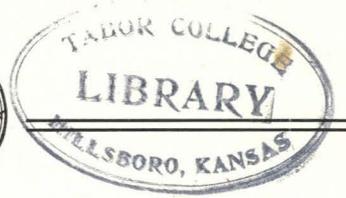

KANSAS FISH AND GAME



Vol. XII

APRIL, 1955

No. 4



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APPLICATION FOR SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGE IS PENDING AT PRATT, KANSAS.

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One of the better fishing "spots" in southeast Kansas is the Fall River reservoir in Greenwood county. Boats, bait and all types of fishing is available for the fishermen.

WHERE TO FISH IN KANSAS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Since so many sportsmen have asked for information on where to fish in Kansas, species of fish found in different waters; facilities available; etc., the following story is written in an effort to better acquaint KANSAS FISH AND GAME readers with the state's fishing possibilities. The information is the most authentic obtainable up to the time of the press deadline—March 1. The state is divided into four sections for matter of convenience in having cuts made showing location of fishing spots.)

Kansas, although lacking any natural lakes, does offer a wide variety of fishing waters. For the fisherman there are large man-made lakes, rivers, streams, strip-mine pits, and farm ponds. There are different species of fish to match the waters—bass, walleyes, bluegill, channel catfish, crappie, white bass, bullheads, flathead catfish, yellow catfish, sunfish, carp—and sizes to match all types of fishing gear. The fly fisherman, the plug caster, the trotline

enthusiast, or the boy with the cane pole all have a place.

Three successive years of drouth have adversely curtailed water area over parts of the state, particularly the western half, and fishing in such areas is below par until more rainfall comes. The dry weather has also delayed the filling with water of many of the newly-constructed state lakes. These are only temporary conditions, however, which will be remedied with the return of more normal rainfall.

Twenty-five of the thirty-two state lakes are heavily stocked with fish. Among those lakes where reasonably good fishing can be expected are: Clark County state lake, Meade County state lake, Kingman County state lake, Lyon County state lake, Woodson County state lake, Neosho County state lake, Miami County

state lake, Leavenworth County state lake, Nemaha County state lake, Crawford County state lake No. 2, Pottawatomie County state lake near Westmoreland, Rooks County state lake, and Finney County state lake near Kalvesta.

Four of the new state lakes—Brown County, east of Hiawatha; Montgomery County, south of Independence; Grant County, southeast of Ulysses; McPherson County, north of Canton, have filled sufficiently with water to permit stocking with fish. However, fishing in these impoundments cannot be expected to be good for at least another year or two.

The Scott County state lake, north of Scott City, is being drained at the present time for fisheries improvement work. The lake will be closed to public fishing until such work is completed. Low water conditions and fisheries improvement work have also temporarily closed two other state lakes to public fishing. They are the Butler County state lake, near Augusta, and the Kearny County state lake (Lake McKinney) near Lakin.

Among the county and city lakes that should afford good fishing in 1955 are: Lake Shawnee, near Topeka; Lake Wabaunsee, near Eskridge; Lone Star lake, near Lawrence; Marion County lake, near Council Grove; Wyandotte County lake, northwest of Kansas City; Pratt County lake, near Pratt; Antelope lake, near Morland; Lake Kahola, near Emporia; Norton County lake, near Lenora; Rooks County lake, near Plainville; Atchison County lake, near Huron; Elm Creek lake, near Hiatville; Lake Afton, near Goddard; Sherman County lake, near Goodland. Such city lakes as may be found near Herington, Logan, Parsons, Anthony, El Dorado, Augusta, Sedan, Moline, Howard, Osborne, Holton,

Sabetha, Halstead, Garnett, Eureka, Yates Center, Riverton, and Fort Scott.

Fishermen should not overlook the Cheyenne Bottoms in Barton county. This vast refuge, developed by the forestry, fish and game commission, has been heavily stocked with channel catfish, bullheads and other species. Although the existing drouth has seriously curtailed water supply in the Bottoms at the present time, normal spring rains could easily fill parts of the refuge and greatly improve the fishing possibilities of the area.

The catfish enthusiast who loves his trotline, bankline and still fishing can, with patience and the right bait, catch big fish and get all the thrills wanted by fishing such rivers as the Big and Little Blue, Neosho, Cottonwood, Solomon, Arkansas, Ninnescah, Verdigris, Saline, Walnut, Marais des Cygnes, Smoky, Kaw, and Republican.

Smaller streams which offer a variety of fishing are the Delaware, Beaver, Sappa, Rattlesnake, Spring, Pawnee, Stranger, Big Creek, Wakarusa, Slate, Caney, and Grouse creeks.

Fishing success on such large impoundments as Cedar Bluff, Kanopolis and Fall River reservoirs should improve this year. Plantings of walleyes, white bass and other species in these reservoirs by the fish and game commission, have been successful and they are showing up in large numbers. The walleyes, in particular, should be "keeper" size (15 inches) in all three impoundments.

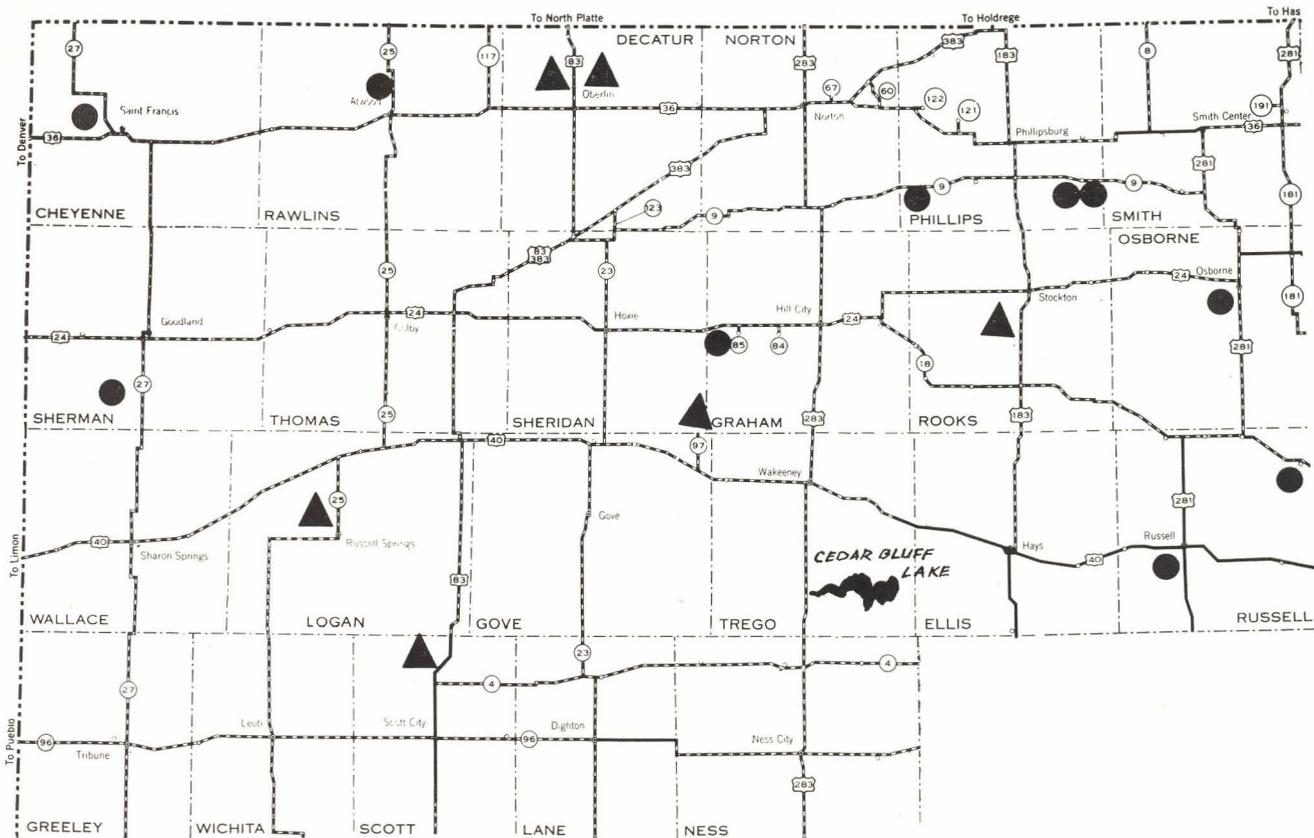
Thousands of farm ponds, also stocked with fish from the state fish hatchery and from the Farlington Federal hatchery, should be reaching their peak for fishing success. All need to be fished heavily for better management. Fishermen are reminded, however, that all farm ponds are privately owned and permission is needed to fish them.



The Clark County State Lake, south of Kingsdown, in Southwest Kansas, is popular for its fishing and recreation opportunities. New roadways, constructed this winter by the fish and game commission, allow easier access to either side of the lake.



There are many county and city lakes, such as the one above, which provide angling opportunities for the sportsmen of Kansas.



Fishing "spots" in northwest Kansas are shown in above map. Pyramids denote state lakes; round dots are for city and county lakes.

NORTHWEST KANSAS—

CEDAR BLUFF Reservoir: Located approximately 23 miles southeast of WaKeeney, or 13 miles southwest of Ogallah. 6,600 acres of water at normal level. Camping and picnic areas at site. No boats, bait or concessions available at reservoir at present but such facilities may be available by summer. Bait and overnight accommodations available at nearest towns. Kinds of fish in reservoir include walleyes, white bass, channel catfish, drum, bluegill, crappies, bass, bullheads, carp and sunfish. Anglers should find good fishing in this reservoir.

SCOTT COUNTY State lake—12 miles north of Scott City. 115 acres of water. This lake being drained for fisheries improvement work and temporarily closed to public fishing. Plenty of picnic and camping facilities. Boats, bait and concessions available in season.

LOGAN COUNTY State lake—4 miles northwest of Russell Springs. Insufficient water in lake yet to permit stocking with fish. Camping and day-use facilities will be installed.

SHERIDAN COUNTY State lake—Two miles east and four north of Quinter. 124 acres of water when full. Park has day-use facilities, camping and picnic areas.

No boats or bait available. Predominant species of fish caught at this lake include channel catfish, bullheads and carp.

ROOKS COUNTY State lake—Three miles south and two west of Stockton. 67 acres of water. No boats or bait available. Park has picnic and day-use facilities. Lake stocked with bass, crappie, channel catfish, drum, bullheads and bluegill. This lake a good bass and bluegill lake and heavier fishing for bluegill is desired.

DECATUR COUNTY State lakes 1 and 2—No. 1 located one mile north of Oberlin. Lake of doubtful water supply and dry at present. No. 2 located one mile east and one north of Oberlin. Has many picnic and camping areas, which are heavily used. Water in lake is low at present. Best fishing for channel catfish and bullheads.

KIRWIN Reservoir—A Bureau of Reclamation project near Kirwin, in Phillips county. Slated for opening dedication later this summer. When full will be about 4,500 acres. Offers excellent fishing possibilities for future. Waterfowl refuge and public shooting grounds also planned.

CITY AND COUNTY LAKES—There are a number of city and county lakes in Northwest Kansas open to

public fishing. No boats, bait or camping facilities available except where listed. All lakes contain general run of fish—bass, crappies, bluegill, channel catfish, drum, bullheads. Some of these lakes are:

ANTELOPE Lake—Two and one-half miles west and one-half north of Morland. Offers good channel catfishing. Also bullheads, drum, crappies and bluegill. Day-use and picnic facilities at lake. No extra fee.

SHERMAN COUNTY lake—12 miles south and two west of Goodland. 5 acres of water. Open to boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking. No extra fee.

PLAINVILLE lake—Two miles west of Plainville. 160 acres of water when full.

McMILLEN lake—Six miles south of Osborne, 20 acres of water.

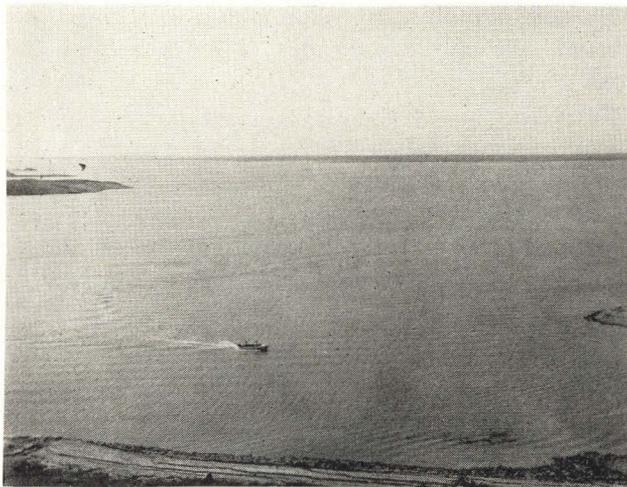
LUCAS lake—One mile east, one south of Lucas. 15 acres of water.

NORTON COUNTY lake—Two miles east, two south of Lenora. 30 acres. Has shelter house but no tables for picnicking.

LOGAN CITY lake—4 miles south of Logan. 25 acres of water. Has picnic areas and swimming facilities. A deep lake and good fishing lake, especially for channel catfish. Extra fee may be charged.

NORTHEAST KANSAS—

KANOPOLIS Reservoir—Located 10 miles northwest of Marquette; 35 miles southwest of Salina, or 25 miles southeast of Ellsworth. 3,550 acres of water. Lots of camping areas. Two concession stands selling bait and food. Three cabins available on edge of lake. More to be built. Boats and motors available. No extra fees for fishing or camping. Reservoir stocked



The Cedar Bluff reservoir in Trego county offers some of the best fishing possibilities in the state. This reservoir has been heavily stocked with walleyes, white bass and other species of game fish.

with walleyes, white bass, channel cats, drum, crappies, bass, bluegill, bullheads and also has flatheads and carp. Large motors permitted on reservoir but owners must secure permit from reservoir manager.

JEWELL COUNTY State lake—Six miles south, four west of Mankato. 60 acres of water when it fills. Insufficient water at present to permit stocking with fish. Picnic areas and day-use facilities will be established soon.

REPUBLIC COUNTY State lake—5 miles north, two west of Jamestown. This lake serves principally as a wildlife refuge. Of doubtful water supply and fishing is not a prime attraction.

OTTAWA COUNTY State lake—5 miles north, one east of Bennington. 138 acres of water. A relatively shallow lake, providing some good channel cat and flathead and crappie fishing. Drum also becoming abundant. Park has many picnic and camping areas. Boats, bait and concessions available at lake.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY State lake—5 miles north of Westmoreland. 24 acres of water. Good picnic and camping facilities. No boats or bait available. Good fishing lake, especially for bass and bluegill.

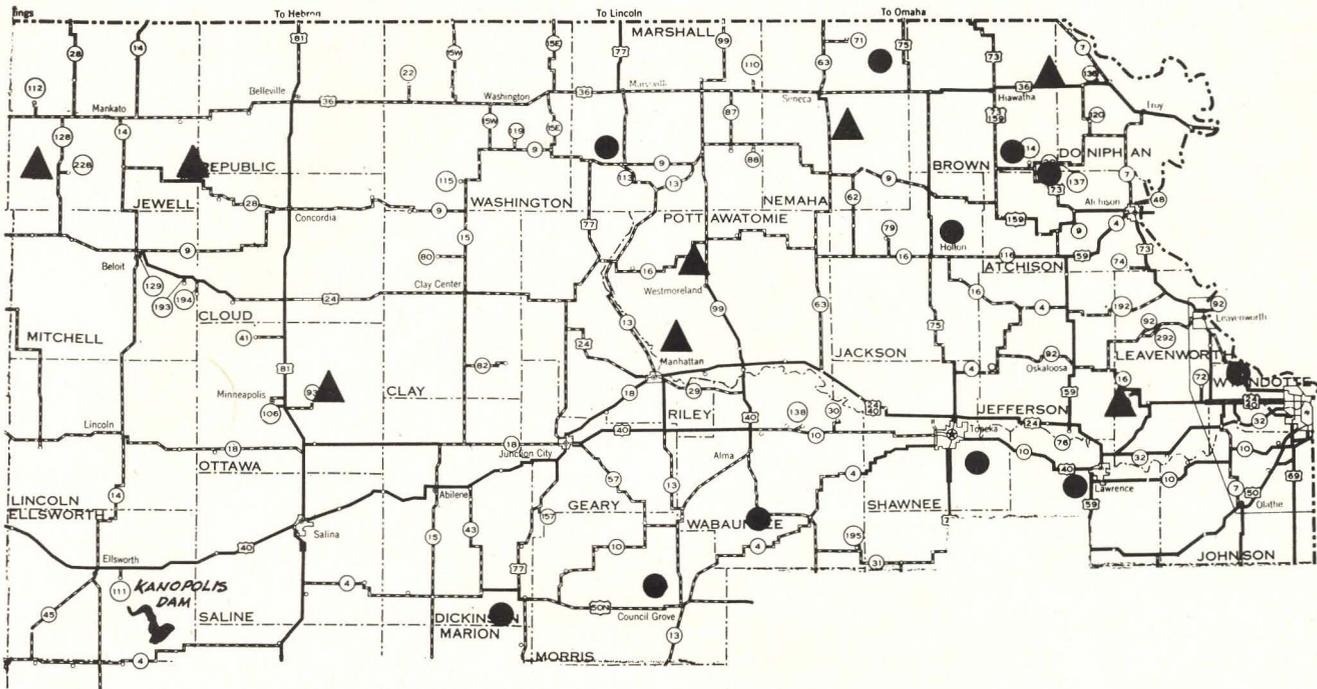
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY State lake—4 miles northeast of Manhattan. Will have 75 acres of water when full. Insufficient water as yet to permit fish stocking. Lake has excellent fishing potential for future.

NEMAHA COUNTY State lake—One mile east and four south of Seneca. 356 acres of water when full. Park has excellent arrangements for camping, picnicking, swimming, boating. Has tourist camp site. No boats or bait available. Best fishing for channel catfish, flatheads, bullheads and carp.

BROWN COUNTY State lake—7 miles east, one south of Hiawatha. 60 acres of water when full. This lake received initial stocking of fish last summer and will be open to public fishing whenever fish grow to desirable catching size. No boats or bait available. Picnic and day-use facilities being installed.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY State Lake—3 miles west and one north of Tonganoxie. 175 acres of water. Has excellent facilities for picnicking, fishing and boating. Plenty of picnic and camping areas. Boats, bait and concessions available at lake. Offers good fishing for nearly all species of fish—channel cats, bass, crappies, bluegill, drum and bullheads.

CITY AND COUNTY LAKES—Northeast Kansas offers many good city and county lakes for public fishing. Water supply is generally good throughout the area because of more normal rainfall. Many streams and rivers in the area provide good fishing, particularly for large catfish. These include the Big and Little



Northeast Kansas offers good fishing opportunities because of better water conditions throughout most of area.

Blue, Smoky, Kaw, Republican and Delaware rivers. Some of the better known city and county lakes are:

HERINGTON CITY lake—5 miles southwest of Herington. 364 acres of water. Fee of 50¢ per day or \$3 per year charged extra. No cabins or camping areas available. Bait for sale at lake. A good fishing lake.

LAKE COUNCIL GROVE—3 miles west, one north of Council Grove. 432 acres of water when full. Live bait and boats available. Extra fee of 25 cents per day or \$1 per season for fishing. Boat permit charged—\$3 per season or 50 cents a day. No picnic areas. Good fishing lake for bass, bluegill, ring perch, crappie, channel cats.

LAKE WABAUNSEE—5 miles west of Eskridge. 178 acres of water. Lodge, rooms, meals available. Also boats and bait. Nice picnic areas. Extra fee for fishing and also for placing boat and motor on lake. A good fishing lake. Probably best drum fishing spot in state. Bass, crappies, bluegill and channel cats also predominant.

PRAIRIE LAKE—Two miles north and three east of Holton. 78 acres. A rather new lake, opened about four years ago. A good fishing lake for nearly all of the usual species. No picnic areas or eating facilities. No boats available but bait may be bought at lake. Extra fee for fishing and for placing boat and motor on lake.

LAKE SHAWNEE—5 miles southeast of Topeka. 410

acres. Lake contains bass, channel cats, bluegill, crappies, drum. Lots of good picnic areas and cafe on grounds. Bait available just off park grounds. Extra fee for fishing and for boats and motors. Lake also has good swimming facilities.

SABETHA CITY lake—5 miles west of Sabetha. 75 acres. Good picnic and camping areas. Extra fee charged (\$1 annual). A good fishing lake for crappies, bass, bluegill and channel cats.

HORTON CITY lake—At northeast limits of city. About 120 acres. No extra fee charged at present. Limited facilities available. Good fishing lake. There are also two smaller lakes around Horton. One known as Power lake provides fair fishing but is small lake of about six acres. The other lake is one known as old Rock Island lake. Flood waters of 1951 ruined fishing potential but lake does contain some big bass and some crappie.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY lake—About 12 miles northwest of Kansas City. Plenty of boats, bait, food, and supplies available at all times. No cabin facilities on grounds but there are plenty of tourist courts nearby. Good fishing lake for nearly all species.

LONE STAR lake—15 miles southwest of Lawrence. 200 acres. Extra fee of \$1 to fish lake, or 25 cents a day. Charges for boat and motor \$2.50 a year or 25 cents per day. Fine picnic facilities. This lake usually good fishing for bass, crappie, bluegill and channel cats.

WILD HORSE lake—15 miles south, two west of Pierceville. 300 surface acres of water when full. Bullheads about only species of fish in lake.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS—

FALL RIVER Reservoir—Located 25 miles southeast of Eureka or 21 miles northwest of Fredonia. 2,600 surface acres at normal level but low at present time. Picnic areas, camping facilities, swimming. Boats and bait available at White Hall Bay. Lake has been heavily stocked with walleyes, white bass, channel cats, bass, crappies and bluegill. Reservoir is excellent flathead catfishing for trotline enthusiasts.

KINGMAN COUNTY State Lake—8 miles west of Kingman. 80 acres. Picnic areas, camping facilities. No boats or bait available. Has been good fishing lake for all species of fish found in state lakes.

BUTLER COUNTY State Lake—3 miles west and 1 north of Augusta. Will be closed to public fishing this summer for fisheries improvement work.

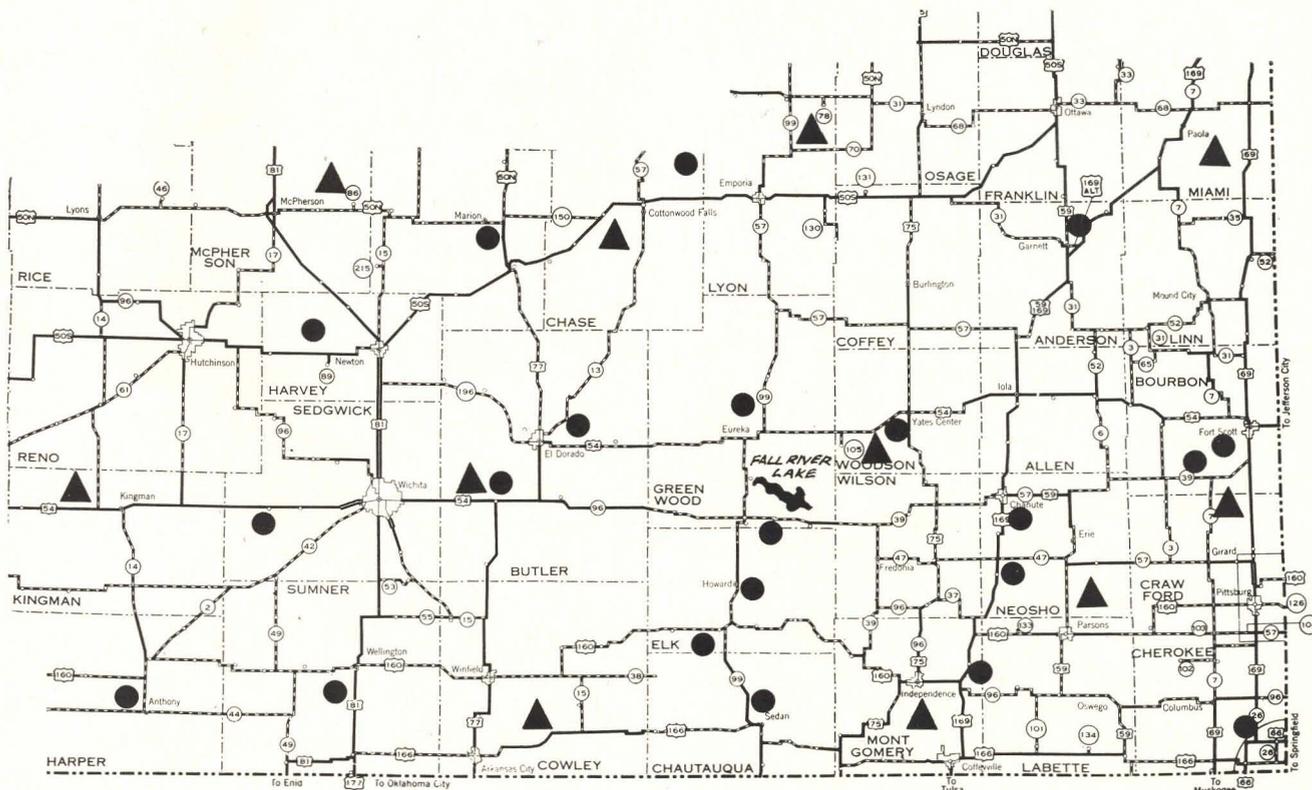
COWLEY COUNTY State Lake—13 miles northeast of Arkansas City. Will have approximately 85 acres of water when full. Insufficient water supply yet to permit fish stocking. Should be excellent fishing waters in future.

CHASE COUNTY State Lake—3 miles west of Cottonwood Falls. Will have approximately 105 acres of water when full. Another new lake just completed and insufficient water supply yet to permit fish stocking. Picnic and day-use facilities being installed.

LYON COUNTY State Lake—5 miles west and one north of Reading. Has 135 acres of water when full. Low at present time. Park has picnic and camping facilities. No boats or bait available. Heavily fished, especially for channel cats, bass and drum. Lake contains such other species as crappies, bluegill and bullheads.

WOODSON COUNTY State Lake—5 miles east of Toronto. 179-acre lake. Park located in picturesque section of state. Has many fine picnic areas and overnight camp grounds. Boats, bait and concessions available in season. This lake was drained in spring of 1949, and all fish eliminated. The lake refilled and was restocked with bass, channel cats, crappies, bluegill and bullheads. Re-opened to fishing on January 1, 1953. Lake has abundance of fish and needs be more heavily fished.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY State Lake—4½ miles south-east of Independence. Will have 105 surface acres when full. Sufficient water has been impounded to



Southeast Kansas offers fine fishing possibilities in state, county and city lakes; Fall River reservoir; strip-mine pits, and in the numerous rivers and streams found in the area.

permit fish stocking in late summer of 1954. Should be good fishing in year or two. No boats or bait available. Picnic areas and day-use facilities being established.

NEOSHO COUNTY State Lake—5 miles north and 3 east of Parsons. 92-acre lake. Park has many fine picnic and camping areas. No boats or bait available at lake. Has fishing docks for night fishing. A good fishing lake, especially for channel cats and bass.

MIAMI COUNTY State Lake—12 miles southeast of Paola. 90-acre lake. Park has picnicking facilities. No boats or bait available. Carp and buffalo were seined from lake in spring of 1954. Should be good fishing for bass, crappie, bluegill and channel cats.

CRAWFORD COUNTY State Lake No. 2—One mile north, one east of Farlington. 150-acre lake. Park has fine picnicking and camping facilities. Boats, bait and concessions available at lake in season. A heated fishing dock operated by concessionaire for winter crappie fishing. This is a clear lake with fine fish habitat. Well-stocked with channel cats, bass, crappies, bluegills. Federal fish hatchery located in park and open to visitors.

CRAWFORD COUNTY State Lake No. 1—4 miles north of Pittsburg. Park has strip-mine pits totaling about 60 surface acres. Plenty of picnic and camping areas. Park holds great interest for conservationist and nature lover. Strip pits well stocked with bass, crappies, bluegill and channel cats.

STRIP MINE LAKES—Many anglers are not aware of the fishing opportunities found in the strip-mine lakes and pits in southeastern Kansas, particularly in Linn, Crawford and Cherokee counties. Hundreds of these lakes will provide excellent bass, crappie, bluegill and channel cat fishing. Co-operative research and management efforts on the part of mine owners and the fish and game commission are paying off in better fishing throughout the area. More and more of the lakes are open to the public.

CITY AND COUNTY LAKES—

ANTHONY CITY Lake—1 mile north and one-half west of Anthony. 156 acres of water when full. Has about 35 acres at present. Fisheries improvement work carried out on this lake in 1954. Lake has been well re-stocked with fish of all species. Extra fee of \$2 a year charged. Boats and bait not available. Park has plenty of picnic areas, two shelter houses.

WELLINGTON CITY Lake—5 miles west and 1½ south of Wellington. 300 acres of water when full. Only about 40 acres at present. Lake was cleaned out in spring of 1954 and all fish removed. Will be re-stocked when sufficient water has been impounded. No boats

or bait available. Has good picnic facilities. Extra fee charged.

SEDCWICK COUNTY Lake—Known as Lake Afton, 3 miles west and four south of Goddard. 240 acres of water when full. Boats, bait, concessions and cabins available. Extra fee of 50¢ per day or \$1 per year charged for fishing. Lake contains bass, crappie, bullheads, channel cats, carp and buffalo.

HARVEY COUNTY Lake—Three miles north and 3 west of Halstead. All kinds of fish. No extra fee charged. Plenty of picnic units. A new county lake of 15 acres at same location. No date set yet for opening of this new lake. Water has been well-stocked. Probably will be extra fee charged to fish these new waters.

MARION COUNTY Lake—2 miles east and two south of Marion. 175 acres of water when full. About 75 acres at present. Lake contains bass, drum, channel cats, crappies, bluegill, bullheads and sunfishes. Extra fee of 50¢ per day charged each out-of-county residents to fish. No boats or bait available. Some picnic areas.

LAKE KAHOLA—9 miles northwest of Saffordville, or 19 miles northwest of Emporia. 405 acres of water when full. Now about 22 feet low. Boats and bait available at lake. Extra fees of 25 cents per day or \$1 for season charged for fishing. Boat permits of 50¢ a day or \$3 season. Lake contains bass, crappies, bluegill, channel catfish and yellow cats. Plenty of picnic and camping areas.

LAKE BLUESTEM (New El Dorado City Lake)—5 miles northeast of El Dorado. Will have 870 acres of water when full. Only about 50 acres at present time. A new lake that has been stocked with fish and fair fishing expected by late summer. Facilities in planning stage but boats, bait and concessions planned. Extra fees will be charged to fish lake. Channel catfish, bass, crappies, bullheads and sunfishes planted in lake.

OLD EL DORADO CITY Lake—Located only about one-quarter mile from new Bluestem lake. Lake was practically drained last year with all existing fish removed. Will be re-stocked when sufficient water has been impounded. Recreational facilities planned for this lake also.

AUGUSTA CITY Lake—Located in Augusta. Normal surface area of 225 acres. City fishing permit required. No camping facilities, boats or bait available. Bait available in Augusta. Type of fish in lake include flathead catfish, some channel catfish, crappies.

SEVERY CITY Lake—3 miles east of Severy. Approximately 65 acres when full. Lake was recently drained, cleaned out and re-stocked with fish. Should be good

fishing in another year or two. Additional fee of \$1 charged to fish. No boats or bait available. Has shelter house and picnic areas.

EUREKA CITY Lake—6 miles north of Eureka. Has about 278 acres. Bait available at lake but no boats. Has shelter house and picnic areas. Extra fee of \$5 per year charged out-of-county residents or \$1 per day. Good bass, crappie, channel catfishing at this lake in past.

MOLINE CITY Lake—2 miles west of Moline. 20 acres. No boats or bait available. No extra fee. Practically all species of fish in lake.

HOWARD CITY Lake—2 miles east of Howard. 70 acres. Extra fee of 50¢ per day or \$3 a year charged. Fishing permitted on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and all holidays. No boats or bait available at lake. It is well-stocked with fish.

SEDAN CITY Lake—Three miles north of Sedan. 65 acres. Extra fee of \$1 per day or \$5 per year charged non-residents for fishing. No boats or bait available. Lake is well-stocked with fish.

YATES CENTER Reservoir—One mile southwest of Yates Center. Has approximately 160 acres of water. No boats or bait available. Picnic areas and shelter house available. No extra fees charged. Channel cats, drum, and flathead catfish are major kinds of fish caught.

CHERRYVALE CITY Lake—At south edge of Cherryvale. 45 acres. Has always been good fishing lake.

CHANUTE CITY Lake—South edge of Chanute. About 40 acres of water. No boats, bait or picnic facilities available. No extra fee for fishing. Fish to be caught include bass, crappies, catfish and carp.

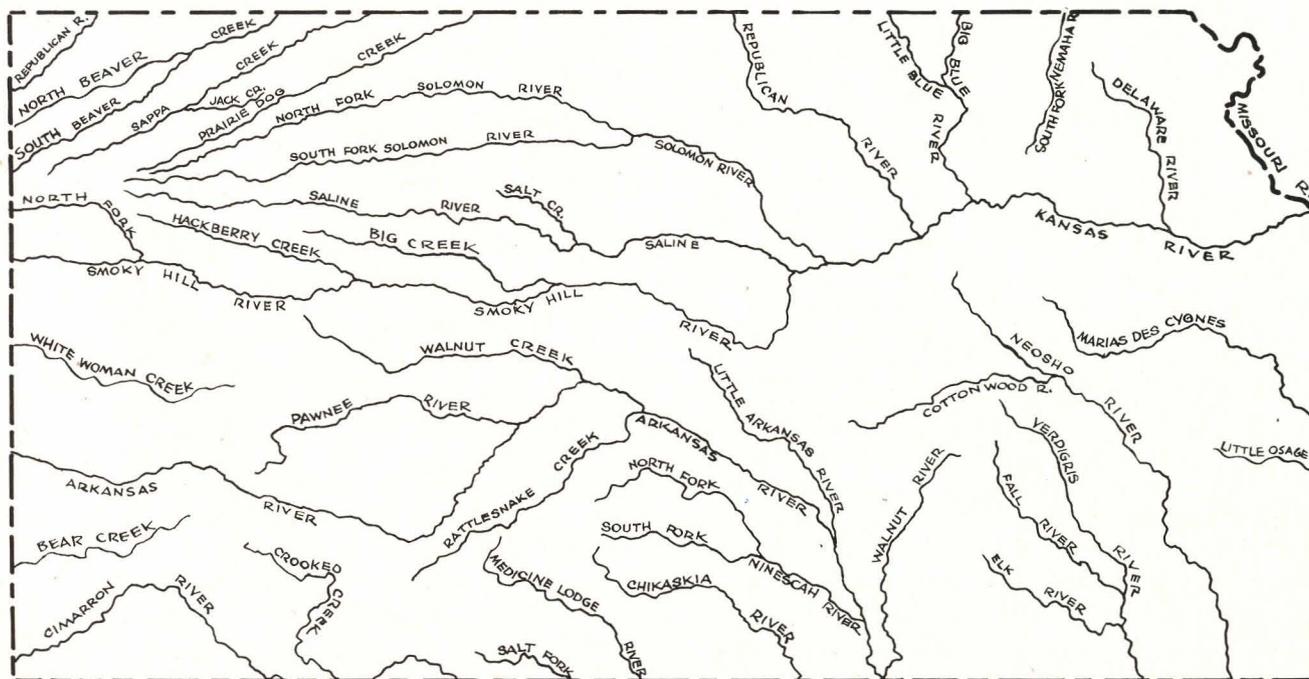
THAYER CITY Lake—South edge of city. About 15 acres. No boats, bait, camping or picnic facilities. No extra fee. Lake contains about all species of fish.

GARNETT CITY Lake—At north edge of Garnett. 55-acre lake. No extra fees. Has excellent picnic facilities, tennis courts, golf course, swimming pool and shooting range in park. Good lake for bass, bluegill and crappies.

BOURBON COUNTY Lake—2 miles north of Hiattville. About 100 acres. Limited boat and bait available from caretaker. No extra fee. Picnic and camping facilities available. Species of fish caught in lake include bass, crappies, bluegill, channel cats, bullheads and sunfishes.

FORT SCOTT CITY Lake—4 miles southwest of Fort Scott. About 100 acres. No boats or bait available. Limited picnic facilities. Nearly all species of fish found in lake.

LAKE EMPIRE—At Riverton. About 120 acres of water. No camping or picnic facilities, but there are some boat docks. No boats, bait available. This body of water heavily fished and provides good fishing for crappies, white bass, black bass, channel cats, flatheads, carp.



Kansas has many rivers and small streams which offer a wide variety of fishing possibilities.

"on the air"

Here we come sliding down a kilocycle! That's right, the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is inaugurating a new program of radio broadcasts under the direction of Mr. George Valyer. By the time this magazine reaches you, we hope to be on the air with our first broadcast about hunting and fishing in Kansas.

The program "Outdoor Sports for Kansas" is designed to better acquaint sportsmen (that's you) with the opportunity for outdoor sports in the Sunflower State. Also we'll pass along information about the activities of the Commission, something about how it functions, the fishing and hunting hot-spots, and answers to questions from the listeners.

If you have any questions you would like to send in, just address it to "Outdoor Sports for Kansas," c/o Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas. We'll do our best to answer all questions of public interest. We can't promise to answer all questions or to acknowledge all letters directed to the program because we may get snowed under. However, we do want your comments and ideas for the programs. So send us a letter, brother sportsman, and we will try to make "Outdoor Sports for Kansas" your kind of program.

In case you haven't come across the broadcast, just consult the radio log in your favorite newspaper or call your local radio station.

To begin with, the program will be heard every two weeks. But as soon as we get better organized, we hope to be on the air every week. If you enjoy the program, you might give it a boost by calling or writing the radio station and telling them so. They'll appreciate knowing you are listening.

Cover Picture

Mister 'Coon! One of the state's most abundant fur-bearing animals. And, one that causes a lot of controversy, depending upon whether you are a 'coon hunter or a landowner.

A lowly cane pole is suddenly transformed into a magic wand the instant a kid is found at one end and a lively fish at the other. It has the power to instill memories that live forever. In every neighborhood, or just around the corner lives a kid who will never know these hallowed memories which come from "just fishin'" unless some fisherman puts an arm around his or her shoulder and shows the way.—*The Fishing Circle*, By Homer Circle.

Death Comes to Member of Fish and Game Commission

It is with deep regret that KANSAS FISH AND GAME MAGAZINE records the death of Mr. Hugh Miller, member of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission from the First district.



Hugh Miller

Mr. Miller, 44, died unexpectedly January 31 at Saint Luke's Hospital in Kansas City. Funeral services were held February 3 at Olathe.

Mr. Miller was appointed to the commission in January of 1954, for a four-year term expiring December 31, 1957. He had been a resident of Olathe since 1937, and for the past six years had owned a jewelry store in that city. He was widely known for his work as a silversmith and gunsmith.

He was a member of the Olathe Masonic lodge, a past commander of the Earl Collier post of the American Legion and former commander of the Johnson County council of the Legion, a member of the 40 and 8 society and of the Immanuel Episcopal church. He was a former president of the Olathe Gun club and was active in trapshooting and other sporting activities. At the time of his death, he was president of the Olathe School board.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Winifred P. Miller; a son, David Miller, and a daughter, Marilyn Miller, of the home.

Our Crop Lands are Being Sent Down the River

U. S. Department of Agriculture officials have tallied the losses of erosion on the land itself. Soil erosion, they report, has cost our country the abandonment of an estimated 25,000,000 acres once suitable for high-production farming. Each year, 500,000 valuable cropland acres are washed away.

The catfish thrives in murky water where other fish make little or no growth. Their barbels, or "whiskers," where the taste buds are located, aid them in locating food. Other fish feed by sight which is impaired in cloudy water.



Kansas Bird Life



No. 1 in a series—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING



A National Wildlife Federation Photo.

WESTERN MEADOWLARK *Sturnella neglecta*

Where Found in Kansas—The western meadowlark is a common summer resident in at least the western two-thirds of Kansas, and may be found throughout the state in winter. Its eastern relative, the eastern meadowlark is a common summer resident in at least the northeastern quarter. There is no clear cut line of separation of the two species and their ranges overlap extensively. Hybridization of the two species is probably common in this overlapping area.

Identifying Characteristics—A quail sized bird with a streaked brown back. The breast is bright pale yellow crossed with a distinctive black V. When flushed a conspicuous patch of white shows on each side of the short wide tail. Too, the flight pattern of several short, rapid wing-beats alternating with short periods of sailing is characteristic of this bird.

Voice—The eastern and western meadowlarks are separated most easily by their song. The song of the eastern species consists of two clear slurred whistles rather musical, but very unlike the seven to ten flute like double noted gurgles of the western bird.

Habits—They are birds of the grassland prairie. Their nests are constructed of last year's grasses, usually covered with an arched-over roof, and placed

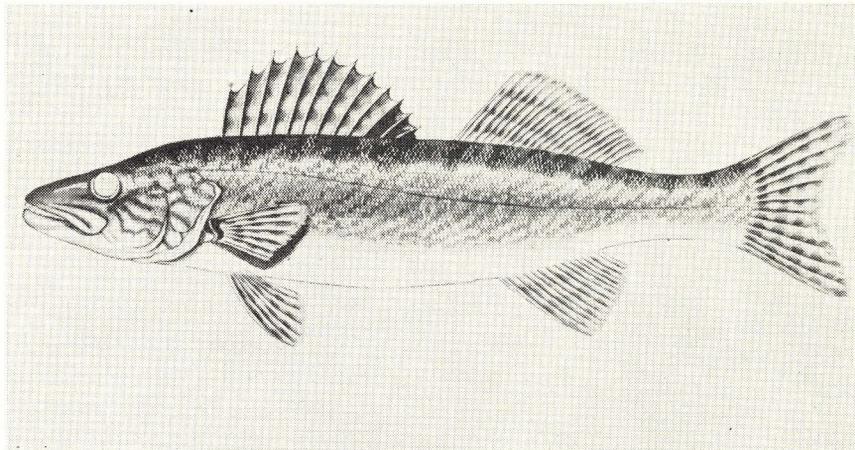
on the ground under a weed or in a clump of grass. Usually very well hidden. Four to six white eggs speckled and blotched with lilacs and brown are laid. Meadowlarks may be seen the year around throughout Kansas, however our summer residents are probably replaced by migrants from further North during the winter months. Their diet consists mostly of insects in summer and weed seed and waste grain in winter, and so are considered very beneficial by man.

Notes—The western meadowlark was very appropriately chosen as the state bird of Kansas on January 29, 1925. Five other states—Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, North Dakota, and Wyoming also claim the meadowlark as their state bird.

Tiny cannibalistic spiders that live by eating each other are said to be the world's highest land animals. They have been found at heights of 22,000 to 23,000 feet on Mount Everest. All plant life stops 4,000 feet below.

The wild goose has been known to live as long as seventy years. Only vultures and parrots are said to have longer life spans.

The Walleye



The walleye can be identified by the two separate dorsal fins, and the dark blotch on the membranes between the last three dorsal spines.

EDITORS NOTE.—In response to numerous requests from Kansas Fish and Game readers for articles on the different species of fish found in Kansas waters, here is the first of such a series dealing with the life history, characteristics, foods, fishing methods and lures of some of our game fish. We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Cornell, North Carolina Wildlife, for much of the data on the walleye.

One of the newer species of fish introduced in some of the larger impoundments of the state is the walleye. Because it takes artificial lures readily and is among the finest of fresh water fishes in flavor, it promises to become a more and more important game fish with Kansas anglers.

In the technical papers published in the 80's and 90's the walleye was reported as common in the Kaw and Osage rivers but in recent years is reported only occasionally. It is only in recent years that the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission had made successful plantings in some of the man-made impoundments in the state.

Probably because of its numerous needle-like teeth, the walleye is at times erroneously called a pike. It is variously known as the yellow pike-perch, wall-eyed pike, pike and jack salmon. These are definite misnomers for the walleye belongs to the perch family and not the pike. *The scientific name for this fish is *Stizostedion vitreum*.

The pike family, including the muskellunge and the chain pickerel, has a single dorsal fin located far back toward the tail. The walleye has two dorsal fins which are entirely separate from each other and

which is characteristic of the perch family. In addition to the general shape and the fin structure, the walleye can be further identified by a white tip on the lower lobe of the tail and a dark blotch on the membranes between the last three dorsal spines.

While varying water conditions will affect the coloration of the walleye, generally it is dark olive mottled with yellow, and the blending of the two forms indistinct oblique bars on the back.

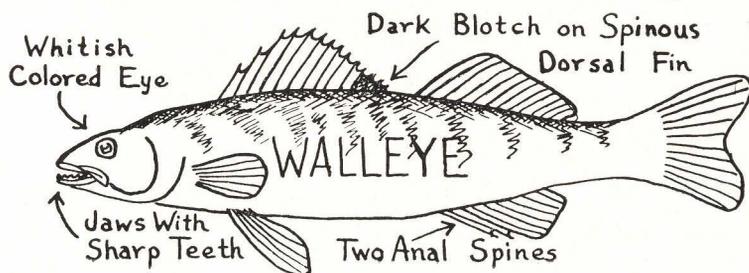
HABITAT

Originally, the walleye was found through eastern Canada to Alberta, and from Minnesota southward through the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes basin. Because of its desirability as a game fish and due to the fact that it is easily propagated by artificial methods, the walleye has been introduced in many waters beyond its original range and is now found in nearly every state in the Union, with the exception of the far West and extreme South.

The walleye seems to prefer moderately deep, cool, clear lakes or rivers, which have rocky shorelines and gravel bottoms. Turbid waters and high summer temperatures seem to prevent the successful introduction of the species.

A wide variety of spawning grounds are used by the walleye, depending to some extent upon what is available in any given habitat. This species does not build a nest. The eggs are laid free among the rocks and settle to the bottom. There, they are fertilized by the males. Among the rocks, they are prevented from being washed away by any current, yet are provided with fresh oxygenated water.

Preferred spawning sites usually are at the point where a clear river flows into a lake over a rocky bottom, or along a rocky lake shore where there is sufficient wave action to keep the eggs agitated.



After the eggs are laid and fertilized, the spawning fish return to their usual haunts and leave the survival of the young very much to chance.

As with other fishes, the spawning season of the walleye is determined by water temperatures. When a suitable habitat exists, the eggs will be laid shortly after the water temperature reaches 40 degree F. The peak of the spawning season usually lasts about two weeks, although there may be some activity over a slightly longer period.

Nature has equipped the walleye to hold its own for it is one of the most prolific spawners of all game fish. Some large females will produce as many as 300,000 eggs, each of which is comparatively small, or about 1/12th inch in diameter.

The walleye fry first feed on microscopic plant and animal life for a few weeks but they soon begin to supplement this diet with the tiny fry of other fishes, or even their own brothers and sisters. Nearly everything that moves or flashes will attract the walleye, thus any small aquatic animal such as minnows of all kinds, frogs, crayfish, worms, etc. fall prey to their busy jaws.

The walleye's growth rate depends for the most part on the quantity of food available, the water temperature, and the length of the growing season.

In northern states and Canada, walleyes rarely reach a length of six inches at the end of the first year, and may be three or four years old before they reach a spawning size of 17 inches. Here in Kansas, while no accurate records have been obtained yet as to growth rate of the walleyes planted in some impoundments, some sample tests showed that planted fry have exceeded 10 inches by the end of the first year. The average probably would run around seven or eight inches.

LURES AND FISHING METHODS

When you go fishing for walleyes, remember that the fish did not get its name by accident. The eye is very large in comparison to the eyes of other fishes, and, consequently, must have great light-gathering capacity. Most of the feeding of adult walleyes is confined to the hours of twilight and darkness, although they may feed in relatively shallow water on cloudy days. During midday, they usually are found in the deeper, shadowy waters among the rocks. From mid-June until October, walleyes go deep and feed almost exclusively during the late afternoon and at night. This creates a problem in presenting artificial lures, unless the angler is still fishing or trolling. Live baits, in the form of minnows, large earth worms, or salamanders, is good for walleyes at any time of the year.

Standard bass casting tackle is customarily used for walleye fishing. Nearly any active underwater plug, particularly one designed to go deeper than average which has a good wiggle at slow retrieve, will produce. Spinners and spoons trailed by streamers, pork rind, worms, or minnows constitute the most used trolling lures. In deep water, plugs, such as the Go-Deeper, River Runt, the Mirro Lures, Chuggers, Lazy 13's, and small dare-devils, are effective. In shallow water, the Lazy Ike, or Flat Fish, are particularly good, because of the violent action possible with a slow retrieve.

In any walleye fishing, it is particularly important that the retrieving or trolling be done very slowly. They seldom will pursue a fast moving lure.

Still fishing or live bait tactics require the same simple outfit that most of us learned to fish with—a cane pole, sinkers, bobber and can of bait. A june-bug spinner with trailing night crawlers is deadly whether trolled behind a boat. At times, the wall-



Proof that walleyes have thrived in Kansas waters is this picture of Mr. Dale Martin of Dodge City, with a 6½-pound walleye he caught in the Clark County State lake last September 30. The fish was 24½-inches long and had a girth measurement of 15½ inches. The first plantings of walleyes in the Clark County lake were made in the spring of 1949.

eye bites gently, so the hook should not be set too quickly; give the quarry time to get the bait completely in its mouth.

It is necessary to experiment with various depths; and in hot weather, be sure to try the real deep holes. When you catch one, remember they usually travel in large schools. It is a good idea to fish in the vicinity quite thoroughly.

WHERE WALLEYES MAY BE FOUND IN KANSAS

Since the walleye's range is limited by its requirements for reproduction and survival, and its predatory tendencies make large bodies of water a necessity, their introduction in Kansas has been limited to the larger impoundments. Walleyes have been planted to date in the Cedar Bluff reservoir in Trego county; Kanopolis reservoir in Ellsworth county; Fall River reservoir in Greenwood county, and the Clark County State lake, near Kingsdown.

Walleyes were first stocked in the Clark County lake in 1949 and 1950. A planting of several hundred thousand were made in Fall River in May of 1952, and in Cedar Bluff and Kanopolis reservoirs in the spring of 1953, and again in 1954. Anglers should now be able to take "keeper" size (15 inches or longer) in all of the above mentioned impoundments.

Chum for Carp!

Most every fisherman has his own pet baits and theories about catching fish. For those who fish for carp, here is an effective method as found in an article in the *Fisherman Magazine* by Thomas R. Cofield.

One can of whole-kernel corn is sufficient to catch all the carp you can handle in a day. Spread a small handful of corn around the areas to be fished, then hide a small hook in several kernels of corn and cast it, free of weight, into the same spot. Sooner than you may think, old suction-mouth will slurp up your offering and be off with it. Give him time to swallow the hook, then lean back with a will! If he's a big one, he'll give you all the battle you want.

One Big Family

A surprising percentage of dens have snakes, coons and skunks in them at the same time during the winter months. The coons and skunks come out early in the spring. Later, generally after the first thunder storm, the snakes emerge.

Audubon Nature Program Is Outstanding Success

A long-range program of supplying the public with accurate and interest-generating monthly booklets on nature and conservation subjects has been launched by the National Audubon Society and Nelson Doubleday, Inc.

Each month the combined resources of the two organizations produce a booklet and a set of thirty or more reproductions of color photographs that may be easily inserted in the booklet.

A recent publication in the series was titled "Birds of Prey" and was prepared by Kenneth D. Morrison, Editor of *Audubon Magazine*. It traces the growing public awareness of the important roles played by hawks, owls, eagles, etc., in the over-all economy of nature and concludes with individual accounts of the birds pictured in the 33 color prints that accompany the booklet.

The National Audubon Society stated that the more than 150,000 persons who now receive the Audubon Nature Program booklets each month are building valuable libraries of authentic information about the out-of-doors. Each author is an authority in his field and the text is carefully checked for scientific accuracy. The subject matter is presented in an easily-readable style that permits it to be shared by the entire families.

Recent Nature Program booklets have covered such diverse subjects as Life in a Woodland Pond, Camouflage in Nature, Butterflies and Moths, Nature's Architects, and Life in Shallow Sea Water.

The Society believes that the response to the Audubon Nature Program reflects the rapidly growing public interest in nature and conservation and that it indicates the need for materials that will help both young and old to understand and enjoy the out-of-doors.

Further details about the monthly booklets and prints may be obtained by addressing C. Early Cooley, Director, Nelson Doubleday Nature Program, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Seeing Sights After Dark

When it is necessary to shoot in the dark, wet the top of your rifle barrel. The sights can then be seen more easily due to the moisture reflecting the light of the moon and the stars.

The dormouse is not really a mouse but a relative of the squirrel family.

New Booklet for Bird Lovers

Bird lovers should be interested in a new booklet recently issued by the All-Pets Books, Inc., of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. The title of the booklet is "Attracting Birds to Your Backyard" by Dr. William J. Beecher.

In his immensely enjoyable style, Dr. Beecher provides the bird lover with the information necessary to properly equip his home to attract and identify wild birds, regardless of whether he lives in city, suburb, or country, all year round. Dr. Beecher is a former president of the Chicago Ornithological Society.

Cost of the booklet is \$1, and it may be purchased from All-Pets Books, Inc., P. O. Box 151, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Old Duck

What is probably the oldest wild duck on record is one shot on the Sartain Ranch in California, on December 27, 1952. It was banded at Lake Merritt, Cal., December 8, 1932, making it at least 20½ years old when shot.

The wild goose has been known to live as long as 70 years. Only vultures and parrots are said to have longer life spans.

The marsh hawks roost in trees only during the nesting period. At other seasons this bird roosts on the ground, preferably in sedge fields.



Although Kansas is not recognized as a state with big game, deer are becoming quite numerous. Above is a herd that is seen frequently in the Jaqua community in Cheyenne county in the northwest part of the state. The picture was taken from an airplane by John Grace of the Grace Flying Service at St. Francis.

Fish Conservation Fundamentals

By R. W. ESCHMEYER, Sport Fishing Institute

Regulations—

Second in a Series

In times past, fish laws were made with very little factual evidence to back them. We tended to put more and more restrictions on the fishing, and to increase the warden staff with the expectation of having better enforcement as a result.

The regulations usually involved size limits, closed seasons, and creel limits, though many other types of restrictions were also imposed. Some states still pass arbitrarily-made regulations, others now tend to base their laws on proven need.

BASIC CONSIDERATION

Here are a few basic statements which should be carefully considered in the question of fish regulations. We're referring here to hook-and-line fishing only. Commercial fishing will be discussed separately in a later article.

1. Regulations should be aimed at providing a maximum number of successful fishing trips, and a fair distribution of the fish resources.

2. The fish in public waters belong to the people. Regulations should be aimed at giving the public maximum use of the fish resources.

3. Fish are a crop, and a renewable one. They should be used. If not caught within a reasonable number of years after birth, they die of natural causes. The average fish has a relatively short life span.

4. An acre of water will support only a limited poundage of fish. Regulations will not increase the potential standing crop.

5. A lake or stream which is closed to fishing furnishes no angling recreation. Waters should be kept closed only when there is definite proof that this is necessary.

6. We should have only those laws for which there is proven need. If regulations have been imposed without proof or specific need, the situation should be studied to decide what action is proper. Proof that a law is needed should be provided by the state fishery authorities. The proof should be obtained through research conducted by competent investigators.

7. The hook and line is ineffective "harvesting equipment." Our lure must compete with the natural foods. You can get a good picture of the effectiveness of the hook and line if you will "fish" for

pheasants, putting a grain of corn (in pheasant country) and waiting (hidden) for a pheasant to take it!

8. Regulations imposed to preserve the brood stock are generally not needed. A few brood fish



can furnish a lot of young. Furthermore, even when a lake is "fished out" from an angler's standpoint, it usually still has a good population of brood fish left. We could understand this if we tried "fishing" for cattle in a big pasture. If the pasture were grazed to capacity, a handful of grass would soon attract a cow. But, as the caught cows were removed gradually, there would be less demand on the pasture. The grass would grow. Soon, taking a cow on a handful of grass would become more difficult. Finally, it would be a rare experience because of the greater availability of natural food.

9. We fish to relax. When regulations are highly complicated, there is the constant fear that we may be breaking some laws unintentionally. Having too many laws spoils our sport.

10. Conditions change. To meet this change, the regulations should be made by the fish and game (or conservation) department. Legislatures lack flexibility, and often tend to give undue consideration to politics.

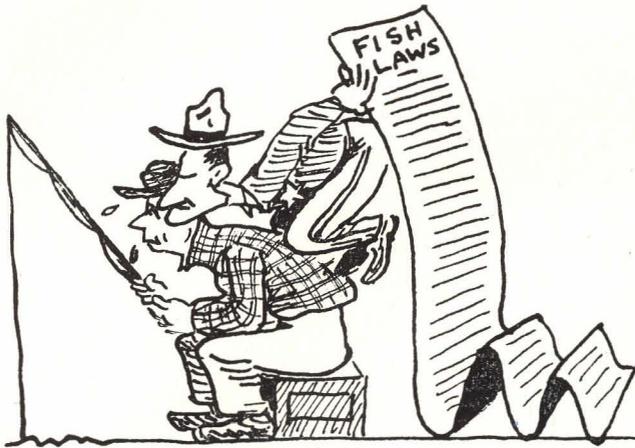
11. In the past we have tended to regulate only the fishermen. More attention should be given to regulating fish populations.

Other points might be listed, but we'll stop with the eleven mentioned above.

THE HOOK AND LINE

Sport fishing is generally limited to use of hook and line. Most other kinds of equipment may be too effec-

tive unless properly controlled. Too, it is generally assumed that hook-and-line fishing provides greater enjoyment than other kinds of equipment. Most regulations limit fishing to "hook-and-line." This is generally desirable for game fish species.



SIZE LIMITS

There is no evidence that a size limit on pan fish is desirable, and considerable evidence to suggest that such limits are undesirable. These species tend to become over-abundant. If your state has size limits on sunfishes, crappie, yellow perch, white perch, bullheads, and similar pan fish, chances are that the laws are unnecessary or are doing more harm than good.

Size limits on bass and trout, and on the big predator game fish such as pickerel, pike, and muskellunge are probably beneficial in some areas and unnecessary in others. This question needs further study.

CREEL LIMITS

Creel limits have a psychological value. A person would be more satisfied with catching a limit of five fish than with catching eight fish, if the limit were ten. Saying that we caught the limit implies that we could have taken more if the law had allowed.

This leads to complications, because there is usually no justification for creel limits on pan fish, except the psychological one.

On game fish we should have creel limits on some waters, though fishing has deteriorated in Ohio as a result of removing all creel limits some few years ago.

On very heavily fished trout waters, a very low creel limit seems desirable.

In general, the question of creel limits needs further study.

CLOSED SEASONS

We have no evidence that a closed season is needed on pan fish. Year-around fishing for these species seems desirable.

A number of states have discarded the closed season on all warm-water fish, thereby greatly increasing the fishing without adverse results.

Where we rely on put-and-take trout stocking, the number of fish available is determined by the number planted. Here, there is little need for a closed season for that reason.

There are undoubtedly instances where a closed season is desirable. However, at times past, we have often had closed seasons where they were not needed.

IN GENERAL

For a while we imposed more and more restrictive legislation. Then, when we realized that in many waters most fish were uncaught, that fish were prolific, that waters have a definite carrying capacity, that the hook and line is usually too inefficient to remove all the broodstock, and that fish have a relatively short life span, we moved in the other direction. The tendency today is to liberalize—to have fewer restrictive laws. There is ample evidence to show that this tendency is in the right direction, though there will probably be exceptions. There are instances where we may need even more rigid restrictions. For example, in some states the creel limit on trout will undoubtedly need to be reduced.

ENFORCEMENT

Laws are of little value unless folks obey them. The presence of an enforcement officer in a general area does not prevent violation if people tend to ignore the laws. This point has been well demonstrated in the southern Appalachians where I lived for a dozen years. Here, there have been enforcement officers (revenooers) for several generations, but moonshining is still a big (though admittedly hidden) industry.

The mere fact that a state has wardens (conservation agents, game protectors, rangers) offers no assurance that violations will decrease. Even a doubling of the warden force will not prevent violations from taking place.

We do obey those laws which we respect. There are few people who would knowingly drive through a red traffic light, even though there was no traffic, and even though it was obvious that there was no traffic cop in the vicinity.

Not long ago we witnessed a case where a drunken driver crashed into a car and then sped away from the scene of the accident. Folks who saw the accident

immediately pursued the hit-and-run driver and caught him, holding him until the state police arrived. They didn't wait for the enforcement officers to do the job—they took action immediately. The public will not tolerate hit-and-run driving.

It all adds up to one thing. We obey a law if we believe in it. If we don't believe in a law, we tend to ignore it even though an enforcement officer might be somewhere in the county (though obviously not in sight at the time of the violation).

We want to be well thought of, that's human nature. If it's unpopular to violate, we'll tend not to do so. If we want less violation, we sportsmen can bring it about; the warden alone, without our active support, can do very little.

For years we felt that the answer lay in employing more and more fish and game "cops," whose sole duty was to detect violation of the fish and game laws and to make arrests. We now realize that this system is of limited value, and that the number

of arrests made by the warden is of secondary importance.

In the more progressive states, emphasis now is on prevention of violation, rather than on detection. Prevention is brought about mainly through these two activities:

1. A sound, practical fact-finding program to determine which laws are really needed. (A great many people have been arrested at times past for doing the right thing conservation-wise.)

2. A sound, effective education program aimed at enlightening the public on the need for the regulations. Once the public recognizes the need, violations will decrease.

The change in concept, from emphasis on detection to emphasis on PREVENTION, imposes one basic problem. The old-time fish and game "cop" who enjoys making arrests is necessarily anti-social. There is serious question as to his effectiveness as an educator.



A solution for fish conservation seems to be in sight if more gals enter the field dressed in this attire. Despite their hardy reputation it would take a hide-bound angler to pay much attention to the fish.—Richard Matt, Inc., Photo.

The modern warden must be able to educate the public effectively, arresting only the habitual violator who can't be educated. Too, he can do a good job only if the laws are sensible. In some states, the intelligent warden knows that some regulations do more harm than good. He can't sell, effectively, something which he knows is wrong.

The warden is an important figure in fish and game conservation. He will be an even more valuable figure when he has only properly tested regulations to enforce, and when he directs most of his activities toward prevention, less toward detection. In some instances, this change in program may call for a change in personnel because the temperaments of "cops" and of "preventers" and "educators" may differ somewhat.

THE IDEAL SITUATION

Ideally, a state should have only those sport fishing regulations for which there is a proven need. We may need to impose emergency regulations at times, without proof of the need for them, but in those instances we should immediately institute a fact-finding program which will demonstrate whether or not the regulation is proper.

Ideally, too, we should have an effective educational program which will generate respect for regulations. Enforcement men should play an important role in this educational program.

Interestingly enough, in those states where these methods (fact-finding and education) are used, the laws are being simplified and reduced in number, and the amount of violation seems to be decreasing rather decidedly. In general, we're much more rational about the regulation question than we were twenty years ago. As a result, in some areas, we now have more and improved fishing, and a growing respect for the regulations.

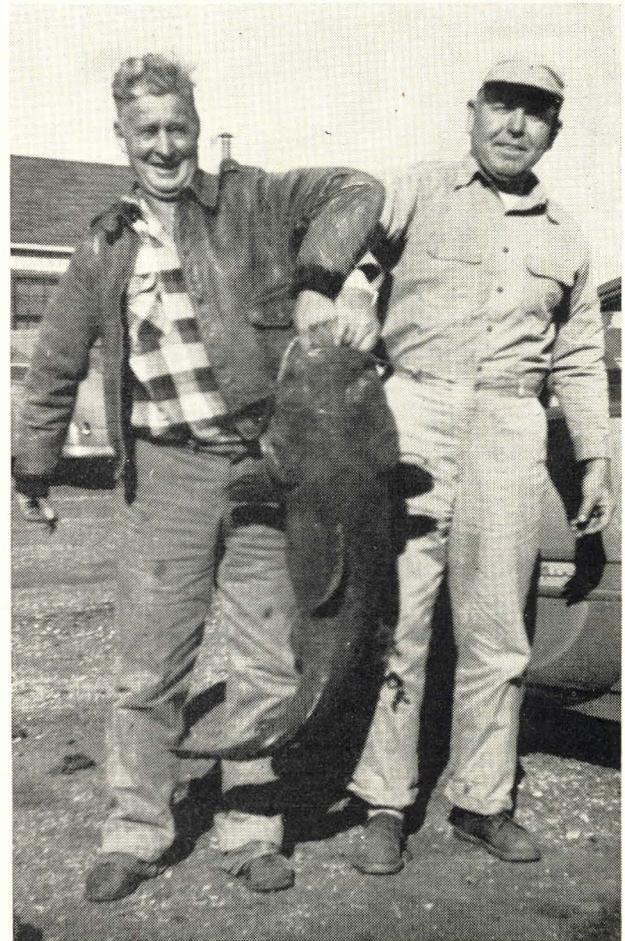
One of the most encouraging features in modern fish conservation has been the change in the warden. In the more progressive states, these men are now carefully selected on the basis of qualifications for the job. In these states the political warden has disappeared. Here, the modern enforcement man is a highly respected individual and is well versed in conservation problems generally. He attends special schools at regular intervals, so that he can keep up on modern developments, and can compare experiences with the other wardens. He's basically an educator. There is a growing, and proper, tendency to refer to him as a ranger or as a conservation or fish and game "officer," not as a "warden." He's a far different individual from the old-time fish and game "cop." He plays an extremely important role in promoting improved fishing and hunting. He's interested basically in preventing violation of the regulations, but

his field of active interest extends far beyond mere enforcement.

One state, Pennsylvania, has separate fish wardens and game wardens. A patronage dispenser could see plenty of merit in having separate wardens for fish and for game; it creates more jobs. But, most people who are genuinely interested in conservation would probably regard such duplication as an unnecessary extravagance.

Though there are exceptions, the regulation picture has been improving immensely—with greatly improved laws, with emphasis on prevention of violation, and with high caliber officers on the job. The regulation picture is a very encouraging one.

NOTE: The articles in this series are so brief and condensed that Dr. Eschmeyer cannot possibly make the many qualifying statements which would ordinarily be made. Nor can he indicate, repeatedly, that there are numerous exceptions to the observations presented, and that what is good conservation practice in one area may be unsuitable elsewhere. The reader should recognize these limitations.



January fishing paid off for these two Wichita fishermen! Tom Penrose (left) and L. C. Bjork (right) are holding a 40-pound flathead catfish which they caught January 9, while fishing the Cottonwood river near Emporia. They were using a chub minnow for bait. Penrose is an electrical appliance repairman at Southwestern Electrical Co. in Wichita; Mr. Bjork is an instructor of Electronics at Wichita East high school.

Outdoor Notes

By JOE AUSTELL SMALL

Moonfowl

In a pamphlet published in 1703, an anonymous writer advanced the idea that migratory birds wintered on the moon. He figured the birds could reach the moon in sixty days by flying 4,000 miles every twenty-four hours and sleeping on the wing.

Follow the Leaders

A good example being made by more and more landowners is that of permitting hunting and fishing on their land under the honor system. Most farmers dislike posting their land, but are forced into it by thoughtless sportsmen. "Protect his land as if it were your own property" seems to have little meaning to most of us.

However, gradual improvement of a bad situation is being noted here and there across the country. Instead of a "No Trespassing" sign, A. Bjork of Ashland, Wisconsin, has posted the following message on his cabin on Bark Creek, near Highway 13. "You are on private property; do not destroy or break into. Help to keep us from posting this land from public use. Hunt, fish and enjoy yourselves."

Peoples have availed themselves of this landowner's generosity. There has been no damage to the cabin or to the property.

Over in Missouri, A. M. Ward, a farmer near Minneola, got fed up with so many "No Hunting or Fishing" signs that he placed the following item in the county paper: "FREE HUNTING AND FISHING permitted on my farm. One watermelon will be given with every four pounds of fish caught and one watermelon will be given with every four squirrels killed." If there were only more farmers like Mr. Ward—and more good sportsmen who wouldn't take advantage of his kindness with reckless behavior on his farm. . . ."

Accident Afield

California's most unusual hunting mishap occurred when a sleeping deer hunter awakened in his car with a start when the alarm on his clock sounded. He upset the clock, it struck the trigger of his sixshooter, the bullet went through a spare gasoline can, the blast set fire to the gas, and the hunter burned to death.

New Fishing Digest

Dave Cook Sporting Goods Company, of Denver, Colo., is nationally known for bargains in sporting goods, but those boys have cooked up one this time that outdoes themselves.

The idea was to put out an all-inclusive digest on fishing for \$1. But even the boys at Dave Cook hadn't realized how "all-inclusive" the term all-inclusive can get when applied to fishing! So they wound up with so much data, information, when, what, how and where that the expenditure involved called for a \$2 book. So what happened? They're selling a \$2 book for \$1.

It's filled with such divisions as Spin Fishing and Equipment, Fresh Water Tackle and Game Fish, Pointers on Bait and Fly Casting, Salt Water Fishing, Equipment for Beginners, A Complete explanation of the Glass Rod Revolution, Handling the Outboard Motor Boat, The Right Hook For The Right Job, Knots for Tying Nylon Leaders, When and How To Use The Right Flies and Lures, How To Obtain Natural Baits, All The Latest Dope On Lines, Leaders, Spinners, Spoons, Swivels—and on and on.

The complete list of contents makes you feel a little bit like you're stealing, but at least it's legal stealing. Send your buck for Fishing Digest to Sports Book Division of the Dave Cook Sporting Goods Company, 1601X Larimer St., Denver, Colo., and you'll see what I mean.

Antelope Antics

They are a protective clan, the antelope. At the first sign of danger, the long glistening rump hairs become erect, flashing the message of impending danger for great distances. The patches reflect an astonishing amount of light. These wary animals are always on the alert for this danger signal. Immediately upon being alerted, they will relay the alarm. Within a matter of seconds, the presence of an enemy is common knowledge of all antelope within an entire valley. This warning system is inherited, for even fawns only a few hours old will erect their rosettes.

The antelope's ability to run enables him to make tremendous horizontal leaps, but rarely do they make high vertical jumps. It is astonishing that such an agile creature can be corralled in an enclosure only five feet high.

Birds do not have a highly developed sense of taste. They often detect food through their bills, which are quite sensitive to touch.

KNOW YOUR FRIEND--THE GAME PROTECTOR



George Whitaker

George Whitaker, 35, began work with the fish and game commission in the fisheries division in November 1945, soon after being discharged from military service. As a sergeant with the 1st Armored and 45th Divisions, he spent three years overseas in England, France, Africa, Italy and Germany.

Whitaker was promoted to state game protector on February 1, 1948, and assigned to the district comprising the counties of Cheyenne, Rawlins and Thomas. He makes his home at Atwood.

His family includes his wife, Lee Vena, and one son, Michael, 7. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker were born in Pratt county.

His hobbies are hunting and fishing.

A rainbow trout that migrates from fresh to salt water, changes in coloration and becomes a steelhead when it returns to fresh water.

A bullhead tastes with his tail and his skin; he can't see worth a cent; he can breathe air much like a human; in winter he hibernates, bearlike; and—not very peculiar—he almost purrs when getting his belly rubbed.—*Fisherman Magazine*.



Jim Bryan

Jim Bryan, 34, is another veteran of World War II in the fish and game commission's game protector service. Volunteering for service in the U. S. Marine Corps in August of 1943, he served nearly three years in that branch of the service, before being discharged in February, 1946.

Immediately following his discharge, he was appointed under-sheriff of Harper county before joining the state game protector force on September 1, 1946. He makes his home in Independence and his district comprises the counties of Montgomery and Labette.

Bryan was born at Iola, but attended grade and high school at La Harpe. His father is a Missouri Pacific railroad agent, so the family have moved around considerably. They call Anthony "home."

His family includes his wife, Betty, and three children—Betsy, 12; Jimmy, 7; and "Chuckie", 2.

Bryan's hobbies are all sports and he takes particular interest in his hunting dogs, an English setter and a Weimaraner.

The throat and ears of the beaver are equipped with valves which voluntarily close when the animal dives and open when it comes to the surface.

KANSAS WILDLIFE

Prepared by MARVIN SCHWILLING,
Game Biologist, Fish and Game Commission

Raccoon or "coon" as he's more often called is known to all Kansans that spend time afield. The fisherman comes to recognize his baby-like tracks in the mud around his favorite fishing hole. The hunter soon comes to respect him and regard him as a crafty and cunning individual that time after time seems to have an extra trick to fall back on when the going gets rough, and makes monkeys out of his prized dogs. He is disliked by many farmers, that



RACCOON

(*Procyon lotor*. Derivation, "pro" from the Greek meaning before, and "cyon" meaning dog, and the latin "lotor" meaning a washer.)

farm along creeks, because of his destructive misdeeds to some of his farm crops.

Raccoons occur from southern Canada southward through most of the United States and into South America. They belong to the genus *Procyon*. This genus has been divided into 27 subspecies, or geo-

graphic races, of which only one is to be found in Kansas. They are state-wide in distribution, but are more numerous in the eastern portion, with its many small wooded streams, than in the more arid open western sector. The color of the coat varies considerably giving rise to the belief that more than one species is to be found in Kansas.

The coon is a heavy, chunky animal about the size of a cocker spaniel and, like the bear and skunk, is plantigrade, walking on its entire foot instead of on its toes, differing in this respect from the members of the cat and dog family. The hind foot is long with a well-marked heel, and five comparatively short toes, giving it a striking resemblance to the human foot. The front foot is smaller and looks like a tiny hand with four long fingers and a short thumb. The claws are strong and sharp and are not retractable. The coon is a nocturnal animal, traveling only at night, and so we often see their tracks but never the animal, except possibly on a cloudy day when they sometimes come out early, or as it suns itself well up among the branches of a tree.

The raccoon is omniverous, feeding on almost anything eatable. They have a special taste for corn in the milk stage, and in attaining this delicacy, it strips down the husks and may even break down the plant, doing much damage, particularly to small acreages along streams. I know of only one means of protecting such small acreages from coon damage. That is the erection of a low woven wire fence around the field, about two feet high, topped with a single electric wire running around the top. It is also fond of poultry and sometimes raids hen houses when left open. It may also destroy birds' nests and young when they are happened upon in the field. They are especially fond of fish, crayfish and frogs and is very adept at catching them with their hands; they like turtle eggs and snakes. They, too, are fond of fruit, especially of berries and wild grapes.

Where den trees are available the raccoon shows a definite preference for them and even where heavily hunted will eventually return to the den tree. However, where den trees are not to be found, coons are opportunists and will modify and use holes dug by other animals such as muskrats, ground hogs, badgers and others. In some areas they may be limited due to a shortage of suitable dens.

A constant source of argument is whether raccoons do or do not hibernate during the winter months. Actually the only true hibernators in North America are the ground squirrels, woodchuck, bats and jumping mice. In these animals, during the winter months,

they fall into a deep sleep, the metabolic processes of the body greatly slow down, resulting in a drop in body temperature to slightly higher than that of their surroundings. The raccoon, as the bear, skunk, badger, opossum and others, may go into an ordinary winter sleep but they do not hibernate in the true sense of the word for they retain a high body temperature and the metabolic processes continue at the normal rate during these periods of inactivity.

Mating usually occurs in January or February and the three to six kittens are born in April or May. The mother leads the young from the den at the age of about ten weeks to teach them to catch their own food. Many people believe that the coon always washes its food before eating. True, this is often the case, but when eating berries or raiding birds' nests, etc., they dispense with the washing habit. I have watched coons perform this food-washing act many times. They will take the food in their hands dunk it in the water, souse it up and down a few times rolling it between their paws, meanwhile looking quite unconcerned at his surroundings, as if this was purely a mechanical act and needed not the watching and working of the eyes and mind. They seem very much bewildered though when given a lump of sugar which, when promptly dunked in water, disappears. They will return for another piece and are quick to learn that this particular food cannot be washed.

Raccoons, like many of our animals and birds, show definite population fluctuations spoken of by many as cycles. We seem to have periods of abundance and periods of scarcity. We recently have experienced one of these periods of abundance during which the raccoon was responsible for considerable damage to farm crops and products. Based on data from the biennial reports of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, we see, as according to numbers of pelts sold in Kansas, a high of over 24,000 pelts in 1929 to a low of about 8,000 in 1940 and to another high of over 62,000 in 1950. This shows the periods of high populations to be about twenty years apart. The value of the pelts has dropped from an average of \$6 a pelt to less than \$1 a pelt. This drop in fur value must be attributed to a number of changes, people no longer need to wear furs for warmth, as they did in the horse and buggy days. Also, synthetics are being substituted for, and reducing the demand for, genuine fur. The coonskin cap, with the ringed tail hanging like a plume, was favored headgear of many pioneer hunters, but worn only as a novelty today.

The raccoon is an animal of unusual intelligence. Its extreme curiosity often leads to disaster for them as trappers have learned that shiny objects suspended

above traps or on the trap treadle, cannot be passed up by curious coons. Coon hunting is a favored sport by many. And because of the great interest in "coon hunts" several sportsmen groups have imported raccoons to release in their area of the state. These hunts must be conducted at night, well-trained coon hounds pursuing the coon until it is treed. The eyes of the animal are then shined by a strong light and it is shot from its perch. They are wary animals, old experienced individuals resorting to many tricks which may completely baffle the best dogs. Wise old coons sometimes lead the dogs into a stream, where, they turn on them and by grasping the dogs by the ears or head drown their pursuers.

Of all the animals we have, the raccoons seem to get the most fun out of life, except possibly the playful otter. They are playful, restless and curious, looking constantly for something new to do.

Always Keep Your Boat in Balance

Your boat is likely to be farthest out of balance when you are in it alone next to the motor. Most of the weight is then aft, and although offset to some extent by the large bottom-area of the stern, the boat may "squat" under power. A boat churning along with the bow lifted rakishly several feet in the air, throwing a terrific wake, may look flashy and speedy, but it is only an illusion.

Instead of adding "dead" weight in the bow to trim, you might, if convenient, use an extension on the motor tiller so you can move forward to the next seat. The lighter the boat, of course, the higher it floats in the water; thus less drag and water disturbance.—*Practical Small Boat Tips*, by Stanley Stearns.

My Thought for Today

By D. L. Johnson

When fishing time is drawing near
 We study catalogues,
 And meditate on all the bait
 From worms to little frogs.
 Those lovely dreams that come to man
 When he prepares to fish,
 The thrill he gets, from digging worms,
 Are as sweet as one could wish.
 And with old clothes long laid away
 A creel, a reel, a rod,
 He hikes to places far away
 Just him, and them, and God.

—*Texas Game & Fish Magazine*.

News of Sportsmen's Clubs

Judge Roy Darlington Heads Wildlife Club at El Dorado

Probate Judge Roy B. Darlington is the new president of the Walnut Valley Wildlife Association, Inc., at El Dorado.

Other officers include C. A. Nuttle, vice-president; H. A. Green, secretary-treasurer; Ernest Stackley, Harold Wilcox, Fred Barton, Virgil McCune, Kenneth Hinnen, Spence Huffman, W. C. Haxby, Gene Callaway and Ray Callaway, directors.

The El Dorado sportsmen are always active and have quite a program outlined for 1955.

New Sportsmen Club Organized at Kirwin

Sportsmen of Smith, Osborne, Phillips and Rooks counties got together at Kirwin and organized a new club, known as the Kirwin Reservoir Sportsmen, Inc. Ted Stuckman of Kirwin was elected president and Harold Hill of Smith Center, vice-president. Mrs. Clara Scott Hurst of Kirwin was named secretary.

Directors elected included Sollie Eller and Ted Stuckman of Kirwin; Lew Woodyard and Ted Fix, both of Phillipsburg; H. O. Turner of Portis; Harold Hill, Smith Center, and Carl Freeman of Kirwin.

The purpose of the club is to help improve recreational activities at the Kirwin reservoir.

Fin and Feather Club of Shawnee Mission High School Keep Busy

One of the livewire outdoor organizations in the state is the Fin and Feather club of Shawnee Mission high school at Merriam. Club membership is made up of students interested in the outdoors. Felix Shular, faculty advisor, is the prime moving spirit behind the club and their activities.

The club always has some interesting and worthwhile projects going to maintain interest of the young members.

For instance, during the 1954 quail season, club members collected a total of 1,058 quail wings, which were sent to Kansas University for use in their quail studies. Prizes of knives, hand warmers, gun cleaning outfits, etc., gave the boys added incentive in the

wing collecting contest. In addition, the boys heard so many conflicting reports on the quail season that they decided to conduct a survey on hunting success, kill, quail populations, etc. The boys sent out, gathered, and tabulated questionnaires from more than 100 hunters, which provided some enlightening data.

In other activities the club raised \$60 which they turned over to Ducks Unlimited; distributed feed to game and song birds during severe weather conditions; located good places for habitat and cover plantings, and found time to see films dealing with hunting and fishing and other outdoor sports.

Wallace New President of Osage Sportsman's Club

New officers and directors of the Osage Sportsman's Association in Osage county include C. L. Wallace of Osage City, president; Dave Jenkins, Osage City, vice-president; Joe McKaughan of Miller, secretary; Tom Sherry, Burlingame, treasurer.

Included on the board of directors are Truman Catlin, Melvern; Harry Swanson, Lyndon; George Endacott, Osage City; Lawrence Oberle, Carbondale, and Don Satzler of Burlingame.

During its first year the club has shown a good growth, having over 300 members at the time of the annual election of officers.

The organization has been active in efforts to improve fish, game and recreation conditions in Osage county and adjoining areas, and the club was very successful in promoting better farmer-hunter contacts.

New Officers for Neosho Valley Club at Emporia

The Neosho Valley Hunting and Fishing Club at Emporia held its annual meeting and election of officers in February. The following officers were elected: J. M. Choate, president; George K. Jackson, vice-president; Mrs. Russell Lynn, secretary; Directors, George Groh, Robert Stack, Clinton Lundquist, Richard E. McCoy.

Choate replaces R. W. Britton as president, after the latter had served so ably in that capacity for the past several years.

The Emporia club is one of the most active clubs in the state and will continue the many worthwhile projects it has planned.

There are about 20,000 species of birds in the world, about 800 of which are in the United States.

WHAT ABOUT SQUIRRELS?

Squirrel hunting is becoming more and more popular in Kansas and it is only fitting that we should review some of the biology of this fine game animal. Some observations have been made in Kansas but the remainder of the data were taken from studies in Illinois and Missouri. It appears that conditions in Kansas are not too much different than those in our neighboring states.



Fox Squirrel

We have two squirrels in Kansas. The gray squirrel, which does not contribute much to our hunting, is found in the oak-hickory area of the eastern portion of the state. The much more common fox squirrel is found throughout the state. It is more often seen in the eastern portion of the state but the Game Protectors state that they have often seen squirrels in certain areas of the western part of Kansas.

FOOD

Squirrels eat a wide variety of foods but prefer the acorns of oaks, hickory nuts, and black walnuts. Other foods include the seeds and buds of elms and maples, as well as such items as corn, the seeds of osage orange which they obtain by chewing away the outer portion of the "hedge balls", and the fruits and berries of mulberries and grapes, in fact, almost any available plant foods are eaten.

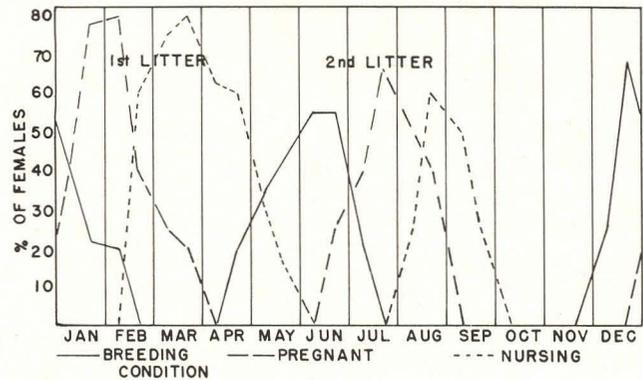
Each year there are reports of damage to the bark of trees especially during the winter and spring months when food is scarce. In one instance, squirrels had chewed most of the bark off of several poplars

to a height of about 20 feet. This same type of damage may occur in the upper branches of trees. Banding with strips of metal or painting the trunk or branches with a solution of alum will often stop the squirrels.

BREEDING

Old female squirrels, that is two years or more old, usually produce two litters each year. One in January or February and another in July or August. Young females ordinarily produce only one litter. Females that are born in January or February usually breed late the following December when they are 11 months old and will give birth to their first litter in late February or March when they are about 13 months old. They usually do not breed during the following summer of that year but will have two litters the second and succeeding years.

Females born in the summer litter will not breed the following fall but do breed during the following summer and in the second and succeeding years will usually have two litters each year.



The above chart shows peak periods of breeding, pregnancy and nursing of fox squirrels.

As indicated in the chart, the height of the mating season is in December and January and then again in May and June. The number of young is 2 or 3 with an average of about 2.5. The pregnancy or gestation period is usually considered to be 44 or 45 days.

The height of the nursing or lactation periods is in March and April and again in August. The squirrels nurse for about 8 to 10 weeks and weigh about one-half pound at the time they are weaned.

The fox squirrels are not commonly preyed upon but some are taken by hawks and owls and occasionally some are killed by weasels.

Each family of squirrels may require three nests or dens. The female requires a nest for rearing the young; when these young are weaned after 8 or 10

weeks they need a nest; and then the male needs a nest. One of the best management practices for squirrels is to provide nesting boxes, particularly in areas where den trees are scarce.

New Boating Regulations Announced by Commission

Here is a brief résumé of the new boating regulations, as adopted by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, at their March meeting:

1. Outboard and inboard motors up to 10 horsepower will be permitted on state lakes for fishing purposes only. (Formerly the limit was 7.5 horsepower.)

2. These motor limits will not apply to the larger bodies of water such as Cedar Bluff and Kirwin reservoirs, or other federal impoundments, nor do they apply to the Kearny County State lake (known as Lake McKinney), near Lakin. While there are no size limits on motors at these lakes, certain other restrictions will be imposed to prevent reckless operation.

3. All boats must be currently registered with the caretaker or concessionaire at the lake, where caretakers or concessionaires are in attendance, and must be identified by numbers attached to the boat. Also, all persons desiring to use an inboard or outboard motor on state lakes must secure a permit from the Director of the Commission at Pratt, giving such information as make and serial number of motor, horsepower, name and address of owner. These permits are issued without cost. All permits and registrations expire annually on June 30 of each year.

4. All boats which are left docked at state lakes must be anchored, properly maintained and cared for. Owners of boats which are left on lake shore in unsatisfactory condition will be required to repair or remove them within a certain time, or they may be removed by fish and game officials.

5. Houseboats and cabin boats are not permitted on state lakes.

6. No person shall operate a boat within a water area which is marked by buoys or designated as a swimming or bathing area.

7. No boat shall be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity, taking into consideration weather and other normal operating conditions.

8. No person shall operate a motor boat on any state lake unless the same is provided with a stock factory muffler, underwater exhaust or other modern devices capable of adequately muffling the sound of the exhaust of the engine. The phrase "adequately

muffling" shall mean that the motor's exhaust at all times be so muffled or suppressed as not to create excessive or unusual noise.

9. All boats, when operating, under way, or away from the shore or boat docks, between the hours of sunset and sunrise shall carry on board a lantern or flashlight capable of showing a white light visible all around the horizon at a distance of one-half mile or more and the person operating the boat shall display such lantern or light in sufficient time to avoid collision with another boat.

10. No person shall enter on board or use a boat on any state lake without having in possession a Coast Guard or Red Cross approved life preserver, ring buoy, or buoyant cushion. There must be such a life preserver for each person in the boat.

There were also new traffic rules included in the change of regulations which are not included here. Anyone wishing a complete outline of the new boating regulations may procure them, without cost, by writing the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission at Pratt.

Things You May Not Know

The young elk is called a calf, the young deer a fawn, and the young antelope a kid.

The porcupine cannot "shoot" his quills. His defense consists of erecting his quills and striking a side-wise blow with his tail.

The "demon of the seas" is the killer whale or Orca. It has the appetite of a hog, the cruelty of a wolf, the courage of a bulldog and the most terrible jaws afloat.

One big difference between deer and antelope is their horns. Deer have solid horns while antelope have hollow ones.

Bats are the only mammals which possess the power of true flight. Other so-called "flying" animals, such as flying squirrels, only glide.

The fact that the blood in their gills flows in one direction and the water in the other enables fish to utilize the oxygen in water most efficiently.

The fiercest animal on earth is not the lion, tiger, or leopard, but the tiny shrew. It will attack and devour almost any animal up to twice its size and it eats its own weight in meat every three hours.

The fastest game fish is the sailfish. It has been clocked taking out 100 yards of line in three seconds, nearly seventy miles per hour. They can do sixty miles per hour with regularity. The slowest clocked is the bluegill at somewhere around 1¼ miles per hour.

ARRESTS—NOVEMBER, 1954

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Charles Isaac Andress; Great Bend	No hunting license	11- 7-54	\$10.00
Marvin Antrim; Kansas City, Mo.	No hunting license	10-17-54	5.00
Robert B. Bridges; Carlsbad, N. Mex.	No hunting license	11-25-54	10.00
Pedre Daniels; Hiawatha	No hunting license	11-25-54	5.00
Jerry Godey; Kirwin	No hunting license	11-16-54	5.00
Jim Goering; Moundridge	No hunting license	10-24-54	5.00
Oris Good; Stockton, Mo.	No hunting license	11-28-54	10.00
Alvin Hand; Kirwin	No hunting license	11-16-54	5.00
J. Bill Hand; Kirwin	No hunting license	11-16-54	5.00
J. O. Hartley; Kansas City	No hunting license	11-27-54	5.00
M. B. Hartley; Kansas City	No hunting license	11-27-54	5.00
Charles Hartline; Kirwin	No hunting license	11-16-54	5.00
Ralph Konrade; Dodge City	No hunting license	11- 9-54	5.00
E. A. Manweiler; Humboldt	No hunting license	11-14-54	5.00
Lynn Maynard; Hiawatha	No hunting license	11-14-54	5.00
James F. Meier; Topeka	No hunting license	11-21-54	10.00
Robert Phelps; Salina	No hunting license	10-28-54	5.00
Gilbert Proctor; Tecumseh	No hunting license	11-19-54	10.00
Donald Sanders; Abilene	No hunting license	11- 4-54	5.00
Howard Sanders; Larned	No hunting license	11-14-54	5.00
Jack Smith; Kirwin	No hunting license	11-16-54	5.00
Ivan Williams; Liberal	No hunting license	11- 6-54	5.00
William Carl Williams; Shamrock, Texas	No hunting license	11- 7-54	5.00
Dale Hawkins; Neosho, Mo.	No hunting license; no quail stamps	11-20-54	20.00
Oscar A. Rice; Nowata, Okla.	No hunting license; no quail stamps	11-25-54	15.00
W. Max Mathis; Claflin	No quail stamp	11-21-54	15.00
J. C. Swiler; Wichita	No quail stamp	11-20-54	5.00
Anton Dvorak; Scott City	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 9-54	5.00
Clarence Erickson; Lawrence	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 6-54	10.00
R. A. Hahn; Salina	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 7-54	10.00
Daniel Hallmark; Lawrence	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 6-54	10.00
Kenneth A. Jones; Hill City	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	10-20-54	25.00
Charles C. Lamb, Jr.; Lawrence	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 6-54	10.00
Dale B. Powell; Salina	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 7-54	10.00
Randall F. Reser; Topeka	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 7-54	25.00
Gilbert Schartz; Great Bend	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 5-54	25.00
Bob Schneider; Salina	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 7-54	10.00
Harold Schneider; Salina	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 7-54	10.00
Walter C. Ubel; Wamego	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11-22-54	10.00
Raymond A. Whitebread; Topeka	Hunting during closed season (and/or before or after legal time)	11- 7-54	25.00
Lymon Dishman; Junction City	Take and possess wild game in closed season	11- 7-54	50.00
Lenard Dotto; Garden City	Take and possess wild game in closed season	11- 8-54	10.00
Angel Garcia; Topeka	Take and possess wild game in closed season	11-14-54	10.00
Benjamin Guerrero; Topeka	Take and possess wild game in closed season	11-14-54	10.00
Lyle B. Hosler; Wamego	Take and possess wild game in closed season	11-21-54	10.00
Joe Oliva; Topeka	Take and possess wild game in closed season	11-14-54	10.00
Colby Sandlin; Wichita	Take and possess wild game in closed season	10-23-54	25.00
LeRoy Schartz; Great Bend	Take and possess wild game in closed season	11- 5-54	25.00
Albert Duncan; Colorado Springs, Colo.	Take and possess pheasant hens out of season	11- 7-54	25.00
William Gelletie; Colorado Springs, Colo.	Take and possess pheasant hens out of season	11- 7-54	35.00
Lewis McHone; Colorado Springs, Colo.	Take and possess pheasant hens out of season	11- 7-54	25.00
Harry L. Searle; Hudson	Take and possess pheasant hens out of season	11- 6-54	15.00
Carl L. Cass; Ellis	Take and possess pheasant cocks out of season	11- 5-54	100.00
R. D. Cooper; Kansas City	Take and possess pheasant cocks out of season	11- 7-54	20.00
Ab Grover; Kansas City	Take and possess pheasant cocks out of season	11- 7-54	20.00
Paul L. Luper; Augusta	Take and possess pheasant cocks out of season	11- 7-54	20.00
Paul Atkins; Kansas City, Mo.	Take and possess quail during closed season	11- 7-54	50.00
Ford Simcox; Kansas City, Mo.	Take and possess quail during closed season	11- 7-54	50.00
Jack Fuqua; Topeka	Take and possess quail during closed season; take and possess one hen pheasant during closed season; exceeding legal daily bag limit on quail	11-13-54	125.00
Rosevelt Davison; Leavenworth	Hunting rabbits during closed season	11- 6-54	10.00
Otis Heard; Osawatomie	Hunting rabbits during closed season	10-31-54	10.00
Samuel Polk; Wichita	Hunting rabbits during closed season	11-14-54	15.00
Floyd Turner; Osawatomie	Hunting rabbits during closed season	10-31-54	10.00
LeRoy Turner; Osawatomie	Hunting rabbits during closed season	10-31-54	10.00
Lawrence Williams; Osawatomie	Hunting rabbits during closed season	10-31-54	10.00
Joseph Allen; Kansas City	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-13-54	5.00
Bill Bean; Wichita	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from owner	11-15-54	15.00
George Bowen; Wichita	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-25-54	15.00
Bill Green; Wichita	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-15-54	15.00
James D. Harrison; Kansas City	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-25-54	5.00
Elijah Holt; Kansas City	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-13-54	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
William D. Leland; Sedan	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-22-54	5.00
Jack Manning; Sedan	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-22-54	5.00
Jack Mathew; Wichita	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-15-54	15.00
Donal H. Rotramel; Wichita	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11- 7-54	5.00
Bill Rotramel; Wichita	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11- 6-54	5.00
Earl Stewart; Kansas City	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-13-54	5.00
Robert E. Warren; Sedan	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-22-54	5.00
Harley Yancey; Sedan	Hunting and/or killing wild game birds: without permission from landowner	11-22-54	5.00
Orville Layland; Mankato	Trespassing and killing domestic fowl (tame ducks)	11-13-54	5.00
Loman Lathrom; Lawrence	Destroying den tree and trespassing	11-20-54	8.75
Willard Lathrom; Lawrence	Destroying den tree and trespassing	11-20-54	8.75
Connie Woods; Lawrence	Destroying den tree and trespassing	11-20-54	8.75
Raymond Boyd; Stony Point, Mo.	Misrepresentation	11-23-54	10.00
Leon Brock; Oklahoma City, Okla.	Misrepresentation	11- 6-54	20.00
Dudley Houtz; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	10-31-54	5.00
Dale Sayre; Fraser, Colo.	Misrepresentation	11- 5-54	15.00
Billy Sharp; Oklahoma City, Okla.	Misrepresentation	11- 6-54	20.00
G. H. Hastings; Wichita	Shoot and kill wild game in state park—Cheyenne Bottoms	11-14-54	25.00
R. B. Massex; Hoisington	Shoot and kill wild game in state park—Cheyenne Bottoms	11-15-54	25.00
Malcolm S. Doggett; Howard	Shoot and have firearm in possession in state park—Montgomery County State Park	10-31-54	5.00
Larry Eugene Eckland; Coffeyville	Shoot and have firearm in possession in state park—Montgomery County State Park	10-31-54	5.00
Gerrold R. Morris; Coffeyville	Shoot and have firearm in possession in state park—Montgomery County State Park	10-31-54	5.00
Robert D. Moyer; Coffeyville	Shoot and have firearm in possession in state park—Montgomery County State Park	10-31-54	5.00
L. A. Torrence; Independence	Shoot and have firearm in possession in state park—Montgomery County State Park	10-31-54	5.00
W. E. Clair; Hoisington	Possess and discharge firearms in state park; exceed speed limit	11- 9-54	15.00
Don Reis; Summerfield	Take and possess muskrats during closed season	11-29-54	10.00
George Anderes; Longford	Take and possess beaver during closed season	11-30-54	15.00
Hary E. Peck; Ellis	Attempt to take and did have steel traps set prior to legal open season for furbearing animals	11-30-54	20.00
Linus Urban; Ellis	Attempt to take and did have steel traps set prior to legal open season for furbearing animals	11-30-54	20.00
A. W. Rodiger; Manhattan	Possession of illegal fishing device	10-27-54	25.00

ARRESTS—DECEMBER, 1954

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Charles Cecil Baker; Garden City	No hunting license	12-30-54	\$7.00
Lester Barrett; Wellington	No hunting license	11-28-54	5.00
Jack Brunton; Topeka	No hunting license	12- 1-54	10.00
John Byrd; Lawrence	No hunting license	12- 4-54	5.00
Earl Cason; Salina	No hunting license	12-18-54	5.00
Marvin Clary; Wichita	No hunting license	12-19-54	10.00
Billy Cockran; Hallowell	No hunting license	12-29-54	5.00
Kenneth Greene; Carbondale	No hunting license	12- 4-54	10.00
Bobby Hall; Lawton	No hunting license	11-28-54	10.00
Robert Jennings; Salina	No hunting license	November	5.00
W. C. Knipp; De Soto	No hunting license	12-15-54	5.00
Thomas Morey; Galena	No hunting license	12-16-54	5.00
Charles Peace; Treece	No hunting license	12-29-54	5.00
Donald Keith Powell; Overland Park	No hunting license	12-30-54	7.00
Ralph Price; Welda	No hunting license	12- 5-54	5.00
Theron Rangland; Lawrence	No hunting license	12- 4-54	5.00
William Royal; Salina	No hunting license	12-18-54	5.00
Donald Taylor; Topeka	No hunting license	12- 5-54	5.00
Earl Tyree; Columbus	No hunting license	12-31-54	5.00
George H. Tyree; Columbus	No hunting license	12-31-54	5.00
William Tyree; Columbus	No hunting license	12-31-54	5.00
Ottway Stone; Salina	No hunting license	12-31-54	5.00
Royal Womochil; Abilene	No hunting license	11-25-54	5.00
Manuel Ziminez; Wichita	No hunting license	12-19-54	10.00
Clarence Shively; Hutchinson	No fishing license	12-15-54	5.00
Joseph Verhoeff; Grinnell	No trapping license	12- 7-54	10.00
Loren Johnson; Dodge City	Shooting ducks after sunset	12- 7-54	20.00
Loren A. Dalrymple; Waterville	Hunt, shoot, kill and have in possession pheasants out of season (2 hen pheasants)	12-28-54	35.00
Cecil W. Rose; Hugoton	Hunt, shoot, kill, and have in possession pheasants out of season (four counts)	12-29-54	145.00
Herbert Hoover; Sunflower	Hunting rabbits out of season	12- 6-54	20.00
V. N. Magazine; Wichita	Hunting rabbits out of season	12-12-54	10.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
David Viscosky; Leavenworth	Hunting rabbits out of season	12-11-54	10.00
Nebo Franklin Mann; Eureka	Hunting rabbits out of season; no hunting license	11-19-54	10.00
Clinton Bagley; LaFontaine	Illegal possession of quail	12-29-54	100.00
Howard L. Beesley; Hutchinson	Illegal possession of quail	11-21-54	25.00
Kainor Carson; Hutchinson	Illegal possession of quail	11-21-54	25.00
Delbert McCollugh; Burlington	Illegal possession of quail	12-15-54	35.00
Edgar McCollugh; Burlington (2)	Illegal possession of quail	12-15-54	75.00
George L. Osborne; Weston, Mo.	No quail stamp; misrepresentation	12- 4-54	27.50
O. D. Dickey; Sedan	Trespassing	12- 4-54	5.00
Margey Johnson; Cedar Vale	Trespassing	12- 4-54	15.00
Glenn Lutzmeir; Marysville	Trespassing	11-28-54	25.00
Clinton R. McClelland; Madsion	Trespassing	11-21-54	25.00
Ivan W. Nipps; Tulsa, Okla.	Trespassing	12- 4-54	15.00
Ed Acton; Louisburg (1)	Trespassing and killing domestic fowl	11-13-54	5.00
Claud D. Walker; Merriam (1)	Trespassing and killing domestic fowl	11-13-54	5.00

ARRESTS—JANUARY, 1955

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Joseph J. Adair; Kansas City, Mo.	No hunting license	1- 2-55	\$10.00
Bill Branson; Los Animas, Colo.	No hunting license	1- 9-55	10.00
William Bright; Chanute	No hunting license	1- 9-55	5.00
Frank Buck; Kansas City	No hunting license	1-19-55	5.00
Frank Cain; Junction City	No hunting license	1-19-55	5.00
James Cox; Ottawa	No hunting license	1- 2-55	5.00
Leonard Ecton; Salina	No hunting license	1-12-55	5.00
Harold Dean Fouchier; Vassar	No hunting license	1-20-55	5.00
Cordia Huddle; Washington	No hunting license	1-22-55	5.00
Ralph Lofts; Junction City	No hunting license	1-19-55	5.00
Ebbin Lynn; Caney	No hunting license	1- 1-55	20.00
Arnold Osthoff; Clifton	No hunting license	1-19-55	5.00
Elton E. Phillips; Kansas City	No hunting license	1-19-55	5.00
Harland Reynolds; Morrill	No hunting license	1-16-55	5.00
Walter Shelley; Los Animas, Colo.	No hunting license	1- 9-55	10.00
Dwight E. Snyder; Nickerson	No hunting license	1-23-55	5.00
Ottway Stone; Salina	No hunting license	12-30-54	5.00
Robert Svanda; Washington	No hunting license	1-19-55	5.00
Russell Zavitz; Morrill	No hunting license	1-16-55	5.00
Orie Zeek; Washington	No hunting license	1-22-54	5.00
Ervin Ester; Topeka	Hunting quail during closed season	1-21-55	25.00
Dewey Smith; Humboldt	Hunting quail during closed season (two counts)	1-20-55	35.00
Gerald Wilson; Leavenworth	Hunting quail during closed season	1-16-55	20.00
Eddie E. Colston; Kansas City	Hunt squirrels during closed season	1-22-55	10.00
Russell E. Fann; Kechi	Hunt squirrels during closed season	1-22-55	25.00
Ebbin Lynn; Caney	Hunt squirrels during closed season	1- 1-55	15.00

(1) Part of the sentence was that Acton and Walker were to reimburse the landowner for his ducks—\$10 per duck (6 ducks).

(2) Man committed to jail until fine is paid.



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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