

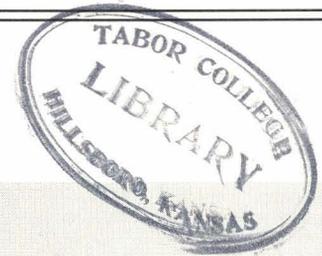
KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. X

OCTOBER, 1952

No. 2



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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1952 HUNTING SEASONS AND REGULATIONS

Here is a summary of the Kansas hunting seasons and regulations for 1952:

QUAIL: Open season, November 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, December 2 and 4, in all counties. Daily shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to 4 p. m. Central Standard Time. Daily bag limit, 8; possession limit after opening day, two days' bag limit.

PHEASANTS: Open season, October 24 to November 2, both days inclusive, in the following counties—Barber, Barton, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Comanche, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, McPherson, Meade, Mitchell, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Washington, and Wichita. Daily bag limit, 3 cock birds; possession limit, two days' bag limit. Pheasants in possession of hunters and in lockers must retain head and feet. Daily shooting hours, from 9 a. m. Central Standard Time to sunset, except on opening day when hunting shall not begin before 12:00 o'clock noon Central Standard Time.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN: Open season, October 22, in the following counties: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Coffey, Cowley, Elk, Franklin, Greenwood, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Osage, Wabaunsee, Wilson and Woodson. Daily shooting hours from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. Day's bag limit, 2.

SQUIRREL: Open season, June 15 to November 30, inclusive. Daily bag limit 8, two days' bag limit. Legal shooting hours one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

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

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS (except beaver and otter): December 1 to January 31, both dates inclusive.

BEAVER AND OTTER: Season closed.

RED AND GRAY FOX, SWIFT OR PRAIRIE FOX, AND

BADGER: Season, January 1 to December 31, both dates inclusive. (No closed season.)

RABBITS: Closed season, October 16 to December 14, inclusive, with the following exceptions—October 22, October 24 to November 2, inclusive, November 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, December 2 and 4. When rabbits are taken October 24, they may not be taken before 12 noon and during remainder of pheasant season (October 25 to November 2) they may not be hunted before 9 a. m. Central Standard Time, and when taken during the quail season (November 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, December 2 and 4) they may not be hunted later than 4 p. m. on those days. Rabbit hunters unless otherwise exempt from hunting license requirements, must have a license to hunt rabbits.

DUCKS, GEESE, AND COOT: Season, October 12 to December 10, 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 limit American and red-breasted mergansers, 25 in the aggregate; no possession limit after opening day. Wood ducks are protected in Kansas.

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

RAILS AND GALLINULES: Season, September 1 to October 30, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 15 in the aggregate. Daily shooting hours, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except when they are permitted to be taken during the waterfowl season (October 12-30) they may not be hunted after one hour before sunset.

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

MOURNING, TURTLE DOVES: Season, September 1 to September 30, both dates inclusive. Daily bag and possession limit, 10. Shooting hours on days of open

season, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. All shotguns used in hunting doves must be plugged to a total capacity of three shells in magazine and chamber combined.

POSSESSION PERIOD: The postseason period for possession of migratory game birds remains the same as in previous years, ninety days. The postseason period for possession of quail, pheasant and prairie chicken, thirty days. In transportation or importation of dressed migratory game birds and pheasants, as a means of identification, are required to have the head, head plumage and feet attached.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information write to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kan.

Cover Picture

With another fall hunting season approaching, a good bird dog will be of inestimable value to a hunter. Those hunters shooting over good dogs lose fewer birds and generally come home with fuller bag limits. On point in this picture is Rusty, a fine blooded setter, owned by Albert Goering of Newton.

The Hunting Outlook

As the first 1952 Kansas hunting day rapidly draws near, the prospect for limit bags by a vast army of hunters are bright, to say the least. There are several reasons for this optimistic outlook. First, game censuses and surveys showed a good increase in breeding populations in most parts of the state on pheasants, quail and prairie chicken, and good nesting success. Second, anticipating a good crop of birds, the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has authorized the most liberal hunting seasons in many years. Third, cover and vegetation should not be so dense this fall because of drouth conditions and hunting should not be as tough going as it was the past two years. Fourth, hunters were given more of a break in that more holiday and week-end shooting is allowed.

From a management and enforcement standpoint, it was desirable to avoid opening of the bird seasons so close together. For this reason, and the fact that this is an election year and that the state teachers' meetings will be held the week end of November 6-9, the Commission selected October 24 as an opening date for the pheasant season. Too, there will not be the vast acreage of maize crops in the best pheasant territory this fall to contend with.

Quail hunters were given a fourteen-day staggered season, which includes two holidays—Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day—and three week ends in which hunting is permitted on Saturday and Sunday. While hunting pressure on quail is normally heavy, the Commission does not believe there will be any hazard to the resource, despite the longer season.

Pheasant hunters were given a ten-day shooting for



the first time. In view of the large carryover and good nesting success this year on pheasants, the Commission felt that failure to harvest more of this popular game bird would be waste of a resource. By opening more counties and a longer season to hunt, there should be less concentration of hunters and less hazards to either wildlife or property. The noon opening for the first day is to give the pheasants more of a chance to withstand the heavy opening day hunting pressure.

The one-day prairie chicken season in a limited number of eastern Kansas counties was allowed after surveys indicated good nesting success in most of the counties open to shooting.

Here is a brief outlook on the game bird situation as indicated by surveys and reports from the field:

PRAIRIE CHICKEN: Populations are up in most of the counties that will be open to shooting. Butler and Cowley counties were opened to shooting this fall, making eighteen counties in all in which chickens may be hunted. Many of the ranches in the prairie chicken country will be posted so hunters are urged to be courteous and considerate and ask permission to hunt before invading the pastures and fields.

PHEASANTS: Populations of this popular game bird are reported the best in years in nearly every western Kansas county that will be open to shooting. Some areas in western Kansas suffered pheasant losses due to severe hailstorms. However, all such areas were stocked heavily with birds from the state's pheasant farm. More than 28,000 young pheasants were released from the game farm during the past summer. Hunters this year may shoot pheasants in Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Kingman, Kiowa, McPherson, Reno, Rice and Washington counties for the first time. In all, sixty counties will be open to shooting and there should be an ample supply of birds in every county. Hunters need not concentrate in any area this fall as good hunting is foreseen in most of the open counties.

QUAIL: The quail outlook was never more encouraging. Practically every report from the field and all surveys indicates the quail crop to be above normal. With weather permitting, quail hunters should enjoy one of the best seasons in Kansas history. The best quail hunting will be found, as usual, in the eastern and southeastern part of the state. This number one game bird also continues to make a steady comeback in western Kansas counties.

DUCKS, GEESE, AND MIGRATORY BIRDS: It should be a good year for ducks, geese and other migratory birds, if only heavy rains would come to fill up more of the ponds, lagoons and sloughs. Reports from the Canadian breeding grounds indicate the best duck hatch in the prairie provinces in many years.

Many ducks were already coming in at the time this is written, the latter part of August. Turtle doves are also reported thicker than usual at this time of the year.

Doves, ducks, geese, and other migratory birds are administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Kansas Fish and Game Commission only has authority to restrict within the maximums established by that agency. This year, the Service permitted the Commission the choice of a sixty-day continuous season, or a split season of twenty-four days each. In view of losing twelve days of shooting if the split season was chosen, the Commission recommended the sixty-day continuous season to give hunters more shooting opportunities.

Although the resources of the state are probably not great enough to assure a full bag of all species of game for all of the more than 200,000 hunters, the outlook for this fall's hunting seasons is good and if every sportsman will be content with the established limits, the available supply will be shared by more people and there will be greater opportunity for liberal seasons in the future.

Fire with Fire

There are a lot of facts about nature that many folks do not know. We just learned over the radio how skunks don't like the smell of moth balls. A lady up in Wisconsin had a family of skunks living under her front porch. She put moth balls around and they left. We never heard of this before, but we heard of a fellow putting a moth ball in a teabag when he fixed tea for his mother-in-law and she cut her visit short.—*Monticello Express, Iowa Conservation Bulletin.*



This was a typical scene in Kansas during the past summer as drouth conditions dried up many streams, lakes and ponds. Here sportsmen and landowners are helping fish and game personnel in salvaging fish from a low stream near Kiowa. The Kansas Fish and Game Commission gratefully acknowledges the help of sportsmen and farmers in rescuing thousands of fish during the summer. Without this help, the loss of wildlife would have been much greater.

Make This a Safe Hunting Season

With the hunting seasons about to get under way in Kansas, sportsmen should concentrate on safe gun handling themselves and the teaching of novitiate nimrods in the principles of hunting safety. Last year, eleven persons lost their lives in Kansas in hunting accidents. A little extra personal caution and a little time out taken this year in persuading others to exercise more care will do wonders in keeping hunting accidents down to a minimum.

Henry P. Davis, public relations manager, Remington Arms Company, Inc., says, "At least ninety-five percent of all hunting accidents due to firearms can be avoided if every gunner will acquaint himself with the fundamentals of gun handling and constantly practice them."

These fundamentals are simple and serve a dual purpose. First, they help keep hunting a safe sport and, second, they make for better marksmanship. There is no excuse for carelessness in gun handling, whether the weapon is loaded or not. The cardinal rule of gun safety is "Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun."

Here are some simple, easy-to-follow suggestions that, if made a definite **MUST** on every hunting trip, will assure the hunter and his companions a safe return:

1. Carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp or home. Whenever you pick up a gun whether you are indoors or outdoors, **ALWAYS** first point the muzzle of the gun in a safe direction and examine the piece carefully to make sure whether or not it is loaded.

2. The pointing of a loaded or unloaded gun toward a companion is a violation of every principle of good sportsmanship. It is the unpardonable sin of shooting ethics. Do it just once and you have lost the respect and comradeship of your companion, and branded yourself as either a thoughtless novice or a careless, dangerous shooter with whom it is unsafe to go afield. **WATCH THAT MUZZLE!** Never indulge in "horseplay" with guns. This fool-hardy practice has caused many fatal and near-fatal accidents.

3. The leaving of loaded guns unattended is extremely dangerous. A companion may pick one up thinking it is unloaded. If it is propped against a tree, car, or post, a frisking hunting dog may bump against it, knocking off the safety and stepping on the trigger. These things have happened.

4. When you are resting in the fields or woods, always lay your gun down flat, preferably unloading it first and with the muzzle pointing away from every-

body. No one can enjoy a lunch looking down the muzzle of a gun, loaded or unloaded.

5. In climbing over fences or obstructions, always first pass your gun over to your companion, or pass it through the fence and lay it on the ground. A stumble or fall might prove disastrous.

6. Before loading your gun, always make sure that the barrel and action are free from obstructions. Foreign matter in the barrel causes more "blown up" guns than any other factor. Should you stumble badly or fall and your gun muzzle touch the ground, always unload and look through the bore to be sure that it is not clogged with mud, snow or other substance.

7. If you are walking single file, keep your muzzle pointed forward. If you are walking behind your companion, see that your gun points away from him at all times. It is best to walk abreast in the fields or woods, but in doing so, see that your muzzle is always pointed away from your companion. Never crowd your companion in the duck blind. Be sure that each of you has plenty of room in which to shoot safely.

8. Never, **NEVER** pull a gun, loaded or unloaded, toward you from a boat, car or through the fence. You are flirting with a date with the undertaker when you do this.

9. Always see that your safety is **ON** until you are



A pheasant hunter with his limit of pheasants, taken during the 1951 season. He is Mr. C. A. Schultz, of Lawrence, who hunted the fields near Norton, Kan.

ready to shoot. Sudden jars and brushing against twigs or brush can release the safety catch without your knowing it. Examine it frequently.

10. When you approach your automobile or camp, always unload your gun. Take it down or open the action before putting it away or setting it aside.

11. Always make sure of your target before pulling the trigger. Take a good look and then look again! Never fire in the direction of a sudden sound. It may be caused by some farmer's livestock, or, worse still, another hunter.

12. When you are in the woods or close cover, it is best to wear some article of bright color, preferably red. No deer goes prancing around wearing a red bandana.

13. Be careful of shooting at flat, hard surfaces or the surface of water. Dangerous ricochets may result from such shooting.

Don't be afraid of being accused of having "old maidish" ideas in the practice of these simple principles of gun safety. By observing them, you will gain the respect and admiration of your fellow sportsmen and by example, encourage them to do likewise.

When out hunting, be on the alert always. This will avoid confusion and allow you to bring your gun into action quickly. Alertness makes for good marksmanship. Carry your gun at the "ready" position, hands on the fore-end and grip, muzzle elevated at an angle about in line with your eye. Adopt a free and easy attitude. This will allow you to bring your gun up to your shoulder quickly, get your cheek down on the stock easily and permits the free swing which gets results.

Watch your footing carefully. Try always to be in position to gain a solid, comfortable shooting stance which will allow quick co-ordination of mind and muscle.

Always go hunting comfortably shod. Pinched or blistered feet will spoil any day's hunt. Dress as lightly as possible. If the weather is cold, a couple of light sweaters under your hunting jacket will keep you warm, and if they become uncomfortable, one or both can be removed and carried in the game pocket.

Don't take chances and you will help make hunting a safer sport.

The "wings" of flying squirrels are not true wings at all, but simply unbraced folds of skin along the sides of the body, attached to the front and hind legs.

While some animals are able to glide and even soar, the bat is the only animal that can really fly.

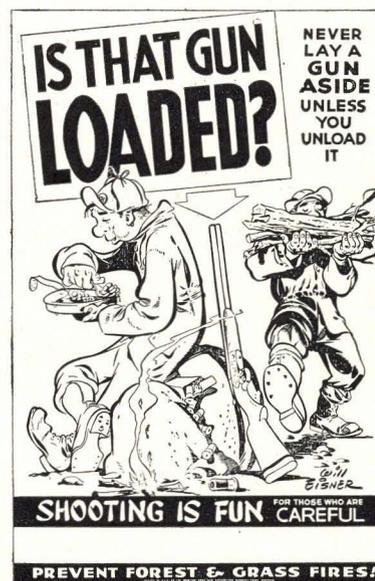
Here's a Good Shell Game

How to keep warm in a duck blind may be of small concern to hunters as summer temperatures soar, yet it's a problem that has confronted and confounded all waterfowl hunters when the chill of autumn comes. Remington Arms Company, Inc., comes up with a novel idea that will be worth remembering when the waterfowl season rolls around.

Those empty shotgun shells that clutter up every duck blind can be put to good use when the weather is cold and the ducks are not moving. With a sharp knife slice the shell body down toward the brass end several times, making several strips about one-fourth inch wide. Twist the ends for easier lighting and hold a match to the shell. Set it down and it will burn steadily for about three minutes, giving off an intense flame, without smoke. The wax coating does the trick, but you will be surprised how much heat a shell handled this way will give off. It's a quick hand warmer and it will help warm the body when carefully passed under your coat. It can heat up a cup of coffee, start fires—or burn a hole in your boat if you are not careful.—*Oklahoma Game and Fish News.*

Every year scientists discover about 5,000 new kinds of insects, 2,000 new kinds of plants, 500 new shelled creatures or molluscs, 20 or 30 new mammals and two or three new birds.

The beaver, when frightened or disturbed, strikes the surface of the water a resounding slap with its broad flat tail. Every beaver within hearing distance disappears as if by magic.



Many State, County and City Lakes Stocked with Channel Catfish

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission planted more than 34,000 near legal-size channel catfish in state, county and city lakes during the summer, as a part of the Commission's fisheries improvement program. All of the fish were approximately eight to twelve inches in size.

Most of the fish came from the Kanopolis reservoir where the Commission's fisheries crew spent several weeks conducting some seining operations to reduce the overabundant supply of carp and small channel catfish found in that impoundment.

Over 10,000 pounds of carp were netted, cut up, and thrown back into the reservoir to provide food for the remaining fish. The small channel catfish were removed and planted in state, county and city lakes open to public fishing.

The planting of these near legal-size channels should greatly improve fishing opportunities in those lakes where planted, which is the goal of the Fish and Game Commission's fisheries program. At the same time, the removal of overabundant fish should improve fishing at the Kanopolis reservoir.

Here is a summary of the plantings that were made in recent weeks:

Leavenworth County State lake.....	500
Meade County State lake.....	900
Graham County lake, near Morland.....	900
Marion County lake.....	900
Lake Wabaunsee, near Eskridge.....	900
Council Grove lake.....	900
Leavenworth County State lake.....	1,000
Kingman County State lake.....	900
Crawford County State lake, near Farlington.....	2,678
Lake Kahola, near Emporia.....	1,020
Clark County State lake.....	2,207
Horton City lake.....	1,300
Lake Afton, near Wichita.....	2,200
Strip Pits, near Pittsburg.....	1,900
Rooks County State lake.....	2,400
Lake Wabaunsee, near Eskridge.....	1,000
Little Arkansas River, near Wichita.....	1,300
Howard City lake, near Howard.....	1,300
Lone Star lake, near Lawrence.....	2,380
Lyon County State lake.....	2,400
Atwood City lake, near Atwood.....	900
Hodgeman County lake, near Jetmore.....	500
Meade County State lake (2d and 3d planting),	1,650
Clark County State lake (2d and 3d planting) ..	1,800
Total	34,835

Tear glands are never present in fishes. They are unnecessary because the surrounding water keeps their eyeballs moist.

Ask Permission to Hunt!

With the fall hunting seasons just a few weeks away, hunters are urged to be considerate and courteous when out in the fields. Above all, get permission to hunt before trespassing. Remember, trespassing is not only illegal but will spoil your hunting and perhaps that of sportsmen to follow. This hunting season in Kansas, the problem will not be one of finding game birds to shoot at but, finding places to hunt. More and more land is being posted. Too many hunters have taken it for granted that when they pass the city limits all territory is theirs. The landowner is not wholly to blame—the fault usually lies with the hunter.

Before taking to the fields this fall, every sportsman would do well to read the following editorial which appeared in a Missouri Conservation News release and reprinted there from the *Perry County Republican*:

NO HUNTING OR OTHERWISE TRESPASSING

"Every reader of this paper often has seen a heading such as this, followed by a more or less formal notice and the signature of the landowner.

"Unless the reader knew the landowner personally he probably inferred that the signer was some hard-boiled, selfish person who had a lot of game and fish on his place, did not want to share it with his neighbors and other friends, and would bring legal action against anyone who tried to share in the supply. In nine out of every ten cases the exact opposite is true. Most landowners who come to this office to 'advertise their land' are embarrassed—they are afraid their friends will misunderstand their action, and have decided to post their land only as a last resort.

"The stories they tell are almost identical—a calf



Mortality on Kansas highways is not confined to human beings. Here is a deer that was killed by an automobile on the highway near Topeka. Fortunately, the State Game Protector was notified in time to butcher the animal before the meat had spoiled. The meat was given to the St. Vincent Orphanage in Topeka.

or pig found dead with a rifle slug or shotgun bullet in it; a valuable horse, mule, or cow coming in from a woods pasture with a crippled leg or an eye missing; of shot dropping on the farmhouse roof or pelting against the windows, making it a hazard to step out of the house; of gates left open, fence posts broken off, and fences smashed so low that livestock can stray at will.

"Almost every one will end his story with something like this: 'I don't object to the hunting or fishing itself, but I do want to know who is on my land, to know that he isn't a careless shooter, that he will not set fire to my fields or woods, destroy my fences, or harm my stock. If a man wants to hunt or fish on my premises he should be gentleman enough to come to my house and ask permission to do so.'"

The wonder is that there isn't more land posted, and we predict that unless some hunters and fishermen change their tactics the day is not too far distant when the hunting and fishing rights to practically all private property here will be restricted. More and more men—and women—are taking to hunting and fishing each year and it is only logical to assume that the proportion of poor sports, irresponsible shooters, fence breakers, etc., will prevail, or increase, with the result that landowners will be more harrassed than before and more and more of them will be driven to posting their property.

It is high time that every man or woman who enjoys hunting and fishing on private property in this area—and who wants this privilege extended to his or her children—comes to a realization that landowners are permitting them a great privilege, for which the true sportsman should be glad to exchange simple courtesy and gentlemanly or womanly conduct.

Plain Enough

This one deserves a repeat: With hunting season in full swing in most states, letters continue to come in about careless hunters shooting livestock. During the past deer season, the owner of a fine herd of goats posted this sign: "HUNTERS, please be careful of my goats. I painted all their horns red except two which I couldn't find."

When one hunter came across the herd, he found that, in addition to red horns, one animal had the word "GOAT" painted on its sides in large, black letters.

It is believed that all fish sleep. Night feeders sleep in the daytime, and daylight feeders sleep at night. Fishes seem to get their sleep in short naps during which they slumber quite soundly.

"Great American Sportsman (?)"

Every outdoorsman knows that the term "sportsman" is one that is sadly abused. It is often glibly bandied about without serious thought as to its real meaning, for it is an appellation of which any person who justly rates it can be properly proud.

"Because a man spends a good deal of his time outdoors with rod and gun does not mean that he is a real sportsman in all the name implies," says Henry P. Davis, public relations manager, Remington Arms Company, Inc. "The true sportsman will lean over backwards to show his fellow outdoorsmen every consideration and will pull more than his share of the load in every activity designed to better hunting and fishing conditions and outdoor recreation in general."

Frank Hathaway, Hammond, Wisconsin, newspaper columnist, uses a tar-filled brush in painting a word picture of what he classes as "The Great American Sportsman." Of course, it is unlikely that Mr. Hathaway really intends to smear ALL gunners and anglers with the soot of selfishness, but his satirical summation provides plenty of food for thought. It is a not-too-gentle reminder that we would all do well to take a good look in the mirror of conscience and upon our own recorded actions to see how well we measure up to the qualifications of sportsmanship. Mr. Hathaway's tongue-in-cheek description of "The Great American Sportsman" follows:

"Howls that there isn't enough game or fish and then gives out with anguished cries when the cost



Fish and Game Commission personnel conducted seining operations at Kanopolis reservoir throughout much of the summer months to remove overabundant carp and small channel catfish found in that impoundment. The channel catfish were planted in other state and county lakes open to public fishing as a part of the Commission's fisheries improvement program.

of his hunting or fishing license goes up a couple of drinks.

"Yaps quite regularly about poor law enforcement, but looks down his nose at anyone who would help the warden enforce the law.

"Braggs loudly about how he always gets his game birds on the fly and game animals on the run; gazes with obvious scorn on anyone who dares to admit he does otherwise, and then potshoots anything unfortunate enough to get within reach of his shootin' irons.

"Wants more raising of young pheasants, and wants them distributed according to his own ideas, but when there is work to be done around the pheasant pens he finds the weather is wonderful for fishing.

"Stays away from county conservation meetings and also from educational programs of his own rod and gun club, but turns out in droves when the club sponsors a big feed or has drawing for prizes.

"Does his bird hunting from a car, and his deer hunting within sight of camp or the nearest highway; then goes home and writes a letter to the editor saying there just ain't no game no more.

"Does this shoe fit you?"

Sports Fans—Those Goldfish

Mrs. Wm. L. Gammons, of Dallas, Texas, vows that she has two goldfish that watch television and prefer wrestling matches. She noticed their interest one night while she and some guests were watching the wrestling matches.

"Judy and Jane (the goldfish) were in an upright position near the surface of the water," she says, "and they were facing the television set."

When the matches were turned off, the fish descended to the bottom of the bowl and started swimming in circles—an unmistakable indication, Mrs. Gammon says, of their displeasure. But the fish always came back near the surface and continued their vigil when the wrestling matches reappeared.

"Fish are intelligent," Mrs. Gammon declares. "They don't bite a hook because they're dumb, but because they suffer from a fatal curiosity."

Poison Ivy-Oak Treatment

The fastest and best poison ivy or poison oak remedy I have ever used is this: Bathe the affected parts with rubbing alcohol. With cotton, apply equal parts of bismuth subcarbonate and calomel. Then bandage. This treatment will relieve the itching almost immediately, and will dry up the worst cases overnight.

COMMON QUESTIONS CONCERNING KANSAS UPLAND GAME BIRDS

By JAMES COATS, Game Biologist,
Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission

The following is a group of often-repeated questions concerning which there appears to be general misunderstanding. It would be unwise to expect that the answers might be absolute statements of fact to cover all circumstances. However, the answers to these questions are intended to clarify the misunderstanding by reporting the facts as they usually exist.

Question: IS IT TRUE THAT PHEASANTS WILL KILL OR DRIVE OUT QUAIL WHEN THE TWO BIRDS OCCUPY THE SAME TERRITORY?

Answer: Pheasants and quail can and do occur in the same places without antagonism. There is no evidence to support the idea that pheasants are beligerent to quail—that they will fight adult quail or kill young quail. The reason for confusion on this subject seems to be that the western one-half of the state, which is our best pheasant range, does not support many quail. The fact of the matter is that the western one-half, generally, never has supported many quail except in favored locations along streams, draws, shelterbelts, etc. Presently there are numerous shelterbelts located in the heart of the pheasant country which are supporting nice coveys of quail. These coveys do not increase or decrease in proportion to the pressure of the pheasant population around them but increase or decrease independently of this factor.

Question: DO QUAIL, PHEASANT AND PRAIRIE CHICKENS RAISE TWO OR MORE BROODS A YEAR?

Answer: No. In the first place, the young of these birds must have the care of the mother until they are five or six weeks old. At this stage the mother is usually physically incapable of reverting to the egg-laying condition again that season. This holds true with most of our domestic poultry. Secondly, the time element overrides such a possibility. Approximately seventy to eighty-five days is required for completion of the parental duties which begin with the mating period, proceed through nest building and incubation and are fulfilled when the young have been cared for until they are five to six weeks old. Therefore, it seems unlikely that there would be sufficient time for raising two or more broods. These birds will renest if the first attempt is not successful and they have not proceeded too far into the brooding stage.

The area of confusion is well understood. Hens are often seen with broods composed of two distinct sizes. This is either the result of a hen adopting

another brood or the result of two hens and their broods banding together.

Question: DO PHEASANTS KILL YOUNG RABBITS?

Answer: No. The best proof that pheasants are not responsible for the decline in rabbits in recent years is found in situations that exist in many places in Kansas this year. While there has been a noticeable increase in pheasants, at the same time, there has been an increase in the number of jack rabbits. If pheasants killed young rabbits one would expect a reduction in rabbits when pheasants are more numerous, which definitely has not been the case.

Question: DOES KANSAS HAVE TWO KINDS OR SPECIES OF PRAIRIE CHICKENS?

Answer: Yes. Whereas the two kinds look very much alike, they are distinctly two different species of prairie chickens. The *lesser prairie chicken* is restricted to the southwestern part of the state and its range is continuous with lesser prairie chicken which occur in western Oklahoma, northwestern Texas, northeastern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado. Many

years ago the *greater prairie chicken* occurred all over Kansas, excluding the southwestern corner, but now it is found mainly in the Flint Hills in eastern Kansas.

Question: DO PHEASANTS AND PRAIRIE CHICKENS PAIR OFF DURING THE NESTING SEASON?

Answer: No. Male pheasants and male prairie chickens do not take part in the incubation of the eggs or in the rearing of young. These activities are performed solely by the females.

Question: DURING THE HUNTING SEASON ARE THE SMALL QUAIL, THAT ONE MAY SHOOT, THE RESULT OF ISOLATED COVEYS INBREEDING IN THE WILD?

Answer: No. There is a very logical explanation to the cause for small birds being taken during hunting season. Due to a number of factors, initial attempts to nest are unsuccessful. Quail often hatch clutches as late as August or even September. Therefore, when the hunting season rolls around in November these young quail from late hatches have not attained full size. Hunters often make the faulty assumption that the birds are the result of inbreeding.



A sight that should thrill any sportsman and dog lover. This fine dog, on perfect point, is Sleet Break, owned and developed by Bill Clark, Clark's Kennels, Independence, Kan.

Actually, it is a most unusual case of extreme isolation that inbreeding will occur in wild animals.

Question: DOES THE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION USE MEXICAN OR TEXAS BOBWHITE QUAIL FOR BREEDING STOCK AT THE STATE QUAIL FARMS?

Answer: Definitely No. The stock that is propagated at the state quail farms at Pittsburg and Calista, Kansas, are progeny of birds or eggs obtained in Virginia, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Missouri and Arkansas. There have been instances of eggs found in nests near our game farms that have been brought in to the farms for hatching. These birds have been added to the breeding stock. All of this stock is of the eastern bobwhite variety.

In the period between 1920 to 1934 Mexican or Texas bobwhite quail were purchased from dealers in Mexico, transported to Kansas and released in our coverts. However, this practice has long since been discontinued. With the construction of the first Kansas state quail farm at Pittsburg in 1933, all stock that has been released by the commission since that time has been produced in Kansas and has been of the eastern bobwhite quail variety.

Atchison Sportsmen Hold Annual Fish Fry

The Atchison County Fish and Game Association held their annual "Fish Fry" on Thursday, July 31, and, according to Roy Brink, president of the association, it was the best such event in recent years.

Brink said, "We had the best turnout for this year's fish fry we have ever had. We served over 300 pounds of carp, buffalo and drum caught in the Missouri river, and there wasn't enough fish left to feed a couple of cats. Jodie Van Horn was on hand to do his famous frying of the fish as only Jodie can do."

The club had a drawing for several prizes after the feed. Lucky winners included Emlin North and Elmer Dorssom of Lancaster, Roy Grove, Ed Beternek and Bill Sauer of Atchison.

At the annual election of officers held in connection with the fish fry, Roy Brink was re-elected president. Robert Berridge was re-elected secretary, and Wirt Heatherington was re-elected treasurer.

Kangaroo rats, pocket mice, prairie dogs, gazelles, and dozens of other desert animals, pass their whole lives without touching a drop of water. The liquid necessary for their bodily needs is obtained through chemical action in their digestive tracts whereby some of the starchy parts of their food are changed into water.

First Aid for Sporting Dogs

Many a fine sporting dog has suffered permanent damage in the field from what his owner considered only a minor mishap. Others have died because their owners didn't know how to administer the first aid treatment that would sustain them until a veterinarian could be reached.

Some of the fairly common mishaps dogs suffer while hunting are cuts, gunshot wounds, broken nails, eye injuries, food poisoning, snake bite, and porcupine quilling. The following remedies can do a lot to relieve the dog's suffering or prevent complications until a veterinarian can take over.

CUTS: Dogs seldom bleed to death from encounters with barbed wire fences, glass, or sharp pieces of metal. They are equipped to cleanse minor wounds by licking them and first aid in such a case may mean not bandaging the wound, but letting the dog get at it. Some cuts, of course, are located where the dog can't lick them. In these cases wash the cut with an antiseptic (hydrogen peroxide is good), coat it with vaseline or zinc ointment, and apply a sterile bandage.

GUN SHOT WOUNDS: If the wound is deep, the best first aid treatment is to keep the dog in a quiet spot while a veterinarian is summoned. Hemorrhaging may be controlled by means of a tourniquet or other pressure between the wound and the heart. If a limb is broken, make a splint from a piece of board or a stick, pad the limb, and tape the splint in place. Carry



Some of the carp that were removed from Kanopolis Reservoir during the summer in seining operations conducted by Fish and Game Commission personnel. Over 10,000 pounds of carp were netted, cut up and thrown back in the lake to provide food for other fish in the reservoir.

the dog home, and restrict him from moving the leg as much as possible. A veterinarian should, of course, set the break as soon as he can be reached.

BROKEN NAILS: Clip the broken part of the nail immediately. Surface bleeding can be stopped by applying hydrogen peroxide. A piece of cotton secured by a bandage or adhesive tape makes an effective dressing which may be removed in from 12 to 24 hours. The bandage need not be replaced unless bleeding starts again.

EYE INJURIES: Hunting dogs are particularly susceptible to eye accidents. Wash the eye as quickly as possible and remove any foreign substance that shows on the eyelid. If the surface of the eye is scratched or pitted, it should be covered immediately. A light bandage soaked in castor oil or mineral oil makes a good dressing. The oil forms a clear film which will help protect the eye until a veterinarian can be reached.

FOOD POISONING: Hunting dogs, like all other breeds, are apt to eat the foulest refuse they can find outdoors. Frequently this results in food poisoning which induces vomiting, cramps, diarrhea, and even convulsions. A good first aid treatment is to feed the dog a teaspoonful or two of salt, then administer a teaspoonful or tablespoonful of castor oil—the amount depending on the size of the dog. This will help clean him out immediately. Don't feed him for twenty-four hours, then return him gradually to a full diet of nourishing, easily digested food—any one of the top grades of canned dog food is excellent. In particular, don't permit him to eat anything rough or coarse while his stomach walls are still irritated.—*A Tom Farley Feature.*

Alf Robinson Heads Shawnee Sportsmen

Alf Robinson was elected president of the Shawnee Sportsmen at Topeka at the regular election of officers for the organization. Roy Derby was elected vice-president; Al Marlatte, secretary and Harold Brower, treasurer.

Committees named, included: Trapshooting committee, Alan Lomax, chairman; Fishing, Boy Meyers and Roy Clark; Ducks Unlimited, Bill Bailey; Eats, Walt Firestone, Roy Clark, Harold Brower, R. G. Becker; Editorial staff of club paper, Ed Goss, Elmer Curtis, Eugene Shaffer and Al Marlatte.

The male moth will often starve to death from grief when his mate is caught in a trap.

Outdoor Notes

By JOE AUSTELL SMALL

Sand-Swimmer

There is a three-eyed desert lizard that dives and swims in the sand almost like a fish in the water. University of California scientists reported that this lizard had to learn to vanish rapidly in the sand because it is a frequent morsel for roadrunners and badgers.

Famous Last Words

To the already long list of famous last words, we'd like to add one more phrase. It's "Howdy, Cuzzin'!" when spoken in goose gabble by a fat old gander as he lights among the set of Dunster's Dupe-A-Goose decoys!

They are the dad-gumdest, "naturalest" looking decoys on the market today. Some say they look more like a goose than a goose does himself! Well, they ought to—they're the only decoys produced from natural photographs.

Roy Dunning was telling me about the new Snow Goose that Dunster has perfected in feeding position. This new one is fully as dependable and perfect as the now famous Canada, Blue Goose, and Speckle-belly models.

Hunters like the spreader hinge. You can carry the lightweight, folded decoys easily. Then, when you're ready to set them out, the spreader hinge makes the decoys full-bodied and life-like with a snap.

For a free folder of tips and data on the entire Dunster line, drop a card to Dunster Sporting Goods Co., 16824-W Pacific Highway, Seattle 88, Washington.

What? No Pigtails?

Joe Biseglia was pleased at striking water after drilling 600 feet near Shandon, California. (He was after water—not oil!) But Joe was a little rattled when he saw fish in the water. They resembled miniature tuna, Joe said. He described them as about one and one-half inches long and having small spikes instead of fins on their backs.

Joe explained that his well is located near the San Andreas earthquake fault, and that the fish may come from an underground cavern formed there.

Bait for Bass

Few fishermen realize that a top bait for bass and walleye is the lowly bullhead. Take a two-inch or three-inch bullhead, snip the horns, feelers and dorsal fin, and hook him lightly. Game fish are attracted by the blood. They sense that the bullhead is wounded and can't get away; so they attack viciously.

You a Roving Man?

Then you need a roving home! And on the bare possibility that you haven't heard what a roving home is yet, I'm a'telling you it's the new Cree "Pick-Up" Coach. The dad-burned thing is a regular hunting and fishing lodge which slides right onto the bed of a standard pick-up truck. You bolt it down and head for the wilds. With it, you don't have to drag a trailer along, make camp, etc. It has gas stove, refrigerator, electric lights, table, bunks and plenty of storage space. When you get back from that trip, slide it off your pick-up bed until you're ready to go again! No damage to your truck, no extra license required.

Gents, if you got a hankering to hunt, fish, travel and explore in solid comfort, thump a post card to Howard Cree, Cree Coaches, Dept. W10, Marcellus, Michigan, for folder and prices on three models. It's the dad-burndest thing you ever saw!

Nature's Oddities

Fish, like humans, become seasick if left to the mercy of the waves for an extended period.

There is a small plover in Africa which serves as a toothpick for crocodiles. The crocs allow it to enter their mouths unharmed.

The female nine-banded armadillo normally gives birth to four young. Always they are all of the same sex.

White bass die of old age in three years.

The neck of a bird has greater freedom of motion than that of a snake. The tiny neck of a sparrow has fourteen vertebrae while the neck of a giraffe has only seven.

Rattlesnakes and copperheads are viviparous. That is, they do not lay eggs, but bear living young. The eggs remain in the mother's body until hatched. Rattlesnakes usually bear from six to twelve young. Copperheads give birth to from four to nine young.

Frogs are able to sing under water because they normally sing with their mouths and nostrils closed.

Cleaning and Care of Firearms

Regardless of all that has been written on the cleaning and care of firearms, it still remains one of constant inquiry. It is but natural that the owner of a fine gun should wish to preserve its original factory condition or that a rifleman should endeavor to prolong the life of an accurate barrel. These men do not regard the cleaning of a gun as a penance, but as a ritual in the conscientious care of a precision instrument, according to a Remington Arms Company, Inc., authority.

The introduction of noncorrosive priming mixtures some years ago added greatly to the enjoyment of the shooting sport by eliminating the necessity of cleaning the gun after each practice. Where the gun is in more or less constant use with modern smokeless noncorrosive ammunition, it does no harm to defer cleaning until the end of the season or when the gun is to be laid up for any extended period, providing the atmosphere is not excessively humid, in which case a thorough cleaning and the application of a protective grease is recommended without delay.

Many sketchy notions prevail on the cleaning and care of firearms, some of them rather inadequate in method. Briefly and simply, the main requirements are, thorough cleansing of the bore and outer surfaces of the gun, application of a grease film against corrosion and a mere touch of oil on stiff bearing surfaces. More detailed procedure for the various types of firearms follow.

22 RIM FIRE RIFLES

Always clean barrel from the breach if possible. Remove bolt, breech block or barrel, according to the design of the gun. Pass a number of clean patches soaked with powder solvent through the bore until the last ones come out free of stain. Then several dry patches. If the dry patches show no stain, the bore may be assumed to be clean. Otherwise, repeat with wet and dry patches until no stain appears. Then fill another patch with gun grease and work this back and forth in the bore with short strokes until entire surface of the bore is coated. Clean face of bolt or breech block, or any other parts of the action that have become smudged with gas, smoke or other residue from firing with some solvent on a rag. Wipe these surfaces dry. Rewipe with oily rag, followed by dry rag. Reassemble the gun, wipe outside of barrel and other metal surfaces with oily rag, followed by dry rag. The remaining oil film is ample protection against corrosion for a long time. Before using the gun again, push two dry patches through barrel to remove grease and the gun is ready to shoot.

HIGH POWER RIFLES

First, push a dry brass brush of the same caliber through the barrel from breech to muzzle and completely out, before pulling the brush back from muzzle to breech and completely out. Two strokes each way will generally loosen the residue, so that it can be wiped out with a couple of dry patches. Then proceed to clean the bore and other parts as indicated in previous paragraph.

REVOLVERS

Solid frame revolvers must be cleaned from the muzzle. Swing out the cylinder and remove any caking of residue or lead that adheres to the breech end of the barrel where it projects through the frame, or to the front face of the cylinder, with an old brass brush flattened for the purpose. Clean each chamber of the cylinder, the barrel, the recoil plate and all smudged surfaces with powder solvent. Then wipe off the solvent and oil the above surfaces, again wiping them practically dry. Over-oiling a revolver makes it a slippery thing to handle. As an emergency weapon it should be ready for instant use. The chambers in the cylinder should be perfectly dry, so that they grip the fired, expanded shell and prevent its being jammed against the recoil plate and interfering with the smooth rotation of the cylinder.

SHOTGUNS

Push a couple of close-fitting dry rags through the barrel. If lead streaks show, remove them with a brass cleaner. Then follow the usual procedure in cleaning with solvent and applying oil or grease against corrosion. Before using the gun again wipe out the barrels. This will insure removal of any rags or cleaning tools that may have been inadvertently left in the barrel from previous cleaning, which is the cause of many bulged or burst barrels.

GUNS IN THE SHOWROOM

Periodic inspection, oiling and wiping off of firearms is the rule in all first-class salesrooms. Before handing a gun to a customer, it should be carefully wiped with a clean dry cloth to avoid staining his gloves or clothes. When returning same to gun cabinet, gun should be wiped with oily cloth to remove traces of perspiration and wiped dry with clean cloth.

GUNS IN TRANSPORTATION

Guns for shipment should be liberally coated with grease to protect them against exposure to rainy conditions and leaky boxcars. Factory shipments are amply protected in this respect.

POWDER SOLVENTS

Many regard these as general purpose gun oils—for rust prevention as well as cleaning. Their specific purpose is to dissolve combustion residues in the bore, action or receiver, and clean those surfaces for the application of a good gun oil or grease for rust prevention. They are poor rust preventives as they drain off and leave the steel unprotected. An excess of solvent in a loaded revolver will eventually break down the oil-proof composition and deteriorate the ammunition.

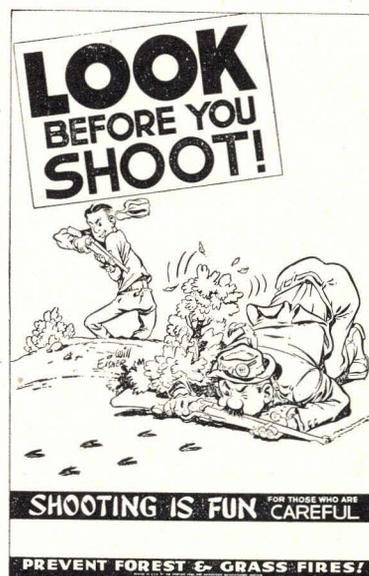
BRASS BRUSHES

Should be used dry for a competent scouring effect to remove rust, lead, metal fouling or caking. Use appropriate size for each caliber. To avoid breaking down the web, push the brush completely through and out of the barrel, before drawing it back. Do not attempt to reverse the brush while in the barrel as this will ruin it.

OILING

The tendency is to over-oil firearms. An excess of oil in the barrel will drain down into the action and magazine as it stands in the gun cabinet, coating the cartridges when loaded and causing wild shots when fired. Where friction surfaces on the bolt or action require oiling, a very light film of oil is sufficient.

Because the bald eagle is supreme in the air and has no natural enemies, it makes no attempt at concealment for itself or its huge nest usually perching on dead branches in full view of the world.



ARRESTS—MAY, 1952

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Jesse Glenn Akers; Emporia	No fishing license	5- 4-52	\$5.00
C. H. Arensberg; Houston, Texas	No fishing license	5-20-52	5.00
Benjamin F. Beck; Independence	No fishing license	5-20-52	5.00
Henry Mayfield Beck; Independence	No fishing license	5-20-52	5.00
V. Beitka; Leavenworth	No fishing license	3-13-52	5.00
Charles Byrd; Concordia	No fishing license	5- 2-52	10.00
Edward C. Clark; Wichita	No fishing license	5-30-52	10.00
Stanley Cotten; Wichita	No fishing license	5-16-52	5.00
Gene Dixon; Wichita	No fishing license	5-27-52	10.00
John Wayne Dunn; Wichita	No fishing license	5-22-52	20.00
Ed Eaton; Lenora	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Aaron Eccleston; Fowler	No fishing license	4-24-52	5.00
Hubert Faust; Dearing	No fishing license	5-27-52	5.00
Dale J. Foster; Emporia	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
A. J. Goetz; Hutchinson	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
R. M. Harmon; Webster	No fishing license	5-25-52	10.00
James Hayden; Wellington	No fishing license	4-27-52	5.00
J. C. Hebert; Crowley, Louisiana	No fishing license	5- 5-52	10.00
Bob Heubner; Topeka	No fishing license	5-25-52	10.00
Richard Hallock; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	5-10-52	5.00
Will C. Hopke; Emporia	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Lawrence Hopkins; Abilene	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Henry Richard Howard; Council Grove	No fishing license	5-10-52	5.00
John Jensen; Kansas City	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Victor Jensen; Kansas City	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Edgar J. Jones; Hutchinson	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Phillip Kratzer; Newton	No fishing license	5-27-52	10.00
Joe Lehecka; Irving	No fishing license	4-26-52	5.00
John H. Leuty; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	5-24-52	5.00
Earl Littlebridge; Irving	No fishing license	4-26-52	5.00
Jack Curtis McGuire; Independence	No fishing license	5-20-52	5.00
Maurice C. Maze; Topeka	No fishing license	5-29-52	5.00
Vernon Mueller; Hutchinson	No fishing license	5- 1-52	5.00
Robert Gene Nivens; Independence	No fishing license	5-20-52	5.00
Thomas H. Parks; Topeka	No fishing license	5-21-52	10.00
Harley Potter; Dodge City	No fishing license	5-15-52	5.00
L. J. Redfean; Coffeyville	No fishing license	5- 7-52	5.00
G. C. Reinhold; Atchison	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
William Rose; Larned	No fishing license	5- 5-52	5.00
Vincent Scheck; Topeka	No fishing license	5-25-52	10.00
Thomas Seitz; McPherson	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Edwin E. Sites; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	5-17-52	5.00
Duane A. Smith; Hutchinson	No fishing license	4-30-52	5.00
George L. Smith; Lawrence	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Glen Stice; Stockton	No fishing license	5-30-52	10.00
Ralph Swanson; Salina	No fishing license	5- 4-52	5.00
Myron Arthur Thompson; Hill City	No fishing license	5-30-52	10.00
Clyde F. Tippie; Great Bend	No fishing license	5- 4-52	10.00
John R. Van Cleave; Liberty	No fishing license	5- 7-52	5.00
Clifford Ray Zumalt; Hutchinson	No fishing license	5-11-52	5.00
Charles A. Herdman; McCracken	Possess short bass in closed season	5- 7-52	10.00
Josephine Herdman; McCracken	Possess short bass in closed season	5- 7-52	10.00
Ollie Schamburg; McCracken	Possess short bass in closed season	5- 7-52	10.00
Walter Schamburg; McCracken (Second offense for Mr. Schamburg)	Possess short bass in closed season	5- 7-52	25.00
Victor D. Jones; Leavenworth	Possess black bass in closed season	5-18-52	10.00
Marion Mosley; Bonner Springs	Possess black bass in closed season	5-18-52	10.00
John Shaffer; Leavenworth	Possess black bass in closed season	5-18-52	10.00
Nelson C. Westfall; Bonner Springs	Possess black bass in closed season	5-18-52	10.00
W. S. Ingram; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	5-30-52	5.00
James Wagoner; Mount Vernon, Ill.	Misrepresentation	5- 3-52	5.00
Henery Watkins; Tulsa, Okla.	Misrepresentation	5-30-52	10.00
Bill Evans; Joplin, Mo.	Misrepresentation and possess bass in closed season	5-12-52	15.00
Charles C. Wilson; Chanute	Trespassing and no fishing license	5- 2-52	10.00
Robert Coleman; Great Bend	Possess bull frogs out of season	5-22-52	50.00
Rollie C. Dickinson; Kansas City	Possess bull frogs out of season	5- 4-52	None
William Lilly; Winfield	Possess bull frogs out of season	5-24-52	10.00
Bennett Smith; Great Bend	Possess bull frogs out of season	5-22-52	50.00
Harold Wilson; Wilson	Illegal fishing device (fish trap)	5-20-52	25.00
Robert Cairns; Winfield	Possess minnow seine over 15 feet in length	5-25-52	10.00
Russell Wells; McLouth	Operate trotline less than 200 yards of mouth of stream	5-10-52	10.00
Lonnie Woodam; Larned	Possess catfish less than 12 inches	5- 3-52	20.00
Harvey Thomas; Pawnee Rock	No hunting license	2-16-52	5.00
E. C. Conjurski; Garden City	Possess pheasant in closed season	5-22-52	25.00
Curtiss R. Cleaver; Chanute	Possess ducks in closed season	5- 5-52	15.00
Donald Patterson; Spivey	Possess raccoon out of season	5-31-52	10.00
General Fritz; Kansas City	Possession and discharging a firearm in state park	5-24-52	10.00

ARRESTS—June, 1952

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Alvin Albert; Grinnell	No fishing license	6- 1-52	\$15.00
Leon Alexander; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-28-52	5.00
Alvin Back; Washington	No fishing license	5-30-52	5.00
D. C. Beaman; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6- 7-52	5.00
Earl E. Brown; Herington	No fishing license	4-28-52	5.00
Charles Buchanan; Bartlesville, Okla.	No fishing license	6-15-52	5.00
Herman Burghart; Topeka	No fishing license	6- 7-52	5.00
Gene Cockrell; Emporia	No fishing license	6- 7-52	5.00
Jim Cottom; Russell	No fishing license	5-30-52	10.00
Floyd Crain; Coffeyville	No fishing license	5-31-52	5.00
U. C. Crosslin; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-28-52	5.00
Don Dishman; Salina	No fishing license	5-20-52	5.00
Walter Droge, Jr.; Seneca	No fishing license	6-26-52	5.00
John Duntsey; Long Beach, Cal.	No fishing license	6-27-52	10.00
J. A. Garrison; Kansas City	No fishing license	5-31-52	5.00
M. E. Gilman; Hiawatha	No fishing license	6- 7-52	5.00
Donald Gould; Highland	No fishing license	6- 7-52	5.00
David Graves; Zurich	No fishing license	5-30-52	10.00
C. A. Green; Monmouth	No fishing license	6- 6-52	5.00
John Green; Monmouth	No fishing license	6- 6-52	5.00
Ray Harold; McPherson	No fishing license	6-30-52	10.00
E. M. Hunter; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-18-52	5.00
H. J. Hunter; Kansas City	No fishing license	6-18-52	5.00
Marvin Jackson; Topeka	No fishing license	6- 8-52	5.00
Albin Lovendahl; Clyde	No fishing license	5-30-52	5.00
Raymond W. Martin; Galena	No fishing license	6-10-52	5.00
B. N. McMillian; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6- 7-52	10.00
Delbert Obermeyer; Herington	No fishing license	6- 1-52	5.00
Clyde Rodriguez; Topeka	No fishing license	6-21-52	5.00
Vernon Saving; Overland Park	No fishing license	6- 7-52	5.00
John Siemens; Buhler	No fishing license	5-30-52	5.00
Henry Strimple; Skiddy	No fishing license	6-25-52	5.00
Ned Umstot; Long Beach, Cal.	No fishing license	6-27-52	10.00
Elvie Vanderford; Wichita	No fishing license	6- 7-52	25.00
M. A. Wanzer; Okeene, Okla.	No fishing license	6- 1-52	20.00
Melvin Weese; Hutchinson	No fishing license	6- 7-52	5.00
Robert Whitesell; Burbank, Cal.	No fishing license	6-26-52	5.00
H. B. Williams; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	6-28-52	5.00
James Williams; Plainville	No fishing license	6- 1-52	15.00
Julian E. Wise; Columbia, Mo.	No fishing license	6-21-52	5.00
J. L. Ballard; Ponca City, Okla.	No fishing license and possession of short channel cats	6-14-52	20.00
John Byers; Ponca City, Okla.	No fishing license and possession of short channel cats	6-14-52	20.00
Robert V. Boyd; Hutchinson	Possession of short channel cats	6-25-52	5.00
Ed Chaffin; Great Bend	Possession of short channel cats	6- 7-52	15.00
Raymond Crittenden; Wellington	Possession of short channel cats	6-14-52	10.00
Joseph Stephenson; Lyons	Possession of short channel cats	6-20-52	5.00
Roy White; Hoisington	Possession of short channel cats	6-15-52	15.00
E. N. Perkins; Topeka	No fishing license and operating 6 trotlines	6-21-52	5.00
William Albright; Topeka	Operating 6 trotlines	6-21-52	5.00
J. W. Cochran; Muncie	Operate more than two rods and lines	6-19-52	10.00
William L. Jones; Wichita	Using trotline and bank line at same time	6- 8-52	10.00
Lee Roy Martin; Wichita	Using trotline and bank line at same time and taking minnows with seine larger than 4 by 15 feet	6- 6-52	10.00
Sam Martin; Wichita	Using trotline and bank line at same time and taking minnows with seine larger than 4 by 15 feet	6- 6-52	10.00
Melvin O. Baldwin; Kansas City, Mo.	Taking fish with a minnow seine	6- 9 52	10.00
Conley Neal; Eudora	Taking fish with a minnow seine	6-20 52	10.00
A. A. Ferguson; Kansas City	Take frogs in closed season	6-14-52	10.00
Ellis Needham; Topeka	Handfishing and take frogs in closed season	6-29-52	20.00
Sam Stanford; Peck	Using minnow seine larger than 4 by 15 feet	6-22-52	10.00
Vernon Mock; Junction City	Dynamiting fish	6- 5-52	50.00
Merlyn D. Cudny; Marysville	Handfishing	6-15-52	20.00
Charles Drake; Robinson	Handfishing	6-22-52	10.00
Ken Huber; Hiawatha	Handfishing	6-22-52	15.00
Albert E. Hughes; Kansas City	Taking bass in closed season	5-25-52	5.00
Leroy Nunn, Bonner Springs	Taking bass in closed season	5-25-52	5.00
Willie Thomas; Kansas City	Taking bass in closed season	5-25-52	9.00
Harold L. Bird; Wichita	Killing doves in closed season	5-30-52	50.00
Eli W. Nelson; Wichita	Killing doves in closed season	5-30-52	50.00
Leonard Cline; Kansas City	Shoot squirrels in closed season	6-14-52	10.00
Norris Reese; Kansas City	Possess firearms in state park	6-15-52	15.00

ARRESTS—JULY, 1952

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Willie E. Allen; Lawrence	No fishing license	7-30-52	\$5.00
George J. Bartkoski; Kansas City	No fishing license	7-19-52	5.00
Paul A. Bartkoski; Muncie	No fishing license	7-19-52	5.00
J. R. Day; Hutchinson	No fishing license	7- 5-52	5.00
Joe F. Heider; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	7-26-52	5.00
Henry O. Hollie; Topeka	No fishing license	7-20-52	5.00
William H. Jagers; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	7- 5-52	5.00
Torrance Johnson; Coffeyville	No fishing license	7- 4-52	5.00
Norman F. Kerns; Hope	No fishing license	7-27-52	5.00
Ehrhard Kraft; Phillipsburg	No fishing license	7-13-52	5.00
Dale L. Largent; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	7- 5-52	5.00
W. E. Largent; Galena	No fishing license	7- 5-52	5.00
George A. Lewis; Russell	No fishing license	7-12-52	5.00
Bill Minix; Chase	No fishing license	7-27-52	5.00
Howard Randolph; Ottawa	No fishing license	7-27-52	5.00
Stanley Snider; Detroit, Mich.	No fishing license	7- 1-52	5.00
Bert Stites; Harrison, Ark.	No fishing license	7- 5-52	10.00
Herb Stites; Harrison, Ark.	No fishing license	7- 5-52	10.00
Arthur Tarp; Lawrence	No fishing license	7-30-52	5.00
Roy Vogel; Bethel	No fishing license	7- 5-52	5.00
Robert E. Wager; Lawrence	No fishing license	7-26-52	5.00
Riley Wright; Pico, Cal.	No fishing license	7- 4-52	5.00
Eddie Coleman; Wichita	No fishing license and taking fish with illegal seine	7-20-52	15.00
Joe K. Neal; Wichita	No fishing license and taking fish with illegal seine	7-20-52	15.00
Charlie Berger; Ellinwood	No fishing license and handfishing	7-13-52	35.00
Wendell Nusser; Hutchinson	No fishing license and handfishing	7- 6-52	30.00
Gene Pieplow; Plevna	No fishing license and handfishing	7- 6-52	30.00
Mike Ruiz; Raymond	No fishing license and handfishing	7-13-52	35.00
Billy Schrock; Plevna	No fishing license and handfishing	7- 6-52	30.00
Dick Schrock; Hutchinson	No fishing license and handfishing	7- 6-52	30.00
Marion Brown; Effingham (Juvenile—reprimanded by judge, released to mother)	Handfishing	7- 6-52	Age 15
Gary Kearney; Effingham (Juvenile—reprimanded by judge, released to mother)	Handfishing	7- 6-52	Age 15
Buddy Messick; Raymond	Handfishing	7-13-52	25.00
Sylvester Scheer; Effingham	Handfishing	7- 6-52	10.00
Albert Carraseo; Hays	Handfishing and possession of short channel cats	7- 6-52	50.00
John E. Schneider; Hays	Handfishing and possession of short channel cats	7- 6-52	50.00
Bill Howerton; Wichita	Possession of short fish	7- 6-52	10.00
Quinlin L. Jones; Great Bend	Possession of short fish	7- 6-52	10.00
Albert Krause; Hutchinson	Possession of short fish	7- 6-52	10.00
D. N. McCleeny; Wichita	Possession of short fish	7- 6-52	10.00
W. S. Martin; Milan	Possession of short fish	6-29-52	10.00
John T. Posey; Wichita	Possession of short fish	7-15-52	10.00
Roger Pryor; Wichita	Possession of short fish	6-29-52	10.00
Guy Tice; Kansas City	Possession of short fish	6-14-52	10.00
Phil E. Bigham; Great Bend	Possession of bull frogs in closed season	6-30-52	50.00
Ronell Bombardier; Great Bend	Possession of bull frogs in closed season	6-30-52	50.00
Kenneth Fischer; Great Bend	Possession of bull frogs in closed season	6-30-52	50.00
Harry Hunsley; Great Bend	Possession of bull frogs in closed season	6-30-52	50.00
W. C. Nicholson; Great Bend	Possession of bull frogs in closed season	6-30-52	50.00
James Patterson; Wichita	Possession of bull frogs in closed season	6-22-52	10.00
H. L. Eichman; Hoisington	Trespassing and hunting frogs without permission	7-12-52	15.00
John A. Stetlar; Hoisington	Trespassing and hunting frogs without permission	7-12-52	15.00
W. F. Moote; Goodland	Exceed limit of frogs	7- 1-52	10.00
Herman Wagner; Goodland	Exceed limit of frogs	7- 1-52	10.00
Chas. Dyson; Wichita	Fishing without a license and operating trotline within 150 yards of dam	6-29-52	15.00
Ernest Karaps; Tonganoxie	Discharge fireworks in state park	7- 1-52	5.00
Wilbur Kingsolver; Tonganoxie	Discharge fireworks in state park	7- 1-52	5.00
R. F. Reno; Kansas City	Discharge fireworks in state park	7- 4-52	5.00
Charles F. Rickman; Tonganoxie	Discharge fireworks in state park	7- 1-52	10.00
F. H. McAllister; Grand Rapids, Mich.	Misrepresentation	7- 5-52	5.00
J. H. McAllister; Omaha, Neb.	Misrepresentation	7- 5-52	5.00
Joseph N. Walker; Garland, Texas	Misrepresentation	7-23-52	5.00
Joe Medcalf; Wichita	Operating illegal seine and trotline within 150 yards of dam	6-29-52	20.00
Bishop Tolefree; Kansas City	No fishing license and alter date of license	6-14-52	10.00
Paul McDermott; Girard	Joyriding in motor boat on state lake	7-13-52	5.00
Kenneth Morton; Chicago, Ill.	No fishing license and illegal fishing method	7-12-52	35.00
L. W. Morton; Seward	No fishing license and possess fish gig and illegal fishing method	7-12-52	45.00
John G. Bartel; Albert	Operating more than two poles in state lake	7- 6-52	10.00
Phil Giarratino; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license and no Wyandotte county lake permit	7-14-52	5.50

A newborn bear cub is smaller than a newborn baby porcupine.

The earthworms of Australia often grow to a length of twelve feet.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET TIMES DURING KANSAS' OPEN WATERFOWL SEASON—1952

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 12.....	6:25	5:44	6:29	5:49	6:35	5:56	6:40	6:02	6:43	6:03	6:49	6:10	5:53	5:14
October 13.....	6:26	5:43	6:30	5:48	6:36	5:55	6:41	6:01	6:44	6:02			5:54	5:12
October 14.....	6:27	5:41	6:31	5:46	6:37	5:53	6:42	5:59	6:45	6:00			5:55	5:11
October 15.....	6:28	5:40	6:32	5:45	6:38	5:52	6:43	5:58	6:46	5:59			5:56	5:10
October 16.....	6:29	5:38	6:33	5:44	6:39	5:50	6:44	5:57	6:47	5:58	6:53	6:04	5:57	5:08
October 17.....	6:30	5:37	6:34	5:42	6:40	5:49	6:45	5:55	6:48	5:56			5:58	5:06
October 18.....	6:31	5:36	6:35	5:41	6:41	5:48	6:46	5:54	6:49	5:55			5:59	5:05
October 19.....	6:32	5:34	6:36	5:39	6:42	5:46	6:47	5:52	6:50	5:53			6:00	5:04
October 20.....	6:33	5:33	6:37	5:38	6:43	5:45	6:48	5:51	6:51	5:51	6:57	5:59	6:01	5:02
October 21.....	6:34	5:32	6:38	5:37	6:44	5:44	6:49	5:50	6:52	5:51			6:02	5:01
October 22.....	6:35	5:30	6:39	5:35	6:45	5:42	6:50	5:48	6:53	5:49			6:03	4:59
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	5:29			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
November 15.....	7:01	5:04	7:06	5:09	7:10	5:17	7:16	5:23	7:20	5:23			6:30	4:33
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
November 25.....	7:12	4:58	7:17	5:03	7:21	5:12	7:27	5:17	7:31	5:17			6:41	4:28
November 26.....	7:13	4:58	7:18	5:03	7:22	5:11	7:28	5:16	7:31	5:17			6:42	4:27
November 27.....	7:14	4:57	7:19	5:02	7:23	5:11	7:29	5:16	7:33	5:16			6:43	4:26
November 28.....	7:15	4:57	7:20	5:02	7:24	5:11	7:30	5:16	7:34	5:16	7:38	5:25	6:44	4:26
November 29.....	7:16	4:57	7:21	5:02	7:25	5:10	7:31	5:15	7:34	5:16			6:45	4:26
November 30.....	7:17	4:56	7:22	5:01	7:26	5:10	7:32	5:15	7:35	5:15			6:46	4:25
December 1.....	7:18	4:56	7:23	5:01	7:27	5:10	7:33	5:15	7:37	5:15	7:41	5:24	6:47	4:25
December 2.....	7:19	4:56	7:24	5:01	7:28	5:09	7:34	5:15	7:38	5:15			6:48	4:25
December 3.....	7:20	4:56	7:25	5:01	7:29	5:09	7:35	5:15	7:39	5:15			6:49	4:25
December 4.....	7:21	4:56	7:26	5:01	7:29	5:09	7:36	5:15	7:40	5:15	7:43	5:23	6:50	4:25
December 5.....	7:22	4:56	7:26	5:01	7:30	5:09	7:37	5:14	7:40	5:15			6:50	4:25
December 6.....	7:23	4:56	7:27	5:01	7:31	5:09	7:38	5:14	7:41	5:15			6:51	4:25
December 7.....	7:24	4:56	7:28	5:01	7:32	5:09	7:38	5:14	7:41	5:15	7:46	5:23	6:52	4:25
December 8.....	7:25	4:56	7:29	5:01	7:33	5:09	7:39	5:14	7:42	5:15	7:47	5:23	6:53	4:25
December 9.....	7:26	4:56	7:30	5:01	7:34	5:09	7:40	5:14	7:43	5:15			6:54	4:25
December 10.....	7:27	4:56	7:31	5:01	7:35	5:10	7:41	5:15	7:45	5:15	7:49	5:23	6:55	4:25

The above listed times are U. S. Weather Bureau figures compiled by the Kansas, Forestry Fish and Game Commission with the co-operation of 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 Time. Those for Goodland are for Mountain Standard Time.

(IMPORTANT NOTE: These times are NOT shooting times. Shooting may begin one-half hour before the listed sunrise time and must end one hour BEFORE the listed sunset time each day during the open hunting season on migratory waterfowl.)

