor, and game protectors Spence and LeGer were patrolling the Kansas side of the Missouri River. They left Atchison early one morning and were headed for Leavenworth in a boat



This photo was snapped from US-36 highway near the Republican river bridge in Cheyenne county. The deer in this picture were both does. Mule deer are seen frequently in this area and indications are that the numbers are increasing. (Photo courtesy of the St. Francis Herald.)

when they spied a large buck slipping into the river across on the Missouri side of the river. At that particular point the river is unusually wide with the water deep and swift on either side and shallows in the center. The buck swam the first deep channel and waded the shallows. When he spotted the men in the patrol boat, he did not reverse his course but continued on to the Kansas side. The west bank was nearly vertical and about eight feet high. Two attempts to jump the bank ended in failure but on the third try, the deer was able to catch the topmost edge with its front feet. Kicking with its hind feet it finally made the top, shook off the water, and walked into the willows on Kansas soil.

Billy King, whose area includes Ellis, Rooks and Trego counties, reports that the whitetail population has increased most in Rooks county along the Solomon River. He estimates that from Woodston to the Damar bridge, there are in excess of twenty-five deer. Three deer are seen regularly near Cedar Bluff Reservoir in Trego county and King says there are probably at least fifteen in the county as a whole. Deer have been reported in Ellis county. The tracks of deer are plentiful in all three counties, especially on river sand bars.

From West-Central Kansas comes a report from Raymond Young, superintendent of the Scott County State Park. According to him, eight deer have been in the park since last May. They seem content with their present location and show no signs of leaving.

E. L. Bryan, game protector for Wyandotte, Johnson and Miami counties, reports that deer are on the



Law enforcement officers of Leavenworth examine a buck whitetail which died after falling over the fifty-foot wall in the background. The deer suffered a broken neck and leg when he plunged into the dry creek-bed in downtown Leavenworth. (Photo courtesy of the Leavenworth Times.)

increase and conditions are good. He estimates that the total population in the three county area would run well over fifty.

Walnut creek in West-Central Kansas can now boast at least a scattering of mule deer. Game protector, Glen Hurst, says that two deer were recently spotted in the Dighton area.

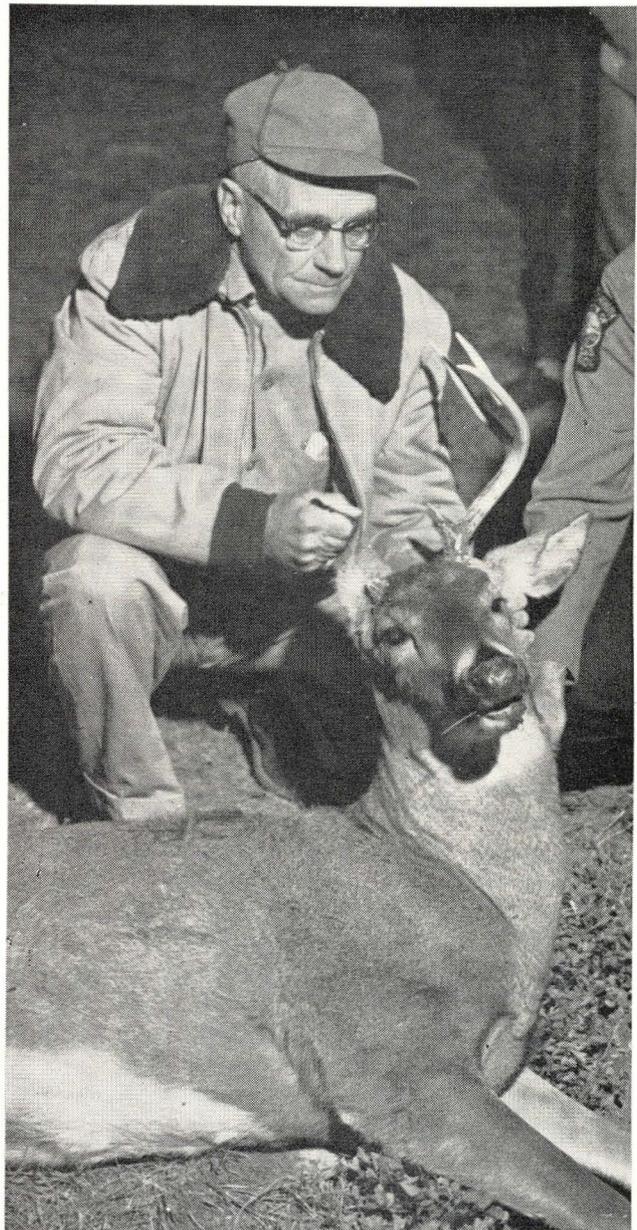
In extreme Southwest Kansas, the river bottoms provide attractions for many deer. Approximately seventy-five are known to be in the Arkansas Valley between Lakin and the Colorado line. Alvin Michel, game protector for that area, also states that the Cimarron Valley is home for an estimated thirty deer. A railroad locomotive was responsible for the death of a buck just west of Syracuse this last year. The herd is evidently increasing because several fawns have been sighted and two have been found dead. One of the deaths was caused when a fawn fell into a deep irrigation ditch and another apparently died from internal parasites.

On November 7, 1956, a car was damaged when it hit a four-point buck on K-13 just north of Strong City. The injured deer managed to escape a short distance in the dark. By the next morning when the carcass was found, coyotes had nearly stripped the bones of meat. Game protector John Sharp, who reported the incident, says that there are probably fifty deer in the three counties of Lyon, Chase and Marion.

At least twenty deer are known to be in the general vicinity of the Maxwell State Game Refuge in McPherson county. The Fish and Game Commission originally placed five head on the refuge in 1951. On November 27, twenty were counted by State Game Protector Carl Suenram in a grove of trees in McPherson County State Park adjacent to the refuge. In all probability, these deer represent only a part of the total herd in the county.

State Game Protector George Whitaker reports that there are an estimated one hundred head of deer in Cheyenne county in the Republican River bottoms. During the past year, one deer has been killed on the highways, one injured and one car was wrecked in avoiding a collision with a deer.

What do the newspapers have to say? From the Hutchinson News-Herald: "Three deer seen near Burton on the Little Arkansas." The Salina Journal: "Deer are becoming quite numerous in Ottawa county. Two deer have been shot and two others found dead in the Bennington area. Two fawns were killed by wolf hounds." From the St. Francis Herald: "The deer population of Cheyenne county appears to be increasing quite rapidly judging from near daily reports of sightings of the animals in widely scattered areas of the county. The presence of deer on roads and highways is becoming a problem and motorists



State Game Protector Jim Carlson looks at a three-point buck killed north of Salina on US-81. The front of the car which collided with the animal was damaged extensively but none of the three occupants of the auto was hurt. The deer was dressed out and the meat was given to a charitable institution. (Photo courtesy of the Salina Journal.)

are urged to watch for the fleet-footed animals at all times."

In cases of accidental death of deer such as on highways, the local game protector should be notified as soon as possible since the title to all game is, by law, vested in the state. The game protector will arrange for the dressing of any suitable meat and this meat will be given to a charitable institution.

Unfortunately, there are those in Kansas who cannot seem to pass up a chance to shoot at these animals.

## BROWN COUNTY STATE LAKE OPENS



Cold weather didn't stop an estimated 150 anglers from turning out on November 29 to celebrate the official opening of the new Brown County State Lake. Those who fished from shore were not too successful but the fortunate fellows who fished from boats had excellent luck, especially on channel catfish. Eldon Woodruff and George H. Collins of Hiawatha fished from a boat and returned to shore with this excellent catch of sixteen nice channels. They averaged about two and a half pounds each. These were caught on chub minnows but liver and prepared baits were equally successful for other anglers.

A few bass were also caught on opening day, mostly on spinners and live minnows. The crappie failed to

co-operate with only two being hooked. An interesting note on the fishing success is furnished from a creel census taken on opening day. Fishermen averaged nearly three fish per hour of angling. This is even more significant when the national average of one fish per hour is taken into consideration.

Thirty-seven fishermen were contacted by fisheries biologists on the big day and they had a total of 281 fish on their stringers. Two hundred sixty of these were channel catfish, 19 were bass and 2 were crappie. This means that each fisherman contacted averaged over seven fish for his efforts. That's fine fishing in anyone's language.

Deer carcasses with everything from shotgun pellets to 22-rifle bullets in them have been found at several locations in Kansas. Needless to say, deer are protected in the Sunflower State and anyone caught breaking the law by killing one of the noble beasts will be facing the judge. As deer become even more plentiful, temptation will increase for those who might think "just one won't matter." It is up to each sportsman to use his influence to protect the starting of what might some day be a sizable big game herd in our own state.

### Devoted Wife

Last deer season a fellow in Tennessee hit the dirt when a high-powered slug whined over his head. He lay tight until a red-coated female rushed up and asked breathlessly if he was hurt.

"Really, I'm awfully sorry," she admitted. "I thought you were my husband!"

Almost without exception the swift and powerful peregrine hawk takes its quarry while on the wing,

## To Feed or Not to Feed, That Is the Question

As the icy fingers of winter reach down and sprinkle snow and sleet over the countryside, many conservation-minded sportsmen over the state become truly concerned with the plight of game birds and whether or not they will survive the rigors of the cold and snow. This concern is probably justified during times of heavy crusted snow and sleet and especially when natural food is covered with an impervious armour of ice. Perhaps the concern is greatest over bobwhite quail, and justifiably so.

Quail need food daily during cold weather to maintain body heat. The metabolism of the bobwhite is such that he cannot go for long periods of time without replenishing his bodily furnace with food to keep warm. Since the average duration of a storm in the main quail range is relatively short, quail can usually forage without trouble throughout the winter months.

The question follows, then, what about those times of heavy snow blankets or sleet and frozen rain which remain on the ground for longer periods of time? To many, the answer would seem to be simple. Just put out feeders with grain in them and surely, the quail won't perish.

Such a solution would seem, at least on the surface, to be the answer, but let's examine it a little closer. There is little doubt but what such a feeder would attract quail and probably would attract these feathered friends in some numbers. Herein lies the danger. When quail are concentrated too heavily in some particular area, they naturally become easier prey for predators. Snow and ice make it tougher for the enemies of the bobwhite to find a meal too, and any unnatural concentration of birds makes it that much easier for a predator to satisfy his appetite.

Many well-meaning individuals and groups actively feed quail during winter storms and doubtless, some good is done by such activities. However, the method is the important thing. Concentrating the feeding in a small area and thus concentrating the quail is not the answer. It certainly does no good to provide birds with life-giving food only to make them subject to predation by sharp-shinned hawks, foxes and owls.

Certainly, natural food is by far the best means of wintering quail. A small patch of cultivated grain left standing in the field near good cover will provide sustenance even in times of deep snow. Shocked feed such as corn and milo when placed in areas of good habitat also provide food in a natural way and are available except when covered with ice. Where natural food such as this is available, feeding of quail is virtually unnecessary. Of course, quail are not

totally dependent on cultivated grain. Weed seeds of many kinds are utilized heavily during the winter and in some areas provide the bulk of the winter diet.

But let's suppose that natural foods are scarce, what then? The situation would seem to call for artificial feeding of some sort. But, how should the project be undertaken? The first rule to follow is to distribute the feed widely to reduce the problem of predation. Secondly, put the food in areas of the best possible cover so that the birds will have natural protection while feeding.

If bundles of sorghum grains are available, the erection of small shocks, in cover where quail are known to be, will be advantageous. The same goes for corn. If bundled grain is not available, ear corn or heads of small grain can be utilized. An important thing to remember is to keep the heads or ears up off of the snow or ice in order that they will not be covered with subsequent falls of moisture. Ears of corn are best placed on a stick near brush piles or spiked onto fence posts. Heads of sorghum grain can be hung on fences or tacked on small tree trunks just high enough to clear the frozen crust.

The scattering of threshed or shelled grain is sometimes of questioned value since a brief thaw followed by a hard freeze will usually imbed the grain into the snow and ice crust, making it unavailable to quail until a general thaw. Such scattering of grain has a value in that it provides immediate food to quail which have not been able to feed since the start of the storm. Because of the reason previously stated, this method is a stop-gap measure only and other methods should be employed during long periods of storm or incrustation.

Probably the most important thing to remember when winter feeding is undertaken is to place the food at scattered points in good cover. This will reduce the danger to the birds and give them a much better chance of survival.

### Pugnacious Bluebird

From the Ozark country, Perry Cowart writes: "Once or twice a day I have to scare away a male bluebird that seems bent on killing himself. He sits in a nearby tree and flies down once in awhile and flogs his image in a big silvery sign hanging near my filling station. The only time this bird gets any rest from his "rival" is on cloudy days when he can't see his image!"

## WHAT ARE CONTROLLED SHOOTING AREAS?

The concept of shooting preserves or controlled shooting areas is not new. Such management has been utilized by the sporting gentry of Continental Europe for several hundred years. In the United States the abundance of game and vast areas of public lands were available to the hunter until the turn of the twentieth century. Since that time, the increase in population, the shorter work week, the higher standard of living and ease of travel have greatly increased the demands upon our game and available hunting areas.

Many states in the Eastern United States have licensed managed shooting areas for years. Today the interest in such areas has spread to the Central states. Two of Kansas' neighboring states now have controlled shooting area laws.

In line with this evolution in management the 1955 legislature of the state of Kansas, passed a law permitting the establishment of game breeding and controlled shooting areas. These areas may be operated on a private or a commercial basis.

A shooting area license costs two hundred dollars (\$200) and the licensee must secure a two thousand dollar (\$2,000) bond with an accredited insurance company before such a license may be issued.

Under the 1955 law, the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission was given the responsibility of



Signs such as this are placed around the perimeter of each controlled shooting area. They must be placed no farther than 500 feet apart. A minimum of a \$25 fine will be imposed on anyone convicted of trespassing on such an area and any violator may be imprisoned for no more than sixty days.

formulating operational regulations and the administration of these regulations.

As a protection to the operator of such an area and to protect the interests of the general hunter, certain basic limitations have been included in the regulations.

A controlled area may not exceed 1,280 acres nor may it be less than 320 acres except where hand-reared mallard ducks are to be hunted. To operate an area for the exclusive shooting of mallard ducks the licensee must submit a written plan of operation before licensing and in no case may wild waterfowl be hunted on the area.

The operator of an area must be the landowner or have a five-year lease on the land before licensing. After licensing, at least ten percent of the area must be in permanent vegetation, brush, trees or grassland which may not be burned or grazed, providing cover and food for released birds. Other desirable vegetation, sweet clover and small grains, must be planted to provide additional food and cover.

It is the intent and purpose of the law to make controlled shooting as "natural" as possible, therefore, release of birds immediately before the gun is prohibited and the trapping of released birds is not permitted.

Hunting hours for all species is from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.



Game Protector Roy McKinsey inspects a food plot on a controlled shooting area north of Topeka. The crop shown here is German millet, an excellent wildlife food. Such plantings are required on all controlled shooting areas to provide natural food and cover for the released birds.

No area may be established closer than five miles distance of an existing area and not more than one percent of the land area in any one county may be utilized for this purpose.

Any native or exotic game bird species may be hunted, provided that it is first released upon the area and not more than seventy percent of the released birds may be harvested. On heavily stocked areas the thirty percent that is left on the land is more than the carrying capacity of that land. These excess birds may be expected to disperse over the surrounding country and are then of benefit to the general hunter.

Birds for release on a shooting area may be reared by the operator or purchased from a licensed game breeder. Provision is made in the regulations for prior notification of release so that birds may be inspected before liberation in the wild. In this manner the area operator is provided with information on possible disease and native stock on the land is protected from the introduction of diseased birds.

Certain records must be submitted monthly to the Fish and Game Commission. A notarized report on release and disposition of birds, giving the date of release, species, number of birds and the source of supply.

A hunting register is also required. This record includes the name and address of the hunter, the number on his resident or nonresident hunting or combination license and the number and species of birds taken.

All birds taken are banded with kill tags, secured by the operator from the Fish and Game Commission, before being taken from the shooting area.

All controlled areas are uniformly posted with signs reading, "CONTROLLED SHOOTING AREA. LICENSED BY THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION. TRESPASSING UNLAWFUL."

At the present time there are eleven licensed areas in Kansas, only two of which are open on a commercial basis. The hunting season extends from October 15 to February 15, a total of four months.

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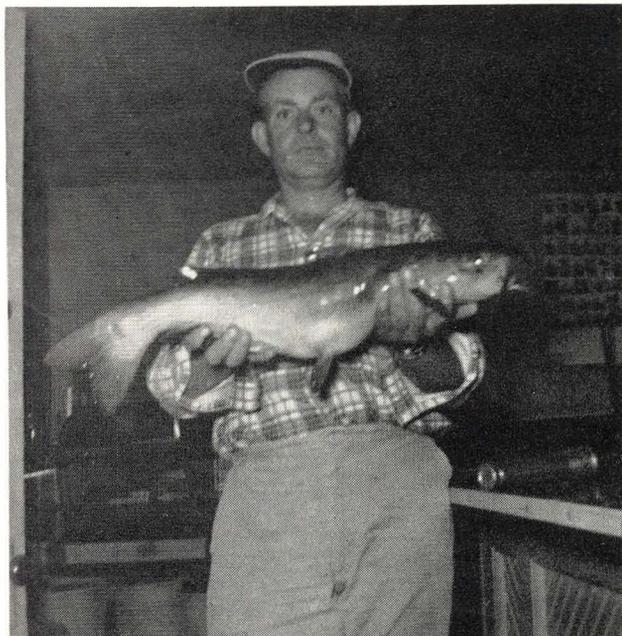
Mule deer fares poorly when forced to compete with elk for food.

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A whitetail deer fawn weighs three to five pounds at birth.

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When overprotected, the moose is its own worst enemy, for it practically eliminates willow, balsam and nourishing foods from its habitat.



Glen Hasting who lives at Fredonia really hit the jackpot in September when he hooked into this lunker channel catfish. Sorry we can't report the weight but we can tell it's a nice one.



Fall fishing is good fishing. These fine strings of bass were taken by two Eureka anglers by the names of Dean and Whipple. Woodson County State Lake yielded these fish on a late October afternoon.

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Glides of up to 125 feet have been recorded for flying squirrels.

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In appearance and habits the golden-mantled ground squirrel, with an unstriped face, resembles an over-sized chipmunk.

## KANSAS WILDLIFE

By  
MARVIN D. SCHWILLING

THE MINK

*Mustela vison*

The wide distribution of the mink and its soft lustrous coat make this animal the prime favorite of trapper and consumer alike. They are much sought by both the professional and amateur trappers of our state. Their rich glossy brown fur is used extensively for women's coats and stoles, a cherished possession of any woman who owns one.

Mink could rightfully be referred to as large weasels, as truly they belong to the weasel family, *Mustelidae*. This family includes the otter, mink, weasels, martin, wolverine, skunks, and badgers. The otter, mink, weasel, and martin all have the same general shape, long slender bodies and very short legs. In size, the body of a full-grown mink is about the size of an average man's wrist. They are approximately twenty-five inches long with a seven-inch tail. The male greatly exceeds the female in size, often weighing twice as much as his mate. Thus we have adult females weighing as little as a pound and a half and adult males that approach four pounds.

An adult male found drowned, with a trap on its front paw, December 28, 1955, on the Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Refuge, Linn County, Kansas, weighed three pounds and fourteen ounces. The animal apparently had broken the trap free from a surrounding area and drowned while trying to cross a borrow pit of one of the refuge lakes. This was the

largest mink I had ever seen and have wished several times since that I had taken measurements of the animal.

Geographically, the mink is found throughout most of North America being absent only in the desert areas and the lands above timberline. In Kansas it ranges nearly state-wide being found throughout the central and eastern portions but restricted to the permanent streams in the more arid western sector.

Mink are great travelers and seem always on the go. One may hunt over more than a hundred acres in a single night quartering back and forth like a bird dog ahead of a hunter. This is in contrast with a squirrel or rabbit which is content with only a few acres of territory as their home range. Mink are active both day and night apparently resting and hunting as they wish.

Mink make their homes in dens which are usually located in the banks of streams but they may also use crevasses in rocks, brush piles, drifts, and almost any natural cavity. Being slender, they can slip under all kinds of places and into all sorts of holes.

The female has but a single litter of young annually that are born in April or May. They, like many of our other animals that have only one group of young yearly, grow slower and there is a period in their young lives devoted to frolicking and play. The

number of young per litter varies from three to ten, normally five or six. To chance upon a family of mink playing along a stream is a sight to behold. They play in and out of the water, dart in and out of niches in tree roots and drifts, search between rocks seemingly missing nothing. I have, as probably many of you who have trapped or simply enjoyed a trek afield, seen the tell-tale evidence of their frolicking in new fallen snow along a stream. They leave long slippery slide-like furrows in the snow down steep banks where they have repeatedly climbed apparently just to slide down and splash into the icy cold water. They also scoot along on their bellies in the new snow as they play in and out of shallow water.

They are our most amphibious animal. They are almost as well fitted for life in the water as the otter and are almost as quick and cunning as a weasel on land. Their food is similar to that of other carnivores but includes aquatic life as well as terrestrial life. They eat many fish, catching them themselves. Their diet includes crayfish, clams, rabbits, rats, mice, other rodents particularly the muskrat, small birds and snakes. Mink show a preference for muskrat as food and many trappers find indication of heavy predation on them, another furbearer, by mink. During severe weather, mink, being great wanderers, temporarily desert the watercourses and take to the hills where they feed on rabbits and other terrestrial life.

Mink frequently enter poultry houses and kill chickens. In this respect they usually are not as destructive as the bloodthirsty weasel. They usually kill little, if any, more than they want to eat, whereas the weasel often kills apparently just for the lust of killing.

The mink, weasel, and marten all possess the large anal glands, like that of a skunk. The musk from these glands may be discharged at the will of the animal. This musk is nauseating, disagreeable and practically impossible to remove from the skin or clothing. Most people agree that the scent discharged by the skunk is the most disagreeable of the lot, however, to some people the musk of the mink is the most sickening.

The mink has few enemies, possibly a few of the birds of prey are all that could be listed, other than the trapper.

A trapped mink is a supercharged ball of fury and red-eyed rage. They scream, squeal, clack and hiss, tearing into anything that comes within reach. Often their razor-like teeth are broken and chipped from repeated attacks on the retaining steel trap.

When running, the animal travels by a series of bounds, its long body doubles up so that the hind feet over-reach the front ones, thus the animal is able to give a prodigious bound, pouncing substantial distances.

The mink does especially well in captivity and they are successfully ranched on a commercial scale. Through selective breeding, farm-raised mink are much darker colored and superior in fur quality to the wild individual. As early as 1938, 200,000 mink pelts were sold from the fur farms of North America.

## Outdoor Notes

By JOE AUSTELL SMALL

### Wagging Bees

Dr. Karl von Frisch, professor at the University of Munich in Germany, said: "Bees talk. Fish smell as well as hear."

The professor paused to let this sink in. Then he enlarged on the subject. "Bees do not speak, of course," he said. "They waggle. They have different waggles for different things. They have two basic topics of conversation. One is food. When a bee locates nectar, by a certain number of waggles per minute, it tells the home folks exactly how far they will have to travel. It also waggles in the direction of the nectar."

The professor then talked about fish. "They smell food in the water," he said. "They can hear, too. Once we put a student in an aquarium tank and played a violin. He didn't hear it, but the fish did. There is one species of fish, the knurrhahn, that almost talks. The male makes a soft growl. It's a signal. The female knurrhahn hears it and comes to him. Then he stops growling."

### Rattlesnake's Eyes

Pupils in the eyes of rattlesnakes, and other pit vipers which are mostly nocturnal prowlers, are round at night. During daylight hours they contract to vertical slits, thus cutting out bright sunlight.

### Dead Horse Kicks Man

"Never say die until you're kicked by a dead horse!" is an old Australian saying. A farmer, near Bellingen, New South Wales, felt a little strange about the saying recently. He shot a horse, cut its throat and was skinning the left leg when it jerked loose and whacked him on the chin. The farmer had to have six stitches taken.

### Bird Hunters, Note!

Fill an empty 16-gauge shell with matches, slip an empty 12-gauge shell over it, and you'll have a handy, damp-proof match box.

**KNOW YOUR FRIEND--THE GAME PROTECTOR**


Jack McNally, 36, has completed ten years as a game protector in Greenwood and Woodson counties. He also has served temporarily in Wilson county.

A native of Iola, he was a fire controlman in the navy forty-four months in World War II. His ship sailed Caribbean, North Atlantic and Panama waters.

He and his family, his wife, Isabel, son John, 9, and daughter Cynthia Sue, 6, live in Eureka.

His special hobbies are coin collecting and bird egg collecting.

**Money and Gas Don't Mix**

Michael Comella works at a filling station in Memphis, Tenn. Recently a sportsman drove into the station and asked him to help get the money out of his gas tank.

Comella blinked with surprise, removed the tank, drained it—and dumped out a pile of coins that totaled up to \$107.

The sportsman grinned happily. "My mother," he explained, "likes to drop change in the tank when she buys gas."



John J. Sharp, game protector in Lyon, Chase and Marion counties, has an outstanding military record.

He served six years with the 6th Armored Infantry Division, European theater, as a combat scout. He received the Purple Heart with two oak-leaf clusters, a presidential citation with one oak-leaf cluster, the Belgian Fourragere and a Certificate of Merit for honorable service above and beyond the call of duty.

He grew up on a ranch in the Flint Hills in Chase county. He and his wife, Elsie, live in Cottonwood Falls. They enjoy fishing and hunting. Sharp's hobby is collecting firearms, especially antiques.

The Rocky Mountain marten doesn't hibernate, but it's often inactive during very cold or wet weather.

After young red squirrels are weaned, they drive their mother away and occupy the "home" nest for awhile before separating.

The varying hare utilizes dew for moisture in summer and eats snow in winter.

# Fish Conservation Fundamentals

By R. W. ESCHMEYER

## THE VALUE OF ANGLING

(Eighth in a series)

There are no really reliable figures on the monetary value of angling in the United States as a whole. And, of course, we can't ascribe monetary values to the intangible side of fishing—the value of angling to our general health and well-being. Our own guess has been that there are more than 25 million anglers in the United States (perhaps 30 million, or over), and that the "average" angler spends about \$50 yearly for his sport, bringing the annual total monetary value of fishing to well over one billion dollars.

Our estimate was recognized as an extremely conservative one. We took into account the fact that many anglers, especially the kids, spend very little for their pastime even though they go fishing often. Whatever the actual annual expenditure, we can be certain that fishing is big business.

### MONETARY VALUES

The monetary value of fishing, or of fishing and hunting combined, has been calculated for several states. Here are the figures available to us, as reported in earlier issues of the BULLETIN:

Several years ago, a North Carolina survey showed sport fishing in that state to have an annual value of \$22,063,112. Commercial fishing was valued at 5½ million dollars.

A survey in the state of Washington showed that the 400,000 hunting and fishing license holders spent an average of about \$200 on their hunting and fishing in 1950, for a total of \$80,000,000. The commercial fish catch for the state that year was \$20,000,000.

A study in Massachusetts showed hunting and fishing expenditures for 1951 at \$74,000,000. Of this amount, 18 million dollars was for saltwater sport fishing.

A New Hampshire survey for 1952 shows that anglers in the state spent \$13,000,000 for fishing. By contrast, 18 years ago, the estimated value of hunting and fishing combined was \$6,000,000.

A recent survey in Idaho listed the annual value of hunting and fishing activities at \$43,000,000.

Minnesota estimated that the monetary value of its 1953 fishing was \$200,000,000.

California estimates that the value of its sport fishing, hunting, and commercial fishing approaches \$1,000,000,000 annually.

Several years ago, interviews by the Michigan Tourist Council with more than 10,000 tourists showed that,

for 45 percent of Michigan's tourists, fishing was the principal reason for their vacationing in the state.

Obviously, fishing is big business!

### INTANGIBLE VALUES

Whatever the monetary value of fishing may be, the intangible values of the sport, though not measurable, are probably much greater.

Within a few short generations, our way of life has changed. Our forefathers used their hands and muscles to make a living. Today, most people earn a living by using their heads, plus machines, push buttons, and swivel-chairs. Despite medical advances, these changes in our way of life, together with the growing complexity of our so-called "civilization," have been taking their toll as a result of constantly increasing nervous strain.

Now, most of us struggle nearly every waking hour—in a mad scramble to "keep up with the Joneses"—in the acquisition of material things aimed at giving us an easier way of life!

Several years ago, the national consumption of aspirin was estimated at 15 tons daily. By now, the daily tonnage has undoubtedly increased considerably.

A growing number of people need help from the prescription counter to fall asleep.

Juvenile delinquency is a big and growing problem.

A study of the physical fitness of our youth, compared to that of youth from southern Europe, shows an impressive result. American youths failed 78.3 percent of the tests; the Europeans failed 8.3 percent of them.

Brigadier General Louis H. Renfrow, deputy director of Selective Service, has said that easy living habits are steadily reducing America's stamina to the danger point. General Renfrow said:

"Civilizations have disappeared when they lost the central core: strength, incentive, vitality, and the stamina necessary to withstand strain and extreme shock in emergencies.

"No one can estimate what the automobile has cost the American people in muscle, or the radio, television and motion picture in active participation in recreation."

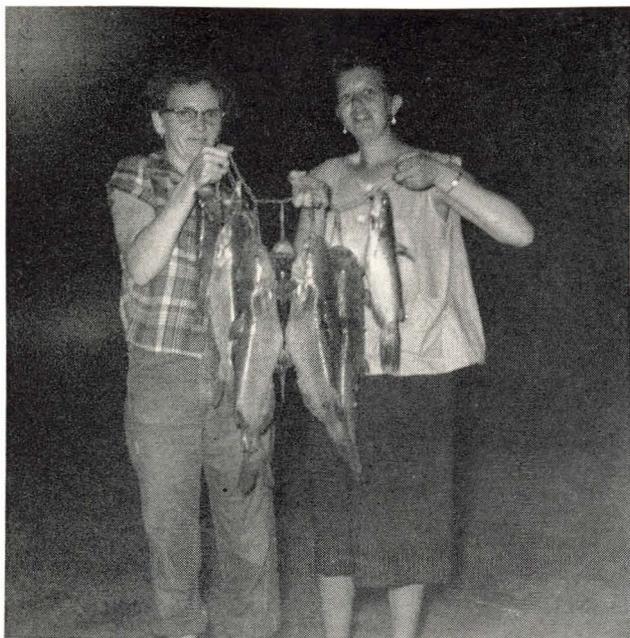
Significant was the observation made some months ago by Judge William G. Long of Seattle. He observed that in over twenty years he had handled some forty-five thousand juvenile cases, and that he recalled no case of serious juvenile misconduct involving a youngster whose hobby and recreational outlet was fishing.

The therapeutic values of angling for adults are also recognized. Obviously, fishing is good for people. For

the adult, it's a tonic for frayed nerves and an opportunity to gain a better perspective. For the kid, it contributes to physical and mental well-being, and toward a better future.

#### ADDING IT UP

We included this brief comment on the values of fishing to demonstrate that angling is an extremely important aspect of the American scene. It has now been shown, repeatedly, that modern fish conservation can help angling, can contribute toward "shortening the time between bites." Because of the significance of fishing, fish conservation is far too important to be a mere political football, or to be handled by incompetents. Our favorite form of outdoor relaxation must be preserved.



These two ladies take a back seat to no one when it comes to the art of angling and here you see the proof. This fine string of channels were caught by Mrs. Lee Mills and her sister while fishing at Woodson County State Lake in September.

#### Smartest Animal

The four men were talking about relative intelligence of animals as a whole. They were in a Bangkok bar, sipping lime squashes. The group consisted of George Emerson, MGM animal trainer, David L. Mobley, bird expert, Noel Rosefelt, Far East collector, and Mahout Sawart, a Siamese elephant boy. The quartet are collecting a boatload of animals to be sent to the U. S. According to the four experts, here are the most intelligent animals, in order of their listing: (1) The elephant. (2) The great ape family (gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utang and gibbon). (3) The dog. (4) The horse.

#### Bee-Havior

Drone bees in a hive won't work—but it's not because they're lazy as is commonly believed. Drones are born with weak jaws and are not equipped to work with honey and wax. Other bees have to feed them. They are the males, or breeder bees.

The ant family also has an excellent plan—the males do not work. The ant colony is well organized. Some act as housekeepers, others are gardeners, nursemaids, policemen and herders. They even keep servants. Every colony keeps a herd of aphids, or plant lice, which serve as "cows."

With reference to the males not working, we sure could learn something from ants and bees, eh, boys?

#### Greenback

Only the male frog is a musician. Each has his own sort of thrilling grunt, groan, whistle or burp. Just why frogs prefer to sing at night is not known. But night or day, they always make the most music just before a rain. Old-timers call it the best sign of rain that a man can find. "They're celebratin'!" the old boys will tell you.

The tree toad, which prefers wood to water, can change its color almost as readily as the chameleon. It can become the color of tree bark, or the delicate shade of a new, green leaf—an excellent protective measure.

#### What's Cookin', Doc?

Ever barbecue venison? No? Brother, you've missed a real treat! If you're lucky enough to have a deer in your locker, here is a recipe you won't forget:

One cup catsup; one tablespoon salt; two tablespoons Worcestershire sauce; one-quarter cup vinegar; one tablespoon butter; one-eighth teaspoon cinnamon; three slices lemon; one onion, sliced thin; one-eighth teaspoon allspice.

Sear three pounds of venison (or any like meat) in a frying pan. Mix above ingredients in saucepan and bring mixture to boil. Stir to avoid burning. Simmer ten minutes. Cover venison with the sauce and roast in moderate oven (350° F.). Cook one and one-half to two hours, turning occasionally. Man, it's good!

Beaver in captivity have been known to live nineteen years.

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

## ARRESTS—AUGUST, 1956

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
R. P. Morgan; Garden City	No fishing license	7-29-56	\$5.00
Patrika Morgan; Garden City	No fishing license	7-29-56	5.00
Earnest David Webb; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 3-56	10.00
Norman Randolph Webb; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 3-56	10.00
Carl Ray Webb; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 3-56	10.00
Harvey Standlee; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 3-56	10.00
William Ray Standlee; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 3-56	10.00
Cpl. Albert R. Baughier; Chapman	No fishing license	7-28-56	5.00
Max Weissback; WaKeeney	No fishing license	8- 5-56	5.00
Edward Dinges; Hays	No fishing license	8-10-56	5.00
Wilbur Stapleton; Topeka	No fishing license	8-12-56	5.00
Frank Follin; Derby	No fishing license	8-12-56	5.00
Leonna Follin; Derby	No fishing license	8-12-56	5.00
E. M. Cook; Wellington, Texas	No fishing license	8-13-56	10.00
Clarence Huntsmen; Colorado Springs, Colo.	No fishing license	8- 4-56	5.00
Troy Brown; Wichita	No fishing license	8-17-56	5.00
Howard L. Satterfield, Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	8-19-56	10.00
W. H. Nichols; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-20-56	10.00
John Sander, Jr.; Lawrence	No fishing license	8-25-56	10.00
John Petter; Topeka	No fishing license	8-25-56	5.00
Ralph Schlesener; Herington	No fishing license	8-21-56	5.00
Harlan Schlesener; Herington	No fishing license	8-21-56	5.00
Robert Theno; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-24-56	10.00
Michael Turbak; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-25-56	5.00
Ray Lax; Junction City	No fishing license	7-28-56	10.00
Warren Noyes, Concordia	No fishing license	8-26-56	10.00
Allen Taylor; Arkansas City	No fishing license	8-31-56	5.00
Bruce Walter; Great Bend	Handfishing	8- 5-56	25.00
Cleo Lohr; Great Bend	Handfishing	8-14-56	10.00
Dennis Kraft; Emporia	Speeding in state park	8- 5-56	17.00
Carroll William Cozad; Emporia	Speeding in state park	8- 5-56	7.00
Edward L. Byrnes; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	8-11-56	5.00
Marvin E. Gwin; Moore, Okla.	Misrepresentation	8-25-56	10.00
Carmen Gwin; Moore, Okla.	Misrepresentation	8-25-56	10.00
William Barnett; Kansas City	Operating too many pole lines, and/or rod-reel lines	7-29-56	10.00
William Bolden; Wichita	Operating too many pole lines, and/or rod-reel lines	8-17-56	10.00
Evert M. Wright; Rock	Hunt, shoot, kill, take or attempt to take game birds during closed season	8-12-56	60.00
Melvin E. Wolf; Latham	Hunt, shoot, kill, take or attempt to take game birds during closed season	8-12-56	60.00
Leonard Hardwick; Latham	Hunt, shoot, kill, take or attempt to take game birds during closed season	8-12-56	60.00
Jerry M. Beckham; Latham	Hunt, shoot, kill, take or attempt to take game birds during closed season	8-12-56	60.00
Bruce Burner; Latham	Hunt, shoot, kill, take or attempt to take game birds during closed season	8-12-56	60.00
George Moore; Topeka	No hunting license	7-29-56	10.00
Darrel Rhudy; Spring Hill	No hunting license	8-16-56	10.00
Joe Phelon; Allen	No fishing license; operating trotline in state lake; leaving picnic area littered	8- 5-56	45.00
Sonnie Martin; Allen	No fishing license; operating trotline in state lake; leaving picnic area littered	8- 5-56	70.00
Dorothy Moore; Topeka	Alter date of Kansas hunting license	8-11-56	10.00
Robert Adams; La Crosse	Set and operate trotline in state lake	8-19-56	20.00
Lloyd Arthur Mercer; Independence	Throwing refuse on state park property	8-17-56	15.00
Alford Defoor; Emporia	Operating motorboat without permit; pleasure riding on state lake; no life preservers for occupants	8-23-56	15.00
Bill Baughman; Wichita	Shooting prairie chicken out of season; no hunting license	8-25-56	70.00
Bob Lee Douthitt; Kansas City	No fishing license; operating illegal number trotlines	8-24-56	25.00

## ARRESTS—SEPTEMBER, 1956

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Stuart Humes; Hays	No fishing license	9- 1-56	\$5.00
John West; Larned	No fishing license	9- 3-56	5.00
Jim Head; Larned	No fishing license	9- 3-56	5.00
Norman Dean Maher; Denver, Colo.	No fishing license	9- 3-56	5.00
Albert Overfield; Leavenworth	No fishing license	8-23-56	10.00
Kenneth Banning; Coffeyville	No fishing license	9- 9-56	5.00
Leland Merle Crouse; Jetmore	No fishing license	9- 9-56	5.00
Daniel Esparaza; Arkansas City	No fishing license	9- 2-56	5.00
Keith Akins; Iola	No fishing license	9- 9-56	5.00
Clyde Barton; Victoria	No fishing license	9- 3-56	5.00
William Boles; Garden City	No fishing license	9-15-56	5.00
D. M. Venaule, Jr.; Parsons	No fishing license	9-20-56	5.00
F. S. Williams; McPherson	No fishing license	9- 1-56	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Vernon Hoffman; Great Bend	No fishing license	9-24-56	10.00
Charles Roper; Columbus	No fishing license	9-23-56	5.00
M. W. Reynolds; Arkansas City	No fishing license	9-29-56	5.00
Mrs. Leroy Card; Hutchinson	No fishing license	9-25-56	5.00
E. L. Gray; Hoisington	No fishing license	9-30-56	10.00
V. L. Bobbs; Hoisington	No fishing license	9-30-56	10.00
Charlie Newman; Hoisington	No fishing license	9-30-56	10.00
Fred Clanton; Dodge City	No hunting license	9- 1-56	5.00
Charles Clanton; McCook, Neb.	No hunting license	9- 1-56	5.00
Earnest Larrick; Edgerton	No hunting license	9- 2-56	5.00
Donald P. Morris; Basehor	No hunting license	9- 2-56	15.00
Norman Sadler; Kansas City	No hunting license	9-15-56	5.00
Edwin I. Toman; Lincoln, Neb.	No hunting license	9-23-56	5.00
Gary M. Murray; Topeka	No hunting license	9-23-56	5.00
Robert Dean Neal; Ulysses	No hunting license	9-23-56	10.00
Buck B. Stewart; Hutchinson	No hunting license	9- 4-56	5.00
Dale Graham; Topeka	No hunting license	9-16-56	10.00
Gary Siemen; Wichita	No hunting license	9- 1-56	5.00
John McCoy; Independence	Swimming outside area designated for swimming	9- 2-56	5.00
Lester Allen Stitt; Independence	Swimming outside area designated for swimming	9- 2-56	5.00
Jimmie Lee Kramer; Independence	Swimming outside area designated for swimming	9- 2-56	5.00
Frederick W. Berghem; Salina	Swimming outside area designated for swimming	8-12-56	1.00
George H. Montis; Salina	Swimming outside area designated for swimming	9- 2-56	1.00
Roger Hamel; Salina	Taking fish by method other than pole, line and baited hook	9-16-56	10.00
James C. Miller; Salina	Taking fish by method other than pole, line and baited hook	9-16-56	10.00
A. N. Norman; Salina	Taking fish by method other than pole, line and baited hook	9-16-56	10.00
C. L. Thomas; Culver	Taking fish by method other than pole, line and baited hook	9-16-56	20.00
R. D. Darnell; Salina	Taking fish by method other than pole, line and baited hook	9-16-56	10.00
C. W. Winchell; Great Bend	Operating boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto	9-15-56	5.00
George Withroder; Leoti	Operating boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto	9-15-56	5.00
Lowell Rheinhardt; Bison	Operating boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto	9-15-56	5.00
Frank Musseman; WaKeeney	Operating boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto	9-16-56	5.00
Oscar Meyer; Ogallah	Operating boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto	9-16-56	5.00
Raymond Zerfas; Ogallah	Operating boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto	9-16-56	5.00
Albert Dietz; Oakley	Operating boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto	9-16-56	5.00
Arlen Ross; Scott City	Operating boat on state lake without identification number attached thereto	9-15-56	5.00
Noah Kirkwood; Kansas City	Possession of firearms in state park	9-15-56	10.00
Herbert Bailey; Kansas City	Possession of firearms in state park	9-15-56	10.00
John Turk; Kansas City	Possession of firearms in state park	9-15-56	10.00
Dock Hawkins; Kansas City	Possession of firearms in state park	9-15-56	10.00
John F. Turk; Muncie	Possession of firearms in state park	9-15-56	10.00
Homer Garrett; Kansas City	Possession of firearms in state park	9-15-56	10.00
Brisco Embry; Kansas City	Possession of firearms in state park	9-15-56	10.00
Tom A. Ellis; Kansas City	Possession of firearms in state park; hunting within state park	9-14-56	10.00
Dunbar Anderson; Kansas City	Possession of firearms in state park; hunting within state park	9-14-56	10.00
Tom Coffelt; Wichita Falls, Texas	Taking fish by means other than rods, lines and baited fish hooks; fishing without license	9- 1-56	15.00
Fred Coffelt; Larned	Taking fish by means other than rods, lines and baited fish hooks; fishing without license	9- 1-56	15.00
Betty Livengood; Denver, Colo.	Illegal transportation of liquor in state park	9- 2-56	10.00
Floyd Dickey; Wichita	Illegal transportation of liquor in state park	9-15-56	50.00
Loren Lee Hensler; Wichita	Illegal transportation of liquor in state park	9-15-56	50.00
Lewis Clark; Chanute	Possession of excessive number of bullfrogs	9- 2-56	15.00
Edwin Byers; Chanute	Possession of excessive number of bullfrogs	9- 2-56	15.00
Eugene Adams; Topeka	Littering of state park	9-15-56	42.00
John J. Lupo; Topeka	Littering of state park	9-15-56	42.00
Edwin L. Petrick; Caldwell	Build and leave unattended campfire in area not approved or provided for such in state park	9-22-56	10.00
James C. Rodenberg; Halstead	Build and leave unattended campfire in area not approved or provided for such in state park	9-22-56	10.00
Robert Adside; Leavenworth	Operating more than two rods, lines and baited fish hooks in state lake	9-26-56	5.00
George T. Cox; Leavenworth	Operating more than two rods, lines and baited fish hooks in state lake	9-26-56	5.00
C. E. Daniels; Lawrence	Shooting doves from public roadway without permission from adjoining landowner; hunt with unplugged automatic shotgun	9- 3-56	10.00
Ted Galawas; Leavenworth	Operating hoop nets in Missouri River without valid commercial fishing license	8-23-56	10.00
Oscar Glover; Wichita	Setting trotlines in state lake	9-15-56	5.00
Jessie Jacobs; Kansas City	Hunt, shoot, take and have in possession game animals, commonly known as squirrel, in state park	9-14-56	5.00
A. R. Jenkins; Kansas City, Mo.	Operating excessive and illegal number of trotlines	9-19-56	10.00
Joe Ross; Kansas City	Possession of illegal bag limit of squirrel	9-15-56	15.00
Glen Gregg; Bartlesville, Okla.	Misrepresentation	9-30-56	10.00

## ARRESTS—OCTOBER, 1956

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Mearle Simpson; Satanta	No hunting license	9-30-56	\$10.00
Walter McIver; Satanta	No hunting license	9-30-56	10.00
Robert E. Lee; Hutchinson	No hunting license	10-14-56	5.00
Charles D. Shelton; Hutchinson	No hunting license	10-14-56	5.00
Forest Paul; Hays	No hunting license	10-10-56	5.00
Carl Hunt; Coffeyville	No hunting license	10-14-56	5.00
W. M. Turner; Independence, Mo.	No hunting license	10-14-56	15.00
Bruce Steller; Independence, Mo.	No hunting license	10-14-56	15.00
Eddie Strother; Fort Scott	No hunting license	10-21-56	5.00
Lloyd Marsh; Fort Scott	No hunting license	10-21-56	5.00
Isaac Jefferson; Topeka	Trespassing	10-16-56	10.00
Johnnie B. Fischer; Topeka	Trespassing	10-16-56	10.00
Ira W. Bryant; Topeka	Trespassing	10-16-56	10.00
Tom Hunkle; Kansas City, Mo.	Trespassing	9-16-56	2.50
J. C. Ferguson; Miami, Fla.	Trespassing	9-16-56	2.50
Keith Miller; Olathe	Hunt rabbits during closed season; hunt rabbits after sunset	10-22-56	10.00
Daryl E. Keen; Olathe	Hunt rabbits during closed season; hunt rabbits after sunset	10-22-56	10.00
Charles Mead; Olathe	Hunt rabbits during closed season; hunt rabbits after sunset	10-22-56	10.00
Kenneth Teague; Wichita	Hunt rabbits during closed season; hunt rabbits after sunset	10-27-56	50.00
Richard Briscoe; Wichita	Hunt rabbits during closed season; hunt rabbits after sunset	10-27-56	50.00
Slyvester Lack; Iola	Hunt rabbits out of season	10-26-56	10.00
Ed Friend; Pittsburg	Hunt rabbits out of season	10-27-56	10.00
Robert Smith; Kansas City	Hunt rabbits out of season	10-27-56	10.00
Martin Sipple; Kansas City	Hunt rabbits out of season	10-27-56	10.00
Cornelius Brigando; Topeka	No fishing license	10-15-56	5.00
Harold R. Wilkinson; Houston, Texas	No fishing license	10-17-56	5.00
Willard F. Tonkin; Topeka	No fishing license	8-23-56	10.00
Toni Tonkin; Topeka	No fishing license	8-23-56	5.00
Geraldine Everett; Kansas City	Take game fish by means other than baited hook	10-13-56	7.50
Elliott Smith; Kansas City	Take game fish by means other than baited hook	10-13-56	7.50
Claude Huddelston; Pawnee Rock	Take game fish by means other than baited hook	10-15-56	10.00
Floyd Yeager; Kansas City	Hunt raccoon during closed season	10-24-56	10.00
John F. Walters; Kansas City	Hunt raccoon during closed season	10-24-56	10.00
John C. Walters; Kansas City	Hunt raccoon during closed season	10-24-56	10.00
Bill Street; Yates Center	Take and possess prairie chicken during closed season	10- 7-56	25.00
Murel A. DeVore; Hesston	Take and possess prairie chicken during closed season	10- 7-56	50.00
Bill Holloway; Gas City	Take and possess prairie chicken during closed season	10-21-56	50.00
Fred Yocham; Iola	Shoot and kill quail out of season	10-14-56	25.00
Hubert A. Van Dyke; Fort Scott	Shoot and kill quail out of season	10-21-56	50.00
Leonard A. Hoag; Yates Center	Set and operate an illegal number of trotlines	10-17-56	10.00
Louis Wagner; Piqua	Set and operate an illegal number of trotlines	10-17-56	10.00
Robert Sage; Burlingame	Hunt and kill pheasant in state game refuge	11- 3-56	10.00
William R. Koff; Carbondale	Hunt and kill pheasant in state game refuge	11- 3-56	10.00
Hart L. Green; Newton	Fish with set lines in state lake	9-30-56	1.00
G. G. Green; Randall	Fish with set lines in state lake	9-30-56	1.00
Jack Hamrahan; Lawrence	Destruction of state property	9-29-56	7.50
Marshall West; Lawrence	Destruction of state property	9-29-56	7.50
Terry W. O'Neay; Salina	Molesting and attempting to take ducks in state park	10- 6-56	10.00
Clarence Fay McCollough; Salina	Removing rocks and driving car in shelter house on state park	10-14-56	1.00
Dale Turnbull; Tulsa, Okla.	Hunt without nonresident hunting license; hunt, shoot, kill and possess quail in closed season	10-21-56	20.00
George W. Mapes; Pittsburg	Hunt without license; hunt rabbits in closed season	10-27-56	* 50.00
B. A. Tate; Larned	Hunt, shoot, possess pheasant during closed season	9-15-56	25.00
Roy Chilson; Oberlin	Hunt, shoot ducks out of season; carrying firearms in state park	10- 3-56	15.00
Dick Hathorne; Dodge City	Hunt wild ducks in game sanctuary (Cheyenne Bottoms Game Refuge)	10- 7-56	10.00
Herman Haberland; Tonganoxie	Disorderly conduct in a state park	10-10-56	30.00

\* Committed to jail in default of payment.

## RADIO LOG FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS FOR KANSAS

City	Station	Time
Arkansas City	KSOK	7:00 p. m. Monday
Chanute	KCRB	5:15 p. m. Friday
Colby	KXXX	7:00 a. m. Saturday
Dodge City	KGNO	12:00 Noon Sunday
El Dorado	KBTO	11:30 a. m. Saturday
Garden City	KIUL	6:45 p. m. Saturday
Goodland	KWGB	6:15 a. m. Saturday
Great Bend	KVGB	5:45 p. m. Saturday
Hays	KAYS	7:15 p. m. Wednesday
Hutchinson	KWHK	9:30 a. m. Sunday
Junction City	KJCK	7:00 a. m. Friday
Kansas City	KFRM **	4:45 p. m. Saturday
Lawrence	KLWN	5:00 p. m. Thursday
Leavenworth	KCLO	6:15 p. m. Saturday
McPherson	KNEX	12:45 p. m. Saturday
Manhattan	KMAN	5:15 p. m. Thursday
Manhattan	KSAC	5:15 p. m. Monday
Newton	KJRC	4:15 p. m. Saturday
Ottawa	KOFO	4:45 p. m. Sunday
Pittsburg	KOAM	7:15 p. m. Monday
Pittsburg	KSEK	8:15 a. m. Saturday
Pratt	KWSK	4:45 p. m. Sunday
Salina	KSAL	Saturday p. m. after baseball
Topeka	WREN	7:15 a. m. Sunday
Topeka	WIBW	7:15 a. m. Sunday

\*\* Transmitter in Cloud County Kansas.

(This schedule is correct as of January first. The individual stations reserve the right to change the time of broadcast when such a change becomes necessary.)



*Conservation Pledge*

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

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