

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. XI

OCTOBER, 1953

No. 2



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Quarterly by  
THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION  
Pratt, Kansas

H. M. GILLESPIE, *Chairman*

DAVE LEAHY, *Director*  
HARRY LUTZ, *Editor*

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## Kansas Will Have a Sixty-day Duck Season

Kansas' waterfowl season will open at noon, Friday, October 23, and close at sunset on December 21, it has been announced officially by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The later opening date was recommended by the Kansas Fish and Game Commission because of the dry conditions affecting many parts of the state at the time the dates were recommended. It is hoped that water conditions will be more normal by the opening date, and, too, by running the season later hunters will have more opportunity to enjoy mallard shooting.

Central Flyway states were offered the choice of either a season of sixty consecutive days of hunting or a split season composed of two periods of twenty-seven days each. Kansas hunters have long favored one continuous season and not being penalized by the loss of six days of shooting were the split season selected.

Hunting hours which will prevail this fall have been liberalized to allow shooting until sunset, instead of one hour before sunset as in recent years. The starting time remains the same as usual—one-half hour before sunrise.

Although the Fish and Wildlife Service authorized a season on Wilson's snipe, also called jacksnipe, there will be no open season in Kansas. Fish and game officials felt there were not enough of these birds to warrant an open season. The shooting of the wood duck also is prohibited in Kansas.

Here is a brief summary of the migratory waterfowl regulations that will prevail in Kansas for the 1953 season:

**DUCKS, GEESE, AND COOT:** Season, October 23 to December 21, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit on ducks (except coots and American, and red-breasted mergansers), 5; possession limit, 10. Daily bag limit on geese, 5, including in such limit not more than (a) 2 Canada geese or its subspecies, or (b) 2 white-fronted geese, or (c) 1 Canada goose or its subspecies and 1 white-fronted goose. Possession limit 5 geese. Daily bag limit on coot, 10; possession

limit, 10. Daily bag and possession limit for American and red-breasted mergansers 25 singly or in the aggregate of both kinds, and for the hooded merganser 1 a day or in possession.

**RAILS AND GALLINULES:** Season, September 1 to October 30, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 15 in the aggregate.

**SORA:** Season same as for rails and gallinules. Daily bag and possession limit, 25.

**SHOOTING HOURS:** One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except on opening day when hunting shall not begin before 12:00 o'clock noon.

**MOURNING, TURTLE DOVES:** Season closed on September 30.

**POSSESSION PERIOD:** The postseason period for possession of migratory game birds remains the same as in previous years—90 days. The postseason period for possession of quail and pheasants—30 days.

**DUCK STAMP:** It shall be unlawful for any person over the age of 16 years to hunt for or take any migratory waterfowl unless at such time he or she is in possession of an unexpired properly canceled federal migratory bird stamp (duck stamp).

**OTHER HUNTING REGULATIONS:** No game bird shall be shot at, killed or pursued from a motorboat, airplane or automobile and no wild game bird shall be shot at or killed unless that bird is in flight.

It is unlawful to hunt and kill wild game birds with gun larger than 10-gauge.

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

Waterfowl, coot, gallinules and doves may not be taken under any circumstances by the aid of salt, or shelled or shucked or unshucked corn, wheat, or other grains, or other feed or means of feeding similarly used to lure, attract, or entice such birds to, on, or over the area where hunters are attempting to take them.

As used herein the terms "salt, or shelled or shucked or unshucked corn, wheat, or other grains," or "other feed or means of feeding similarly used," shall not be construed as including salt blocks, properly shocked

corn, standing crops (including aquatics), flooded standing crops, flooded harvested crop lands, or, in connection with the hunting of waterfowl, coot, and gallinules, grains found scattered solely as a result of normal agricultural practices.

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

Pheasant and quail seasons had not yet been set as the copy for this magazine was written, so could not be included here. For further information, write Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt.

## How to Hunt Pheasants and Waterfowl

(Adopted)

1. Before leaving town, get plastered, but good. Take plenty of whisky along (for snake bites, you know). It helps to keep you warm and steadies your aim.

2. If you have a car that will make 75 miles per hour, drive 85. You must get to the hunting area before anyone else does.

3. Drive through all the open fields you can find and don't close any gates. Even cut the fence if it is in your way. (Farmers love to have their stock out and mixed up with their neighbors'.) Never ask permission from a farmer to hunt, or pay any attention to posted land. Who do they think they are, anyway?

4. Be sure to load your gun before leaving, putting a shell in the barrel. This is important. You may have only two friends to bring back when you started with three. This is the best method of helping a friend avoid his income tax that there is.

5. On with the hunt! Drive all around the lake before daylight, shining your car lights over it to see if there are any ducks on it. If you see some, all jump out of the car and start shooting at once. Other hunters who have been waiting for sunrise will be delighted.

6. If you notice someone in a good spot who is having pretty fair shooting, walk up to him and strike up a conversation. If any more ducks come into sight, empty your gun on them long before they are in range.

7. When hunting pheasants, every time you return to the car, shut your birds up tight in the trunk and everybody take time out for a few snorts. It will

pep you up and you'll be able to shoot much better.

8. Shoot everything that gets up in front of you. If you discover that you have shot a hen, laugh it off and get ready to again blast anything that flies up.

9. On field drives, always hurry ahead of the others. If you run, you'll get to the end of the field as soon as the birds do and you'll get all kinds of shooting. Get mad when they all fly up out of range. Make it a practice to shoot low, especially when in tall weeds, corn or brush. The rest of the fellows will duck when they hear you shoot. Besides, the doctor will appreciate all the business if they don't.

10. When you get home pile the birds in a warm place and let them lie there at least over night, preferably for a day or two. Shot up entrails give your bird a real "gamey" taste when given this treatment. Then decide you'd rather not clean them yourself and take them to the locker. They will keep real well and taste real fine. The locker man will enjoy processing them for you and never has anything else to do but explain why your birds are spoiled.

11. Throw the whole works in the garbage can and decide that you just don't like (duck), (pheasant), or (other game). Cross out two.

12. Isn't it lucky that only some hunters (not you) hunt and take care of their game like this?—*North Dakota Outdoors.*

## Asks Hunters to Avoid Damage to Telephone Lines

Hunting season headaches — caused by hunters shooting at birds on telephone wires—are again in the offing.

In Kansas every year, hundreds of wire and cable troubles result from gunshot damage, caused by careless or thoughtless shooting in the direction of telephone lines. One stray shot can break a wire and interrupt important long distance service. It also takes time to track down the breaks and repair the damage.

All of this trouble can be avoided if hunters stop and think of the damage they might cause when they shoot at birds sitting on wires or when they use insulators for target practice.

In an effort to better acquaint sportsmen with the problem and to ask their co-operation, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company has a small envelope which is most convenient for carrying a hunting and fishing license. The company will furnish free a supply of these envelopes to any license agent who sells hunting and fishing licenses. Or, they are free on request by any individual. Just contact the head of your local telephone exchange.

## Summer Rains in Cheyenne Bottoms Area Cheer Sportsmen

Kansas duck hunters had good reason for rejoicing this summer when soaking rains fell in the Cheyenne Bottoms area. The "borrow" pits around the dikes in the big project ran bank full and water filled the main pool to a depth of several feet.

After early summer months of drought, hunting prospects looked doubtful, but, later, rains sent water rushing down the cut-off canal from the Wet Walnut and down Blood and Deception creeks which drain into the Bottoms. The water was diverted into the main pool at first to assure an adequate supply. From there it could be turned, via control devices, into the perimeter lakes to provide water for migratory waterfowl.

Once the water is caught in the Bottoms, very little is lost by seepage because of a hard surface underlay. Evaporation has accounted for some loss this summer, however.

The 18,000-acre area forms a natural basin, but, in the original state, the Bottoms depended on the caprice of nature for water supply. There were no natural means for water outlet. Sometimes it was bone-dry; at other times it was flooded for months at a time.

Many years of engineering work and planning by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission were necessary before the present recreational area was even in the construction stage. The basin was divided into five lakes by twenty-three miles of dikes with complete water control. A diversion dam and inlet canal from Wet Walnut were built and an outlet canal for water management in times of heavy rainfall was constructed to Little Cheyenne creek. All initial phases of work are completed, but a conduit for water supply from the Arkansas river still is planned.



An aerial view of the diversion dam in Wet Walnut creek in Barton county. Flood waters may be seen being diverted through the control structure at the right into the inlet canal, thence on down into the Cheyenne Bottoms proper.—Photo courtesy Sharon Foster.



A view of the dikes and control structures in the Cheyenne Bottoms. The water, flowing into the area via the Wet Walnut inlet canal, is diverted through the control structure at the left into the main pool, where it will be impounded and used to flood the perimeter pools.

Adequate water in Cheyenne Bottoms not only assures good shooting in the project, but provides a drawing card to attract ducks through the entire central part of the state.

To add to the sport for duck hunters, the commission has built 165 duck blinds in three pools in the Bottoms. They will be assigned daily during the sixty-day duck season on a first-come, first-served basis, two hunters to a blind, at a nominal fee.

Good shooting also will be available at the Bottoms in areas other than those in which the blinds are located, so that hunters who fail to get a blind or who prefer not to use one, can be accommodated.

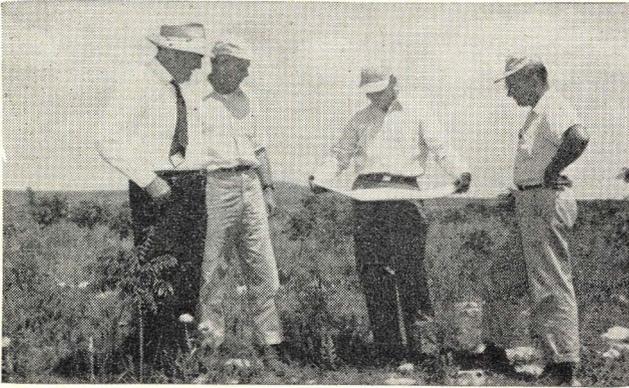
About half of the Bottoms area is to be reserved as a waterfowl refuge, not open to hunting. All of the area will be open to fishing. Boat docks are being constructed this fall.

The increasingly encouraging reports on the water impoundment at Cheyenne Bottoms was only one bright spot in the Kansas duck hunter's picture. Canadian sources reported this year's crop of ducks to be only slightly under that of last year, a record. Although climatic conditions early in the spring were somewhat damaging, late nesting and re-nesting almost made up the number and a near-record flight is expected.

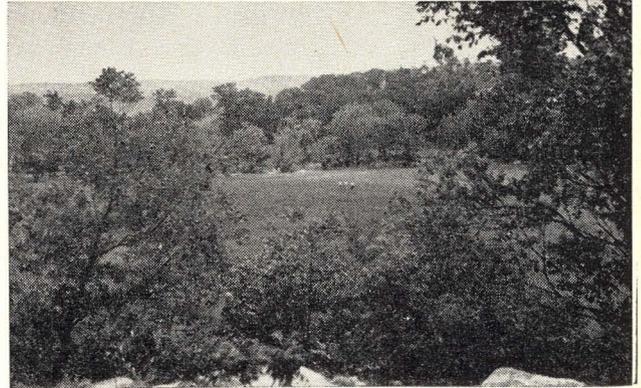
And the story of duck flights through central Kansas will be different this year. While large numbers flew over Kansas last year, they did not hesitate in the arid Bottoms area. This year there will be water for them.

The rightly named king snake is more than a match for other snakes his size. A constrictor, he is immune to the venom of rattlesnakes, copperheads and water moccasins.

Eight North American animals hibernate during the cold winter months. These are the jumping mouse, badger, bat, gopher, woodchuck, raccoon and bear.



A map of the proposed Lake Waldschmidt in Cowley county is being studied by officials of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the lake site 13 miles north-east of Arkansas City. In the group are, left to right, Dave Leahy, Kansas commission director; Francis V. Olson, regional supervisor of the engineering organization, fish and wildlife service; Roy Schoonover, Kansas fisheries biologist; and Jack Berryman, wildlife management biologist of the U. S. service.



The hilly, wooded terrain of the Cowley county lake site is shown in the above picture. Depth of the canyon is indicated somewhat by the three men walking across its floor. The spillway and dam will be located in the area where the men are walking.

## MORE FISHING LAKES FOR KANSAS

By MARY ANNE McNAMEE

Kansas' system of state lakes and parks took a big jump numerically during the first part of 1953 when four new lakes were announced by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for widely scattered spots over the state.

Number 1 was Montgomery County Lake, to be completed this year. Next was Brown county, where construction work is well underway on the only spring-fed lake of the four. Following closely were the Grant and Cowley County State Lakes. Others will be announced within weeks.

The commission originally made tentative plans to build ten lakes of comparatively small size in areas not now served by public lakes. Other sites are being considered by the group.

To carry out these expansion plans, the commission

decided to dig into the fund reserve which has accumulated over the years. It requested permission from the state legislature to enlarge its proposed budget for 1954 to include the lake expenditures. The commission's operating money is acquired solely through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, but the legislature must approve budget changes. The lake-building item was estimated at \$1,750,000.

All of the new lakes will be easily accessible from national highways. The Montgomery county location is close to U. S. Highways 75 and 169; Cowley county near U. S. 166; Grant county a half mile south of U. S. Highway 160; and Brown county on Highway 36.

Montgomery county lake will be the largest of the four new lakes, with a surface area of 105 acres. It is located on Coal creek, formed by a dam 1,100 feet



The 1,100-foot long dam needed to impound 105 acres of water at the Montgomery County lake.



Men and machines are busily engaged in construction of the dam and spillway for the Montgomery County State Lake, being built on Coal creek, four miles southeast of Independence. Shown above are the large earth-moving machines that were used in the spillway work. The dam and control structure can be seen at left. The picture was taken from what will be the bottom of the lake.

long and forty feet high. Water depth will be twenty feet.

Site of the new lake is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Independence, convenient for a large portion of Montgomery county and surrounding area. The drainage area covers 3,800 acres, approximately six square miles, seventy-five percent of which is sodded with native grass. November 11 has been set as the date of completion.

The sixty-acre Brown County State Lake will serve a large northeastern Kansas area, located as it is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles east and one mile south of Hiawatha. The well-known Prairie Hill spring will be the principal feeder for the new lake. Probably it is big enough to fill the reservoir alone. The 1,500-acre watershed of the new lake is under full soil conservation. Contract for construction was let the middle of July.

In the opposite corner of Kansas the commission approved the Grant County State Lake, a mile south and a mile and a half east of Ulysses on the north fork of the Cimarron river. A lake of forty-three surface acres and 250 acre-feet of storage capacity, it is expected to have a maximum depth of twelve feet. Its extensive drainage area covers 1,570 square miles of 1,005,000 acres.

The new Cowley County State Lake, also to be known as Lake Waldschmidt, was announced during the latter part of July. It is located thirteen miles northeast of Arkansas City on a deep canyon of Panther creek. The lake probably will develop into an outstanding bass lake because of its planned depth of forty-two feet. It will have eighty surface acres and a dam 900 feet long and fifty-two feet high. Siltation will not be a major problem since ninety-five percent of the drainage area of 4,550 acres is pastureland.

Site of the Cowley County State Lake was acquired from children of the late Sam Waldschmidt, pioneer resident of the county. A contract probably will be let in September and construction will start in October. The lake will be open for fishing within two years.

These new lakes will bring the total of state lakes to twenty-six. Also operated by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission are two waterfowl preserves, Cheyenne Bottoms, on which initial construction work is almost completed, and Marais des Cygnes marshland project, just getting underway.

The wealth of a nation is in its soil, its water, its forests, and the things they produce and reproduce. When all the gifts of nature that can be commercialized have been converted into dollars and cents, this will be a poor place to live.—Richard L. Pollett.

## Cover Descriptions

This month's front cover picture shows Mr. Fred Razook, well-known Pratt sportsman, and two fine dogs, eager for the start of the fall hunting seasons. Razook places great emphasis on the value of dogs in flushing coveys and retrieving dead or crippled birds. On leashes in the picture are, left to right: "Duchess," a pointer owned by Bill Mitchell, Pratt, and "Snow," a setter, owned by Razook.

The back cover is Charles B. Rogers' engraving "Coming In." Mr. Rogers was formerly head of the School of Art, Bethany College, Lindsborg. His waterfowl pictures have won many national awards.

## Floyd Amsden Is New State Director of Ducks Unlimited

Floyd T. Amsden, lumber company executive of Wichita, and one of the state's outstanding sportsmen and conservationists, was recently elected state director of Ducks Unlimited.

He succeeds Thomas Griffith, Sr., Wichita, who retired for health reasons after two years as head of the Kansas program to preserve waterfowl.

The Kansas committee pledged \$15,000 for development of Lake Kansas, 2,533-acre refuge near Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Amsden said the committee will sponsor a trap and skeet shoot for Kansas sportsmen October 3-4 at the Ark Valley Gun Club, Wichita, to raise funds for the organization's projects.

## Louisville Rod and Gun Club Sponsored Fish Tagging Project

One of the more unique projects carried out during the summer by a sportsmen's club was that of the Louisville Rod and Gun Club in Pottawatomie county. Members of the club caught and tagged several hundred fish which were then turned loose. Small metal tags were attached to the gills of the fish. Object of the tagging operation was to see how far the fish would go and what happens to them after they are turned loose. Persons catching a tagged fish were requested to return the tag, along with data on the size, weight, and place where caught, to club headquarters at Louisville.

Richard Shade, president of the Louisville club, reported considerable interest on the part of the club members in the project. However, with streams and creeks in that vicinity so low during the summer, he doubted if the fish could do much traveling.

## Reduce Numbers of Undersized Channel Catfish at Kanopolis

Thousands of undersized channel catfish, many of them barely missing 12 inches, were taken late this summer from Kanopolis reservoir by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for planting in city and state lakes.

The channels have multiplied so rapidly in the Corps of Engineers lake project that they are overabundant and reservoir fishermen consider it a blessing to be rid of the nuisance of the small fish. And the beneficiary lakes profit by receiving fish that, in another year, will be legal size.

This summer was the second in which commission personnel carried out this fisheries improvement program, at the request of Corps of Engineers officials. Almost 11,000 fish were taken in the first two weeks of the project. They were transported in water-circulating trucks to city lakes at Gardner, Garnett, Sedan, Osawatomie; Clark county and Farlington state lakes, and the Cheyenne Bottoms in Barton county. Other city and state lakes benefited in the following weeks. Only undersized channels and carp were taken in the operation, all other fish being returned to the reservoir.

Before seining operations could be started, fisheries experts at the commission's Pratt hatchery had to devise a method of snaring them. The need to take them was recognized, but the way to do it was far from clear.

"Finally," says Seth Way, fish hatcheries superintendent, "we decided to go to Kanopolis for a few days and figure out some way to get those little channel catfish."

With Fred Anderson, Way first tried trapping the fish, but with no results. Then the men tried throwing carp into the water as bait. Although the dead fish always attracted channel cats, the bait often had floated out so far that it was not practical to try to seine around them.

"That's when we decided to tie the carp in one place," Way says.

The method finally evolved was for bait carp of all sizes strung on a wire between two poles in fairly shallow water not too far from shore. The carp cause an oily slick to float on the water, attracting channel cats all the way across the lake. Time for baiting is early morning while the channel cats are still at their night feeding.

After the bait is set, a fisheries man rows quietly out from shore with a 300-foot net folded so that it will unroll in proper form from the back of his boat. He silently circles the baiting place and brings the rope end of the net back to shore.

Two workers then are ready to pull in both ends of the seine. The huge hauls are the result.

Two baiting places usually are run at the same time. The first net is secured and left dangling in the water while the men bring in the other seine.

Then the small fish are sorted. Sometimes a tank with circulating water in a large boat is used for transporting them to the hatchery trucks.

A crew of five worked at the seining project. It proved to be a big job. After the early morning seining was completed, the men breakfasted, then started the search for a school of carp to be seined for bait for the next day. Sometimes the task took most of the day. The nets also are made ready and put on the boats.

Both Kanopolis and Finney County State Lake were seined in this manner last year.

Way told about his method of taking the small channels at the Midwest Fisheries meeting in Des Moines last fall to an intent audience. Apparently it was the first time such a method had been used and fisheries men from other states planned to add it to the fish management practices under their jurisdiction.

A creel census of Kanopolis reservoir has shown that the catch of channel catfish there has increased greatly in the years 1950 to 1952. A tabulation reveals that there were approximately sixty percent more channels caught in 1951 than in 1950, and the take in 1952 was more than double that of 1951. This increase probably is due to a tremendous hatch, followed by a good survival, after the great floods of 1951, which increased the normal 3,500 acres of the reservoir to 13,300 for an entire summer and thereby provided more feeding places. Too, the Smoky river, main source of the reservoir, always has been a good channel catfish stream.

According to Way, the seining operations reveal a noticeable decline of bass and carp populations in the reservoir and an increase in channel cat and white bass populations. Many white bass weighing up to three-quarters of a pound were netted this summer, with many young of the year white bass also being taken.

This year another problem developed in the seining plan. The crew netted many big channels and the take of small ones was not so profitable.

Now Way is working on a method or bait that will attract only undersized channel cats.

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

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Fish and game commission personnel try out new "swamp boat" on Pratt County Lake. The air thrust boat, first ever built in the Great Plains area, will be used for patrolling and crop planting work in the vast Cheyenne Bottoms refuge.

## Propeller-driven Boat Used In Bottoms Management

As Cheyenne Bottoms fills with water and the long-planned game refuge becomes an operating actuality this fall, the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is concentrating on plans for management of the giant project.

One device to be used in covering the vast spaces of the Bottoms in the interests of general upkeep will be a unique aluminum propeller-driven boat, custom-built by the Blue Star Company of Goddard to commission specifications.

It will transport horticulturists, game and fish biologists of the department in the work of keeping the big area in top shape for Kansas hunters and fishermen. The swamp boat will carry seed for the planting of duck food, such as smart weed, millet and rushes, and be used in banding birds, picking up diseased or wounded birds and general maintenance of dikes, duck blinds and roadways within the area.

The craft is lightweight, about 900 pounds, with enough space in the flat bottom for carrying supplies. It is so constructed that it will skim over shallow water and even sandbars and mud.

Young flounders start life quite normally, with one eye on each side of the head. But as they begin to swim and rest on one side, one eye begins to migrate until both are on the upper side of the head.

## Neosho Valley Club Reports On Pheasant Rearing Project

The Neosho Valley Hunting and Fishing Club at Emporia sponsored a pheasant rearing project this summer which created a lot of interest among sportsmen and 4-H club members in that county.

In telling about the project, Bob Britton, president of the Neosho Valley club, reported as follows:

"We purchased 598 day-old birds from the Walter J. Loving pheasant farm. Two shipments were made late in May and early in June. Three 4-H clubs and two members of the Neosho Valley Hunting and Fishing club took over the task of rearing the birds. Pens were built and all facilities for handling were provided by those rearing the birds. The club paid for the birds and the feed. All of the cost of the project, except one small order of feed, was taken care of by contributions of local and professional men.

"We had losses of around 100 birds mostly from feather picking and some rather heavy losses from a sudden cold rain in one pen. Altogether, we were happy to have had only about a sixteen percent death rate.

"We have released around 200 birds, using a ratio of four hens per cock bird. The areas selected for release had good food, cover, and water all close together. In addition, these areas were known to be carrying some wild birds. It was our opinion that these plantings would have a fair chance of succeeding if only the hunters will give the birds a chance to establish themselves. We plan to exert every possible effort towards publicity along the line of protecting the newly planted birds. Initial opposition has about died down. However, several threats were made that the birds would be shot on sight.

"The total amount spent to date, including the feed and the cost of the birds was \$362.40. We have released around 200 birds and have approximately 200 cocks left. We would like to trade these for hens, if anyone has some they would like to trade. Unfortunately, our ratio was predominantly out of balance, with far more cocks than hens.

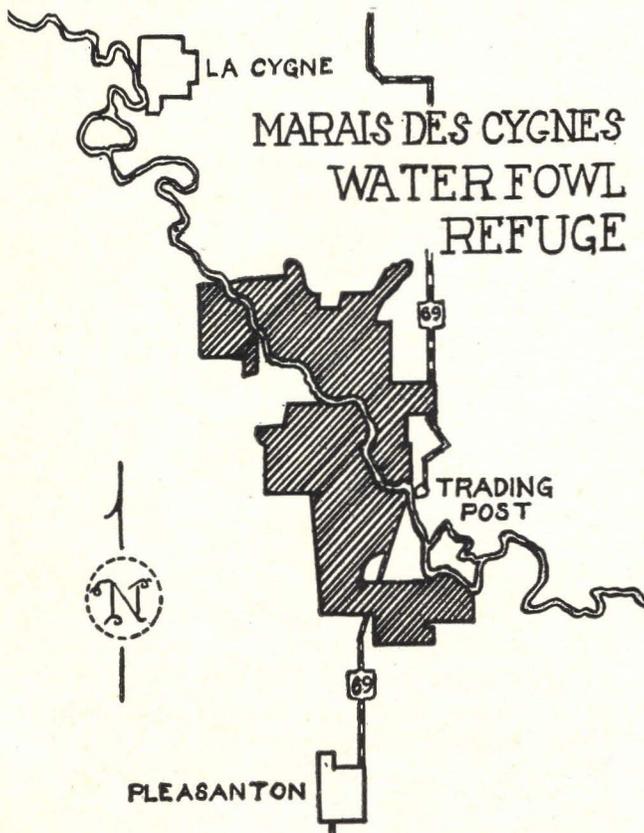
"A lot of interest has been stirred up locally and much of the opposition has turned to co-operation. The 4-H clubs are getting recognition for their conservation work and our club has been asked to present information about the project at a state meeting. Altogether, although we have not succeeded as well as we hoped, we feel the project has been worthwhile.

"This might be of interest to some other club which might wish to try the project. If so, we will be glad to furnish all the information we can."

## Land for Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Refuge Being Acquired

A good start has been made on one of the biggest current projects of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, the development of the Marais des Cygnes game refuge.

Almost 4,000 acres of land have been acquired on the eastern Kansas river in the Trading Post-La Cygne area and more are in the process of negotiation. Actual construction work will start soon. The project is



A map of the area along the Marais des Cygnes river in Linn county, where the state is acquiring the outlined section of approximately 10,000 acres for development as a migratory waterfowl refuge, public shooting and fishing area.—Map courtesy Kansas City Star.

a major one of the commission because of its ultimate aim of restoring the area as a favorite spot of migratory birds.

In the past thousands of ducks and geese stopped in the Marais des Cygnes bottoms area on their spring and fall flights, but lack of proper food and other factors apparently halted this practice. With the construction of the huge new project, many ducks again will be attracted to the area.

A similar project is being completed successfully at Cheyenne Bottoms in Barton county. All major construction work there, with the exception of a conduit

from the Arkansas river to Wet Walnut creek, has been finished.

Plans for the Marais des Cygnes include the building of three or four reservoirs, five to six feet deep and 700 or 800 acres in surface area. This will be accomplished by means of dikes, diversion or pumping facilities, whichever will do the job best in bringing water from the river. There also will be other diked areas of small, shallower size. Sugar creek may be tapped.

Water from the larger reservoirs can then be released to the other areas for the benefit of nesting and resting of the migratory waterbirds.

A good-sized portion of the refuge land is directly west of highway U. S. 69. Part of U. S. 69 that angles southwest from Trading Post will cut across the land, giving easy access for sportsmen.

Duck blinds are planned for construction after some of the heavier work has been completed. Construction, still in the drawing board stage, is expected to cost around a million dollars and to be completed in about four years.

According to present plans, fishing will be permitted at all times and hunting will be permitted on at least fifty percent of the 10,000-acre area during migratory waterfowl flights. Grains and aquatic plants that will attract waterfowl to the section will be planted on some of the better farmland of the project.

The project is being built by the state commission with the aid of federal funds through the Pittman-Robertson act, in which an excise tax levied on sporting goods and ammunition is allocated back to the states for projects approved by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under this plan seventy-five percent of the funds used will be federal and twenty-five percent state.

It is expected that the project will be a tremendous boon to the hunter and fisherman of eastern Kansas. With more and more hunting and fishing water under lease or posted, the outdoorsman finds it increasingly difficult to enjoy his favorite sports. The new project will provide recreational facilities for thousands. In addition, it is expected to benefit the entire area by bringing back to the section the detouring flights of migratory birds.

“Contrary to popular belief, a chigger doesn’t bite nor does he burrow. He just sticks his little snout in your skin at the base of a hair and squirts in a fluid that breaks down your skin’s cells. Then he sucks up the cells and eats them. It’s the fluid that causes the itching and burning.”—Outdoor Pests, by Pete Sturges.

## Fishing Derby for Oldsters

Many Kansas cities sponsored kid's fishing derbies this past summer but it remained for the city of Wamego to go them one better. They not only promoted a kid's fishing day but also had one for oldsters over seventy years of age.

Largely through the efforts of E. J. Hecker, chief of police at Wamego, oldsters were invited to the city park for an afternoon of fishing. Poles, lines, bait and rocking chairs were made available free of charge and about twenty-five persons turned out for an afternoon of fishing. Ages ranged from seventy years to ninety-one years. It was the first time many of them had fished since they were kids. A lady from Louisville took top honors with the largest catch.

Mr. Hecker reports that all the old-timers had so much fun that he is planning another such derby next year.

## More Deer in Kansas

Deer are becoming more numerous in Kansas, if reports from over the state are indicative of their numbers.

Roy Brink, president of the Atchison County Fish and Game Association, reports a noticeable increase in numbers of deer along the willow bars of the Missouri river in northeast Kansas. Many others reported seeing deer in areas where there had been none previously. Although this popular game animal might be increasing in numbers, there will be no open season in the state. Deer are protected under the state's fish and game laws and it is unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take, shoot or kill any deer or antelope at any time.

## Outboard Handbook Available

An excellent new handbook of outboard motors and their handling is now available through the Outboard Boating Club of America.

The booklet should be of value to beginner and expert alike, for it includes advice on types of hulls and motors, installation of motor, trimming the boat, starting and maneuvering, and landing and mooring. Also included is a section of boating safety tips that anyone new to boating should study carefully. Old-timers too, for that matter.

Copies may be obtained free of charge by writing the Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Best Fish Story Of 1953 Season

The old saying "Anything Can Happen in Kansas," even when it comes to fishing, held true this summer and therein lies one of the best fish stories of the 1953 summer season.

Dick Wiersma of Sanborn, Iowa, in the state to visit at the Charles Rengel home in Wellington, expressed a desire to try some of the famed channel catfishing found in Kansas, so his host took him fishing in Lake Wellington.

After fishing awhile, Wiersma thought his line was snagged. As he tugged and pulled his "catch" into shallow water, his line broke. Wading in, he recovered a minnow bucket—with a 27-inch, seven-pound channel catfish wedged by the head inside, its flapping tail sticking out.

The Iowan worked several minutes to pry loose the fish, which he had hooked in the body.

Inside the pail was another channel cat—16 inches long and very much alive.

Wiersma and Rengel, who vouches for the whole thing, figure the smaller fish, a female, and the larger one, a male, had picked the sunken bucket for a nest.

The seven-pounder was the largest catch at that time entered in Wellington's annual fishing contest, making him eligible for a nice prize.

It is said that the mullet is the only fish rich enough to fry in its own fat.



Stanley Haneman, a veteran Smoky Hill river fisherman of Enterprise, hit the "jackpot" early the morning of August 23, when he caught the three big "lunkers" shown in the above picture. Two of them were caught on the same limb line—a 20-pounder taking the top hook and a 50-pounder on the bottom hook. The second line had only an 18-pounder. Haneman had to call on his brother and nephew, Travers and Bob Haneman, to help land the fish.

## Help Wanted for the Whooping Crane

By ROBERT P. ALLEN

Since much of the population data on *Grus americana* was assembled and discussed in the recently published monograph on that species (The Whooping Crane, Research Report No. 3, National Audubon Society, 1952), the events of four complete "Whooping Crane Years" have come and gone. While major population changes have been reported in the pages of this magazine, as well as in the press, there has been no detailed analysis of the situation. Many persons have asked for additional information. What is happening to the whooping crane and what is being done about it?

In the population discussion it is necessary to divide the whooping cranes into three distinct categories: (1) the main flock of wild migrants that breeds in the Northwest Territories and winters on the Texas gulf coast, chiefly on the Aransas National Wildlife refuge; (2) the resident flock formerly present on the marshes of southwest Louisiana, and (3) the small number of injured cranes that have been kept in captivity. From the beginning, our largest and most promising group has been the Texas-Canadian migrant flock. The Louisiana birds, now gone, had only a brief, tragic modern history which had virtually ended by the time that concerted measures to help the species got under way. There are only five captive whooping cranes, of which two are still living.

Any useful consideration of population data must necessarily limit itself to the life and times of the migrant flock, the Texas-Canadian birds that have been, for some years now, our chief concern and our greatest hope.

To begin with, this flock numbered only eighteen birds. The modern whooping crane inventory started in 1938, when Jim Stevenson and Everett Beaty, of the newly established Aransas Waterfowl Refuge in Texas, watched eight known breeding adults with their four young, and six additional adults of unknown age and relationship take off for the North in late April, 1939. Since that time, these birds and their progeny have made fourteen migrations northward. Over these years their fortunes have gone up and down. In these fourteen years, this small flock have reared a total of fifty-seven additional young and brought them safely from the Canadian wilderness to the Texas coast.

On the other hand, during this same period, a total of fifty-three whooping cranes was lost—an average of 3.78 birds per year. Compared with most other species of birds the whooping crane's mortality rate (averaging about fourteen percent over the last fourteen years) must be considered quite low. We do not know many of the important details of the nesting

cycle and so cannot estimate what normal egg and chick losses to expect, but we do know that an average of eight breeding pairs annually produces four young, so it would seem that fifty percent of the adults are either unmated or are unsuccessful parents. Nevertheless, if the total flock were 1,000 birds instead of twenty odd, the present rate of gain would doubtless be sufficient to maintain a comfortable stability. As it is, with such astonishingly few individuals involved, it is a mighty slim margin.

For this reason the loss of even one bird more than the natural laws allow is extremely serious. If the illegal kill could be eliminated, we believe that the present small whooping crane population would stand a good chance of improving its annual gain, and of ultimately showing an increase of real consequence. One adverse factor—illegal shooting—prevents this. Insofar as is humanly possible it must be reduced to a minimum, if not halted entirely.

The proof of this stares at us from the population tables. In 1950, 1951, and 1952, a total of twenty-four whooping cranes was lost. This is forty-five percent

### WHOOPING CRANE

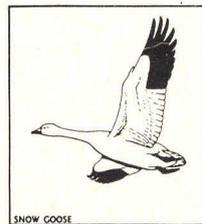
Threatened with Extinction

Have You Seen Any?

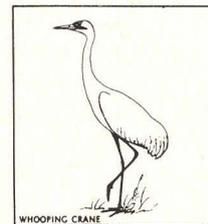
Where?

When?

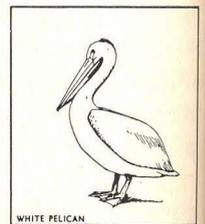
The National Audubon Society and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service are attempting to save this magnificent bird. If you have seen any, send (1) the NUMBERS of individuals seen; (2) the EXACT LOCALITIES where seen; and (3) the DATES when seen to O. S. Pettingill, Jr., Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. Your co-operation is greatly desired.



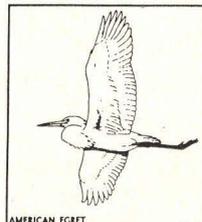
SNOW GOOSE



WHOOPING CRANE



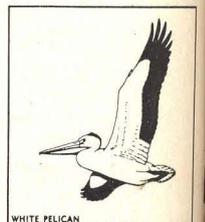
WHITE PELICAN



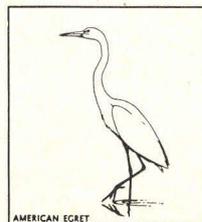
AMERICAN EGRET



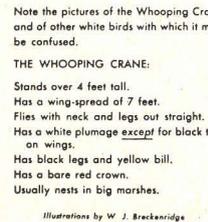
WHOOPING CRANE



WHITE PELICAN



AMERICAN EGRET



WHOOPING CRANE



WHISTLING SWAN

Note the pictures of the Whooping Crane and of other white birds with which it may be confused.

**THE WHOOPING CRANE:**

- Stands over 4 feet tall.
- Has a wing-spread of 7 feet.
- Flies with neck and legs out straight.
- Has a white plumage *except* for black tips on wings.
- Has black legs and yellow bill.
- Has a bare red crown.
- Usually nests in big marshes.

Illustrations by W. J. Breckenridge

of all that died or were killed since 1938. It is an average loss of eight per year, more than twice the fourteen-year average.

Further analysis of these tragic losses indicated that twenty of these cranes disappeared between May and October, either along the migration route or on the nesting grounds. Four other birds died while on winter quarters, and it is believed they may have succumbed to wounds received while flying south. Two of the six birds lost in 1952 were found, while still alive, and valiant efforts were made to save them. One was discovered October 30 near Sharon, Kan., and the other a few days later near Weyburn, Saskatchewan. Both of these birds died from gunshot wounds.

We know this migration route well. In spring, the whooping cranes fly north from Texas out across Oklahoma, over the salt plains of Kansas, into the stubble fields and onto the sand bars of Nebraska's Platte river, across the wide Dakotas and on into the farming districts of Saskatchewan and the forests and lakes and rivers leading north. The whoopers migrate as they spend the winter season, in closely knit family groups and small bands of yearlings or unmated adults.

We must make every possible effort to publicize the urgent need for restraining those who might shoot a whooping crane. If you live within or close to the migration route of the whooping cranes, you can help. Talk to your local newspaper editor and the manager of your local radio station. Get them interested in publishing stories and repeated pleas during the critical period while the cranes, with their new offspring in tow, are making the flight south. The flights begin at the northern end of the pathway in late September, continue through October and will finally be completed sometime in early November. Bring the plight of the whooping cranes to the attention of all your friends or acquaintances who are hunters or outdoorsmen. Enlist their help. YOU may save a whooping crane.

### World Getting Worse

The patient was told by his doctor that drink was impairing his hearing. A month later, the doctor encountered his patient on the street and the man was stone deaf.

"Why," wrote the doctor on a slip of paper, "didn't you stop drinking when I warned you?"

The drunk read the note and shook his head. "I tried that," he said, "and my hearing improved. But I found that what I drank was so much better than what I heard that I decided to go back to drinking!"



Marvin Schwilling, biologist for the fish and game commission, who will do research study on the lesser prairie chicken in western Kansas.

### Schwilling Assigned to Study Of Lesser Prairie Chicken

A game biologist has been assigned to the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission's research study on the lesser prairie chicken in western Kansas.

He is Marvin D. Schwilling, who has been with the commission's cover restoration program in the western 18 counties of the state the past 2½ years. He will continue to headquarter at Garden City.

In his new assignment, Schwilling will be in charge of research study to determine the status of the lesser prairie chicken in western Kansas and will put into effect management plans which give promise of speeding recovery of the birds.

The principal plan of increasing the number of the birds, now being used, is trapping and transplanting them from areas of local concentration to suitable release sites.

A native of Cottonwood Falls, Schwilling attended Kansas State College 1½ years and received his degree from the wildlife school at Colorado A. and M. college. He served in the Pacific with the marines two years. He is married and the father of two children.

He is a member of the Kansas Ornithological Society, Wilson's Ornithological Club and the Wildlife Society.

Conservation is intelligent co-operation with nature.  
—Author unknown.

## Plan Now for Hunting Safety

With the passing of the "dog days" a new crispness has come into the air and many a sportsman casts his eyes toward the star-lit skies these nights and whispers a hopeful "It won't be long now." The hunting season will soon be here.

"Now is the time to start planning your hunting trips for the season," says Henry P. Davis, public relations manager, Remington Arms Company, Inc. "Not tomorrow or the next day, but now. For the difference between enjoyable and successful hunting and a total waterhaul may lie in the manner in which you have planned the hunt. And in the planning there lies a world of pleasurable anticipation that only the hunter can understand.

"The most important plan of all is to make sure that this will be a SAFE hunting season. There is no excuse for hunting accidents and yet they happen. Educational campaigns in recent years have materially reduced the number, but in the final analysis it is the responsibility of the individual hunter to practice safe gun handling rules at all times. This, and this alone, can eliminate hunting accidents entirely. If every sportsman or sportswoman who goes afield with a hunting weapon would only observe the simple fundamentals of safe gun handling, gunshot casualties would disappear from the records. The problem is as simple as that.

"There is nothing complicated about safe gun handling. The few precautions are easy to practice. In fact, these simple steps become second nature in a very short time. The most important thing to remember is to treat every gun with the respect due a LOADED gun. Then there will never be a reason for that tragically heart-rending moan, 'I didn't know it was loaded.'

"Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot. Never climb a fence or a tree with a loaded gun. In these monitions you have safe gun handling wrapped up in an easy-to-carry package. There are other precautions, of course, but these are so very, very important to your own safety and those hunting with you.

"In entering your home, camp or automobile, carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open. Whenever you pick up a gun, whether in or out of doors, always first point the muzzle in a safe direction and examine the piece carefully to make sure whether or not it is loaded. Never shoot at anything you cannot clearly see. A strange sound in the woods may be caused by game—BUT it might also be caused by farmer's livestock or, much worse, another hunter.

"No one should ever indulge in pranks or horseplay on a hunting trip. The pointing of a loaded or un-

loaded gun toward a companion violates every principle of good sportsmanship. It is the unpardonable sin of shooting ethics. Do it even unconsciously and you run the risk of being considered a thoughtless novice or a careless, dangerous shooter with whom it is unsafe to go afield. WATCH THAT MUZZLE.

"When you start out on a hunt, do not load your gun until you are ready to enter the field or are in your duck blind. Then first make sure that the barrel and action are free from any obstruction. Foreign matter in the barrel causes more 'blown up' guns than any other factor. Should you stumble or fall and your gun muzzle touch the ground, unload the gun and look through the bore to be sure that it is not clogged with mud, snow or other substance.

"Always see that your safety is on until you are ready to shoot. Sudden jars or brushing against twigs or brush can release the safety catch without your knowing it. Check on it frequently.

"In hunting with a companion try to walk abreast, but be sure that your gun muzzle is always pointed away from him. And see that he takes the same precaution. If you are walking in front in single file, keep your gun muzzle pointed forward. If you are walking behind your companion, see that your gun points away from him at all times.

"In a duck blind, never crowd your companion. Give him plenty of swinging room and see that you have enough for yourself so that both can shoot safely.

"Much has been written about the safest color to wear in the woods. Red has been a standard color for hunting safety for years, but one must remember that some hunters are color-blind. Red is now beginning to take a back seat to the new daytime fluorescent colors, particularly fire orange and Neon red.



Quail from the state fish and game department being released on the Bookstore acreage near St. John, by Dale Bookstore and son, E. D. The pesky birds refused to stay put for the photographer. More than 26,000 quail from the state's two quail farms were loosed this summer in areas where there was ample food, cover and protection.

—Photo courtesy Clelland Cole, St. John.

In a recent rather extensive research project initiated by the Pennsylvania Game Commission, results showed that these colors were four times as bright as ordinary orange or red under poor light conditions. In fact, the poorer the light conditions the more conspicuous these colors became. In poor light, ordinary reds and oranges tended to become gray or black, even at relatively short distances. And at long range the fluorescent colors retained their identity much better. It would appear that these colors are quite effective for hunting safety.

"The biggest danger in hunting, however, lies in your own carelessness. Take no chances yourself and encourage your hunting friends to obey all the rules of safety. Let's make this an accident-free hunting season!"

### 4-H'ers Begin Training In Conservation Early

Approximately 160 selected 4-H'ers heard the latest information on conservation of the state's resources at the annual conservation camp at Rock Springs in August.

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission co-operated with the state's extension service and other agencies in staffing the camp located near Manhattan. Attending from the fish and game commission were Richard Eggen, horticulturist; Roy Schoonover, fish biologist; and Marvin Schwilling, game biologist.

The three took along the commission's mobile exhibit of Kansas fish and game and used the live models in some of their talks on conservation and management of Kansas wildlife.

Camp routine for the day began each morning at 6 o'clock. Class sessions usually lasted for two and one-half hours and almost always included a field trip or laboratory work. Schwilling took several groups on early morning bird watching tours.

The 4-H'ers, fourteen to sixteen years old, showed great interest in the entire program. They had started studying conservation earlier and had won the right to attend the camp by their work in conservation in their individual clubs.

Other phases of conservation work were presented by representatives of the soil conservation service, state geological survey at the University of Kansas and Kansas State College extension instructors in plant pathology, entomology, landscape architecture and consumer education.

Schwilling also participated in other 4-H encampments during the summer and members of the Fish and Game Commission spoke at 4-H meetings.

### When to Fish

In *Iowa Conservationist* for July, Dr. Kenneth D. Carlander gives graphs showing when various species of fish move most extensively. The graphs were based on catches in gillnets, lifted every two hours for 24-hour periods. Walleyes, bullheads, yellow bass and white bass moved most extensively at night. Yellow perch, northern pike, bluegills and pumpkinseed sunfish were more readily taken during the daytime. Crappie, carp, and suckers showed no marked difference between daytime and nighttime movement.—*Sport Fishing Institute Bulletin*.

### Frog Facts

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

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



Richard Eggen, fish and game commission horticulturist, discusses an exotic game bird, the golden pheasant, with a 4-H member at Rock Springs 4-H conservation camp. Fish and game commission personnel annually take part in camp activities.

## Outdoor Notes

By JOE AUSTELL SMALL

### Coffee Jar Minnow Traps

A minnow trap can be made in a few minutes from a pound or two pound glass coffee jar. Several jars will supply all the minnows needed. With a beverage can opener or tin shears, cut triangle shaped slices around the jar lid and bend them inward so the points make a 1½-inch opening inside the jar. Screw the lid on the jar and bait the trap with cottage cheese or oatmeal. Bread crumbs are good, too. Place the jar in shallow water facing upstream. Place a few stones around it to keep stationary. Minnows will enter through the hole in jar lid but few can find their way out.

### Straightening Rods

If either the tip or middle sections of your bamboo fishing rod is warped and crooked, it can be straightened easily.

Assemble the rod and hang it to a nail in the wall by means of a cord fastened to the tip guide. Attach a light weight to the butt of the rod. The steady pull of the weight will soon take out the kinks.

### Cats on Artificials

Channel catfish will often strike artificial baits if the lure is retrieved very slowly. Cast downstream, retrieve a few feet, then allow the bait to lay in the current. Repeat.

### Mis-Step

Otto Benson, the Texas hill country windmill man, was laid up in the hospital. A visiting friend wanted to know what happened.

"Well, it's cold and lonesome working on high towers all day in the winter time," Otto explained. "The other day I took a bottle up there to keep me company. First thing I knew it was empty. The wind had that tower rocking and weaving on its props.

"The dadburned thing would lean 'way over and almost touch the ground, then sweep back up so it had me in the clouds. It sure looked scary, but I played it cautious. I hung on till that tower swept down close to the ground again, then I stepped off!"

### Success Story

The average American loves a success story. Perhaps it's because most of our lives we reach for that elusive light and comparatively few of us ever succeed in grasping it.

Not long ago some fishermen in Sioux City, Iowa, got together and designed a radically different fish hook. The bend from shank to point is much greater and completely different from the old type hooks. The company has received over 5,000 letters from fishermen who tell them what they want to hear—that they catch twice as many fish with this new hook. Already two million fishermen have bought Big Bend hooks. The company is working desperately now to keep even close to filling orders.

Why? V. Watkins explains it thusly: "Big Bend hooks have twice the hooking ability of common fish hooks because their unusual design prevents shank interference, eliminates lipping, and provides twice the hooking area. Also, they have the sharpest points ever honed."

To prove their point, the company is making a special offer of a package of hooks for 25¢, coin or stamps. Specify whether you want ringed-eye, turned-eye, snelled, or salt water finish hooks for your field test. Send your money and order to Big Bend Hook Company, Box 1265, Sioux City, Iowa.

### Short Snorts

The bald eagle was adopted as our national emblem by act of congress on June 29, 1782.

The capybara of South America is the largest rodent in the world. Next rodent in size is the beaver.

There are more than 450 kinds of woodpeckers in the world.

The squirrel monkeys are not especially intelligent, yet they are the possessors of a braincase which is proportionately larger than man's.

Most birds move their wings in unison, but the swift—a champion speedster—beats its wings alternately.

During the daylight hours white bass prefer deeper waters and are most commonly taken by trolling a minnow-spinner or spinner-fly combination 6 to 10 inches off the bottom. Favorite areas to troll include rock reefs, sand bars, or beds of submerged vegetation.

Certain wasps are considered the first paper manufacturers. They build their nests out of paper-like substance which they make themselves.

## DON'T GET LEFT AT THE GATE!

By CHARLES HJELTE

Relations between sportsmen and landowners are becoming more strained with each new fishing and hunting season. Evidence of this is found in the constant increase in posted areas.

Those "NO TRESPASSING" signs mean "no hunting or fishing." In their shadows lie the portent of things to come . . . the time when sportsmen may look forward to "hunting seasons" on a rifle range or a "fishing season" in their backyard ponds, unless the feeling between them and the landowners improves.

Seemingly trivial details which the sportsmen may consider of no importance are usually the causes of the landowners angrily posting their property.

Sportsmen who are aware of these details and show consideration for the landowners are welcome to take what game and fish they can from property that belongs to another. Those who ignore or overlook these details not only spoil their own enjoyment, they prevent thousands of innocent, considerate sportsmen from enjoying their favorite sports.

Knowing what angers the landowner is the key to preventing the erection of those "NO TRESPASSING" signs, and the key to removing a good number of them.

Although the blame does not lie wholly on either party, perhaps, it is the sportsman who must shoulder the larger portion of it. He is the one who must do the hunting or fishing a good deal of the time on someone else's property.

First among the "musts" on a sportsman's list of "thou-shalts" is *always ask for permission to hunt or fish on private property.*

This little courtesy in itself is a big factor in preventing the posting of property. Taking for granted that all land is open is enough to bring a rash of "NO TRESPASSING" signs for miles around.

Remember, too, that getting permission to hunt or fish on one piece of property does not mean that permission is granted to hunt on adjoining land. Always make sure that you know where another property line begins—then get permission to fish or hunt on it from the people who own it.

Once you have permission, your responsibility to the owner has just begun.

Be sure you leave no gates open. Don't cut across a field of grain, trampling down a broad-soled boot trail through it. Don't tear fencing wire loose from the posts while letting yourself or companions crawl between the strands. If the landowner asks you not to fish in certain reservoirs or pools, stay away from them. They belong to him.

Don't shoot in the immediate vicinity of the landowner's home. Aside from the danger of shooting someone going about his work or play, there is the livestock to consider. Even if you do not shoot any, cattle, horses and sheep have been known to stampede at any loud, sudden and unexpected noise. Cows have lost their calves, horses their colts because of it, and that's hitting the farmer right in his pocketbook. You would put up a batch of "NO TRESPASSING" signs yourself if you were in his shoes. Chickens and other feathered denizens of the farm can be thrown into pandemonium by a burst of gunfire.

For those reasons, among others, hold your fire until you are well away from dwellings of humans or livestock. You will be doing all you can to win the good will of the landowner by observing this simple rule.

In getting away from the dwellings, be sure you do not leave a string of open gates, broken or sagging wire fences and trampled fields behind you.

Then always—ALWAYS—know what's moving before you shoot. Shooting a cow or horse can spoil your fun on a particular property for all time, besides causing a considerable monetary loss. Shooting one of your companions, the landowner or some of his family or someone else would bring untold regret.

Another method of building solid good will is to share your sport with the landowner. Leave a few fish with him for his dinner occasionally. Bring him a pheasant or rabbit, or a steak or roast from bigger



One of the prize catches of the past summer was this 27-pound drum, which was taken from the Howard city lake by Louis Hebb of Howard. So far as is known, it is one of the largest drum ever caught in Kansas with rod and reel.

game. Farmers and ranchers are busy people and often do not have time to hunt or fish themselves.

While on another's property (or wherever you are when hunting or fishing) be extremely careful with your smokes, your matches, your campfires. A grass fire, brush fire or forest fire could wipe out dozens of landowners, ruin hunting and fishing for as much as a generation or more.

Another good rule is to hunt or fish on the same property year after year, conditions permitting, of course. In this way the sportsman becomes an old friend. A mutual trust is created, with the landowner and the sportsman both knowing what to expect of the other. And don't just curry favors during hunting and fishing season. Send the fellow a little token of friendship, his wife some little memento between seasons. Even a Christmas card will serve to cement a kindly feeling.

Before closing, it may be appropriate to suggest that co-operative units be formed—a sort of club with sportsmen and landowners as members.

For the privilege of using the land, the sportsmen would agree that any damage done to the property would be paid for by the sportsmen as a body. The landowner would receive a monetary consideration or some tangible consideration for his efforts to improve the wildlife conditions on his property. Or the landowners' streams would be restocked from time to time in order to provide sport for them and the sportsmen, and to compensate them for allowing members to hunt and fish on his property. The sportsmen would police their own "black sheep."

It would be a reciprocal policy, since the farmer depends on the public to consume what he produces, and a large portion of the public relies on the farmer, rancher or landowner for recreation.

Along with following the simple rules discussed above, the conscientious sportsman must engage in a continuing educational program.

Education, of course, is the long-range answer in making sportsmen feel their natural obligation to the landowner. It is his duty to educate the negligent sportsman, the inconsiderate one who is definitely in the minority, but who, nevertheless, causes the erection of ninety percent or more of the "No TRESPASSING" signs.

Through education and the proper punishment for their misdeeds, these people can be made to realize that the good of all depends on the goodness of each individual. It is this unscrupulous minority that must be educated or prevented from continuing their transgressions if hunting and fishing are to continue as major sports.—*Colorado Conservation.*

The house wren has been known to feed its young 1,200 times a day, principally with insects.

A female bear weighing up to 1,600 pounds gives birth to cubs weighing less than a pound. The cubs are born blind.

The cloud swift of the West Indies is probably the fastest flying bird, clocked at from 171 to 200 miles per hour.

Honeybees carry water as well as honey. Special carriers bring it to the hive, dole it out, seal it in cells or even act as storage tanks themselves until the water is needed.

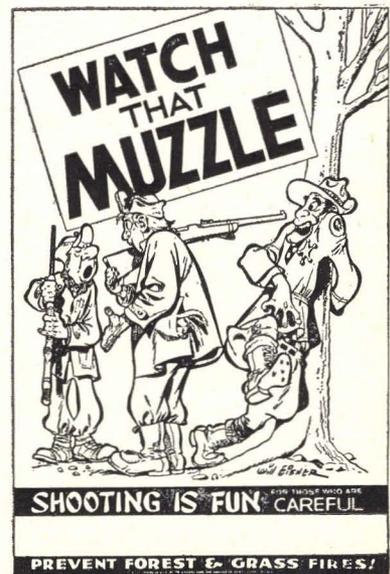
The wings of a butterfly are made up of scales similar to those of a fish.

New Guinea's greater bird of paradise, noted for its magnificent and multicolored plumes, is a cousin to the common crow.

### A Dog and a Kid

No one will invent, and no one ever did,  
A happier pair than a dog and a kid.  
For doubt can't bedim nor can worry befog,  
The gay zestful way of a kid and a dog.  
Athrob with adventure, their hearts beat as one,  
Their pulses resurge with the rhythm of fun.  
They swing into action as impulse may bid,  
"Today is the day" for a dog and a kid.  
Oh, God, clear the pathway along which they jog,  
And smooth out the bumps for a kid and his dog,  
And make of the world that they wander amid  
A place truly for a dog and a kid.

—By BERTON BRALEY, in *North Dakota Outdoors.*



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## ARRESTS—MAY, 1953

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Dale C. Bassett; Salina	No fishing license	4- -53	\$5.00
J. R. Bellerive; Wichita	No fishing license	5-22-53	10.00
Ivan Bradley; Topeka	No fishing license	4-12-53	5.00
Orville Bradley; Topeka	No fishing license	4-12-53	5.00
Clarence E. Brooks; Russell	No fishing license	5-10-53	10.00
Cecil E. Catlett; Bonner Springs	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
William G. Catlett, Jr.; Bonner Springs	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
Bob Cawl; Wichita	No fishing license	5- 3-53	10.00
Ronald P. Cottrell; Salina	No fishing license	4- -53	5.00
Robert Dopita; Plainville	No fishing license	4-26-53	10.00
Albert Fairchild; Wamego	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
Stuart A. Forcade; Alma, Neb.	No fishing license	5-18-53	10.00
Warren H. Fredrick; Hutchinson	No fishing license	5- 9-53	5.00
C. B. Hitt; Topeka	No fishing license	5- 9-53	5.00
Clarence Huffman; Lane	No fishing license	5- 1-53	5.00
Eldon R. Johnson; Kansas City	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
Roger E. Johnson; Kansas City	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
Robert Kachiros; Flint, Mich.	No fishing license	5-17-53	5.00
Richard Kastle; Phillipsburg	No fishing license	5- 7-53	5.00
M. J. Korbe; Hays	No fishing license	5- 3-53	10.00
Arthur L. Lamberson; Salina	No fishing license	4-12-53	5.00
Fredrick E. Lauderdale; Topeka	No fishing license	5-13-53	5.00
Chester Lewis; Alton	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
John A. McMullen; Hutchinson	No fishing license	5- 9-53	5.00
Gerald Meyenburg; Salina	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
Vernon B. Moore; Parsons	No fishing license	5- 7-53	5.00
Jacob Nagel; Flint, Mich.	No fishing license	5-17-53	5.00
Grant Oswald; Mercier	No fishing license	5-24-53	10.00
Robert Porter; Glen Elder	No fishing license	5-30-53	10.00
William Prather; Salt Lake City, Utah	No fishing license	5-22-53	10.00
Walter Prokowiew; Salina	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
Orval E. Range; Glen Elder	No fishing license	5-30-53	10.00
Leonard Remley; Salina	No fishing license	4- -53	2.50
Mrs. Leonard Remley; Salina	No fishing license	4- -53	2.50
John Riley; Fort Worth, Tex.	No fishing license	5-19-53	10.00
Homer Rodgers; Conwayville	No fishing license	5-19-53	5.00
M. J. Rohleder; Hays	No fishing license	5- 3-53	10.00
Paul Rundell; Topeka	No fishing license	5- 9-53	5.00
Clifford Sink; Ottawa	No fishing license	5- 3-53	5.00
W. E. Smith; Cherry Valley, Ark.	No fishing license	5-19-53	10.00
N. B. Williams; Wichita	No fishing license	5-24-53	10.00
Perry Young; Marysville	No fishing license	5-16-53	5.00
Jack D. Keener; Russell	No fishing license—Operating too many rods	5- 3-53	18.75
Clifford Denton; St. Marys	Operating 21 bank lines and 2 trotlines	5-23-53	25.00
H. A. Neiman; Potter	Operating 7 bank lines and 1 trotline	5-23-53	10.00
John Pettit; Perry (Also ten days in jail)	Trespassing	5- 2-53	5.00
Leonard O. Van Patten	Trespassing	5-11-53	5.00
John Domingues; Meriden (Ten days in jail)	No fishing license—Trespassing	5- 2-53	5.00
Andrew J. Bowlin; Kansas City	Trespassing—Fishing without permit	5- 3-53	5.00
Steve Johnson; Kansas City	Trespassing—Fishing without permit	5- 3-53	5.00
William Brunt; Topeka	Seining game fish—Taking bass in closed season—No fishing license	5- 7-53	20.00
Charles Rowe; Topeka	Seining game fish—Taking bass in closed season—No fishing license	5- 7-53	20.00
Edward E. Smith; Meriden (Ten days in jail)	No fishing license—Trespassing—Discharge firearms in city limits	5- 2-53	5.00
William Yost; Rock Creek (Ten days in jail)	No fishing license—Trespassing—Discharge firearms in city limits	5- 2-53	5.00
Robert Heins; Meriden (Also ten days in jail)	Trespassing—Discharge firearms within city limits	5- 2-53	5.00
E. E. Crowe; Topeka	Taking frogs in closed season—No fishing license	5-25-53	10.00
W. O. Ingersoll; Merriam	Operating 15 horsepower motor and no city permit	5- 9-53	10.00
Harry G. Caplan; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	5-30-53	10.00
Frank Saltzman; Five Points, Cal.	Misrepresentation	5-23-53	10.00
Arley Clark; Pittsburg	Speeding and reckless driving in Crawford county state park No. 1,	5- 1-53	1.00

## ARRESTS—JUNE, 1953

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Loyd Alston; Kansas City	No fishing license	6- 3-53	\$10.00
Z. W. Alston; Kansas City	No fishing license	6- 3-53	10.00
Victor A. Baldrige; Emporia	No fishing license	6- 7-53	5.00
Lee Barns; Dodge City	No fishing license	6-26-53	5.00
Steve Briseno; Dodge City	No fishing license	6-18-53	5.00
Norman F. Brown; Ottawa	No fishing license	6-13-53	10.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine	Name and address
Ervin Buller; Texas (Stationed at Fort Riley)	No fishing license	6-20-53	5.00	L. Ploutz
Bobbie J. Cothorn; Russell	No fishing license	6-14-53	5.00	Lloyd Roof;
Burl Dawson; Abilene	No fishing license	5- -53	5.00	to Selle; C
A. M. Galyardt; Chico, Cal.	No fishing license	6-20-53	10.00	e Simmons
James Glenn; Topeka	No fishing license	5-23-53	5.00	Robert Tayl
Gerald Good; Wichita	No fishing license	6- 7-53	5.00	oyd Will
Leland Goodwin; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-21-53	10.00	ay Austin
Orville Grant; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-21-53	10.00	onald Ge
Robert Grove; Norman, Okla.	No fishing license	6- 7-53	10.00	ff Wood;
Forest Hayes; Douglass	No fishing license	6- 7-53	10.00	ike Huber
Wayne Hayes; Dunlap	No fishing license	5-23-53	10.00	Thomas A.
D. D. Hill; Wichita	No fishing license	5- -53	5.00	Robert F. I
Oneta Hodge; Phillipsburg	No fishing license	5-30-53	10.00	alfred Pan
Sam Hodge; Phillipsburg	No fishing license	5-30-53	10.00	E. C. Skin
Cyril Houston; Lisbon, Ohio	No fishing license	6- 7-53	10.00	Ellis Smith
Eleanor Kipp; Ellinwood	No fishing license	6-20-53	10.00	Alsie Woo
T. P. Kipp; Ellinwood	No fishing license	6-20-53	10.00	
Glenn Lindsey; Lawrence	No fishing license	6- 5-53	5.00	
J. R. Kohler; Wichita	No fishing license	6- 9-53	5.00	
Otis McMahan; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-14-53	5.00	
R. L. Main; Amorita, Okla.	No fishing license	6-27-53	10.00	
Vincent Martinez; Dodge City	No fishing license	6-18-53	5.00	
Duane P. Meis; Hoxie	No fishing license	5-30-53	5.00	
J. W. Meistrell; Plainville	No fishing license	5-30-53	10.00	Name
Lloyd Messmer; Neodesha	No fishing license	6-25-53	10.00	E. K. Bel
William Mills; Lawrence	No fishing license	6- 5-53	5.00	Richard I
Condy Moreno; Dodge City	No fishing license	6-18-53	5.00	Eli Billin
Howard F. Munden; Park	No fishing license	5-17-53	5.00	Lee G. C
Frank Neely; Oklahoma (Employed at Salina)	No fishing license	6-28-53	5.00	William
Capt. A. J. Orillion; Omaha, Neb.	No fishing license	6- 8-53	10.00	Billie Ha
Chester R. Park; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-20-53	5.00	Albert F
M. R. Pine; Dodge City	No fishing license	6-18-53	5.00	Robert F
Warren Ploeger; Morrill	No fishing license	5-24-53	5.00	David H
W. L. Ploutz; Ellinwood	No fishing license	6-27-53	5.00	James K
E. Price; Richmond, Cal.	No fishing license	6-26-53	10.00	Owen L
Harold Ragland; Wichita	No fishing license	6- 7-53	5.00	Charles
Garrett Reusink; Long Island	No fishing license	6-14-53	5.00	Harry I
Russell Reynolds; Lyons	No fishing license	6- 7-53	10.00	Sam T.
Morris C. Robertson; Hutchinson	No fishing license	5-31-53	5.00	T. J. S
Derl Rodkey; Liberal	No fishing license	6-13-53	5.00	Richard
Bernard Roy; Ness City	No fishing license	6-26-53	5.00	Kenneth
Edgar Samples; Hutchinson	No fishing license	6-13-53	5.00	Clarenc
Gerald C. Sharp; Wichita	No fishing license	5- 2-53	10.00	O'Neal
Rodney L. Smith; Great Bend	No fishing license	6- 4-53	10.00	Andrew
W. L. Smith; Great Bend	No fishing license	6- 5-53	10.00	Glen S
R. W. Tew; Topeka	No fishing license	6-23-53	5.00	Homer
Reece A. Wagner; Penokee	No fishing license	5-31-53	10.00	Marvin
Harold Wiebe; Hillsboro	No fishing license	4-25-53	10.00	W. P.
Larry L. Wilson; Hutchinson	No fishing license	5-31-53	5.00	Ben W
Harry Wirsig; Dunlap	No fishing license	5-23-53	5.00	Ray B
E. J. Woody; Great Bend	No fishing license	6- 4-53	10.00	Alvin
Zack S. McAllister; Nickerson	Hand fishing—No fishing license	6-14-53	15.00	Ambro
Fred H. Pieplow; Nickerson	Hand fishing—No fishing license	6-14-53	15.00	Raym
William B. Bishop; Mission	No fishing license—Setting more than one trotline	6-21-53	20.00	Dal
John Collier; Castleton	Hand fishing	6-23-53	20.00	Frank
John Koffmon; Hutchinson	Hand fishing	6-23-53	20.00	Clare
L. G. McEnterfer; White City	Operate illegal minnow seine—Illegal fishing	6-27-53	10.00	Delbe
Ore McEnterfer; White City	Operate illegal minnow seine—Illegal fishing	6-27-53	10.00	Paul
Elmer Kokenge; Seneca	Illegal fishing	6- 1-53	10.00	Adria
Kenneth Lehmkuhl; Seneca	Illegal fishing	6- 1-53	10.00	Ben
Kenneth McDonnell; Seneca	Illegal fishing	6- 1-53	10.00	I. F.
Sam Monteleon; Kansas City	Illegal fishing	6-21-53	10.00	John
Lawrence Winkler; Seneca	Illegal fishing	6- 1-53	10.00	Gilb
A. W. Lappin; Logan	Possession of illegal fishing device (frog gig)	6- 7-53	10.00	Lloy
Deen Hauserman; Wichita	Operate a hoop net—Operating more than one trotline	6-19-53	150.00	Ray
Larry Beebe; Wichita	Operating more than one trotline	6-19-53	50.00	Bob
T. S. Johnson; Leavenworth	Operating too many bank lines	6-26-53	10.00	Fay
Lester Bryant; Kansas City	Operating too many lines in state lake	6- 1-53	5.00	War
Watson Jones; Kansas City	Operating too many lines in state lake	6- 1-53	5.00	H. T
Bill Glaman; Eflingham	Set lines in Horton city lake	6- 3-53	2.50	Cha
Minor Wright; Atchison	Set lines in Horton city lake	6- 3-53	2.50	Pat
J. H. Brent; Alton	Possession of short fish	5-29-53	10.00	Ler
Edwin A. Brown; Wichita	Possession of short fish	6-27-53	10.00	Val
Jack Cann; Burlingame	Possession of short fish	6- 7-53	10.00	Paul
Eugene Crowley; Lyons	Possession of short fish	5- -53	5.00	Ge
Edwin J. Fatzner; St. John	Possession of short fish	6- 7-53	10.00	J.
William R. Hogan; Wichita	Possession of short fish	6-27-53	10.00	Ke
J. M. McKay; Great Bend	Possession of short fish	6- 7-53	10.00	Jin
				Jo

Fine	Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
5.00	W. L. Ploutz; Ellinwood	Possession of short fish	6-27-53	10.00
	Floyd Roof; Great Bend	Possession of short fish	6-28-53	10.00
5.00	Otto Selle; Great Bend	Possession of short fish	6-21-53	20.00
5.00	Joe Simmons; Chase	Possession of short fish	6-21-53	10.00
10.00	Robert Taylor; Smith Center	Possession of short fish	5-31-53	10.00
5.00	Lloyd Wilson; Independence	Possession of short fish	6-25-53	10.00
5.00	Ray Austin; Miltonvale	Possession of too many channel cats	6-19-53	10.00
10.00	Donald George; Junction City	Swimming outside posted area in state lake	6-14-53	5.00
10.00	Jeff Wood; Junction City	Swimming outside posted area in state lake	6-14-53	5.00
10.00	Jake Huber; Garden City	Driving in restricted area within state park (To wit around fish spawning ponds)	6-13-53	10.00
10.00	Thomas A. Jackson; Emporia	Possession of firearm in state park	6-13-53	5.00
5.00	Robert F. Ferris; Scranton	No fishing license—No hunting license—Shooting squirrels in closed season	5-30-53	20.00
10.00	Alfred Panzer; Lincoln	No hunting license	2-28-53	5.00
10.00	C. C. Skimmer; Kirwin	No hunting license	6-28-53	5.00
10.00	Ellis Smith; Kirwin	No hunting license	6-28-53	5.00
10.00	Alsie Woodfin; Borger, Tex.	Misrepresentation	6-4-53	20.00

### ARRESTS—JULY, 1953

Fine	Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
10.00	E. K. Bell; Ottawa	No fishing license	7-25-53	\$5.00
10.00	Richard Benson; Junction City	No fishing license	6-30-53	5.00
5.00	Eli Billings; Ellsworth	No fishing license	7-26-53	10.00
5.00	Lee G. Cochran; Great Bend	No fishing license	7-4-53	10.00
5.00	William L. Edwards; El Dorado	No fishing license	6-13-53	5.00
5.00	Billie Hammett; Grand Falls, Tex.	No fishing license	7-11-53	5.00
10.00	Albert F. Hosman; Pittsburg	No fishing license	7-11-53	10.00
5.00	Robert E. Hefner; Topeka	No fishing license	7-14-53	5.00
5.00	David Hernandez; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	7-5-53	10.00
5.00	James Kline; Hoisington	No fishing license	7-12-53	10.00
5.00	Owen Lackley; Los Angeles, Cal.	No fishing license	7-20-53	10.00
10.00	Charles A. Lawson; Lindsborg	No fishing license	7-16-53	5.00
5.00	Harry Leithoff; Junction City	No fishing license	6-20-53	5.00
5.00	Sam T. Peterson; Ellinwood	No fishing license	7-18-53	10.00
10.00	T. J. Schlitter; Santa Ana, Cal.	No fishing license	7-18-53	10.00
5.00	Richard B. Shuey; Great Bend	No fishing license	6-27-53	10.00
5.00	Kenneth Shufeldt; Borger, Tex.	No fishing license	7-10-53	10.00
5.00	Clarence Smith; Chanute	No fishing license	7-28-53	5.00
5.00	O'Neal Smith; Chanute	No fishing license	7-28-53	5.00
10.00	Andrew B. Steele; Topeka	No fishing license	7-11-53	10.00
10.00	Glen Stiles; Atchison	No fishing license	7-18-53	5.00
10.00	Homer L. Thurman; Wichita	No fishing license	6-16-53	25.00
5.00	Marvin Tremp; Independence	No fishing license	7-18-53	5.00
10.00	W. P. Underwood; Wichita	No fishing license	7-5-53	5.00
10.00	Ben Woods; Topeka	No fishing license	7-11-53	10.00
5.00	Ray Bowen; Belleville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-19-53	15.00
5.00	Alvin Haug; Baileyville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
10.00	Ambrose Haug; Baileyville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
15.00	Raymond Haug; Vermillion	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
15.00	Dale Kirk; Belleville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-19-53	15.00
20.00	Frank Kreutzman; Baileyville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
20.00	Clarence McCown; Marysville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
20.00	Delbert McCown; Marysville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
10.00	Paul Olberding; Seneca	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
10.00	Adrian Rottinghaus; Seneca	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
10.00	Ben Rottinghaus; Seneca	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
10.00	I. F. Rottinghaus; Baileyville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
10.00	John Rottinghaus; Seneca	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
10.00	Gilbert Wassenberg; Marysville	No fishing license—Operating seine	7-14-53	25.00
10.00	Lloyd Brown; Courtland	No fishing license—Handfishing	7-25-53	15.00
10.00	Ray Abramovitz; Leavenworth	Handfishing	7-19-53	10.00
15.00	Bob Blackburn; Courtland	Handfishing	7-23-53	10.00
50.00	Fay Blackburn; Ontario, Cal.	Handfishing	7-23-53	10.00
10.00	Warren Blackburn; Courtland	Handfishing	7-23-53	10.00
5.00	H. T. Krutzer; Easton	Handfishing	7-18-53	20.00
5.00	Charles H. McDaniels; Leavenworth	Handfishing	7-15-53	10.00
2.50	Pat Sandell; Courtland	Handfishing	7-27-53	10.00
2.50	Leroy Shulz; Leavenworth	Handfishing	7-19-53	10.00
10.00	Valerian L. Stallbaumer; Hawthorne, Cal.	Handfishing	7-18-53	20.00
10.00	Paul A. Garrett; Oakley	Operating seine—Possession of illegally taken fish	7-6-53	50.00
10.00	Gerald Zeigler; Oakley	Operating seine—Possession of illegally taken fish	7-6-53	25.00
5.00	J. O. Jones; Oakley	Operating and possession of seine	7-6-53	50.00
10.00	Kendall Lunsford; Oakley	Operating seine	7-6-53	35.00
10.00	Jim Snyder; Oakley	Operating seine	7-6-53	25.00
10.00	John McCown; Marysville	Seining fish	7-14-53	10.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Martin Shinkowski; Leavenworth	Seining fish	7-25-53	10.00
Frank Williams; Marysville	Seining fish	7-14-53	10.00
Malcolm Cloves; Atchison	No fishing license—Possess short fish—Seining fish	7-18-53	30.00
Wayne Boileau; Salina	Possession of short fish	7-23-53	15.00
Roy Dee Davis; Colby	Possession of short fish	7-11-53	15.00
A. H. Lundberg; Manhattan	Possession of short fish	7-19-53	10.00
Frank Partlette; Concordia	Possession of short fish	7-28-53	10.00
Robert Matney; Kansas City	Possession of short fish—Too many bank lines—Too many throwlines	7-10-53	20.00
Ralph Schuler; Atchison	Possession of short fish—Too many bank lines—Too many throwlines	7-18-53	30.00
John Ostrander; Topeka	Operating too many trotlines—Too many throwlines	7-19-53	10.00
Don Sawyer; Willis	Operating too many trotlines—Too many throwlines	7- 7-53	15.00
Darrell Chaney; Utica	Fishing with trotline in state lake	7-12-53	10.00
Delmer Glick; Quinter	Fishing with trotline in state lake	7-12-53	10.00
Ruben Shrader; Utica	Fishing with trotline in state lake	7-12-53	15.00
Frank Goodpasture; Atchison	Operating hoopnet without commercial helper's license	7-18-53	25.00
James E. Ramsey; Hugoton	No hunting license	7-29-53	10.00
David Biernacki; Garden City	No hunting license—Killing game birds during closed season	7-11-53	100.00
R. C. Biernacki; Rice	No hunting license—Killing game birds during closed season	7-11-53	100.00
Don W. Gaylord; Garden City	No hunting license—Killing game birds during closed season	7-11-53	100.00
Eugene L. Herring; Garden City	Attempt to take game birds and animals in closed season—No hunting license	7-11-53	25.00
J. A. Shuler; Scott City	Possession of pheasants out of season	7-23-53	100.00
Allen Nixon; Lawrence	Joyriding on state lake	7-12-53	5.00
John V. Melac; Leavenworth	Trespassing—Resisting an officer	6-27-53	25.00
Ed Von Stiers; Minneapolis (Case on snagging fish was dismissed)	Snagging fish—Resisting arrest—Assaulting officer	7-25-53	25.00
Earl Green; Leavenworth	Possess firearms in state park	7-25-53	5.00
Vivian Hyland; Gothenberg, Neb.	Misrepresentation	7- 4-53	10.00
John Stagg; Bates City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	7-18-53	5.00

### Waterfowl Pictures Available

DUCKS UNLIMITED, a national organization for the restoration of waterfowl, is sponsoring the sale of eight beautiful waterfowl pictures, actual photographs of ducks and geese, and reproduced in color by lithography. The sale of these pictures throughout the United States is producing additional funds with which the work of the organization may be substantially extended.

These are offered at only a small fraction of what they are really worth. For library, clubroom, den, for hunter, artist, lover of nature, for Christmas, birthday or just as a token of friendship, there is nothing finer than this set of pictures.

The series comprise "Pintails," "Mallard Drake," "Canada Honkers," "Pair of Mallards," "Pair of Pintails," "Widgeon," "Lesser Snowgeese" and "Mallards and Widgeon."

Each picture is 16 x 20 inches, including a border. The set of eight pictures sells for \$12, including wrapping and shipping charges to anywhere in the United States, and may be ordered from any of the following offices of DUCKS UNLIMITED: 425 Russ Building, San Francisco 4, Cal.; 1003 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; 130 N. Adams St., Green Bay, Wis.; 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 231 La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

To the best of scientific knowledge, all North American and European freshwater eels spawn in an area in the Atlantic Ocean near Bermuda.

### With Dog and Gun

Out in the woods with a dog an' gun  
Is my idee of a real day's fun.  
'Tain't the birds that I'm out to kill  
That furnish me with the finest thrill,  
'Cause I never worry or fret a lot,  
Or curse my luck if I miss a shot.  
There's many a time, an' I don't know why,  
That I shoot too low or I aim too high,  
An' all I can see is the distant whirr  
Of a bird that's gittin' back home to her—  
Yep, gittin' back home at the end o' day,  
An' I'm just as glad that he got away.

There's a whole lot more in the woods o' fall  
Than the birds you bag—if you think at all.  
There's colors o' gold an' red an' brown  
As never were known in the busy town;  
There's room to breathe in the purest air  
An' something worth looking at everywhere;  
There's the dog who's leadin' you on an' on  
To a patch o' cover where birds have gone,  
An' standing' there, without move or change,  
Till you give the sign that you've got the range.  
That's thrill enough for my blood, I say,  
So why should I care if they get away?

Fact is, there are times that I'd ruther miss  
Than to bring 'em down, 'cause I feel like this:  
There's a heap more joy in a living thing  
Than a breast crushed in or a broken wing.  
An' I can't feel right, an' I never will,  
When I look at a bird that I've dared to kill.  
Oh, I'm jus' plumb happy to tramp about  
An' follow my dog as he hunts 'em out,  
Jus' watchin' him point in his silent way  
Where the Bob Whites are an' the partridge stay;  
For the joy o' the great outdoors I've had,  
So why should I care if my aim is bad?

—Edgar A. Guest

The fastest living bird or mammal is the hummingbird. It has the highest rate of any warm-blooded creature.

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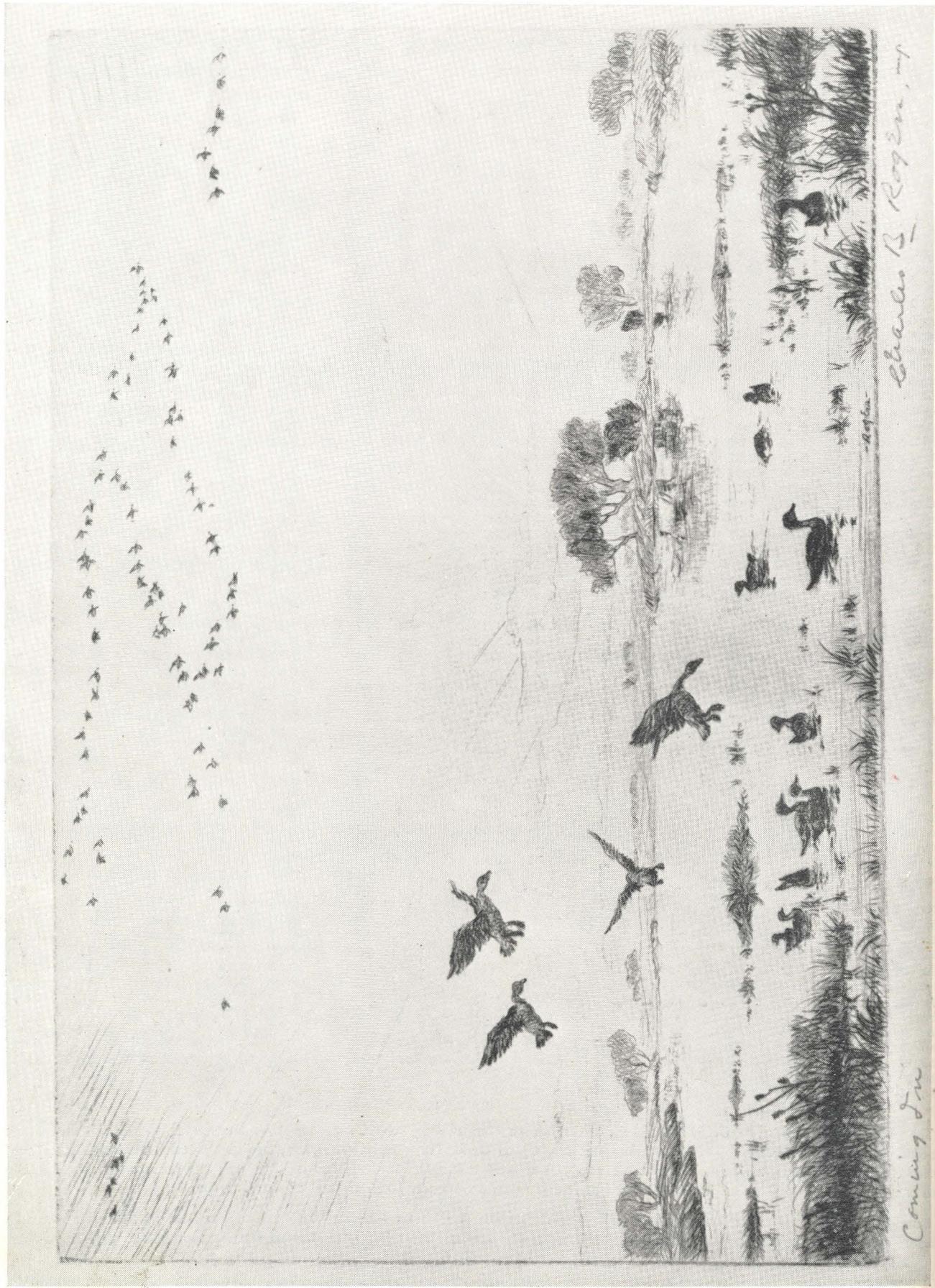
SUNRISE AND SUNSET TIMES DURING KANSAS' OPEN WATERFOWL SEASON—1953

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DATE	Kansas City, Mo.		Topeka		Wichita		Great Bend		Hays		Garden City		Goodland	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
October 23	6:36	5:29	6:40	5:34	6:46	5:41	6:51	5:47	6:54	5:48			6:04	4:58
October 24	6:37	5:28	6:42	5:33	6:47	5:40	6:52	5:46	6:55	5:47	7:01	5:54	6:05	4:57
October 25	6:38	5:26	6:43	5:31	6:48	5:38	6:52	5:44	6:57	5:45			6:07	4:55
October 26	6:39	5:25	6:44	5:30	6:49	5:37	6:54	5:43	6:57	5:44			6:08	4:54
October 27	6:40	5:24	6:45	5:29	6:50	5:36	6:55	5:42	6:58	5:43			6:09	4:53
October 28	6:41	5:22	6:46	5:27	6:51	5:35	6:55	5:40	7:00	5:41	7:05	5:49	6:10	4:51
October 29	6:42	5:21	6:47	5:26	6:52	5:34	6:56	5:39	7:01	5:40			6:11	4:50
October 30	6:44	5:20	6:48	5:25	6:53	5:33	6:57	5:38	7:02	5:38			6:12	4:49
October 31	6:45	5:19	6:49	5:24	6:54	5:31	6:58	5:37	7:02	5:38			6:13	4:48
November 1	6:46	5:18	6:50	5:23	6:55	5:30	7:00	5:36	7:03	5:37	7:09	5:44	6:14	4:47
November 2	6:47	5:17	6:51	5:22	6:56	5:29	7:01	5:35	7:04	5:36			6:15	4:46
November 3	6:48	5:15	6:52	5:21	6:57	5:28	7:03	5:34	7:06	5:35			6:16	4:45
November 4	6:49	5:14	6:53	5:19	6:58	5:27	7:05	5:32	7:08	5:33	7:12	5:41	6:17	4:43
November 5	6:50	5:13	6:54	5:18	6:59	5:26	7:06	5:31	7:09	5:32			6:18	4:42
November 6	6:51	5:12	6:56	5:17	7:00	5:25	7:07	5:30	7:10	5:31			6:20	4:41
November 7	6:52	5:11	6:57	5:16	7:01	5:24	7:08	5:29	7:11	5:30			6:21	4:40
November 8	6:53	5:10	6:58	5:15	7:03	5:23	7:09	5:28	7:12	5:29	7:17	5:37	6:22	4:39
November 9	6:55	5:08	6:59	5:14	7:04	5:21	7:10	5:27	7:13	5:28			6:23	4:38
November 10	6:56	5:08	7:00	5:14	7:05	5:21	7:11	5:27	7:14	5:28			6:24	4:38
November 11	6:57	5:07	7:01	5:13	7:06	5:20	7:12	5:26	7:15	5:27			6:25	4:37
November 12	6:58	5:07	7:02	5:12	7:07	5:20	7:13	5:25	7:16	5:26	7:21	5:34	6:26	4:36
November 13	6:59	5:06	7:03	5:11	7:08	5:19	7:14	5:24	7:17	5:25			6:27	4:35
November 14	7:00	5:05	7:05	5:10	7:09	5:18	7:15	5:23	7:18	5:24			6:29	4:34
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November 16	7:02	5:03	7:07	5:09	7:11	5:17	7:18	5:22	7:21	5:23	7:25	5:31	6:31	4:33
November 17	7:04	5:03	7:08	5:08	7:12	5:16	7:19	5:21	7:22	5:22			6:32	4:32
November 18	7:05	5:02	7:09	5:07	7:13	5:15	7:20	5:20	7:23	5:21			6:33	4:31
November 19	7:06	5:01	7:10	5:07	7:14	5:15	7:21	5:20	7:24	5:21			6:34	4:31
November 20	7:07	5:01	7:11	5:06	7:16	5:14	7:22	5:19	7:25	5:20	7:30	5:28	6:35	4:30
November 21	7:08	5:00	7:12	5:05	7:17	5:13	7:23	5:19	7:27	5:19			6:36	4:29
November 22	7:09	5:00	7:13	5:05	7:18	5:13	7:24	5:18	7:27	5:19			6:37	4:29
November 23	7:10	4:59	7:14	5:04	7:19	5:12	7:25	5:18	7:29	5:18			6:38	4:28
November 24	7:11	4:59	7:15	5:04	7:20	5:12	7:26	5:17	7:29	5:18	7:34	5:26	6:39	4:28
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The above listed times are U. S. Weather Bureau figures compiled by the U. S. Weather Bureau at Wichita. The sunrise and sunset time shown for Kansas City, Mo., Topeka, Wichita, Great Bend, Hays and Garden City are computed for Central Standard Times. Those for Goodland are for Mountain Standard Time. To convert this time for any given locality, add one minute for each 15 miles your location is west of the above given points and subtract one minute for each 15 miles east of said points.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Hunting hours which will prevail this fall have been liberalized to allow shooting until sunset, instead of one hour before sunset as in recent years. Shooting time therefore is one-half hour before the listed sunrise time to the time shown as sunset time.



Charles B. Rogers, Jr.

Coming In