



# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



Photo by Gee.

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JANUARY 1940

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## J. H. Flora

We pause in the busy humdrum of the day to pay tribute to a fellow sportsman.

For twenty years under a doctor's verdict that he could not live a year, Joe Flora fought his way into the hearts of his friends by service to his community. He forgot self. He forgot ill health. He was game. He lived the life of a true sportsman, taking his own chance against the Grim Reaper.

In fifty years he made as many friends, he covered as much territory, and did as much work as many men would in three score and ten. He died on the stage of action while the game was on. A true viking. His community and his state are the richer for his having lived. His going leaves a "lonesome place against the sky."

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KANSAS  
FISH AND GAME BULLETIN

VOL. II

NUMBER I

PUBLISHED BY THE

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

PRATT, KANSAS

Lee Larrabee, Chairman	Liberal
E. J. Kelly, Secretary	Ottawa
Jay J. Owens	Salina
Garland Atkins	Fort Scott
H. M. Gillespie	Wichita
Elmer E. Euwer	Goodland

Guy D. Jossierand, Director  
Helen De Vault, Publicity

REQUIESCANT IN PACE

To the daughters of the late Joe Flora we offer our sincere sympathies. To the memory of our old and beloved friend we dedicate this Bulletin. We shall, with the people of his district, miss his friendly greeting, his kindness, and the very able assistance he gave us while a member of the Commission.

# ELMER E. EUWER

Governor Ratner's appointment of Elmer E. Euwer of Goodland, as a member of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is one that is being heartily applauded by the sportsmen of the Third Commissioner's District and the citizens generally.

Mr. Euwer, for many years active in American Legion affairs is by no means a stranger to the Game Department or the interests of the sportsmen.

As a former member of the Legislature, he aggressively supported many of the fish and game laws that are now to be found in our statute books. At the time of his appointment, he was president of the Sherman County Sportsman's Association.

His appointment is for the unexpired term of the late J. H. Flora. His vocation is law. His avocation two fold- conservation and the welfare of the ex-service men.

\* \* \*

# ASPIRATIONS FOR 1940

Your Fish and Game Department like other organizations is looking backward, but not with regret, to a closed decade and the closing of a year, with the thought in mind of what can be accomplished and how well we can improve the activities of this Department in the new decade just beginning and especially the year, 1940.

The response of the sportsmen and farmers in the last half of 1939 was remarkable. These same sportsmen who had responded in this effort are entitled to know what the plans and hopes for 1940 are.

First of all, this response has made possible the establishment of a new bird farm primarily for the propagation of pheasants which have proven themselves over a goodly portion of our State, namely; the West and Northwest. This will result in an increase in the output of Bob White quail at the other two game farms in Kingman and Crawford Counties. Methods are being worked out as rapidly as possible whereby the Department hopes to participate in Pittman-Robertson funds for game bird development. Perhaps the establishment of new bird refuges will be accomplished during the year. The Commission is looking diligently at such areas as the Little Salt Marsh, the Cheyenne Bottoms and many other areas over Kansas. Probably we will not have sufficient funds to attain and develop more than one of these projects. Clark County State Lake, the largest and last lake built by the Kansas Fish and Game Department, will be completed before the middle of the year.

County associations and state game protectors have reported a new high in fish and game law observance in the recent period. We may anticipate a continuation and development of this observance. County associations and county game protectors are functioning in a marvelous way, even though they are just beginning. Fish and game laws cannot be enforced. They must be observed.

The ponds at the Fish Hatchery are being renovated by a crew of twenty-five men. We do know that the production of legal sized catfish will be more than doubled this year. Many of these fish will attain a length of fifteen inches. There is every reason to expect the production of all fish for distribution to be increased materially within the year.

License sales have increased to make possible an expansion and progressively sensible growth.

The Commission has not met up to this date in 1940, but they will have more constructive ideas to develop as the months of the year go by. We do know that they are considering low water dams; of doing some of the practical things toward developing the refuges now established; and assisting Nature to produce more game and more fish in a given area than were she left to her own devices.

They are ready to match in a sensible way the tempo of the sportsmen of Kansas. Every person who is interested in the restoration and development of outdoor Kansas has a niche to fill and a task to perform. We seek your counsel. We hope we will merit your confidence and support.

# FIELD AND STREAM

An old friend of mine, writing in a Wichita paper, has intimated that the Bulletin is being used as a medium of propaganda. My old friend is mistaken. That is not the purpose of this publication. It is written and printed monthly, in order that its readers may learn of our activities and be informed of what is being done in their interest. We shall continue to give you the facts as we have given them to you - without exaggeration. Just plain old truths modestly stated.

\* \* \* \* \*

The reclamation of fish, trapping of beaver, and the winter feeding of upland game birds, required much of our attention during the month of December.

Game Protectors Jones, Andrew, Faulkner, Golden and Byrne were assigned the task of removing beaver from the Republican River and Prairie Dog Creek. Nearly two hundred beaver have been trapped from these two streams. These trapping activities are necessary because of the damage being done by the beaver to trees and other farm properties. Whenever possible we have taken the animals alive and transplanted them in other waters. The pelts of these animals are to be sold to the highest bidder.

Game Protector Fred Toburen has been working with the boy-scouts and sportsmen organizations of his district, feeding quail and other upland game birds throughout the entire district.

Protectors Carlson and Suenram have spent the last thirty days breaking ice and rescuing fish from lakes and streams.

Protector Benander with a mounty's tenacity of purpose has been on the trail of a deerkiller - and got his man.

Protector Gebhard with his perpetual grin has been on the trail of game protectors who forgot their sworn oath to uphold the laws. Eddie's activities for this period called for the apprehension of a woman, lacking the proper respect for our fur laws and regulations. She expressed her surprise that a fellow as polite as Eddie, would stoop so low as to be a dirty low down game warden. Did the grin come off Eddie?

Protectors Concannon, Simone, Rickel, Anderson, Kyser and Teichgraeber, have examined the records of fur buyers, enforcing fish and game laws generally, feeding birds patrolling prairie chicken areas of Eastern Kansas.

Protector Minckley, with a new youngster in his home - and no cigars at the office-has been torn between love and duty. He has solved that preplexing problem very satisfactorily, however, by walking the floors at night and enforcing the laws by day.

Game Protectors Toland and Shay have had their hands full patrolling the border. Both of these protectors have done a mighty good job in enforcing fur regulations and in preventing trapping of fur by non-residents.

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Incidentally, illegal trapping has enriched the fish and game funds by approximately five hundred dollars during the past thirty days. This sum was realized from the sale of confiscated pelts taken from the boys and girls who jumped the gun taking unprimed pelts before the season officially opened. We have come to the conclusion that crime does pay after all - but the other fellow.



Lee Larrabee, Chairman of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and John Q. Holmes, U. S. Game Management Agent, have completed their count of duck noses in Southwest Kansas. The Associated Press quotes Chairman Larrabee as estimating that 40,000 ducks are to be found on the Cimarron River in Meade and Seward counties.

These ducks according to the press dispatch are commuting as far west as Stevens and Morton counties to feed, later returning to the open waters of Meade and Seward counties. The statement of Mr. Larrabee confirms our comments in last month's Bulletin, that ducks will come to Kansas when the weather is favorable, that their movements are controlled more by this fact than by routine flights in accordance with the calendar.

\* \* \* \* \*

Fish Culturist, Seth L. Way, has had the very pleasurable task of instructing the housewives of Pratt and adjacent communities in the art of cleaning, boning and cooking carp. He has given to the residents of Pratt and neighboring counties nearly nine tons of carp which he and members of the fish crew rescued from frozen waters bordering the hatchery property. Those who were fortunate enough to get carp, and profited by Seth's teachings, have stated that they now prefer carp to many of the other fish.

\* \* \* \* \*

Local and county organizations have given us their wholehearted cooperation in the feeding of quail and other game birds.

during the recent heavy snow. This month's first price - our heartiest thanks - is awarded the sportsmen of Cherokee and Montgomery counties. We give them particular mention as they fed the birds on their own time and at their own expense. We know that there must be other groups who have performed similar tasks and in a like manner, but they have not advised us of such activities. We will be glad to mention them also if they will make a report to us.

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HELP WANTED: The preparation of this Bulletin requires many hours at our desk; hours that could be spent more profitably in hunting, fishing and at the radio. We are thinking seriously of suspending its publication. We have concluded that it is the most widely unread publication of its kind. If you do read it, or if you have any ideas or suggestions which you would like to have included in the Bulletin, drop us a letter. We will gladly pass them on to our other readers - if any.

Mr. Guy Von Schrilztz, Pittsburg sportsman, writes us for instance, suggesting that we warn hunters and housewives to wear rubber gloves in cleaning all kinds of wild game. Guy happily, is recovering from a siege of Tularemia or Rabbit Fever, which he says was contracted while cleaning game. We think this an excellent suggestion of Mr. Von Schrilztz' and a sanitary measure that by all means should be taken.

We don't expect martyrdom, however, from all our contributors and are mighty sorry that Guy had to be afflicted with such an infection to inspire his writing us.

We receive many complaints during the year and we give them all the attention they merit. The complaints we most appreciate, however, are those which are made because of too many birds. This pleasing condition actually prevails in Eastern Kansas, according to the farmers and ranchers in that area. It had been charged that the chickens were so numerous that they had become a menace, and were eating the farmers out of house and home. We agreed to trap the birds and remove them to other locations. The farmers, at all times our friends, thought the matter over and decided they would keep the birds in spite of the probability of bankruptcy.

The chicken hunters should remember this kindly gesture by our farm friends, during the next chicken season.

\* \* \* \* \*

The seining picture on the front of this month's Bulletin is our fish salvagers - at work. The strangely shaped characters are district game protectors Byrne, Carlson and Suenram. Seth Way, Fish Culturist, is admiring one of the thousands of channel Cats rescued from this lake.

The Salina Journal stated that 50,000 of these fish were rescued in that day's work. Most of them according to the protectors were as large as the one pictured.

The lake seined was one in which Commissioner Owens is interested. He gave us permission to remove the fish with the understanding that they were to be made accessible to the holders of legal fishing licenses. This demand of Mr. Owen's was complied with. The fish were placed in the Ottawa and Marion County Lakes. Thanks Jay.

# AS OTHER STATES SEE IT

\* \* \* \* \*

Of all the strange closed seasons, the one proclaimed in France on snails tops the list. Some time ago the demand for snail for food, largely during Lent, was estimated as high as fifty tons daily for Paris alone. The closed season was from April 15 to July 15, to preserve the species.

\* \* \* \* \*

Manchester, N. H. - Phillip E. Morris' face was very red, but more than cold air caused it to get that way.

He was in a party of eight caught fishing through Lake Nubanusit ice by Game Warden John W. Martin. Morris paid all of the fines, which totaled \$35.00. He is Martin's boss - chairman of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Commission.-A.P.

\* \* \* \* \*

Colorado, according to Colorado Conservation Comments, apprehended four hundred for violating the fish and game laws of that state in 1938. In 1939, according to that publication, six hundred and sixty arrests were made, resulting in 652 convictions. 177 were hunting without licenses; 101 pheasant cases; 61 for violating the migratory bird laws; 69 for violating the state deer regulations; 244 arrests were made for miscellaneous violations. Kansas has had a like increase in the number of arrests made for the same period. This doesn't mean more violators, but better work on the part of the law enforcement officers.

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

"Ole Dave" j<sup>o</sup>it<sup>s</sup> down m

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What about "huns", pheasants, chukar and other species of game birds labeled exotics? Will they thrive in this latitude? We have been of the opinion that certain importations would. Others have honestly held to contrary views. A few years ago we purchased several hundred pheasants from Washington and Wisconsin. These birds were planted in practically every section of Kansas. Their increase was rapid and abundant. An open season was promised the hunters, if they would permit the birds to multiply and disperse. To our request the hunters generously responded. A tactless speech, however, delivered before the State Convention of the Izaak Walton League of America, then assembled at Hutchinson, impressed on that audience a doubt as to the value of this bird. In that speech it was intimated, that Kansas was too far South for the successful propagation of this type of bird. That they disturbed quail; that they were unwelcomed by the farmers and to some extent by the Game Department. Three months later an open season was declared. This was at a time when we could ill afford such a season. Hunters by the thousands descended on the several counties that had birds. We realized after the season the terrible mistake that had been made. The season depleted our then existing supply of birds. We profited nevertheless by that mistake, and now after several closed years, have what is commonly styled a pheasant state. The season of last November attests to that fact. We have learned that the pheasant has no knowledge

of latitude and longitude, that the farmers do protect them and that the pheasant and quail will co-exist if there is a sufficiency of feed and cover.

That we might hold the gains we have made, and to assure a continuance of the existing conditions, we are now constructing a pheasant hatchery at Meade County State Park. At this hatchery thousands of pheasants will be produced annually. The job remaining to be done is the improving of field conditions the planting of cover and providing feed. This part of the restoration program should be the particular concern of the sportsmen and the sportsmen's organizations.

#### HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGES

Through the efforts of Commissioner E. J. Kelly, Fred Kaiser and other Ottawa sportsmen, "huns" have been successfully planted in Franklin County. We say successfully, as the original planting was made in 1938 and from all reports the birds have shown a splendid increase. What measure of success can be attained in other areas, and with further plantings, is unpredictable. Time alone can tell. Some will say we experimented with these birds in other years. That is true, and we readily admit that our earlier efforts were unsuccessful. That fact doesn't necessarily portend another failure. Mr. Kaiser is of the opinion that the methods used in distributing these birds was unwise and contrary to scientific findings. We have learned much about them since that time and now have a vast amount of scientific data and practical experience to guide us in any further attempts to introduce

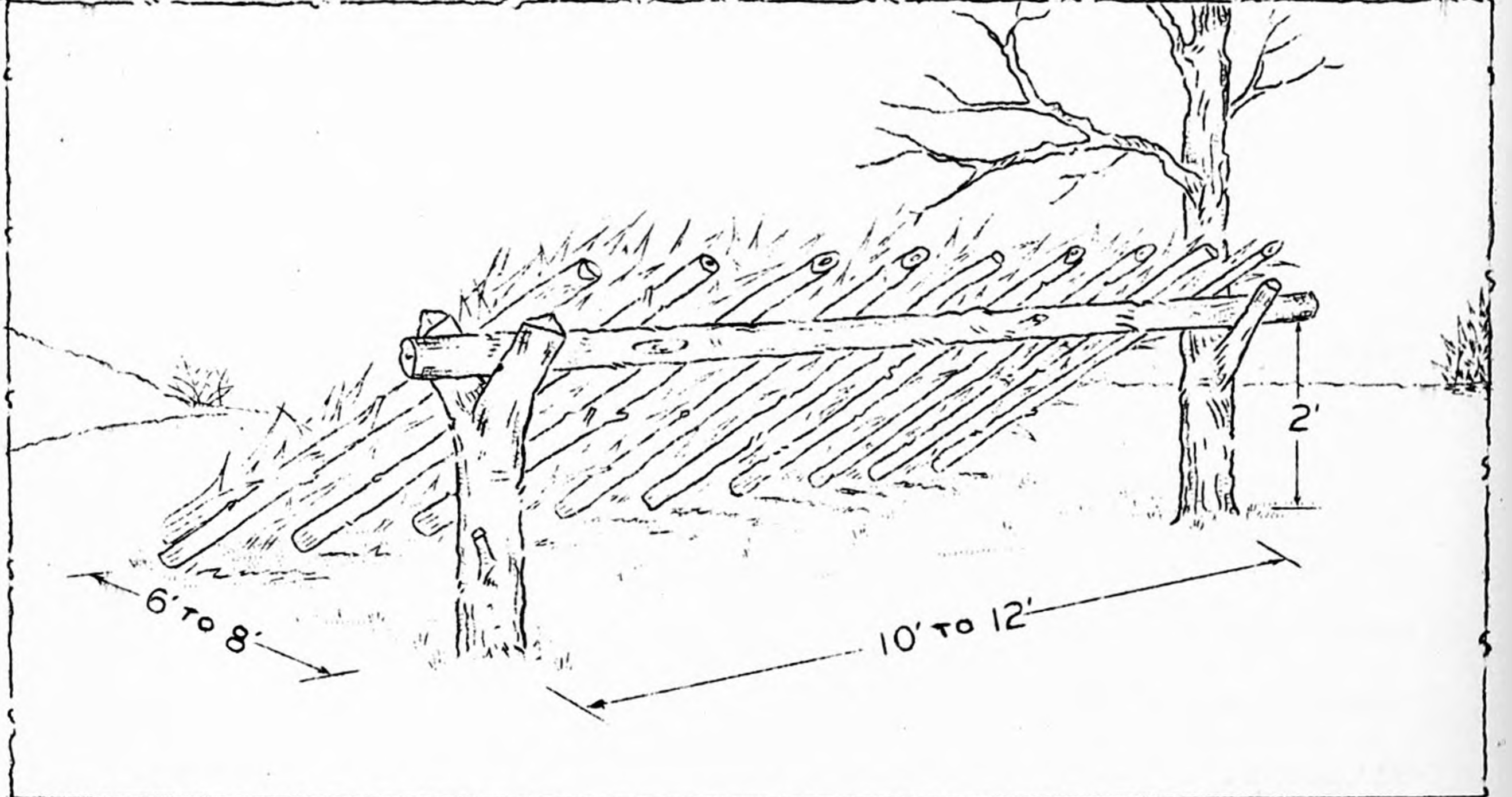
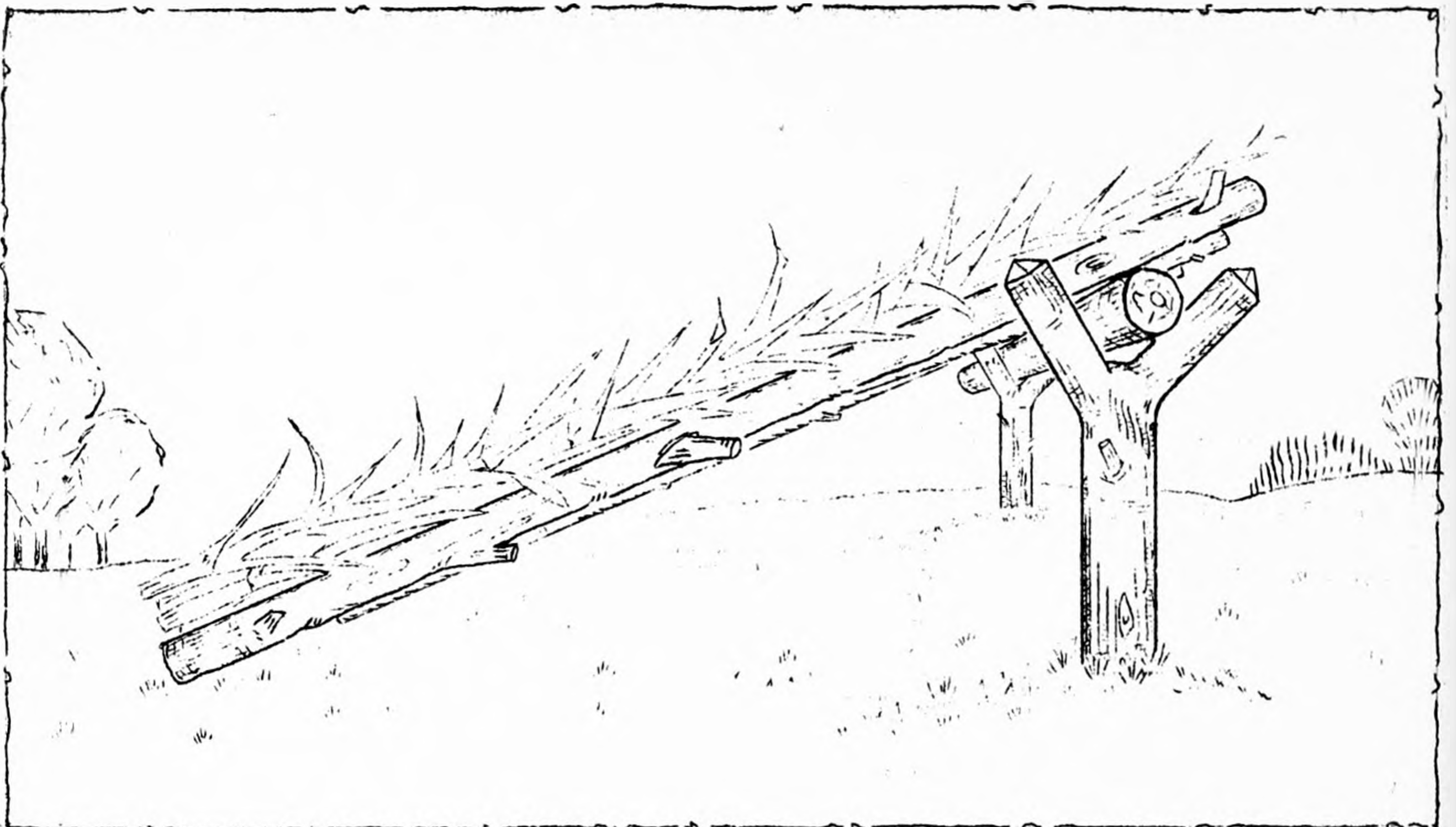
this bird into our game field. We are confident that, if these birds will thrive in Franklin County, they will readily adapt themselves to every other section of Kansas, with like geological conditions.

#### CHUKAR PARTRIDGES

The chukar partridge is another one of our game birds properly classified as an exotic - or foreign bird. They were first introduced in the United States in 1928 by F. E. Booth, San Francisco sportsman, who had acquired a foundation stock of fifty birds from a friend in India. It was with two adult birds from this foundation stock with which we started our interesting experiments. Our work with chukar, however, was not started until 1936. Our game farm produced 44 birds that year; 350 the next year; 1200 in 1938 and more than 2000 during the 1939 season. This consistent annual increase is very gratifying to us, and because of such a record we are confident that our problems in regard to pen requirements of these birds have been solved. The problems now demanding solution are those of the field. We have received encouraging and discouraging reports from the farmers living in areas where birds have been released. In the main, however, these reports are encouraging enough to cause us to believe that on naturalization these birds will make very fine citizens.

\* \* \* \* \*

The County Clerks have made their final report on the sale of quail stamps for the fiscal year 1940. We are very happy to report that the sale of quail stamps increased 6,668 stamps over the previous year. 22,080 stamps were sold during the 1939 season.



◦ NOTE ◦

FACE SHELTER TO THE SOUTH. COVER POLE FRAME-  
WORK WITH FODDER OR BRUSH. PLACE GRAIN AND  
OYSTER SHELL FAR BACK UNDER SHELTER.

◦ IBIIRID SHIEILTIER AND IFIEIDING STATION ◦



Kansas is covered with snow from one corner to the other. Game birds, while not suffering will need some assistance if the snow obtains. Every sportsman can add materially to the pleasure of this year's hunting trip, if he will send feed to the farmer on whose land he hunted last year, asking him, to locate the coveys of quail and clear off the ground under low hanging trees and brush piles, and put out the grain in small amounts every few days while the snow is on, or the best method would be to build a quail feeding shelter, such as the diagram shown on the next page. Put oyster shell or sand along with the feed. Grain sorghums such as kaffir and maize are suitable feeds. The coveys of quail should not be disturbed in the late afternoon or evening, but the feed should be put out in the early afternoon. Once the quail have located it, if the feed is put in the same place every few days, they will handle it satisfactorily.

Mr. R. N. Grider of Toronto, writes us that he is feeding seventy-six quail in Woodson County.

\* \* \* \* \*

See that there is a cat trap for every farm and farm boy. Ask him to bait it and set it in the vicinity of the quail covey. If there are any wild housecats in that vicinity, they will be in the trap instead of taking the covey of quail one by one, that you and the landowner are trying to feed. You can make yourself welcome on that landowner's premises next year by helping him now. Effort justly expended now is a deposit in the bank of good hunting this year. DO YOUR PART !

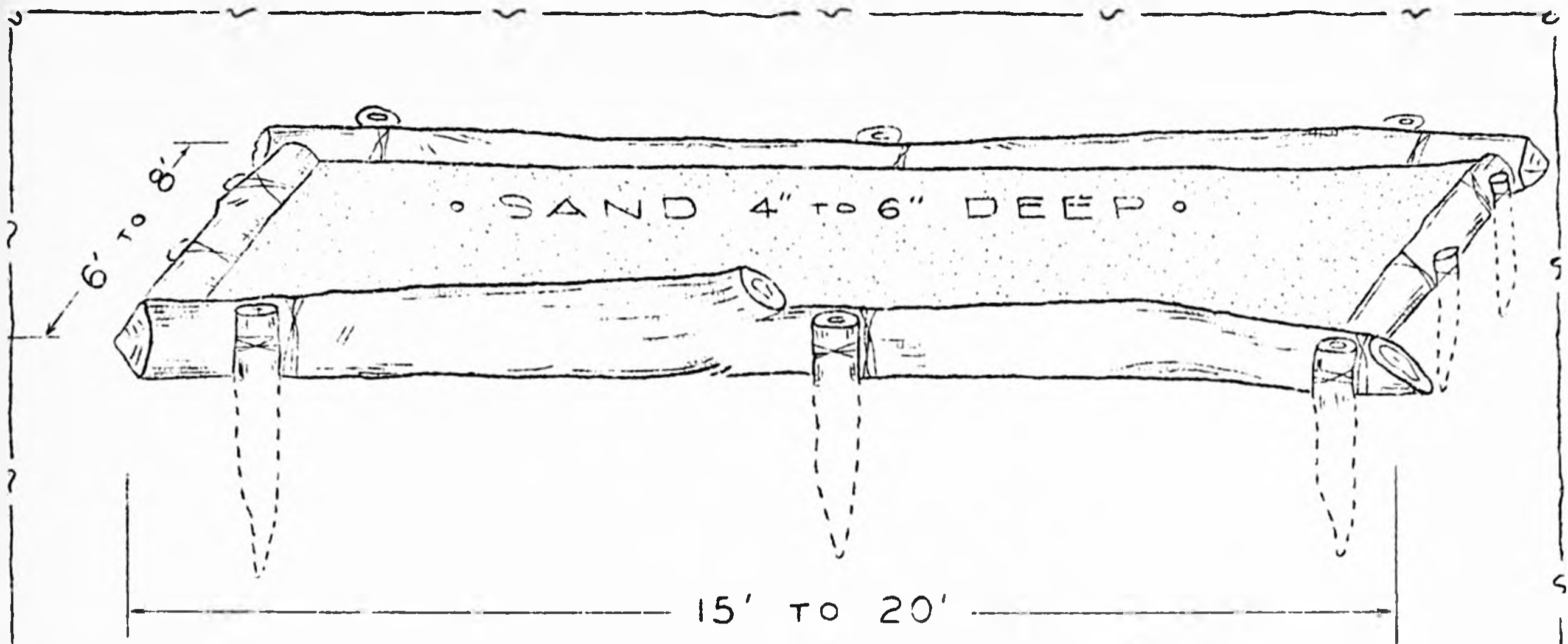
The champion cat-killer, Walter Weidman of Sylvan Grove, caught sixty-six house cats in traps, through the month of December.

Almost all lakes and streams in Kansas are low. Fish shelters and spawning beds may be constructed along stream beds and on lake beds now dry or in shallow water. Nail kegs, old oil barrels thoroughly cleaned of oil and fastened in the river channel make good spawning nests. Logs tied down in a lake are good fish shelters.

No stream in Kansas need ever be restocked with fish if suitable spawning shelters are provided. If ten percent of the spawn is hatched and the fry given a chance to protect itself, an ample fish population will always be present in rivers and creeks. There are miles of creek beds and banks that are scoured clean of trees, roots and protruding rocks, that leave no room for either spawn or fry.

In the construction of many of our state lakes, there is not sufficient fish shelter or protection afforded in the bed of the lake. These can now be provided while the lakes are low. When water is low, pollution of streams reach its height of damage. While the authority to enforce pollution laws rests with the State Board of Health, sportsmen, county game protectors, and the Fish and Game Department can do much in crystalizing sentiment against pollution of streams.

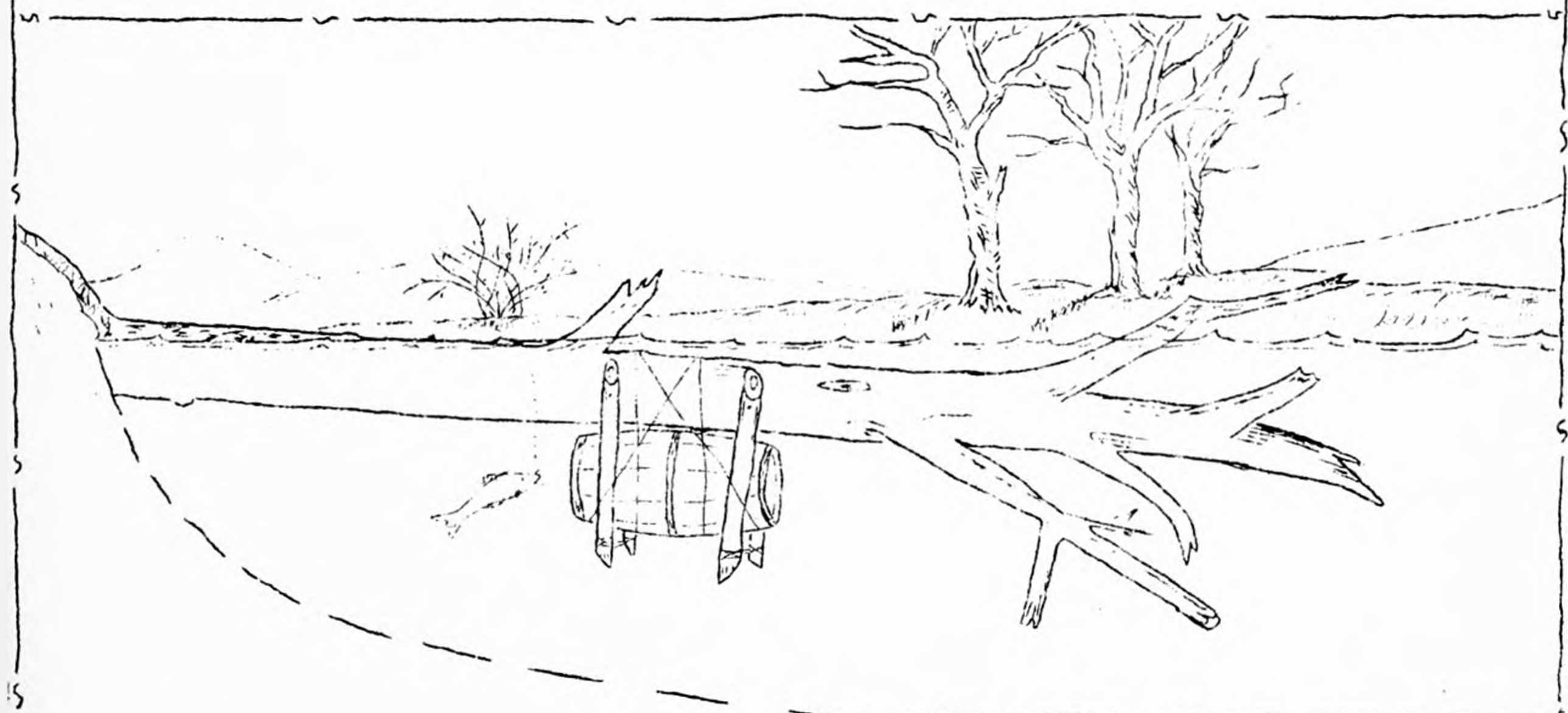
The Fish and Game Department will furnish blue prints and descriptions to anyone who cares to construct aids such as above, for the fish you hope to catch in the future. In the cool air while the snow is on, you will find the building of shelters to be as much fun as a fishing trip. Get your fish and game clubs and county game protectors working together. The work done between now and the first of April will bring you returns on your fishing and hunting trips in 1940.



— TO BE PLACED IN WATER 18" TO 24" DEEP —

MATERIALS: ANY KIND OF LOGS APPROX. 12" DIAM.  
 STAKES TO BE HARDWOOD 2 1/2" TO 4" DIAM. x 3'. WIRE TO BE N<sup>o</sup> 9 OR 12 GALVANIZED.

NOTE: Spawning beds are a valuable asset to an improvement program. The logs prevent the sand from scattering and also provide attachment for sub-stratum life. Creek sand will suffice if pit run material is not available.



MATERIALS: NAIL KEG WITH END REMOVED. HARDWOOD STAKES. N<sup>o</sup> 9 WIRE. SPIKES.

NOTE: This spawning nest especially designed for channel cat. Secure keg to well anchored and submerged log.

# STATE PARK PATTERN

Elmo W. Huffman, Engineer

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. M. A. Mickler caught two fine Christmas presents from the lake on the Neosho County State Park, December 24. One a 12 and the other a 15½ pound channel cat. Frank Harris took two channel cats totaling 22 pounds Christmas Day and Charlie Harris caught an 18 pound blue catfish the next day from this lake.

\* \* \* \* \*

Of interest to all State Park visitors is the following tabulation of the 1939 attendance to State Parks as estimated by the park superintendents and turned in on their weekly reports.

COUNTY STATE PARK	ATTENDANCE	COUNTY STATE PARK	ATTENDANCE
Butler .....	29,908 #	Neosho .....	38,594
Oberlin Sappa .....	5,626 *	Ottawa .....	41,830
Crawford No. 1 .....	30,977	Scott .....	4,545 #
Leavenworth .....	55,503	Woodson .....	37,655
Meade .....	20,520		
		Total .....	265,158

# Not all weekly reports from these 2 parks on file.

\* Reports started in September

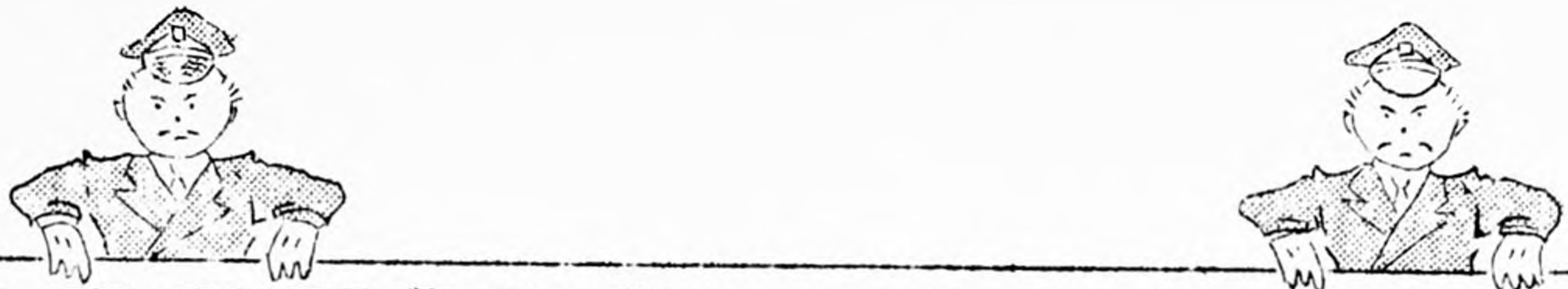
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Of special interest is the following tabulation for all State Parks listed as to months. Notice the continued good attendance to the end of the year.

January .....	6,022	May .....	26,044	September .....	27,458
February .....	5,554	June .....	34,916	October .....	12,878
March .....	7,771	July .....	71,309	November .....	8,669
April .....	19,274	August .....	35,048	December .....	10,215

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This is approximately one half of the attendance to Yellowstone National Park last year, however, our total park acreage is only a fraction of that of Yellowstone and our publicity cannot be compared with that given Yellowstone.



**ARRESTS IN DECEMBER**  
◦ FINES INCLUDE COSTS ◦

Haven Glassmier, Lawrence. Illegal hunting of ducks. Protector Teichgraeber. Fine \$1.00 and jailed.

A. E. Bland, Robinson. Hunting without license. Protectors Anderson and Benander. Fine \$7.85.

Harold D. Hoffset, Wamego. Trapping out of season. County Game Protector, Ervin J. Hecker. Fine \$7.00.

Edward Grant, Wamego. Trapping out of season. County Game Protector, Ervin J. Hecker. Fine \$7.00.

Glen A. Davidson, Lakin. Illegal possession of pelts. Protector Edwin Gebhard. Fine \$9.00.

Forest W. Claypool, Lakin. Illegal possession of pelts. Protector Gebhard. Fine \$9.50.

Ed Von Stiers, Minneapolis. Hunting without license. Protectors Faulkner and Carlson. Fine \$8.00.

A. H. Hamrick, Minneapolis. Hunting without license. Protectors Faulkner and Carlson. Fine \$8.00.

Carl Grauberger, Deerfield. Illegal possession of pelts. Protector Gebhard. Fine \$9.00.

A. Jones, Smith Center. Possession of live skunks. Protector Jones. Fine \$11.00.

Everett Schultz, Marysville. Illegal possession of pelts. Protector Toburen. Fine \$8.00.

Clarence Hamner, Effingham. Trapping out of season. Protectors Benander and Anderson. Fine \$7.00.

Paul Henton, Manhattan. Trapping out of season. Protector Toburen. Fine \$8.50.

Irwin Nichols, Lawrence. Illegal possession of net. Protector Toburen and County Protector Dixon. Fine \$11.17 and 30 days in jail.

Leo Prockish, Wamego. Illegal possession of furs. Protector Toburen and County Protector Dixon. Fine \$10.00.

Ray Zimmerman, Lawrence. Illegal possession of net. Protector Toburen, County Protector Dixon. Fine \$21.24.

Albert Smith, Lawrence. Illegal possession of trammel net. Protector Toburen and County Protector Dixon. Fine \$11.75.

Lee Noe, Wetmore. Illegal possession of seine. Protectors Benander and Anderson. Fine \$6.00.

Thomas G. Green, Alma. Possession and sale of furs out of season. Protector Jones. Fine \$20.00.

Darrell Kelly, Mc Donald. Illegal sale of furs. Protectors Faulkner and Golden. Fine \$7.50.

C. W. Eccleson, Emporia. Shooting on public highway after night. County Protector Fred Friday. Fine \$9.00.

Edward Regier, Meade. Illegal possession of fur. Protector Gebhard. Fine \$13.00.

George Regier, Meade. Illegal possession of furs. Protector Gebhard. Fine \$13.00.

King Mason, Longton. Selling fur without license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$8.75.

Donald Myers, Sabetha. Taking fur out of season. Protectors Benander and Anderson. Fine \$5.00.

Olin Sipe, Devon. Hunting without license and shooting quail. Protector Kyser. Fine \$8.50.

R. E. Wernick, Fort Scott. Hunting without license. Protector Kyser. Fine \$8.50.

Albert L. Harris, Parsons. Hunting without license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$ 8.00.

Richard Higgins, Lawrence. Trespassing on game preserve. Protector Teichgraeber.

Earl Jackson, St. Clere. Illegal possession of furs. Protector Toburen and County Protector Sherman Lyon. Fine \$21.60.

Joe Spacek, Jr., Emmett. Hunting without license. Protector Toburen. Fine \$8.50.

Woodrow Kessinger, Grenola. Selling fur without license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$11.90.

Ressie Chodrick, Grenola. Selling fur without license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$11.90.

B. F. Harnphries, Grenola. Selling fur without license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$11.90.

Ellis Harnphries, Grenola. Selling fur without license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$11.90.

Bob Artherton, Caney. Selling fur without license. Protector Richel. Fine \$11.90.

Herman Delbey, Parsons. Hunting without license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$8.00.

Leonard Mc Dowell, Yates Center. Possession of unlawful fishing devices. Protector Hepperly and County Protector Custer. Fine \$19.00.

Bill Scott, Yates Center. Possession of unlawful fishing devices. Protector Hepperly and County Protector Custer. Fine \$19.00.

Verl Harvey, Quinter. Buying fur without license. Protector Jones. Fine \$30.35.

Glen Kester, Osawatomie. Possession of fish spear. Protectors Minckley and Concannon. Fine \$9.20.

Charles D. Hoover, Toronto. Illegal possession of fur. Protector Kyser. Fine \$7.00.

Jack Johns, Osawatomie. Illegal possession of fish spear. Protectors Minckley and Concannon. Fine \$9.20.

C. M. Sibert, Holliday. Buying furs without license. Protector Teichgraeber. Fine \$20.00.

Glen Holmberg, Olathe. Illegal possession of trammel net. Protector Teichgraeber. Fine \$20.00.

Loren Stewart, Paola. Selling fur without license. Protector Minckley and Concannon. Fine \$9.20.

N. C. Doffing, Colwich. Fishing without license. Protector Toland. Fine \$14.00.

Conrad Doffing, Colwich. Hunting without license. Protector Toland. Fine \$14.00.

Jack Kline, Paola. Selling fur without trapper's license. Protectors Minckley and Concannon. Fine \$9.20.

Wade Dunaway, Paola. Selling fur without trapper's license. Protector Minckley. Fine \$9.20.

Charles Mc Lean., Howard. Setting traps without trapper's license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$7.50.

Cliff Feltingberger, La Cygne. Selling furs without trapper's license. Protectors Minckley and Concannon. Fine \$11.20.

George W. Hinkle, Pueblo, Colo. Hunting without non-resident license. Protector Gebhard and County Protector Jack Craig Fine \$32.50.

Bill E. Guinn, Treece. Trapping without license. Protector Simone. Fine \$20.85.

Charles L. Bills, Norton. Hunting without license. Protectors Jones and Andrew. Fine \$8.00.

Don Mattingly, Le Roy. Shooting prairie chickens. County Protector Leonard Custer. Fine \$25.00.

Raymond Glaser, Le Roy. Shooting prairie chickens. County Protector Leonard Custer. Fine \$25.00.

Denney Curbey, Le Roy. Shooting prairie chickens. County Protector Leonard Custer. Fine \$25.00.

Emanuel Schiffebbin, Holcomb. Taking and selling fur out of season. County Protector Melvin Dimitt. Fine \$22.80.

Henry Chaney, Liberty. Selling fur without license. Protector Concannon and Simone. Fine \$19.25.

George F. Lee, Liberty. Selling fur without license. Protectors Concannon and Simone. Fine \$19.25.

Jim Beesly, Liberty. Selling fur without license. Protectors Concannon and Simone. Fine \$19.25.

Otis Payton, Liberty. Selling fur without license. Protectors Concannon and Simone. Fine \$19.75.

Robert Wright, Mc Cook, Neb. Buying furs without non-resident license. Protector Faulkner. Fine \$24.75.

John Gibson, Fort Scott. Hunting without license. Protectors Concannon and Simone. Fine \$8.50.

John J. Klein, Andale. Hunting without license. Protector Toland. Fine \$12.75.

Marvin Freund, Andale. Hunting without license. Protector Toland. Fine \$12.75.



George Brand, Colwich. Hunting without license. Protector Tol-  
and. Fine \$12.75.

A. H. Brand, Colwich. Hunting without license. Protector Tol-  
and. Fine \$12.75.

N. B. Perry, Leavenworth. Trespassing. County Protector How-  
ard Ricketts. Fine \$17.50.

E. Williams, Leavenworth. Trespassing. County Protector How-  
ard Ricketts. Fine \$17.50.

Joseph Chase, Leavenworth. Trespassing. County Protector How-  
ard Ricketts. Fine \$17.50.

Martin Parks, Leavenworth. Trespassing. County Protector How-  
ard Ricketts. Fine \$17.50.

John A. Henderson, Independence. Selling furs without license.  
Protector Rickel. Fine \$22.50.

Ray Pollack, Arkansas City. Trapping without license. County  
Protector H. W. Shipp. Fine \$5.00.

Bob Parker, Kansas City, Mo. Hunting without non-resident lic-  
ense. Protector Teichgraeber. Fine \$20.00.

Walter Crawshaw, Fredonia. Hunting without license. Protector  
Rickel. Fine \$8.50.

W. R. Branick, Fredonia. Hunting without license. Protector  
Rickel. Fine \$8.40.

Bernard Enright, Kansas City, Mo. Hunting without non-resident  
license. Protector Teichgraeber. Fine \$20.00.

Albert Goetz, Garden City. Trapping out of season. County Pro-  
tector Melvin Dimitt. Fine \$15.00.

H. B. Kinsey, Wichita. Hunting without license. County Pro-  
tector Glen Perkins. Fine \$16.50.

C. K. Coltrance, Council Grove. Hunting without license. County  
Protector Glen Perkins. Fine \$16.00.

Frank E. Hampton, Kansas City. Hunting without license. County  
Protector William Lindel. Fine \$14.00.

Elmer Hogan, Leavenworth. Hunting without license. County  
Protector Wm. Lindel. Fine \$14.00.

J. F. Taylor, Emporia. Shooting fire arms from automobile on  
public highway. County Protector Friday. Fine \$13.00.

# Call a Cad a Cad—

**BY AN** exaggerated sense of good fellowship and ways of the gentleman, the great majority of American sportsmen are still playing sucker to a none too small minority of "game-hog" hunters.

This was driven home by the recent hunting season when the usual underbreath tales of illegal exploits seemed just as rampant as before all the campaigns of public enlightenment.

You, as the sportsman who frequents the woods and fields, know the stories:

**THE** staunch citizen and self-styled sportsman returns from his big game hunt with a fine moose trophy. Secretly he whispers to his friends that two other moose were shot before he got a head worth keeping . . . Oh, well, the natives needed the meat. The trip required a lot of time and expense. The devil with limits!

A certain type farmer who has been complaining about depredations by hunters posts his land securely, blatantly declaring "No Hunting." Then when the season opens he invites in his select friends and tells them to go to it. It's his property. His land produced the game. His grain fed it. The devil with limits!

The metropolitan hunter hastens to the best pheasant cover at the opening gun. The birds are aplenty and he stuffs his hunting coat far beyond its legal capacity. Back home neighbors gather 'round to admire his prowess and hear the alibi for the extras. Someone else would have gotten them anyway. He has only two days to hunt during the entire season. Think he's a sap? The devil with limits!

**IT'S** time that the real sportsmen who are footing the conservation and restoration bill call a halt to this sort of stuff. The part of the good fellow and gentleman can be carried too far. By the very fact that we listen to these "smart aleck" accounts of undetected violations without at least giving vociferous protest means that we are condoning and fostering such spirit!

No matter how valuable the instrument of education may be for eventually inculcating respect for the game laws, you can't laugh off the need for rigorous enforcement if any game restoration program is to be effective. There is no greater truth than the oft repeated axiom "an animal saved is better than an animal made." When a wiseacre minority practices a doctrine of the-devil-with-limits much or all of the constructive measures of the majority are futile.

And when real sportsmen tolerate and suffer this minority destruction by an exaggerated sense of good fellowship they are chucking all for a mess of pottage!

It is not for us to say that there were more game law violations this year than ordinarily, numerically speaking, but certainly there were enough. It is quite possible that better hunting conditions have resuscitated dormant game hog tendencies, though we would hesitate an opinion on this. But from widespread parts of the United States and Canada come sorrowful notes from conscientious hunters telling that the game hog and alibi slayer has been prevalent.

What to do?

**THE** answer according to some is for every individual to act as a self-appointed game warden. Many who are backing constructive game restoration work by their money and sweat don't feel like pulling punches. They're ready to call the game hog the thief he is and treat him accordingly.

This means in every instance of open violation the reporting of the incident to proper authorities. By what stretch of imagination about gentlemanly precepts can we justify any other action? The man who sneeringly tears down the restoration structure that you have been nurturing deserves no more consideration than the thief who enters your home. Put the sneerers where they belong!

But this does not take care of the big game hunter who selects his head from the dead, the type of landowner friend who has forgotten that game is everyone's property, or the suave slick who thinks the decent sportsman's a sap—these who break the laws and then confidently brag.

What to do about this type of vermin?

Without calling up anymore courage than it takes to call a cad a cad, sportsmen of America could soon dwindle down these "smart-aleck" violators.

**ALL** that is necessary is a frown rather than a half hearted smile, a few words of remonstrance rather than of "courteous" condonement, the next time one of your wise guy friends pops off with a confidential tale of how he beat the game laws. Let's quit this business of encouraging and suckling a flock of violators by being "a good fellow"!

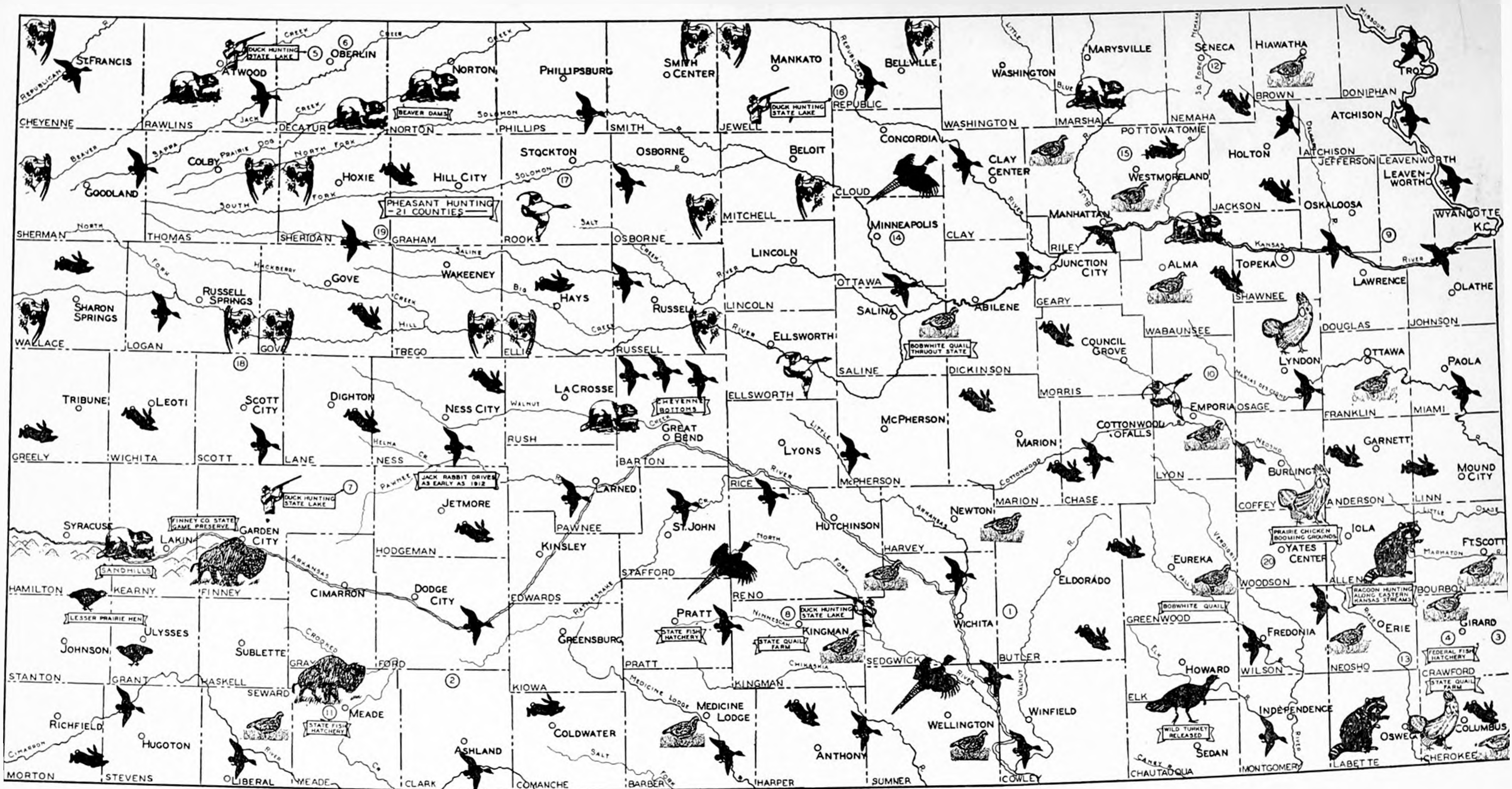
There's nothing in the world more effective in keeping the average man to the straight and narrow than censure by his friends. You wouldn't think it clever if one of your friends recited how he had committed a civil crime. Why should you regard a game law violation in different light?

The next time some one tells an underbreath violation story, make his face redden! When he smirks "The devil with limits, I'm no sap!" answer him with, "The devil you aren't."

## —and Stop the "Smart Alec" Game Hogs

From OUTDOORSMAN.

# KANSAS WILDLIFE AREAS

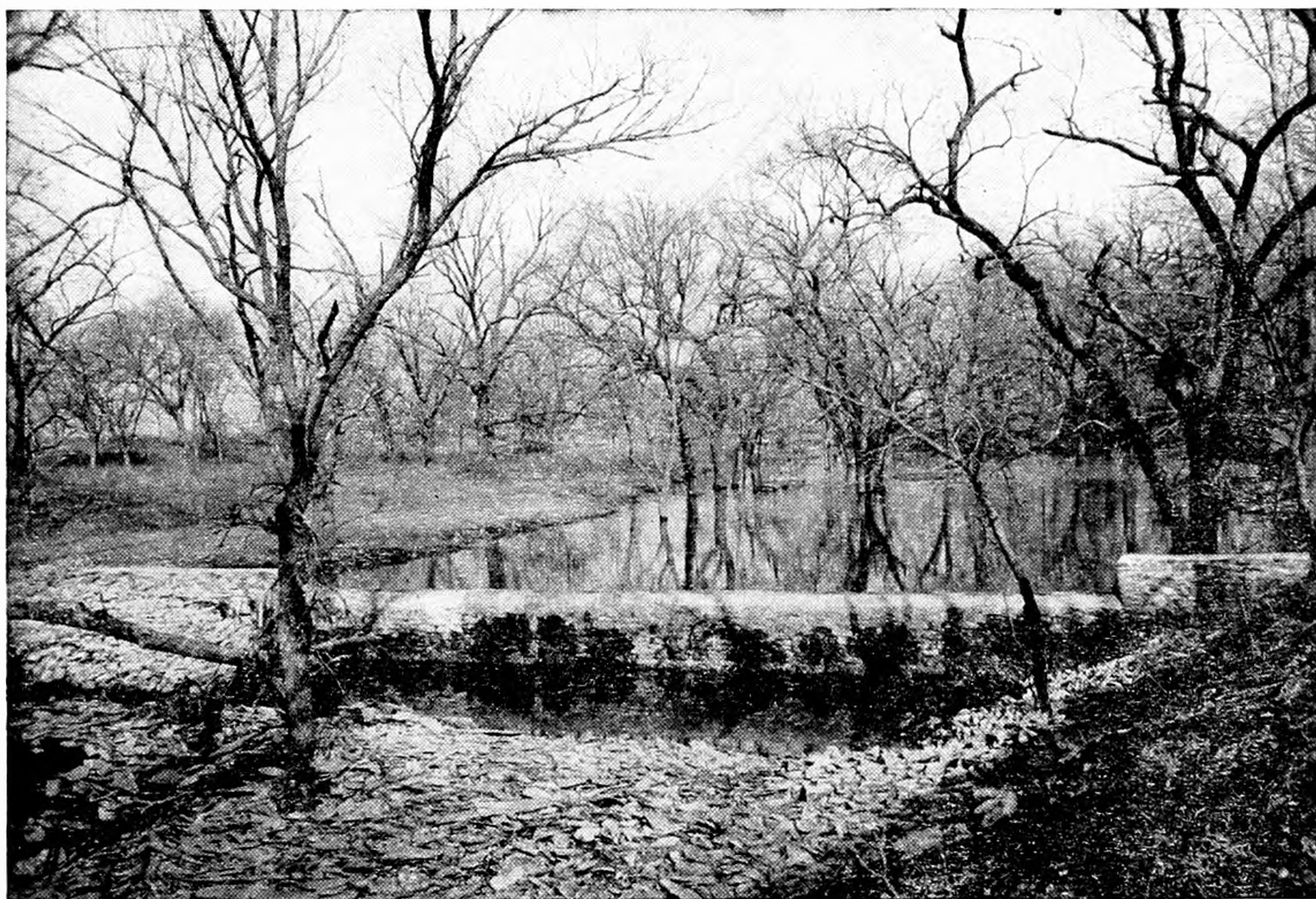


1. Butler County State Park.
2. Clark County State Park.
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1.
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2.
5. Decatur County State Park.
6. Oberlin-Sappa State Park.
7. Finney County State Park.
8. Kingman County State Park.
9. Leavenworth County State Park.
10. Lyon County State Park.

11. Meade County State Park.
12. Nemaha County State Park.
13. Neosho County State Park.
14. Ottawa County State Park.
15. Pottawatomie County State Park.
16. Republic County State Park.
17. Rooks County State Park.
18. Scott County State Park.
19. Sheridan County State Park.
20. Woodson County State Park.



# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



Kansas Winter Scene

FEBRUARY 1940

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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME BULLETIN

VOL. II

NUMBER II

PUBLISHED BY THE  
FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

PRATT - KANSAS

Lee Larrabee, Chairman	Liberal
E. J. Kelly, Secretary	Ottawa
Jay J. Owens	Salina
Garland Atkins	Fort Scott
H. M. Gillespie	Wichita
Elmer E. Euwer	Goodland

Guy D. Josserand, Director  
Helen De Vault, Publicity

## FISHING SEASON

The taking of bass and crappie is not permitted from March 1 to May 15.

There is no closed season on channel cat fish.

# ENFORCEMENT OR OBSERVANCE

\* \* \*

Some time ago we made the statement that game laws could not be enforced; they must be observed. We have been taken to task at some considerable length on the premise that this was a distinction without a difference. In the administration of fish and game laws it is not possible to prevent violation by taking bodily possession of the violator for a period of time. Only in very rare instances is a jail sentence given. If it would be possible to confine the violator convicted of breaking fish and game laws, this, in our judgment, would be enforcement of the law. Since the violator, after he is convicted and leaves the court, is perfectly free to violate the law the next minute as far as it is possible to prevent him, we believe there is a rule that prevents this individual from immediately again breaking fish and game rules. This factor is public sentiment.

After all, deep down in all of our lives is that element which creates the desire to meet public approval. If that public disapproval, and perhaps it could almost at times be called ridicule, is not present, game protectors had just as well cease operation. This last month, a Kansas banker was caught shooting quail, by a state game protector. He denied flatly that he was shooting anything but rabbits, even though the feet of the bird were sticking out of the pocket of his coat as he was talking to the protector. He was taken before a justice of the peace, who assessed the minimum fine of \$5.00, plus fifty cents court costs.

This fine, in itself is not deterrent to this individual to the shooting of quail out of season, even though it should have been ten times this amount, but the ridicule of such unsportsmanlike conduct is the salvation in this case. We are inclined to believe that by the time this man runs the gauntlet of the kidding and jeering of his neighbors, he will be very reluctant to commit the same offense twice. Good sportsmanship is aroused by this method. He will be made to realize that he was illegally taking that which rightfully belonged to some other sportsman. In all probability the thought that he was acting selfishly did not enter his mind.

Sportsmanship and decent honesty are synonymous. The fish and game law violator should, in justice, be subjected to the jibes and ridicule of his neighbors.

\* \* \*

Four thousand county game protectors have executed an oath to abide by and uphold fish and game laws. Having executed an oath, they are no longer in a "laissez faire" position on fish and game law observance. They are serious about the matter. One hundred four county associations back them up. More people have given their time and substance in feeding game birds this winter, than ever before in Kansas. The fellow who steals these birds out of season is just not going to be a popular individual any longer. He is likely to be put in his right place. He will even enjoy obeying the laws.

\* \* \*

## TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

"Ole Dawe" j. o. # s  
i. # d o w n  
\* \* \*

Into the avafauna of Kansas, there has come a strange bird, from distant lands, beyond the seas. This comparatively recent addition to our bird family - the starling - has caused among our cattlemen, farmers and sportsmen, a furor that is destined to be re-echoed during the 1941 session of the Legislature.

This bird, however, is not without friends among each of the contending groups. The proponents of starling control would make us believe that the bird is more demonical than the Black Devil of the Chinese. The opponents of control with equal fervor trace its genealogy back to Noah's returning dove. Investigating ornithologists also hold conflicting views as to the economic value of this bird. One thing is certain. The starling is here to stay. We predict that ultimately it will be a welcome addition to our bird family because of its insect eating habits. Under the present fish and game laws it is protected.

While the controversies are raging the Bulletin will give you a brief history of the bird's origin, and a few of the facts incidental to its introduction into the United States. The original breeding grounds, authorities tell us, are to be found in Norway, Russia and Western Siberia. The Park Department of the City of New York first introduced the bird successfully into the United States in 1891. From this foundation the birds have increased to such an extent that they range now, as far west as Kansas and Nebraska and as far southwest as Texas.



\* \* \*

The American Bison Society has advised the Bulletin that they have completed their 1939 census of the bison population of the United States. According to their report there are now 5,039 of these animals in the possession of private individuals, city zoos, state and national parks.

The American Bison Society should have the good will and enthusiastic support of every conservationist. The society, without fanfare, had its beginning at a time when the American bison herd was rapidly nearing extinction. Prairie fires, "rotten ice", market hunters, blizzards and disease had reduced this animal from its original number of sixty million to the figures recently given us by the American Bison Society, within a century. The efforts of this conservation group have prevented this shaggy monster - at one time so numerous in Kansas - from being but a tradition. There are forty-nine of these animals in Kansas, according to the report of the American Bison Society. Twenty-two of them are in the possession of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

\* \* \*

Curtly answering a few questions directed to us by questionist Wint Smith, about the Chukar Partridge. The bird, Wint, is monogamous in its breeding habits. That is, it mates with but one of the opposite sex during the annual mating season. Twelve to fifteen eggs are usually found in their nests during the twenty-two or twenty-three days of incubation. The act of incubation, except in rare instances, is the exclusive right and

duty of the hen. The male, however, prepares the nests and makes any adjustments or alterations later deemed necessary by the exacting hen. The bird is gregarious in its social life, and are to be found in coveys except when actually breeding. The young birds are as much alike as two peas in a pod. The sexing of them is a very difficult task, especially to the novice game breeder. When the birds are seven or eight months old they then assume distinguishable characteristics. The matured cock has by that time developed a head that is much larger and more masculine appearing than that of the hen. Its legs too are more heavily boned, and have a brighter coloration. Spurs are not a reliable mark of identification.

#### GAME PRESERVES

In a five day shoot given by Lord Oranmore, at Castlemagarett, Claremorris, 450 pheasants and over 100 woodcock, stated to be a record bag, fell to the guns. Weather conditions did not favor the woodcock. -From the Limerick (Irish) Leader.

Elsewhere in this Irish paper, we notice sports items that are strangely reminiscent of our own troubles. A complaint, for instance, had been lodged with the Limerick County game officials by the salmon anglers of that county, protesting against an obstruction in the River Feale. It prevented, they charged, free passage of salmon into the upper waters of that river. We have similar troubles in Kansas.

Another item was in the nature of an advertisement, "Earnestly requesting hunters to avoid galloping through dairy cattle and to shut gates onto roadways." This too reads like many of the

complaints and kicks registered by the farmers of this State.

The first item was of particular interest to us. A few days ago we were bluntly told that hunting in North America was by no means comparable to the advantages afforded by the private shooting preserves of Europe, particularly in Germany, Ireland and the British Isles. To this we agreed. Hunting is good on these preserves as the day's shoot of Lord Oramore would indicate. A fact not generally known, however, even to our critic, is that hunting on these preserves is the exclusive right and privilege of the lord mayors, the burgomeesters, propaganda ministers and other blue bloods of Europe.

The European counterparts of our bookkeepers, clerks, filling station attendants and laborers do not have any hunting. There are no hunting areas available to them. Their recreation out-of-doors is limited to angling.

The Bulletin is against such preserves. We prefer the free hunting to be found in North America.

\* \* \*

Chairman Lee Larrabee, has told us that the farmers living throughout his district, have been enriched \$100,000 through the sale of rabbits and rabbit pelts, during the past two months. Lee who is given to the spinning of mighty yarns about the advantages of his beloved Southwest, asked us not to quote him, being fearful that his statement might be misinterpreted. There should be no fear of that Lee, as similar reports are being received from other counties of Western Kansas.

\* \* \*

Commissioner J. Jay Owens, has sent us the following which we find at variance with the instructions in our Boy Scout Manual.

RULE NO. 1, FOR HUNTING IN THE WOODS: Always carry a deck of cards. If you get lost, don't get excited. Just sit down and start playing solitaire and some son of a kibitzer will show up immediately to help you.

\* \* \*

In last month's Bulletin, we hinted at our intention to discontinue its publication. Many protests against such an action were directed to us. One of the high officials of our State Highway Commission, accosted me in Topeka, and urged the continuing of the Bulletin. "Son," says he, "I read this month's Bulletin while eating a cheese sandwich in the tap room of my hotel, and found it very interesting reading." We are of the opinion, and so expressed ourselves, that a cheese sandwich in a hotel tap room would make a census report interesting reading. Nevertheless, we do appreciate the comments of our readers.

\* \* \*

The 1939 - 1940 fur season paradoxically was good and bad. The fur bearing animals, if they could express themselves, would say that it was a most successful season. Mother Nature after giving us a good and prolific breeding season, cut the season in one-half by freezing the streams and making trapping very uncomfortable and uninviting generally.

The fur dealers and trappers take a contrary view point. Their season was unexpectedly shortened and the fur marts of Europe, due to the war, closed. Eighty percent of the fur trapped in the United States is exported to European markets.

\* \* \*

# FIELD AND STREAM

Our midwinter appeal asking sportsmen to winter feed upland game birds was met with very generous and most effective responses. From almost every section of the State, came letters from sportsmen reporting their welcomed participation in our winter feeding program.

That grand pair of Shawnee County sportsmen, Milt Tabor and Paul Pinet, editorially and financially fought the good fight along with the other sportsmen of that county.

The entire membership of the Nemaha County Game Improvement Association were afield, laden with grain and feeding shelters during the severest days of our winter.

Mr. H. P. Huckaby, and his hunting partner John Ingstrom, both of Hiawatha, informs the Bulletin that they had established many feeding shelters throughout Brown County, and are convinced that the birds suffered very little and that very few dead birds were found.

Carl Tillisen, Sherman County Rancher, says he adopted and fed two hundred stranded pheasants and several coveys of quail on his ranch. We are very glad to get this information, Mr. Tillisen, as that ranch of yours is close to our favorite hunting grounds.

Paul Le Ger of Perry, had eleven coveys of quail under his watchful eye during the time that they were needing human assistance. It required ninety-six miles of driving, he writes, to visit the eleven coveys. Paul thinks, and we agree with him, that the rabbits should be considered a game animal and included on the list of protected animals.

There are many others who have written us, and we regret that space will not permit our mentioning them and their activities in this issue of the Bulletin.

In analyzing the reports we are forced to conclude that the upland game birds suffered little, due to the alertness of the sportsmen.

Speaking of game birds, the construction of the proposed pheasant hatchery at Meade County State Park will begin shortly after February 15. Leonard Sutherland, who was formerly superintendent of the quail hatchery at Pittsburg, will be in charge of this latest venture of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Mr. Sutherland has been succeeded at the Pittsburg farm by Charles Troxel who has been stationed at that farm, as an assistant to Sutherland, for several years.

\* \* \*

Ray Lawhorn, for many years a Kansas State Game Protector, now a United States Game Management agent, stationed at Phoenix Arizona, has at last written his old friends. Ray is a very handy fellow to know, believe me. He intimates that he has located fishing holes in Arizona, that are teeming with trout and rarely fished. If you have a hankering for the glammers of Hollywood, by all means contact Ray. His fishing and hunting partner is none other than Clark Gable. Ray has expressed a desire to hear from his Kansas friends. In spite of the thrills of his new surroundings and work, he confesses a lonesomeness for Kansas and Kansas people.

\* \* \*

The Scott County State Park, according to its long and lanky park superintendent, Bond Hale, is preparing for a busy park season.

Channel cat fishing, he assures us will be better than ever. The visitor to this historic park, incidentally, can approach within two miles of the park entrance over a black top road. Hale reports a renewed cabin building program, by individuals, just off our property lines.

\* \* \*

The twenty wide awake game protectors were on the alert during the past thirty days, and every one of them has done a mighty fine job, under discouraging conditions. The quail, pheasants and prairie chickens, that so sorely needed human assistance during our severe winter, have the very discouraging habit of frequenting areas not regularly patrolled by the snow plows of our Highway Department. This fact caused many of our protectors to return home with aching backs and calloused hands. Sure! they asked for it. The condition of our game fields attest to the fact that they can take it too. They have done a good job and we congratulate them for it.

\* \* \*

The Bulletin takes this opportunity of reminding it's readers that bass and crappie may not be taken during a short spawning period, beginning March 1 and ending May 15. Catfish, including channel cats, drum, ring perch, blue gills and many other fish, however, may be taken legally during this time.

\* \* \*

Protector Toburen, has advised us that the Blue River, famed as a perfect channel cat stream, is beginning to lure the "channel" fishermen to it's banks at this early date.

The Solomon, Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers, are other streams in Northern Central Kansas which are properly classed as channel cat streams. Other good fish streams are the Minnescah, the Cottonwood, Big and Little Caney, Elk, Neosho, and certain sections of the Walnut and Whitewater Rivers. The State Lakes in Leavenworth, Lyon, Woodson, Meade, Scott, Nemaha, Neosho, Crawford, Finney and Ottawa Counties have been liberally stocked with legal size channels. There is good fishing in Kansas at this time, and the condition will be further improved when the streams are free of ice.

\* \* \*

The following state lakes are to be opened this year, if the usual custom of the Fish and Game Commission is followed: Decatur County State Lake near Oberlin, Crawford County State Lake No. 2, near Farlington, Sheridan County State Lake near Quinter, Pottawatomie County State Lake near Westmoreland, and the Rooks County State Lake near Stockton. These lakes were stocked originally three to four years ago. The Nemaha County State Lake near Seneca which opened for the first time May 1939, is a lake that will provide very good fishing this year, according to the officials in charge.

\* \* \*

The Texas Fish and Game Commission, according to advise from it's publicity Department, has planted in South Texas, 200 wild Cuban Guineas. More of these are to be imported if the original planting proves successful. We venture the prediction that Texas will soon have 200 tame guineas.

\* \* \*



# STATE PARK PATTERN

Elmo W. Huffman, Engineer

\* \* \*

Superintendent Thomas, reports that his pet ground hog has been coming out daily since January 22, for food. He reports that February 2 was cloudy, so you can make your own guess.

\* \* \*

It is like living in a mountainous wilderness to be a park superintendent on some of the areas. Mr. and Mrs. Sprigg were snowed in ten days at Woodson County State Park and the Cody's at Oberlin Sappa reported several nights colder than fifteen below with all roads blocked by six to seven foot drifts.

\* \* \*

The cold weather plus old age were too much for the buck white tail deer at Leavenworth County State Park. Mr. Henry also reports some skating on the lake with the ice frozen fifteen inches deep.

\* \* \*

"Dinger" Dameron, at Ottawa County State Park, and Ralph Bert, National Park Service Camp Superintendent, down on Lake Larrabee, dug hundreds of holes for tree planting last fall. These holes have been full of snow all winter and as soon as they thaw will be in ideal condition to receive trees. If you haven't seen either of these areas since last summer, look them over this spring, you will find them transformed.

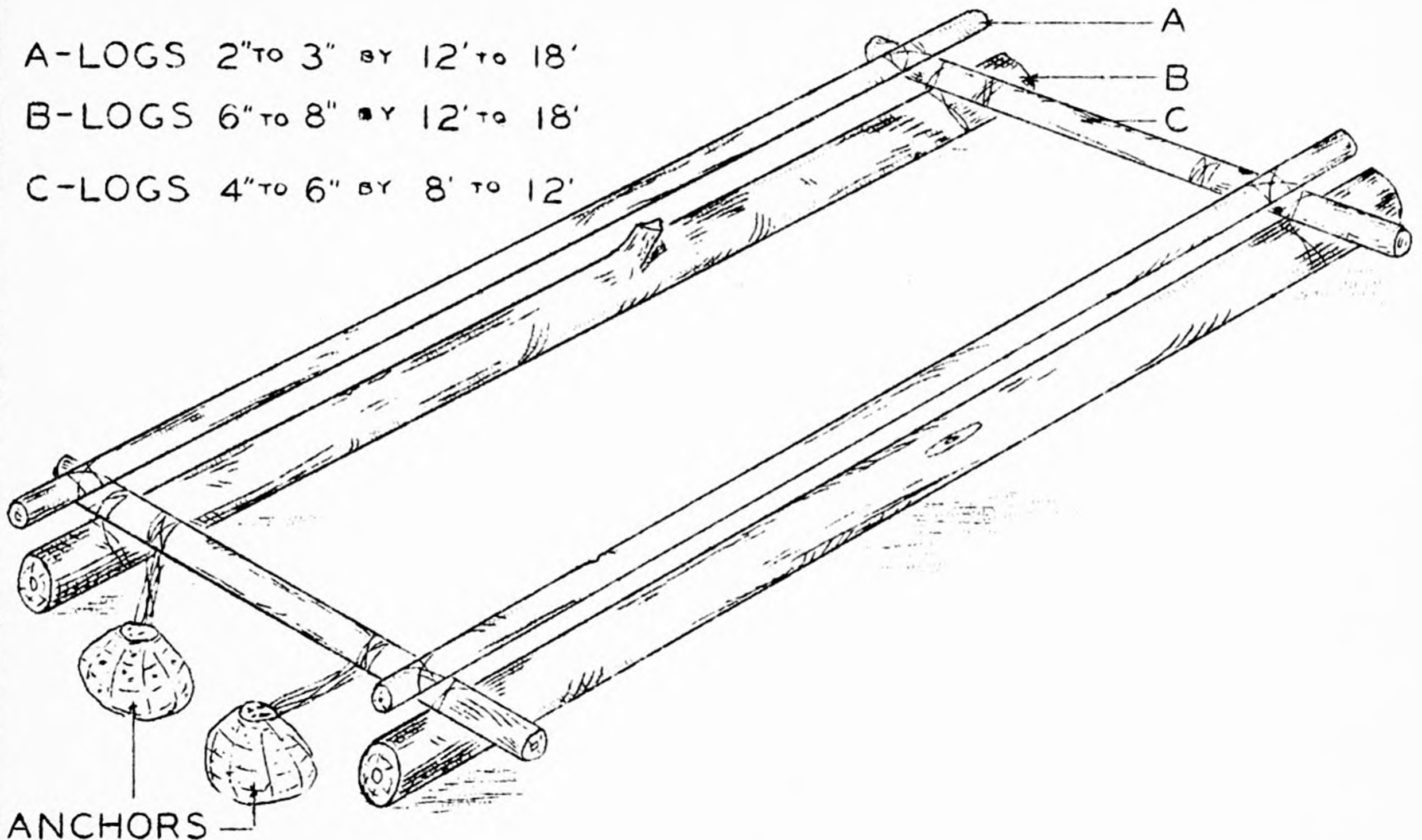
\* \* \*

THIS "ANCHOR TYPE FISH SHELTER" MAY BE BUILT ON THE ICE OVER THE AREA IT IS TO BE LOCATED AND THEN ALLOWED TO SINK WHEN THE ICE MELTS.

A-LOGS 2" TO 3" BY 12' TO 18'

B-LOGS 6" TO 8" BY 12' TO 18'

C-LOGS 4" TO 6" BY 8' TO 12'



- NOTE -

Green logs and brush are more desirable than dry because green wood lasts longer under water than dry wood, however, use the kind easiest to secure.

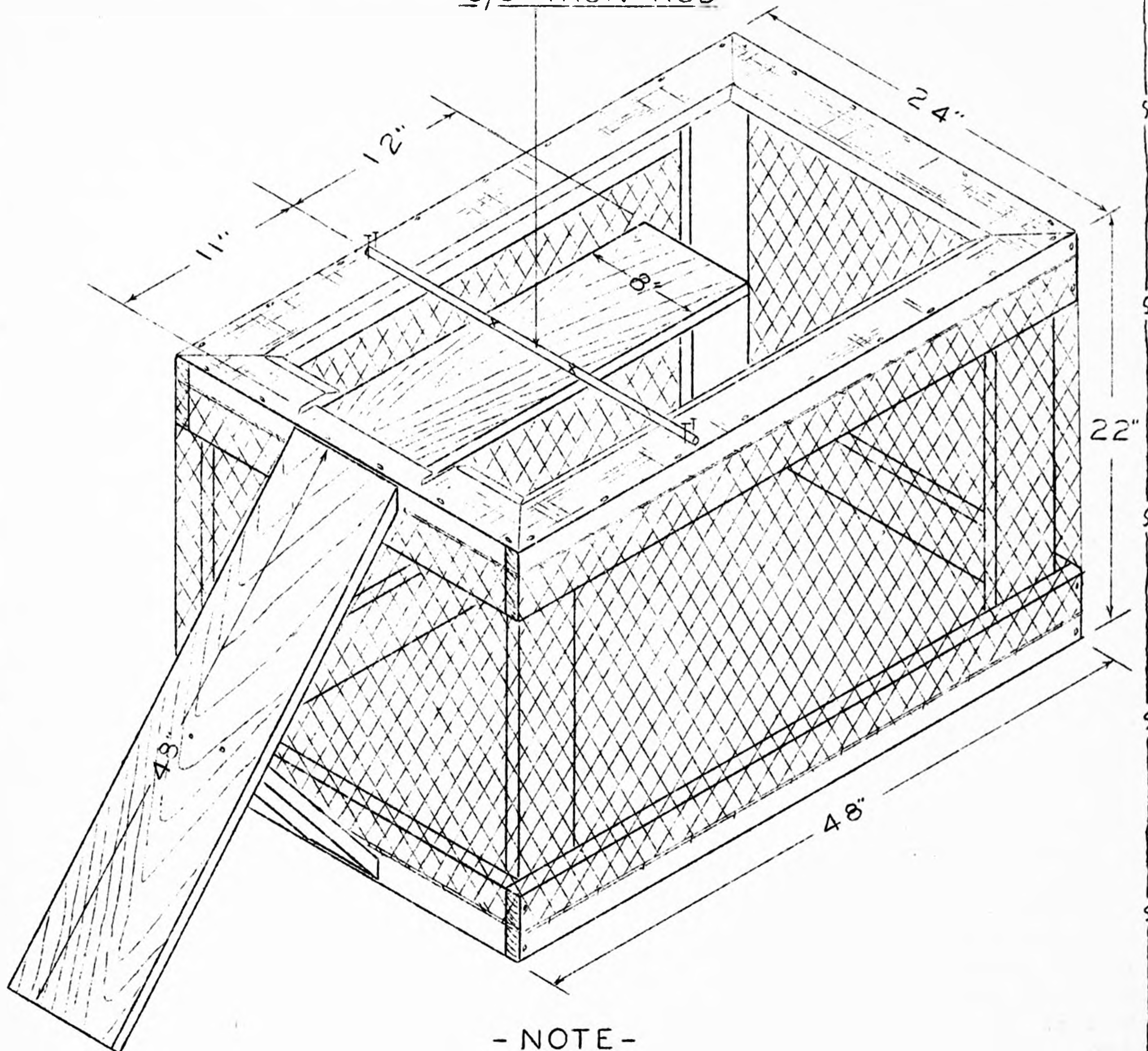
Securely bind all logs together with No. 9 galvanized wire. Bundles of brush about 8 ft. long are pushed between A and B logs. The butts should be pushed through toward the inside of the structure about 3 feet or they may be pushed entirely through the structure. No. 12 galvanized wire is suitable to fasten brush in place.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " fence staples will keep the tie wires from slipping and should be used to tighten wire around logs and brush. Each shelter can use about a one and one-half ton stake body truck load of brush.

Two anchors should be placed on each end, each anchor to weigh from 400 to 1,000 lbs. Anchors may be made by filling with rock a cylinder of heavy hog wire that has been made into a basket by tying with No. 9 wire. A piece of hog fencing 8 ft. by 3 ft. will be needed for each anchor. Hardened sacks of cement lashed together may also be used. Several strands of No. 9 galvanized wire twisted cable fashion can suffice for bails. The anchor effect will permit shelter to float somewhat free of mud bottom.

Plans for other types of Fish Shelters which may be built when the water is low or before a lake has filled, are available and will be supplied on request.

# TURTLE TRAP

3/8" IRON ROD



## - NOTE -

This turtle trap is built by stapling 1" diagonal mesh chicken netting on the bottom and sides of a frame work of 4" boards. A 6" strip of tin or galvanized iron is tacked around the top edge and bent down inside the trap. This prevents the turtles from crawling out of the trap.

The turtle climbs up the inclined board and onto the drop board which tips as soon as the turtle crawls onto it, and allows the animal to drop. This drop board should be balanced on the cross rod with the heavy end toward the back so that it readily returns into place after having been tipped. The front end of the drop board is stopped from swinging up, by the tin strip across the front of the trap. The inclined boards used as a runway should not be so steep as to make it difficult for the turtles to crawl to the top of the trap.

The trap is placed along the edge of a pond in about 12" of water with the inclined runway extending to just below the water surface.

# ARRESTS IN JANUARY

FINES INCLUDE COSTS

---

Harry Bolinger, Ft Scott. Selling fur without trapping license. Protectors Minckley and Kyser. Fine \$8.50.

Estel Cooper, Wauneta. Selling fur without trapping license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$6.90.

J. L. Bohannon, Cedarvale. Selling fur without trapping license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$9.40.

Herbert Benitz, Troy. Shooting and having in possession a deer. Protectors Benander, Teichgraeber and Anderson. Fine \$58.10.

Darrell Ratcliffe, Pawnee Rock. Sale and possession of fur without trapping license. Protector Jones. Fine None. Defendant minor, age 15, placed on parole.

Roger Stanley, Eudora. Buying fur without fur dealers license. Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander. Fine \$16.00.

E. M. Boyer, Linn. Buying fur at place other than described on license. Protector Byrne. Fine \$24.00.

Raymond Blurton, Crisfield. Selling fur without trapping license. Protectors Shay and Andrew. Fine \$9.00.

George Mayeske, Fredonia. Buying fur at places other than described on license. Failing to keep record of furs purchased. Protector Rickel. Fine \$46.00.

George Brown, Manhattan. Buying fur without license. Protectors Toburen and Anderson. Fine \$8.75.

Glenn Fenner, Blue Rapids. Buying fur without license. Protector Toburen and Anderson. Fine \$7.50.

Dale Glass, Newton. Trapping without hunting license. Protector Suenram. Fine \$12.75.

Joe R. Riedel, Ellis. Possession and sale of fur without license. Protector Jones. Fine \$7.00.

Herman H. Hantung, Kansas City, Missouri. Hunting without non-resident license. County Protector Geo. Dedrick. Fine \$20.00.

Calvin A. Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri. Shooting from highway. County Protector Geo. Dedrick. Fine \$20.00

W. L. Stark, Kansas City, Missouri. Hunting without non-resident license. County Protector Brainard Moore. Fine \$20.00.

Hugh Holland, Pittsburg. Hunting without license. Protectors Con-cannon and Simone. Fine \$9.00.

Alvin Silcott, Crisfield. Selling furs without fur dealers license. Protectors Shay and Andrew. Fine \$9.40.

A. H. Sickelbower, Scott City. Selling fur without license. Protector Golden. Fine \$8.25.

John Ruffner, Cottonwood Falls. Trapping out of season. Protector Hepperly. Fine \$18.50.

Vyrl Smith, Wauneta. Selling fur without trapping license. Protector Rickel. Fine \$18.05.

Jay Bennitt, Cheney. Hunting without license. Protector Shay and County Protector Cecil Prudy. Fine \$17.60.

Charles Scott, Wichita. Hunting without license. Protector Shay and County Protector Cecil Prudy. Fine \$18.25.

P. E. Speicher, Wichita. Hunting without license. Protector Shay and County Protector Cecil Prudy. Fine \$18.25.

Earl Walker, Buffalo. Hunting without license. Protector Andrew. Fine \$8.00.

Martin R. Schotler, Emporia. Shooting from motor car on highway. County Protector Fred Friday. Fine \$13.00.

G. T. Sullivan, Kansas City, Missouri. Hunting without non-resident license. County Protector Brainard Moore. Fine \$20.00.

Everett Wolf and Stacy Wolf, Arkansas City. Hunting without license in possession and trespassing. County Protector Lawrence Estep. Fine \$13.60.

Harry Armand Warren, Hiattville. Shooting quail. Protector Kyser. Fine \$23.50.

Brice Kincaid, Moline. Shooting quail during closed season and from highway on private property. Protector Rickel. Fine \$27.65.

Herbert Schriner, Marquette. Illegal fishing. County Protector Chester Yowell. Fine \$42.70.

A. J. Murray, St Marys. Shooting quail during closed season. Protectors Benander and Teichgraeber. Fine \$5.50.

H. C. Erant, Burdick. Selling fur without trapping license.  
Protectors Carlson and Hepperly. Fine \$9.00.

Francis Mohlman, Seneca. Trapping and selling fur without license.  
Protectors Benander and Teichgraeber. Fine \$5.00.

H. R. Glick, Hoisington. Shooting quail out of season. Protector  
Gebhard. Fine \$8.00.

Oliver Knapp, St Clere. No license and illegal possession of fur.  
Protector Toburen. Fine \$21.60.

\* \* \*

In analyzing the foregoing report, we find that twelve persons were charged with and convicted of violating trapping regulations. Six fur buyers were charged with the illegal buying of furs or having incomplete records of fur purchased by them.

Ten were charged and taken to the courts for hunting without licenses, or having in their possession improper licenses. Four others were convicted for out of season shooting.

The shooting from motor cars and public highways resulted in two being taken before the courts.

Only one was apprehended during the month of January for illegal fishing. One was charged and convicted with killing a deer.

The comparison of this month's arrests with previous months, reveals a decided drop in the number of arrests made and the number of convictions secured. This is largely due to the inclement weather and the tularemia scare that kept many hunters from going afield.

We hope for the happy day when everybody will obey the laws and arrests will not be necessary.

\* \* \*

# Fill Those Empty Seats!

**A**NYONE seeking the real reason for much of the delay and fumbling attendant conservation progress in the United States needs go no farther than his local sportsmen's club to end the search. Empty seats at sportsmen's meetings, or inauspicious showings at the best, tell a mute story.

Generally speaking, American sportsmen do not realize the necessity of pooling their numbers to achieve recognition of their rights and ambitions. This is evidenced by the meager turn-outs at sportsmen's conservation meetings and the wholly inadequate size of club membership rolls.

Even in communities where outdoor betterment enthusiasm has been vigorously incited, the same holds. The average hunter and fisherman just doesn't seem to catch the spirit of things.

**W**E hear much talk of the organized power of sportsmen these days and would like to believe that anglers and hunters are about ready to revolutionize the nation with their surging unity. Unfortunately, such unity doesn't exist. If the total number of organized sportsmen were known you would probably be startled by the very insignificance of the figure. It would run into nice digits, to be sure, but would be a ridiculous fraction of the millions who look to hunting and fishing for recreation. In fact, to even publish the known membership of some of the most important conservation organizations might cause them untold humiliation.

Yes, it's pathetic, but true. The overwhelming majority of American sportsmen are still twiddling their thumbs and waiting for someone else to do it!

How can you—the fellow who has been kicking about skimpy game bags, rotten fishing, stream pollution, or unfair laws—ever hope to see conditions improved when you remain in a state of lethargy? If your economic security, your social or political security, were hanging in balance you wouldn't be asleep. You would affiliate with a combative organization pronto and start hammering for your rights.

**Y**ET most sportsmen fail to support the instrumentalities for registering their voices, the sportsmen's clubs. Most anglers and hunters seem content to sit on the sidelines doing a remarkable job of wishing while the future of the outdoors is ground in the crucible of fate. Isn't it time to wake up! To sign up with your local rod and gun club and begin merging your voice in the cry for a better outdoors? . . . Let's fill those empty seats that characterize halls where sportsmen meet!

The clubs, themselves, aren't to be blamed. By

the very essence of their existence theirs can be only commendation. In every state of the union they have been doing splendid work. Many of the greatest conservation gains can be placed directly in their laps. It's the slow-going, take-it-and-sigh individual who deserves the prod.

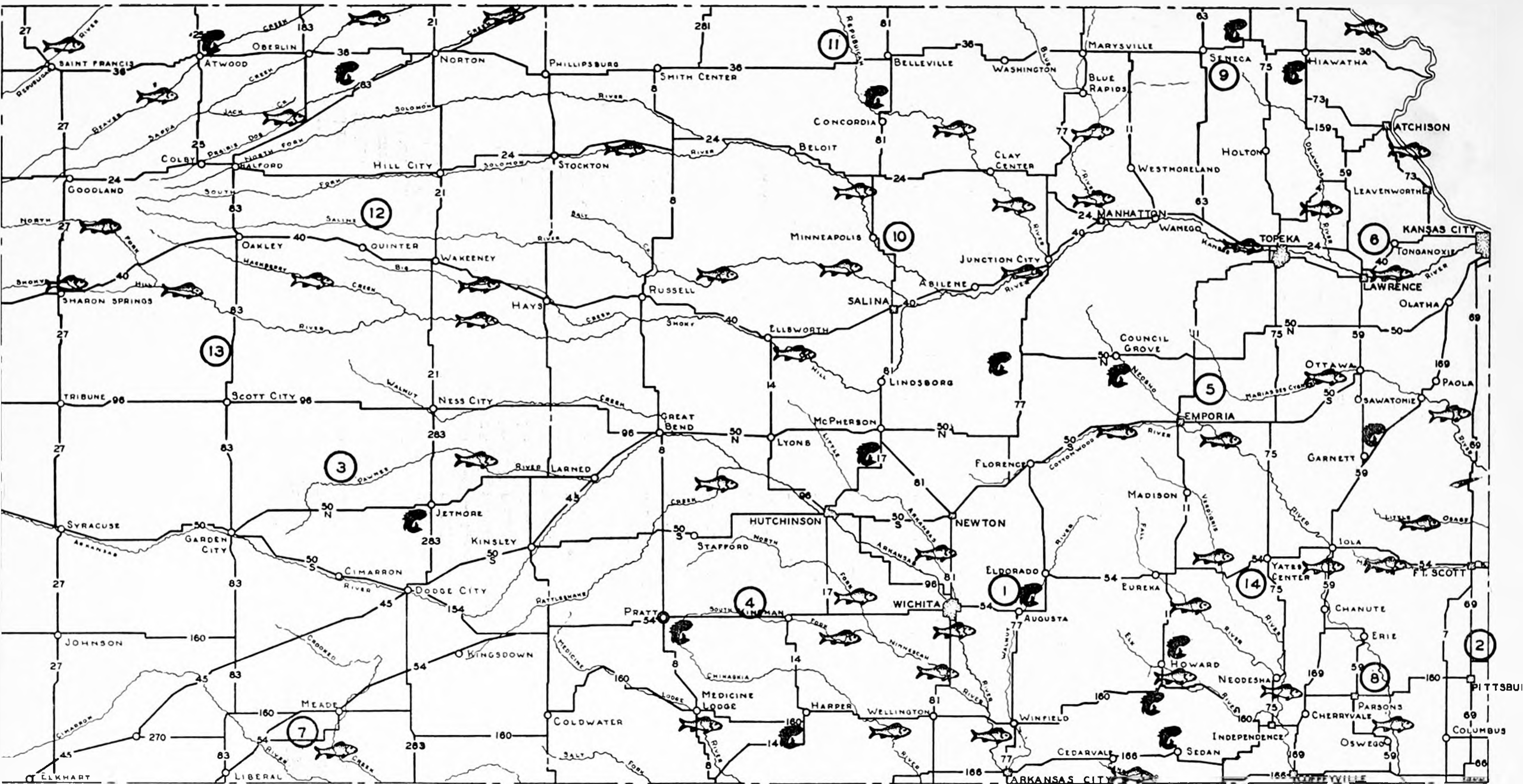
**T**HERE is little rhyme or reason to the popular belief of unorganized sportsmen that "there are proper agencies for taking care of conservation affairs." This belief seems to be the major alibi of those who haven't the energy to enter the swing. The individual who argues that it is not for him to worry over things that state fish and game officials get paid for worrying about needs to be disillusioned. Fish and game departments alone can never bring about the type of hunting and fishing we wish. They are mere directors of conservation and restoration activities, outliners and demonstrators of techniques. They must depend upon the sportsmen, themselves, to amplify demonstrations and to put their findings into general effect. Organized sportsmen are the ones they can reach.

The past few years have seen notable advances made in the research end of wildlife restoration. Many state departments now have definite, workable outlines for putting more fish in the lakes and streams and more game in the fields and forests. What is needed now is man-power, mass action, and government agencies turn to the sportsmen to supply it. Your help is badly needed and you should be reachable through a sportsmen's group.

**W**HY not resolve now to put your energies behind conservation and restoration by affiliating with a sportsmen's club. You have a mind. It is needed to work out the many problems of the day . . . You have muscular energy. It is needed to help wildlife make a comeback . . . You have a voice. It is needed to cry out against the destruction of our outdoors. . . . You have the right to vote. It is needed to safeguard your hunting and fishing . . . Make these powers capable of being tapped!

Suppose one-half of the 12,000,000 licensed anglers of the country were active members of a live-wire pollution fighting club. Think our bass and trout streams would act as cesspools for filth? . . . Suppose a few million of the many million hunters were enrolled with aggressive rod and gun clubs. . . . Think the fanatics would get away with their crackpot firearm laws?

Let's get going! Join, and become active in, a sportsmen's club. Fill those empty seats!



② State Lakes

- (1) Butler County State Park.
- (2) Crawford County State Park.
- (3) Finney County State Park.
- (4) Kingman County State Park.
- (5) Lyon County State Park.

City and County Lakes

- (6) Leavenworth County State Park.
- (7) Meade County State Park.
- (8) Neosho County State Park.
- (9) Nemaha County State Park.
- (10) Ottawa County State Park.

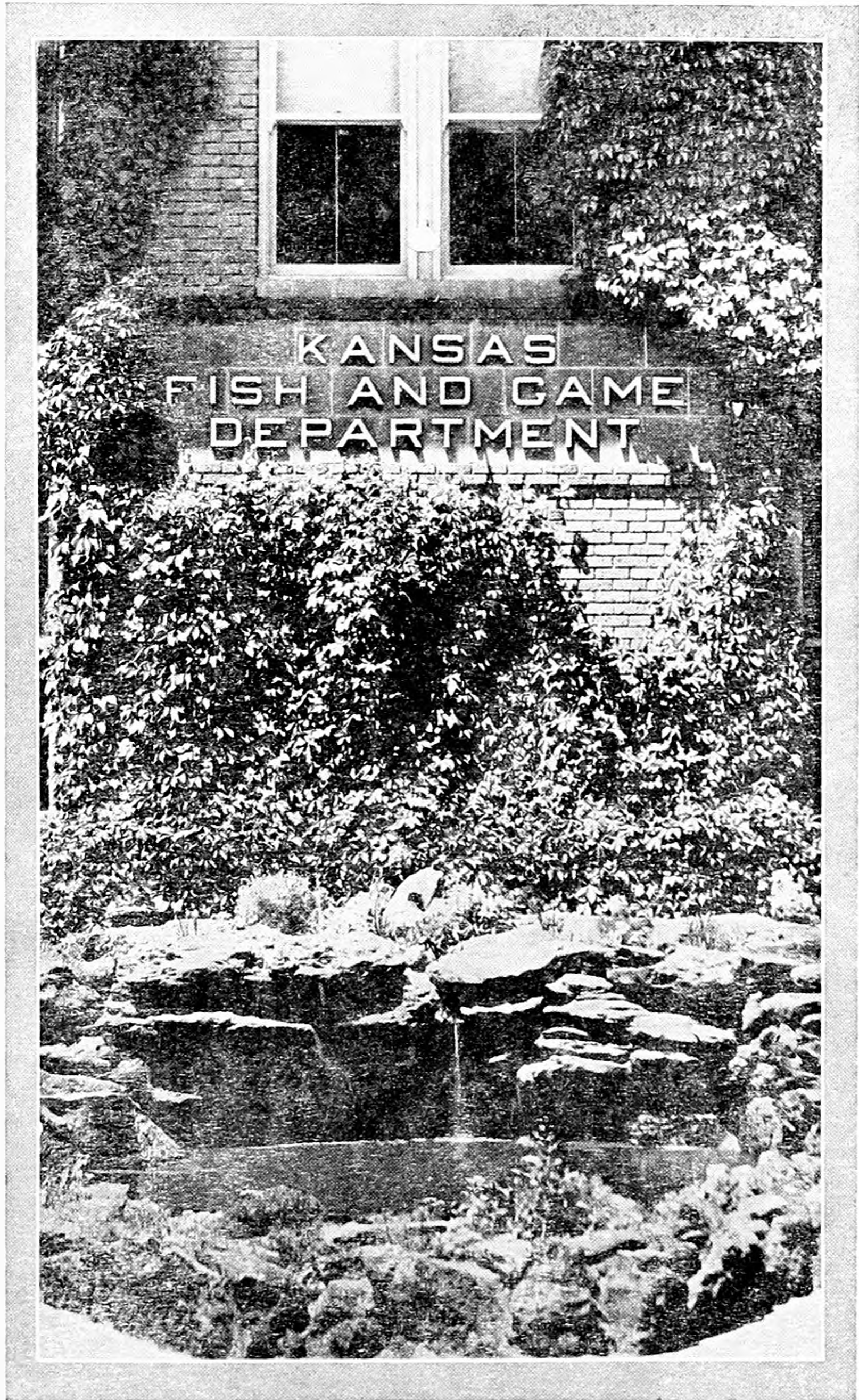
River and Stream Fishing

- (11) Republic County State Park.
- (12) Sheridan County State Park.
- (13) Scott County State Park.
- (14) Woodson County State Park.





# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



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MARCH 1940

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KANSAS  
FISH AND GAME BULLETIN

VOL. II

NUMBER III

PUBLISHED BY THE  
FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

PRATT - KANSAS

Lee Larrabee, Chairman	Liberal
E. J. Kelly, Secretary	Ottawa
Jay J. Owens	Salina
Garland Atkins	Fort Scott
H. M. Gillespie	Wichita
Elmer E. Euwer	Goodland

Guy D. Josserand, Director  
Helen De Vault, Publicity

NOTICE

All state lakes heretofore closed  
to fishing at sun down, will be  
opened to all night fishing.

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

"Ole Dawe j<sup>o</sup> i<sup>o</sup> #<sup>s</sup> #<sup>s</sup> down m

\* \* \*

Fred Kahn, an enthusiastic sportsman of Lawrence, has asked us to continue with a brief history of the early Fish Commissioners. The theme is continued in this issue of the bulletin from the appointment of Commissioner Fee to the Administration of Professor L. L. Dyche. This information is from records available to us.

The Honorable S. P. Fee of Wamego was appointed Fish Commissioner by Governor John A. Martin, on April 1, 1885. Being an ardent carp enthusiast the Commissioner urged Governor Martin to accept as an "act of wisdom" the generous offer of the Government to stock the streams of this State with German Carp. He contended that they were as easily raised as hogs and far more profitable to the farmers. He evidently won the ear of the Governor as an assignment of these fish were accepted later. He experimented, to some extent, with Colorado trout in the Solomon River near Beloit and the Republican River near Clay Center. He reported that these experiments were partially successful. No further experiments were conducted by Mr. Fee.

John M. Brumbaugh of Concordia, was selected by Governor Lyman Humphrey to succeed Mr. Fee as Fish Commissioner. During Mr. Brumbaugh's term of office, carp, ring perch and land locked salmon were planted in many of the Kansas streams. His experiments with salmon were unsuccessful according to a later report.

J. W. Wampler of Brazilton was appointed Fish Commissioner during the administration of Governor L. D. Lewelling. Mr. Wampler, being himself a builder, successfully urged the building of many farm ponds during his administration. He advocated, too, the culture of carp as a means of increasing the farm income.

In 1895 we find a reactionary in charge of the State's fish problems. O. E. Sadler was appointed Commissioner by Governor Morrill to succeed Commissioner Wampler. He was not a carp enthusiast and disputed the right of that fish to a place in the Kansas sun. He declared them unfit to eat and a menace to other spawning fish.

He reports to the Governor that the first sound fish law went into effect April 5, 1895. He voiced opposition to that section of the law providing for the appointment of county game wardens. A fair trial of the system, he says, has developed its inability to protect the waters or enforce the law. He suggested as a remedy the formation of county game protective associations. And that any county having a membership of 50 or more, be permitted to select one of its members as a warden allowing the one selected a reasonable compensation for his services. He complained that his wardens were receiving no compensation for their work.

Dr. J. W. Schultz, a practicing physician of Wichita, succeeded to the office during the administration of Governor Leedy. Commissioner Schultz, admittedly a free silver Republican, wrote that he was conducting the office of Fish Commissioner on a

strictly non-partisan basis, and would willingly appoint Republicans, Democrats or Populists to his staff of county wardens, providing, they had either the love of the Lord in their hearts or believed in fish propagation and protection.

He didn't, however, agree with Mr. Fee that it would be "an act of wisdom" to procure fish from the Federal Government. On the contrary he accused the Government of being very stingy with it's fish and of playing politics with them. He wrote the Governor as follows: "To get fish from the Government, it is necessary to fill out a questionnaire sent to you by the United State Fish Commissioner. After the first blank has been returned to Washington, a second one will be sent you asking for more information and for the endorsements of the local postmaster and sockless Jerry Simpson. The Government, after a year's delay, will send you twenty to one hundred very small fish, making you believe you are getting something for nothing, when in reality they will cost you a great deal of time and worry for every minnow you get. A few people think it a picnic to get fish from the Government. I have known but one man to try the second time. His christian fortitude was complete and he disappeared with the meteor that passed over the State last month."

The good doctor, in despair reminded Governor Leedy that he had spent eight hundred ninety one dollars and seventy-five cents of his personal funds in conducting his office as Commissioner and that the State Treasurer had reimbursed his pockets with exactly nothing.

Commissioner Schultz, otherwise, had a very successful administration. He understood the science of fish culture. He had written interestingly on the art of building fish shelters and preparing fish nests. He suggested the use of hatching troughs and automatic hatching jars to increase fish production. His wardens made eighty-four arrests and secured seventy-three convictions. Fifty seines were confiscated and destroyed during the time he was Commissioner.

Our next record is a report made by Del Travis of Pratt to Governor W. J. Bailey, and covers the period from June 30, 1903 to December 1, 1904. The Fish and Game Department as we know it today had its beginning during that time. The 1903 Legislature, authorized the acquiring of land necessary for the building of a fish hatchery. Land for such a project was acquired near Pratt and the building of the hatchery was begun in 1903. The laws of 1903 established the office of State Fish Warden, later changed to State Fish and Game Warden in 1905. Mr. Travis was State Fish and Game Warden until July 1, 1909. During his term of office, approximately \$15,000.00 was spent in developing the hatchery. The fish distribution car "Angler No. 1" was purchased by him at a cost of \$7,000. He expended \$11,000 in importing 3,000 Ringneck pheasants from England. Three hundred county game wardens were appointed during the last eighteen months of his administration. Joe Concannon, who is still connected with the Department in the capacity of game protector, was appointed by Mr. Travis. Although the present law forbids us to think of politics,

we have on studying Mr. Travis' report, concluded that he was not sinless in this matter. We find in his list of favored ones such names as W. Y. Morgan of Hutchinson, Geo. H. Hodges of Olathe, D. R. Anthony of Leavenworth, E. E. Frizell of Larned and the names of many others who are to this very day influential in Kansas politics. Mr. Travis recommended the establishment of a closed season on pheasants, Hungarian partridges, blue and mountain quail with severe penalties for violating the sanctity of these closed seasons.

Colonel Thomas Benton Murdock, a brilliant newspaper man, succeeded Mr. Travis as State Fish and Game Warden, serving in such a capacity from July 1, 1909 to November 4, 1909, the date of his death. Mr. Murdock, during this very short time managed to incur the Governor's displeasure because of extravagance. Our sympathies are with Colonel Murdock in his controversy with the Governor. We think his purchase of a fancy coffee pot was not an extravagance and that he was justified in seeking solace in the drink it brewed. The Legislature, it appears, neglected to appropriate the wherewithall necessary for the maintenance of the Department or the Colonel's salary. This bit of carelessness on the part of the Legislature resulted in the enactment of a new law and the appointment of Professor L. L. Dyche as State Fish and Game Warden. The Administration of Professor Dyche is a story in itself and shall be reported later.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

The Commission softened by a touch of spring fever has given the 100,000 anglers of Kansas an unexpected break. State lakes heretofore closed to night fishing have been declared open for that purpose. If you visit the state lakes for night fishing, you should contact the caretaker of the lake and ascertain of him the latest rules and regulations. The Commission also set May 15 as the opening date for fishing in the Pottawatomie State Lake, Sheridan County State Lake, Crawford County State Lake and Rooks County State Lake.

\* \* \*

Have you done any javelina hunting lately? If not, we recommend the state of Arizona to you. Mr. William H. Sawtelle, State Game Warden, Phoenix, Arizona, has advised the Bulletin that five Arizona counties have been opened on this animal from February 22 to March 22, inclusive. What are they? Wild hogs of course. They are vicious looking things, and believe you me it takes skill and courage to hunt them. Limit one boar and one sow.

\* \* \*

John Q. Holmes, United States Game Management agent and Chester Yowell, Deputy United States Game Warden, were in the office recently and reported that "millions" of ducks and geese are in Kansas at this time.

Mr. Holmes reports that he has been working with the State game protectors and that they have discovered very little evidence of illegal spring shooting. If we have been accurately



analysing the reports that reach our desk, Mr. Holmes, we would say to you that Kansans seem to have more wholesome respect for the Migratory Bird Treaty Act than many of our sister states. We nevertheless, appreciate the information you have given us, and the cooperation you have given our state game protectors.

\* \* \*

Following the example of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, we have been delving into sex matters. The statisticians of that company have stated that the population of the United States is predominately female. This knowledge is of no particular interest to the Bulletin, we have always suspected as much. Nothing can be done about it. What concerns us most is the sex ratio of the wild ducks and geese now winging their way across Kansas. To satisfy our curiosity in this regard we have assigned our own investigators and statisticians to the task of determining this ratio.

Game Protector John Shay, has reported that the waterfowl in his district is ninety percent drakes. Protector Andrew sets the drake population at eighty percent. Frank Robl, it is said, has estimated the sex ratio at sixty-two percent drakes, thirty-eight percent hens. John Q. Holmes, United States Game Management Agent who has had an opportunity to observe flights in all sections of Kansas, tells us that about seventy percent of the birds are drakes.

We quote these figures that you may be aware of the fact that the sex ratio of migratory water fowl is out of balance. Something can be done about this. If the duck hunter will forget the old urge to get the limit, and be content with drakes only, a more equitable sex ratio can be established and maintained.

\* \* \*

## FUR SALE

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission will hold it's annual sale of beaver pelts in the office of Director Josserand, Pratt, Kansas at 1:30 P. M. Monday April 1. The fur dealers have been invited to attend this sale and to make bids on the two hundred and fifty beaver pelts to be sold at that time. Director Josserand has suggested that the fur buyers convene at Pratt at 10:00 A. M. April 1, for the purpose of perfecting a Kansas Fur Dealer's organization.

\* \* \*

The Commission, we are happy to announce, has received nearly two hundred hungarian partridges, from the Canadian game farms in exchange for chukar partridges sent them several weeks ago.

Commissioner E. J. Kelly arranged this exchange on a 'bird for bird' basis. These Canadian birds, which have been banded for scientific study, will be placed only on carefully selected areas where the condition of the soil is suitable for birds of this type.

A few years ago, Kansas imported from Hungary a few hundred of these birds for transplanting in our game fields. Certain investigations since conducted by this Department have convinced us that these plantings were unwisely made. Lest we be accused of knitting our own halos and of discrediting our predecessors we want to emphasize the fact that scientific information now available to us, was denied them. The present Commission with the cooperation of agronomists are approaching the problem from a scientific viewpoint.

Birds are to be placed only in areas approved by agronomists,

as containing minerals suitable for these birds, and where sufficient cover and feed will be available to them at all times during the experimental period. We expect to receive approximately four hundred additional birds from the Canadian officials.

\* \* \*

If you are a confirmed channel cat addict, we would suggest in making plans for your next fishing trip that you include in them a visit to the Leavenworth County State Lake, near Tonganoxie, the Woodson County State Lake near Toronto, the Ottawa County State Lake near Bennington, the Meade County State Lake near Meade, the Neosho County State Lake near St. Paul, the Scott County State Lake near Scott City or the Lyon County State Lake near Emporia. These lakes, according to reliable reports are surrendering satisfactory strings of channel cats. Dried chicken blood is the bait used by these successful anglers and seems to be preferred by the channel cats.

\* \* \*

The Harvey County sportsmen have been conducting a campaign against the coyotes in that county. With the use of dogs they have counted the scalps of fifty-seven of these predators. Moundridge sportsmen killed seventeen. Halstead sportsmen also killed seventeen. The sportsmen from Sedgwick community accounted for twenty-three of these animals. The Bulletin wants to take this opportunity of congratulating the sportsmen of Harvey County for this piece of excellent work.

\* \* \*

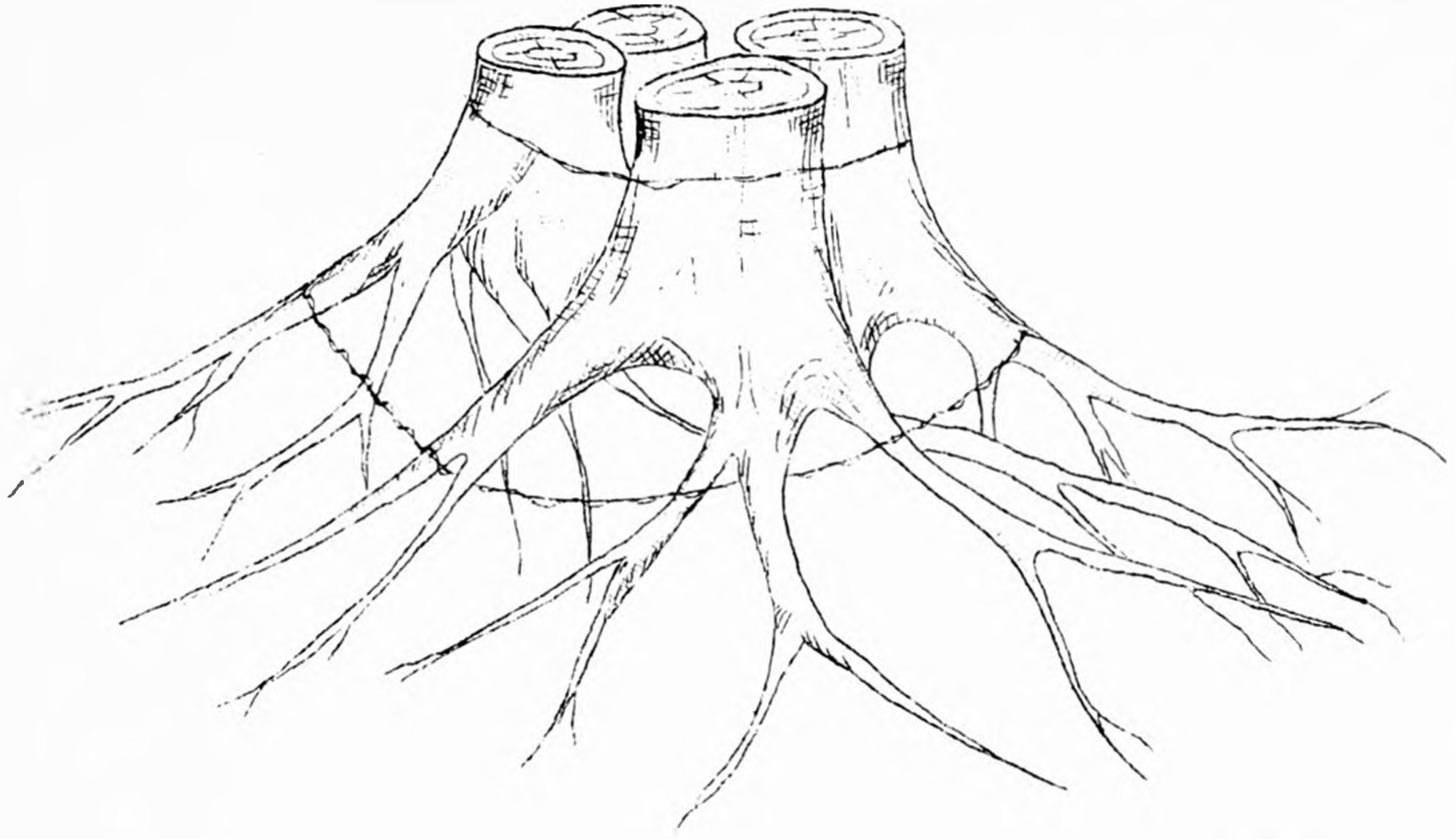
# LOW WATER DAMS

\* \* \*

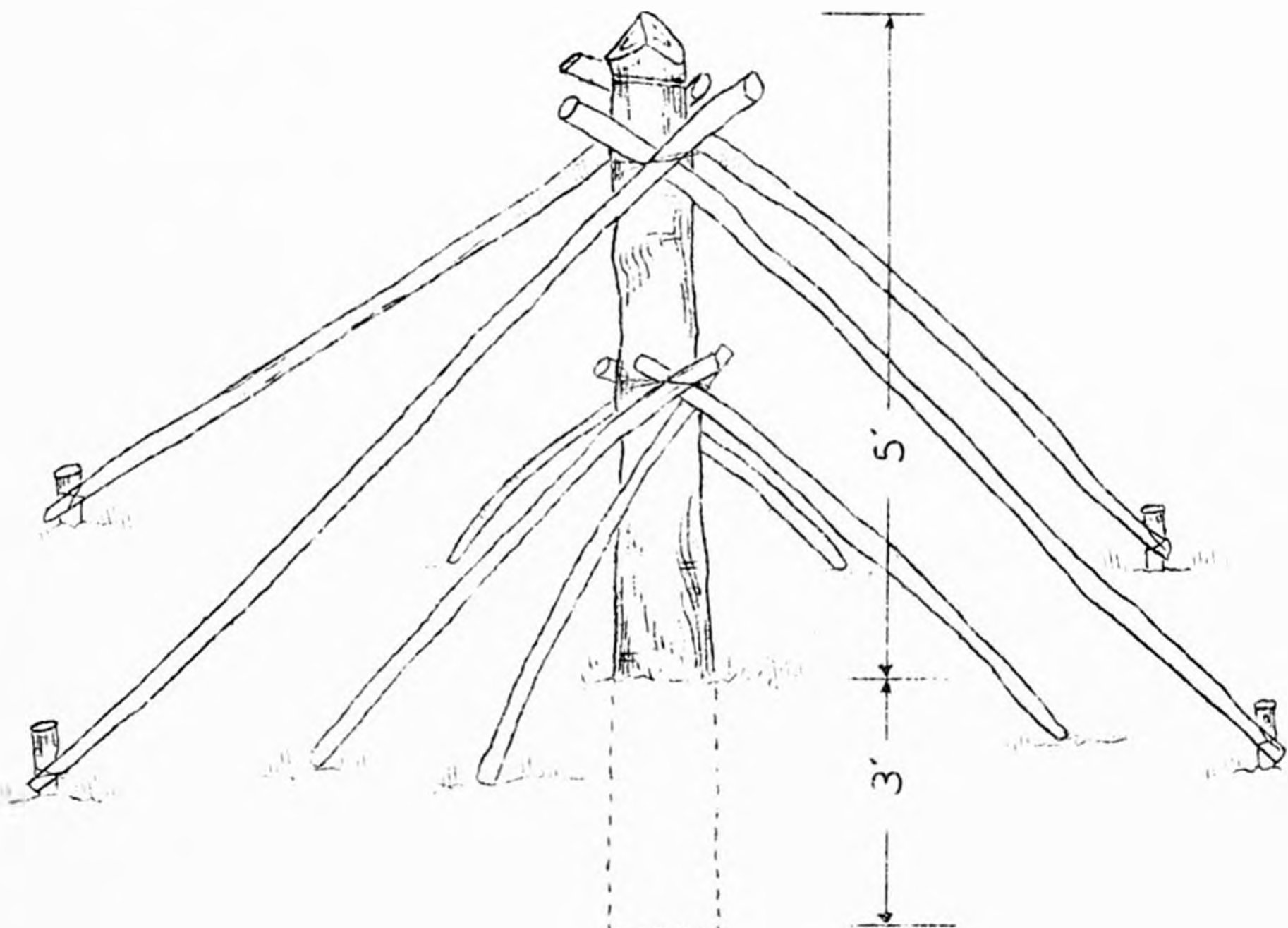
The sportsmen of Franklin, Reno and Sedgwick counties are discussing and considering the need for low water dams in their respective counties. Such structures are unquestionably important adjuncts to a well developed stream in improvement programs, but is a matter that has not, heretofore, been given the consideration their importance merits.

The streams of Kansas have been effected by drought, and floods for years, and yet very little has been done to alleviate either extreme. The building of low water dams in all the streams that have either a rock or clay bottom is a sensible way of helping to solve the water shortage problem in the community in which they might be located, and at the same time providing ample water for fish life in the streams.

The disaster to the fish caused by the extremely low condition of the streams this fall and the extremely long heavy freeze obtaining through the winter have turned the thoughts of many fishermen to thinking of what might be done to alleviate this condition and prevent its recurrence. In Reno County the Ninnescah River and Cow Creek are streams that have the possibilities for low water dams. In Sedgwick County the little Arkansas is an ideal stream in places for such development. In Franklin County the Marias Des Cygne lends itself very readily to the building of sensible low water dams. The Ottawa Chamber of Commerce, the Ottawa Lion's Club, and the Franklin County Fish and Game Development Association are cooperating in seeing what could be worked out in this connection in Franklin County. These counties are on the right track. Worthwhile things are likely to be accomplished in this way. Some low water dams properly constructed in the right places have stood the test of the last twenty years.



LASH STUMPS SECURELY TOGETHER WITH NO 9 GALV. WIRE. SINK IN QUIET WATER. GREEN HEDGE STUMPS ARE IDEAL FOR THIS PURPOSE.



THIS MAPPOLE TYPE FISH SHELTER CONSISTS OF A CENTER POLE WITH TWO ROWS OF SMALLER POLES ARRANGED LIKE UMBRELLA RIBS AS SHOWN. EACH ROW OF POLES IS TO BE COVERED WITH BRUSH.

# STATE PARK PATTER

Elmo W. Huffman, Engineer

J. L. Huston, caretaker at the Butler County State Park has taken advantage of the low water in the lake this winter to construct a lot of fish shelters. We hope that the concentration during the low water has eliminated a lot of the small size fish so that the big ones will take the hooks this summer.

\* \* \*

Picnic season is already under way at Crawford County State Park and the attendance is on a definite upswing.

\* \* \*

Now is a seasonable time for amateur photographers to get "duck" pictures. The birds are thick this spring and with a little patience, you should be able to get many fine "shots."

\* \* \*

In spite of the heavy ice this winter, we feel that the fish in state lakes came through in fine shape. The caretakers chopped holes in the ice and they report no fish died for lack of air.

\* \* \*

With bird nesting season near, tell all your friends to kill their own cats and not give the job to a park caretaker. They have enough work as it is and if the cat is not killed at once, it will surely start killing bird life.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Edna Harvey of Minneapolis gave us two hundred nail kegs for catfish spawning nests on the Ottawa County State Park. Let a word to the "wise" catfish fisherman be sufficient. Make your keg contributions through your park superintendent and no doubt he will let you help him place them.

THIS "N" THAT  
\* \* \*

Myron Miller, a former member of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is still active in fish and game matters in Harper County in spite of the loss of his commissioner dignity. Myron helped to organize the sportsmen's clubs of Barber and Harper Counties. He has passed the hat on several occasions around the business houses of Anthony for the wherewithall to buy feed for the upland game birds. He has arranged an oyster supper and not unlike Wimpy he compels his guests to bring their own oysters. We are very glad to have the support of our old friend and former commissioner Myron Miller.

\* \* \*

Corporations may be heartless but the train crews of the Santa Fe, Burlington and Union Pacific Railways are sympathetic as individuals. It has been brought to the attention of the Bulletin that the train crews of these lines fed the quail along their right-of-way, during the recent heavy snows.

\* \* \*

Game Protector Henry Byrne the Nemesis of the Nebraska fishermen is dividing his time between patrolling the border and supervising the trapping of beaver in his territory.

\* \* \*

Matt Spriggs the caretaker of the Woodson County State Lake writes us that Ralph Eastep, a regular visitor to that lake recently caught a channel cat weighing nineteen pounds.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

Wichita sportsmen who fish in Santa Fe Lake near Augusta have organized competitive fishing teams. The team having the greater number of fish to their credit for the period, are to be treated to a chicken dinner by their less fortunate opponents.

\* \* \*

Koon C. Beck, former special investigator for this Department, has been seriously ill in a Hutchinson hospital. We are all very sorry to hear of Koon's misfortune and hope sincerely that his period of convalescence is short and certain.

\* \* \*

Game Protector Joe Faulkner reports that a lad in Gove County has started life in an earnest and orthodox manner. He is the possessor of a license issued by the county clerk of that county. The personal description on the license reveals the lad to be five years old, weighs fifty-four pounds and that he has attained a stature of three feet six inches.

\* \* \*

H. W. Wood of Beverly, according to the Salina Journal, has killed thirty-eight coyotes this winter averaging thirty-eight pounds each.

\* \* \*

Ashland sportsmen report a fine flock of prairie chickens in Clark County. They are of the opinion that many of them came to us from Oklahoma.

\* \* \*

Hamilton County Sportsmen advise us that many blue quail have been observed in that county and that they are in fine condition.

\* \* \*



\* \* \*

Oklahoma, an otherwise friendly neighbor, is enlarging its Durant fish hatchery to what it is pleased to call the world's largest. Even though this honor is lost to us, we are glad to learn of Oklahoma's extension program. If we can't have the "world's largest" we can take consolation in the thought that the builder of the "newest world's largest" cut his teeth at our hatchery.

\* \* \*

California and Idaho are having beaver problems too, according to advice from the Department of the Interior. These states are studying the problem of beaver control. They propose to remove the animals from the agricultural areas to the less populated mountain districts.

\* \* \*

Construction work at the Meade County Pheasant Farm is progressing satisfactorily. New breeding stock which had been ordered from the Northern game farms, has been received at the Meade County Farm.

\* \* \*

The new Federal Bass Hatchery, near the site of the Crawford County State Park No. 2, is beginning to take shape. The superintendent's residence, garage and office buildings have been built. The machinery is at the site for the making of the ponds, and the project will be completed this year.

\* \* \*

# FIELD AND STREAM

\* \* \*

Believe it or not - Bark off trunks and limbs of trees as high as ten feet have been eaten by rabbits in the Lyon County State Park, according to G. C. Thompson of Emporia. Snow had drifted around the trunks of trees from five to ten feet which gave the rabbits an opportunity to reach the high branches, and as the drifts melted, continued to eat the bark destroying many trees.

\* \* \*

Tommy Welch, six year old son of Dr. E. E. Welch of Topeka, is the youngest license holder in the State. Lee Larrabee Chairman of the Commission after hearing that Tommy was learning to cast in Lake Shawnee, believed such an ardent young sportsman should have a license, and purchased one for him.

\* \* \*

Twelve wild pintail ducks, tagged with gold-plated number bands, were shipped by airline to Washington from San Francisco, March 8 and were released by Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey. These birds, the first migratory waterfowl known to have flown across the continent by power, other than their own, were released near the Washington airport. This is also the first time that wildfowl have been removed from one flyway and released in another.

The releasing of these birds will be a part of the observ-

ance of National Wildlife Restoration Week as well as by naturalists of the Biological Survey. It will give the naturalists an opportunity to study the migratory reaction of wildfowl when they are liberated 3,000 miles away from their usual lanes of flight. Migration studies usually indicate that such birds usually spend their lives in which ever one of the four major American flyways they are raised. The normal flyways used by migratory birds are the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central and the Pacific.

What the hitch-hiking ducks will do when they are liberated is anybody's guess. Some observers believe that the birds will start directly back to the Pacific Coast under their own power. Others believe they will follow other migratory waterfowl in the Atlantic flyway, which is the lane used in the Washington area. Some hold that the ducks will take off for all four flyways, or anywhere away from their captors. The individual who finds one of the birds reports the band number, date and place of finding to the Biological Survey, and the finders may keep the gold-plated bands.

\* \* \*

The Manhattan Chamber of Commerce has inaugurated a new committee which is called the Game Conservation Committee and considerable interest has been shown in this subject. Once each month, the Chamber of Commerce meeting is attended by members of the Chamber as well as by members of the four civic clubs - Rotary, Kiwanis, Cooperative and Lions. One of these monthly meet-

ings will be devoted to game conservation. As far as the writer is able to ascertain, this is the first senior Chamber of Commerce to sponsor a game conservation division. If other chambers of commerce in the State would emulate Manhattan, the results in game conservation would be very effective and far reaching, not only in the preservation and restoration of our wildlife but good sportsmanship as well.

\* \* \*

Ed Gebhard of Liberal is credited with making the first mail order arrest by a state game protector. The defendant, H. R. Glick, a resident of Barton County, was arrested for hunting quail out of season in Finney County, but decided not to plead guilty and hired an attorney. After considerable correspondence between his attorney and Protector Gebhard, the defendant decided to plead guilty. The plea was made before a justice of the peace in Barton County where a fine and court costs were imposed. After recommendations by Gebhard were made to the local justice. So well did Ed handle the case that he was highly complimented by the defendant's attorney, who also stated that the violator was now a respecter of the law and that the fish and game department had gained prestige in that community.

\* \* \*

The Department's new film-on-sound, in color, titled "Kansas Outdoors" has arrived and is shown to approximately one thousand persons daily through the school week.

\* \* \*

# ARRESTS IN FEBRUARY

FINES INCLUDE COSTS

M. F. Fanning, Holliday. Having net in possession. Protector Teichgraeber. Fine \$20.00.

Louie Worsop, De Sota. Net and spear in possession. Protector Teichgraeber. Fine \$5.00.

Kenneth Huntington, Morland. Hunting on state lake and pursuing ducks. Protector Golden. Fine \$8.65.

Lowell Goodrow, Morland. Hunting on state lake and pursuing ducks. Protector Golden. Fine \$8.65.

Jack Nichols, Morland. Hunting on state lake and pursuing ducks. Protector Golden. Fine \$8.65.

Paul Hedpeth, Morland. Hunting on state lake and pursuing ducks. Protector Golden. Fine \$8.65.

Conrad Cage, Arkansas City. Illegal possession of furs. County Game Protector H. W. Shipp. Fine \$10.00.

Wayne Gillespie, Long Island. Possession of contraband fur. Protector Jones. Fine \$23.00.

Donald Hassler, Chapman. Trapping without a trappers license. Protectors Suenram and Carlson. Fine \$8.50.

George Wennihan, Dresden. Trapping without license. Protectors Golden and Faulkner. Fine \$9.85.

Orvill Laswell, Mc Pherson. Selling furs without a trapping license. Protector Suenram. Fine \$10.50.

Leonard Ward, Alamota. Selling furs without trappers license. Protectors Golden and Faulkner. Fine \$8.50.

Omer Davis, Alamota. Trapping without license. Protectors Golden and Faulkner. Fine \$8.50.

Conrad Bauer, Beeler. Selling furs without license. Protectors Golden and Faulkner. Fine \$8.50.

Herman Bauer, Beeler. Selling furs without license. Protectors Golden and Faulkner. Fine \$8.50.

Archie V. Cuppy, Iola. Pot - shooting quail from an automobile. Protectors Kyser, Minckley and Concannon. Fine \$25.90.

Jake Merryfield, Beeler. Selling furs without license. Protectors Golden and Faulkner. Fine \$8.50.

Monroe Taylor, Alden. Selling fur without a trapping license. Protectors Carlson and Suenram. Fine \$10.00.

Earl Wallace, Wellington. Illegal possession of a gig and attempting to take fish through the ice. Protector Toland and County Protector J. L. Crum. Fine \$15.50.

Lawrence Davis, Wellington. Illegal possession of a gig and attempting to take fish through the ice. Protector Toland and County Protector J. L. Crum. Fine \$15.50.

Elmer Smart, Peck. Illegal possession of a gig and attempting to take fish through the ice. Protector Toland and County Protector J. L. Crum. Fine \$15.50.

Merlin Hunt, Wellington. Illegal possession of a gig and attempting to take fish through the ice. Protector Toland and County Protector J. L. Crum. Fine \$15.50.

John Scott, Wellington. Illegal possession of a gig and attempting to take fish through the ice. Protector Toland and County Protector J. L. Crum. Fine \$15.50.

Ivan Scott, Wichita. Illegal possession of a gig and attempting to take fish through the ice. Protector Toland and County Protector J. L. Crum. Fine \$15.50.

F. J. Rosiska, Miltonvale. Buying fur at a place other than the one described on license. Protector Byrne. Fine \$12.50.

Howard Shehi, Sterling. Hunting without a hunting license. Protectors Carlson and Suenram. Fine \$10.00.

E. H. Anderson, Atchison. Illegal possession of doves. Protectors Benander, Anderson and Teichgraeber. Fine \$11.65.

Sheldon Vilis, Sterling. Hunting without a license. Protectors Carlson and Suenram. Fine \$10.00.

W. F. Howard, Mankato. Hunting without a license. Protector Byrne. Fine \$11.00.

Paul and F. J. Pace, Wichita. Illegal possession of fish. County Game Protector Fay Snyder. Fine \$5.00.

Howard Hoy, Wichita. Illegal possession of fish. County Protector Fay Snyder. Fine \$14.00.

Delbert Drew, Kansas City. Hunting without a license. County Game Protector Joseph Schivartz. Fine \$4.00.

Frank Parson, East Mineral. Shooting ducks out of season. Protector Simone and Troxel, Supt. of State Quail Farm, Pittsburg. Fine \$21.65.

# Wildlife Note For U. S. Youth

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The following was written by Will J. Tucker, executive secretary of the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, for a publication by the North Carolina Game Department which was intended for children of school age.

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When next you thank God for making you American, think what is yours because of this blessing. Think especially of that wonderful gift, the great American outdoors with its treasure of wildlife.

Because He gave man dominion over every moving creature, because by our laws all wildlife belongs to the people of each united State, you are part owner of the living wealth of our fields and streams. Yours are the rights and obligations that go with that ownership.

The soul nourishment of a lackadaisical walk through the woods, the beauty of birdlife, the thrill-studded relaxation of a day of fishing, the blood-tingling excitement of a hunt for game—all these are yours by right. But your opportunities to enjoy them are less than your father had. His were less than your grandfather's.

Why?

Because too many Americans of each generation from pioneer times to the present have forgotten an appurtenance of ownership that must be co-existent with the rights of ownership—the duty to preserve the thing owned.

It is futile to reproach in retrospect our forefathers for needlessly slaughtering so much wildlife and for causing still more to perish by destroying habitats and food sources. However, the past can show us what will follow if we neglect wildlife conservation.

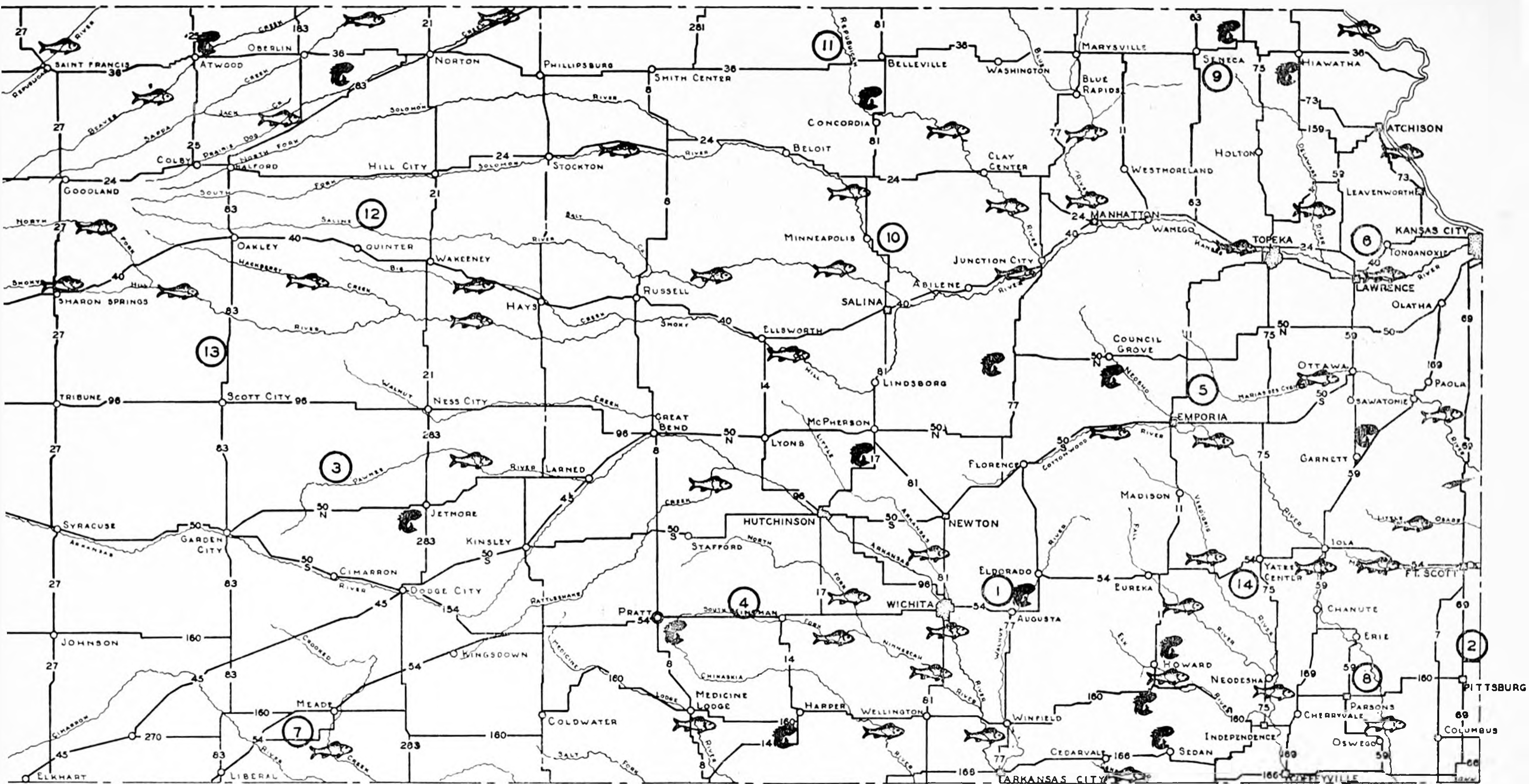
May I suggest to you a personal program of conservation:

Create in yourself a real love for the out-of-doors. Learn by experience the pleasures of hiking, hunting and fishing. Read some of the better stories about American fields and streams.

Learn something of the work your government—national, state, and local—is doing to preserve wildlife. Find what you can do to help make this work effective.

Know and observe the hunting and fishing regulations of your state and the Federal government.

Remember others will follow you in the woods; observe the Golden Rule; be a good sport.



**2** State Lakes

- (1) Butler County State Park.
- (2) Crawford County State Park.
- (3) Finney County State Park.
- (4) Kingman County State Park.
- (5) Lyon County State Park.

 City and County Lakes

- (6) Leavenworth County State Park.
- (7) Meade County State Park.
- (8) Neosho County State Park.
- (9) Nemaha County State Park.
- (10) Ottawa County State Park.

 River and Stream Fishing

- (11) Republic County State Park.
- (12) Sheridan County State Park.
- (13) Scott County State Park.
- (14) Woodson County State Park.





# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



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APRIL 1940

KANSAS  
FISH AND GAME BULLETIN

VOL. II

NUMBER IV

PUBLISHED BY THE

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

PRATT - KANSAS

Lee Larrabee, Chairman	Liberal
E. J. Kelly, Secretary	Ottawa
Jay J. Owens	Salina
Garland Atkins	Fort Scott
H. M. Gillespie	Wichita
Elmer E. Euwer	Goodland

Guy. D. Josserand, Director  
Helen De Vault, Publicity

COVER

Commissioner Jay J. Owens and  
Otho Schmidt, of Salina, with  
their first of the season.

Rev.  
639 k  
1914

# AN EDITORIAL

By The Director

\* \* \*

Last month we discussed low water dams, mentioning the fact that three counties had simultaneously, and without the knowledge of the others, held meetings, at which the topic of discussion was the necessity and possibility for this type of structure. Since that time the Franklin County Fish and Game Development Association in cooperation with the Lyons Club and Ottawa Chamber of Commerce, have gone out and secured easements on Ottawa Creek, from landowners who desire a low water dam built.

They have presented their plan to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The Commission have sent their engineer, together with an engineer from the Water Resources Division of the State Board of Agriculture, to view the site for the proposed dam.

This community has taken the first and biggest step in the establishment of this kind of fishing water. The first step is necessarily the willingness of the landowners along the stream to cooperate; the second is the necessity for the community to be interested as a community. The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission can readily come in to the program as a cooperating unit. The low water dam on Ottawa Creek is not built as yet, but the important work has been done. The community has not waited for someone else to come in and do their work. They are interested in the project from the good that it will do the local community.

\* \* \*

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

"Ole Dave jots it down"

\* \* \*

In previous issues of the Bulletin, we reviewed for the information of our readers, the reports of former administrators of the Fish and Game Department. In this issue of the Bulletin we shall recount the performances of Prof. Lewis Lindsey Dyche - a scientist with a program.

For the thirty years prior to his appointment as state fish and game warden, Prof. Dyche had been on the staff of the University of Kansas, working with mammals, birds and fish. He was well qualified to fill the position he neither asked for nor sought. The position being literally forced on him by the Regents of his University. The letter from Chancellor Frank Strong, reprinted below, is self explanatory:

Lawrence, Kansas  
November 30, 1909

Hon. W. R. Stubbs, Governor of Kansas

My Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Board of Regents last night, the following resolution was adopted:

"On account of the lack of appropriations for the fish and game wardenship, and of its great importance to the State, and further, because of the desire and duty of the University to do everything in its power for the commonwealth whose name it bears, the Regents of the University of Kansas hereby offer the services of Prof. Lewis Lindsay Dyche as fish and game warden for so much of his time as may be necessary to place the fish hatchery and the entire work connected with the position on a thoroughly scientific and economic basis, believing that it may be made of great economic importance to Kansas.

Very respectfully yours,

Frank Strong, Chancellor."

This incidentally, is the only record we have of the University of Kansas taking an active interest in the State Game Department. Its interest at that time was probably the result of President Theodore Roosevelt's re-awakening of the Nation to its responsibility of conserving our natural resources.

The Governor readily accepted the services of Prof. Dyche and duly commissioned him State Fish and Game Warden, December 1, 1909.

Fully realizing the importance of the work and the problems to be solved by him, Prof. Dyche went into the fields and into the laboratories for facts. He made a scientific study and survey of our lakes and streams. These he found had been depleted of fish life because of pollution and reoccurring periods of drought. He foresaw that a great demand would be made upon the hatchery for the fish these streams would require. He determined that the production facilities of the hatchery were inadequate to meet the demand. He knew what was needed and drew plans for a hatchery deemed adequate to meet these needs. The Legislature of 1911 approved his plan and appropriated the necessary funds for the expansion of the hatchery. The building work was begun in November 1911. The plans proposed the construction of a dam five hundred feet in length and the laying of a water supply conduit nearly seven thousand feet in length, needed to supply water to eighty-three additional rearing, nursery and stock ponds. The erection of twenty-two buildings, including the present administration building and its aquarium annex was also included in his plans.

The hatchery ponds were completed October 12, 1912, and officially opened on that date with appropriate exercises attended by five thousand Kansas people.

It was the intention of Prof. Dyche to use the nursery and holding ponds for holding fish until they had reached spawning size and age before placing them into our streams and lakes.

During his term of office he authored several scientific books dealing with the culture of fish and the building of ponds. These books are very much in demand today by individuals, schools, colleges and other governments experimenting with pond fish culture.

Prof. Dyche studied the laws that had been enacted by the legislature from session to session. He found many conflicting laws on our statute books. He undertook the revision and codification of them. Many of the laws which he had written and had enacted by the 1911 Legislature are in full force and effect today.

The present twenty-five hook limit trot line law was enacted by the law makers at his request. He asked the legislature to reduce bag limits. He asked the legislature to prohibit the use of live decoys. He asked the legislature to prohibit the shooting of game birds while sitting on land or water except when wounded. He asked the legislature for a law against shooting birds from motor boats. He asked the legislature for a law prohibiting the hunting and shooting of birds at night. These requests were granted.

He asked the legislature to require Kansans to have a fishing license. He asked the legislature to make pump and automatic guns illegal. He asked the legislature to establish a five year closed season on quail. He asked the legislature for a law prohibiting spring shooting. These requests, however, were not granted by the legislature at that time. Today, nevertheless, we have on the statute books laws that do limit the shell capacity of automatic and repeating guns. Also a law prohibiting spring shooting and a law providing for the issuance of fishing licenses to Kansas people.

Prof. Dyche championed the rights of farmers. He considered them the custodians of our fish and game. He upheld their rights to prohibit trespassing on their farm land. He took parents to task for permitting their youngsters to play with air guns and sling shots. He pointed out to the indulgent parents that the youngsters were destroying many birds and nests with these seemingly harmless toys. He started a war on house cats, contending that they were a menace to game and song birds. He recommended the killing of nine-tenths of the cats that were in the State at that time.

During the fall of 1913 and the spring of 1914 he not only distributed twenty-nine cars of fish to the one hundred five counties of Kansas, but at the same time placed into our streams and lakes twenty thousand large tadpoles of a species destined to develop into large eatable bull frogs.

Prof. Dyche had a sane and sound conservation program. We regret that space will not permit a complete review of his administration in this issue of the Bulletin. His administration was cut short by his sudden death in Topeka, occasioned by a heart attack January 20, 1915. With his death closed a life and an administration of a man who lived and thought a generation ahead of his contemporaries.

\* \* \*

Elsewhere in the Bulletin we have reported facts incidental to the Department's annual sale of beaver pelts. We are not proud of this sale. Here are some facts concerning the animal itself, its habits, its life and its economic value to man.

During the days when the beaver hat was a mark of respectability and the reflection of human dignity, man and beaver were engaged in a war which lasted three hundred years or more.

The beaver lost.

Our thick, empty skulls, however, were adorned with glorious magnificence.

We lost.

The animal, a useful and inexpensive ally of man was near extinction because of our vanity.

Then came the time of silk toppers and sanity. And we strove desperately to restore the beaver to a semblance of its former numbers. We were reasonably successful in our efforts. In 1925 it was estimated that the Kansas beaver population had increased to about one hundred. Today we have several times that many.



Our beaver policy today, if not one of madness is at least incongruous. We find ourselves complaining against the drought conditions, bemoaning the scarcity of water, and fearfully watching the dropping of our water levels. At the same time we are destroying the very tools provided by nature and designed to assure the storing of water and the maintaining of satisfactory water levels.

Whose fault? Not the Game Department's. We are anxious to protect and conserve these animals. The fault lies with you and your neighbors. You have not accurately evaluated the beavers worth to you.

We permit the trapping of them because the law tells us that one has a right to confine or kill any animal, known to be destroying his property. The farmer, in this case, petitions us to do this work for him. Respecting the law we heed his petition.

The farmer's chief complaint against the beaver is that it destroys trees on his property. This is true. Some damage is done. Their destructive habits, however, have been magnified. The writer is of the opinion that the presence of beaver along any stream will cause the hastening of tree growth and actually increase the number of trees in the vicinity of their workings.

You as a citizen, have a vested interest in the wildlife of this State. Having such an interest, it is your duty to discuss this problem with the farmers of your neighborhood. Discourage their complaints against these animals. The farmer was approached in earlier years by those who saw an opportunity for profit, and

influenced the land owner to file his complaints. These complaints have increased yearly.

That you might learn more about these animals, we would suggest that you visit the beaver streams in Northwestern Kansas and observe the dams and other activities of these four footed engineers.

The dam building work of the beaver is perhaps its greatest performance. The engineering skill of the beaver has been required on several occasions to help man complete an expensive construction project. There is one instance on record of a dam having been built in Colorado and the impounded waters drained time after time in the effort to find a leak in the dam. In despair the builders placed a colony of beaver in the water. To their astonishment the leak was permanently plugged in a very short time.

Some authorities hold that the beaver is a polygamist, most authorities, however, are of the opinion that they are monogamists by nature. The breeding season is from late January to the first of March. The gestation period about ninety days. Four or five kits are usually born to a matured beaver. At two years they are old enough to mate. Authorities are not agreed on their life span. Some are of the opinion that fifteen years is the limit, others thirty years. Their dens are skillfully constructed and scrupulously clean.

We urge our readers to study the beaver and to take an active interest in its protection and conservation.

\* \* \*

# FIELD AND STREAM

\* \* \*

The Fish and Game Commission meeting at Pratt, March 30, designated the 1940 pheasant season as November 1, 2 and 3 in the following twenty-one counties: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis and Russell. The daily bag limit had been set officially at 2 cocks and 1 hen; the season limit 4 cocks and 2 hens.

It is expected that many of the birds that are to be produced at the Commission's newly constructed pheasant hatchery at Meade County State Park, will be liberated in certain sections of the open counties.

\* \* \*

Mr. E. J. Kelly, the secretary of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, and a man of truthful traits, has informed the Bulletin that the hungarian partridges planted by him, and other Franklin County sportsmen in the vicinity of Ottawa, are showing a satisfactory increase in their numbers. These birds, he tells us, have been found in several sections of the county, far removed from the place where they had been planted originally.

Since Mr. Kelly has a financial as well as official interest in these birds, he has kept them under his observation. It has been observed by Mr. Kelly, that the bobwhite quail and hungarian partridges are living in perfect peace and harmony in the same coverts.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

We would remind you again, that several state lakes will be open for the first time May 15.

Here they are and their location:

Crawford County State Lake # 2	1 N - 1 E of Farlington	150 acres
Pottawatomie County State Lake	5 N of Westmoreland	24 acres
Rooks County State Lake	3 S - 2 W of Stockton	107 acres
Sheridan County State Lake	4 N - 2 E of Quinter	124 acres

And some already opened:

Butler County State Lake	3 W - 1 N of Augusta	232 acres
Crawford County State Lake # 1	4 N of Pittsburg	60 acres
Finney County State Lake	8 N of Kalvesta	325 acres
Kingman County State Lake	8 W of Kingman	80 acres
Leavenworth County State Lake	3 W - 1 N of Tonganoxie	175 acres
Lyon County State Lake	5 W - 1 N of Reading	135 acres
Meade County State Lake	7 S - 5 W of Meade	100 acres
Nemaha County State Lake	1 E - 4 S of Seneca	356 acres
Neosho County State Lake	5 N - 3 E of Parsons	92 acres
Ottawa County State Lake	5 N - 1 E of Bennington	138 acres
Scott County State Lake	12 N of Scott City	115 acres
Woodson County State Lake	5 E of Toronto	180 acres

Fishing at state lakes is permitted at all hours. Recently 12,000 fish were placed in the Ottawa County State Lake.

\* \* \*

Bond Hale, Superintendent of the Scott County State Lake reports that fishing has been very good at his lake this spring. He doesn't give us any detailed information regarding the individual catches, but if bond says it's good- it's actually perfect.

\* \* \*

The Neosho County State Lake, a popular "fishing hole" of Southern Kansas is surrendering some mighty fine fish to its visiting anglers. Nate Moore of Pittsburg took from it two channel cats, one weighing three pounds another ten pounds three ounces. John Glyker of Pittsburg is proud of his catch of one weighing two and one-half pounds and another tipping the scales at seven pounds fourteen ounces.

\* \* \*

L. T. Glenn of Sawyer had a big afternoon recently at the Kingman County Lake. Using worms he landed a four pound bass a two pound crappie and thirty-three inch eel weighing three pounds.

\* \* \*

## STINK BAITs

The fishing editor of Field and Stream gives to his readers the following formulas for catfish bait:

"You asked for it' The following are a few choice, smelly baits for catfish.

In the first place, many readers have told us that they have had good success by simply using pieces of cheese as is. These suggestions vary all the way from chunks of cottage cheese to limburger.

Another cheese bait is made by taking the scrapings of old cheese, putting them in a jar and covering with milk. The jar is then covered with muslin and set aside to ripen for a time. This forms a potent concoction which can be kneaded into small balls to be used on a hook.

Another method is to take small pieces of sponge, about the size of a hickory nut, and keep these soaking in a bottle of rotted minnows or fish. The sponge will stay on the hook well, of course, after a bit of fishing most of the odor will have left it and a new piece of sponge should be used while the old one is put back in the bottle.

Some fishermen merely use chunks of chub which have been left out in the sun for a sufficient time; and there are few baits better than chicken entrails.

You can decide for yourself which of these smells the worst and therefore would be most appealing to the catfish.

Other good baits for catfish, which hardly fall in the same category with those above are: a chunk of white laundry soap, and bread balls baked from sour dough." Fishing Editor

\* \* \*

Hey Moms! Your worries are over; or at least one of them. Hereafter, when your youngsters visit the State Lakes, and rent a boat their lives will be safeguarded. The Commission has ordered the boat concessionaires to provide such a safety device to each boat occupant. What's more, these life preservers must be of a type approved by the American Red Cross. And here is another break for the family. The rental fee of life preservers, decrees the Commission, shall not exceed a "nick". So when the family Lochinvar puts the weekly "bite" on you, hike the ante a bit to help us get him home to you safely.

\* \* \*

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has launched a state-wide crow and cat killing contest to be participated in by the County Fish and Game Development Associations. The Commission will award a first prize of two hundred pheasants or quail to the county killing the most crows and cats between May 1 and October 31, 1940, both dates inclusive. One cat will be considered the equivalent of five crows. Four other prizes will be given; second prize is one hundred fifty pheasants or quail; third prize, one hundred pheasants or quail; fourth prize, seventy-five pheasants or quail; and fifth prize, fifty pheasants or quail.

It is the opinion of the Director, Guy D. Jossierand, that for every crow that is now flying there had just as well be a pheasant or quail; and that cats kill more quail than all the hunters of Kansas.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

Many fur buyers, trappers and other interested persons attended the Department's annual beaver pelt sale held at Pratt , April 1.

The buyers were in a liberal and generous mood, paying relatively good prices for the furs.

Four hundred and thirteen pelts were purchased by the T. J. Brown Fur Company of Topeka, seven pelts by the Johnson Wool and Hide Company of Wichita.

Thirty-one pounds of castoreum glands were purchased by Fred Hanssermann of Scandia, bringing twenty-five cents an ounce.

The sale netted the tidy sum of \$7,234.30. One half of this amount was paid the trappers, and one half was paid into the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission treasury.

The beaver were trapped, under State supervision, from areas where they were reported as doing damage to trees and other farm property.

\* \* \*

United States District Attorney S. S. Alexander and George Viney have given to the Department forty-four spawning size bass and a dozen spawning size channel catfish. The bass were put in the Kingman County State Lake. The fish averaged about eight pounds each. The Alexander Lake will yield several hundred fish of this size. Anglers will have a chance at these large bass in the State Lake after May fifteenth.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

From United States Game Management Agent, John E. Perry, of Memphis, Tennessee, comes good news. John and other agents are bearing down and conducting an intensified drive against southerners who have been suspected of taking ducks out of season and market hunting.

Between one hundred seventy-five and two hundred mid-south hunters charged violating the Federal Game Laws have been arrested in the biggest "clean up" in history.

This is good news as we have always suspected "them rebels" of market hunting, spring shooting, and of an all around general "cussedness" in their interpretation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

\* \* \*

WESTERN HOSPITALITY:- Taken from the Jetmore Republican, under date line of March 28, 1940.

#### ATTENTION HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN

We welcome pole fishermen to the O'Connell Ranch. Bring the kids and let them enjoy a day on the creek. This will be due notice; we want no seining, hand-fishing, or hunting on the place. No bonfires. No firearms. Please shut gates. Would appreciate it if you would make your presence known at the ranch house on arrival. Signed- Billy O'Connell.

\* \* \*

O. M. Steen, Regional Inspector of the Bureau of Biological Survey, and Director Guy D. Jossierand, are making a tour of the State for the purpose of selecting areas suitable for game management practices to enable this State to participate in the distribution of Pittman-Robertson Funds.

\* \* \*



# AS OTHER STATES SEE IT

The Oregon State Game Department is expanding its beaver management work as a Federal aid project. Beaver will be trapped from the Shasta Beaver Range and released in other locations. Old beaver meadows and stream banks will be planted with willows and other feed trees.

\* \* \*

Idaho will use Federal Aid Funds to purchase approximately five hundred acres of land known as the Hagerman Valley Refuge. Part of the area will serve as a migratory waterfowl refuge and part will be used for the growing of hay and grain for emergency feeding of big game. Idaho is also acquiring two tracts of sub-marginal farm and timber lands as a pheasant project.

\* \* \*

Arkansas has obtained Federal aid for improvements to increase deer, wild turkey, quail and fur bearers. Thirty-two thousand acres of land will be leased for that purpose. The State also has obtained funds for purchasing wild turkeys for release on five areas totaling one hundred and sixty seven thousand acres.

\* \* \*

Kentucky's Department of Conservation are using Federal aid funds to purchase materials for the C C C Development of a Wild Life Restoration Unit.

\* \* \*

# • ARRESTS | MARCH •

## FINES | INCLUDE COSTS

---

Max Hutton, Beaumont. Selling furs without a license. County Game Protector Bill Ayres. Fine \$18.00.

Francis Broacher, Beeler. Selling furs without trapping license. Protectors Golden and Faulkner. Fine \$8.50.

Marion Byrne, Peabody. Hunting without a license. Protectors Carlson and Suenram. Fine \$7.50.

John Holmes, Leavenworth. Trapping fur bearing animals out of season. Protector Teichgraeber. Fine \$12.95.

Noah Mc Carter, Oskaloosa. Possession of fur in closed season. Protectors Benander and Anderson. Fine \$8.00.

H. Kirkpatrick, Augusta. Selling fur without trapping license. County Game Protector Bill Ayres. Fine \$16.50.

Milton Duback, Blair. Hunting without license. Protectors Rickel, Anderson and Benander. Fine \$8.15.

W. L. Hopkins, Emporia. Fishing without license. Protector Hopperly. Fine \$8.00.

Marshall Jacoby, Wichita. Hunting without a license. County Game Protector J. L. Huston. Fine \$2.00.

Fred May, Wichita. Hunting without a license. Superintendent of Butler County State Park, J. L. Huston. Fine \$2.00.

William Hicks, Pratt. Illegal taking of bass. Protector Shay. Fine \$7.50.

Ralph Buck, Pratt. Illegal taking of bass and no fishing license. Protector Shay. Fine \$7.50.

E. C. Binford, Haviland. Illegal possession of furs. Protector Gebhard. Fine \$7.50.

George Lucas, Wolcott. Selling furs without trappers license. Portectors Teichgraeber and Deputy Sheriff Scott. Fine \$22.90.

# Give 'em a Break

**F**ISHING in the United States today presents the spectacle of a gigantic mass retreat. Goaded by the arch destroyers, pollution, drought, flood and soil erosion—all the unwise works of man's unthinking hand—over twelve million persons are annually fleeing farther and farther from home and hearth in search of sorely needed recreation. Each year the general "good fishing" frontier is more distant, while each year interest in the sport grows larger. The cry of an ever increasing angling America is "better fishing, at home."

Unfortunately, there is no magic elixir for prompt cure of all existing ills. There is no over-night way to change industrially defiled, silt-charged streams or barren-shored, half-dried lakes into luxurious havens for game fish. Of the major ills, pollution alone can be treated with a stroke having any semblance of swift action, while corrective measure for drought, flood, and soil erosion must be found in a long-time and comprehensive restoration program. There is just no panacea by which twelve million fishermen can immediately fill their creels in backyard lakes and streams.

**N**EITHER is the suggestion that readers of this magazine practice a policy of giving existing fish populations "a break" offered as a pretentious plan for game fish restoration. We believe, however, that if every one of the twelve million American fishermen will take a true sporting attitude to his catches, a good will result far more important than the combined restocking efforts of all conservation agencies. If every angler will give the fish a break by regarding them as "partners in sport" rather than "possibilities for the pan" an indelible scratch will have been made and in those waters yet untainted by man's unwise doings America's number one recreation will be on the road to assured permanency. The following are points to remember when you pick up your rod and reel the first time this spring, and on all subsequent occasions:

**R**EMEMBER, first and foremost, that you fish for sport and for sport only. If you insist that you fish for food you are prostituting your reason and declaring yourself economically unwise to justify the destruction of a few fish. . . . The price of your rod and reel and the expense of your trip would buy a whole quarter of prime beef!

Remember, you are ethically, legally, and in many instances biologically justified in retaining a carefully considered portion of your catch for food purposes, but by no dictate of man or nature are you entitled to waste one ounce of fish flesh or to wantonly destroy the life of a single fish.

Remember, your friends did not purchase your fishing license and are not contributing money or ef-

fort to fish restoration. You are stealing from others when you kill fish for their tables.

Remember, the creel limit and length minimum laws were not made for sportsmen. A true sportsman may not even know the creel limit of his state as he is guided by his "conscience" limit alone, which per-force of the liberality of the fishing laws is invariably less than the state limit.

**R**EMEMBER, the true sportsman carries a tape measure for but one purpose—to determine the legality of possessing a mortally wounded fish so as to prevent its waste.

Remember, a fish is a living organism, never meant to survive mauling by rough hands. Only in rare instances is it necessary for you to remove from the water any fish you do not intend to keep.

Remember, it is false bravado to "land 'em without a net." The weakest man alive can conquer the strongest bass or trout. A landing net makes possible more careful treatment of undersize fish and is a conservation adjunct to your equipment.

Remember, your photo with a mile-long string of fish does not make you a hero. It is a record of your greed and smallness, rather than of your valor and greatness. Your camera can be used more advantageously.

Remember, you are not doing your children a favor when you allow their natural destructive tendencies free reign. In your parental eyes your five-year-old son may appear "cute" with his gasping string of baby fish, but his acts of torture are sickening to all passer-bys. The remarks they utter are not complimentary to you.

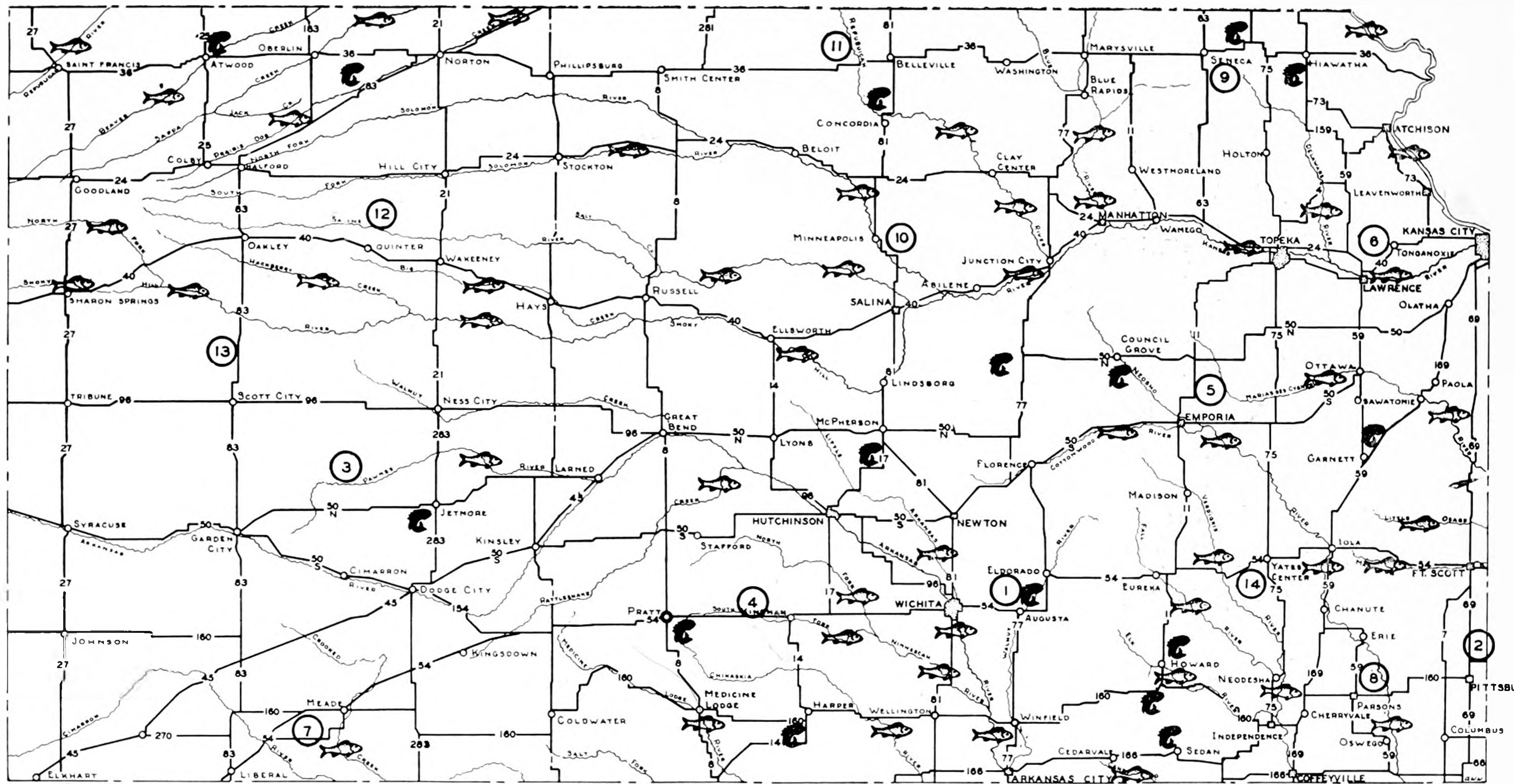
**R**EMEMBER, humaneness is a cardinal rule of all sportsmen. You humanely dispatch all "keepers" before creeling them and always string fish through the membranous tissue of both lips—never through the gills.

Remember the story of the fellow who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. You think too much of your sport to destroy spawn laden females or to molest nesting fish—whether the state law permits the taking of that species during its spawning season or not.

Remember you have already won the battle when you net the fish. You can't lose by setting it free unharmed. You may win again some other day.

Remember, the poor sportsmanship of others is no justification for similar conduct on your part. You reason backwards when you argue, "Why, should I? Others don't." Someone must be the leader. Good deeds and high motives are catching.

Remember, fishing is the most wholesome sport in the world. You give yourself and your children a break, when you give a bass, trout, pike, or muskie a break.



② State Lakes

- (1) Butler County State Park.
- (2) Crawford County State Park.
- (3) Finney County State Park.
- (4) Kingman County State Park.
- (5) Lyon County State Park.

🏞️ City and County Lakes

- (6) Leavenworth County State Park.
- (7) Meade County State Park.
- (8) Neosho County State Park.
- (9) Nemaha County State Park.
- (10) Ottawa County State Park.

🐟 River and Stream Fishing

- (11) Republic County State Park.
- (12) Sheridan County State Park.
- (13) Scott County State Park.
- (14) Woodson County State Park.

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. II

MAY, 1940

No. V



*Sailboating at the Leavenworth County State Lake*

Law  
6396

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JAY J. OWENS.....	Salina
H. M. GILLESPIE.....	Wichita
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ELMER E. EUWER.....	Goodland

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LEONARD SUTHERLAND, <i>Superintendent</i> .....	Meade County Pheasant Farm
CHARLES TROXEL, <i>Superintendent</i> .....	Quail Farm, Pittsburg
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LEO BROWN.....	Biologist

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JIM ANDREW.....	Emporia
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H. D. BYRNE.....	Concordia
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HELEN DEVAULT.....	Pratt
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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

E. J. KELLY, *Secretary*

VOLUME II

NUMBER V

## AN ACCOUNT OF OUR STEWARDSHIP

On May 3, The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission celebrated its first birthday anniversary. Just a year previously Governor Payne H. Ratner took the measures he deemed necessary to breathe new life in the commission as it exists today—a bipartisan board.

Being mothered by experience we have grown in stature and wisdom. And by adhering to an honest, straightforward, constructive policy we have escaped the swords of the political herods who would have slaughtered us in our infancy.

In order that the Governor, the sportsmen, and the citizen in general may learn of our progress we are making use of this month's bulletin to review the past year's work of the new Commission.

One of the first acts of the Commission, after its appointment by Governor Payne H. Ratner, was the selection of a member for chairman. Until this administration, former Governors had legally assumed leadership of the Commission.

The selection of a director required careful consideration, and, after interviewing many applicants for the position, the Commission announced the appointment of Guy D. Josserand, of Copeland, as Director.

The Director then, as required by law, notified all applicants for other positions to appear before him for the purpose of taking competitive examinations. His subsequent appointments were made on the basis of such examinations.

Many were appointed who had not been previously connected with the department. Some others who had been employees of the retiring commission were reinstated.

### ***County Game Protectors***

County game protectors have been appointed in the 105 counties. These men, all license holders, were appointed in accordance with that section of the law authorizing such appointments. Many of these appointees have been very helpful to us.

### ***State Game Protectors***

That this very important branch of our service might function as effectively as possible, the commission increased its personnel from twelve to twenty men.

The problems encountered by the State Game Protectors are difficult and manifold. They are charged with not only the responsibility of law enforcement but with the additional duties of fish planting, selecting of areas for game birds that are released by the game department, patrolling streams in search of illegal fishing devices and keeping a close watch on industrial plants to see that they do not permit the streams to become polluted.

They have satisfactorily discharged these responsibilities. The law has been fairly and impartially enforced. Many persistent violators have been brought before the courts. Millions of fish, otherwise destined to perish, were rescued by these men. There are now few complaints of pollution. The results attained by our field force appears to have justified its enlargement.

### ***State Parks and Lake Development***

There are many minds and naturally many opinions in regard to the Commission's lake development program. Some sportsmen are of the opinion that such an activity should not engage the attention of the Fish and Game Commission. They contend that all license money should be expended in the propagation of fish and game. Many others feel that the furtherance of the state park and lake development program is properly the responsibility of the Fish and Game Commission. They argue that the lakes afford fishing possibilities and needed recreational opportunities. Since the law authorizes the Commission "To establish, maintain and improve recreational grounds for the purposes of affording recreational facilities to the citizens of Kansas"—development work has continued.

We shall review for you briefly this year's work of the Commission:

The task of completing two state parks was one of the financial responsibilities assumed by this Commission.

### ***Clark County State Park***

This park of thirteen hundred acres, located about fourteen miles north of Ashland, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The work of constructing the spillway will be completed by December of this year.

The damming of Bluff Creek Canyon will cause the formation of a lake of three hundred and fifty acres.

The readers of this Bulletin are urged to visit this park site, since it is located in one of the most picturesque sections of Kansas.

Crawford County State Park No. 2: This park near the town of Farlington, was completed insofar as construction was necessary January 5, 1940. A deep green body of water of one hundred fifty acres and an average depth of 24 feet has been impounded and heavily stocked with fish. The lake is surrounded by high hills, blessed with a very fine growth of walnut trees. This lake is to be opened to fishing May 15, 1940.

**Other Developments**

The Commission, through some use of WPA labor, has within the confines of Lyon County State Park improved and built roadways and parking areas and has planted there some 14,000 new trees. A National Park Service camp at the Meade County State Park has planted several thousand trees and has completed the building of six additional fish rearing ponds. The anticipated production of 100,000 additional fish will be placed in the Meade County State Lake and other waters of southwestern Kansas. The N. P. S. has constructed a sufficient number of redwood picnic tables to accommodate the large crowds that are expected to take advantage of the enlarged and greatly improved picnic area. Channel improvements and a sewage disposal system are a part of our program for the further development of the area.

There has been a great deal of improvement work done at the popular Scott County State Park during the last few months. The shore lines have been riprapped, roadways improved and marked as well as other historical points of interest within the park.

A general beautification program has been carried out at the Ottawa County State Park near Bennington, Kansas. The NYA organization services has been used in this program. Many trees have been planted in this nearly treeless area. As a safety precaution the shores of the lake have been riprapped and the dam and stilling basin strengthened.



Game protectors and sportsmen seine a drying lake.

**Fish Propagation**

The propagation and the distribution of fish continues to be one of the principal interests of the present Fish and Game Commission. All of the state lakes have been restocked during this period, as well as many city and public lakes, which may be used by the general public for fishing. The brood ponds which have been in active use at the Pratt hatchery for many years are being improved, enlarged and fertilized. This work is being done by departmental employees and the Works Progress Administration.



This is a good catch.

**Our Fur Industry**

The fur-bearing animals to be found in our wooded areas and along our streams are productive of an enormous amount of wealth during the two-months annual trapping season. The problem of maintaining a permanent supply of fur bearers is being seriously considered by the Commission.

We are happy to report that an increase in fur bearers was noted during the trapping season of last fall and winter.

In order that our readers may have a better understanding of the importance of these animals to us from a financial viewpoint, we are listing below the number of pelts purchased by 303 of the 320 fur buyers who have, so far, submitted their annual reports.

These figures, while not accurately revealing the condition of our supply of fur-bearing animals, reflect the number of pelts taken by the trappers.

Opossum .....	155,945	Weasel .....	170
Badger .....	2,911	Mink .....	2,271
Wildcat .....	150	Muskrat .....	119,918
Fox .....	1,965	Raccoon .....	8,374
Civit Cat .....	47,219	Skunk .....	151,800
Coyote .....	14,022	Rabbit .....	347,850
Wolf .....	1,047		

**A New Game Farm**

The construction of an additional game farm for the propagation of pheasants and chukar partridges exclusively was deemed necessary by the Fish and Game Commission because of two definite and very insistent reasons.

The sportsmen with memories of the state's recent



pheasant season fresh in their minds demanded such a plant. The Commission reasoned that an additional plant would not only supply the sportsmen with the desired pheasants but would at the same time relieve the now existing game farms of work heretofore done by them in the pheasant and chukar field. Upon completion of the new unit more attention can be given to the production of quail.

The Meade County State Park was selected as the building site because of climatic and financial reasons. There was no land to buy, as the needed area was owned by the state. The problem of housing the superintendent and the incubator rooms was solved without expense, as the necessary structures were already available.

The two large brooding houses that are necessary will be built at a very small cost. As a matter of fact, these will be of adobe construction, and we are depending upon mother earth and a faithful sun to do this work for us. Although these buildings are primitive in construction, they will be attractive and ultra-modern in efficiency and operation.

Two pheasant laying pens, one hundred fifty feet square, are enclosing the three hundred fifty young healthy layers which we procured from Wisconsin Game Farms. One hundred chukar laying pens of the very latest type and design were erected to accommodate the one hundred pair of chukars raised by us at our state quail farms. Rearing pens, holding pens, and any other necessary structures will be built as needed.



A view of brooder houses and laying pens at the Pittsburg Quail farm.

### Quail

With Kansas hunters and nonhunters, the bobwhite's popularity overshadows that of all other species. With this fact in mind, we have attempted, with gratifying results, the propagation of these birds in sufficient numbers to warrant restocking all areas that needed such attention. Approximately fourteen thousand birds were raised at the two state game farms during the past year. These birds were placed on suitable properties, which had been approved by members of the fish and game commission or other field employees.



Bobwhites being loaded for distribution from the Pittsburg quail farm.

The eastern section of the state is now well populated with these birds. We are making plans for increasing the game population of western Kansas.

From all indications it is very evident that plenty of seed stock was left after the season of last fall, and comparatively few birds were lost during the severe winter months. This happy condition is due in a large measure to the alertness of our game protectors and other well disposed citizens and sportsmen.

### Hungarian Partridge

This specie of bird, universally considered by hunters to be the sportiest of all upland game birds, has been planted in several sections of the state by the present fish and game commission. We view its future with optimism. Any reasons for contrary conclusions are not now apparent. Plantings successfully made by Franklin County sportsmen encourage us in the belief that this bird will thrive as well in many other sections of the state.

Our introductory stock was procured from the Canadian game commission in exchange for the less-favored chukar partridge. It is expected that future plantings of this bird will be made by the Commission.

### Publicity

One of the Commission's most important responsibilities is education, or, if you must, publicity. This particular program of the Commission, under the supervision of Miss Helen Devault, is well balanced and properly coördinated.

In the field of conservation we find two distinct thoughts in respect to the taking of our fish and game. One idea would tend to exploit and waste them; another would prohibit entirely their enjoyment and use. Only through education can we bring these two ex-

treme thoughts into wiser channels. Three media have been used extensively for that purpose:

News items of general interest have been released to the city dailies and to the county weeklies. Another publicity tool, used very effectively, has been motion pictures of the Commission's work. These pictures, in sound and color, have been shown several hundred times in the classrooms of our schools and colleges.

A monthly magazine containing matter related to the restoration and conservation of fish and game reaches a mailing list of nearly three thousand subscribers. This monthly publication, destined to accomplish much good, is a free service to the state.

### **Pittman-Robertson Funds**

Mr. M. O. Steen, Regional Inspector, Federal Aid Division, Department of the Interior, and Mr. Guy D. Jossierand, Director of the Commission, have completed an inspection of certain areas of the state preparatory to the submitting of proposals which will enable this state to participate in the distribution of Federal Aid Funds.

These funds, which are allotted the state under the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson act, are prorated to the states on a basis of area and the number of hunting licenses issued.

These funds represent the excise tax paid by the sportsmen on firearms and ammunitions.

One of the proposals that will be submitted to the Government, and which now appears certain of Federal approval, is the game management work to be done on twelve hundred acres of land now possessed by the Commission in Kingman County. This area was acquired several years ago for the purpose of building a state park. The work now proposed includes the fencing of the entire area and the planting of trees and shrubs as a wildlife management undertaking. Ponds are to be built also on this site for the cultivation of fish.

The development of the Republic County Shooting Grounds is included in another proposal to be submitted to the Federal Government for approval.

Our participation in these funds, so far, has been limited to purchasing some land in Finney County for the enlargement and improvement of our buffalo preserve.

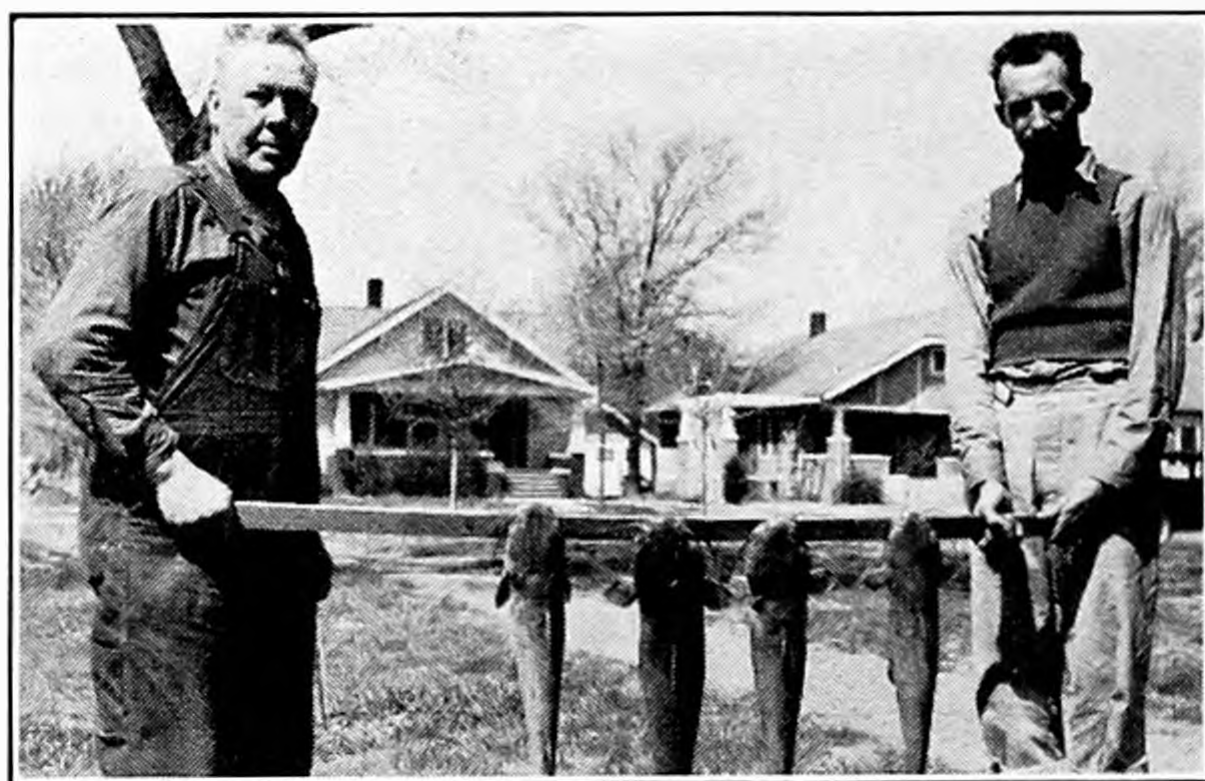
### **Wild Turkeys**

For the purpose of study the Commission has made three plantings of wild turkeys. Two of these plantings were made in Elk County and one planting was made in Barber County. These birds, incidentally, were raised at the Commission's game farms.

A more detailed report of our work with this bird will be made in the eighth biennial report of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, which is to be printed within the next three or four months.

### **Lake Openings**

The Nemaha County State Lake, near Seneca, and the Lyon County State Lake, near Emporia, were opened to fishing May 31, 1939. The Crawford County State Lake No. 2, near Farlington; the Sheridan County State Lake, near Quinter; the Pottawatomie County State Lake, near Westmoreland; and the Rooks County State Lake, near Stockton, will be opened for the first time May 15, 1940.



Taken near Manhattan.

### **License Sales**

Although the selling of licenses is not our principal concern, it is gratifying to report that the citizens generally are procuring the licenses required by law. There has been a sharp increase in the sale of quail stamps, hunting and trapping licenses. We expect the reports of the county clerks to show a slight decrease in the number of fishing licenses sold during the fiscal year 1940. The receipts through the Pratt office for other types of licenses, however, will show an increase over the previous year.

### **Finances**

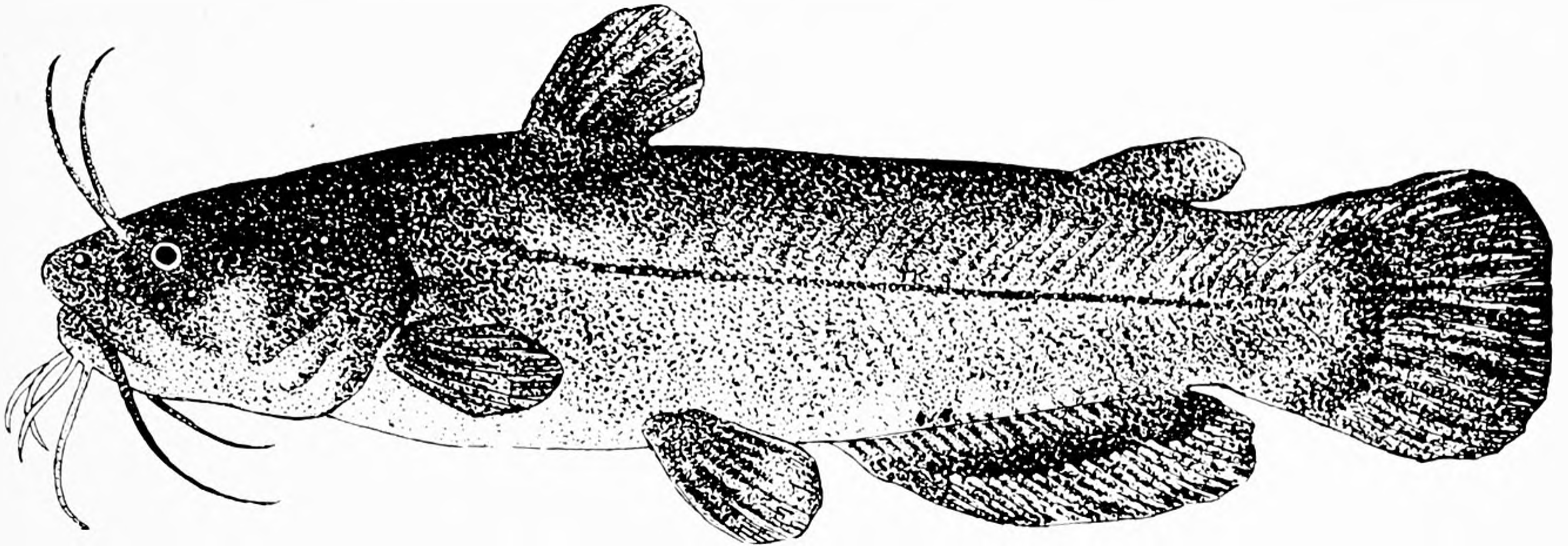
Our financial affairs are in a sound and healthy condition. We have liquidated all of the contracts and obligations incurred by the former commission and have operated the department within our resources. A complete and detailed financial report will be made to the legislature at its next regular session.

## **Billion Dollar Industry**

The Department of Interior reports that the followers of Isaac Walton were responsible for nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of business in the United States last year.

Sportsmen spent \$877,309,009 for fishing licenses, tackle, guides, food, bait, boats and other necessities of a successful fishing trip.

Expenditures for tackle—rods, lines, lures, reels, sinkers, etc., alone were estimated at \$35,000,000.

Brown Bullhead (*Ameiurus Nebulosis*)

## OUR FISH AND GAME

One page of this and subsequent issues of the bulletin will be used to picture, and briefly to discuss, the many species of game and fish to be found in Kansas. The purpose of this extra feature is to help the angler and hunter in identifying the specimens taken by them.

In this issue of the bulletin we shall picture and briefly discuss the Brown and Yellow Bullhead, scientifically designated *Ameiurus nebulosis* and *Ameiurus natalis*, respectively.

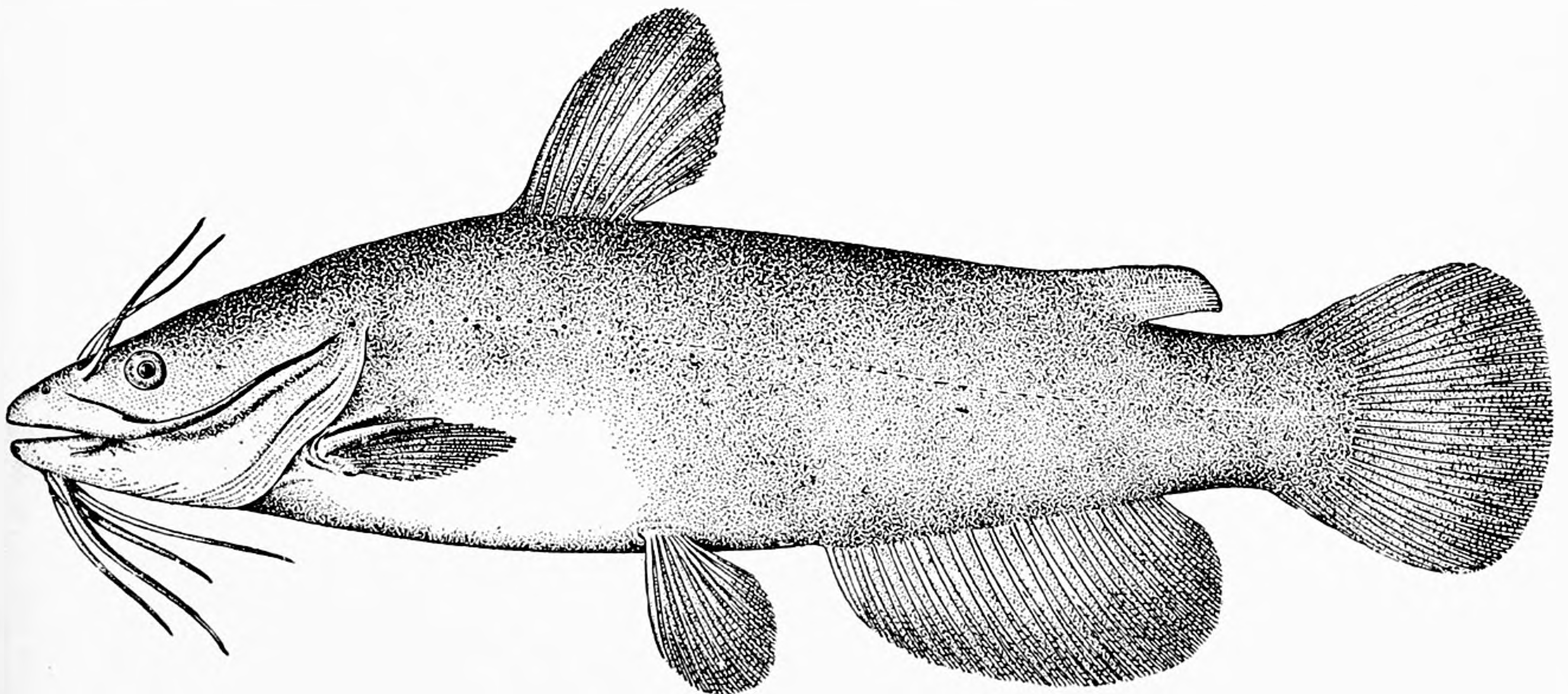
The fish, both of which are often referred to as the common Bullhead, are plentiful in our streams, and

are most eagerly sought by Kansas anglers. The sizes most commonly taken range in weight from one-quarter to one-half pound. Their flesh is of a fine flavor, tender and juicy.

Although essentially night bottom feeders, they can be taken on bright, sunny days from around half-submerged trees or like objects.

The two species, to the average layman, are similar in appearance, yet they have very definite and distinct characteristics which may be used in properly classifying them.

In the Yellow and Brown Bullheads there is a marked difference in the tail (caudal fin), the dorsal, ventral, pectoral and anal fins, and in head and body characteristics. A study of the two cuts will reveal these differences to you.

Yellow Bullhead (*Ameiurus Natalis*)

# BULLHEADS

The following was taken from "American Game and Food Fish," by Jordan and Everman.)

The following description of the habits of the common bullhead, written as a burlesque by George W. Peck, gives a vivid and truthful idea of the life history and game qualities of this fish:

"It seems that the action of the Milwaukee common council in withdrawing the use of the waterworks from the fish commissioners will put a stop to the hatching of whitefish. This is as it should be. The whitefish is an aristocratic fish that will not bite a hook, and the propagation of this species is wholly in the interest of the wealthy owners of fishing tubs, who have nets. By strict attention to business they can catch all of the whitefish out of the lake a little faster than the State machine can put them in. Poor people cannot get a smell of whitefish. The same may be said of brook trout. While they will bite a hook, it requires more machinery to catch them than ordinary people can possess without mortgaging a house. A man has got to have a morocco book of expensive flies, a fifteen-dollar bamboo jointed rod, a three-dollar trout basket, with a hole mortised in the top, a corduroy suit made in the latest style, top boots of the Wellington pattern, with red tassels in the straps, and a flask of Otard brandy in a side pocket. Unless a man is got up in that style a speckled trout will see him in Chicago first, and then it won't bite. The brook trout is even more aristocratic than the whitefish, and should not be propagated at public expense.

"But there are fish that should be propagated in the interest of the people. There is a species of fish that never looks at the clothes of the man who throws in the bait, a fish that takes whatever is thrown to it, and when once hold of the hook never tries to shake a friend, but submits to the inevitable, crosses its legs and says, 'Now I lay me,' and comes out on the bank and seems to enjoy being taken. It is a fish that is a friend of the poor, and one that will sacrifice itself in the interest of humanity. That is the fish that the State should adopt as its trade-mark, and cultivate friendly relations with, and stand by. We allude to the bullhead.

"The bullhead never went back on a friend. To catch the bullhead it is not necessary to tempt his appetite with porterhouse steak, or to display an expensive lot of fishing tackle. A pin hook, a piece of liver, and a cistern pole is all the capital required to catch a bullhead. He lies upon the bottom of a stream or pond in the mud, thinking. There is no fish that does more thinking, or has a better head for grasping great questions, or chunks of liver, than the bullhead.

His brain is large, his heart beats for humanity, and if he can't get liver, a piece of tin tomato can will make a meal for him. It is an interesting study to watch a boy catch a bullhead. The boy knows where the bullhead congregates, and when he throws in his hook it is dollars to buttons that 'in the near future' he will get a bite.

"The bullhead is democratic in all its instincts. If the boy's shirt is sleeveless, his hat crownless, and his pantaloons a bottomless pit, the bullhead will bite just as well as though the boy is dressed in purple and fine linen, with knee-breeches and plaid stockings. The bullhead seems to be dozing on the muddy bottom, and a stranger would say that he would not bite. But wait. There is a movement of his continuation, and his cow-catcher moves gently toward the piece of liver. He does not wait to smell of it and canvass in his mind whether the liver is fresh. It makes no difference to him. He argues that here is a family out of meat. 'My country calls and I must go,' says the bullhead to himself, and he opens his mouth and the liver disappears.

"It is not certain that the boy will think of his bait for half an hour, but the bullhead is in no hurry. He is in the mud and proceeds to digest the liver. He realizes that his days will not be long in the land, or water, more properly speaking, and he argues that if he swallows the bait and digests it before the boy pulls him out, he will be just so much ahead. Finally, the boy thinks of his bait, pulls it out, and the bullhead is landed on the bank, and the boy cuts him open to get the hook out. Some fish only take the bait gingerly, and are only caught around the selvage of the mouth, and they are comparatively easy to dislodge. Not with the bullhead. He says if liver is a good thing, you can't have too much of it, and it tastes good all the way down. The boy gets down on his knees to dissect the bullhead, and get his hook, and it may be that the boy swears. It would not be astonishing, though he must feel, when he gets his hook out of the hidden recesses of the bullhead like the minister who took up a collection and didn't get a cent, though he expressed thanks at getting his hat back. There is one drawback to the bullhead, and that is his horns. We doubt if a boy ever descended into the patent insides of a bullhead to mine for limerick hooks, that did not, before his work was done, run a horn into his vital parts. But the boy seems to expect it, and the bullhead enjoys it. We have seen a bullhead lie on the bank and become dry, and to all appearances dead to all that was going on, and when a boy sat down on him and got a horn in his elbow and yelled murder,

the bullhead would grin from ear to ear, and wag his tail as though applauding for an encore.

"The bullhead never complains. We have seen a boy take a dull knife and proceed to follow a fish line down a bullhead from head to the end of his subsequent anatomy, and all the time there would be an expression of sweet peace on the countenance of the bullhead, as though he enjoyed it. If we were preparing a picture representing 'Resignation,' for a chromo to give to subscribers, and wished to represent a scene of suffering in which the sufferer was light-hearted, seeming to recognize that all was for the best, we should take for the subject a bullhead, with a boy searching with a knife for a long-lost fish hook.

"The bullhead is a fish that has no scales, but in lieu thereof has a fine India-rubber skin, that is as far ahead of fiddle-string material for strength and durability as possible. The meat of the bullhead is not as choice as that of the mackerel, but it fills up a stomach just as well, and the Son insists that the fish commissioners shall drop the hatching of aristocratic fish and give the bullheads a chance."

The new quail stamps will be printed in a different color combination from last year—dark brown and chrome yellow.

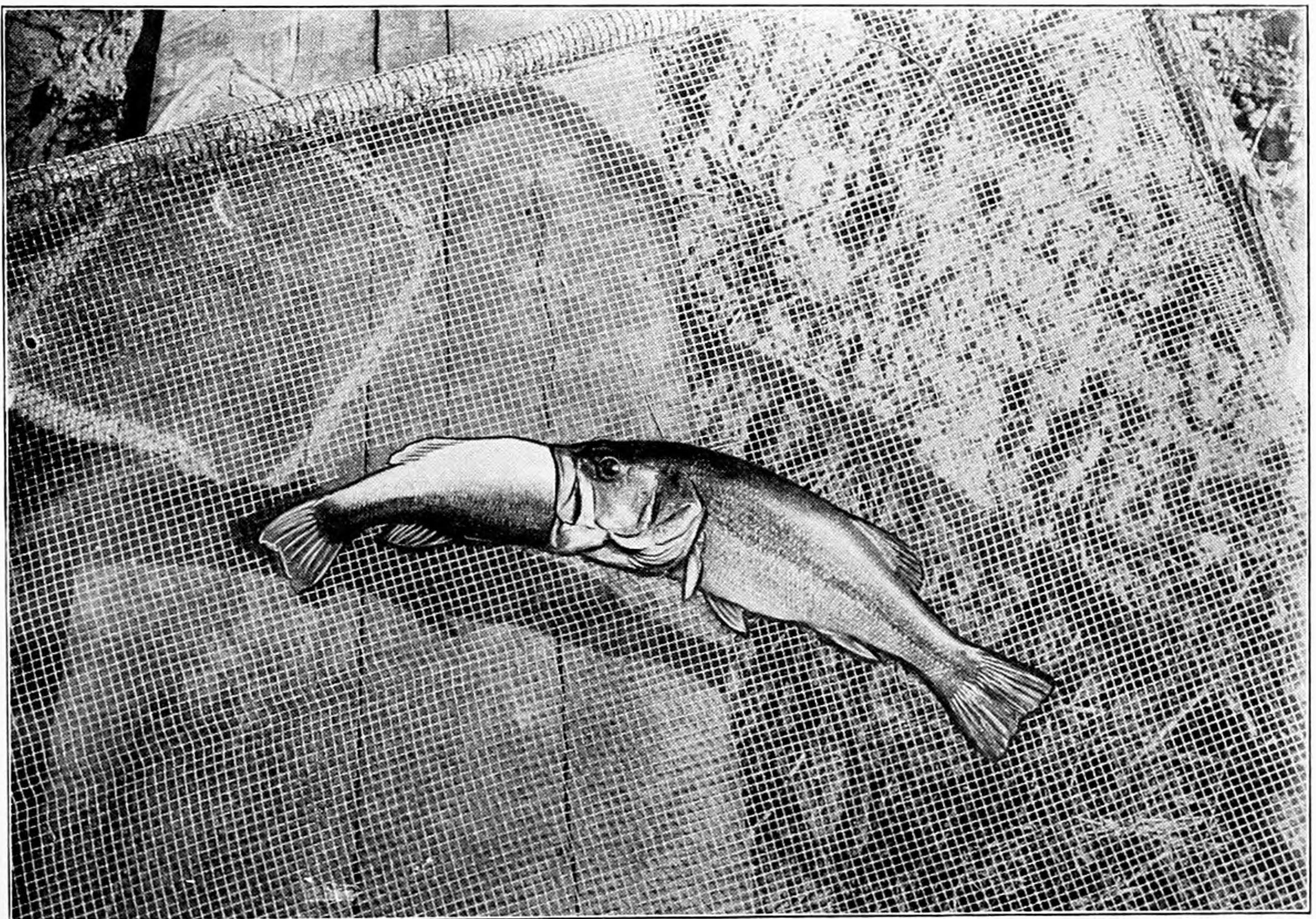
### Cats

Now, with the guns being stilled, the smoke of battle cleared away, husbands and wives happily reconciled one to the other—and both to the wives' viewpoint, we mention again, timorously, lest we disturb the reigning peace, the fightingest of all fighting words, CATS!

That the battle was fought bitterly, no one will deny. Too much so, in fact. Venom and innuendoes were hurled into opposing camps by mail, phone, and radio—and all this because of an unfortunate misinterpretation of intention.

It was not the intention of the Commission or sportsmen to destroy, humanely or otherwise, the well-fed, domesticated, home-loving house cats. Their warfare was to be directed against the wild and vicious cats known to be frequenting our game fields. A certain amount of predatory control is necessary to a well-balanced game preservation program. This is particularly true if we ourselves have been guilty of upsetting nature's balances. We do that very thing when we, of the city, deliberately dump twenty-five or more hungry cats near a covey of game birds already plagued to near extinction by their natural enemies.

The Commission has for the time being withdrawn from the campaign.



He exceeds his limit. The penalty, death. A two-pound black bass attempting to swallow a one-pound bass.

## NEWS BRIEFS—FROM HERE AND THERE

### Monthly Meeting of Sportsmen's Association Held at Pratt, April 28

The South Central Division of the State Fish and Game Development Association held its April meeting at the State Game Commission's offices in Pratt, Sunday, April 28. Dr. C. E. Benefield, Director of the South Central Division, presided as chairman of the meeting. State President Frank Robl announced the appointment of a legislative committee to confer with the fish and game officials in regard to further revision of the present fish and game laws. The legislative Committee members are Blake Williamson, of Kansas City, Kansas; Ray Smith, of Hoisington; and George Gould, of Dodge City. President Robl also introduced a resolution favoring a crow control program. The resolution provides that a certain number of crows be banded and prizes given for the return of such bands. The use of Pittman-Robertson Wild Life Aid funds occasioned a spirited discussion. Although the delegates took no official action in regard to the manner of using these funds, they did for the most part favor the buying of the salt marshes of Barton County.

Members of the Sedgwick County Sportsmen Association have launched an extensive stream improvement program. Through their persistent efforts the Park Commission of the City of Wichita have improved the Little Arkansas River, a favorite spot of Wichita anglers. Fish and Game Commissioner Howard M. Gillespie has given the Sedgwick County boys several spools of oil field cable for the further improvement of the Ninnescah River in Sedgwick County.

One of our correspondents writes us in defense of the cats and at the same time expresses his opinion of hunters in general. "A hunter with a gun" he says, "is so dumb that he doesn't know any better than to eat poisoned tobacco, drink poison whisky and beer and suck poison into his mouth by smoking cigarettes." No, you can't use this column to express your opinion of our correspondent. If you're the fellow he is talking about, we fear your language.

Night fishing at the Commission's State lakes is proving to be a popular form of out-of-doors recreation for the Mr. Tired Business Man and his employees. The lake superintendents report that many fish—and big ones too—have been taken from the state lakes since their opening to night fishing.

### Another Stink Bait Formula—And How

From William Baxley, Parsons, comes the following bait formula:

Take one pound of hamburger meat and one-half pound of Limburger cheese. Be sure and leave the rind on the cheese. Dissolve the cheese in a small bit of warm water. Mix hamburger and cheese together and add graham flour until you have it stiff enough to stay on the hook so that it can be used on a casting rod when fishing from the bank.

I have used practically all the stink baits I have ever heard of, and this one beats them all. The meat and cheese cost only twenty-five cents, and when mixed with the flour, as mentioned above, will make sufficient bait for three or four fishing trips, and it really gets the fish.

### The Pratt Hatchery Attracts Many Visitors

Your summer vacation plans should provide for a day at the State Fish Hatchery, near Pratt.

People from many states are numbered among its annual visitors. The aquarium, said to be the largest west of the Mississippi river, is the principal attraction. The museum room, with its several cases of mounted specimens, attracts the natural history students. The channel catfish incubators, when in operation, are of particular interest to the ichthologist. The pheasants and many other gaily-plumed game birds are an attraction to all.

The picnic areas have been improved for the comfort and convenience of picnic parties and family reunions.

If you prefer to just sit and think, comfortable benches on well-shaded lawns are available to you.

### State Shoot

The annual state shoot of the Kansas Sportsmen's Association will be held at Lawrence, May 24, 25, 26. According to tentative plans, the Kansas Open Championship will be held May 24; the Class Championship matches May 25; the Single Championship matches May 26.

Over two hundred marksmen will compete for state championship honors and for the trophy annually awarded by the State Fish and Game Commission.

# HAMSTRUNG BY POLLUTION

**N**OW that interest in stream pollution has been pushed to a new high in intensity by a national pure stream legislative movement, unprecedented numbers of persons have come to a brutal realization. It is quite evident to all who have peeped under the lid of lullabying propaganda, that fish conservation is literally hamstrung by stream pollution!

Conditions are what they are in a great number of states not so much because of overfishing, inadequate restocking, or poor replenishment programs, but because of the wholesale destruction of waters by inconsiderate municipal and industrial interests. A penurious few are plundering the heritage of millions—are bucking, blocking, and stifling all the good work that can be accomplished by conservation departments—and in a very thorough fashion are making twenty million sportsmen look like twenty million saps.

**I**T'S a merry-go-round of utter and ridiculous futility. I present fish replenishment effort in many states resolves itself into! Millions of persons annually pay millions of dollars for the privilege of catching a few fish. These millions of dollars go for the support of conservation departments, which conscientiously try to render a dollar-for-dollar's worth. Fry are hatched, fingerlings released, erosion combated, streams patrolled—for what?

Bang!—a shot of municipal sewage from an inefficiently operated disposal plant hits a stream, or a bald-mouthed tile from a manufacturing plant belches forth a vile flowage, and all is rendered nil. Fish die, fish food organisms die, and erosion and death reigns. Millions of dollars are wasted and untold eras of planning, hope, and labor are in vain.

This is fish replenishment—1940 model. This is what you are getting for your fishing license dollars, Mr. Sportsman.

**B**EFORE better fishing conditions in any area having a pollution problem can be realized this vicious circle must be broken. Improvement can never be brought about as long as destruction is greater than construction. It is futile to lay stress on and become involved in constructive measures as long as destruction runs hog-wild. Stream pollution must stop, and not until it is stopped can you expect to see tangible results from your conservation dollar.

But, can this pollution be stopped? How can it be stopped?

The answer to both of these questions is very positive. The nefarious practice of using public waterways as sewers and cesspools for wastes can be stopped, and will be stopped, when public sentiment demands that it be stopped. After all, this is still a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—not “of the polluters, by the polluters, and for the polluters,” much as it may sometimes seem.

This is your point of attack, Mr. Average Sportsman. You must help develop a strong public sentiment that rabidly condemns the stream pollution practice. That sentiment must be vigorous in its denunciation, uncompromising, and extremely demanding. Once the feeling grows—is taken up by ten million persons, twenty million, fifty million—the destruction of our streams will end.

Does this sound a bit abstractive? Then, let's use a concrete example to illustrate the point.

**P**ROBABLY every state of the union already has what in plain English is definitely an anti-pollution law. If nothing else each state has fishing laws, which define the legal methods of killing fish and which place limits and seasons on the fish.

Now why aren't these anti-pollution laws invoked? Or, why aren't the fishing laws (methods of killing, seasons, and limits) used against polluters?

“Ah-ha,” someone grins, “those state anti-pollution laws don't mean anything because they contain ‘jokers.’ Those fishing laws aren't applicable. And, not only that but it is impossible to convince a court that certain dead fish were killed by deleterious effluent. Courts must have positive proof—not opinion.”

But, hold, Mr. Sportsman! Those anti-pollution and fishing laws are written in very readable English. Those “jokers” exist only because courts are disposed to call them jokers. Those fishing laws are not applicable to polluters only because courts are disposed to call them non-applicable. Courts won't accept the evidence of dead fish only because courts are not disposed to accepting dead fish as evidence. The reason your state laws are not effective against pollution is because your courts do not wish to read those laws as enforceable! Hundreds of other laws worded no more precisely are enforced daily because courts are inclined to interpret them as enforceable.

**N**OW, why aren't your courts disposed to interpret your state laws as enforceable? Isn't it plain? Courts do not interpret existing laws favorably because public sentiment against pollution is not strong enough to make courts do so. Courts do not find “jokers” in murder laws or other laws because public sentiment is strong against murder. Once public sentiment says “Thou shalt not pollute,” same as public sentiment says “Thou shalt not kill,” courts will see to it that pollution ends.

As a sportsman and pure stream enthusiast your job is clearly defined. You must develop public sentiment against pollution by talking pure streams—almost living pure streams. Pollution is your greatest conservation problem. Fish replenishment can never make headway until it is licked. Pollution can be whipped. You know it. Fifty million others must know it. Conservation must not be forever hamstrung!

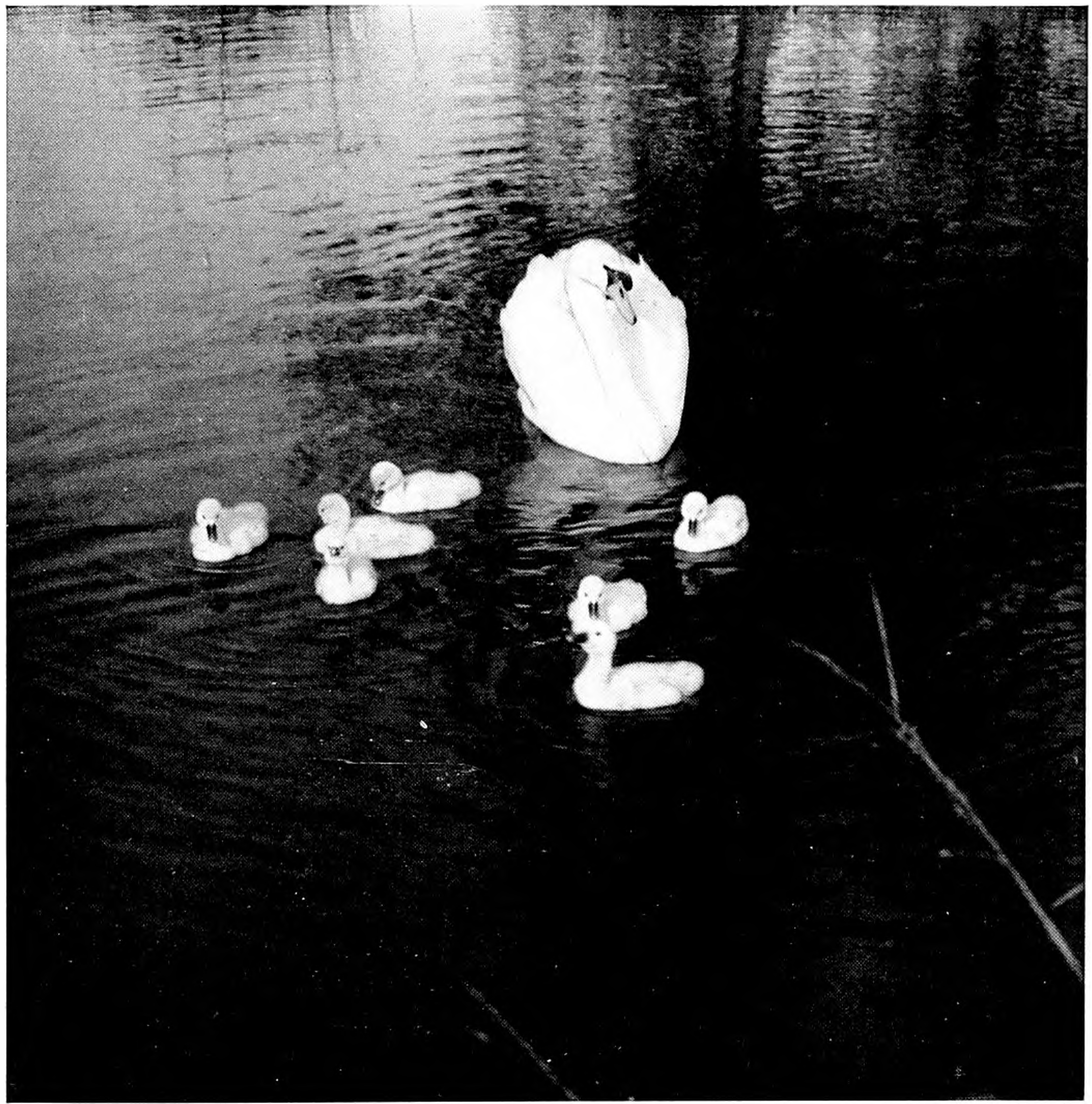
# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. II

JUNE, 1940

No. VI



*Swan and Cygnets on State Fish Hatchery Ponds*

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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

E. J. KELLY, *Secretary*

VOL. II

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## MANY FISHING WATERS IN KANSAS

You Kansas disciples of Izaak Walton will now find many lakes and streams within the boundaries of your own state that are comparable to, if not better than the "green pastures" away off yonder, in so far as fishing is concerned. You save money too by using the facilities at home. When it comes to lakes, Kansas has several mighty good ones within reasonable driving distance of your home. These lakes have been heavily stocked with fish and most of them have been provided with protected bathing areas. For the information of KANSAS FISH AND GAME readers, a few of these popular fishing waters are listed and briefly discussed.

### ***Leavenworth County State Lake***

Near Tonganoxie is located a state lake of one hundred seventy-five acres. Although this is one of the first of the Commission's lakes to be opened, it continues to be one of the best. Many fine catches of bass and crappie are reported by the lake superintendent. Overnight camping and cabin facilities are near the lake.

### ***Lyon County State Lake***

This one hundred thirty-five acre lake is two years old and has been stocked heavily with channel cats, crappie, blue gill and small mouthed bass. It is located near the city of Emporia where overnight accommodations are available at reasonable rates.

### ***Nemaha County State Lake***

Here, within four miles of Seneca the county seat of Nemaha county is a three hundred fifty-six acre lake opened for the first time in 1939. The lake had been stocked heavily with fish prior to its opening. Few fish were taken during the first year as the lake was prematurely opened. Legal sized fish are now being taken from this lake. You may camp near the lake and find overnight accommodations at Seneca.

### ***Woodson County State Lake***

This lake opened in 1938, is a one hundred seventy-nine acre body of water in the heavily timbered flint hills five miles east of Toronto. It is one of those clear blue lakes so appealing to the bass angler. No cabins

or other accommodations near the lake, camping, however, is permitted in camping areas.

### ***Neosho County State Lake***

This lake is one of the favorite "fishing holes" of Southeastern Kansas despite the fact that it was one of the very first lakes to be opened by the Commission. Culture ponds nearby supply the lake with additional fish every spring. Camping is allowed near the lake. Many cabin camps and hotels are available at Parsons a few miles away.

### ***Meade County State Lake***

This one-hundred-acre lake, in Southwestern Kansas is within the Meade County State Park and near the recently constructed Pheasant farm. Many fine catches of crappie and catfish have been reported by anglers who visit this lake. Camping is permitted in the camping areas. Six culture ponds are capable of supplying this lake with over one hundred thousand fish annually.

### ***Finney County State Lake***

This lake of three hundred twenty-four acres located eleven miles northeast of Kalvesta, is reported to be a good catfish lake. District game protectors report many strings of such fish being caught. Boats are not available. Overnight accommodations are available at Cimarron, Jetmore and Dighton.

### ***Scott County State Lake***

Fishing has been very good in this one-hundred-fifteen-acre lake since its reopening in 1934. Many bass, crappie, blue gill and some rainbow trout have been planted in these waters. Boats are available at the park. Overnight accommodations are to be found at nearby Scott City. Camping is permitted at camping areas in the several canyons surrounding the lake.

### ***Sheridan County State Lake***

Pictures appearing elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME news records the splendid fishing possibilities of this one hundred twenty-three acre lake opened for the first time May 15, 1940. Camping is allowed near the lake. Overnight accommodations may be had at Quinter, six miles southwest of the lake.

**Crawford County State Lake**

This lake is singularly blessed with many fine bodies of state owned and operated waters. At the Crawford County State Park No. 1 and at the State Quail Farm, both within ten minutes driving time of Pittsburg are many miles of strip pits, which have been stocked with bass, crappie and blue gill. The Crawford County State Lake No. 2, near Farlington was opened May 15, 1940. Sixty thousand bass, crappie, blue gills, and channel cats were planted in this one-hundred-fifty acre lake prior to its opening.

There are any number of county and city lakes now opened to the general public at nominal daily and seasonal fees. Topeka, Marion, Eureka, Howard, Eskridge, Atwood, Pratt, Paola, Osawatomie, Gardner, Jennings, Moreland, St. Francis, Lenora, Atchison, Horton, Fort Scott, Sedan, El Dorado, Augusta, Wellington, Anthony and Russell, have such lakes where, under special rules and regulations, fishing is permitted.

**Many Lakes Now Open**

Seventeen state lakes, including four new ones, were officially opened on May 15 following a two-month closed season on bass and crappie.

Twenty-five thousand anglers from twenty-seven counties and four states, fished at the Sheridan County State Lake on opening day.

Field employees of the Department report that most of the anglers were successful. All seemed to have carried away fish, if not their legal limits.

Five thousand persons attended the opening of the Crawford County State Lake No. 2, near Farlington. Few fish were caught because of the disagreeable weather and unsatisfactory lake conditions.

This lake, according to Commissioner Garland Atkins, is literally alive with legal size bass, crappie and channel catfish. Commissioner Atkins declares that the citizens of Southeastern Kansas are not discouraged and are determined to fish another day.

**A Western Kansas Whale**

A flathead weighing forty-three pounds was caught recently at the Meade County State Park by Harold Dye of Meade. Mr. Dye at the time was using a seven and one-half ounce fly rod and fishing for crappie. This fish, believed to be the largest ever caught in Meade County State Lake, was landed only after a battle lasting over an hour and which was fiercely fought from one end of the lake to the other.

Lee Larrabee, Chairman of the Commission witnessed the landing of this Western Kansas whale and says that this was one of fifty such fish planted in the lake several years ago.

**The Commission Meets**

The Commission meeting at Pratt on May 3, organized for the ensuing year, reelecting Lee Larrabee, of Liberal, as chairman and E. J. Kelly, of Ottawa, secretary. The reelected officers will serve in such capacities until May, 1941.

The Commission studied the existing duck regulations and decided they were not as they should be, and voted to do something about them. If the government favorably considers our suggestions, hunting will begin at 6:30 a. m. instead of 7:00 a. m., and the use of live decoys will be allowed.

The 1941 closed season on bass and crappie was declared to be from April 20 to May 25 and on channel cats from June 1 to June 30, all dates inclusive.

**May Arrests**

Continuing their drive against law violators the district game protectors arrested fifty-seven persons during May and seized one hundred twenty-five seines, spears and lines which had been used illegally. The confiscated articles were destroyed and their users hailed into court on a variety of charges. Some were fined, some were imprisoned and other drew both fines and imprisonment. Below is listed the resume of the charges lodged against the fifty-seven persons arrested:

Fishing without licenses.....	23
Fishing in closed lakes.....	6
Possession of illegal-sized fish.....	1
Shooting fish with fire arms.....	1
Selling fish without license.....	3
Illegal possession of furs.....	1
Using seines and illegal fishing equipment.....	8
Possession of fish during the spawning season....	6
Resisting arrest .....	1
Fishing with stolen license.....	1
Hand fishing .....	2
Not keeping proper fur records.....	2
Selling game fish.....	1
Hunting out of season.....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>57</b>

**Attention Sportsmen**

May we remind you that the new 1941 hunting, fishing and trapping licenses will be available at the county clerks' offices and the offices of their subagents shortly before July 1. The licenses you have in your possession at this time will expire June 30.

The quail stamps for the 1940 quail season will go on sale at the same time.

Philatelists who have not procured the old quail stamps should do so before July 1, as the law requires the destruction of all unused and out of date stamps at that time.

# GAME BIRDS SHOW INCREASE

Gratifying news comes to us from almost every section of the state concerning the condition of our supply of upland game birds.

Our quail population, according to competent authorities, is in a sound and healthy condition despite the snows and ice of last winter. If we have not misinterpreted all signs the spring nesting season will be favorable to the birds.

The prairie chickens have increased to such an extent in some sections of Eastern Kansas that many sportsmen believe an open season next fall would be justified. The lesser prairie chicken of Western Kansas are also showing some increase, although not as great as that shown by the greater prairie chicken of Eastern Kansas.

An unexpected increase in pheasants has been noted in Northwestern Kansas, and along the Smoky Hill River of North Central Kansas.

The Hungarian partridge, a recent addition to our game fields, are to be found now in several sections of Eastern Kansas. These birds were planted originally in the vicinity of Ottawa in Franklin County. We have made additional plantings of these birds in other counties and in other sections of the state.

## Migratory Waterfowl Increase

The Bureau of Biological Survey advises us that the migratory waterfowl population of the United States has increased fifteen percent since last year. These figures are, of course, estimates based on an actual inventory of birds using the four principal flyways of North America. The 1940 estimates reveal that there are somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty-five million migratory waterfowl on the continent.

Though Biological Survey officials are apprehensive about results this summer on the northern breeding grounds, where drought threatens to reduce the crop of ducklings, they express satisfaction in the general waterfowl situation.

## Game Farms Into Production

By the time this goes to press all necessary construction work at the Meade Pheasant farm will have been ninety percent completed. Several structures have been erected and others are nearing completion.

Farm Superintendent, Leonard Sutherland, reports that eighty-five hundred eggs are in the incubators and that the first birds of the season have been transferred to temporary brooder facilities. The several thousand pheasants, including ringnecked, Mongolian and Eng-

lish, which we expect this farm to produce, will be liberated in areas where additional stock is required.

Dan Ramey, Superintendent of the Calista Farm, tells us that ten thousand quail eggs are now in the incubators at the Calista and Pittsburg quail farms.

These figures would indicate that Ramey will break his last year's production record.

## Doves

Shortened tempers and insufferable summer days are foreseen despite our earlier plans to enjoy the summer in an air-conditioned office.

The cause of our woe is not the war or the threat of involvement, but the symbol of peace itself. Here on a window sill, and in almost the exact spot where we had planned to anchor an air conditioning gadget, two serious minded mourning doves have started house-keeping.

Two very white eggs have been laid in the not to well built nest. The dove is a notoriously poor nest builder as nature has given them bills and feet ill adapted to the building of strong attractive nests.

They, however, have an inspiring fidelity to each other and a strong sense of responsibility to their nests and nestlings. The birds on my window have taken turns at sitting on the nest, the male assuming this responsibility during the day and the female during the night. This routine will continue during the thirteen days' incubation period and for the two weeks that the nestlings remain in the nest.

They both take a hand in feeding their young a substance of partially digested seeds and other secretions of the crop regurgitated by both birds. This is what is commonly known as pigeon milk.

Since the birds mate and raise from one to three broods during the long breeding season, it is very likely that the installation of my cooling system will be delayed until after they start for the south next fall.

Although doves are to be found along the four principal flyways, these birds, which have upset all my plans and calculations, and their young, will use this flyway. Since they are migratory in habits they are protected in and out of season by state and federal regulations.

Walter Pedigo, Pratt business man, was a recent caller at the administration office. As our telephone bill had been paid we wondered why this active sportsman was honoring us with one of his rare though welcomed visits. Walter in an excited mood had a nine-pound channel to show us, and several thousand channel cat eggs for our incubators. Many thanks, Walter.

## FROM THE CLIPPING ROOM

### Game Warden Has His Share of Troubles

(Editor's note: This article, printed in part, is from the *Alabama Game and Fish News*.)

#### *A Paradox*

He is a living paradox, because he has an unpleasant task to do pleasantly.

Game wardens come in all types, sizes and have temperaments that run the gamut from screwball to the sublime. Therefore, there cannot be any "average" warden. You just can't work out a classification for men like you can for eggs and muskrat hides. But a composite picture of all wardens might produce a mythical one, whom we shall call Joe Doakes.

Doakes is about 35 years old, married, and has two children (who perhaps wonder who he is on the few hours a week he gets to spend with them). He is a high school graduate, writes a passable hand, and keeps abreast of the times fairly well, though it's an even bet he knows more about where the bass are striking than he does about the latest European crisis. If he touches alcohol at all, it's confined to a social dram when he is off duty (this makes his value to distillers practically nil).

He smokes incessantly, and his taste in literature runs to sportsmen's magazines.

Before his appointment as a warden, he was a salesman, and while he occasionally voices a longing for the good "ole days," it would take nothing short of an earthquake to shake him off of his present job. For Nature instills in all who keep close contact with her for long a profound affection. Joe wouldn't trade the sound of a whippoorwill in the darkness, nor the smell of pine in his nostrils and the feel of brush around his feet for the best office job in the world. He has absorbed enough of Nature to have the patience of Job, and he can sit with his back to a pine and ooze the kind of contentment that a Wall Street banker spends millions in a hopeless attempt to buy.

#### *Loves Nature*

His love for Nature embraces all of the animals, even the two-legged ones who cause him the most worry.

He had rather be disliked for doing his duty, than liked for not doing it, but does his best to strike a happy medium. Sometimes he fails miserably and it worries him, but the fact that he succeeds in most cases helps to console him. His greatest sorrow is that no matter how well he does his duty, he is still ana-

thema to some honest people, who have drawn their impressions of him from an unfriendly source.

Most of all, Doakes resents the condescending attitude hunters and fishermen adopt in dealing with him. Most of them earn their existence in warm offices, are immune to wintry winds, blazing sun and high water. Because he has to take Nature in all her moods, they often feel superior to him. Perhaps by some standards they are. Frequently they earn more money, have more education and more leisure. But when Joe sees the tycoons and executives struggling through the brush or floundering around in a boat, he often wonders just who is really superior. Then he remembers the cave-man, and how he had him whipped six ways to Christmas, and then he feels like a dizzard.

If Doakes tells a game violator he is sorry he has to arrest him, he is either being socially conventional or hypocritical. He isn't sorry; he is darn glad he caught him and wishes he could catch them all. He has never found a violator who had a legitimate excuse for violating a game law, although most of them think they have. He knows that, except for a few technicalities, a good sportsman doesn't need a set of rules to keep within the law. Game laws are common sense and a good sportsman obeys them instinctively.

#### *All Kinds*

He knows that, excepting the chronic violator who earns his living despoiling Nature, there is no certain class of violator. A bank president is as apt to keep a seven-inch bass as an unemployed ditchdigger. But he always watches closely the gripers and grouchers. For experience has taught him that the man who gripes loudest and longest when he is subjected to a routine check is most likely to violate the law if he sees an opportunity of getting by with it.

Doakes also has on his blacklist those irksome violators who, when caught, threaten all sorts of dire consequences. They run the gamut from: "I'll have your job for this," to "I'm Colonel So-and-So, you can't do this to me."

Joe is an amiable person and had much rather pass the time of day with a friendly sportsman than sit on an unruly one, or a smart aleck one—but he doesn't consider himself efficient until he can do both.

He hates for people to call him a "Catfish Cop" or "Possum Policeman," but usually grins when they do.

Sportsmen, through their clubs and periodicals, are frequently given an opportunity to list the virtues they consider essential for a good warden. If Joe were given an opportunity to list the essentials of a good sportsman, they would probably run in this order:

- (1) Be as courteous to me as I am to you.
- (2) Display game and licenses without being asked when I identify myself.
- (3) Think of me as an aid to better hunting and

better fishing, rather than an obstacle to your hunting and fishing happiness.

Sometimes when Joe lies down at night after a hard day, he has a beautiful dream. In it all sportsmen and wardens are friends. They greet each other affectionately and respect one another.

Indeed it is a beautiful dream, and a look of peace and contentment settles on Joe's sun-and-windburned countenance. But then everything goes berserk. Seven-inch bass jump from streams into creels. Turkey hens and doe deer shoot themselves and fall beside hunters.

The dream of peace turns into a nightmare and Joe sighs and tosses and tries to get a little rest for the hard day ahead.

Poor, poor, Joe!

### A St. John Editor Comments on the Indifference of Stafford County Sportsmen

Last night a meeting of the Stafford County Wildlife Association was scheduled to be held at the courthouse. At eight o'clock, the time set, one or two people had come. Half an hour later there were eight members present, and six of these were from Stafford.

Every hunting season you hear various citizens of St. John 'raising the roof' because this county has so little game and fish. Is it any wonder when they won't come out to help preserve them? This wildlife association could be a great thing for Stafford County if it was supported by every man who has a hunting license. The only way for you hunters to get the full benefit of your license is to aid in the preservation of the game until the hunting season opens.

Many of the farmers who have ponds and lakes on their land were pleased when a few members of this organization restocked their ponds with fish. But do they turn out to help preserve these fish? No.

When a meeting of the Association is held they merely sit at home and let one or two members do the work.

If Stafford county is ever to have an abundant supply of fish and game, it is up to every man and woman in the county to support this local organization. We all know what happens when a country's supply of wildlife is completely exhausted. Do you want this to happen in Stafford County? If so, continue to sit at home and let these meetings be attended by one or two faithful members who have enough foresight to want our home county to have as much wildlife as the surrounding territories.—From *St. John Capital*.

### Fish Crew to Salvage Spawn

In an attempt to reduce stream loss, and at the same time to increase channel catfish production, fish hatchery employees are preparing to give Mother Nature a needed lift.

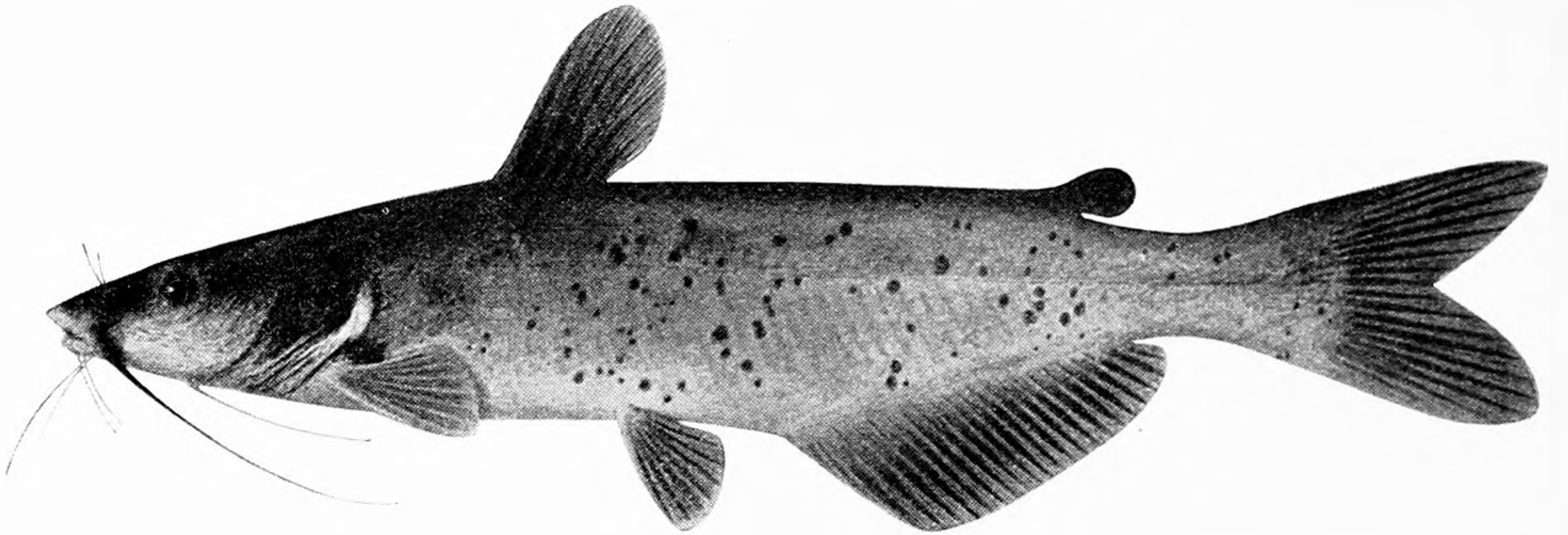
Due to the fact that caving in banks and erosion cause a tremendous loss of eggs annually, it is planned to anchor nail kegs or similar devices in certain sections of the Smoky Hill, Ninnescah, Blue and Vermillion Rivers, to serve as spawning beds wherein eggs may be deposited and protected. If necessary the eggs will be collected and transferred to the Pratt Hatchery for additional care and incubation. The resultant fry will then be returned to the stream from which the eggs were taken.

This is by no means an untried experiment, as the Fifth Biennial Report of the Commission states that a similar experiment, "resulted in the production of many thousand fish that would not otherwise have been hatched." We shall record in a later issue of the BULLETIN a detailed report of our own experiments in this work.

Saw Log Creek good fishing for Kinsley sportsmen. In one day Everett Goodwin, Jerry Wilson, Joe Deives caught thirty-seven channels from that stream, the largest a seven pounder. Geo. Parker of Greensburg says, "More quail now in Kiowa County than there has been for many years." Golden plover seen around Finney County.—*Gebhardt*.



H. H. Clark, Hoxie, and string of catfish from the Sheridan County State Lake.

Channel Cat (*Ictalurus Punctatus*)

—Courtesy Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana.

## OUR FISH AND GAME

One page of this and subsequent issues of the BULLETIN will be used to picture and briefly to discuss the many species of fish to be found in Kansas waters. The primary purpose of this extra feature is to help the angler in identifying the fish taken by him. In this issue we picture two fish, the spotted channel cat and the blue channel cat, scientifically designated *Ictalurus punctatus* and *Ictalurus furcatus*, respectively.

There is a definite difference in the size and in the number of rays of the anal fin of these two fish, which is an infallible means of identification.

The spotted channel cat (above) attains a size of twenty to twenty-five pounds. Its body is slender and scarcely compressed. Back very little elevated; head and upper parts of body dark to light olive, below lateral line, light olive with much silvery lustre; belly pearl gray at ventrals and yellow forward on body; black spots are discernible on sides of body at certain

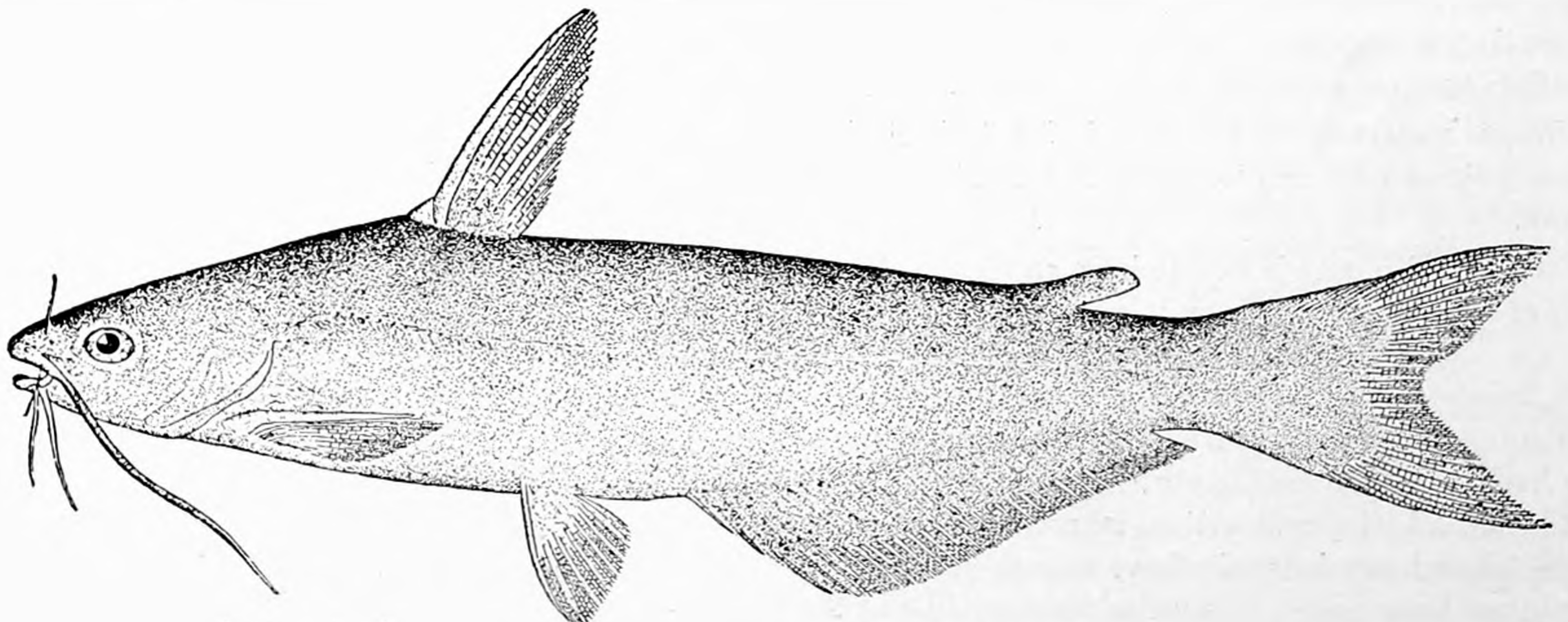
ages. The caudal fin deeply forked with upper lobe longer and more slender than lower. The anal fin short, with twenty-four to twenty-nine rays. Plentiful in Kansas waters.

The blue cat (below) attains a size much greater than that of the channel cat. The body slender, somewhat compressed. The back elevated, bluish or slate grey, shading to silver and almost white on belly. Deeply forked caudal fin. Anal fin long with thirty to thirty-five rays. Fairly numerous in Kansas waters.

### Fish Crew to Reform School

A crew of men from the Fish Hatchery has been coöperating with Reformatory officials in improving the fishing ponds at the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson. These ponds are used as an additional recreational outlet for officers and inmates.

A Kansas City man, while fly fishing, caught a fish duck by the leg and landed him. The best catch of buffalo and carp from Missouri River lately is one hundred and fifty pounds in one day.—Teichgraeber.

Blue Cat (*Ictalurus Furcatus*)

## FROM REPORTS

Nemaha County State Lake: Good fishing this season. Channel cats weighing seven to ten pounds being taken regularly. Many bullheads and perch being caught in the Delaware, Stranger and Soldier Creeks.—*Benander.*

Little Walnut in Butler County: Good bass fishing, lots of fish being caught in Arkansas near Oxford. Winfield lady caught a fifteen pound flathead near Oxford.—*Toland.*

Fishing good in Western Kansas. Tom Bishop, Goodland, catching many five to six pound channels.—*Golden.*

The Sheridan County State Lake has put new life into Western Kansas anglers. Decatur County Lake near Jennings and the Sheridan County State Lake near Quinter, "Swell fishing."—*Faulkner.*

Fall River mighty good fishing. Many channels being taken from lake at Howard. Crappie, bass and drum being caught in the Elk and Verdigris Rivers. Harold Clinger, of Fredonia, using a fly rod, landed a twenty-five pound carp.—*Rickel.*

Trapped and delivered five live beaver to the Frizzell Ranch in Pawnee County, one pair to Sauble Bros., on Cedar Creek, four miles south of Cedar Point. Four to Sam Holt for the Marmaton River southwest of Uniontown.—*Byrne.*

Went checking licenses in the rain close to Hutchinson. Found several sitting in cars fishing out of windows. One under an umbrella on the bank. Located a fish trap in a stream flowing under the city hall in Hutchinson.—*Carlson and Suenram.*

## A "Turtle Catcher" Finds Business Good on Vermillion

Ever hear of a commercial turtle catcher? There's a man plying that trade in the Vermillion river these days.

He is said to be the first person to carry on the business in this section, and "turtling" is good, for Monday he was reported to have 1½ tons of them loaded into his truck. He ships them back to a cannery in Indiana.

Wading upstream he locates the turtles with a stick and loads them for market.

His largest catch one day last week was four hundred fifty pounds. He receives eight cents a pound for them.



E. J. Kelly, Secretary



Selden Sportsmen with string of bass, crappie and channel cats from the Sheridan County Lake



## With the County Organizations

The installation of D. E. Lacey as president, Boots Shoemaker, vice-president and Carl Rogg, secretary and treasurer, featured the annual meeting of the Russell County Game Development Association. The twenty-five members attending this meeting unanimously voted to continue their campaign to rid Russell County of stray cats.

At a regular meeting of the Ottawa County Fish and Game Development Association, election of officers was held on May 8 at Bennington. The following were elected: Dr. A. A. Goodwin, Minneapolis, president, Roy Waite, Bennington, vice-president, Henry Ward, Minneapolis, secretary and treasurer. These officers will control the destiny of the association for the next twelve months.

Frank Schulman, president of the Finney County Park's Fish and Game Association, writes interestingly of the varied activities of the one hundred and forty-one members of his association. They are making their own fun. The improvement of an abandoned sand pit as a fishing spot; the purchase of sixty-one acres of land as an addition to the Garden City Buffalo Range, and the planting of feed and cover are a few of the worthy projects of this association. He asserts that his position with the Garden City Chamber of Commerce has not influenced him in saying that ten pound channel cats are being taken regularly from the Pawnee in northeastern Finney County.

The Leavenworth County Fish and Game Development Association has a very active membership according to their association's monthly bulletin. They are developing, what we consider to be, a very consistent pheasant planting project. Their efforts go beyond the usual egg distribution plan. They not only furnish eggs, but insist on the coöperator planting feed and cover in the areas where the birds are to be liberated.

The Kingman County sportsmen have induced the county commissioners of Kingman County to cancel all fishing leases held by individuals to certain sections of the Ninnescah River. Dr. W. M. Benefield, president of the Kingman County Organization and director of the State Association, informs us they have had leases canceled on a twenty-acre tract southeast of Kingman, which for many years had been a favorite fishing spot of Kingman anglers. Since the lease on this particular area has been canceled, the Kingman county sportsmen propose its improvement and open-

ing to the sportsmen of Kingman County and their guests.

The Lyon County Wildlife Association has developed, as a game restoration project, a twelve hundred acre tract of land near the city of Emporia. This acreage will be utilized as a refuge and in the propagation of quail and partridge.

Being interested in civic affairs the association sponsored a fish exhibit in connection with Emporia's festival week. Edmun Dumm, president of the local association and vice-president of the state association, opinions that forty thousand persons viewed the exhibit during the week.

The Crawford County Fish and Game Protective Association has announced they favor putting into effect a reciprocal license fee agreement with other states. They urge the enactment of a new law which would provide that out of state residents be charged the same fee that their own state would charge Kansans.

The Pottawatomic County Sportsmen's Association plans to eat ice cream with the Westmoreland Methodists and to elect officers for the ensuing year, at their annual meeting in Westmoreland, early in June.

Clement L. Wilson, of Tribune, encourages us with the news that the Greeley County Association has been very active in supporting our conservation program. At the present time he writes us, "We are engaged in ridding this sparsely settled and almost treeless county of predatory animals."

The Shawnee County Sportmen's Association, according to its secretary, C. M. Stitt, now has a membership of three hundred and sixty-one.

He informs the BULLETIN that they are interested in the development of several low-water dam projects in Shawnee County.

The new Quail stamps are to be placed on sale July 1, according to an announcement by Guy D. Jossierand, director. The stamps are similar in design to the stamps of other years but will be of an entirely different color. The bird pictured on the stamp has been affectionately named "Clark Gable" by the state quail farm lads. This bird, nearly five years old, has served the sportsmen well and is scheduled for retirement.

One should learn to know birds and their habits, to appreciate their beauty and friendliness, to value their services and help repay in little kindnesses the great service they render.

# POLLUTION

LAST month's BULLETIN carried a reprint from the May "Outdoorsman," entitled "Hamstrung by Pollution." This article discussed pollution problems in general terms. The re-reading of it is worthwhile. Kansas had some current pollution, from oil, that was little short of a catastrophe. Two hundred thirty thousand gallons of distillate, through an unavoidable break in a line, were poured into the Arkansas River at Great Bend. The oil was in the stream before it was discovered by anyone, so that there was no way of preventing any of this from going into the river. Information as to this reached this Department when the oil reached Hutchinson. Fish were jumping out of the water ahead of this layer of oil. Our fish-rescue crew went into action and was able to rescue several thousand fish.

Even though the oil being released in the stream was accidental, the hundred miles of stream that it traversed before any attempt was made to trap it was not accidental, but deliberate neglect. There was no way of knowing how many fish were killed, but it was possible that more fish were killed than this Department is able to produce in a single year.

This week we attended a conference between the representatives of the oil refineries in the Walnut River Valley and the representatives of the State Board of Health. The conference was held at the Allis Hotel in Wichita on May 24. At this meeting the representatives of the refineries told in considerable detail of their efforts and progress in taking care of the wastes of the refineries, so that they would not affect the stream. The representatives of the refineries indicated that they were spending thousands of dollars and were willing to spend more to solve the pollution problem from the refineries, if the pollution from the production of oil and the waste of cities were taken care of in a similar manner.

Since this conference a pipe line burst in a tributary stream of the Walnut, letting a flow of crude oil directly into an unpolluted stream. This was caused by a flood which backed debris against the pipe line. This hazard can be eliminated by the placing of the pipe line high enough to be out of the way of floods or low enough in the stream bed. There are perhaps hundreds of cases just like this over the state.

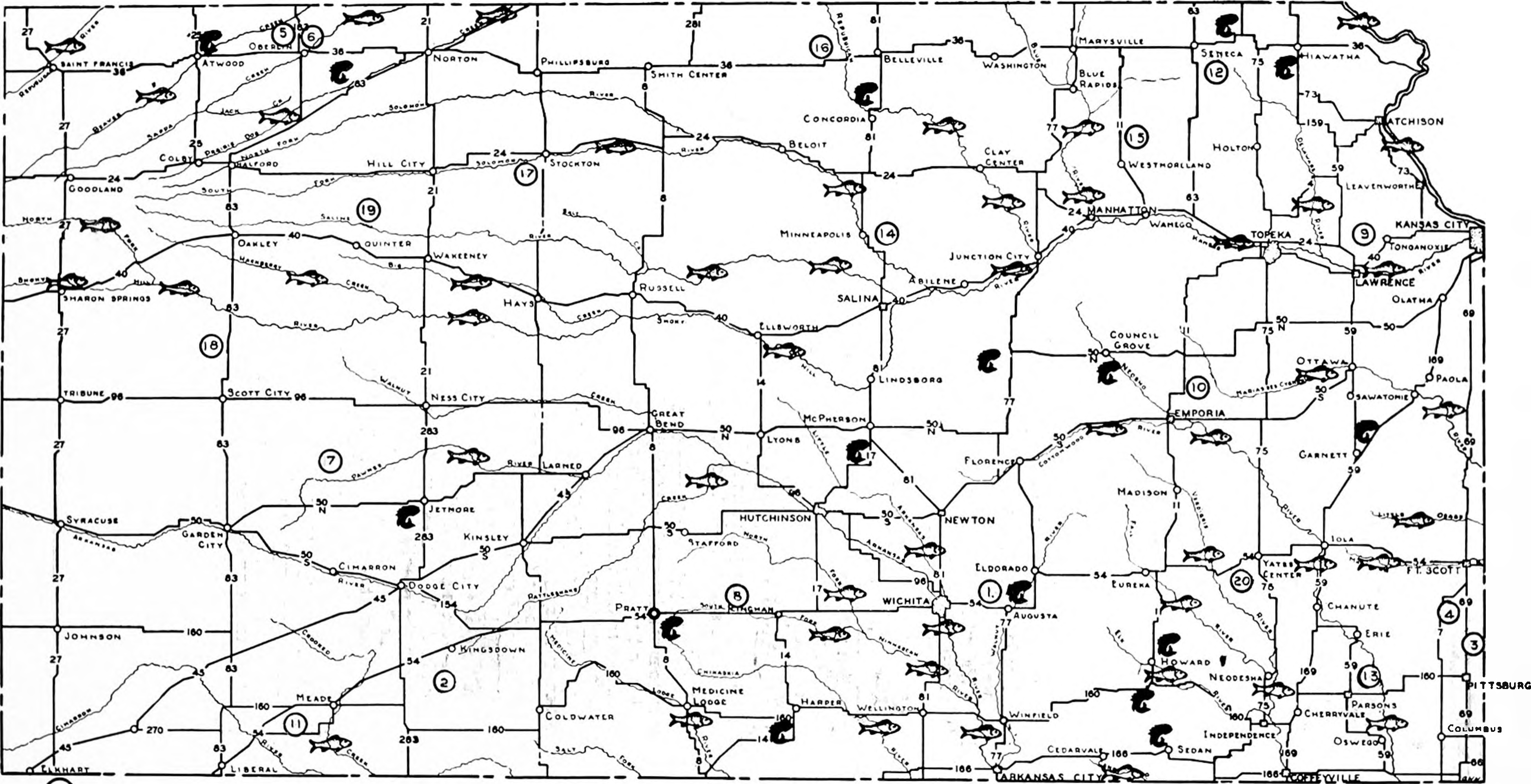
It was brought out at this conference that on two leases at the head of this valley there was now being produced thirty-eight thousand pounds of salt per day, and that if the salt water produced in conjunction with the petroleum industry was converted into salt, it would far exceed the commercial production of salt in Kansas at the present time.

Numerous wells drilled early in the petroleum industry development of Kansas and subsequently abandoned have not been properly plugged. The persons or companies responsible for the drilling and plugging of these wells are perhaps not now in existence. Here is purely a problem that must be met by the public. If we are to prevent the pollution of streams and our underground water supplies, the proper plugging of these old wells is essential.

Successive conferences are to be held with the refineries and producers relative to this problem in the Walnut Valley. Three problems present themselves to be solved: First, can the pollution be abated? Second, will the cost be commensurate with the benefits derived? Third, are all those affected willing to do all in their power to correct the situation? We believe the third question is quite easily solved. The other two are not impossible, but will require a great deal of study.

We believe that every individual contributing to stream pollution is willing to do his part toward its elimination, if others will do theirs. It is a matter of getting down to the task of coördination of the efforts of all those responsible. The authority for enforcing stream-pollutions laws is vested in the State Board of Health. Every person interested in better fishing should immediately bring any matter of pollution that comes within his observation to the attention of the Board of Health.—G. D. J.

# KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



**② State Lakes**

**🐟 City and County Lakes**

**🐟 River and Stream Fishing**

1. Butler County State Park
2. Clark County State Park (Not Open)
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1 (Not Open)
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2 (Not Open)
7. Finney County State Park

8. Kingman County State Park
9. Leavenworth County State Park
10. Lyon County State Park
11. Meade County State Park
12. Nemaha County State Park
13. Neosho County State Park
14. Ottawa County State Park

15. Pottawatomie County State Park
16. Republic County State Park
17. Rooks County State Park
18. Scott County State Park
19. Sheridan County State Park
20. Woodson County State Park

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. II

JULY, 1940

No. VII



KANSAS  
STATE

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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

DAVE LEAHY, JR., *Asst. Director*

E. J. KELLY, *Secretary*

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## WHERE CAN WE FISH?

That is the one question most frequently directed to us. In the June issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME, we called to our readers' attention the fishing possibilities of several of our state lakes. Many of our readers preferring stream fishing have since written the Commission asking that we direct them to the public waters where fish are easily caught. We are glad to render such service and in this issue of the Bulletin will name the streams that have been reported to us as satisfactory streams, from the angler's viewpoint. As a matter of convenience we will divide the state, so to speak, into seven zones or districts. Any good road map can be used in checking our recommendations.

**ZONE 1:** That section of the state west of 100° longitude.

**ZONE 2:** That section of the state between 99 and 100° longitude.

**ZONE 3:** That section of the state between the 90° longitude, north of 38° latitude and west of the sixth principal meridian.

**ZONE 4:** That section of the state lying directly south of zone 3 to the Oklahoma line.

**ZONE 5:** That section of the state east of the sixth principal meridian and north of 39° latitude.

**ZONE 6:** That section of the state east of the sixth principal meridian and north of 38° latitude.

**ZONE 7:** That section of the state lying south of zone 6 to the Oklahoma line.

**ZONE 1.** This section of Kansas, despite its being near the "Dust Bowl," has provided the citizens of zone 1 with many good fishing holes. Many bass and crappie, it is said, are being lured from the beaver dams of the Prairie Dog in Thomas, Decatur and Norton counties.

Mrs. Robert Bower and Tom Bishop, both of Goodland, have sent us pictorial proof of the good channel cat fishing in Sherman county. The Republican, Smoky Hill, Solomon, and Saline rivers are considered locally to be good catfish streams. Ladder creek of Wallace, Wichita and Scott counties is surrendering many bass and crappie to the patient, alert angler.

The Pawnee river, Buckner and Crooked creeks in the southern end of the zone are, according to game protector Edwin Gebhard, first-rate fishing streams. Five state lakes are located within this zone. We recommend any of them to you, with the exception of the state lake in Decatur county, where fishing is reported as only fair.

**ZONE 2.** The North and South forks of the Solomon in Norton, Phillips, Graham and Rooks counties are in good condition. Many fish have been taken from those streams this season. District game protector, Hepperly, reports Big creek, at Ellis and Hays, as another popular fishing stream. The Pawnee river, Buckner and Walnut creeks are other streams in zone 2 that are being successfully fished.

**ZONE 3.** This is our own fishing zone. We are right at home here and speak with authority. The Ninnescah river, which flows past the State Fish Hatchery, is literally alive with channels, from Pratt to Belle Plaine. Hutchinson sportsmen have written us in praise of Cow creek as a fish producer. A variety of perch and catfish are being taken from the Little Arkansas at Wichita, by Sedgwick county sportsmen.

The North Ninnescah and Rattlesnake are also recommended to you. The Chikaskia near Drury, according to game protector Jim Andrew, is the popular channel cat stream of Sumner county. He recommends Slate creek as another stream in that county as being generously populated with fish. Or if you prefer drum and eel fishing, we would direct you to the Kingman County State Lake near Kingman.

**ZONE 5.** Since this zone lies within the heavily populated district of northeastern Kansas, many of our restocking efforts have been expended in this zone. The Republican, Big and Little Blues, the Kaw and Vermillion rivers are the large streams of this district. The Big and Little Blues are recommended by state fish culturist, Seth L. Way, as very good channel cat streams. The Big and Little Soldier creeks of Jackson and Shawnee counties, according to district game protector, Art Benander, are good channel and blue cat streams.

Brown county sportsmen are finding certain sections of Cedar creek very satisfactory. The Delaware river, flowing across Jefferson county, is another good fishing stream.

Game Protectors Fred Anderson and Joe Concannon, both of whom have fished Stranger creek in Leavenworth county (when off duty) assert that they would not trade a day's fishing in Stranger creek for a week's fishing in any other stream in Kansas. The Wakarusa

of Shawnee county has a particular appeal to the Topeka sportsmen.

**ZONE 6.** Have you ever fished Dragoon creek in this zone? District game protector Olin Minckley and state fish culturist Seth L. Way, have agreed that fishing in this stream is the very best. If you have tried Dragoon creek and find yourself disagreeing with the opinion of these two men, move to some other stream in that zone. We have never had any complaints about fishing in the Osage, Neosho, Marais des Cygnes or the Cottonwood rivers.

**ZONE 7.** Fishing in this zone is considered very good from Greenwood county down to the Balkans. Slate creek, the Verdigris and Fall rivers are popular streams with the Greenwood county sportsmen. The Marmaton and Little Osage of Bourbon county are two other good fishing streams within this zone. Garland Atkins, member of the Commission from Bourbon county, has told me that jack salmon are caught regularly from the waters of this county. Drum fishing is reported as being good around Parsons, and on the advice of Jack Simone, district game protector of that district, we recommend Labette creek to you.

In this zone you will find also such famous streams as the Walnut, Cottonwood, Elk and Fall rivers. O. D. Sartin of Cedar Vale, an old-time fishing partner of mine, has assured me that bass and crappie fishing today is as good as it was in the "good old days" along certain sections of Otter creek and the Caney rivers.

Other fishing waters in this zone include the Neosho river, Neosho County State Lake, Crawford County State Lake Number Two, Pumpkin creek and several other bodies of water within the boundaries of the state quail farm and the Crawford County State Park near Pittsburg.

There are many other streams in Kansas where fish can be caught, but we are recommending to you only the streams that have been reported to us by competent authorities and anglers as being good fish streams.



Mrs. R. Fairchild, and Mrs. H. Thomas, Scott City, with a few nice ones from Ladder creek.

## New Lake Opens

The recently completed Lone Star Lake near Lawrence will be open for the first time at 5 a. m. July 27, according to an announcement just made by the county commissioners of Douglas county.

This lake covers an area of 200 acres and has a maximum depth of nearly sixty feet.

Fred Kahn, secretary of the Douglas County Sportsmen Club tells us that the lake is literally alive with legal size fish and that plans have been made to entertain the several thousand anglers who are expected to visit the lake on opening day.

Since this is a county lake, all anglers must be possessed by a license issued by the county in addition to the regular state license. The fee charged by the county for such a license is the same as that charged by the state—\$1 to Kansas residents and \$3 to non-residents.

The current state park rules and regulations of Kansas Fish and Game Commission will govern the size and number of fish that may be taken from the lake.



Dr. D. D. Vermillion, Elmer Euwer, Eugene Euwer, and Dr. N. F. Hurst, with a few beauties from a Sherman county stream.

## The Big Ones Are Biting Again

The Neosho County State Lake, near Parsons, is again in the news. The big blue cats are biting at any kind of bait.

R. E. Fosbit, of Parsons, a shrimp-bait fisherman has had his picture taken with a twenty-three and one-half pound blue cat.

William Moore, of Pittsburg, a beef-melt enthusiast, has been reported by Superintendent Baxter as having taken a sixteen and one-half pound cat.

A. J. Thorpe, of Pittsburg, a fisherman of the old school, like Calvin Coolidge, is standing by his worms and luring blue cats weighing twelve and thirteen pounds from the bottom of the Neosho County State Lake.

California employs 210 game wardens, Kansas 20.

## Channel Catfish Culture

With our channel cat incubators going "full blast," and knowing of the intense interest Kansans have in the channel cat; we think the following article, originally prepared by fish culturist Seth L. Way, and read before a convention of southwestern state game officials merits a page in this month's BULLETIN.

"The Kansas Fish and Game Department has been experimenting with the spotted channel longer than any other state department of the Union. A department bulletin, No. 8, was issued in 1925 dealing entirely with data relative to experiments in propagating these fish in ponds. The title of the bulletin was "Barbed Trout of Kansas." This title was used to provoke discussion and awaken interest in the very much maligned catfish. In that respect the bulletin was successful.

But since the publication of that bulletin, the Kansas department had made what might be termed considerable progress in propagating this fish. Then attempts at propagation were confined to pond culture. Since the department has abandoned the pond culture idea, and borrowed the plan of trout hatching and feeding through the fry and small fingerling stages.

Who first succeeded in raising channel catfish in ponds is not known. It is likely that they were raised many years ago, but not successfully. For decades fish culturists held to the opinion that these fish would not spawn in ponds. It has been said that the owner of a private pond in Barber county, Kansas, first conceived the idea of getting them to spawn in dens. He reported to the Kansas hatchery that he found the spawn of a channel catfish under a seat in a sunken boat in an artificial lake on his farm.

Federal men at the Fairport, Iowa, station, are said to have first suggested the use of kegs in ponds as dens in which the catfish could spawn. Mr. John Murphree, a fish culturist now of the Oklahoma fish and game department, used kegs in considerable numbers years ago. It is likely he was the first culturist to try out the den plan on a large scale.

Kegs are still used at the Kansas hatchery to collect the eggs, but there the old method ends and the new plan begins.

These kegs or dens (sometimes other hollow things are used, such as tile, etc.), are placed in from eighteen inches to two feet of water and from ten to twenty feet out into the ponds. They are staked down. The tops of the stakes, two to a keg, protruding from the water, serve as markers. A wire between the stakes holds the keg in place.

Channel catfish begin to spawn in the Kansas latitude during June and sometimes they do not cease until the first or second week in July. Their spawning time depends largely upon the weather. The water

must be near or above seventy before they will begin spawning.

When the fish begin to spawn some member of the fish force at the Kansas hatchery makes it a duty to visit every artificial den at least three times a week. Sometimes this is changed to once a day.

If eggs are found in the den they are removed and taken to the fish house where they are placed in an incubator. If the weather conditions are ideal the spawn begins to hatch in five or six days.

The eggs are carried from the den to the fish house in a common water pail. Apparently there is little danger of adding the eggs or making them infertile by handling them. It is believed that they could be carried in a fish can half filled with water for eight to ten hours without losing them.

The incubator consists of a trough equipped with swinging blades which agitate the water back and forth lengthwise of the trough. These blades or fans are placed directly over a compartment for the spawn. The fans are operated at the Kansas hatchery by a waterwheel (twenty revolutions per minute).

Eggs of the channel catfish, after expulsion and fertilization, are about the size of a No. 2, bird shot. It is believed that they expand when expelled by the female fish, for spawns the size of one's cap have been taken from ponds where the adults were not in excess of eight or nine pounds in weight.

The spawn might aptly be described as resembling a sponge with air cells through it. It is oval in shape and ranges in thickness from two to as much as four inches. The eggs are held together by a substance resembling transparent jelly.

It is not unusual to get a ninety-nine percent hatch. Any considerable loss of eggs is the exception under conditions maintained at the Pratt Hatchery.

The young fish retain their egg sack and refuse food for about a week. After absorbing the egg sack they begin to feed and scatter a bit more. Immediately after hatching they school, apparently trying to see how close together they can get. The young fish is about the color of a grain of wheat and looks not unlike a grain of wheat with a sprout to it. Their spines become needlelike with a few bones.

We have learned at the Kansas hatchery that water of a temperature less than seventy degrees is too cold. The fish do not grow and apparently they do not take food so well as when the temperature of the water is seventy or above. Perhaps ninety degree water is not too warm for them. Well water will not do. It appears to lack plankton, even when pumped into a pond and permitted to run through a half acre of surface.

Proper food for the young catfish is the big problem the Kansas hatchery has had to face. Daphna and blackfly larvae are excellent foods, but it is difficult to get this in sufficient quantities.



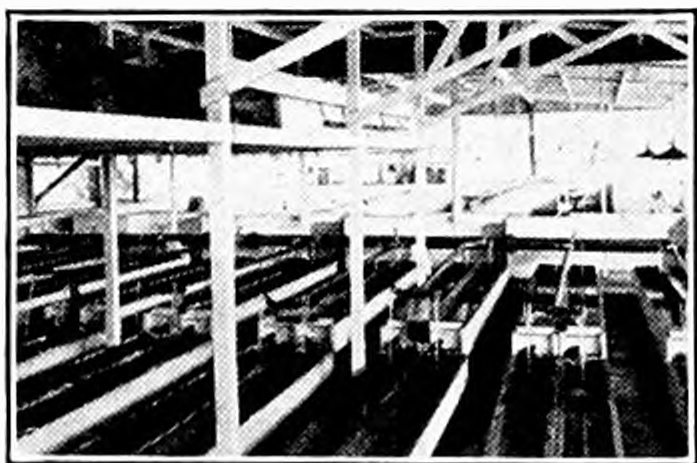
Blackfly and daphna have the proper ratio of vitamins, but it is a big job to raise sufficient quantities of blackfly and daphna to feed a quarter of a million young hungry catfish.

When the fish are suffering from an unbalanced ration they appear to have nervous prostration. A clap of thunder will kill hundreds. A tap on a trough will cause several to run amuk. These nervous attacks are marked by the fish rushing about in circles and finally turning on its side, dying in a few minutes.

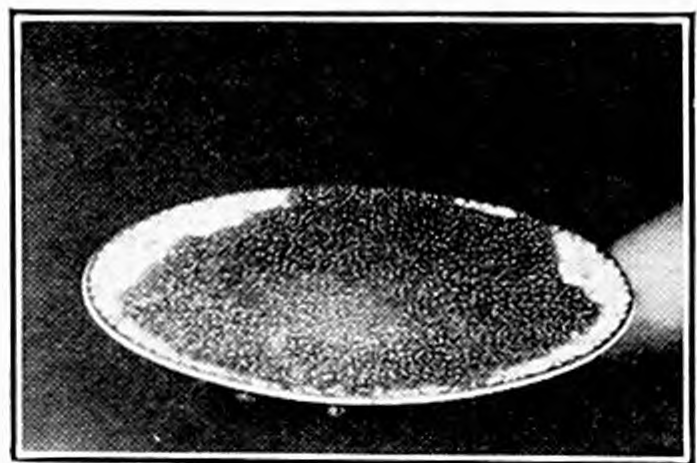
By taking these "crazy" fish from a trough, placing them in still water, they frequently "come out of it" and appear to recover. A fish dying after one of these "fits" has a blood clot between the gills and heart. It would seem that they suffer from a congestion.

The young channel catfish are apparently immune from the parasite protozon *ichthyophthirius*, which the boys at the Pratt hatchery term, "blight." This parasite, which has three cycles of life, a free agent, a cyst and a helpless embryo, does not thrive in running water because the current carries off the embryo when it settles to the bottom after the cyst, which is formed on the fish, breaks.

Mississippi valley states can well afford to take the plan Kansas is using, go ahead, improve it and give major attention to the channel catfish for it is without doubt the best food fish for our warm water streams and is no dud at putting up a scrap on light tackle.



Channel cat incubators



Channel cat spawn, 25,000 eggs

### From the Salt Marsh

Bill Petrie, a lovable character from the Stafford County Salt Marshes, has handed us some information relative to that popular hunting area.

Bill reports that for the first time in several years ducks are again nesting on the marshes. Many pintails, blue-winged teals, shovelers, gadwalls and widgons have selected this area as their nesting grounds.

### New Commercial Fishing Regulation

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, meeting at Pratt on June 8, revised its regulations governing the taking of fish for commercial purposes from the Missouri river.

Such action was taken by the Commission that the laws of this state might more nearly conform to the regulations of other states having concurrent jurisdiction over the Missouri river.

Under the new regulations, permits to take fish from the Missouri river for commercial purposes may be issued to residents and to nonresidents. The species of fish to be taken is limited to carp, buffalo, suckers, sturgeon and red horse fish.

The mesh of any drag net, river seine or hoop net must not be less than two and one-half inches.

All nets, trotlines and other equipment authorized by these regulations must have tags attached, bearing the name of the owner and the permit number of the permit issued to the owner of such equipment.

The use of leaded seines, leader seines, trammel nets and gill nets not permitted.

The wings of hoop nets must not exceed the length of twelve feet on either side.

The season for commercial fishing is closed from January 1 to February 28, both dates inclusive.

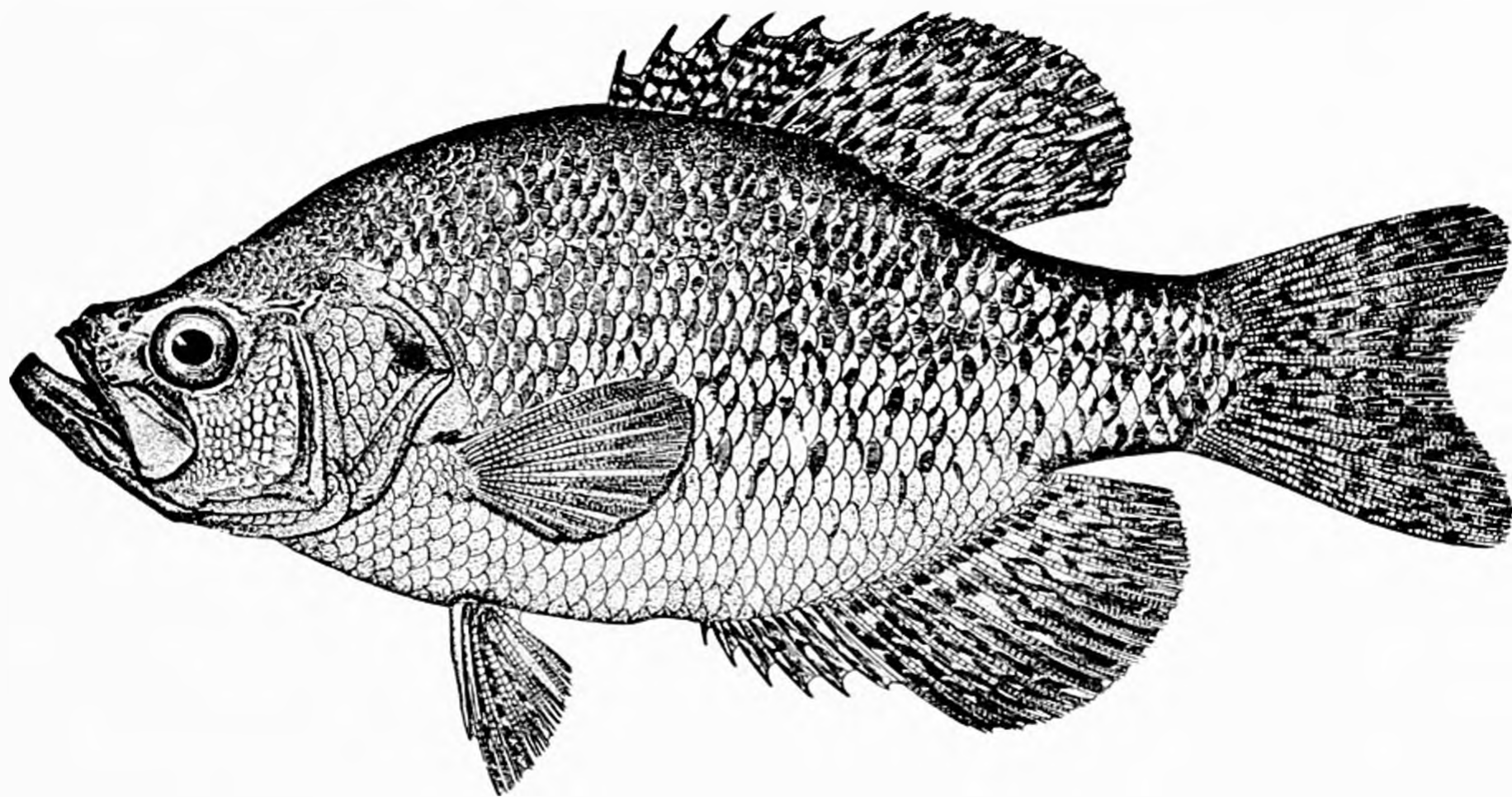
The regulation provides that a resident may procure such a permit on the payment of \$7.50, and nonresidents upon the payment of a \$15 fee.

### Hunting Season Opens August First

The 1940-1941 Kansas hunting season will open officially, August 1. Under the existing law, fox squirrels may be pursued from August 1 to December 31, both dates inclusive. Section 32-108, General Statutes 1935, provides as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person to pursue, injure, trap, capture, kill or destroy any tree squirrel (fox, gray or black): *Provided*, It shall not be unlawful to catch, take or kill fox squirrels from August 1 to January 1; nor shall any person pursue, injure, capture, kill or destroy any tree squirrels at any time within the corporate limits of any city or in any private or public park, unless written permit is obtained from the person or persons who legally own or control such private or public parks.

### Sportsmen—Commission to Meet

Lee Larrabee, chairman of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, has asked the directors of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association to meet with the Commission at Emporia, July 21, to discuss the proposed changes in the game laws and many other matters of common interest.



**White Crappie**  
*Pomoxis Annularis*

## OUR FISH AND GAME

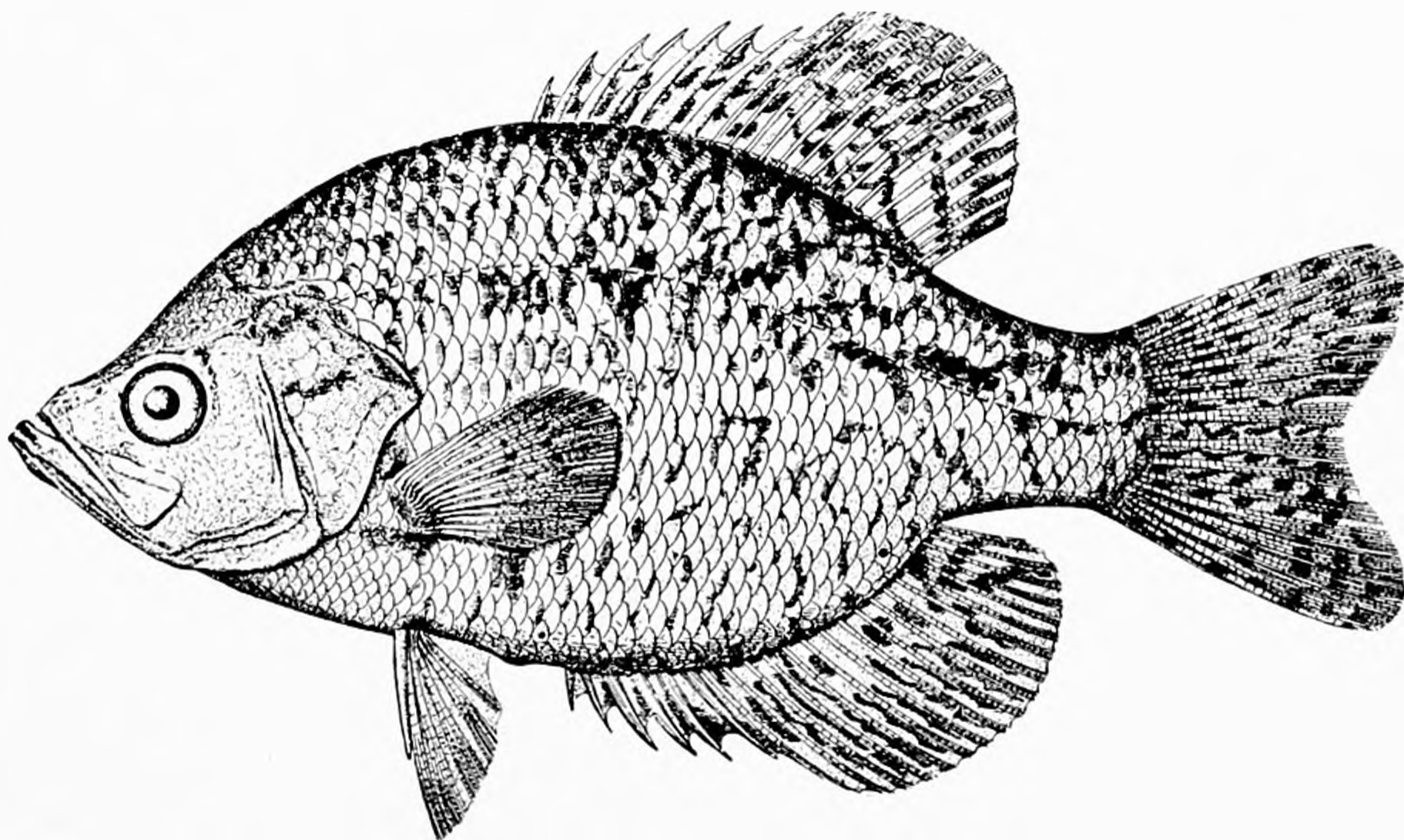
The Fishes of the Month, the White Crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*) and the Black Crappie, Calico Bass (*Pomoxis sparoides*). Both species are abundant in the Kansas waters sufficient to sustain them. Their proper classification, because of a marked similarity, frequently confounds the anglers. The diet of the two species is substantially the same—fish, insects, and crustaceans. They strike hard at live minnows, but, because of a weak and tender mouth, the battle is brief. Lucky is he who finds them schooling. The breeding season in Kansas is April and May. The average weight attained by these fish is much less than three pounds.

**White Crappie:** Color silvery olive, mottled with dark-green spots, having a tendency to form narrow vertical bars. Coloration generally lighter than in the black crappie. Spines in dorsal fin 6, rarely 5; anal fin plain.

Wild house cats can attain immense size. One killed recently in Pennsylvania weighed 26 pounds and had a full-grown rabbit in its mouth.

**Black Crappie, Calico Bass:** Color of upper parts olivaceous, silvery whitish to yellow below and on belly; body everywhere spotted with dark green, almost blackish, darker than the white crappie. Spines in dorsal fin 7, rarely 8; anal fin strongly reticulated.

**Black Crappie**  
**Calico Bass**  
*Pomoxis Sparoides*



## England Threatened!

If we haven't misinterpreted the English periodical, "Punch," it is evident that at some time between the days of William the Conqueror and Adolph Hitler, England was threatened with invasion by catfish from the United States. Oh, yes, England then had her Trojan Horse and propagandists. Fifth columnists bored from within, encouraging the invasion. Propagandists, making use of the mighty pen and the columns of "Punch," so thoroughly prejudiced the English matrons against the invaders that they were forced to turn back at their own shores, and for the want of a welcome, the conquest lost.

The following is from the defender's pen; which appeared in an early edition of England's *Punch*:

Oh, do not bring the Catfish here!  
The Catfish is a name I fear.  
Oh, spare each stream and spring,  
The Kennet swift, the Wandle clear,  
The lake, the loch, the broad, the mere,  
From that detested thing!

The Catfish is a hideous beast,  
A bottom-feeder that doth feast  
Upon unholy bait;  
He's no addition to your meal,  
He's rather richer than the eel;  
And ranker than the skate.

His face is broad, and flat, and glum;  
He's like some monstrous miller's thumb;  
Behold him the grayling flee,  
The trout take refuge in the sea,  
The gudgeons go on guard.

He grows into a startling size;  
The British matron 't would surprise  
And raise her burning blush  
To see white catfish as large as man,  
Through what the bards call "water wan,"  
Come with an ugly rush!

They say the Catfish climbs the trees,  
And robs the roosts, and down the breeze  
Prolongs his catterwaul.  
Oh, leave him in his western flood  
Where the Mississippi churns the mud;  
Don't bring him here at all!

## New Hatchery to Open Soon

Ward T. Bower, Acting United States Commissioner of Fisheries, informs the editor that the construction of the Federal Fish Hatchery near the State Park at Farlington will have progressed to the point where it can be placed in operation during the spring of 1941, utilizing a small number of the proposed thirty-nine hatching and rearing ponds. Upon completion of the project, a permanent personnel of two or three fish culturists will be in charge of the properties and the work.

According to the present plans of the Bureau of Fisheries, the large-mouthed black bass, blue gills and channel cats will be produced at this hatchery. Most of the fish so raised will be placed in Kansas waters with the coöperation of the State Fish and Game Commission.

## Minnows

With the fishing season at hand, we would remind Kansas anglers that all small fish are not minnows. Small game and food fish properly termed "fry" are protected by several state laws which forbid their sale or use as live bait.

There is no need for such waste, since many of the one hundred and thirty species of North America minnows are to be found in our streams and lakes.

That the law be not violated, and waste be avoided, we would caution the anglers, especially the inexperienced ones, to learn how to identify bass, crappie, catfish, blue gill, perch and drum fish, as these fish are frequently offered for sale as minnows.

Minnows may be taken by the use of legal minnow seines. But the transportation or removal of them from the state is a violation of the existing regulations.

That is the law. Now for a few common sense suggestions beyond the law. Take only the number of minnows needed for your immediate fishing trip. Use a large minnow bucket for retaining them until needed. The large bucket is much more satisfactory than the smaller one. Keep the water cool. Handle minnows as little as possible to prevent their injury or loss. Don't take minnows too small to be used effectively.

By a wise use of our minnow supply, Kansas can avoid a minnow shortage, such as is being experienced by many other states.

Sponges, believe it or not, are classed as animals.



W. E. Dye, Meade, with the 43 pound mud cat taken by him from the Meade County State Lake. This fish was caught on fly rod and landed after a battle lasting more than an hour.



Mrs. W. H. Lassen, Wichita, winner of the Kansas Women's Singles Championship, and several other events, at the state shoot held recently at Lawrence.

### Carl Lartcher Wins Fish and Game Trophy

The three-day annual shoot of Kansas sportsmen held recently at Lawrence, developed many new records and two new state singles champions. Mrs. W. H. Lassen, of Wichita, won the woman's singles championship with a record of 181 out of a possible 200 target event. Mrs. C. H. Weaver, of Lyons, was runner up with 179 targets and was awarded the trophy because Mrs. Lassen had won the Class D event earlier in the meet and had been awarded that trophy for breaking eighty-four out of 100 targets.

A. H. Rose, of Hutchinson, won the state singles championship after having tied with Emporia's Bill Castle at 198 targets. Rose broke 25 straight in the shoot-off against Castle's 24 out of 25.

In a husband and wife event, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Weaver, of Lyons, were winners, breaking 270 out of 400 targets.

Wallace Carpenter, of Cedarpoint, is the year's junior champion, having earned that title with a record of 93 out of 100 targets.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission's trophy was awarded Carl Lartcher, of Bern, who broke 47 out of 50 targets in the handicap event. Bob Darnall, of Kansas City, Kansas, was high over all among Kansans.

Rudy Etchen, seventeen-year-old shooter of Kansas City, Missouri, was high man for the meet with 584 out of 600 targets.

J. B. Huckaby, Hiawatha, won the 100 bird handicap, breaking 94 targets shot from the 19-yard line. Tom Farmer won the Class A 100 targets double championship event with a score of 97.

Earl Hawkey, with a score of 379 out of 400, took the Kansas all-round championship honors.

### Scott County Celebrates

With characteristic thoroughness the Scott City Chamber of Commerce threw a party that was a party, in connection with the eleventh annual opening of the Scott County State Lake, June 16.

W. L. "Young Bill" White, who was the guest speaker of the day, related in an interesting and unprejudiced manner his experiences and observations as an American war correspondent to Finland, Germany and France.

Following Mr. White on the program, the Chamber of Commerce staged a horse show in which many beautiful and world renowned horses were entered. A "bang up" ball game between the neighboring towns of Shields and Monument kept the crowd interested until almost dark.

Many of the ten thousand or more persons who visited the park during the day made use of the swimming beaches and picnic areas throughout the park.

### The Judge Sustains Us

After a lengthy review of the Kansas Park Program, F. Hiner Dale, judge of the first judicial district of Oklahoma, has ordered Lee Larabee, as chairman, and the other members of the Commission, to show cause why the Commission should not accept his congratulations on the near completion of such a program. He agrees to an argument by "Ole Dave" appearing in a recent issue of the department magazine, that beaver should be given complete protection.

Of his own affairs he writes that his attempts to introduce pheasants into certain sections of Texas appear to be successful.

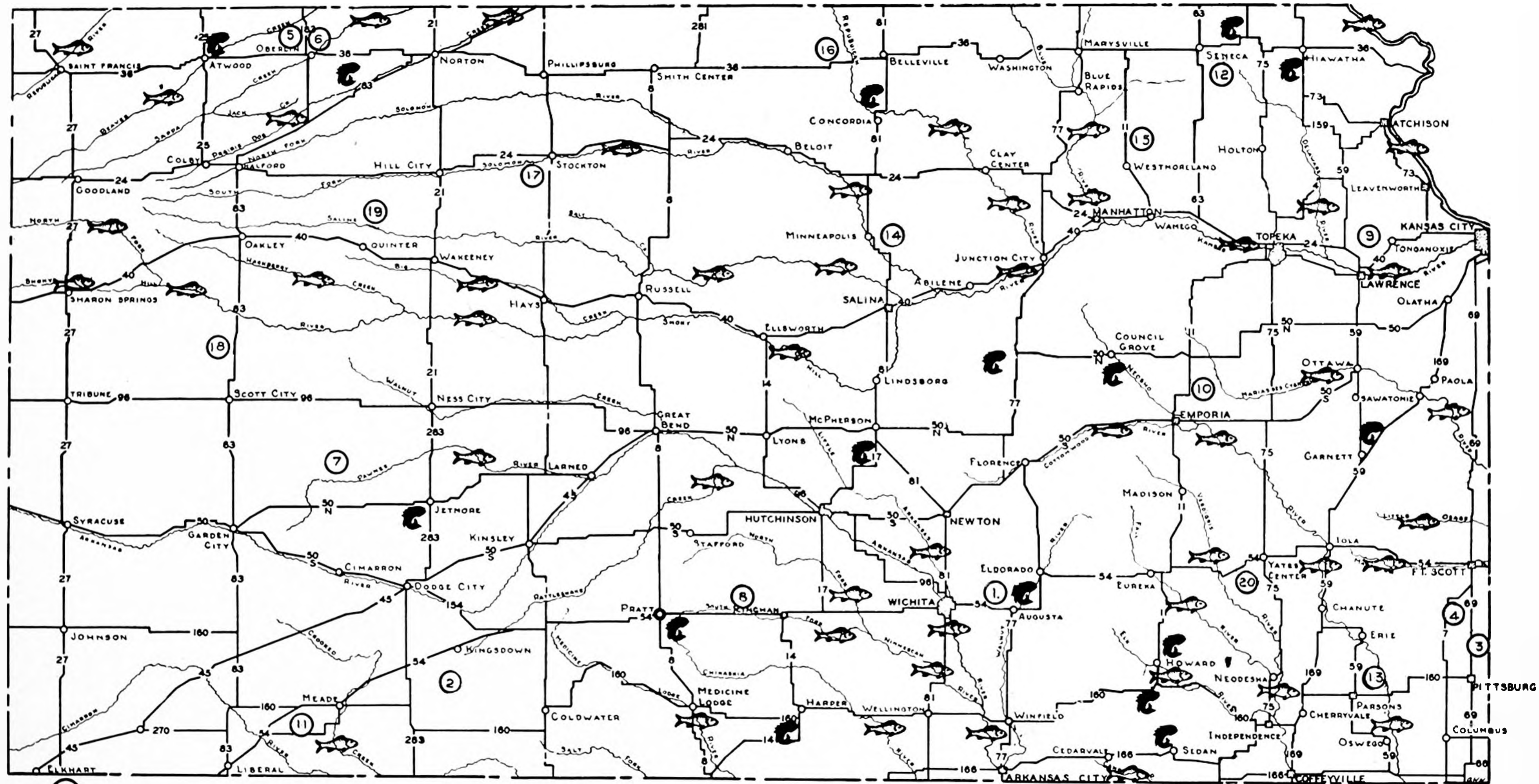


Mrs. Robert Bower, Goodland, with a 5½ pound Sherman county cat.

# ARRESTS FOR JUNE

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Vicente Alcaler, Goodland.....	Without license .....	Golden .....	Convicted
Monroe Harbaugh, Protection .....	Hand fishing .....	Gebhard .....	Convicted
R. L. Roberts, Oxford.....	Illegal limit of fish.....	Toland .....	Convicted
Joe Lewis, Larned .....	Without license .....	Jones and Hepperly.....	Convicted
Glen M. Haskell, Fredonia.....	Without license .....	Rickel .....	Convicted
Raymond McFarland, Winfield .....	Without license .....	Toland .....	Convicted
Fay North, Winfield.....	Without license .....	Toland .....	Convicted
Joe Quick, Winfield .....	Without license .....	Toland .....	Convicted
Wm. J. Barlow, Coffeyville .....	Possession of fish trap.....	Rickel .....	Acquitted
E. H. Hoover, Gueda Springs .....	Illegal use of trotline.....	Toland .....	Convicted
Arthur Braden, Bigelow .....	Fishing without license .....	Toburen .....	Convicted
Wm. Prowell, Coffeyville.....	Without license. Possession of illegal size fish..	Rickel .....	Convicted
Gertrude D. Vasquez, Coffeyville .....	Taking illegal size fish.....	Rickel .....	Convicted
Mike Mallory, St. Joseph, Mo.....	Illegal use of hoop nets .....	Teichgraeber, Benander, Anderson .....	Convicted
Delbert Bradley, St. Joseph, Mo.....	Illegal use of hoop nets .....	Teichgraeber, Benander, Anderson .....	Convicted
Chas. Kimball, Chandler, Okla. ....	Illegal trotlines .....	Hepperly .....	Convicted
Chas. Lewellen, El Dorado .....	Illegal trotlines .....	Hepperly .....	Convicted
George P. Kimball, El Dorado.....	Illegal trotlines .....	Hepperly .....	Convicted
Ralph Phillips, Hartford .....	Without license .....	Hepperly .....	Convicted
Glen Kimball, Oklahoma .....	Illegal trotlines .....	Hepperly .....	Convicted
William Martin, Lawrence.....	Using grab hook .....	Teichgraeber, Benander, Anderson .....	Convicted
Walter Schalbar, Lawrence.....	Using grab hook .....	Teichgraeber, Benander, Anderson .....	Convicted
H. A. Wiebel, Garden City.....	Without license .....	Gebhard .....	Convicted
Ray Berg, Wichita .....	Illegal size fish .....	Toland .....	Convicted
Andy Booker, Sugar Creek, Mo. ....	Possession of seine .....	Hepperly and county officers .....	Convicted
Jesse Chaney, Liberty, Mo.....	Possession of seine .....	Hepperly and county officers .....	Convicted
Karl Wiskur, Courtney, Mo.....	Possession of seine .....	Hepperly and county officers .....	Convicted
Ed Anderton, Courtney, Mo. ....	Without license. Possession of seine.....	Hepperly and county officers .....	Convicted
Paul Kennedy, Buckner, Mo.....	Possession of seine. No license.....	Hepperly and county officers .....	Convicted
John Hartman, Kansas City .....	Illegal possession of hoop nets.....	Teichgraeber .....	Convicted
John Lindquist, Oberlin .....	Without license .....	Faulkner .....	Convicted
Carl L. Haresnape, Oberlin .....	Without license .....	Faulkner .....	Convicted
Daryl White, Oberlin .....	Without license .....	Faulkner .....	Convicted
E. J. Gordon, Parsons .....	Fishing with two poles in State Lake.....	Supt. Baxter .....	Convicted
William Bagley, Argonia .....	Without license. Possession of seine.....	Andrew and Shay .....	Convicted
A. H. Stoehr, Norwich.....	Without license. Possession of seine.....	Andrew and Shay .....	Convicted
A. E. Abel, Norwich.....	Without license. Possession of seine.....	Andrew and Shay .....	Convicted
Arthur Hewitt, Mound City.....	Illegal possession of fox .....	Kyser .....	Convicted
John Morian, Fredonia .....	Use of illegal trotline.....	Rickel .....	Convicted
Carl Ford, Fredonia .....	Use of illegal trotline.....	Rickel .....	Convicted
Clyde Jenkins, Belvue .....	Use of illegal trotline.....	Toburen .....	Convicted
Sam Passlar, Kansas City.....	Without license .....	Teichgraeber .....	Convicted
Thomas McMaster, Dodge City.....	Using throw line in State Lake.....	Supt. Carlton .....	Convicted
Terry Evans, Coffeyville .....	Without license. Possession of seine.....	Rickel .....	Convicted
C. A. Reed, Coffeyville .....	Without license. Possession of seine.....	Rickel .....	Convicted
Marvin B. Thompson, Leon .....	Without license .....	Co. Protector Ayres.....	Convicted
Harry J. Babbs, Larned.....	Without license .....	Jones .....	Convicted

# KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



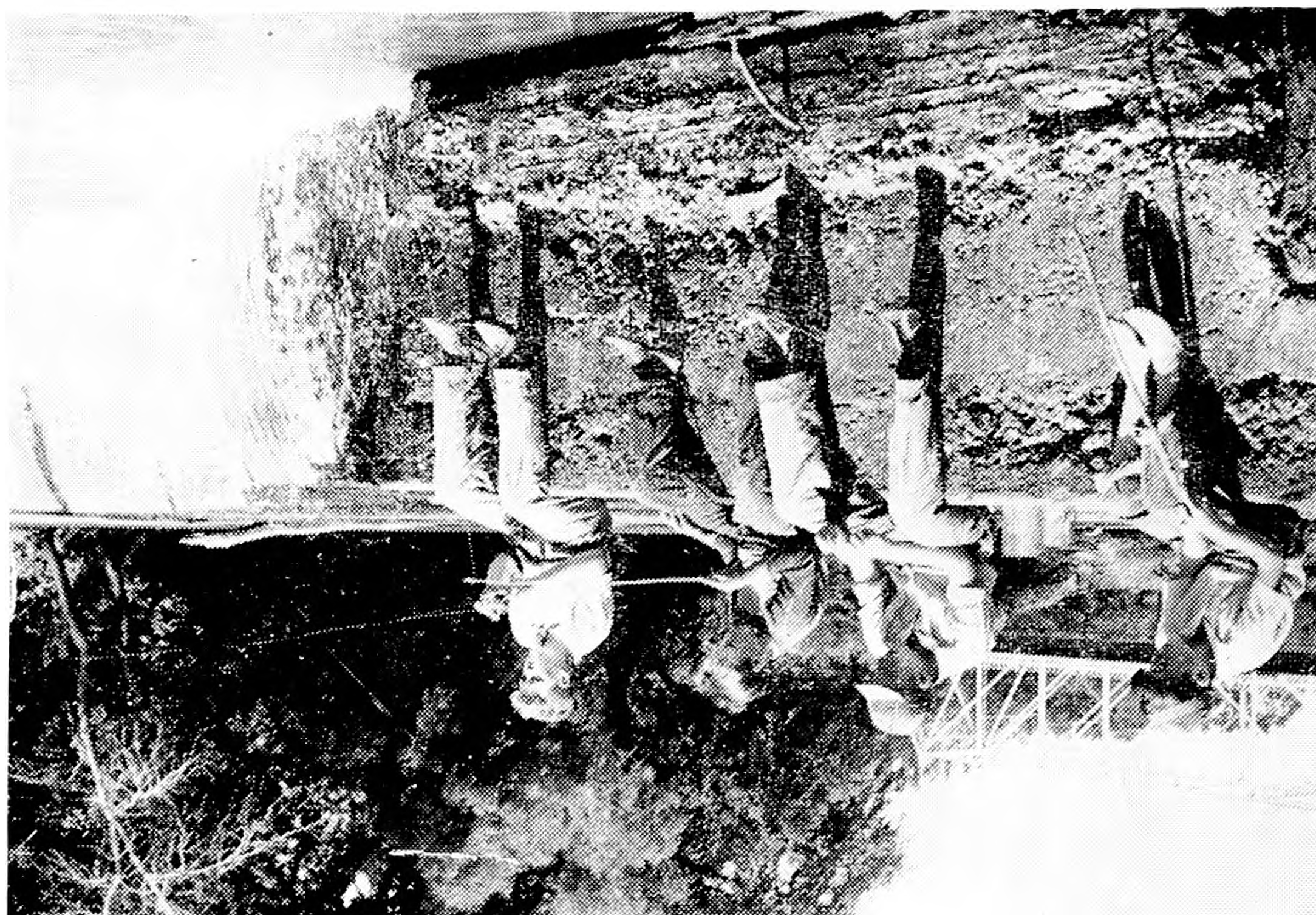
**② State Lakes**

**🐟 City and County Lakes**

**🐟 River and Stream Fishing**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Butler County State Park</li> <li>2. Clark County State Park (Not Open)</li> <li>3. Crawford County State Park No. 1</li> <li>4. Crawford County State Park No. 2</li> <li>5. Decatur County State Park No. 1 (Not Open)</li> <li>6. Decatur County State Park No. 2 (Not Open)</li> <li>7. Finney County State Park</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Kingman County State Park</li> <li>9. Leavenworth County State Park</li> <li>10. Lyon County State Park</li> <li>11. Meade County State Park</li> <li>12. Nemaha County State Park</li> <li>13. Neosho County State Park</li> <li>14. Ottawa County State Park</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Pottawatomie County State Park</li> <li>16. Republic County State Park</li> <li>17. Rooks County State Park</li> <li>18. Scott County State Park</li> <li>19. Sheridan County State Park</li> <li>20. Woodson County State Park</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|

—Courtesy Ottawa, Kansas, Herald.



# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



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 B. E. HAIR, Scott County State Park ..... Scott City  
 A. M. SPRIGGS, Woodson County State Park ..... Yates Center



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THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSEPH, Director

DAVE LEAHY, JR., Asst. Director

LEE LARRABEE, Chairman

E. J. KELLY, Secretary

No. VIII

AUGUST, 1940

VOL. II

## GAME BIRD SEASON OPENS SOON

If the United States government follows its time honored custom in declaring seasons, September 1, will mark the opening of the 1940 migratory bird season. On that date the season usually opens on doves, rails and gallinules in this, the intermediate zone.

In anticipation of that announcement, we think, a few words regarding the dove and the pursuit of it, are in order. Although dove hunting has been popular in the Southern states for many years, Kansans have but recently taken to it as a sport. There is little difference in dove and duck hunting, with the exception of weather and the size of the shot used.

One method of hunting doves is to walk or flush them from the grain fields. This method requires the fastest of shooting, since the birds are rarely seen until in flight. Their flight is usually in wide circles, almost invariably ending near the point from which they were flushed. Because of this habit, they can be marked down and again flushed for another shot.

A few hunters prefer water-hole shooting, but this, according to most hunters, is not a satisfactory method, since the shooting time is limited.

One plan, and a good one, is to cruise likely looking dove territory to determine their flyway from roosts to feeding areas. After this has been determined (with much argument) take your stands early next morning and await the singles, doubles and flocks that will surely pass your stands. Then the fun begins. The birds come in boldly and fast. They often drop to within a few feet of you or swiftly seek higher altitudes just at the moment you get a dead head on them. Their peculiar wavering flight causes the best of marksmen to score many misses.

But it is a great sport and the doves are good eating. The doves are migratory birds and as such are protected by state and federal laws. Baiting of areas to attract them is unlawful. The limit usually allowed is fifteen for one day.

To the novice dove hunter we give this advice. Use a small-sized shot, keep yourself concealed, as the birds are easily alarmed, and above all, remember that a shot at a low flying bird should not be taken without a go-ahead signal from your hunting companions. A word about the bird itself. The bird is of a large family including twenty-one species and subspecies.

Migratory in its habit it travels northward in the spring and southward after the breeding season, which in this zone lasts from early in May to late in August. The birds utter a "coo coo" call which may suggest hopeless despair or a note of love and devotion, depending on the listener's mood. The male invariably stands to sound the call. The female seldom coos and then not so loudly as the male.

Mourning doves spend the largest part of the year in flocks. But as the mating season approaches they scatter in pairs to nest. According to ornithologists this fact accounts for their ever-increasing numbers. If they bred in colonies as the passenger pigeon did they probably would have become extinct long ago. The hunting of rail has not been a popular sport in Kansas. Many rails, however, migrate through Kansas and can be found along our salt marsh areas. Although they are "as thin as rails" they are heavily breasted and are good eating.

### Commission-Sportsmen Meet

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission met in a two-day session at Emporia, July 20 and 21, with its district game protectors, Lyon County Wildlife Association, the directors of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association and many other groups, for the purpose of discussing matters of common interest. Ernest C. Boyce, chief engineer, State Board of Health, discussed stream pollution with the assembled game protectors and pledged the aid of his department in our attempt to further reduce this stream hazard. Frank Robl, George Gould, Dr. A. E. Benfield, Ed Dumm and other officers of the state association discussed with the commission the proposed changes of the fish and game laws.

A number of coon hunters from Paola, Humbolt and Uniontown appeared before the commission and asked the state to acquire two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land in Miami county for the purpose of establishing a fur farm and game preserve. They asked that the trapping laws be amended making it unlawful to set over fifteen traps or to take more than ten raccoon during the usual sixty-day season. The commission agreed to consider their proposal and attempt to interest the Bureau of Biological Sur-

vey in their plans by establishing a migratory water-fowl sanctuary under the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson act.

Mr. J. Stokely Ligon, regional inspector, Department of Interior, appeared before the commission and discussed the Pittman-Robertson act and the projects for which these funds might be used in Kansas. He advised the commission that their pheasant distribution project had been approved by his department as a Pittman-Robertson project.

The commission notified Mr. Ligon that they would release seven thousand pheasants as a Pittman-Robertson project in the following counties: Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton, Morton, Wichita, Kearny, Grant, Stevens, Scott, Finney, Haskell, Seward, Lane, Gray, Meade, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Kingman, Harper, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner, Washington, Clay, Dickinson, Marion, Marshall, Geary, Morris and Riley.

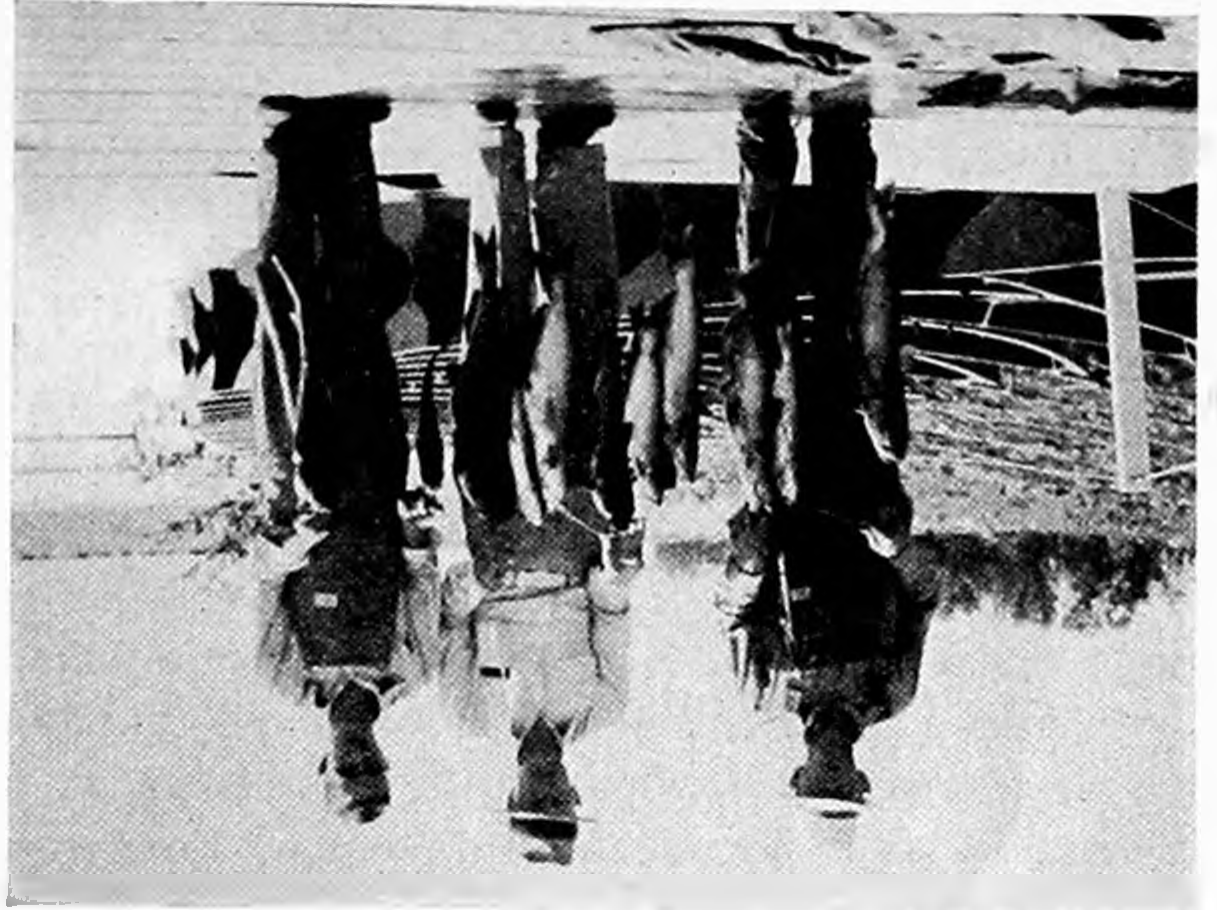
(Other birds will be released in other counties but not as a federal-aid project.

To safeguard the lives and health of park visitors, the commission adopted park regulation number nineteen, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, fire, discharge or use fireworks of any nature or kind in any park or on any state game refuge or sanctuary owned by the state of Kansas.

The commission acted favorably on a petition by the Lyon county residents, that they be permitted to erect a suitable memorial to Mit Wilhite, a moving factor in the building of the Lyon County State Park.

The commission concluded its Emporia meeting by an inspection trip of the Lyon County State Park and other areas in Lyon county.

Swallows, unlike most migrants, travel by day when migrating, due to the fact that they feed on the wing.



Harlan Lee (center) and two fishing companions with 47 1/2 pounds of channel cat from the state lake near Farlington.

Ed Dumm, Lyon county sportsman and vice-president of Kansas Fish and Game Development Association, was host to Commission and Sportsmen meeting in Emporia, July 20 and 21.

### A Report

There is nothing more intriguing than good figures, whether in a bathing suit or on a financial statement. The financial statement of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for the period ending June 30, 1940, reflects intriguing black figures. It indicates that a great deal of progress has been made in the development of lakes and in the propagation of fish and game birds. We think it is a fact worthy of recording that license sales for the fiscal year 1940 exceeded the sales of the preceding year. In stating this fact to you, we do so with a full knowledge that the selling of licenses is not our most important activity, but do so because the increase clearly indicates that the present commission's policy has the financial support of the sportsmen.

The commission, a year ago, very accurately forecast their probable receipts and expenditures, in preparing their budget. It is gratifying to learn through a perusal of the financial statement that all budgetary requirements have been met and that the commission concluded its year with a sizable balance in the treasury with which to carry on further expansions.

The twenty game protectors were unusually active during the year 1940. They apprehended four hundred and ninety-three persons suspected of violating the fish and game laws and convicted all but ten of that number. The arrests for the preceding year totaled two hundred and sixty-six, with two hundred and twenty-four convictions.

The seizures of illegal fishing and hunting devices in 1940 totaled 2,898 items. During the previous year the seizures totaled 547 items.



HOST

## News From the Protectors' Pens

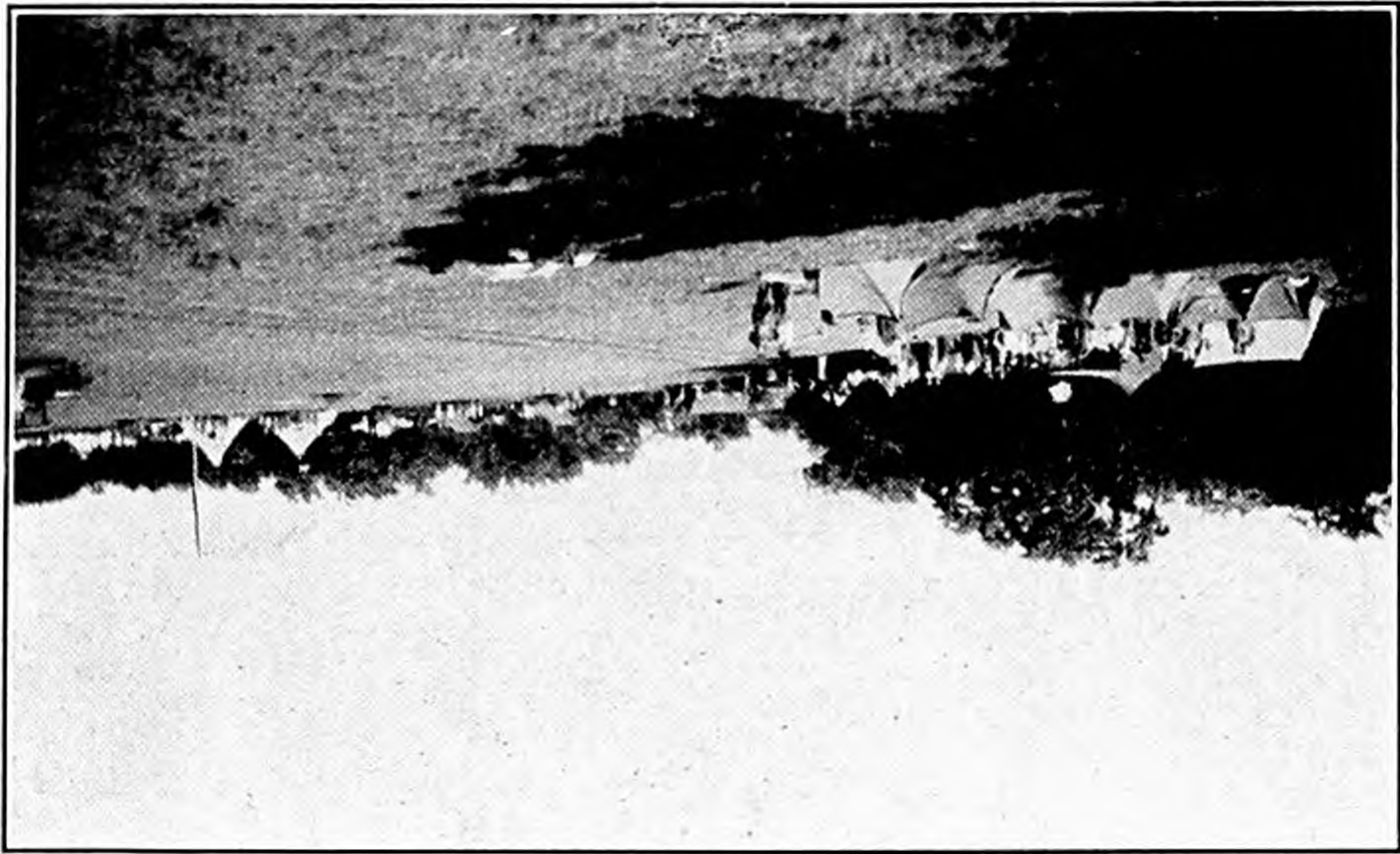
Fishing in the Republican river near Norway has been especially good this spring and summer. B. E. Tyler, of Belleville, reports a big hatch of pheasants in Republican county. Dan Myers, of Wakefield, asserts that this spring's hatch of pheasants and quail in Clay county has been very heavy.—*Byrnie.*

I am convinced that fishermen generally are becoming more "game protector conscious." On July second, I checked one hundred anglers who had procured their nineteen forty-one licenses on the first day of the new fiscal year. Fishing in my district (Lincoln, Ottawa, Dickinson, Ellsworth and Saline counties), has been very good. The sportsmen are behind the commission's program one hundred percent. A nice quail crop this spring, with plenty of feed and cover available to them.—*Carlson.*

I look for good fishing in Hackberry creek from now on. Nice strings of fish being caught from the Sheridan county lake. (Good crappie fishing at Antelope lake near Moreland. "You should say something about this lake in the BULLETIN, as there is no local charge for fishing, and everyone is cordially invited by the citizens of nearby communities to fish in this lake. A bunch of good sports here." (All right, Joe, it's in the BULLETIN.) A good crop of pheasants awaits the hunters in my territory next pheasant season.—*Faulkner.*

Many streams are drying up in my district. Have had splendid cooperation in my fish salvaging work from the Wellington sportsmen, including Mayor Giammon, City Commissioner Will Murphy and Water Commissioner Tom Fine. These city officials have been good enough to furnish me with a truck and labor to remove fish from dead streams to several lakes and ponds in Sumner county.—*Toland.*

## Another Scout Group Encamped at a State Lake



Looks like we will have a good crop of chickens and quail in these parts (Eastern Kansas) this fall. Fishing has been good at Woodson county state lake, the Howard city lake and the Eureka city lake.—*Kyser.*

A good flock of prairie chickens in Eastern Kansas. Fishing has been fairly good all spring and summer in that area. In cooperation with protector Kyser, plantings of moss and drum have been made in Crawford county state lake Number 2.—*O'connor.*

Editor's Note: Rickel's experience with the county laws. suspension of fines or jail sentences is one of the most detrimental factors operating against good honest law enforcement. It is not only discouraging to the officer, but has a definite tendency to break down respect for all laws. The game laws are not by any means superfluous, and as long as they remain on the statute books should be enforced as conscientiously as any other laws.

Quail conditions of Southeastern Kansas very good. Many covays of young birds are to be seen. Plenty of feed and cover. Regret that it is necessary for me to report that the county commissioners in one of my counties will not give me their full support in enforcing the game laws. They have on occasions released the convicted defendants from jail before the sentences were begun.—*Rickel.*

Finney county state lake nearly full. Many crappie and drum being caught there every day. Many pheasants along the Arkansas river in Kearny and Finney counties. Believe it or not, have seen a black mourning dove. W. E. Hubbard, Hugoton, tells me that quail and pheasants are now on his farm, for the first time in several years. Prospects now indicate that dove and duck hunting will be good in Western Kansas this fall.—*Gebhard.*

### Page Mr. Ripley, "Cause He Hain't Seen Nothin' Yet"

Boy, page Mr. Ripley and tell him he has seen things and been around a bit, but he "hain't seen nothin' yet."

George Wylie, Leonard Lacy and Lloyd Tolles caught a fourteen and three-quarters pound catfish yesterday. Nothing new and extraordinary about that, even if it is a big fish. But this fish was in a cream can. Nothing so extraordinary about a fish getting in a cream can, but this fish had a head that measured over nine inches across and the neck of the can was only six inches in diameter.

Now we're getting somewhere. This should be a good story if it keeps on.

Now how could a catfish with a head-spread of nine inches get into a cream can with a six-inch hole in the top?

That is where the story gets interesting, and also complicated, and also gets into the "believe it or not" column.

The three men were fishing near the old river bridge south of town, Sunday morning when they saw a fish's tail flop above the water. In a few moments they saw it flop again, and then again, and always in the same spot.

Tolles rowed over to the spot and grabbed the tail as it flopped again. And yet the fish didn't move. The water was only about two feet deep at that point and he reached down and pulled the fish from the water. Instead of a fish, all nice and slick, he pulled out a cream can, filled with one fish.

Knowing something about the lives and habits of fish, Mr. Tolles has done a little deducing. He allows that fish, in order to get into the can, must have grown in the can, at least for a couple of years. Because even a ten-pound catfish couldn't easily get its head in a can the size of the one that enveloped this one. It took the three men considerable time to get the fish out of the can, and then by breaking one of the fins. Figuring that the fish has grown at the rate of about one and one-half pounds a year, which is considered about the average, this fish has been living in that cream can for at least three years.

And now that it has been caught, several people have said they have seen the hopping of this fish's tail at that particular spot for at least two years, but no one ever before took the trouble to row over to the spot where the "hopping" of the tail had been seen.

The bottom of the can had a hole in it about as "big as your fist" which allowed the fish to get its food during the time it had been in the can.

The fish was turned back into the stream. — *Clay Center Dispatch.*

### Earl Taylor Praises Woodson County's Scenic Beauties

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Taylor and sons, Richard and Charles Gillespie, of Swarthmore, Pa., arrived here the evening of July 3, to spend about ten days visiting Mr. Taylor's mother, Mrs. M. C. Cluster, and to hobnob with friends in Yates Center. Earl is on vacation from his position as associate editor of the *Country Gentleman* magazine, a Curtis Publication at Philadelphia.

Earl Taylor is a strong exponent of fishing and tennis and is spending quite a bit of his time here in those avocations. He is an enthusiastic booster of Woodson county's scenic beauties, comparing them favorably with the hills of West Virginia, Kentucky and the Ozarks. "Lake Fegan," he says, "is one of the prettiest bodies of water to be found anywhere in the United States." — *Toronto News.*

### Beavers

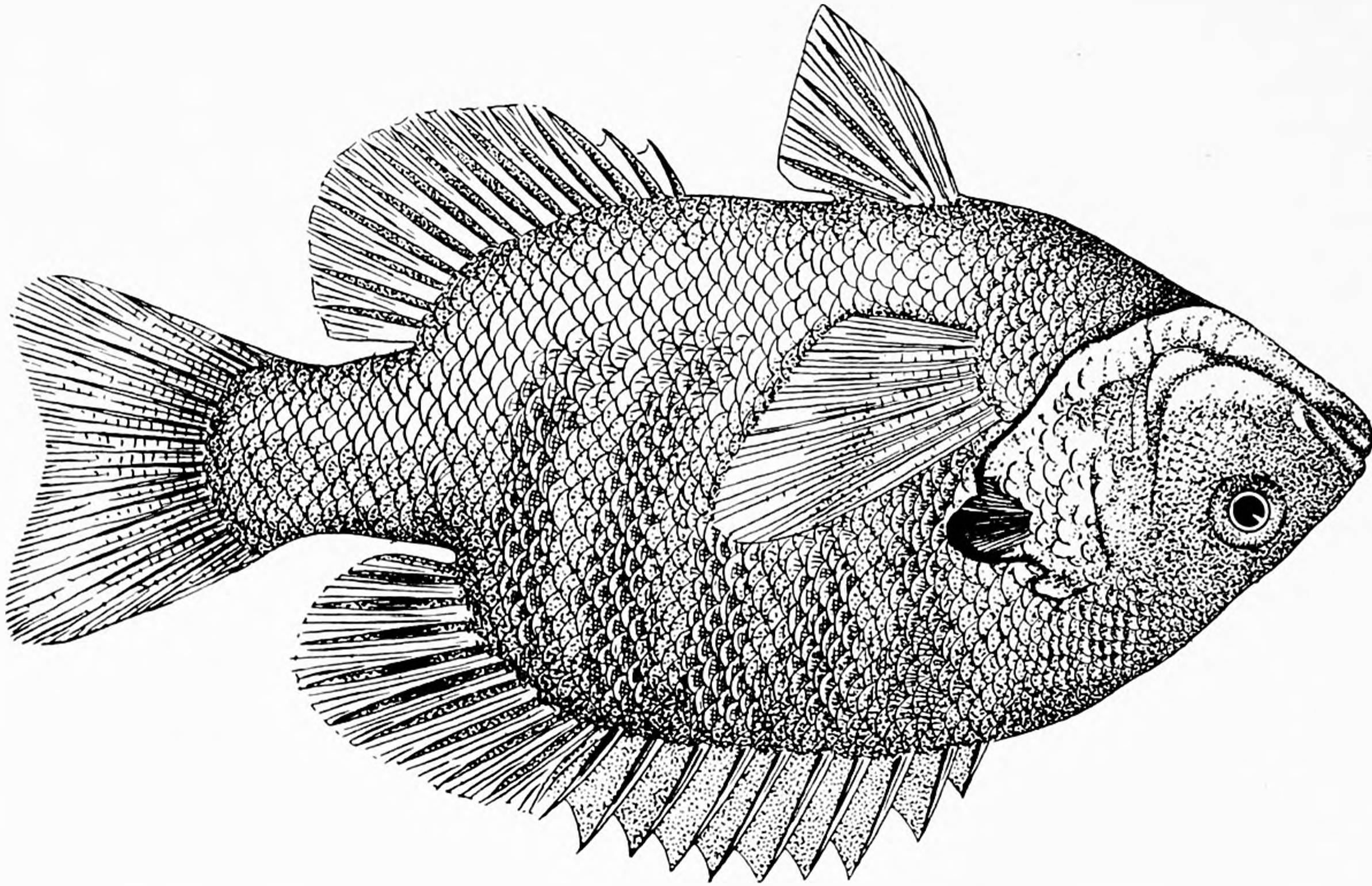
Everyone knows that beavers build dams and are clever engineers. A Wisconsin hunter, Ira G. Smith, tells of an astounding construction feat of these industrious animals.

Smith was sitting near a deer runway which crossed a small river just below a beaver dam. Curious to see the animals at work, he pulled out a section of the dam. In his own words:

"In about 20 minutes I saw some ripples in the water and a beaver stuck out his head for a few seconds. A little later this was repeated. In about two minutes it came up again, much closer to the dam, and then came out of the water to look things over. Crawling up on the dam, the beaver nosed around the break, passed through it several times, then disappeared. Several minutes later, several beavers appeared right above the dam. They all disappeared and soon the water just above the break began to boil and there seemed to be much activity at that point.

"Finally three beavers began to back up the dam, seemingly pulling something very heavy. When they got far enough out of the water for me to see what they were pulling, I couldn't believe my eyes. They were towing another beaver by the tail! That beaver was on its back, holding in its feet a stone that must have weighed not less than 60 pounds! When they got it into the dam break, the beaver holding the stone rolled it off into the opening. Then they all got busy filling in the break with brush, sticks and mud. The job took 20 minutes.

"Later I inspected the repair. Except for the wet mud, it looked as sound as it had before the break." — *From the National Wildlife Federation.*



THE FISH OF THE MONTH: Blue Gill — Blue Sunfish (*Lepomis Pallidus*).

There are several varieties of sunfish in Kansas streams and lakes, some native and others introduced. The blue gill is the largest. It reaches a length of twelve to fourteen inches and a weight of nearly one pound. It can be taken at any time in the year. It will take any sort of bait or lures. Angletworms are perhaps the best bait to be used for sunfish angling.

The sunfish is considered a good table fish. When dressed, the bones forming the shoulder girdle should be removed by cutting them loose from the body and removing them with the head. All the fins and attached bones should be removed by cutting on each side of them with a sharp knife and pulling them out. When fried a rich brown, they have a flavor that places them among the very best of game fishes. The blue gill has a rich greenish olive color on back, becoming paler on sides; top of head dark greenish, side fins all greenish; the pectoral fin palest, a large black blotch on last rays of dorsal and anal fins.

July to September are the best blue gill months in Kansas.

**OUR FISH AND GAME**

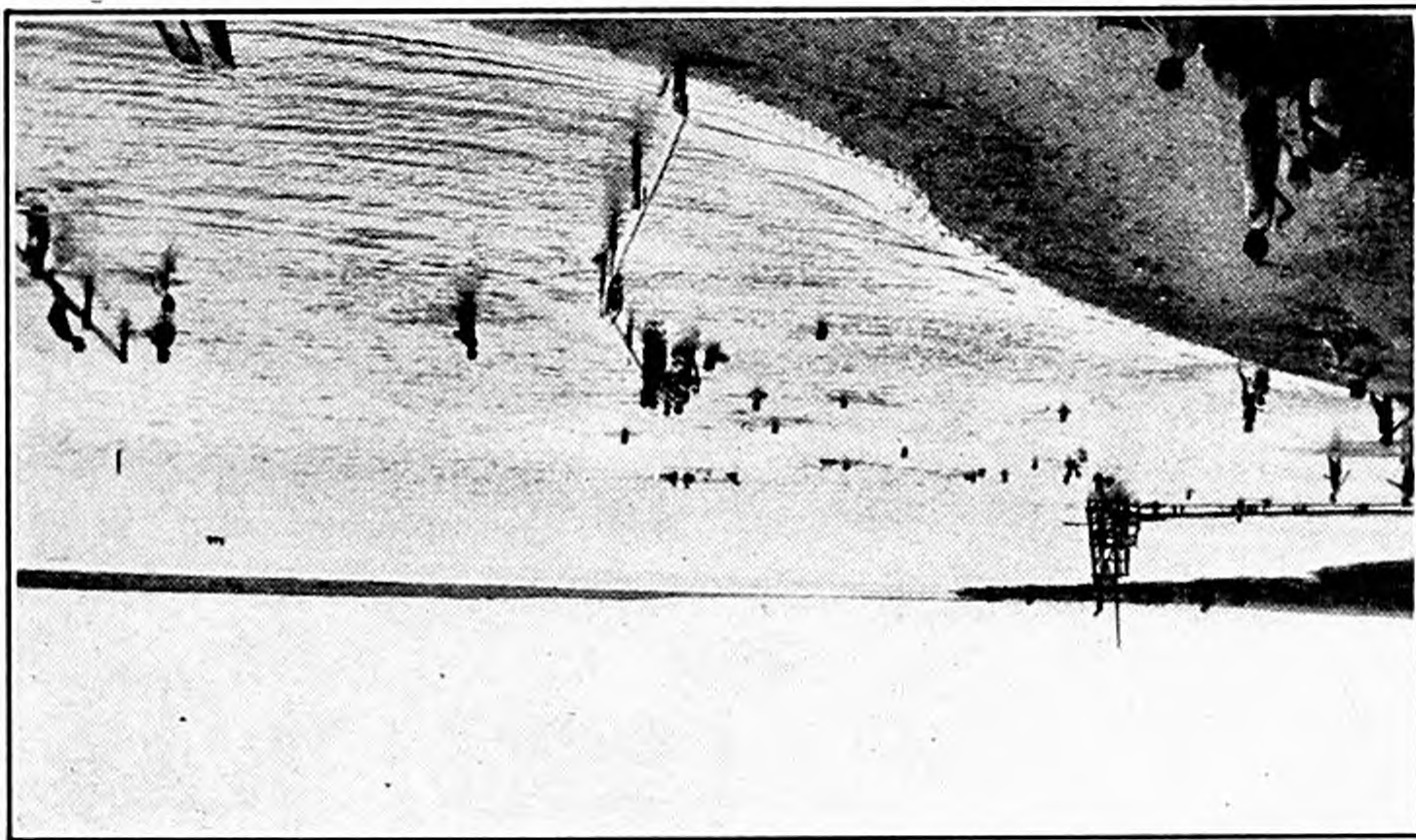
**Dangerous Days Ahead**

The next sixty days will be crucial ones insofar as Kansas fish life is concerned. A scarcity of rain in several sections of the state will cause millions of fish to become stranded, if and when the water recedes from our streams and lakes. These distressed fish need not be lost to us. The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission employs fish salvage crews and maintains equipment capable of transporting fish safely across the entire state. But this is not enough. The Commission needs, and does enlist your aid, in this work. May we suggest that every angler assume the responsibility of keeping his eye on his favorite fishing hole, and at the first sign of danger report the facts to the director's office at Pratt or to the game protector for his district. We will gladly transfer any stranded fish to live waters.

**Good Advice**

From the soul of our patron saint, Izaak Walton, comes this bit of philosophy: "Praise God, be quiet and go a fishing. Fishing is employment of idle time not then idly spent; a rest to the mind; a cheerer of spirits; a diverter of sadness; a calmer of unquiet thoughts; a moderator of passions; a producer of contentedness."

Several State Lakes Have Bathing Beaches, Make Use of Them



## Here's How!

Elsewhere in this bulletin, we reported that an unusually large number of birds had been produced this year at the Calista and Pittsburg quail farms. Now, since it is impossible for all our readers to visit these farms, we will record here how it was done.

The artificial reproduction of game birds is not an

easy matter. The methods of handling and feeding them differ. Each species requires a special technique. The feed must be of balanced ration, prepared of ingredients that will assure and stimulate egg production and fertility. Our statements here will concern only our work with native Bob White Quail.

Visitors are always welcome at these farms. But we warn you that the routine of work begins at the crack of dawn and continues beyond the time respectable people are accustomed to turning in.

Visitors at our quail farms at the feeding period are very likely to conclude that the care exercised in feeding the laying birds is exaggerated and unnecessary. They also will be correct in their assertions that the birds in the game fields are not treated to such fancy and scientific diets. That is the answer. The one pair of birds that are confined to the laying pens have been deprived of their natural field requirements, which must be supplied as far as is humanly possible by other means and methods.

## Feeding

The feeding of the laying birds is strictly scheduled. The first meal—consisting of a mixture of egg flake meal, meat scraps, alfalfa-leaf meal, oatmeal, soybean meal and adult mash, that is in part subject to a steaming process—is fed the laying birds not later than six a. m. A ration of lettuce is also fed once each day. A hopper of prepared scratch and laying mash is supplied as often as necessary and required. The young birds, immediately after being taken from the incubator to the brooder houses, are treated by com-

## Sanitation

As quail are susceptible to almost every known poultry disease and a few other diseases peculiarly their own, sanitation is a matter that is as important as the feeding program. To prevent the occurrence of diseases the brooder houses, the laying and rearing pens are thoroughly cleansed each week or as often as the weather requires. These buildings and structures are thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected. A fire gun, in which kerosene is used as fuel, is utilized to burn out and sterilize all equipment and utensils used in the handling of these birds.

## Brooder Houses

The brooder houses used by us have a maximum capacity of several hundred each and are equipped with electric and thermostatically controlled hovers to provide artificial heat to the young birds during their first four weeks in the brooder houses. The temperature for the first week is maintained at ninety-five degrees and reduced five degrees each week until the fifth week, when artificial heat is not a further requirement. The birds, however, are retained in the brooder houses for a five-week period. From the brooder houses they are removed to rearing pens for another five weeks, at which time they are liberated in carefully selected areas.

## Winter Holding

After the laying season, we segregate the sex, placing twelve birds in each winter pen, where they are protected, not only from the discomforts of inclement weather, but from predators as well. The birds are retained in the winter pens until they begin to show rest-

### A New Service

Beginning with next month's issue of the BUREAU, one page will be devoted to the sportsmen's groups of Kansas. This page will be compiled and written by George Gould, Dodge City, Kan., secretary to the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association.

If the sportsmen will take an interest in this page, it can be made very interesting and instructive. The news of your local association should be forwarded to Mr. Gould at Dodge City.

### Lake Opened

The opening of the Lone Star Lake, fourteen miles southwest of Lawrence, on July 27, was well attended by anglers despite high winds and rough waters.

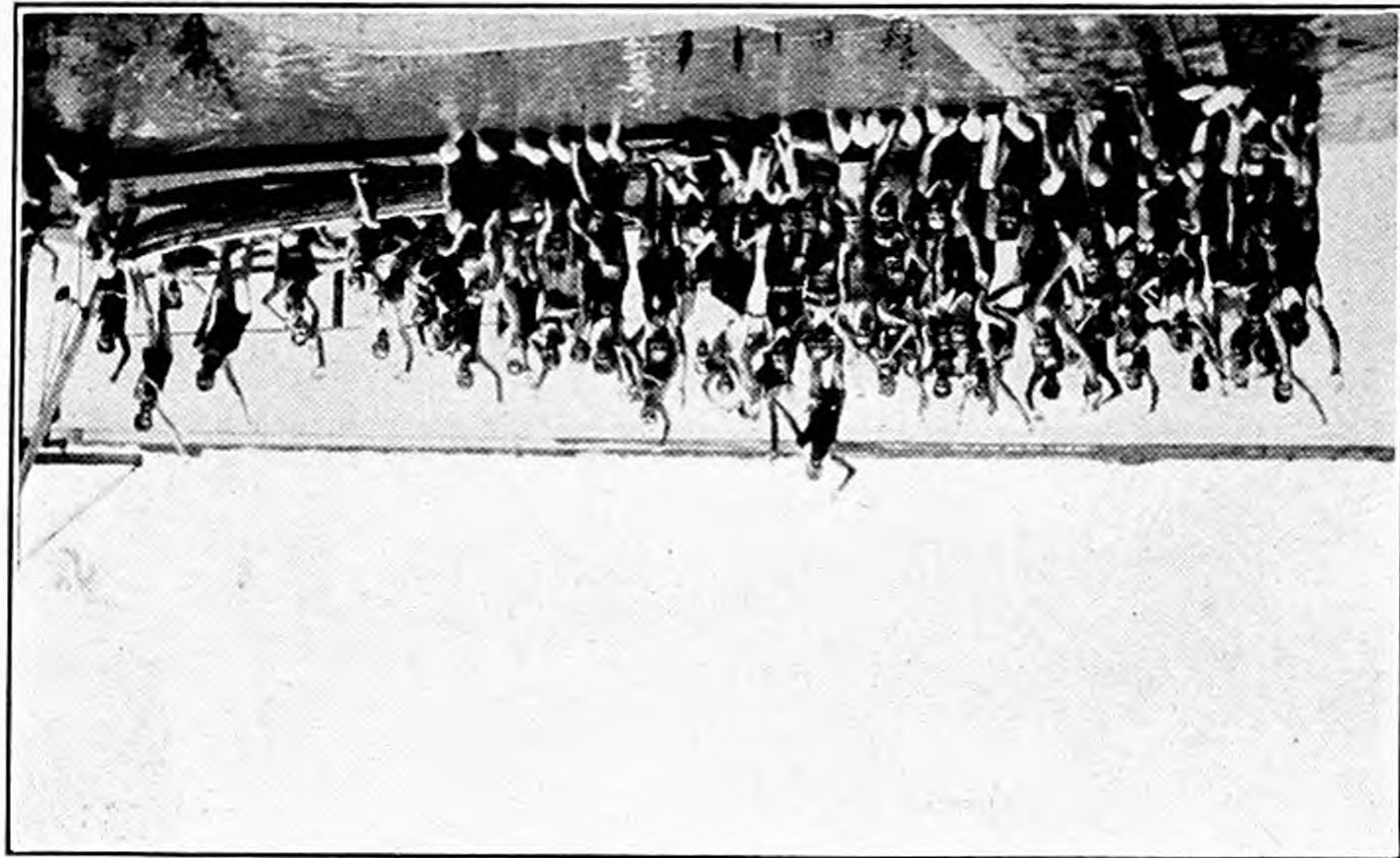
Fred Kahn, secretary of the Douglas County Sportsmen's Association, reports that most of the twenty-five hundred anglers who fished the lake on opening day took home sizeable strings of crappie, bullheads and channel cats. The record sized fish reported taken from the lake was an eleven-pound channel cat.

### Thirty Thousand Game Birds to Be Released

Dan Ranney, superintendent of quail farms, reports that the combined output of the Galista and Pittsburg quail hatcheries will be approximately twenty thousand bob white quail.

Leonard Sutherland, superintendent of the state chukar partridge-pheasant farm at Meade County State Park, intimates that he will have available for distribution nearly fourteen thousand pheasants and chukar.

The smashing of all previous game bird production records was due, in a large part, to the establishment of the Meade project, which relieves the quail farms of the work heretofore done by them with pheasants and chukar partridge.



Boy Scouts  
Making Use  
of a  
State Lake

lessness and a fighting mood which, to the competent observer, are indications that the laying and breeding season again approaches. They are then paired off, placed one pair to the pen in preparation for another egg-production season.

### Cannibalism

A natural inclination to strike at any moving object, and because of the large number of birds concentrated around the hovers and brood houses, toe pecking, feather plucking and other forms of cannibalism frequently occurs. We control and quickly stop this practice by simply clipping the beaks of the birds. This operation is in no way injurious.

### Incubation

Our incubator rooms contain the most scientific and up-to-date equipment. Thermostats control not only the wall ventilation, but control the incubator heat and sound alarms as well. Our incubators have a capacity of approximately 12,400 eggs. Twenty-three days is the incubation period.

### Egg Records

Our records indicate that the production record for one pair of birds during the past season was 158 eggs. The laying season begins during the early part of April and continues until the first part of September.

### Another Lake to Open

By the time this issue of the BUREAU is off the press, the commission will have formally opened Decatur County State Lake, No. 2, near Oberlin, Kan.

Circumstances made it impossible for the BUREAU to make an earlier announcement of this opening.

This lake, resulting from the damming of the clear waters of Sappa creek, covers an area of one hundred and sixty acres and has been periodically stocked with fish from the state hatchery and other sources.

### Name Changes, Work Continues

Though the Bureau of Biological Survey has consolidated with the Bureau of Fisheries in the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, newly appointed director of the service, contemplates no changes in the type of work to be done by the organization. Assistant Director W. C. Henderson, who will be directly responsible for the functions formerly assigned to the Biological Survey, was associate chief of the Biological Survey for twenty-four years. He expects to continue the work under his direction, along the same general lines taken by the Survey for the past half century. Kansas is in the Albuquerque, New Mexico, district of the newly formed organization.

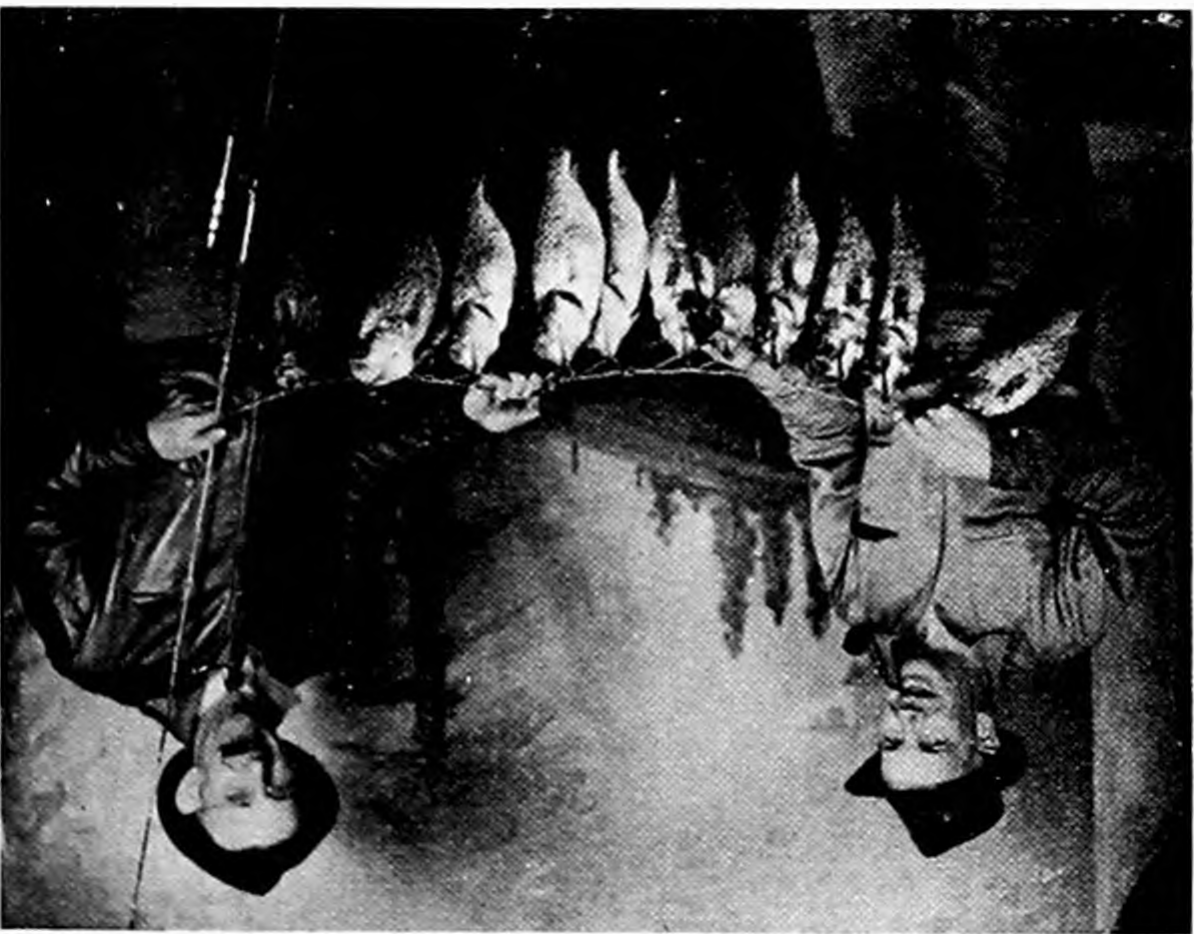
### Trespassing Allowed

A want ad, inserted by J. W. Greenleaf and appearing in a recent issue of a Greensburg paper, was something out of the ordinary. The ad advised that fishing and picnic parties were not only permitted, but were welcomed on the Greenleaf ranch. (Ordinarily such parties are greeted by a sign on the premises which reads: "No picnicking or fishing allowed." Mr. Greenleaf, however, extends a welcome to guests, and says that in the past visitors have been responsible for only a small amount of damage to the premises.

### An Angler's Angle

Mr. A. E. Sandin, of Plainville, gives this advice to anglers as a sure-fire never-failing method of catching fish. Mr. Sandin's method is to catch one of the preferred species, string it on a stringer in the orthodox way, and then attach a balloon to the stringer. The fish is then released into the stream with the expectation that it will return to a school of like fish. The balloon serves as a buoy to evidence the location of the schooling fish.

Phil Hawkins and E. Pitt, Olathe anglers with a day's catch from the Gardner City Lake.



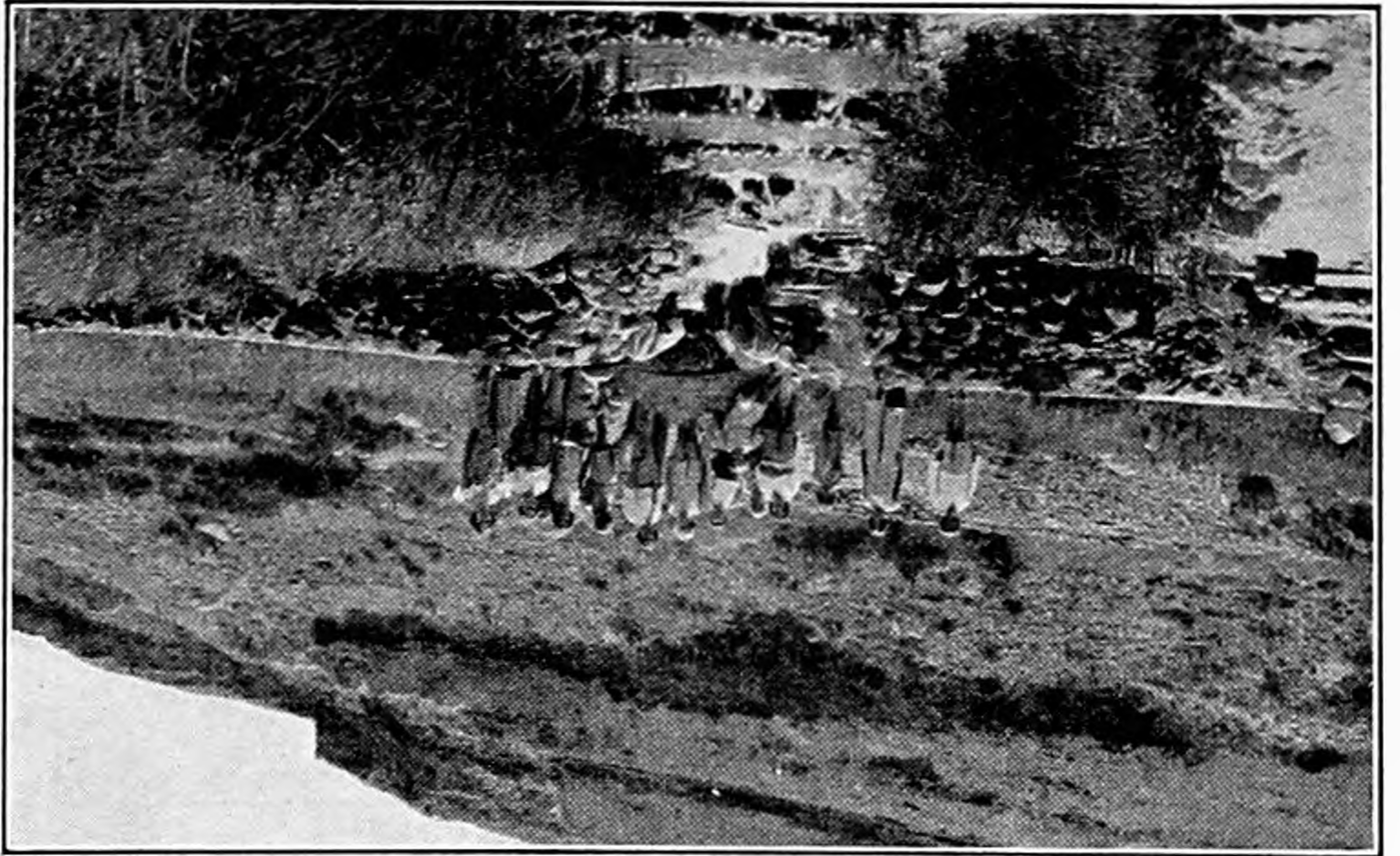
### What Optimism

A Wichita hunter, with whom patience is not a virtue, wrote us recently asking about the open dates on wild turkeys, explaining that he had noticed a press dispatch from our publicity department stating that several wild turkeys had been released in Elk and Barber counties.

It is true that our game farms were successful in propagating a limited number of wild turkeys and that these birds have been planted in areas where turkeys were known to flourish a half century or more ago. We did not intend to leave the impression that this generation would live to enjoy a Kansas turkey season. Our primary purpose in releasing these birds was to study their nesting habits, and to learn their reaction to the wild state after having been raised in captivity.

The hunters may rest assured that if the birds become so numerous that an open season would be justified, we will certainly be glad to declare one.

Girl Scouts  
Make Use  
of the  
State Lakes  
and Parks

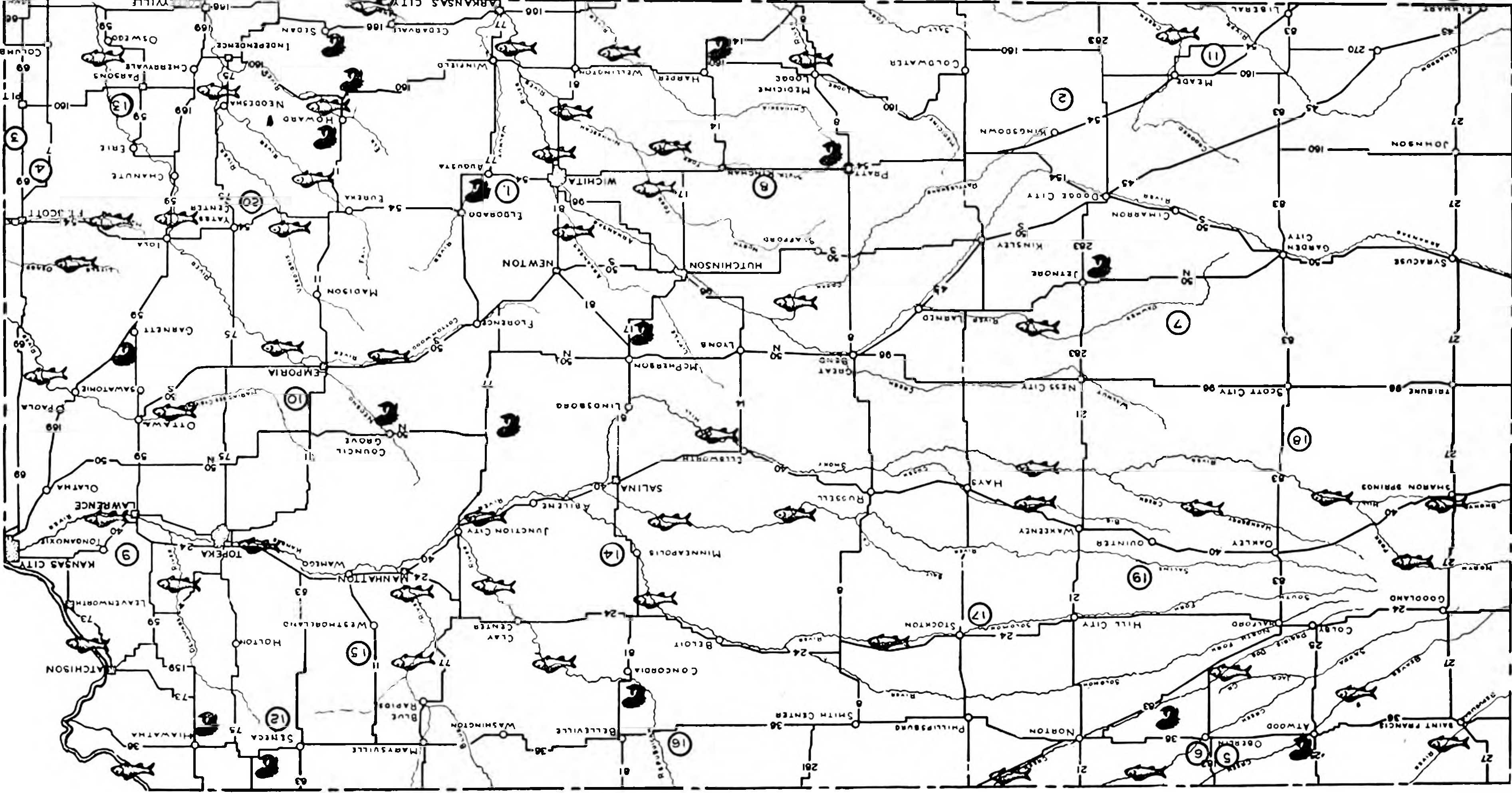




# ARRESTS FOR JULY

NAME AND ADDRESS	VIOLATION	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Lewellyn Coehn, Greensburg	Hand fishing	Gebhard	(Convicted)
Loyd Dargel, Greensburg	Hand fishing	Gebhard	(Convicted)
John Bernard, Holton	Fishing without license	Benander	(Convicted)
Aldo Huebbrecht, Hutchinson	Illegal fishing	Sugrham	(Convicted)
Joe Radletz, Overland Park	Fishing without license	Scott county protector	(Convicted)
W. B. Haskell, Leon	Hunting without license	Ayres, Davenport	(Convicted)
Leo Morse, Wichita	Hunting without license	county protectors	(Convicted)
Jasper Dunn, El Dorado	Hunting on highway	Ayres, Davenport	(Convicted)
I. M. Zongker, El Dorado	Hunting without license	Ayres, Davenport	(Convicted)
J. V. Carpenter, Marysville	Hand fishing	Toburn	(Convicted)
Howard Smalley, Wichita	Illegal-size fish in possession	Toland	(Convicted)
Sarabin Martinez, Cottonwood Falls	Illegal fishing	Hepperly	(Convicted)
Lloyd Roberts, St. Paul	Illegal fishing	Simone	(Convicted)
C. Henderson, Beloit	Hunting without license	Byrne	(Convicted)
Douglas Newman, Beloit	Hunting without license	Byrne	(Convicted)
Gene Austin, Beloit	Hunting without license	Byrne	(Convicted)
R. Hayes, Beloit	Hunting without license	Byrne	(Convicted)
Fred Gummelinger, Hanover	Seining	Byrne	(Convicted)
Jake Kippert, Hanover	Seining	Byrne	(Convicted)
Tony Temple, Hanover	Seining	Byrne	(Convicted)
R. F. Osley, Hominy, Okla.	Hand fishing	Shay	(Convicted)
J. B. Osley, Hominy, Okla.	Hand fishing	Shay	(Convicted)
Clarence Nelson, Vlas, .....	Illegal equipment in possession	Rickel	(Convicted)
Ralph Miller, Vlas, .....	Illegal equipment in possession	Rickel	(Convicted)
Coln Wilson, Topeka	Illegal equipment in possession	Tethtgraeber	(Convicted)
T. J. Harrison, Dodge City	Fishing without license	Supt. Carlton	(Convicted)
Sid Curry, St. Francis	Fishing without license	Golden	(Convicted)
Chas. Brown, Coffeyville	Hunting squirrels out of season	Tethtgraeber, Benander	(Convicted)
E. J. Gordon, Parsons	Fishing with two poles	Supt. Baxter	(Convicted)
Ralph Kernaskek, Arma	Hand fishing	Conannon, Simone	(Convicted)
Ed Bernard, Radley	Hand fishing	Conannon, Simone	(Convicted)
Joe Allen, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without license	Tethtgraeber, Benander	(Convicted)
Frank Bullard, Kansas City	Fishing without license	Tethtgraeber, Benander	(Convicted)
Wm. Walker, Kansas City	Illegal fishing	Tethtgraeber, Benander	(Convicted)
Henry Ward, St. Paul	Illegal equipment in possession	Conannon, Kysar	(Convicted)
Marshall Carter, Trousdale	Fishing without license	Gebhard	(Convicted)
Lee Embrey, Wichita	Fishing without license	Toland	(Convicted)
Merlin Brily, Wichita	Illegal possession of equipment	Toland	(Convicted)
Junior Calvert, Emporia	Illegal fishing	Hepperly, Bess	(Convicted)
Clince Guyton, Meade	Fishing without license	Supt. Carlton	(Convicted)
Walter Underwood, Rantoul	Illegal equipment in possession	Minkley, Conannon	(Convicted)
Roy Ward, Kansas City, Mo.	Illegal equipment in possession	Tethtgraeber, Benander	(Convicted)
Anderson	(Convicted)	Anderson	(Convicted)

# KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



## ② State Lakes

1. Butler County State Park
2. Clark County State Park (Not Open)
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1 (Not Open)
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2 (Not Open)
7. Finney County State Park

## City and County Lakes

8. Kingman County State Park
9. Leavenworth County State Park
10. Lyon County State Park
11. Meade County State Park
12. Nemaha County State Park
13. Neosho County State Park
14. Ottawa County State Park

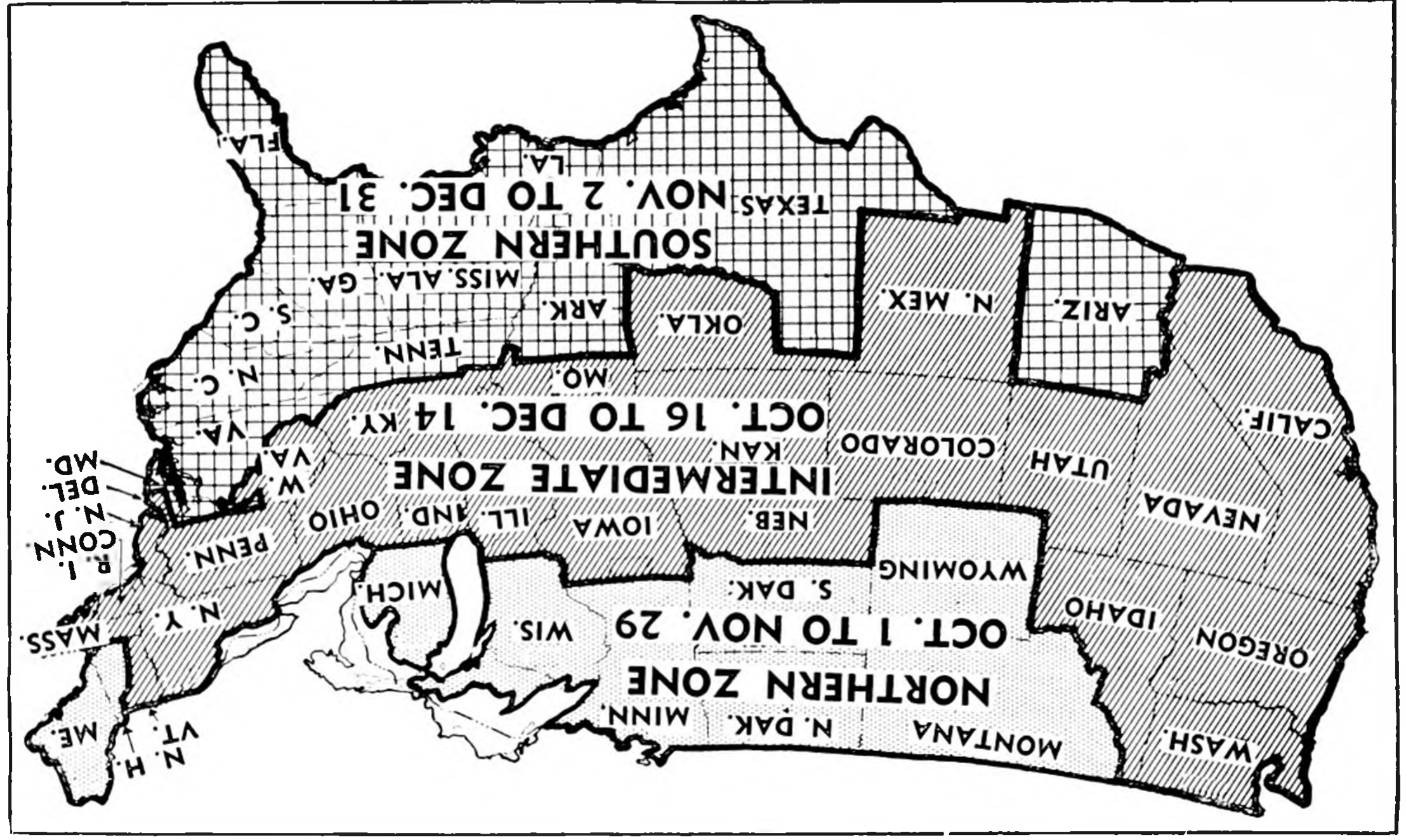
## River and Stream Fishing

15. Pottawatomie County State Park
16. Republic County State Park
17. Rooks County State Park
18. Scott County State Park
19. Sheridan County State Park
20. Woodson County State Park

396

KANSAS  
STATE

Where and when to hunt migratory water fowl throughout these United States



# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



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 JOHN CARLTON, Meade County State Park ..... Meade  
 SIDNEY BAXTER, Neosho County State Park ..... St. Paul  
 GEORGE M. CODY, Oberlin Sappa State Park ..... Oberlin  
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 A. M. SPRIGGS, Woodson County State Park ..... Yates Center

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSEKAND, Director

DAVE LEAHY, JR., Asst. Director

E. J. KELLY, Secretary

No. IX

SEPTEMBER, 1940

VOL. II

## MIGRATORY GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

The 1940 migratory bird seasons for Kansas and other states in the intermediate zone are as follows:

**Ducks:** Season—sunrise October 16 to 4 p. m. De-

cember 14. Daily bag limit, 10; possession limit, 20,

with this exception—special protection given canvas-

backs, redheads, buffleheads and ruddy ducks by limit-

ing to three the number of any one of these species

that may be included in the daily bag limit and pro-

viding further that not more than three of this group

in the aggregate may be taken in one day. The pos-

session limit is double the daily bag limit. Wood

ducks, Ross' geese and swans are protected under the

1940 regulations and the taking of these birds is illegal.

**Geese:** Season—sunrise October 16 to 4 p. m. De-

cember 14. Daily bag limit, 3; possession limit, 6.

**Coots:** Season—sunrise October 16 to 4 p. m. De-

cember 14. Bag limit on coots is 25 a day, possession

limit may not exceed the daily bag limit.

**Jacksnipes:** Season—sunrise October 16 to sunset

December 14. Daily bag limit, 15; possession limit

not to exceed the daily bag limit.

**Rails and Gallinules** (except Sora Coots): Sea-

son—sunrise September 1 to sunset November 30.

Daily bag limit on rails and gallinules is set at 15 in

the aggregate of all kinds and the possession limit may

not at any one time exceed the daily bag limit.

**Dove Season:** The dove season has been declared

to be from sunrise September 1 to sunset November 15.

Daily bag limit reduced from 15 to 12. Not more

than 12 of these birds may be possessed at any one

time.

**Shooting Methods:** Hunters may use the bow and

arrow or shotguns not larger than 10-gauge fired from

the shoulder. Although the guns may be hand or

automatically loaded, the shell capacity of such guns

must not exceed three shells. The use of live decoys

is prohibited again this year. The baiting of areas to

attract migratory game birds is also an illegal prac-

tice. A person over sixteen years of age is not per-

mitted to take migratory waterfowl unless at the time

of such taking he has in his possession an unexpired

federal migratory bird hunting stamp validated by his

signature written across the face thereof in ink. Per-

absolute protection.

**Canvasback:** Length, 24 inches. Adult male:

Feathers of entire head and upper neck dark reddish-

brown, obscured on the crown and in front of eye and

throat by dusky; upper parts, white very finely waved

with narrow black zig-zag bars, the general effect

much lighter than in the redhead, rest of plumage sub-

stantially as in that bird, but upper tail coverts and

rear parts in general gray; bill, plain dusky bluish,

not banded; feet, grayish-blue; iris, red. Adult fe-

male: Very similar to the female redhead, head and

neck more brownish, but easily distinguished from

that bird by the much longer and differently shaped

bill; iris, reddish-brown; bill and feet as in male can-

vasback.

**Wood Duck:** Length, 20 inches. Adult male:

Head, including crest, iridescent green and purple; a

narrow white line from bill over eye to rear of crest;

another commencing behind eye and running to nape;

a broad white patch on throat forking behind, one

streak curving upward behind eye, the other curving

on side of neck; above, lustrous violet and bronzy

green; shoulders and long inner secondaries, velvet-

black glossed with purple and green; a greenish-blue

speculum bounded by white tips of secondaries behind;

primaries, white-edged and frosted on webs near end;

upper tail coverts and tail, deep dusky black; sides

and front of lower neck and breast, rich purplish-

chestnut evenly marked with small V-shaped white

spots; a large black crescent in front of wing preceded

by a white one; sides, yellowish-gray waved with fine

black bars; rest of under parts, white; lengthened flank

feathers falling in a tuft of rich purplish-red below

wing; bill, white in center, black on ridge, tip and

below, with a square patch at base; feet, yellowish-

orange; iris, crimson.

Adult female: Crest small; head and neck, grayish-

brown, darker on crown; feathers at base of bill nar-

rowly all around, chin, upper throat and a broad circle around eye running into a streak behind, pure white; upper parts, brown with some gloss; foreneck and sides of body, yellowish-brown streaked with darker; breast, spotted indistinctly with brown abdomen, white; bill, grayish with a white spot in center, reddish at base; feet, dusky yellow; iris, brownish-red.

**Redhead:** Length, 23 inches. Color, adult male:

**Buffhead:** Length, 15 inches. Color, adult male: Head, puffy and crested, iridescent, purple and green; a large white patch on each side behind eye, running some distance below eye and joining near top of head; neck all around, under parts, shoulders, and nearly all wing coverts, pure white, some shoulder feathers edged with black, forming a narrow, lengthwise line; back and upper parts, black; tail, grayish; bill, dull bluish-gray with black tips and base; feet, pale flesh color; iris, brown. Adult female: Head, thinly crested dusky gray with a lighter paler on side; upper parts, grayish-brown; wings, the same with small white areas; below, whitish shaded on sides of neck and body with ashy; bill and feet and iris same as male.

**Redhead:** Length, 23 inches. Color, adult male: The entire neck and head all around, rich pure chestnut with bronzy reflections; back, white crossed with fine black wavy lines, the colors about equal in amount, producing a distinct silvery gray shade; sides of body, the same; lower neck and fore parts of body with wings and tail coverts above and below, blackish; wing coverts, gray, finely dotted with white; speculum, ash, bordered inside with black; center line of body below, whitish; bill, dull blue with a black band on end; feet, grayish-blue with dusky webs; iris, yellowish-orange. Adult female: Head and upper neck, dull brownish red, fading to whiter on cheeks, chin and space behind eye; upper parts, brownish, the feathers with paler edges; breast and sides, brownish, remainder of lower parts, white; bill, dull grayish-blue with brown belt near end; feet and iris as in male.

The tabulation which follows is the time of sunrise

at Topeka for each of the sixty days of the 1940 migratory waterfowl season. Four minutes should be added to the above time for each degree of longitude west of Topeka, and four minutes deducted for each degree of longitude east of Topeka, or, perhaps a more simple way of figuring the time of sunrise in a given locality would be to add or deduct four minutes for each fifty miles due west or due east of Topeka.

October 16	6:34	November 15	7:06
October 17	6:35	November 16	7:07
October 18	6:36	November 17	7:08
October 19	6:37	November 18	7:09
October 20	6:38	November 19	7:10
October 21	6:39	November 20	7:12
October 22	6:40	November 21	7:13
October 23	6:41	November 22	7:14
October 24	6:42	November 23	7:15
October 25	6:43	November 24	7:16
October 26	6:44	November 25	7:17
October 27	6:45	November 26	7:18
October 28	6:46	November 27	7:19
October 29	6:47	November 28	7:20
October 30	6:49	November 29	7:21
October 31	6:50	November 30	7:22
November 1	6:51	December 1	7:23
November 2	6:52	December 2	7:24
November 3	6:53	December 3	7:25
November 4	6:54	December 4	7:26
November 5	6:55	December 5	7:27
November 6	6:56	December 6	7:28
November 7	6:57	December 7	7:29
November 8	6:58	December 8	7:30
November 9	7:00	December 9	7:31
November 10	7:01	December 10	7:32
November 11	7:02	December 11	7:33
November 12	7:03	December 12	7:33
November 13	7:04	December 13	7:34
November 14	7:05	December 14	7:35

## THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

Recommended by  
The Sporting Arms and Ammunition  
Manufacturers' Institute  
"SAFETY FIRST—ALWAYS!"  
Make That Your Motto

- 1 Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety.
- 2 Carry only empty guns. Taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp, and home.
- 3 Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.
- 4 Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble.
- 5 Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger. Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.
- 6 Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.
- 7 Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first.
- 8 Never climb a tree or a fence with a loaded gun.
- 9 Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.
- 10 Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

Published in the Interest of Making and Keeping Shooting a Safe Sport

Farmers should protect and encourage quail by supplying shelter and food in winter.

**Ruddy Ducks:** Length, 16 inches. Males are red above and white below; females are brownish-gray above and grayish below. Both sexes have the forehead rather low; the neck thick; the bill, long and broad and curving upward, but tips overhanging and curved downward and the tail composed of 18 stiff feathers. Color: Fall, male and adult female: Upper parts, brownish-gray spotted and lined with dusky; below, pale gray and whitish with darker transverse marks on side, crown and nape, dusky brown with two indistinct dusky streaks along side of head; under tail coverts white.

**All This and Christmas Too**

An old English professor of mine cautioned me time and time again to place proper values on speech and to use the proper word in its proper place. I could not, therefore, although the temptation is great, disturb his eternal sleep by saying that Kansas is a sportsman's paradise. We believe that it is. But in deference to my old friend, I will, as a compromise, say that the next three months, October, November and December, are our best out-of-door months.

And are months that will accord the angler and nimrod a great deal of unalloyed happiness.

The angler, if he is wise, will keep his reels well oiled and his poles within easy reach as the big ones, especially the bass are beginning to bite with a vengeance. With the advent of cool weather, they become ravenously hungry and will strike readily at any kind of bait or type of lure offered to them. Elsewhere in this bulletin are pictured a few of the big cats and drums taken recently.

The prospects for a good hunting season were never more promising. Reports built on a foundation of facts betokens an appreciable increase in the several species of waterfowl which ordinarily use this flyway. And we were never better prepared to receive them.

Duck and goose shooting should be especially good this season in the western half of Kansas. There is plenty of water and an abundance of feed there to attract them from the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

During the sixty-day migratory waterfowl season, we are granted two other game bird seasons—pheasants and quail. The pheasant season opens Friday, November 3, and continues through Sunday, November 3, in the following counties: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis and Russell. The daily bag limit, two cocks, one hen; the season bag limit two days' bag limit. The eleven-day quail season, which opens on Wednesday, November 20, continues through Saturday, November 30. Such a season gives us two Saturdays, a Sunday and a legal holiday. There are plenty of quail throughout the state and enough pheasants in the open district to assure you good hunting. The daily bag limit on quail is ten with a season bag limit of twenty-eight.

Since every sportsman, at least those to whom we have talked, have developed a delicacy of conscience we do not anticipate any violation of the season limit. Cottontails will be plentiful this winter, a condition largely due to the hunters last season fear of tularemia. The prestige of the cottontail as a game animal has suffered unjustly because of tularemia or rabbit fever. Kansas nimrods can continue to enjoy

**Bald Eagle Protected**

The Bald Eagle, symbolic of American freedom, is now protected from all hunters and collectors by an act of congress which was approved recently by President Roosevelt. Enforcement of this act will be delegated to United States Game Management Agents and Kansas Game Protectors, since a similar law was enacted by this state's 1939 legislature.

The "Bald Eagle Act" which was recently passed by congress was sponsored by Senator David I. Walsh and Representative Charles R. Clason, of Massachusetts. Declaring that the Bald Eagle is now threatened with extinction and expressing the desire to protect the bird that was adopted as the national symbol by the Continental Congress in 1782, the act prohibits anyone from possessing Bald Eagles in any manner, whether by taking, bartering, selling or other means. The act protects the bird throughout the United States and its possessions, except Alaska.

Persons taking, possessing, or dealing in Bald Eagles will be liable to fines up to \$500, or imprisonment up to six months, or both.

**LOCAL NAMES**

To aid hunters in identifying the more common species of ducks, some of their local names are given below:

- Blue-winged Teal:** Bluewing, teal, teal duck.
- Butthead:** Butterball, butter duck, dipper, dipper duck.
- Canvasback:** Can, canvas, whiteback.
- Cinnamon Teal:** Teal, teal duck.
- Gadwall:** Gray duck, redwing, greed duck.
- Greater Scaup:** Big bluebill, bay broadbill, scaup, blackhead.
- Lesser Scaup:** Bluebill, blackhead, scaup, little bluebill, broadbill, little broadbill.
- Green-winged Teal:** Greenwing, common teal, teal duck.
- Redhead:** Fiddler, fiddler duck, redneck.
- Ringneck:** Ringbill, blackjack, blackhead.
- Ruddy Duck:** Stiffail, butterball, ruddy, booby, greaser.
- Shoveler:** Spoonbill, spoony, shovelbill.
- Wood Duck:** Summer duck, woody, squealer.

rabbit hunting without contracting this disease if they will follow the few cautionary measures recommended by the State Board of Health.

Rubber gloves should be used in cleaning and handling the rabbit from the beginning of the cleaning process until the rabbit is on the fire. The meat, unless it is thoroughly cooked, should not be eaten. Do not pick up and take home rabbits that appear sluggish in movement. Sluggishness is a sure indication that the rabbit is not in a normal health condition.





From the bird-banding records of the old Bureau of Biological Survey we have obtained a vast amount of information concerning the flight of migrating birds. The distances birds travel between summer and winter homes are variable. The night hawk is probably the most traveled land bird, migrating from the Yukon to the Argentine, a distance of about seven thousand miles. Waterfowl will travel even greater distances. Records reveal that many species of waterfowl, especially shore birds, travel eight thousand miles or more in migrating.

The Arctic tern, however, is the champion traveler-conscious bird. It travels from the Arctic to the Antarctic, a matter of eleven thousand miles.

In our own state, we have a federal bird-banding station, operated by Frank Robl, near Ellinwood. We quote some interesting facts from the records maintained at his station. One bird, banded and released by Mr. Robl, was recaptured seventy-two days later by another bird-banding station near Nome, Alaska. Two birds, banded by Mr. Robl, were captured by him eleven months after the first banding, a fact which indicates that these two birds had traveled together during that time, successfully surviving the barrage of many hunters. Other recorded instances of migratory waterfowl outwitting the predator man is evident in the cases of three ducks, banded at Ellinwood in 1925. One was brought down exactly six years later at Ven-ton, Louisiana; another at North Platt, Nebraska, four months after banding. Another, banded March 4, 1925, was killed by an Eskimo August 10, 1929, far in the Arctic Circle.

An idea of the directions taken by birds may be had from the records of sixteen ducks, banded by Mr. Robl on March 4, 1925. About half of these birds were later reported taken by hunters. Two by Eskimos in Northwest Territory. One from Alaska, one at Lamar, Texas, one on Buck Creek, California, one at Varden, Mississippi, one at Willow City, North Dakota, and another at North Bottle Creek, Saskatchewan, Canada.

May we suggest to nature students study of this autumnal phenomena. It is an interesting subject.

## Mussel Fishing

Reports filed by the holders of the mussel fishing licenses suggests that the mussel beds in the Neosho river are producing mussels in profitable quantities. One licensee reports that his profits for the season from the sale of mussel sales and pearls exceeded \$600. The Kansas mussels, after the cooking or refining process, are said to be of a superior quality and much in demand by the manufacturers of "pearl" handled pocket-knives and "pearl" buttons.

We are informed by many fishermen that valuable pearls are not infrequently found in these shells.

## Migrations

The spectacle of flocking blackbirds, doves and other migrants forcefully bespeaks of two facts: that the reasonable movement of our feathered friends is occurring and that the age-old problem of migration has not been solved.

The BULLETIN, presumptive though we be, will not attempt to explain the physiological impulses causing these semiannual movements. To be very honest with you, we admit knowing very little about the subject. This perennial puzzle has been pondered by the wise ones of our very ancient forebears, by the philosophers of ancient Greece and by modern day ornithologists. The fanciful theories of our cave-dwelling ancestors and the suppositions of philosophers and ornithologists have served to leave unanswered many more questions. How migratory birds so unerringly set their course to their destinations is one unanswered question. Some ornithologists reason that the birds follow well-defined routes, using coast lines, mountain ranges and rivers as their guide posts. Others argue to the contrary. We know that their flight is not haphazard and that sight alone is not the faculty used to guide them along their course.

If landmarks alone were needed, how can we explain the flight of many birds, including the tiny humming birds, across the Gulf of Mexico with its five hundred miles of rolling waters. Something more than sight is necessary for that trip.

We will leave the solution of this and many other problems to the philosophers and ornithologists. We will state here a few of the facts that we have learned from these and other sources.

Two theories have been advanced to account for the formation of migrating habits. One theory is that the United States and Canada, prior to the glacial era, swarmed with nonmigratory bird life, that the movement of the ice forced the birds southward and yet farther southward as the ice advanced.

The opposing theory claims the southland as the natural home of the birds. This theory, of course, presumes the first migration was made northward as the receding ice made habitable vast stretches of virgin country. Both theories suggest that the food supply was the motivating factor in forming the habit of migration.

Some birds migrate by day, but most of them take advantage of darkness to cover their movements. Ducks and geese, capable of flying much faster than many of their predators, travel both by day and by night.

Migrants, contrary to popular belief, do not travel at top speed. Their flight, if normal, is made very leisurely, at speeds not to exceed twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. They may, after a few hours in the air, rest and feed for a day or more before resuming their journey.

### Cripples

The annual loss of crippled or unretrieved birds is a very serious drain on our waterfowl. Although this is to some extent unavoidable and is sometimes caused even by expert shooters, a large percentage is the result of attempts to bag birds beyond the effective range of the gun. The following quotation from an article by H. P. Sheldon, in *Country Life* (February, 1940), is illustrative:

"Few duck shooters can go through a season without having cause for self-reproach over the number of crippled birds that are not recovered. Even if a gunner is utterly indifferent to the humane aspect of the matter he cannot ignore the fact that it is dreadfully poor business to allow one-fourth of the total annual kill of wildfowl to be wasted in such fashion. One way to avoid crippling is to use these modern heavy shot loads properly—not in attempts to make long-range hits, but to produce cleaner kills at normal ranges. I wish with all my heart that there could be less talk about the long-range qualities of these cartridges. Every word of it adds to the numbers of the poor broken-winged, gun-shot creatures dying in their thousands back in the willows and sedges, out of sight and too often, I fear, out of the minds of the men who put them there. God knows there is little need to encourage the average duck hunter to try a long shot. On any day on any ducking ground one will see incorrigible optimists firing long-range cartridges at birds at distances of from thirty yards to infinity. It's a lamentable and scandalous fact that most of these lads are not too hot at the thirty-yard birds, but they will nevertheless dauntlessly undertake to bet a three-inch five-cent shotgun shell against the life of a wild duck eighty yards distant. Just often enough to support their egos and back up the advertising claims, they'll kill a seventy-yard duck dead in the air, having missed a few, and hopelessly crippled a few more that could not be gathered afterward.

"I feel that I have an extra-moral privilege to speak frankly on this subject, for in the past I, too, have fired long-range cartridges in the long-range gun at a long-range duck who had nothing to lose but his life or his splendid gift of flight. He had, perhaps, burst his shell well beyond the Arctic Circle on a night when the Northern Lights were sweeping long fingers of gold mysterious fire across the firmament. He saw that, and later he saw the length of a great continent flowing past and beneath his wings. The Great Slave Lake, the Touissant Marsh, where the slow stream of that name empties into Erie; Currituck Sound; the cranebreaks, bayous, and piney woods of the Deep South, and a winter on a shallow coastal lake in Louisiana. Then northward again to the Circle with a mate, and southward again, until one morning on Mattamuskeet a far-hung pellet of number four shot

smashed the delicate articulation on his right wing and brought him down to skulk helplessly amid the cattails until a mink found him finally. We're not cruel, but we are most damnablely thoughtless. The people who write the advertisements do the wildfowl and the sport of wildfowling a great ill service by suggesting that anyone can kill ducks at sixty-five or seventy yards if he has a pocketful of long-range cartridges. It can be done with a good gun and a good man to point it, but the skill required doesn't come in the box with the cartridges. It can only be attained with much practice. I don't believe anyone should be allowed or encouraged to *practice* on live wild creatures when it means that for each one killed and bagged and counted in the legal limit, others will be left to die in misery and terror.

"To my mind the expert wildfowler and exemplary sportsman is he who waits until his birds are well in range, so that if one is crippled a quick second barrel will wipe out the worst consequences of the blunder. . . . It happens occasionally in upland shooting that a bird is hit too hard and mangled so as to be unfit for the table. It is a rare occurrence in wildfowling, however, and the circumstance surely indicates that whatever the improvements are in arms and ammunition for goose and duck shooting they may be more sensibly and humanely used to kill birds that are well in range than in ways that only serve to extend the crippling distance.

"It is argued that the regulations forbidding the use of bait and live decoys makes it necessary for the gunner to shoot at long-range birds, because without those attractions to draw them the ducks will not come in to the blind. Undoubtedly there is much truth in the claim that the birds do not decoy as well to a battless stand and wooden blacks as they do to a heap of corn and live decoys, but the issue should not be confused. One concerns a shooting regulation intended to reduce the total number of birds killed so that the annual production will be in excess of the number taken. The other concerns a question of individual conduct and the responsibility each one of us has to decide whether, in the pursuit of sport, he is justified in shooting down many birds that will be lost and wasted for the sake of getting a few.

"Only a few days ago I heard a professional guide urging his paying guest to try the high birds that were coming seventy yards over the blind. The blind itself was built into the edge of an impenetrable tangle of rushes, water brush, and cattails which made the recovery of a crippled bird practically impossible.

"'Might as well shoot at 'em,' said the guide. 'The season will be over in a couple of days, so it won't make no difference anyway, and you've got plenty of long-range cartridges.'

## Prospects Good For Duck Crop

The 1940 duck crop is on the way. Weather conditions are generally good; more ducks are nesting, clutches of eggs are full-sized, and early broods are on the water. The center one-third of the duck factory in the Canadian West is "out" this season. The eastern edge and the whole western half are in high gear. Prospects are for a substantial increase in production this year, probably about 30 percent above 1939.

**MORE BREEDING STOCK** came back from the south this spring. Harry Felt, known over North America as an authority, tells us there are 35 percent more breeding ducks in southwest Saskatchewan than last year.

**NORTHWARD MIGRATION** SPIRT as it crossed the 49th parallel, this spring. One stream flowed over eastern Manitoba—to populate the big lakes and the two-million-acre marshlands beyond. A bigger stream swung northwest—to cover southwest Saskatchewan, and most of Alberta, with a dense breeding population. Thus, the big waters and marshes of the eastern edge of the duck factory carry a heavy breeding population; and so do the multitudes of surface waters in southwest Saskatchewan and south and center Alberta—where heavy spring run-off and spring rains have flooded lakes and ponds (many of which have been dry for years).

THE LAY-OUT indicates that west Manitoba and east Saskatchewan won't produce many ducks this year. West center Saskatchewan has a fair population on many shallow sloughs. These waters will dry soon, unless heavy rains come to refill them. When these waters vanish, there will be a heavy loss—unless ducklings can be salvaged. In northwest Saskatchewan there is plenty of water—but few ducks.—*Ducks Unlimited (Canada).*

## Seidhoff-Wise—State Skeet Champs

The State Skeet Shoot held at Wichita, August 25, developed many near perfect scores and championship honors were awarded to the following:

**State Championship**—Ralph Wise, Wichita, with a score of 96 x 100. In the shoot-off he defeated Fred Barnes and George Weir, Parson's sharpshooters.

**Women's Championship**—Viola Seidhoff, Wichita, with a score of 92 x 100.

**Junior Championship**—George Seidhoff, Jr., Emporia. Score 70 x 100.

**Class A**—Fred Barnes, Parsons. Score 96 x 100.

**Class B**—Rex Bulleigh, Wichita. Score 95 x 100. Won shoot-off from Dr. Wm. Gillette of Wichita.

**Class C**—D. W. Cheek, Pittsburg. Score 94 x 100.

**Class D**—D. E. McArthur, Wichita. Score 85 x 100.

"A good part of the guide's annual income depended upon his duck blinds; the duck blinds would be useless unless maximum numbers of wildfowl came to that area year after year; yet the man saw only that with but one day or so of the season left there wouldn't be time for the harrying and crippling of high-flying fowl to make the birds 'blind wise' and spoil his stand for the remainder of the season. The guide, of course, was shortsighted and selfish, but not more so than the gunner who will follow such advice, or of his own initiative fire into distant birds when common sense informs him that chances are all against a clean kill.

"Honest men are gratified when a gang of market shooters is broken up and put out of business, and justifiably so, yet many times, when we take a long change that results in a bird skidding down out of sight and beyond hope of recovery, we add to a loss which, in its seasonal total, exceeds by millions the numbers killed by poachers and market shooters."

## Sportsmen's Meeting October 7

Pratt has been selected as the 1940 meeting place of the one-year-old Kansas Fish and Game Development Association, according to Dr. W. M. Benefield, Kingman, director of the Association for South Central Kansas.

The association originally organized at Pratt, October 9, 1939, and elected the following as its directors:

FIRST DISTRICT: Fred Kahn, Lawrence; Otto Gundeman, Holton.

SECOND DISTRICT: George Wallerius, Salina; Ed Murray, Herington.

THIRD DISTRICT: J. C. McArthur, Lenora; Martin Sureliff, Grainfield.

FOURTH DISTRICT: Dec McQuillan, Cherryvale; Ed S. Dumm, Emporia.

FIFTH DISTRICT: Frank R. Robl, Ellinwood; Dr. W. M. Benefield, Kingman.

SIXTH DISTRICT: R. A. Stotts, Garden City; George R. Gould, Dodge City.

The present officers of the association are Frank R. Robl, president; Ed S. Dumm, vice-president; and George R. Gould, secretary and treasurer.

Six of the directors, Fred Kahn, George Wallerius, J. S. McArthur, Dec McQuillan, Frank Robl, and R. A. Stotts, are up for reelection.

A pre-convention meeting was held September 15 to perfect plans for the entertainment of the several thousand persons who are expected to be in attendance at this meeting.

All BULLETIN readers will receive a copy of the complete program by mail.

All the Kansas birds save one are protected to some extent by state and federal laws.

**FROM OTHER PENS**

(Good duck hunting can be expected in this area. Ranchmen report plenty of water and feed. Fishing continues good at Meade and Finney County State Lakes.—*Gebard*.)

Plenty of vegetation and feed in northwestern Kansas. All northwest Kansas is preparing for the pheasant season November 1, 2 and 3. Plenty of water and a cordial welcome awaits the pheasant hunter.—*Golden*.

(Clay County Association active. Vernon Day, secretary of the Clay County Wildlife Association, advises the BULLETIN that a big field day is on their fall program of activities. The event is to be an all day affair on a two-thousand-acre tract of land near Wakefield. The Clay County Association, according to Mr. Day, is in favor of the squirrel season as now established, but favor the setting of a legal bag limit. They are opposed to any changes in the existing quail season, but do favor changes in the fishing laws. They propose to do away with all trot and bank lines and restrict the fishing method to the use of one pole with not over two hooks attached.)

The Nemaha County Game Development Association meeting at Seneca elected Jess Bradley, of Corn- ing, president; Matt Roehl, of Seneca, vice-president; Ed R. LeVich, secretary of the association for the ensuing year. By resolution, they petitioned the commission for a new park rule making it illegal to dump chicken blood into any state lake.

The Ottawa County State Lake is clearing up and we expect two more months of good fishing. We are having many visitors and some mighty nice fish are being taken from the lake everyday. M. L. Wampler, of Minneapolis, reports taking a twelve and one-half pound channel cat and a number of bass weighing between five pounds. Looks like fishing is picking up here.—*Dameron*.

(Butler County State Lake.) John Belford, Wichita, catching nice ones with worms as the piece de resistance. Will send you some pictures.—*Carpenter*.

This lake (Decatur County State Lake No. 2) as predicted, surrendering strings of fish to the patient angler, although no especially large fish have been taken, many anglers have taken home legal strings of legal-size fish. Bass and bullhead fishing very good.—*George Cody*.

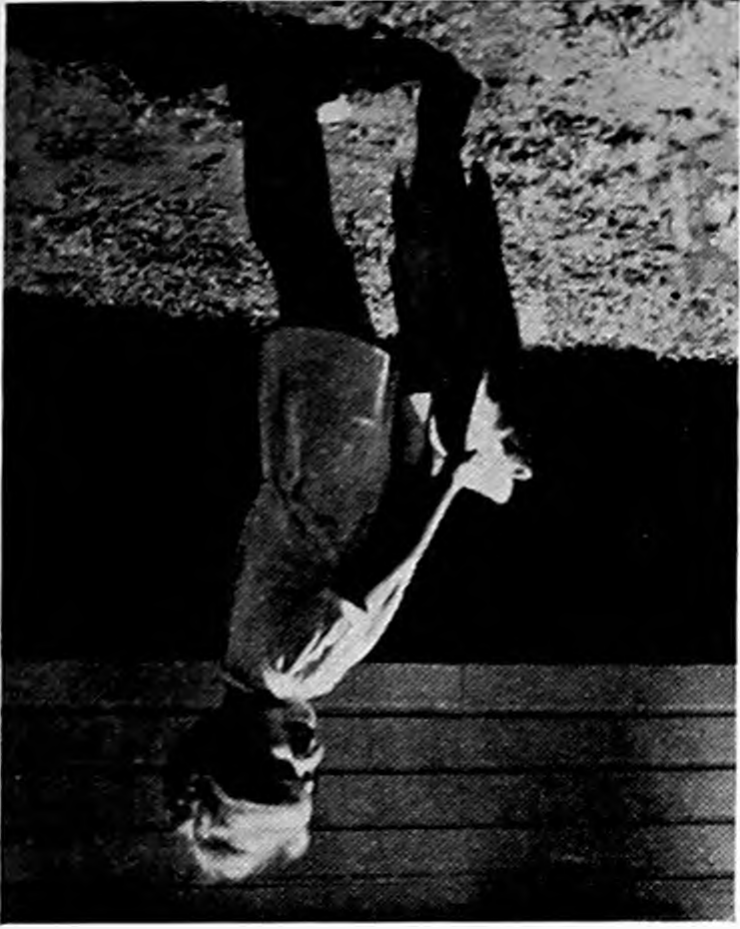
Say Dave! Why don't you come out for a little fishing? The big ones are moving around mighty restless and hungry like. Mrs. J. E. Thorn, Parsons, recent visitor, caught several cats weighing as much as ten pounds. Chicken blood was the bait used. L. H. Stevens and a party of nine, fished the lake for two days and reported taking many four-pound channel cats. A. L. Lemon, another visitor, took away a nice string of four to four and one-half pound bass. Blue gills and crappie are starting to bite again. Lots of water in Western Kansas, duck hunting should be good in that area south of Scott City this fall.—*Hale*.

Swell fishing at Leavenworth County State Lake. S. W. Browning, Leavenworth, on Sunday, August 25, hooked two dandy catfish, one weighed fifteen and one-quarter pounds and the other nine and three-quarter pounds. To date he has taken 104 pounds of fish from this lake. The largest, sixteen and one-quarter pounds and the smallest five pounds, a feat that entitles him to be honored as the champion of the week.—*Teichgraber*.

No sleeping possibilities at the Woodson County State Lake, complains Charles Higgins, of Madison, after being jerked from the arms of Morpheus by fourteen and one-half pounds of fighting channel cat. Two other large channels were caught this week (August 18-24). Doc. Bunell, of Yates Center, shed his overcoat after battling a ten-pound channel. An eight pounder also landed by James Herrod, Yates Center.—*Sprigg*.

From Lee Richardson, Garden City, comes this bit of encouraging news. "Buffalo herd fat and in a very good condition. Many pheasants are to be seen along the Arkansas river and irrigation ditches of Finney and Kearny counties. Doves are plentiful throughout western Kansas."

Sally, the 3½-year-old daughter of Dr. Joe Burkett, Kingman, pinch hits for the father, exhausted after yanking this 8-pound bass from the Minnesota, near Kingman.

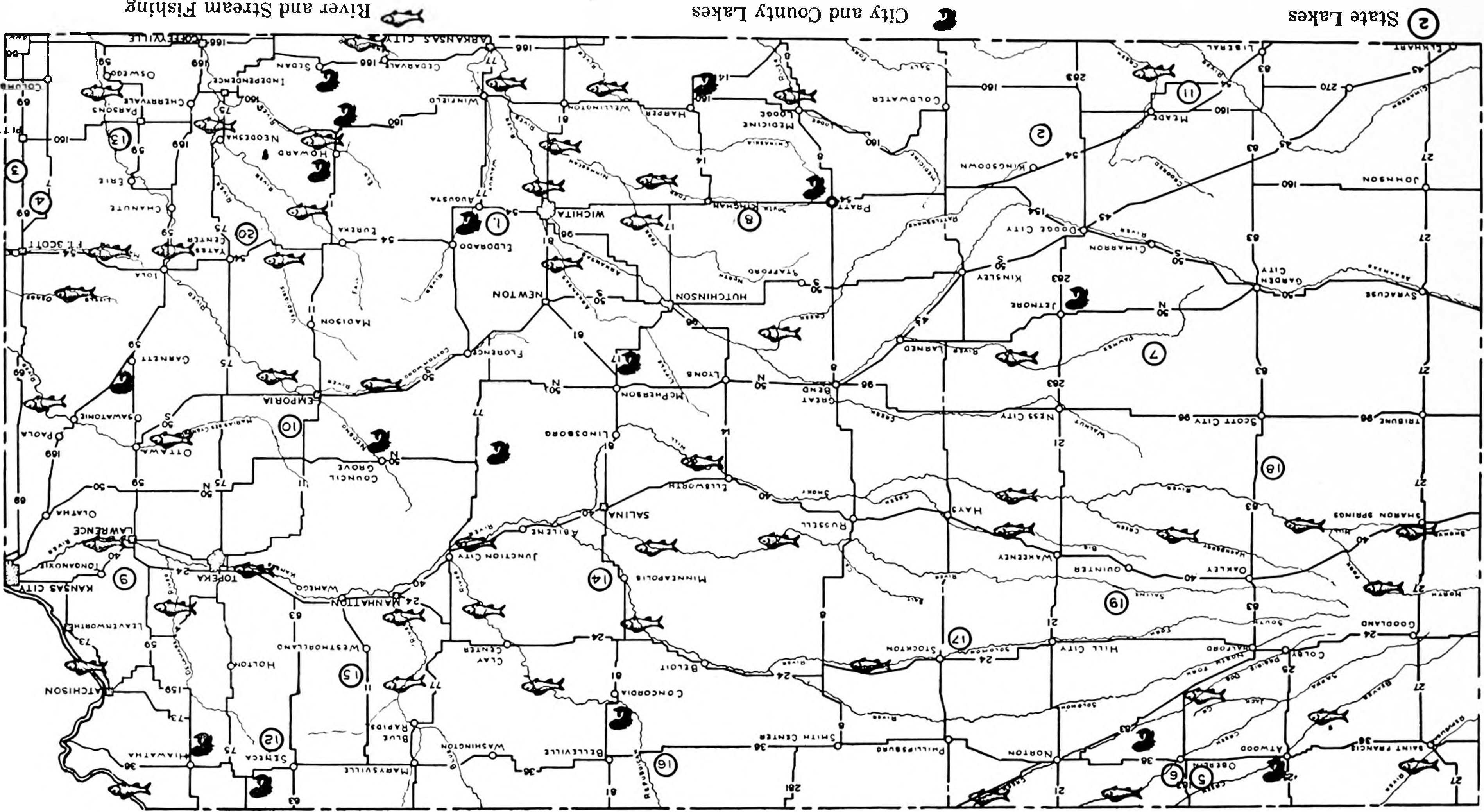


# ARRESTS FOR AUGUST

NAME AND ADDRESS	VIOLATION	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Warren Hemptysmer, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without license	County Protector Dedrick	Convicted
Clarence Fanning, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without license	County Protector Dedrick	Convicted
M. P. Parker, Kansas City, Mo.	Trespassing posted area	County Protector Dedrick	Convicted
Langille Parker, Kansas City, Mo.	Trespassing posted area	County Protector Dedrick	Convicted
Eddy White, Kansas City, Mo.	Trespassing posted area	County Protector Dedrick	Convicted
Pauline White, Kansas City, Mo.	Trespassing posted area	County Protector Dedrick	Convicted
Arthur Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.	Trespassing posted area	County Protector Dedrick	Convicted
Jerry King, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without license	County Protector Dedrick	Convicted
Robert Kanive, Winfield, Kan.	Illegal fishing	Toland	Convicted
Joe Kanive, Winfield, Kan.	Illegal fishing	Toland	Convicted
Chas. Miller, Coffeyville, Kan.	Seizing	Rickel	Convicted
L. Amend, Sterling, Kan.	Illegal fishing	County Protector Bower	Convicted
Morton McNeil, Sterling, Kan.	Illegal fishing	County Protector Bower	Convicted
L. Savage, Sterling, Kan.	Illegal fishing	County Protector Bower	Convicted
L. M. Zongker, El Dorado, Kan.	Hunting without license	County Protector Ayers	Convicted
O. E. Grunewald, Alma, Kan.	Seizing	Teichgraber, Bender	Convicted
John Kesterson, Hays, Kan.	Illegal fishing	Jones	Convicted
Frank Heustis, Alma, Kan.	Seizing	Teichgraber, Bender	Convicted
Art Miller, Alma, Kan.	Seizing	Teichgraber, Bender	Convicted
Bob Kaul, Alma, Kan.	Seizing	Teichgraber, Bender	Convicted
Paul Donham, Wichita, Kan.	Seizing	Zhay	Convicted
E. L. Reynolds, Wichita, Kan.	Seizing	Zhay	Convicted
Cliff Donley, Wichita, Kan.	Seizing	Zhay	Convicted
Wm. Wells, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without license	Teichgraber	Convicted
Wm. A. Newiew, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without license	Teichgraber	Convicted
Frank Wiggins, St. Francis, Kan.	Hunting without license	Golden	Convicted
H. Schmidt, Halstead, Kan.	Hand fishing	Suenam	Convicted
Vernon Bausemer, Halstead, Kan.	Hand fishing	Suenam	Convicted
Jack Ricky, Lincoln, Neb.	Fishing without license	Tobuen	Convicted
E. I. Cohee, La Cygne, Kan.	Illegal equipment in possession	Teichgraber and Bender	Convicted
M. C. Kerr, Junction City, Kan.	Illegal fishing	Tobuen, Anderson and Carlson	Convicted
Leonard Watt, Talmage, Kan.	Possession of liquor and misconduct in state park	Supt. C. R. Dameron	Convicted
Joe Kirkland, Salina, Kan.	Misconduct in state park	Supt. C. R. Dameron	Convicted
Russell Barram, Salina, Kan.	Misconduct in state park	Supt. C. R. Dameron	Convicted
F. H. Desbrow, Ellsworth, Kan.	Fishing without license	Suenam and Carlson	Convicted
Delmar Taylor, Russell, Kan.	Fishing without license	Suenam and Carlson	Convicted
Frank Parson, Mineral, Kan.	Illegal possession of racoon	Congannon and Simone	Convicted
Frank Neal, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without license	Teichgraber	Convicted
Charles Fisher, Parsons, Kan.	Illegal fishing	Supt. Sidney Baxter	Convicted
Dick Erickson, Baneroff, Kan.	Illegal equipment in possession	Bender	Convicted



# KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



## State Lakes

## City and County Lakes

## River and Stream Fishing

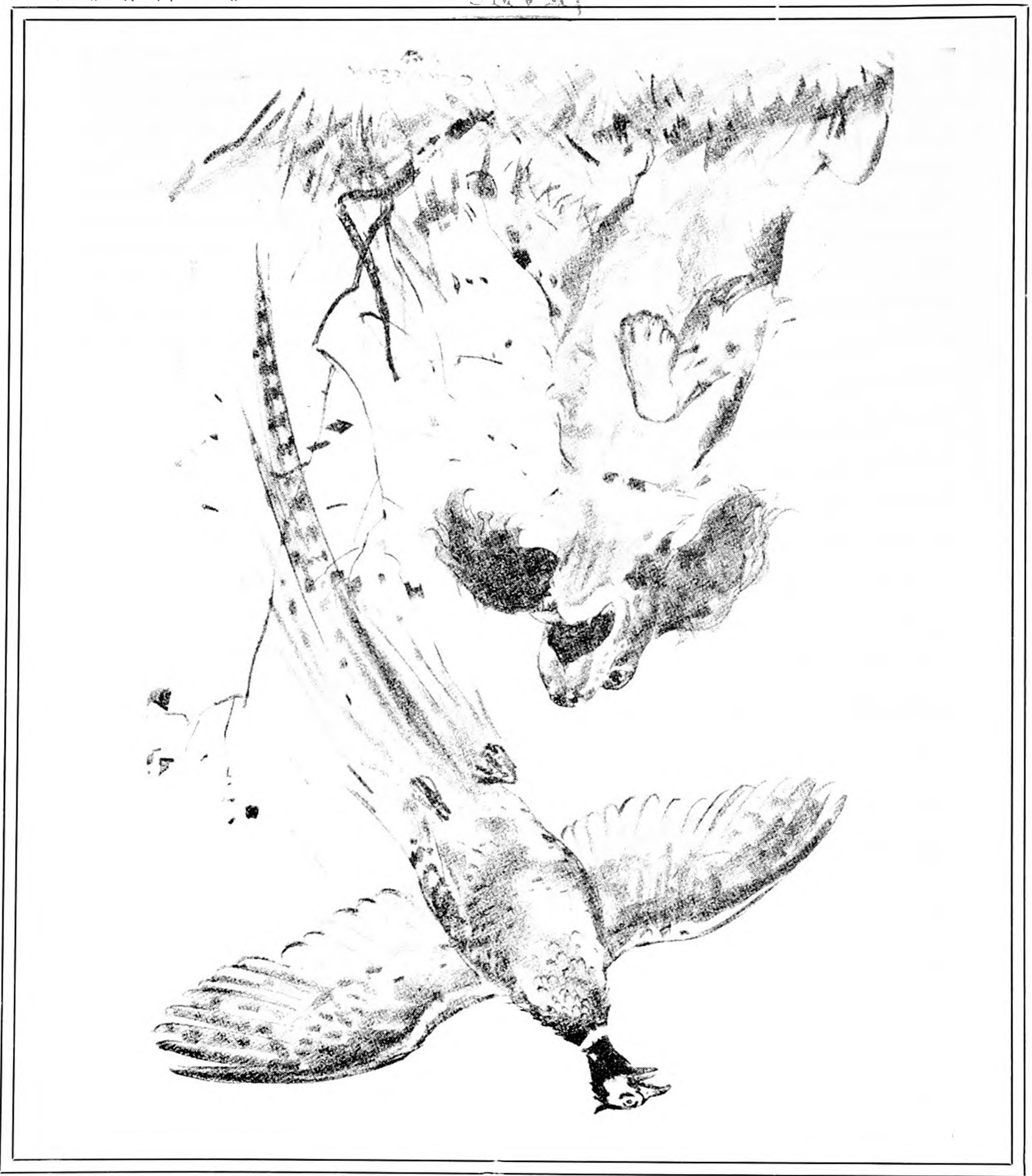
1. Butler County State Park
2. Clark County State Park (Not Open)
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1 (Not Open)
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2 (Not Open)
7. Finney County State Park

8. Kingman County State Park
9. Leavenworth County State Park
10. Lyon County State Park
11. Meade County State Park
12. Nemaha County State Park
13. Neosho County State Park
14. Ottawa County State Park

15. Pottawatomie County State Park
16. Republic County State Park
17. Rooks County State Park
18. Scott County State Park
19. Sheridan County State Park
20. Woodson County State Park

KANSAS  
STATE  
LIBRARY

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VOL. II

OCTOBER, 1940

No. X

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



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B. E. HALE, Scott County State Park, Scott City  
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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSEKAND, Director

DAVE LEAHY, JR., Asst. Director

E. J. KELLY, Secretary

VOL. II

OCTOBER, 1940

NO. X

## SEASONS AND SHOOTING REGULATIONS

### Duck Season

Sunrise, October 16, marks the opening of the 1940 hunting season in Kansas. From that time until the evening of December 15, Kansas ninnrods are privileged to hunt ducks, geese and other migratory waterfowl. We would refer the reader to the last page of this publication for information relative to shooting hours, shooting methods and bag limits. Reports reaching this office indicate that we are destined to have a very favorable duck and goose season this year.

The tabulation which follows is the time of sunrise at Topeka for each of the sixty days of the 1940 migratory waterfowl season. Four minutes should be added to the above time for each degree of longitude west of Topeka, and four minutes deducted for each degree of longitude east of Topeka, or, perhaps a more simple way of figuring the time of sunrise in a given locality would be to add or deduct four minutes for each fifty miles due west or due east of Topeka.

October 16.....	6:34	November 15.....	7:06
October 17.....	6:35	November 16.....	7:07
October 18.....	6:36	November 17.....	7:08
October 19.....	6:37	November 18.....	7:09
October 20.....	6:38	November 19.....	7:10
October 21.....	6:39	November 20.....	7:12
October 22.....	6:40	November 21.....	7:13
October 23.....	6:41	November 22.....	7:14
October 24.....	6:42	November 23.....	7:15
October 25.....	6:43	November 24.....	7:16
October 26.....	6:44	November 25.....	7:17
October 27.....	6:45	November 26.....	7:18
October 28.....	6:46	November 27.....	7:19
October 29.....	6:47	November 28.....	7:20
October 30.....	6:49	November 29.....	7:21
October 31.....	6:50	November 30.....	7:22
November 1.....	6:51	December 1.....	7:23
November 2.....	6:52	December 2.....	7:24
November 3.....	6:53	December 3.....	7:25
November 4.....	6:54	December 4.....	7:26
November 5.....	6:55	December 5.....	7:27
November 6.....	6:56	December 6.....	7:28
November 7.....	6:57	December 7.....	7:29
November 8.....	6:58	December 8.....	7:30
November 9.....	7:00	December 9.....	7:31
November 10.....	7:01	December 10.....	7:32
November 11.....	7:02	December 11.....	7:33
November 12.....	7:03	December 12.....	7:33
November 13.....	7:04	December 13.....	7:34
November 14.....	7:05	December 14.....	7:35

Snipes, Rails and Gallinules—Sunrise to sunset.

The commission has declared a season on pheasants in Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis and Russell counties on November 1, 2 and 3. Shooting hours under state law, shall not be earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than sunset. Daily bag limit, 2 cocks and 1 hen; season bag limit, not to exceed two days' bag limit.

### Pheasant Hunting

Last year the writer had his first experience in the pheasant fields. Being a novice and thrown in the company of such expert pheasant hunters as Wint Smith, John DeLong, Guy D. Josseland, John Shay and others, my duties during the first few hours hunt were in the capacity of bushboy. As such, I was detailed to flush all birds and retrieve those killed. From the mistakes, and not the skill, of these mighty sons of Nimrod, I acquired a great deal of knowledge about pheasant hunting.

They were experts without peers, however, in directing their bushboy to good pheasant cover. From the cover along the roadways, sloughs and stream banks many birds were flushed. These birds I learned to my astonishment were lightning fast, leaving the ground with the roar of a Model T and climbing from fifty to one hundred feet before leveling off into a straight line of flight.

In utter disgust I watched the experts score many misses in shooting at what to me seemed to be a large and slowly moving target. The misses, of course, brought forth many alibis, one blamed his gun, another his wife for neglecting his fouling piece, another held the war and the administration responsible for inferior shells. The truth of the matter is they were not shooting as experts.

They were too fast on the trigger and did not give the bird the proper lead. Most of the authorities on this subject are agreed that the birds should be led by a distance of eight to twelve feet, the exact distance

depending upon the speed of the bird. The problem of speed and lead was soon solved and many birds were brought down for me to retrieve. Incidentally, one of these "experts" should have been helping me flush and retrieve. He was a rank novice if there ever was one. Although he had the one hen to which he was legally entitled, he continued blazing away at every pheasant flushed, regardless of sex. This matter was tactfully mentioned to him and he readily admitted that he could not distinguish the hen from the cock. After I explained to him that the cock had a dark green head and white ring around its neck, a rich brown body trailing a long colored tail, he promised to respect the law and refrain from shooting at the plain blended, light brown dusky hen.

After about three hours in the field, someone opined that the morning's shoot was over and proposed that we return to town. Since we were all of the same age and girth, we unanimously agreed to the proposal.

We returned to the field about feeding time. To me the field of glory. With three shots, three birds. This statement, by the way, has been questioned by many, but never disproved. As I out-shot the experts, I feel qualified to give advice to the novice who goes to the pheasant country for the first time this year.

My advice would be to select likely looking fields and visit them during the early morning and late afternoon. These times are considered to be the best pheasant hunting times. Look for your birds where the cover is heaviest along the roadways, sloughs and streams. Don't get excited or startled when the bird leaves the ground. Take careful aim, lead the bird by eight to twelve feet. If you use a dog, keep him at hand or your birds will be flushed beyond killing range. Shoot when the bird is within killing distance. If, unfortunately, you cripple a bird and your second shot doesn't stop him, watch him closely or he will be lost to you.



### Quail Season

The season on bobwhites and scaled quails will be an eleven-day season opening November 20 and continuing through to sunset November 30. Scaled or blue quail have shown a marked increase in Kearny, Hamilton and Finney counties, where they established themselves several years ago.

Bobwhites, of course, are to be found in every section of the state. We would remind quail hunters, that, if you are required to have a hunting license you are required to also be possessed of a quail stamp. Limits on quail (bobwhite and scaled) 10 a day; 25 for the season.

### Chicken Season Closed

After concluding a survey of the supply of prairie chickens in the counties where they are known to be congregated, the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission deemed it unwise to open the season this year. Although there are many birds in certain areas, the commission felt that an open season this year would not be justified.

### Don't Forget

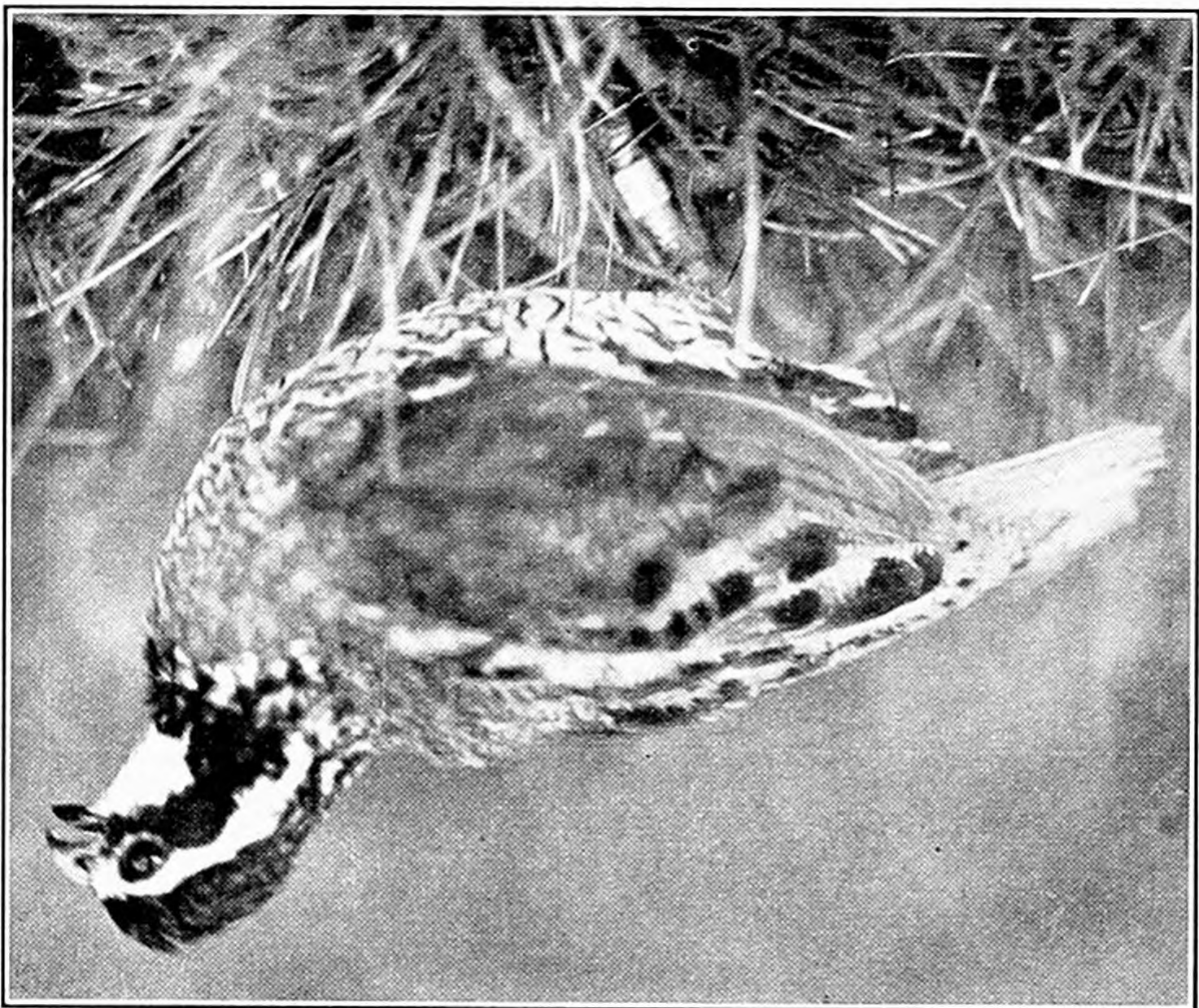
If you are over sixteen years of age and hunt ducks, you are required by federal law to be possessed of a migratory bird stamp.

If you hunt quail and are not exempt from the requirement of having a state license, you must be possessed of a quail stamp.

Duck stamps may be procured from your post office and the quail stamp from the county clerk.

One hundred thirty-three eggs in as many days is the laying record of one quail hen at the Calista quail farm. The "Duchess," another champion layer, has dropped five hundred and fifty eggs during the past four years.

The Bird of the Month  
Bobwhite Quail



### The Bird of the Month

With the words of Edward Howe Forbush, we tell you of the most popular of Kansas birds—the bob-

white quail.

"The call of bobwhite is one of the cheeriest sounds in nature. Nearby, it commands attention; distant, it harmonizes with other sounds of summer, yet never falls upon the ear. It names the bird. Northerners call him quail; Southerners, partridge; but he has named himself and ornithologists have decided that he is the prior authority. His cry is interrogatory. It is pleasing, heartening, delightful. Farmers translate it as more wet, saying that it foretells rain. And this prophecy is always welcome in the drought of summer.

"Everything about the bird is so attractive that men have always loved him—and hunted him. Perhaps there is no other wild bird to which the American people are more indebted. He delights in the farm; is the friend and companion of man; a destroyer of weeds and pernicious insects; a close-lying, swift-flying game bird; and, last as well as least, is the joy of the epicure. From the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number he is supreme; his wide range and easy accessibility make him always immediately available. He is the bird for field trials where staunch dogs show their training. Annually each autumn something like 400,000 sportsmen go out from the cities in this country to hunt bobwhite. In many cases the rental of the privilege of shooting more than pays the taxes on the farm. Thus bobwhite pays indirectly most of the taxes in many school districts and so settles for the education of the children on the farms.

"After the spring rains, when the warm south winds give promise of coming summer, the birds are mating

and the call of the 'quail' is heard on all sides. They are good-natured, affectionate birds, but now during the rivalries of the mating season the males become quarrelsome and sometimes fight fiercely. The mating over, the happy pairs settle down, each to its allotted place. Rarely two females use the same nest and there is some indication of polygamy in such cases. The male, however, is very attentive to his mate, is a good provider, and has been known to assume the entire charge of the brood upon the death of the female, brooding, feeding, and protecting them at all times like the fondest mother.

"The young are hatched after about twenty-four days of incubation. They all pop out of the shell at about the same time and are ready to leave the nest as soon as their natal down is dry. A farmer in moving one day overran a nest as the young were hatching. He was astonished to see the little ones, just from the shell, run away and hide in the grass. Thus nature provides for their safety. When surprised by a sudden intruder the mother tries to lead him away by many wiles, while the tiny chicks squat close to the ground and remain invisible until danger has passed. As the young grow they keep together, never going back to the nest but wandering about in the vicinity. They frequent weedy gardens, potato fields, grain and stubble fields, bushy pastures and stump lots as well as the edges of woods. The ordinary, more or less neglected farm is a paradise for them.

"The birds of a bevy are very fond of each other and always keep together if possible. When scattered by the common enemy they soon commence their plaintive two-syllabled call and are never satisfied until they are reunited, when they converse together, using a great variety of tender low notes. They sleep side by side in a circular group on the ground, heads out, ready to

### Don't

With the annual hunting season about to open, we list a few pertinent don'ts which, if obeyed, will help you and your hunting companions enjoy your contemplated hunting trips.

Don't shoot at migratory waterfowl before sunrise or after four p. m. The hunters occupying other blinds intend to shoot according to regulations, an early shot will spoil their day.

Don't shoot from a moving car. This practice is not only a dangerous one, but results in the crippling of many birds.

Don't shoot from a public highway without announcing your intentions to do so to the adjoining landowners and by all means ask his permission to do so.

Don't forget to plug your gun to three-shell capacity when hunting migratory game birds. This federal law does not apply to hunting quail, pheasants and other upland game.

Don't shoot without warning your companions of your intentions to do so.

Don't shoot into brush and trees unless you are very certain that others are out of gun range.

Don't leave gates open, and obtain the landowner's permission to hunt on his property. He has certain rights, jealously guarded by trespassing laws.

Don't forget that your hunting license is only a permit which enables you to reduce to your personal possession certain species of game birds taken at designated times and in accordance with definite laws and regulations. It is neither a warrant for trespassing on private property or a permit to take game out of season.

Don't use every moving creature as a target.

Be a good sport, obey the laws and respect the rights of your hunting companions and landowners.

From Paul Garst, Pratt, "Have been catching some nice 'cats' from the Ninescah east of Pratt. It's easy to catch fish out of that stream, but you have to be smarter than the fish to catch them."



burst away like a 'feathered bombshell' if surprised by the enemy. When hunted they often take refuge in almost impenetrable thickets and swamps. They have learned by necessity the art of concealment. A full-plumaged male will flatten himself and disappear on ground almost as open as a well-kept lawn, and the full bevy needs only a few overhanging fern fronds or a leafy spray to render their concealment perfect. At need, bobwhite can disappear in the open before one's very eyes and reappear again from the same spot as if he had for the time being put on the cloak of invisibility. Sometimes he appears to give no scent and the dogs cannot find him.

"There is some evidence of occasional southward migration for comparatively short distances. These occur at the approach of winter. Severe northern winters sometimes almost exterminate the beves. Resting on the ground as they do at night, a heavy snow-storm may cover them. If, as sometimes occurs, rain follows the snow and is succeeded by freezing weather a crust is formed that imprisons the poor birds by thousands and starvation follows. Continued deep snows alone may decimate the species by covering deeply their food and the gravel so necessary to their digestion. Those who feed bobwhite in winter always should include coarse sand or grit with the grain.

"Hard winters and an increasing number of gunners have reduced greatly the numbers of this bird in the northern parts of its range, but we are beginning to learn how to propagate it artificially. In the coming years it may be quite possible to breed the species in unlimited numbers.

### Believe It Or Not

Here is a man bite dog variety of story sent in by district game protector Art Benander. "I was going past an old sawmill the other day and saw a rabbit that I thought was going crazy; jumping up in the air and kicking at something, I didn't know what, for I saw nothing. I stopped to make an investigation and here is what I found.

There was a large blacksnake trying to get away from the rabbit; the rabbit would run for the snake, jump toward the snake and kick with its hind legs, then repeat the same thing again and again. While I watched, it did this ten or a dozen times, then, seeing me, it ran away. I killed the snake and found the rabbit had cut through the hide in seven different places, gashes about two inches long.

Looking around, I found that the rabbit had a nest of young in the sawdust pile of this old mill. I have heard of animals doing a lot of queer things to protect their young, but this is the first time I ever witnessed a fight between a cottontail and a blacksnake."

The Kansas Fish and Game Department, which hauled down its battle flag but did not retreat from its theoretical position in the ill-fated war over the marauding house cat, found in the last issue of *Collier's* magazine a measure of authoritative, outside vindication. Corey Ford and Alastair MacBain, writing of "Happier Hunting Grounds," appealed to the public to give the sportsmen a break in matters of dwindling game supply. They recite these facts.

"Out of every hundred birds killed in a year, according to statistics, the much-maligned hunter accounts for less than five. Fifty birds a year—half the birds killed annually in this country—are the victims of wild life's dreaded foe, the prowling domestic house cat. Another twenty-five percent is destroyed by a sort of wild life fifth column of predatory foxes, hawks, crows, weasels and skunks. The remainder are victims of forest fires and disease and miscellaneous causes. And the sportsmen, in exchange for his modest toll of five birds, is wild life's most loyal year round ally in its fight against all its other enemies."

The sportsmen will no doubt read the Corey-MacBain offering with evident satisfaction and might even dare an "I told you so," but to reopen the fight probably is a rocky road they may not care to travel again. Meanwhile the Fish and Game Department representatives report it is striving mightily to give wild life back to Kansas despite cats, and with considerable success.—*Salina Journal*.

### Game Bird Production High

The propagation and distribution of quail, pheasants and chukar partridge constituted one of the major activities of the commission during the past year, and the results of our efforts in this regard, have been very gratifying.

The production of bobwhite quail at Calista and Pittsburg quail farms was in excess of twenty-thousand birds, a record never before attained. The production of birds at the Meade County Pheasant-Chukar Partridge Farm will be in excess of ten thousand birds.

In order to familiarize our readers with our work in artificial propagation of pheasants and chukar partridge, let us say that many attempts have been made heretofore with varying degrees of success to introduce these birds into Kansas. Our first attempt, and it was reasonably successful, was undertaken with brood stock purchased from other states. The progeny of this foundation stock have shown a satisfactory increase. Our later attempt to increase our pheasant supply through the distribution of pheasant eggs to sportsmen, farmers and other interested groups was

### Quick Death Saves Furs

Up-to-date fur-animal farmers now carry an inexpensive electrocution "chamber" in their pockets, thanks to investigators of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Previously fur breeders who attempted to dispatch their animals as humanely as possible were often compelled to resort to more drastic methods.

Now a farmer uses two electrodes, properly insulated, and a connecting switch that plugs into an ordinary light socket. These are properly arranged to form a circuit through the animal, the electric current is turned on for one second, and the animal is dead.

Humane society officials have approved this simple method because it is both quick and inexpensive, and Fish and Wildlife Service experts claim that not only does this method cause the least pain to the animals but it also saves the pelt from injury.

The birds are taken from the holding pens to the game fields at about ten or twelve weeks of age. All birds liberated are banded and a very definite record is kept of the several thousand birds raised and delivered to our game fields.

The cycle from egg to game field is a matter of strict routine. The eggs being gathered at regular intervals are transferred to ultramodern incubators designed especially for handling game-bird eggs. After twenty days in these automatically controlled incubators, the eggs, if found fertile, are placed in hatching units for the three or four days required to complete the hatching process. The birds begin life in earnest at this time. They are fed their first meal, hard-boiled egg yolks, chopped lettuce and other starting rations. The next five or six weeks are spent in the brooder houses and then to the twelve-acre hardening or holding pen. The purpose of the holding pen is to develop the wing and flight muscles of the birds that are soon to be released.

The physical properties at this plant include, in addition to several small laying pens, one large laying pen enclosing sixty cockers and three hundred hens; incubator rooms; three large brooder houses and a twelve-acre hardening or holding pen.

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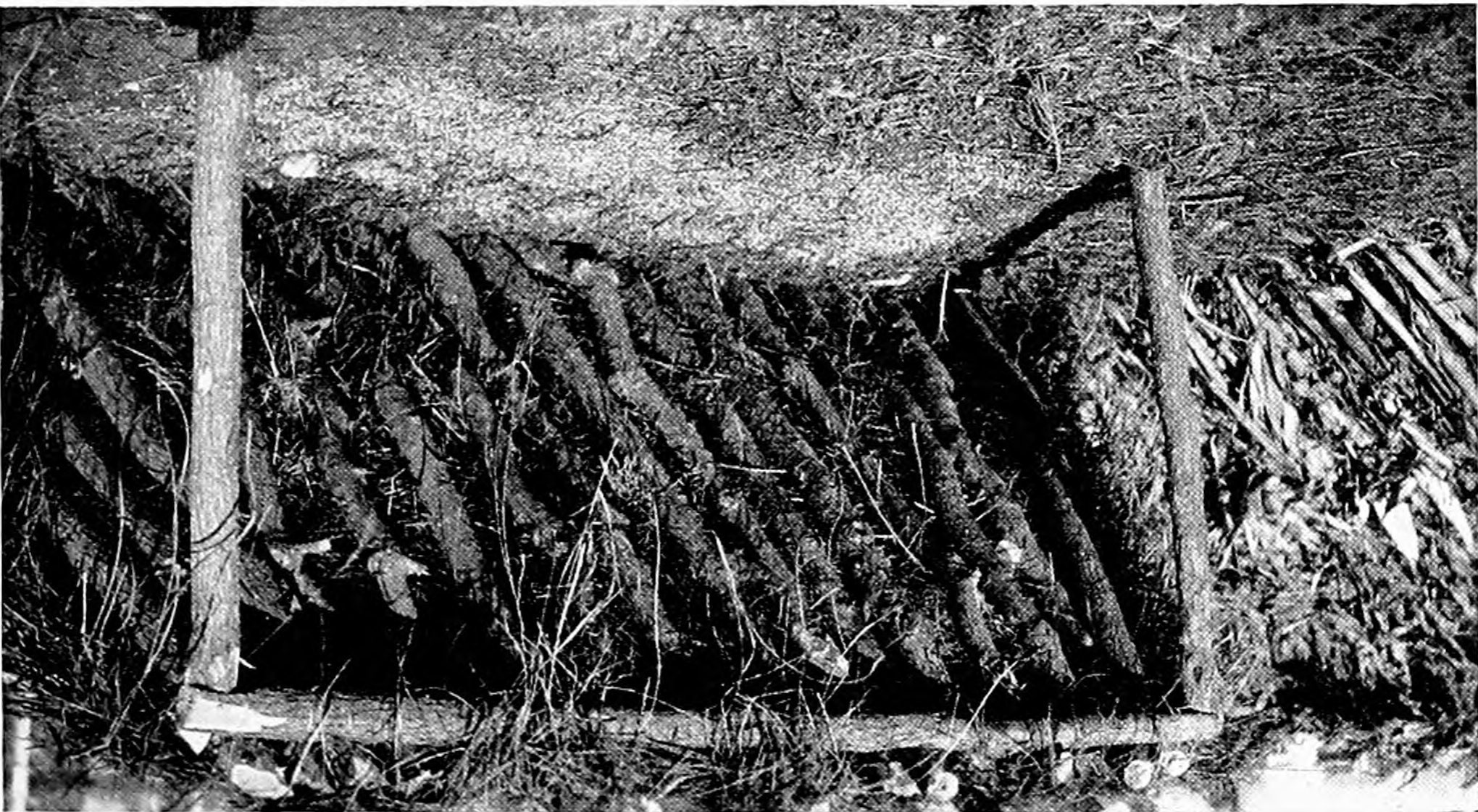
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Shelter Feeding Station



### The Result of the Harvest Is in the Seed

We need not remind you that a benevolent nature has blessed this state with an abundant game crop and that the time for the harvest is nigh.

We would remind the eighty thousand or more harvesters that the result of a harvest is in the seed. And that the soil must be prepared and the seed replanted now if future crops are to be harvested.

The seed we would have you plant now is one of prevention. While you are ahead this year, you can, by keeping your eyes open, discover many effective ways in which you can prevent the loss of birds during the predicated severe winter to come. Remember next year's game crop depends on the ability of the birds to survive the winter in a good healthy condition.

Here are one or two suggestions. Ask your farmer friend to leave a few rows of grain standing near the game covers. If this is not possible, build your feeding stations now and arrange with the landowner for the subsequent work that will be necessary in connection with them. He will appreciate your interest in the welfare of the birds on his farm. Another worthwhile action at this time is the construction of winter shelters. This is not a difficult task, the necessary materials needed in constructing these shelters is usually to be found near at hand. We are picturing in this issue of the BULLETIN, two types of practical shelters, used on most of our game refuges.

### Don't Kill

You and I, Mr. Sportsman, will be making one of our all too infrequent trips to woods and fields in pursuit of our favorite game bird. While there, we will catch ourselves blazing away at every hawk and

owl that flies between us and the horizon, honestly believing that we are aiding nature and liquidating a predator.

The relation of one species of bird to another, is one of nature's secrets, about which we, you and I, are woefully ignorant. This should cause us very little worry, however, as the subject is equally confounding to scientists and ornithologists.

We do know, that of the several hawks only three, the sharp-shinned, Cooper's and goshawk, are harmful. One owl, the great horned owl, can be properly classed as a predator. All other hawks and owls are considered to be friends of the sportsmen and farmers. To shoot everything that flies results in only one thing, the killing of many beneficial birds.

There are other ways in which we can more effectively aid Mother Nature. We can help by restoring some of the cover we thoughtlessly destroyed in cleaning our fields and straightening our highways. The restoration of this cover will provide welcomed places of safety and concealment for our upland game birds and valuable fur-bearing animals. Good cover is sufficient to take care of the predator problem for all times.

Ducks, Brant, Geese and Coots—Sunrise to 4 p. m.

### SEPTEMBER ARRESTS

Fishing without license.....	15
Illegal fishing methods.....	8
Illegal equipment in possession.....	3
Impersonating game protector.....	2
Hunting without license.....	5
Shooting dove while sitting.....	1
Hunting ducks out of season.....	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>36</b>

**FROM OTHER PENS**

It has been suggested time and time again, that we use one page of this publication to direct the angler and hunter to good fishing and hunting places. In previous issues we have tried, as far as practical, to do that very thing. We are, of course, hesitant to say definitely where the best places are to be found. The fish and game, particularly the fish, have a tendency to move about, thereby upsetting all of our predictions. We will continue to give you the reports on conditions as we receive them from our field representatives and other sportsmen.

There are many pheasants in Wallace county around Sharon Springs. In Rawlins and Sherman counties the cover is heavy and hunting will be hunting this year. Ponds and draws hold plenty of water which bespeaks a good hunting season in western Kansas.—*Golden.*

We expect good duck hunting in Osborne county this year. We have had good rains, the ponds are full of water with many ducks on them.—*Henry Niebergen, Downs.*

Lagoons in northwest Kansas full of water with ducks on all of them. If the water holds out, this part of the state will provide the sportsmen with splendid duck hunting opportunities. Good crop of pheasants throughout the twenty-one open counties.—*Faulkner.*

Grass and other cover good in the sand hills. Eagles, a ranchman living southwest of Garden City, says that he has between two hundred and three hundred prairie chickens on his ranch.

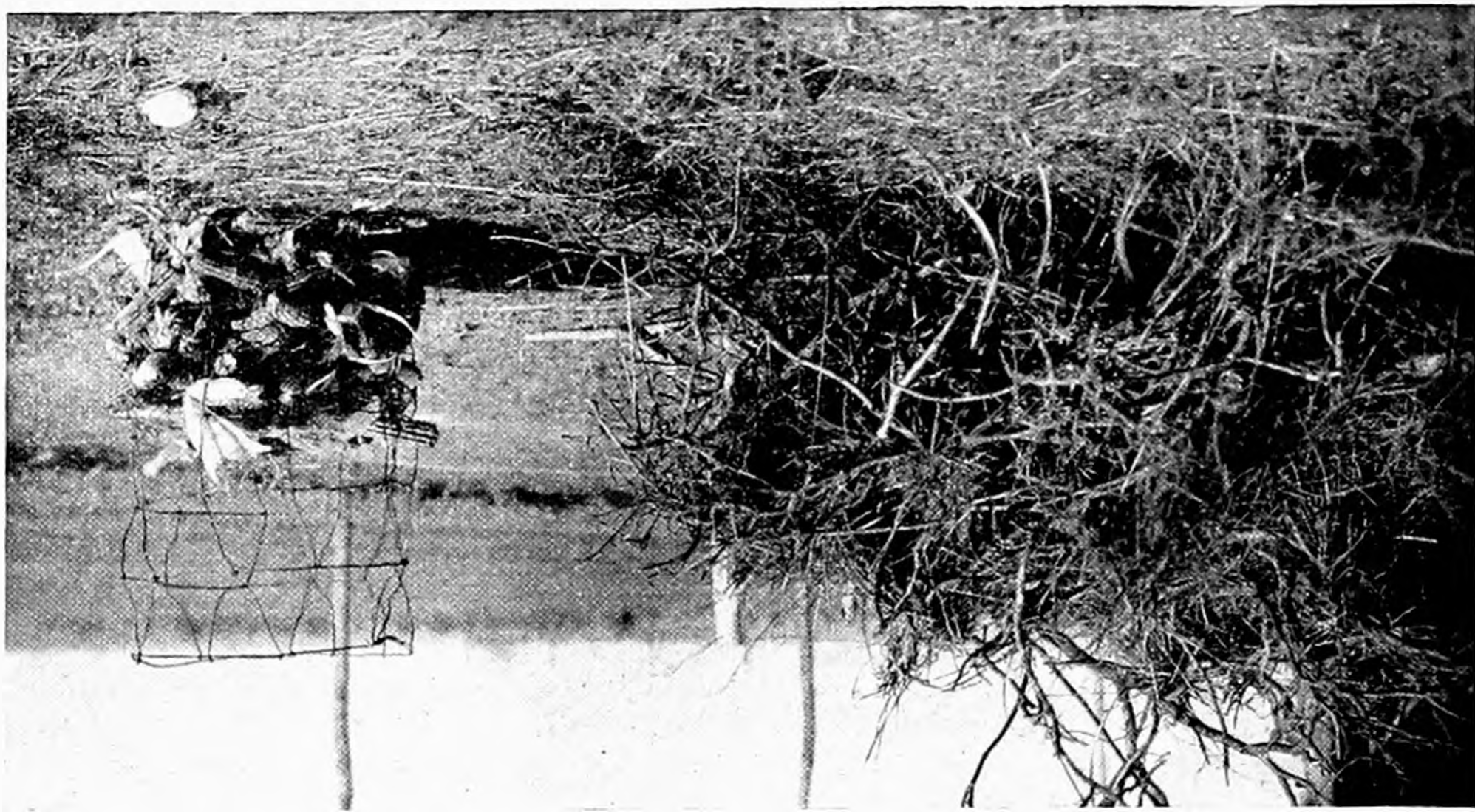
The Garden City sportsmen are working hard to reestablish the Garden City game preserve as a factor in the natural propagation of prairie chickens and other game birds. Lester McCoy, Verne Mayo, Eugene Kelly and Harry Bough, have planted thirty acres of grain within the preserve to encourage the birds to remain there. Thousands of ducks now in western Kansas. Plenty of feed and water here to attract them.—*Gebhard.*

Nearly every farmer in the open counties report having pheasants on their farms. Northwest Kansas is destined to have its best hunting season this year. Pheasants are plentiful following a good breeding season. Thousands of ducks are to be found on the ponds throughout my district.—*Jones.*

Prospects for a good quail season in my district this fall are encouraging. We wintered more quail than usual this year and the spring hatch was away above normal. There is an abundance of cover throughout my entire district and I confidently predict that the hunters visiting this section of the state will have little trouble in securing their legal limits.—*Kyser.*

Hunters will find lots of quail in Miami, Franklin and Southwest Johnson counties. Fish conditions in my district are very good, but the fishermen are few due to the cool weather. The hardy ones are taking nice strings of crappie in the Marais des Cygnes west of Ottawa. The Lone Star Lake near Lawrence is also a good fishing spot in this district.

The sportsmen will find many areas posted against trespassing in Eastern Kansas, but in spite of these postings they can usually hunt on these areas if they will convince the landowner that they will act as sportsmen while on his property.—*Minkley.*



Another Type of Feeding Station

### Sportsmen Meet at Pratt

Many interesting discussions were held and many resolutions adopted by the delegation of sportsmen attending the first annual convention of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association meeting at Pratt, October 6 and 7.

Among the resolutions adopted were those pledging the association to further advance the nonpartisan principles begun by the present administration.

Another resolution was introduced and adopted recommending a policy of closer cooperation of farmers and sportsmen.

And another opposing the use of poison to kill rabbits in shelter belts.

The fourth resolution was introduced to make distribution of all fish and game through the county organizations where they have been organized.

The convention elected as officers for the ensuing year the following: Ed Dumm, of Emporia, president; Fred Kahn, Lawrence, vice-president; George R. Gould, Dodge City, secretary and treasurer.

The following directors were elected:

FIRST DISTRICT: Otto Grundeman, Holton; Fred Kahn, Lawrence. ALTERNATE: O. C. Bohling, Leavenworth.

SECOND DISTRICT: Ed Murray, Herington; George Wallerius, Salina. ALTERNATE: E. H. Bradshaw, Council Grove.

THIRD DISTRICT: Martin Sutcliffe, Grainfield; V. A. Perkins, Plainville. ALTERNATE: O. M. Goodrich.

FOURTH DISTRICT: E. S. Dumm, Emporia; Dec McQuillan, Cherryvale. ALTERNATE: J. R. Nuttle, El Dorado.

FIFTH DISTRICT: Dr. W. M. Benefiel, Kingman; Frank W. Robl, Ellinwood. ALTERNATE: Ben Jones, Hutchinson.

SIXTH DISTRICT: Geo. R. Gould, Dodge City; R. E. Stotts, Garden City. ALTERNATE: Don Brubaker, Hugoton.

Frank Robl, retiring president, made a report of the association's activities for the past year and highly commended the Fish and Game Commission for the support and cooperation it had given to the organization. He called the delegates' attention to the fact that this administration's early promise to remove the fish and game commission from partisan politics had been fulfilled, this being one of the first bills passed by the legislature.

### CONVENTION NOTES

Lee Larrabee, chairman of the commission, informed the delegates that no action had been taken by the commission after the quail season. He said that the commission's duty is to give the sportsmen as long a season as the crop of birds will justify.

Carl Teichman, delegate from the Stafford County Association, informed the assembly that his county was opposed to the proposed staggered quail season.

Dr. L. C. Cox, the alternate delegate from the Leavenworth County Association, suggested that part of the annual meeting be designated and planned as "an institute of

learning." This suggestion was heartily endorsed by the other delegates.

President Frank Robl suggested a grow-killing campaign. The banding of crows and awarding of prizes for the returned bands from killed crows.

E. S. Dumm, vice-president of the association, complimented the commission on its present system of game protection. He stated that for the first time in twenty years all fishing was legally done after the waters receded from the flooded rivers and lakes of his district.

George Barnum, of the Reno County Association, advocates the education of the public on observing fish and game laws, particularly today's youngsters.

Vernie Mayo, alternate delegate from Finney county, spoke of the conditions in Finney county. He said the pheasant crop in that locality was very good and that they were trying to encourage the return of prairie chickens to that county. Mr. Mayo stated that the farmers were giving the Finney County Association wholehearted cooperation.

George R. Gould, chairman of committee on constitution and bylaws, moved that article 2, section 1, of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association bylaws be amended, to read as follows: "Section 1. Any county-wide organized fish and game development association may become a member of this association by applying for membership, by being approved by the board of directors and paying ten cents per year dues for each member of the association, provided, however, that the minimum membership fee shall be \$25. An association that has not paid its current year's dues shall not be entitled to vote in this association. Only one association in a county may become a member." The motion was seconded and the bylaw was so amended.

Mr. Gould further moved that article 3, section 1, of the bylaws of this association be amended to read as follows: "Section 1: The regular business meeting of this association shall be held annually in October on a day to be designated by the board of directors." The motion was seconded and carried, and the bylaw was so amended.

Mr. Ernest Pontius, delegate from Douglas County Sportsman's Association, moved that article 4, section 1, of the bylaws of this association be amended by adding to that section the following: "Resolved, in addition to the aforesaid directors, each fish and game commissioner's district shall elect at the same time and in the same manner as the directors of the association are elected, an alternate director for each director. The alternate director is entitled to serve as a director and have the full vote as a director in the case of the absence of the originally elected director of this association."

Ben Jones, Hutchinson, of the Reno County Association, said they approved the training and educational work which is being done by the Commission and the association in conjunction with their district and county protectors. Mr. Jones emphasized that protectors, both district and county, should be trained to make friends, even while making arrests.

Frank Robl pointed out that the attendance of women and children should be urged at the county association meetings; that pictures of all sorts were available and formed an entertaining and instructive program.



# 1940 SHOOTING REGULATIONS

## Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission MIGRATORY GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

Ducks, Brant, Geese, Coots, Wilson's and Jack Snipes and Rails

### SEASON DATES:

(Inclusive)

Ducks, Brant, Geese, Coots, Snipes—October 16 to December 14, inclusive.  
Rails and Gallinules—September 1 to November 30, inclusive.

### SHOOTING HOURS:

Ducks, Brant, Geese and Coots—Sunrise to 4 p. m.  
Snipes, Rails and Gallinules—Sunrise to sunset.

### BAG LIMITS:

DUCKS—10 in the aggregate of all kinds, of which not more than 3 of any one or more than 3 in the aggregate may be of the following species: Canvasback, Redhead, Ruddy, and Bullhead.

(Including birds taken by any other person, who, for hire, accompanies or assists hunter in taking birds.)

GEESE OR BRANT—3 in the aggregate of all kinds.  
COOTS—25.  
RAILS, GALLINULES—15 in the aggregate of all kinds.  
SNIPES—15.

### POSSESSION LIMIT:

Two Days' Kill.

### FEDERAL DUCK STAMP:

Must be had when taking any kind of migratory WATERFOWL, Ducks, Geese, Brant; persons under 16 years of age exempt. Stamp may be purchased at any first- or second-class post office.

### DOVES:

#### SEASON DATES:

September 1 to November 15, both dates inclusive.

#### BAG AND POSSESSION LIMIT:

12.

#### SHOOTING HOURS:

Sunrise to sunset.

#### METHOD OF TAKING MIGRATORY BIRDS:

Feeding or baiting prohibited; shotguns of three-shell capacity, not larger than 10 gauge, and bow and arrows permitted.

Possession time limit on migratory game birds—20 days after the  
OPEN season in the state where taken

### FOX SQUIRRELS:

August 1 to January 1.

### QUAIL:

November 20 to 30.

Daily Bag Limit 10. Season limit 25.

### PRAIRIE CHICKEN:

SEASON CLOSED.

### PHEASANTS:

November 1, 2, 3. In Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Thomas, Graham, Osborne, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Sherman, Sheridan, Rooks and Mitchell counties only.

Daily Bag Limit 3; 2 cocks, 1 hen.

Season Limit 6.

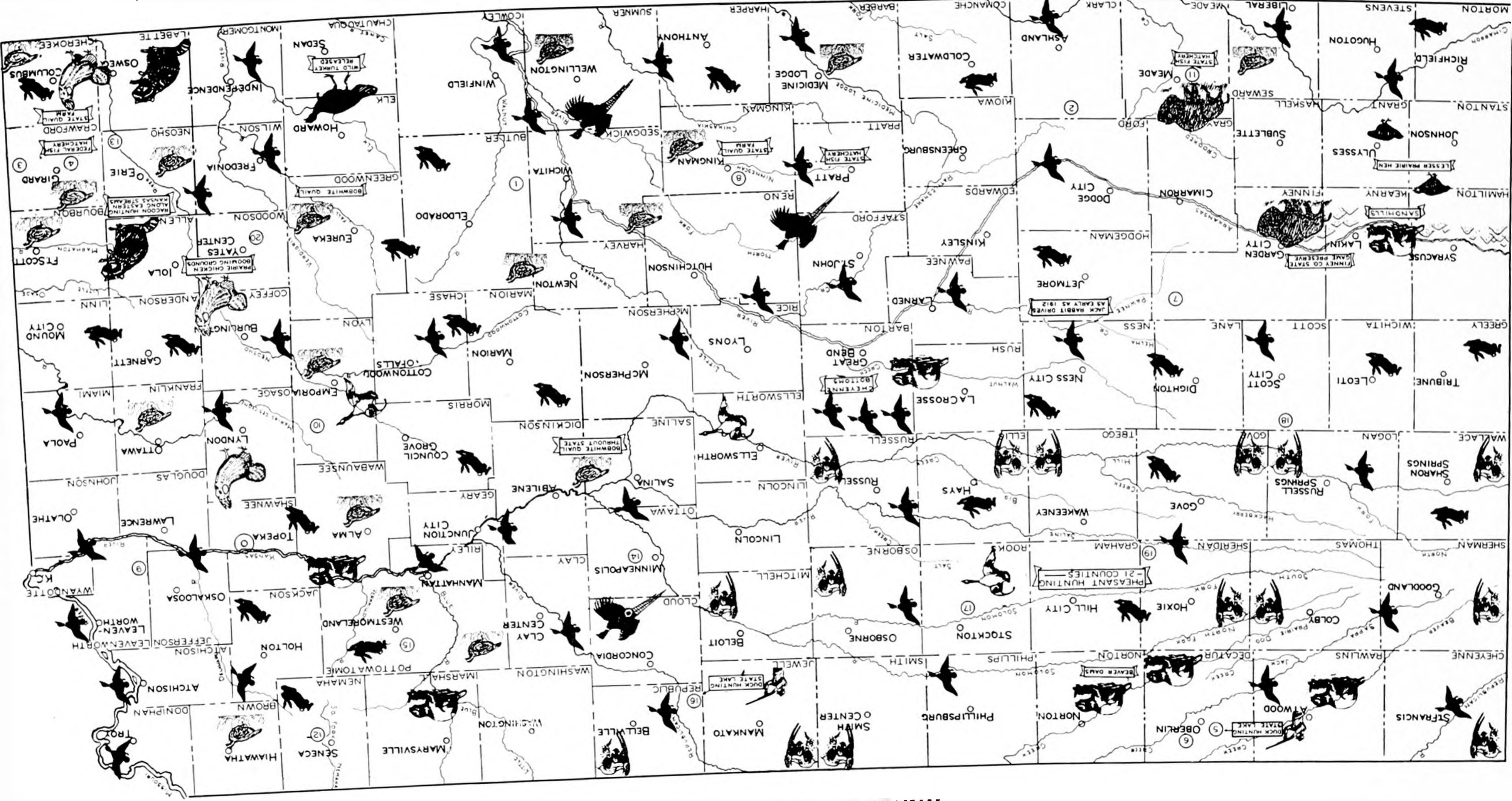
### FUR-BEARING ANIMALS:

December 1 to January 31.

Beaver and Otter—SEASON CLOSED.

BE A GOOD SPORT. TAKE YOUR SHARE ONLY. THANK YOU

# KANSAS WILD LIFE AREAS



1. Butler County State Park (Not Open)
2. Clark County State Park (Not Open)
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1 (Not Open)
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1 (Not Open)
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2 (Not Open)
7. Finney County State Park
8. Kingman County State Park
9. Leavenworth County State Park
10. Lyon County State Park
11. Meade County State Park
12. Nemaha County State Park
13. Neosho County State Park
14. Ottawa County State Park
15. Pottawatomie County State Park
16. Republic County State Park
17. Rooks County State Park
18. Scott County State Park
19. Sheridan County State Park
20. Woodson County State Park

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NOVEMBER, 1940

NO. XI

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSEKAND, *Director*

DAVE LEAHY, JR., *Asst. Director*

E. J. KELLY, *Secretary*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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## QUAIL SEASON, NOVEMBER 20 TO 30

This year's quail season, beginning November 20 and continuing through November 30, promises to be a very satisfactory season. There are few farms where quail cannot be found.

The forthcoming season has definite hunting advantages. There are two Saturdays, one Sunday and two Thanksgiving days, November 21 and November 28, falling within the open period of eleven days.

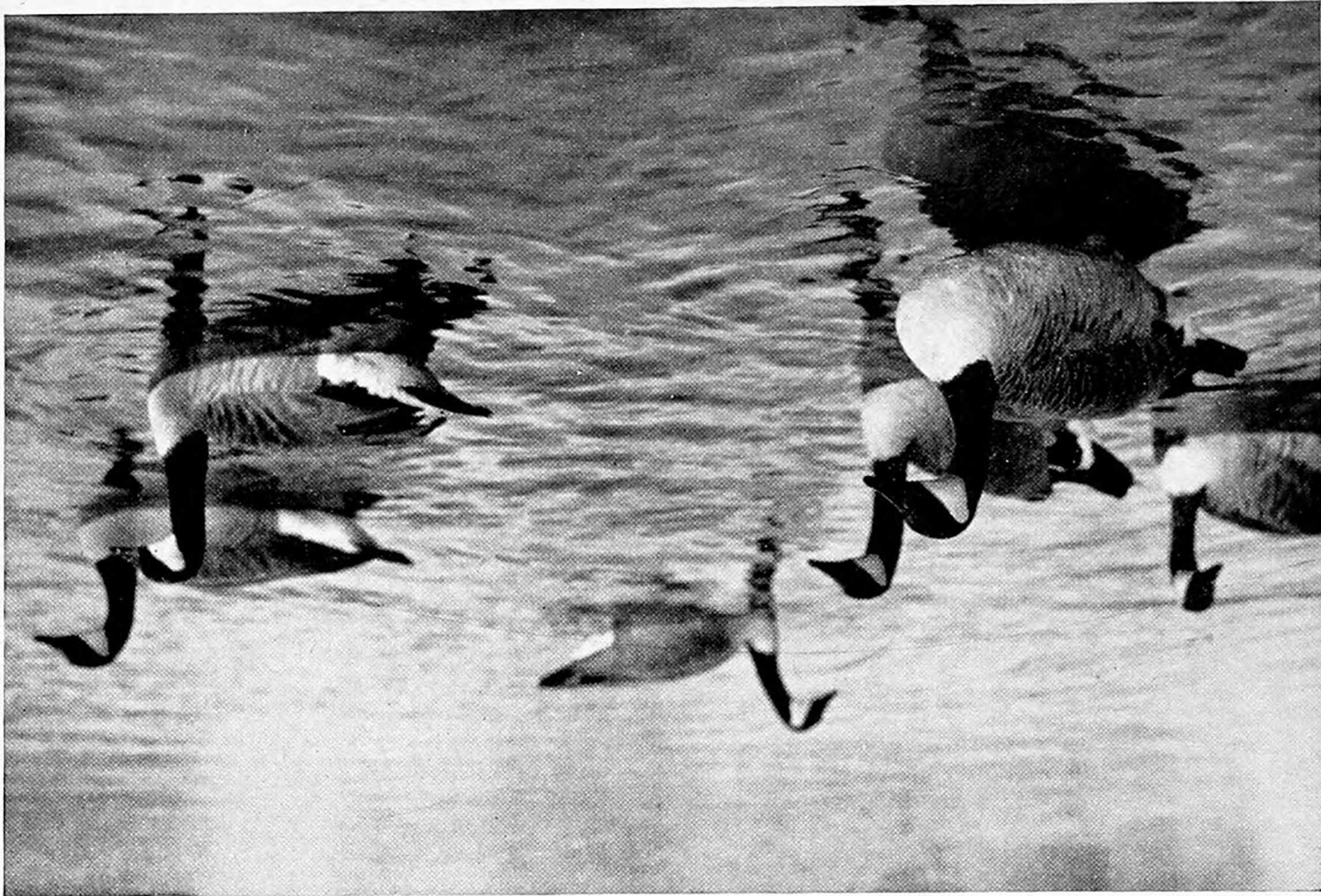
Existing regulations for the season provide that hunting shall not begin earlier than one-half an hour before sunrise or continue beyond sunset.

The daily bag limit has been set at ten birds and the season bag limit at twenty-five birds.

A quail stamp is required to hunt quail, unless you are exempt from the legal license requirements.

The law permits the taking of muskrats, skunk, mink, racoon, opossum, civet cat and badger during the open season. The skunk, opossum and muskrat are the state's principal fur producers.

Beaver and other are protected under the Kansas law. The law provides also that no person shall use in the aggregate more than thirty steel traps, snares, deadfalls or other devices.



GESE ON A STATE LAKE

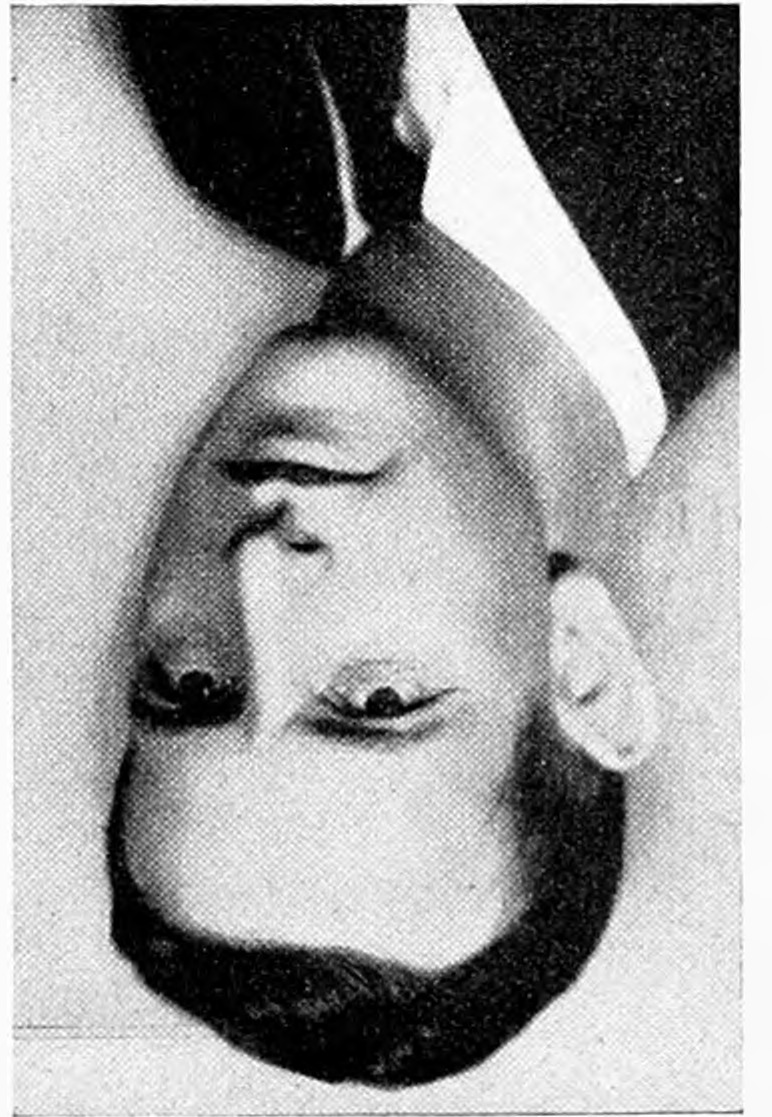
For his experience another violator paid \$43.75. In checking back over the fines assessed against fish and game law violations in Kansas for the year ending June 30, 1940, we have reported a total of five hundred and forty-seven convictions on which fines were assessed averaging \$7.28. In checking from the annual report of South Dakota ending June 30, 1937, the fines in South Dakota averaged \$28.31, or almost four times the amount assessed against Kansas violators. Of these five hundred and forty-seven arrests, sixty were given jail sentences from one day to thirty days, in connection with the fines. In South Dakota, seventy-three were given jail sentences from three days to one year. There were three hundred and eighty-four arrests in South Dakota. The above-mentioned \$63.15 is the highest penalty assessed in Kansas this year. The fines in South Dakota for the year ending June 30, 1936, averaged \$55.65, or for the two years, from June 30, 1935, to June 30, 1937, the average of fines is \$41.98, or almost six times those of Kansas. In Kansas the lowest fine assessed was one dollar; in South Dakota it was ten dollars. The highest in South Dakota was \$2,400, accompanied by a year jail sentence. It is to be noted that this fine was for the illegal possession and offering for sale of pheasants. The following day two residents of South Dakota were fined \$1,310, and sentenced to a year in jail for hunting pheasants out of season and offering for sale. In addition to the fines apposed during the two years mentioned in South Dakota, guns in the number of two hundred and twenty-four were confiscated.

Our program of educating the people of Kansas to its potential wildlife resources, if proper protection and law observance is given, must go forward, but from our experience in trying to administer this department, it is our judgment that fines for violations must gradually grow larger. Public sentiment in the community where the violation takes place will determine the amount of fine assessed. In addition, we believe, the enactment of a liquidating damage law such as Nebraska has, in which anyone found guilty of taking game illegally is responsible to the state for the value of such illegally taken game or fish.

In Nebraska the legislature has set the damage at \$10 for each pheasant illegally taken and \$5 for each fish illegally taken. In addition to this the authority for confiscating equipment illegally used is granted to most state enforcement agencies by most of the states. If the sportsmen of Kansas are to reap their reward of ample pheasant hunting, a very definite tightening of protection is needed.—G. D. J.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has announced the appointment of Melvin Ramsey as United States game management agent for Kansas. He succeeds John Q. Holmes, retired.

*Ed. Dumm, Emporia, President Kansas Fish and Game Development Association*



## Law Enforcement

In the February issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME we were constrained to present our views on enforcement of fish and game laws or observance of fish and game laws. We have received so much comment on this article that we desire to pursue the discussion further. Many of our Kansas nimrod have returned from South Dakota after pleasant and fruitful hunting forays. The state of South Dakota permits, for a fee of \$15, the nonresident to bring back twenty-five pheasants. We are now receiving many requests for permits to keep these birds in storage for future use.

South Dakota has been very zealous through the years in protecting their pheasants. Kansas has just about as heavy a pheasant population in some counties as has the state of South Dakota, and with the present restocking program and with a careful protection of these birds, Kansas hunters may confidently look forward to some very enjoyable and fruitful shooting within a very few years. At the present moment, perhaps the most serious problem confronting these birds in Kansas is protection from the illegal hunter. Twenty-one counties are open for a three-day season and a total bag limit of six birds. The balance of the west seventy counties in which the restocking of pheasants is taking place is closed by agreement with the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service administering the Pittman-Robertson fund until the hunting season of 1943.

For every pheasant that is killed in this closed area illegally may mean the lack of several one hundred birds available for the first hunting season of the entire seventy counties of the west two-thirds of Kansas in the hunting season of 1943. This week there were symptoms of this sentiment for better protection, in the arrest and conviction of one violator and his payment of \$63.15 for his misdeed.

## Sportsmen's Clubs

Now that the 1940 presidential campaign is a matter of history, we will do a "little pointing with pride" and "viewing with alarm" on our own account.

A little more than a year ago the Fish and Game Commission gave liberally of its time and energy aiding the sportsmen to organize local sportsmen's clubs in the several Kansas counties. The commission's efforts in this regard were not productive of the expected or needed results.

A few of the clubs organized at that time have all but disbanded after a brief and inactive existence. A few others met, passed meaningless resolutions, ate, yawned and went home, leaving their organization suffering from an almost fatal attack of inertia. This indifference on the part of the sportsmen is indeed alarming. Other groups realizing that organization alone was not enough, went to work and sponsored worthwhile conservation projects designed to improve fish and game conditions in their particular localities. The membership of these active groups, needless to say, have shown a tremendous increase. The commission is proud to have had a part in getting these active groups interested in its fish and game restoration program.

When the sportsmen realize that a little work on their part is necessary, then and only then, will we have the fish and game conditions so earnestly desired. We issue in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand licenses a year. Now if every license holder would do one day's work to further his own interests, we would see astounding results. And what's more, there are many things that can be done by the sportsman. We will be more explicit. For instance, birds and animals, not unlike ourselves, want good homes and plenty to eat. These necessities of life are often denied them, especially during the winter months when an adequate supply of food is not at hand or deep snow, sleet and ice render the supply inaccessible. During these days that the birds are in distress, the sportsmen should be aided, erecting shelters and feeding stations. The commission will furnish grain to any sportsman's group engaged in a winter feeding program. We are prepared also, to give technical advice on the erection of shelters and feeding stations.

Another activity worthy of the sportsmen's attention is the enforcement of the game laws. We do not expect you to actually enforce the laws, but we believe you could without any possible embarrassment to yourself or your families, report law violations to the district game protector or to the director of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission at Pratt, Kansas. Do not forget too that there seems to have developed within recent years a very definite breach in the once cordial relationship between the farmer and the sportsman. This cordiality can be restored by the sportsmen.

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Mrs. E. F. Hohbaum,  
Hiawatha, and  
Fish She Caught  
From Sabetha Lake

and sportsmen's clubs. The land owner has rights. The sportsmen have certain privileges. There should be no conflict of interests. We would suggest as a means of restoring this cordiality, that you cultivate the good will of the farmer and of the farmer's family. When you have your club's social events, throw an extra bean or two in the pot and invite the farmer and his family. There is one group in the state that makes it a practice of having such gatherings once a month. This group always has quail to shoot and are welcome on the farms they desire to hunt.

There are many things the sportsmen's clubs can do to improve their recreational opportunities. The commission will be glad to cooperate with any club in a game and fish restoration program.

## Squirrel Hunting

If you are not addicted to the squirrel hunting habit, you are missing a very exacting and enjoyable sport. We say exacting because it is not so simple as it seems; it requires lots of skill and patience.

These crisp autumn, windless days are ideal for this class of hunting. On such days the fox squirrel, on cember 31, is easily spotted on the leafless tree branches of most of the state's wooded areas. If you do take up this exciting sport, you should use a twenty-two caliber rifle and hollow pointed cartridges for tumbling Mr. Bushytail from his lofty perch.

At the present time there is no limit on the number of squirrels that may be taken, but it is the intention of the commission to ask the legislature to establish a bag limit during its next session. And remember, under our existing laws, only the fox squirrel may be legally pursued.

We warn you, however, that squirrel hunting is likely to become an unbreakable habit if you once begin it.

### Notes on the Pheasant Hunt

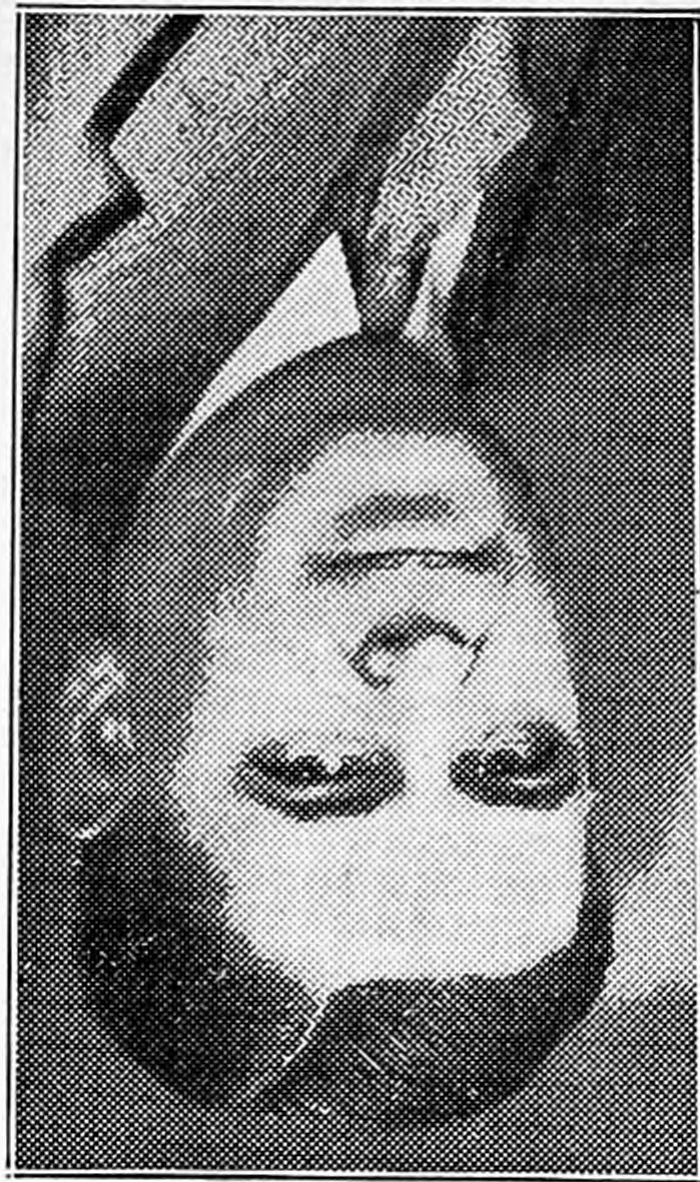
If you didn't get your limit of pheasants, you can take consolation in the knowledge that some of the sharpshooters of the game department came home with faces very red.

Many hunters bagged their legal limits. Others bagged none. Many birds were reported by hunters, but a density of cover made it very difficult to send them into the air.

#### They travel far.

Kansans are beginning to take their pheasant shooting seriously. The hunters, tramp-ing the fields of Cheyenne county had come from near and far. Many from Missouri, Oklahoma and nearby Colorado and Nebraska. Walter S. Hale, S. D. De Lappe, Dr. I. H. Steele, John D. Simon, E. R. Caskey and A. Poluca, Pittsburg sportsmen, seemed to have traveled farther than any other Kansans to hunt in the St. Francis area. There were other groups from Fort Scott, Wichita and Kansas City.

Warren Cody, age 13, an ardent reader of the Bu-LETTIN, sends in an account of a fight he witnessed near his home in Decatur county. "While on the way to go fishing, I ran across a rooster pheasant fighting a bull snake three and one-half feet long. The snake would strike at the pheasant, but the bird would fly just high enough over the snake's head to spur it in the head. I watched for ten minutes before the pheasant saw me and flew away. The snake was so near gone I finished it. An examination of the snake re-vealed that the pheasant's spurs had penetrated through the head."



George Gould, Dodge City, Secretary and Treasurer, Kansas Fish and Game Development Association

### Hunting Charges

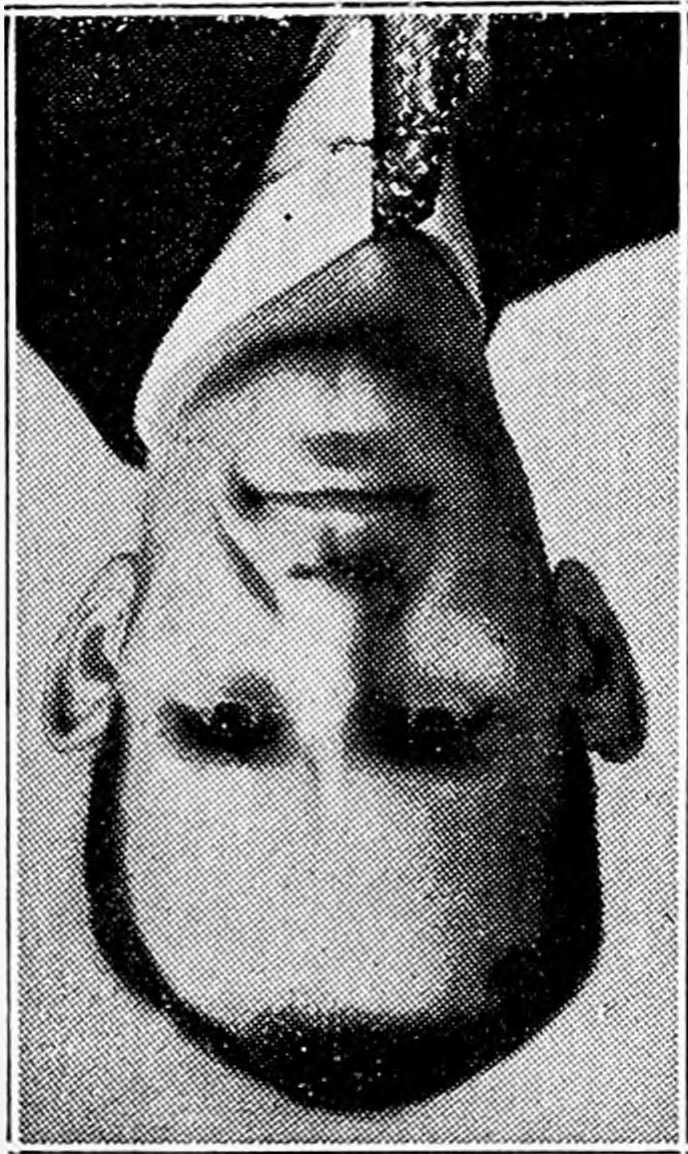
The pheasant hunters trekking to the twenty-one northwest open counties this year, were confronted with many no trespassing signs, leased property and hunting charges.

The hunting fee charged by the farmers varied. Some assessed a nominal day rate, others an hourly rate, others made a charge on a bird basis. Any of these plans were acceptable to most hunters. Some kicks, however, were registered against this strange practice. We believe that an honest charge by the farmer is justified, and is a fair approach to the farmer sportsman's problem. The land owner undoubtedly, is put to some expense in carrying the birds from season to season, and he and his family are certainly inconvenienced by so many hunters on his property.

We are, however, very much against the racket of making a daily charge to hunt on land where birds are known not to exist. We favor the charge per bird plan, but believe this charge should be within reason.

One farmer told us that he had thirty-six hunters on his farm at one time. We are certain that he did not have enough birds to justify such intensive hunting. By contracting with the farmer on a bird basis, the hunter and the farmer are mutually beneficial to each other. The sportsman pays a reasonable fee and is assured of getting some birds—or no pay.

Another one from the *Oberlin Herald*. "Fishing out at the state lake the other day, Henry Armstrong is reported to have set a new mark for local fishermen to shoot at. On two successive pulls he brought out four bullheads, two each time on a double hook line. And to think, some of us have to do everything but pray to those fish to make an occasional catch of a singleton."



Fred Kahn, Lawrence, Vice-president, Kansas Fish and Game Development Association



## Pheasants

It is imported from Europe, but in comparatively small numbers, and is known as the English pheasant, dark-necked pheasant, and Hungarian pheasant.

"The English ringneck pheasant, a hybrid between the English and ringnecked pheasants, has been brought from Europe in large numbers. It is generally correctly named, but is sometimes designated as English pheasant, ringneck pheasant, and even Mongolian pheasant. It often has more or less of the blood of the Versicolor pheasant, of Japan. In England both the English pheasant and the English ringneck are referred to as the common pheasant.

"The Mongolian pheasant which has a more or less complete white ring about the neck, but in other respects resembles the English pheasant more than it does the ringneck, is the rarest of the four kinds in American preserves and aviaries. It is a native of the region about Lake Balkash, Central Asia.

"The Bohemian pheasant and the White pheasant are merely color phases, chiefly of the English pheasant and the English ringneck. The Reeves pheasant, a large and striking bird with a tail sometimes five or six feet long, is usually met with in aviaries, though it has been placed in game covers in Europe and, to a very limited extent, in the United States, and may still be found on certain Scotch estates, where it ranks very high as a game bird. It normally inhabits east-central Asia.

"Two of the best known and most commonly imported pheasants are the Golden and Lady Amherst, both of the genus *Chrysolophus*, originally from the mountains of eastern Tibet and western and southern China. Both are favorite aviary birds, and the golden pheasant has been liberated in various game covers in America and Europe, but with indifferent success. The silver pheasant is often seen in parks and aviaries, but the numerous other members of the genus, usually called Kaleeges (or Kalijes), are not often imported into this country. The home of the genus is the Indo-Chinese countries and the lower ranges of the Himalayas.

"The eared pheasants, large, dull-colored birds of the higher ranges of the central and eastern Asia, are known in American aviaries mainly through the Manchurian pheasant, the most northerly member of the genus. These pheasants lack the timidity so characteristic of most of the pheasant family and would probably lend themselves readily to domestication. At present their high price is practically prohibitive of any extensive attempt to domesticate them, but, should they become more common, they would be excellent subjects for such experiments.

"The English pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) derives its specific name from the ancient country of Colchis, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea. It was imported thence into Europe by the Greeks, prob-

Wherever sportsmen foregather arguments are common. The gathering of hunters in northwest Kansas on November 1, 2 and 3 was but another occasion for continuing arguments begun the year before. For three days the hotel lobbies buzzed with claims and counter claims regarding the species of pheasants now so common to many sections of Kansas. For the information of BULLETIN readers we will quote Henry Oldys in "Pheasant Raising in the United States."

"Within recent years a new industry, the rearing of pheasants, has begun to engage attention in the United States. The propagating ventures ranging from the single pen with one or two pairs of birds to the pheasantry of many acres and thousands of birds, are scattered throughout the country. Some of these experiments have been conducted by the states through their game officials; others by associations and individuals. In a few cases large expense has been incurred and great care and attention have been bestowed on the experiments. Efforts have been made also to stock numerous public and private parks, preserves and aviaries. To supply the demand not only have pheasants been imported from the Old World, but many persons in this country have undertaken to rear them. In view of the widespread and rapidly increasing interest in the subject, the Department of Agriculture has made a special investigation of the methods of pheasant raising. The results are here condensed in the form of practical suggestions for the benefit of those interested in the industry.

"The true pheasants are a strictly Old World genus and the species which have been introduced into this country are totally different and distinct from the ruffed grouse (called 'partridges' in most of the northern states), which is popularly but quite inaccurately called 'pheasants' in the southern and also in some of the northern states, notably Ohio and Pennsylvania. This blunder originated in the early settler's habit of applying to American birds the names of more or less similar European species, though in this instance it must have required a considerable tax on the imagination to detect any resemblance between the strikingly colored and very long-tailed European pheasants and the neutral hued, always short-tailed grouse of the New World.

"A few words as to different kinds of pheasants are essential to a proper understanding of the subject of pheasant propagation. The ringnecked pheasant usually imported from China, its natural home, has a broad white ring about the neck. It is variously called ringneck pheasant, Chinese pheasant, China pheasant, China Torquatus pheasant, Chinese ringneck, Mongolian pheasant, Denny pheasant and Oregon pheasant.

"The English pheasant has no ring about the neck.

Arundel county, more than twenty pheasants of his own raising. On Mr. Oliver's death his son Thomas continued the experiments, but they proved unsuccessful.

"The initial importations were followed by similar attempts to stock private preserves, but met with like failure. In 1880, however, a successful effort was made to introduce the ringneck pheasant into Oregon, and since then acclimatization experiments have followed broader lines and have assumed greater importance.

"The failure of many efforts to add pheasants to our fauna is largely due to insufficient knowledge of their habits and the character of their normal environment. It is useless to undertake to acclimatize a bird in a region differing widely in climatic and other physical conditions from those to which it has been accustomed.

"It must be remembered, also, that introduced birds have to adapt themselves to a new flora and fauna, and that this is often a slow process and frequently fails. If liberated in the wilds, they must be provided with reserve food and shelter until able to care for themselves, which may take several years. In Oregon the ringnecks put out came at first regularly to farm-yards to feed with the domestic fowls; and English ringnecks liberated on Grand Island, Michigan, were driven back by severe weather to the pens from which they had been allowed to escape a few months before.

"If pheasants are imported for stocking preserves, suitable covers should be prepared for them. In their native country pheasants frequent the margins of woods, coming into open tracts in search of food, retreating into thick undergrowth when alarmed. An ideal pheasant country is one containing small groves with underbrush and high grass between the trees, thorny hedges, berry-growing shrubs, water overgrown with reeds, and occasional pastures, meadows, and cultivated grain-fields. Bleak mountains, dry sandy wastes, and thick woods are not frequented by pheasants normally; nor do they seek pines, except for protection. A small grove of mixed evergreen and deciduous trees on the southern slope of a hill furnishes favorable shelter. On the preserve additional shelter should be provided in winter."

## Beavers

The Commission, in an attempt to take the racket out of beaver trapping, will use its field employees and live traps in removing the animals from areas where they are complained against. Heretofore, trap-pers were employed on a fifty-fifty basis. They would trap the animals, care for the pelts and receive one-half of the proceeds from the pelt, sold by the commission. Under the present plans of the commission, these animals will not be killed, but trapped alive and moved to areas where they are wanted.

ably under Alexander the Great, and was by them reared for food. Its propagation in confinement was continued in the days of the Roman Empire, under which it appears to have been carried on throughout much of Europe and as far west as Britain. It was introduced into Ireland and Scotland before the close of the sixteenth century. It is now acclimatized practically all over Europe, and has been introduced into the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

"Efforts to acclimatize pheasants in the United States are of comparatively recent origin, though earlier than is popularly supposed. Richard Bache, an Englishman who married the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, imported from England both pheasants and partridges, which he liberated on his estate in New Jersey, on the Delaware river near where the town of Beverly now stands. But, although he provided both shelter and food for them, the birds had all disappeared by the following spring.

"A second attempt was made early in the nineteenth century by the owner of a New Jersey estate situated between the Hackensack meadows and the Passaic river, opposite Belleville. A park was fenced and stocked with deer and English pheasants, but despite feeding and careful protection these birds likewise disappeared during the winter.

"Robert Oliver of Harewood, near Baltimore, Md., for many years imported foreign game, including not less than one hundred English pheasants. These increased rapidly and were in time turned out, some at Hampton, some at Brookland Wood, and a large number at Harewood. Those liberated at Hampton and Brookland Wood bred, and were occasionally seen afterwards, but those turned out at Harewood soon disappeared, the last being seen in 1827. In 1829-30, Mr. Oliver liberated at his estate at Oaklands, in Anne



A Day's Hunt in Western Kansas

## Massacred for Millinery

Richard H. Pough, of the National Audubon staff, takes a look at women's hats and doesn't like them. He writes in the October *Bird Lore* as follows:

"The scene is the hat department of one of New York City's most fashionable and best-patronized department stores. The salesgirl is waiting on one of the city's many smartly dressed young matrons, who has decided that she certainly needs a new hat.

"The long feather is very stylish just now," says the sales girl. "It's an eagle quill. Madame will certainly not be making mistake in the long, brown one." "You may have seen the hat—and hundreds of other ones with their gay feathers—bobbing up and down on Fifth or Park avenues. Colorful and jaunty they are, and their owners feel very much dressed up. Not for one moment, we may be sure, have they given an instant's thought to the tragedy that is the background of fashion's dictate.

"This scene is the eastern slope of the Andes of southern Argentina. Hunters with high-powered rifles have carefully made their way so that their guns will command the caves on the face of a cliff. For these pock-mocked rocks are the nightly retreats of the giant Andean condors, who by day have been majestically soaring thousands of feet above the earth, spreading their wings to the uttermost reaches of nine to ten feet. "Sharp explosions echo and reecho among the cliffs. The giants of the skies plummet to the rocks below like shattered bombers. Darkness approaches and the hunters gather their plunder.

"They will be back tomorrow, and the next day, and in the many days to come, so long as mysterious men with money—agents from the centers of style and fashion—are willing to buy the plumage and feathers for export.

"The long feather on the new hat is just as challenging as it was before. It is just as much in style as ever, but, my fair lady of the avenues, is it quite so much fun to wear it now? Do you think of the huge birds, tumbling and crashing out of the skies? In your mind's eye, can you picture the downy white young condors—unable to fly until they are a year old—waiting helplessly and hungrily for the mother that will never return? Is the feather quite so gay, now that you know?

"Three legal loopholes make the illegal trafficking in bird plumage possible. One much abused technicality is the provision in the existing law that all bird plumage which was imported prior to 1913 is admittedly legal. This loophole, charges Mr. Pough, has caused the dealers to delve deep into their records and find old invoices dated 1913.

"The second loophole is in our tariff laws and provides that any type of feather may be imported when

affidavit is filed stating that the feathers are to be used only in the manufacturing of fishing flies.

"The third aid to illegal entry and use of feathers is the provision that permits the entry of feathers when an affidavit is filed with custom officials declaring the feathers are from domesticated birds. These illegal technicalities," writes Mr. Pough, "are being widely abused.

"Twenty-four different firms," charges Mr. Pough, "were discovered offering condor feathers for sale, either to the public on hats or to the millinery trade in the form of 'raw,' undyed feathers. Golden eagle feathers were on sale at thirty places, and bald eagle feathers at a dozen different establishments. Among the other native American birds, all supposed to be on the completely protected list in both states, whose plumage is being offered for sale are the feathers of the whistling swan, osprey, and great blue heron.

"The catalogue of foreign birds whose plumage is illegally on sale is even more extensive. This list includes such birds as the European blue jay, the Jabiru, Maribou and Japanese storks, the steppe eagle, at least eight different kinds of pheasants, the lesser bird of paradise, great bustard, Indian kinghunter, red and blue macaw, common roller, crested screamer, common crane, capercaillie, ruddy shelduck, European teal, whooping swan, South American rhea, the European and Philippine pelicans, and the short-tailed, black-footed and Laysan albatrosses.

"In addition to constant investigation, the seizure of illegal feathers and prosecution, there can be little doubt that the most potent weapon of all is an aroused public opinion. During the long battle to place the present legislation on the statute books, a writer in *Collier's*, in 1910, stated the case succinctly: 'It's up to you, ladies.' Solely because women will buy hats trimmed with plumage, certain of our birds are nearing extinction; if they declined to buy such hats, there would be no market for the plumage, and consequently no butchery of the birds. The matter rests absolutely with the women.

"The remedy is fairly simple for those women who do not care to participate in or give encouragement to the illegal traffic. There are legal feathers, and any purchaser of bird plumage has a right to demand that she be given positive assurance that the feathers on her hat are within the law. Some retailers will be willing to make such statements in writing. Others will hesitate, because they are not certain themselves as to the legality of the feathers. When doubt exists—don't. Retailers who are fearful of being made the victim of a determined boycott will very quickly get the idea. Word will be quietly passed along to the millinery houses, the demand for illegal feathers will dwindle away, the profit will be taken out of the traffic, and the birds will be left alone."

## Ford County Sportsmen Name Officers for New Year

Dr. E. I. Braddock was the unanimous choice for president of the Ford County Fish and Game Association, in the second annual meeting of the year-old organization, October 31, and H. E. Trutt was named vice-president, and J. F. Moyer, secretary and treasurer.

George R. Gould who also is secretary of the state association, is the retiring president of the county association and presided at the annual meeting. Nominated for game protectors were J. J. Wortman, in charge of the county lake; Clarence A. Miller, Fort Dodge, Carl Ostrand, Fort Dodge, and W. J. Strecker, at Hain's Lake.

Association directors for 1941 will be Mr. Gould and H. L. Fry, of Spearville, J. C. Keech, O. B. Harris, Guy Mallonee, Chet Winfrey, Meldie Baker, R. W. Petty, Leo Bigelow and George Parthemore, of Spearville; John Willard and Chris Heland, of Ford; Mrs. Earnest Martin, Maurice Thompson and Loren Nease, of Bucklin.

The county association amended its bylaws to include as eligible members persons not required to have licenses to fish and hunt, as well as license holders.

## Hunters and Fishermen of Kingman County Convene to Elect Officers

Sixty-five sportsmen of Kingman county met at the fair pavilion the evening of October 30, to elect officers and organize for the coming year. Re-elected as officers of the Kingman County Fish and Game Development Association were Dr. W. M. Benefiel, Kingman, president; and Frank Robison, Kingman, secretary and treasurer. C. E. Heimble, of Cheney, was named to succeed Dr. H. E. Haskins as vice-president.

## Crawford County Association Active

Bert Scherff, president of the Crawford County Game Development Association, informs the BULLETIN that the Crawford county group has big things planned. Their principle objective, according to Mr. Scherff, is the acquisition of many strip pit lakes available in the mining district of Crawford county. Their plan is an unselfish one too, as he writes that every Kansan possessing a legally issued fishing license will be privileged to fish in these acquired lakes.

Bert might be a bit enthusiastic in his statement, but he thinks the club ultimately will have a membership of one thousand. The BULLETIN hopes sincerely that the Crawford county club attains that goal.

## The "Sob Squad"

"There are well-meaning men and women who discuss in sentimental fashion at breakfast the brutality of hunters and the cruelty of fishermen, and urge that their recreation and sport be prohibited by law. These sentimentalists have for their breakfast bacon or ham, which means a pig's throat was cut for their benefit—possibly the throats of two pigs, one for the bacon, another for the ham.

"At luncheon they have perhaps a chicken, whose head was wrung for their delectation, or a duck, whose head was chopped off to gratify their desire.

"Their dinner requires a real slaughter, a deal of bloodshed, and the use of knives, hammers, and saws, so that they might enjoy themselves. Their lamb chop signifies that a little lamb had been killed for them, or a mutton chop betokens that a grown sheep had been slaughtered. Or, maybe, they have veal, for which a calf died, or beef, for which a mighty steer was struck down.

"If they prefer fish, they thereby occasion its strangling in a net, or its suffocation or its freezing in ice to please their palates, as they lament the horrors of hunting and fishing. Or, perhaps, they start the meal with oysters, crabs, or shrimp. If they do so, these are thrown alive into boiling water, or frozen in a refrigerator to make a dainty dish.

"Having appeased their appetites which called for the slaughter of chickens, ducks, lambs, sheep, pigs, calves, cattle, oysters and fish these critics of the sportsman's cruelty perhaps have honey. For this, the hives of bees have been despoiled; and, continuing their discussion of the awful slaughter of wild things, they stretch themselves upon a chair or couch covered with a hide which came from an animal killed for their use, and drawing a woolen shawl or coat over their shoulders for which a sheep was sheared, or using a lighter garment of silk for which a thousand silkworms died, they delight at once their eyes and their nostrils with a vase of flowers which took from plant life its growing glory—its bloom. The plant itself may have died for their pleasure.

"But if a boy shoots a rabbit, or a man kills a deer for sport and food, these misguided people call him brutal, and they declare the killing of ducks or game to be a reversion to barbarism; the catching of fish upon a hook they brand as cruelty.

"These advocates are thoughtless in their criticism. They are unfair. They have no objection to the slaughter of birds and animals and fishes that are domesticated, but seem to draw a distinction in favor of those that are wild. There is just as much brutality in killing the one as there is in killing the other."—*Hon. Harry B. Hawes.*

# 1940 SHOOTING REGULATIONS

## Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission

### MIGRATORY GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

Ducks, Brant, Geese, Coots, Wilson's and Jack Snipes and Rails

#### SEASON DATES:

(Inclusive)

Ducks, Brant, (Geese, Coots, Snipes—October 16 to December 14, inclusive; Rails and Gallinules—September 1 to November 30, inclusive.

#### SHOOTING HOURS:

Ducks, Brant, (Geese and Coots—Sunrise to 4 p. m.; Snipes, Rails and Gallinules—Sunrise to Sunset.

#### BAG LIMITS:

(Including birds taken by any other person, who, for hire, accompanies or assists hunter in taking birds.)  
DUCKS—10 in the aggregate of all kinds, of which not more than 3 of any one, or more than 3 in the aggregate may be of the following species: Canvasback, Redhead, Ruddy, and Buffhead.  
Season closed on Wood Ducks.  
GEESE OR BRANT—3 in the aggregate of all kinds.  
COOTS—25.  
RAILS, GALLINULES—15 in the aggregate of all kinds.  
SNIFE—15.

#### POSSESSION LIMIT:

Two Days' Kill.

#### FEDERAL DUCK

#### STAMP:

Must be had when taking any kind of migratory WATERFOWL (Ducks, Geese, Brant); persons under 16 years of age exempt. Stamp may be purchased at any first- or second-class post office.

#### DOVES:

#### SEASON DATES:

#### BAG AND POSSES-

#### SION LIMIT:

#### SHOOTING HOURS:

#### METHOD OF TAKING

#### MIGRATORY

#### BIRDS:

Sunrise to sunset.  
Feeding or baiting prohibited; shotguns of three-shell capacity, not larger than 10 gauge, and bow and arrows permitted.

Possession time limit on migratory game birds—20 days after the  
OPEN season in the state where taken

#### FOX SQUIRRELS:

August 1 to January 1.

#### QUAIL:

November 20 to 30.

Daily Bag Limit 10, Season limit 25.

#### PRAIRIE CHICKEN:

SEASON CLOSED.

#### PHEASANTS:

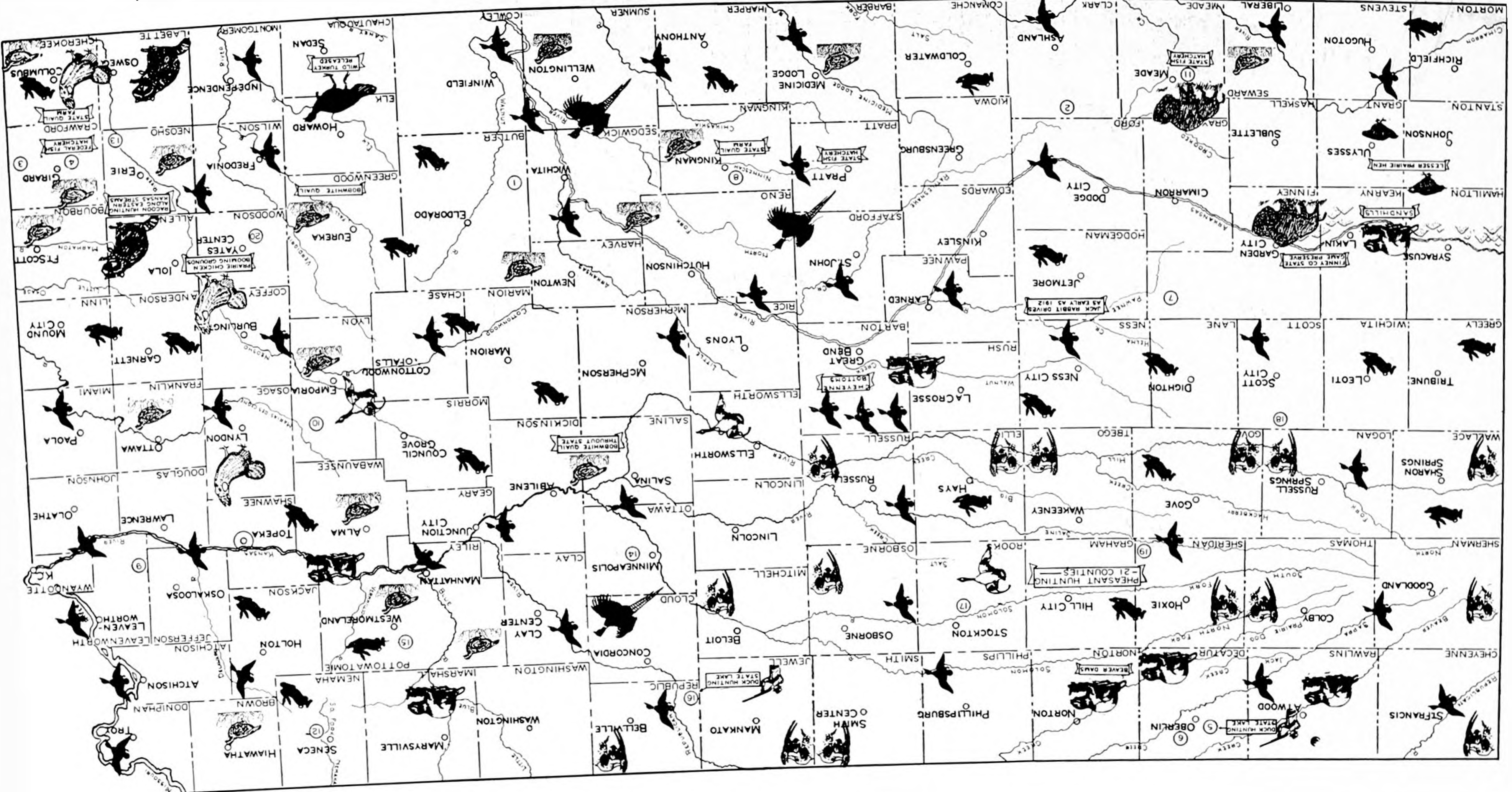
November 1, 2, 3. In Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Thomas, Graham, Osborne, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Sherman, Sheridan, Rooks and Mitchell counties only.  
Daily Bag Limit 3; 2 cocks, 1 hen.  
Season Limit 6.

#### FUR-BEARING ANIMALS:

December 2 to January 31.  
Beaver and Otter—SEASON CLOSED.

BE A GOOD SPORT. TAKE YOUR SHARE ONLY. THANK YOU

# KANSAS WILD LIFE AREAS



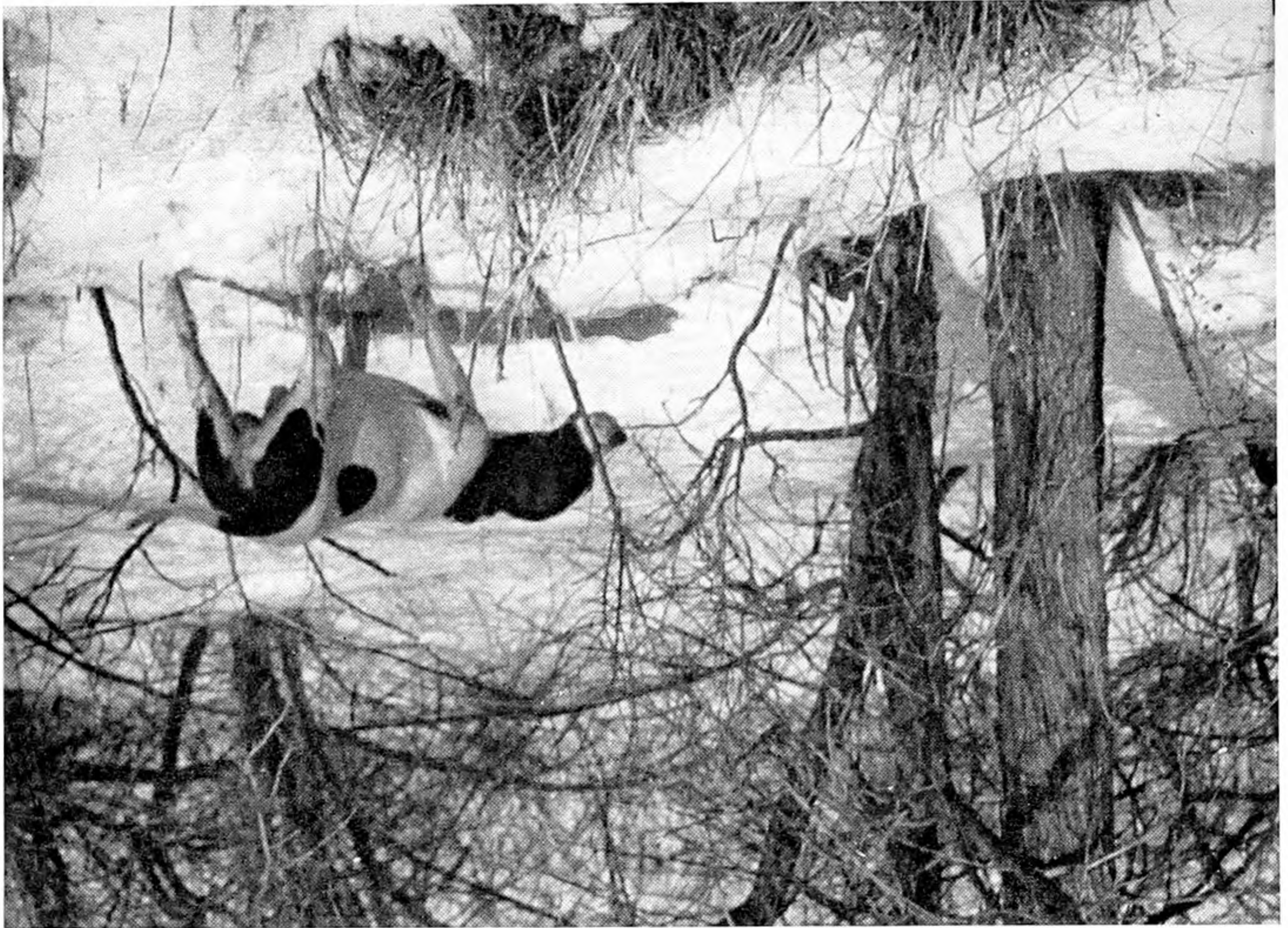
15. Pottawatomie County State Park
16. Republic County State Park
17. Rooks County State Park
18. Scott County State Park
19. Sheridan County State Park
20. Woodson County State Park

8. Kingman County State Park
9. Leavenworth County State Park
10. Lyon County State Park
11. Meade County State Park
12. Nemaha County State Park
13. Neosho County State Park
14. Ottawa County State Park

1. Butler County State Park
2. Clark County State Park
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2
7. Finney County State Park

KANSAS  
STATE  
LIBRARY

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No. XII

DECEMBER, 1940

Vol. II

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

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No. XII

DECEMBER, 1940

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## How Paul Bunyan Brought Conservation to America

One day when Paul Bunyan was walking along with Babe, his big blue ox, taking county-wide steps, he came plump up against Lake Future. If you've ever heard any stories about the Northwest, you know that Lake Future is a lake in which you can see things as they are to be.

Well, Paul should have known better, but his curiosity got the better of him and he took a look into Lake Future, and one look was enough! He let off a sougning like an Antarctic hurricane, causing cattle in the faraway Texas panhandle to stampede. For he saw that all the lakes had been fished out, all the buffaloos he liked to use for sandwiches filling were gone, forests he used for toothpicks were chopped down, most of the game was gone and the streams were full of pollution.

"By Gar," he cried. "Ain't that something awful? Ain't that a crime? I got to stop that from happening. I don't want to live in a country with no hunting and fishing."

So he called all his men around him and asked them what they could do about it. There was a lot of loud chin music, but none of them knew the answer. They all said that if the time came when there weren't any forests, nor hunting, nor fishing, they'd pack up their kits and move over to the moon.

Paul said he guessed he'd have to find the answer himself. So he started walking around the world looking for an answer. Every time he came to an ocean he jumped nimbly over it.

Well, he globe-walked and globe-trotted for years and years until he had worn a path clean around the world—that's how the equator got started.

Finally he came to a country not much bigger than a fisherman's reach. Though he didn't hardly expect to find an answer there because the country was all mountains, he stopped to watch the queer things the people were doing.

Instead of plowing their land straight, like farmers always had done, they were making a crazy-quilt of the ground, plowing around hills and leaving patches of soil unplowed here and there. Some of the men were even planting seedling trees instead of leaving Nature grow them the way she always had. They were dumping fish, instead of rubbish, into streams and releasing game birds and animals.

And while they were gabbing and blabbing, game was being killed off, forests were being cut down and topsoil was being washed into the ocean.

Finally, Paul Bunyan, who had been taking this all in, decided to call a halt. "This has got to stop," he bellowed. So he called everybody who was anybody and some that weren't—scientists, farmers, coon-hunters, butterfly-chasers, fox-hunters, fishermen, skishermen, biologists, zoologists, ichthyologists, bot-

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ing this, the other that. Each one thinking his own ideas the only possible and entirely right ones. Each one wanting to stock his own particular kind of game, do things in his own particular manner, and run things his own particular way.

"As long as you do this, there won't be any real conservation in the land. Things will grow worse. And there won't be any game or natural resources worth fighting about.

"But if you all, every living son of you, get together and realize that conservation is not just one thing, but many; and that though every one is entitled to his own idea of what it is, he needs the other fellows' help to put it across. Then we'll go places."

Every one, even old Jake, shouted agreement to this, and they all set off, each in his own way to follow Paul's advice.—ART HYDE in *Ohio Conservation Bulletin*.

anists, ecologists, agronomists and a guy named Jake. And they all met at the big pen where Paul kept the conservation critter.

"Well, boys," said Paul, "it's time we got together. Don't any of you try to kid me. None of you has seen conservation. How'd it be if each of you went in there and found out what conservation really is—and take it easy."

So they all lined up and each one went in and grabbed hold of conservation.

After they had all filed out again, Paul said: "Well, what is conservation?"

"It's a fish," said the fisherman. "I felt its tail."

"It's part rabbit, part pheasant and part coon," said the hunter.

"I beg to differ," said the agronomist, "but it's plain to see that it's contour-planting."

"It's soil conservation," said the farmer.

"It's fish fries, coon suppers and clambakes," said Jake.

Every one else gave his answer and all the answers were different. And everybody started to shout at the top of their voices and they started hurling editorials, legislation, monographs, letters-to-the-editor, books, ultimatums and good old-fashioned prejudices and brickbats at each other.

"Hold on there, boys," shouted Paul Bunyan in a voice louder than them all put together, "you're getting nowhere fast."

They all stopped quarreling and looked at him.

Well, if you know it all, just what is conservation?" shouted Jake.

"Well, boys," Bunyan answered, "it seems to me that conservation is fish and rabbits and pheasants and coons and squirrels and contour-planting and soil conservation and forests and lakes and antipollution and sportsmen's clubs and fish fries, coon suppers, clam-bakes, ecology, agronomy, game management, fish management, game stocking, restocking, patch planting, vermin control, flood control, small dams, big dams, ichthyology, ornithology, entomology—and lots more."

"And," he continued, "you'll have to quit fighting among yourselves—one against the other. One want-



The  
Halstead  
Gun Club  
Goes Hunting

G. G. Boling, Leavenworth County Association, said that last February they had 25 members and now have 200. In the spring of 1940, 2,000 pheasant eggs were put out through the 4-H boys and girls. They plan to start collecting quail eggs next spring and with any luck will be able to set about 6,000 eggs and release the birds in the county without any great expense. Individual members who make the raising of quail a hobby keep the birds in their back yards. Have recently established a 1,200-acre game refuge and posted six miles of highway around road.

Arrests for October and November, 1940	
Taking illegal sized fish.....	3
Hunting ducks without proper license.....	1
Hunting without license.....	28
Possession and use of illegal nets.....	5
Shooting ducks out of season.....	5
Fishing without license.....	4
Shooting pheasant out of season.....	4
Taking fur-bearing animals out of season.....	6
Possession of black squirrel.....	1
Trapping illegally.....	2
Shooting ducks while sitting.....	2
Shooting ducks before sunrise.....	3
Killing black squirrel.....	1
Hunting quail without license or stamp.....	2
Possession of illegal furs out of season.....	6

So far as known, skunks have no social life. They have no games that they play together. Their only gregarious impulses seem to be that of assembling in the winter, many in one hole, for the sake of warmth rather than for comradeship. The breeding season in Kansas usually begins about mid-February, and the period of gestation requires nine full weeks. Six to eight small-sized young seems to be the average litter. Its food consists of ninety-eight percent noxious bugs, one percent fruits and berries, and one percent game birds and their eggs.

If you have a taste for fine food, we would in all seriousness recommend the skunk to you. Its meat is white, tender, and deliciously flavored. Popular is the hostess serving this delicacy—maybe.

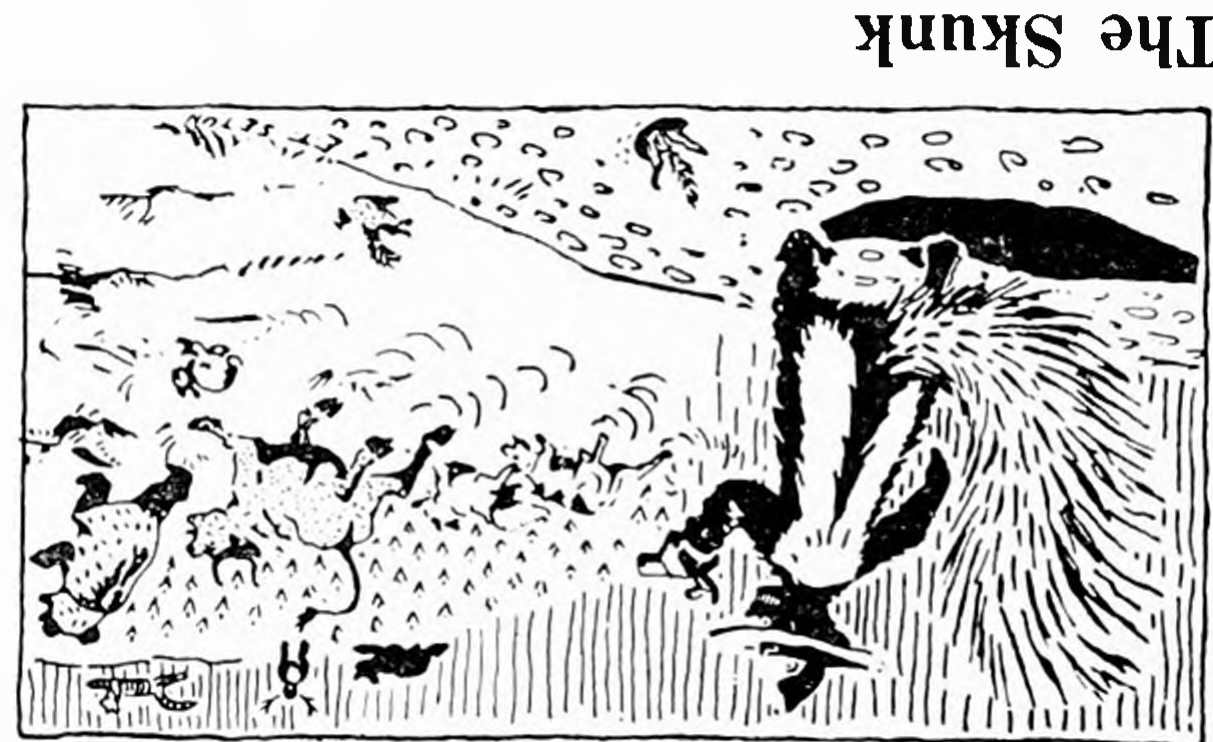
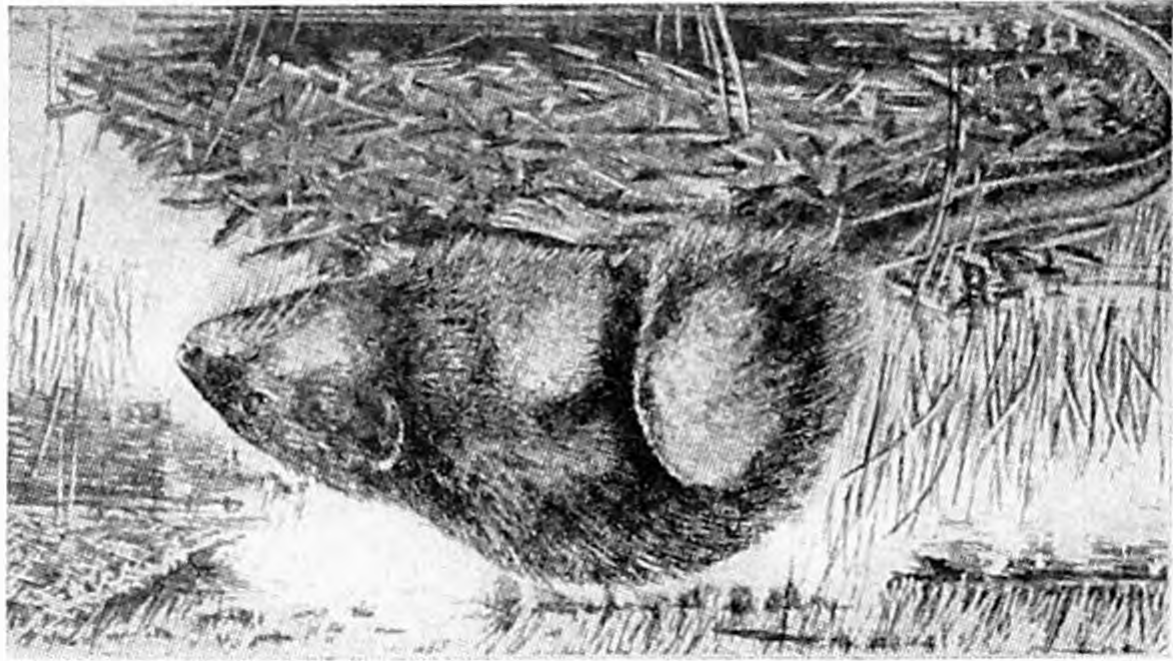
### The Rat

The muskrat, if considered in the aggregate, is the state's most valuable fur-bearer. The pelt leaving the hands of the experienced fur dresser under various trade names, consistently demands good prices in both local and foreign markets.

The life habits and aquatic specializations of this animal closely parallel those of the beavers. Its houses or dens are constructed of aquatic plants expertly interwoven with sticks and mud so compactly that they are almost, if not entirely, waterproof. Its habit of digging into ditch banks and retaining dams is the only complaint the farmers of Kansas have made against this animal. Its food is chiefly vegetable matter.

Although there is some difference of opinion regarding the mating habits of the muskrat, most authorities are agreed that they are monogamous. The female is reported to produce several large litters each year. This prolificacy and the wide distribution of the animal enables it to stand the heavy toll exacted of it during each annual trapping season. (One hundred thousand or more muskrats will be trapped and marketed in Kansas during the current trapping season.

Ice Larrabee, chairman of the commission, offered a suggestion on the activities of the association. He urged the sportsmen to call on elevators and grain people and to contact farmers for grain for the feeding of game birds this winter.



### The Skunk

This animal, ordinarily unwelcome as a household pet, has long been recognized in commerce as the producer of a valuable fur. If we were privileged to whiff many of today's socially prominent fortunes, we would find distinguishable evidence of the part this swaggering, rugged, power-conscious animal played in the building of them.

The skunk's rich, glossy black fur brings attractive prices to all who are brave enough to trap and handle them. Since nature has armed this animal with a powerful weapon of defense, it commands the respect of man and beast alike. Being fully conscious of its power, it swaggers about the woods and prairies, fearing only the great horned owl and its ancient enemy—man.

The musk of the skunk, which has nothing at all to do with urine or the reproductive organs, is contained in two anal glands, heavily muscled and capable of discharging this unsavory musk for a distance of eight or ten feet, fore or aft. The musk, or fluid, slightly luminous at night, is of a clear yellow color with an intensely acid reaction. If it enters the eye, the usual objective, a painful, although temporary, blindness is instant.

Clothing which has been sprayed will retain the odor for weeks. The number of volleys the skunk is capable of firing depends to a large extent upon the size of the animal. The ordinary size skunk is believed to be capable of firing five or six shots before its ammunition has become exhausted. A week or more is required to fully restock the arsenal. Authorities generally are agreed that the "stink gun" is rendered useless when the animal is held by the tail with its feet not in contact with solid objects. A slight surgical operation, performed when the animal is very young, renders the gun definitely harmless.

The skunk, being a square shooter as well as a straight shooter, is reluctant to display its power, and will not, unless its adversary forces the issue. He usually warns that he is ready for action by assuming a posture of combat; that is, with the head lowered toward the target, tail erect and tail hairs distended. If you are prudent and quick to heed this warning, you need have no fear of being unwelcomed among men.

### Badger Season Closed

The Commission, after an investigation of conditions, declined to permit the trapping of badger this year. Last year's price paid for badger was unduly low. Fur buyers had informed us that badger pelts will be very much in demand by the manufacturers of aviation clothing and that a closed season this year will result in better prices next year.

### Muskrats With Wavy Hair Put Buyers of Fur in Dither

Something new in the fur industry—musk rats with "permanent waves" in their pelts—have been trapped on Maryland's eastern shore.

Although only two of the odd specimens have been caught so far, the possibilities presented by their capture have trapped, fur buyers, and Biological Survey officials in something of a dither.

Dr. Herbert L. Dozier, director of the federal fur animal field station here, reported both "permanent wave" muskrats lacked the normal long guard hairs and their short hair was wavy, rippled, "very soft and with a beautiful silky sheen."

The hair of the female was "distinctly more waved and in a manner quite similar to the permanent wave that is usually obtained only in a beauty shop," Doctor Dozier said.

"Nothing even closely resembling it has ever been reported heretofore out of the millions of muskrats that have been trapped and sold over the country. It is quite evident that this mutation or sudden jump in nature would be very desirable and welcomed by the fur trade if live animals could be obtained and this trait established."

The first of the unusual "rats" was trapped by Russel Insley on February 18, 1940, on Twin Ponds in the Blackwater Refuge; the second was the female,



El Dorado Sportsmen Removing Buffalo and Carp from the El Dorado City Lake

### Fur Season

Nearly fifteen thousand Kansans are expected to make application for trapping licenses during the current trapping season. As we have but few professional trappers in this state, these licenses will, for the most part, be farm boys intent on "making" a little extra spending money. A look at the records causes us to conclude that the fur industry in this state is not only a profitable one, but much larger than commonly believed.

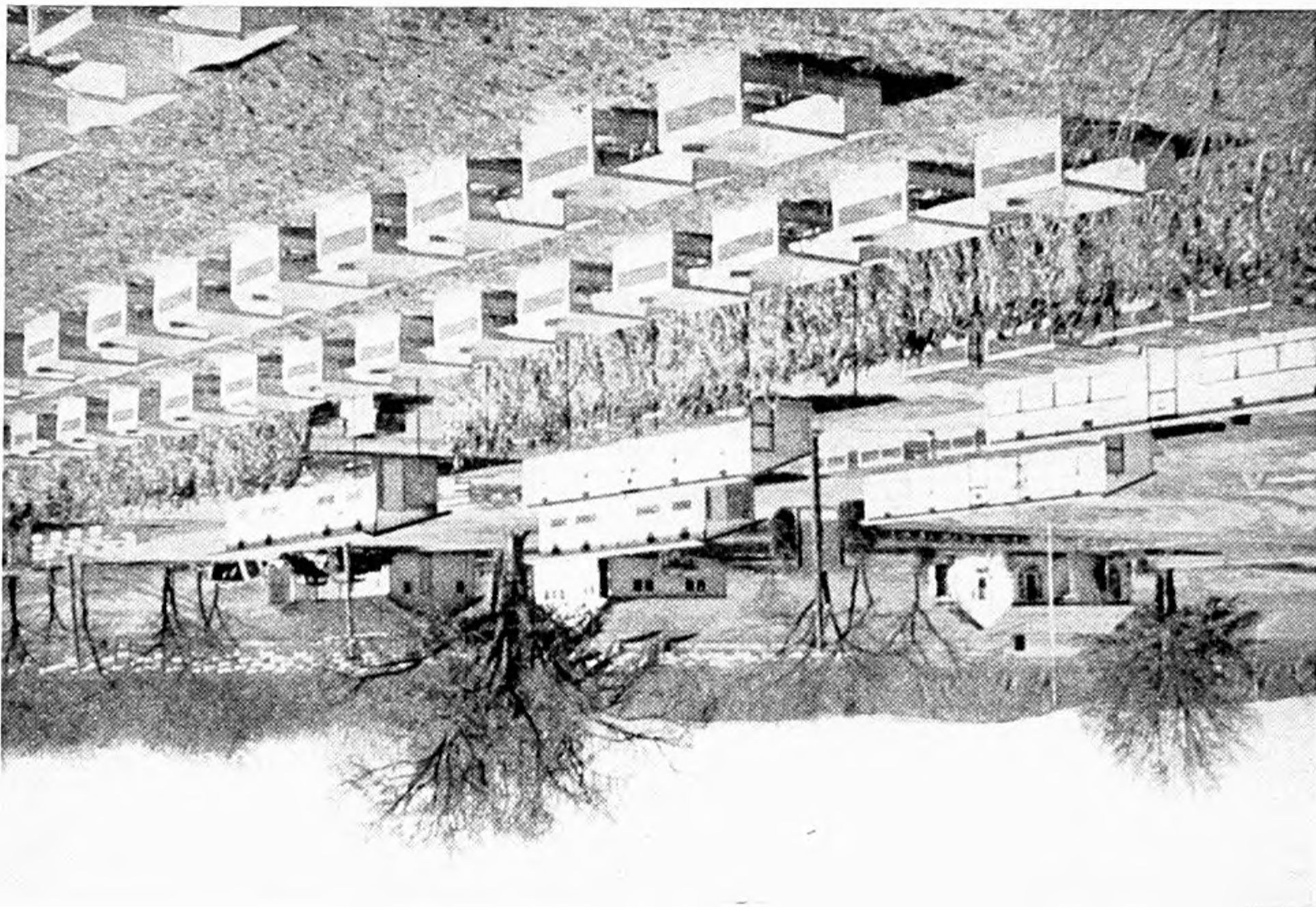
That you may have a better understanding of the extent of this industry, we are listing below the number of pelts purchased by the three hundred and twenty resident fur buyers operating in Kansas during the 1939-1940 season:

Opossum	155,945
Badger	2,911
Wildcat	150
Fox	1,965
Civet cat	47,219
Coyote	14,022
Wolf	1,047
Weasel	170
Muskrat	119,918
Raccoon	8,374
Skunk	151,800

These figures do not reflect an exact accounting of all the pelts trapped, as there are some duplications and many others were sent to out-of-state buyers. The prospects of high quality furs and good prices during the current season are very favorable.

Have you built your bird shelter? Now is a good time to begin.

caught by Cecil Moore on March 6, on Sunken Island, also in the refuge, about two miles from the scene of Insley's traps.—*Courtesy The Baltimore Sun.*



*Part of the  
Equipment Used  
in Producing  
21,658 Bobwhite  
Quail During  
the 1910 Laying  
Season*

## Prairie Chicken

On November 11 the members of the Commission,

the director and several other employees of the department met with the farmers and sportsmen of eastern Kansas to listen to a complaint considered good news to game officials—too many prairie chickens. The farmers, or at least some of them, reported that the chickens had increased to such an extent that they were a menace to farm crops. The Commission regrets, of course, the loss of crops being sustained by the farmers, but are glad to have the complaint, as it clearly indicates that the restoration of these birds is not a lost cause. Five years ago from this very area, prairie chickens were reported to be extinct.

Many proposals were made by the sportsmen to remedy the present situation. Some proposed an open season at this time. This proposal was not considered favorably or seriously by the Commission, as it has no authority to declare such a season.

Another proposal presented to the Commission provided for an open season next year for the benefit of the hunters of that area, and that all out of the county shooters be charged an additional hunting fee. This proposal was deemed to be an unjust one and was not given favorable consideration.

The Commission did agree that they would cause to be made a survey of the area to determine the number of chickens in the area; and that an open season would be declared next year to be participated in by the sportsmen of the entire state, if the survey indicated that an open season would be justified and wise. The sportsmen then agreed to protect the chickens and to take the task of compensating the farmers for damages done as a local sportsman activity.

## Duck Hunters Happy This Year

Duck hunters in this section of the state have had more shooting during the past season than they have had the past ten years all put together. Any who have gone hunting and have not become discouraged too quickly, have returned to town with a mess of ducks. The ducks can be seen flying up and down the river almost any day now from singles to flocks of several hundred. They are almost all mallards, with ninety percent of them the beautiful big "green-heads." Most of the ducks shot are nice and fat, and first class in every particular.—*Cimarron Jacksonian.*

future events.

Quail farm superintendents, Troxel and Ranney, wisely refused to stick their necks out in regard to chukar partridges.

Leonard Sutherland, superintendent of the pheasant, chukar partridge farm, assures us that his farm, next year, will produce 20,000 pheasants and 4,000 or more chukar partridges.

The quail farms, not now required to experiment with pheasants and other exotics, produced 21,658 Bobwhite quail and 89 wild turkeys during the year. Leonard Sutherland, superintendent of the pheasant, chukar partridge farm, assures us that his farm, next year, will produce 20,000 pheasants and 4,000 or more chukar partridges.

Reports indicate that our game farms were operated effectively and efficiently during the past year, and all previous production records broken. This gratifying result is due, in a large measure, to the Commission's action in building the state pheasant-chukar partridge farm near Meade, Kan. That farm, although far from completed, produced nearly 8,000 pheasants and more than 1,500 chukar partridge during the short time it has been in operation.

## A Plea

Say, Mister! How about giving an old friend a bit of a lift? Remember how chummy we were last spring and summer? I surely did appreciate your visits and the interest you seemed to take in my welfare. Certainly both of us are very happy at the phenomenal increase in the size of my family. But things now aren't as they were, pal. I have had a few bad breaks since those happy days. The last eleven days of November were mighty tough ones on me and mine. Bad weather and leaded lightning, loosed during those fearful days, caused the dispersal of my family, destroyed my home, and left me crippled and temporarily destitute. My food supply, simple though it be, has been matted down and trampled back into the earth. The farmer, for whom I worked so diligently when his crops were young and in danger of insect destruction, has forgotten me and my needs. I was counting on him to leave a few shocks of grain standing in his field as my winter's food supply. Do you think that was too much for me to expect, friend, particularly since I saved that crop time and time again. Now don't get me wrong, "Ole Bob" can and will take it. But I am serving notice on you now, that unless you help, my kind who are discouraged over the prospects of a tough winter ahead, are not likely to be here next spring when you return. I will let you in on a secret. I am a firm believer in tradition; and one of the many traditions handed down to me by my wise and knowing grandfathers, is to the effect that we too have good times and bad times. And if my calculations are correct, we will soon be faced with a "winter depression." Those youngsters, of whom I spoke, will then need your help and need it badly. You can help if you will and you should, if you are the friend we think you to be.

These youngsters must be fed. Winter feeding stations must be erected and many of our homes will need rebuilding. This is not an impossible task. As a matter of fact the game department has made it relatively simple. They will gladly supply the grain to meet this expected emergency, and will furnish you with instructions on the building of feed stations and shelters. Write them before it is too late.

Yours,  
BOB WHITE.

## We Heed the Call

That unselfish heart-rending appeal of Bob White for help really gets us. And we are moved to immediate action. We shall not wait for his friend to take the initiative. Bob, we think, is unduly doubtful of his friend's loyalty. He has no better friend than the hunter. The hunters, Bob, are well intentioned, but the press of other business makes them a bit thoughtless and procrastinative of duties foreign to their everyday affairs. We take a "let George do it" atti-

## Cover

The picture on this month's cover is from Edwin C. Dumm, of Emporia. A picture of his dog, taken in the field near Emporia.

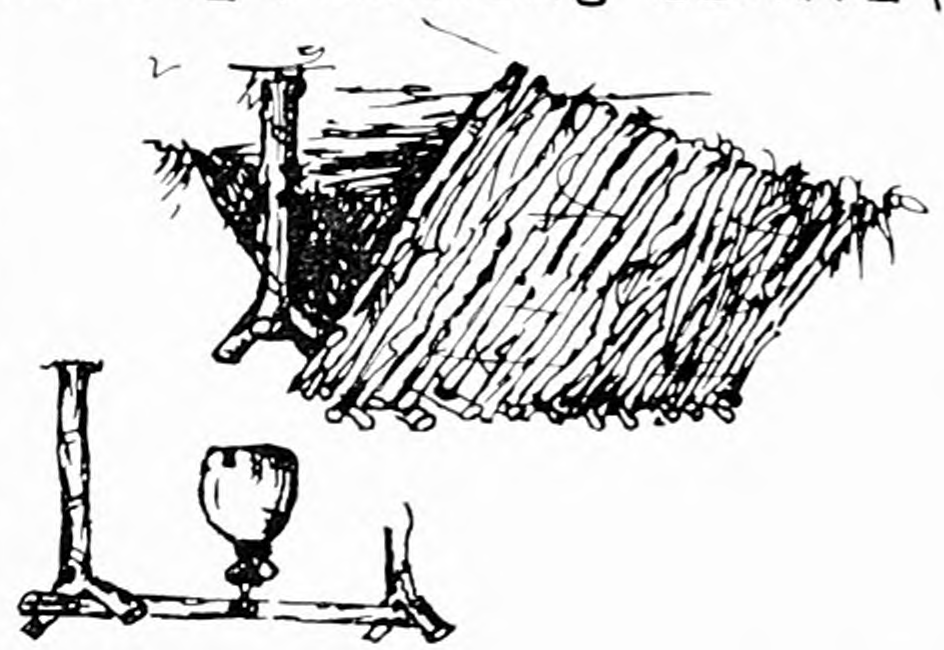
In other years the Boy Scouts, rural mail carriers, and section hands took an active interest in this work. Game protectors will render whatever cooperation is required of them. We have available a large amount of wheat and screenings that we will be glad to supply to any organization or individual requesting it of us.

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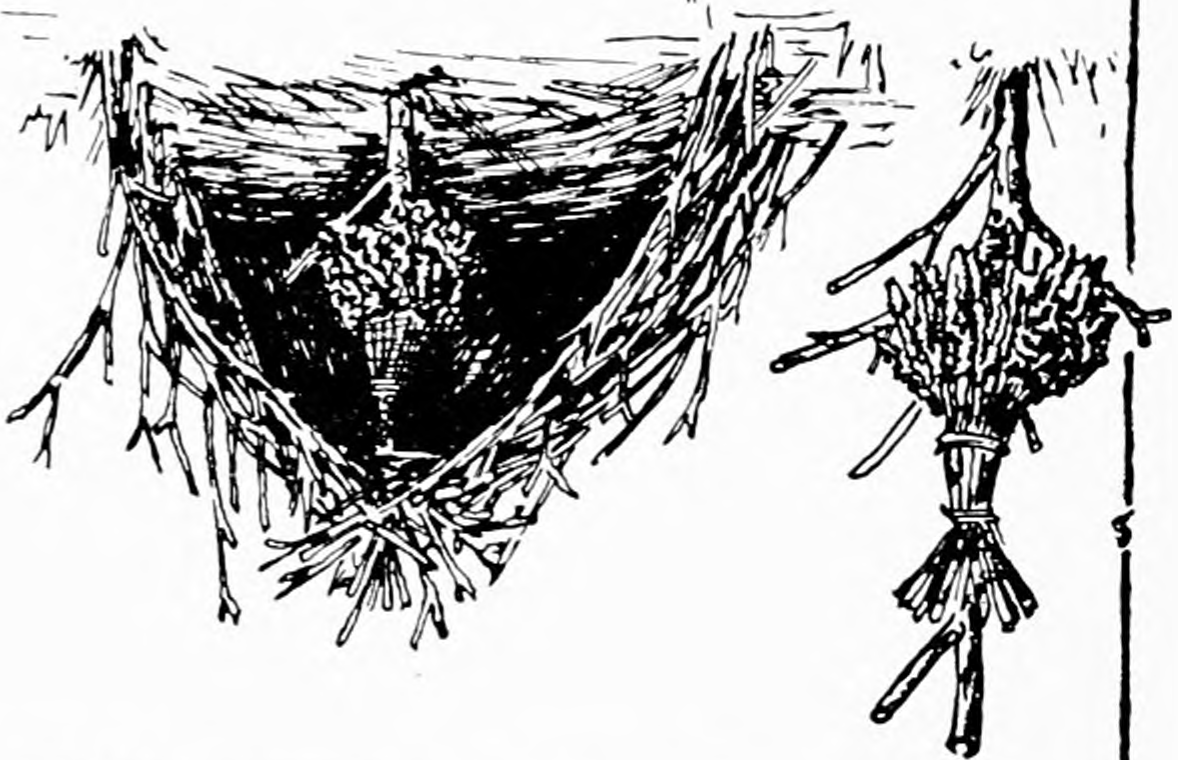
Lean-to shelters are usually constructed by resting poles, old fence rails or stout brush against the top of a fence or against the poles spiked crosswise to a couple of trees at about four feet above the ground. Weeds, brush, cornstalks or whatever is at hand, can be used to roof over these frames and keep off the snow. Covering the poles with brush, bundles of unthreshed grain or cornstalks with the ears left, provide an excellent combination shelter and feeding station. There are a dozen or more easily constructed types of shelters, which we are illustrating in this issue of the BULLETIN. Whole or cracked corn is the preferred quail food. Kafir, maize, millet, rye and screenings may be effectively used. May we suggest to every county sportsman's association, that they work out a plan looking forward to the systematic and regular feeding of game birds during the winter in their respective localities.

First, we will reassert that winter feeding campaigns require work and effort. Preparations for winter feeding should be begun before there is an actual need of it. Shelters and feeding stations should be constructed now on areas where birds are known to exist before the critical period sets in. In areas where quail are abundant, feeding stations should be established near the thicket or wood that a covey is known to use. These stations should be located, insofar as possible, in areas sheltered from drifting snow, wind and sleet. Best results can be obtained by placing these shelters in natural game covers rather than attempt to entice the birds elsewhere. Satisfactory shelters can be made from poles, brush, tall weeds, cornstalks and other materials usually found in the vicinity of the station. The only tools required are a pair of hands, strong string, wire, or binder twine. Shelters may barely roof over an area or they may reach to the ground on one or more sides, as in the case of the lean-to or wigwam type.

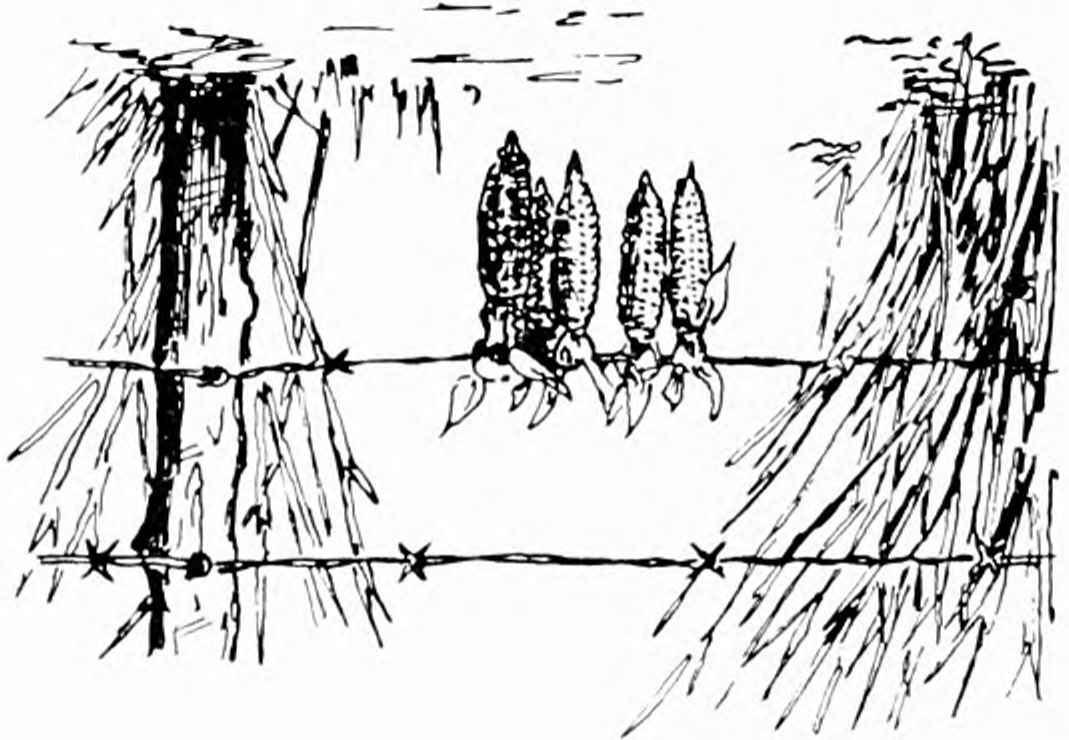
We agree wholeheartedly with you in that winter feeding should begin at once, and that feeding stations be established and maintained wherever there is any doubt about there being an adequate supply of food. We are confident, too, that you can depend upon him. The BULLETIN will be of service to you both by giving some general advice on the best methods of erecting shelters and winter feeding stations.



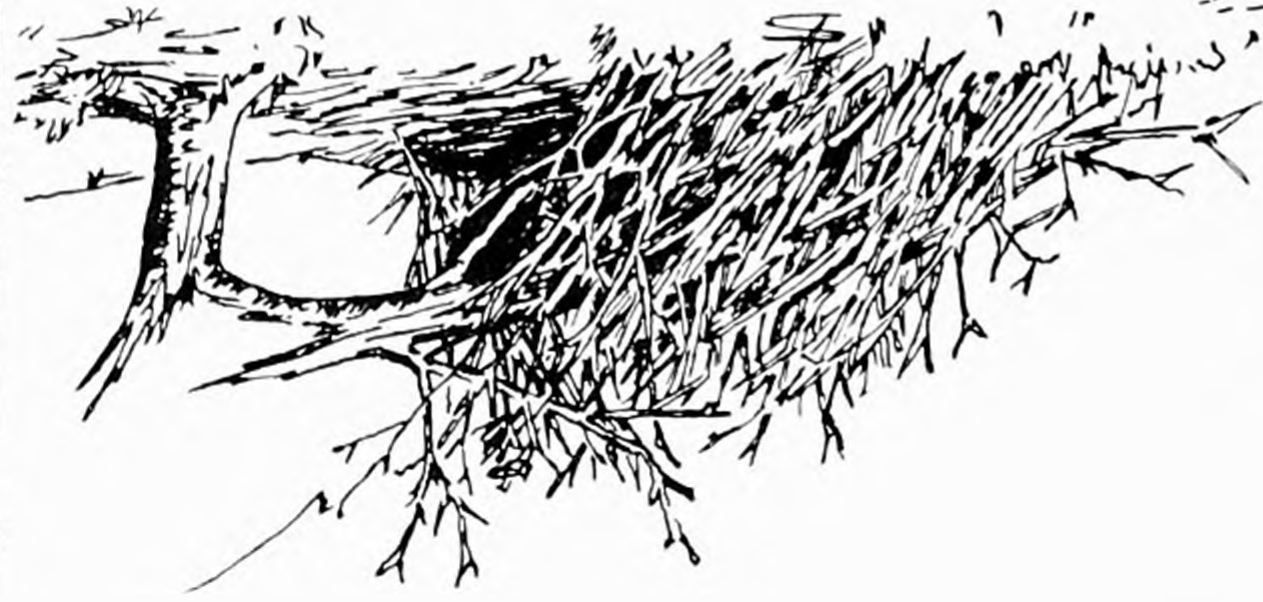
LEAN-TO SHELTER & FEEDER



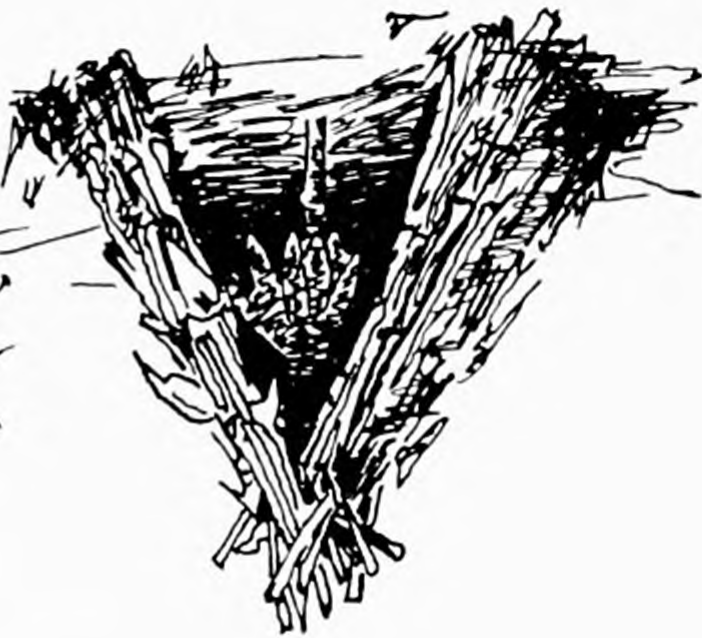
TEPPEE-TYPE BRUSH SHELTER & FEEDER



FOOD SUSPENDED FROM A WIRE FENCE



LEAN-TO SHELTER ON FALLEN TREE



TEPPEE-TYPE SHOCK SHELTER & FEEDER



## The Quail and Pheasant Seasons

Reports received in the office from sportsmen relative to the 1940 upland game bird season are about "even Steven." Some hunters returned from the fields in a jubilant mood, others lamenting and gnashing their teeth.

The 1940 quail season, to those who ventured into the fields during the first few days of the season, was disappointing. An untimely change of weather, accompanied by rains and snows, made the back roads impassable and fields difficult to work. But as the weather and road conditions improved, we heard more cheerful reports from the hunters in regard to the quail crop and in the numbers of birds taken.

The chief complaint seemed to be that this year's quail crop was below that of the previous year. We will not dispute that contention. The 1939 quail crop was unusually large. We will say, however, that this year's crop was larger than that of many other years. The 1940 pheasant season was in all respects equal to that of last year. Most of the hunters bagged a few birds during the three-day season. Many others took home their legal limits. Pheasant and quail hunting this year was made difficult because of a large growth of cover in the quail and pheasant areas. It was generally agreed, however, that pheasants have shown a large increase in numbers throughout the entire state.

## This Thing Called Tularemia

The rabbit hunters fear of tularemia has caused a tremendous increase in the rabbit population of this state. This is not as it should be. Rabbits are a Kansas institution, as it were, and the hunting of them, a time-honored Kansas custom, should be continued. Although Molly Cottontail is being unjustly maligned, she is not wholly, if at all, responsible for the few cases of tularemia detected in the state last year. Competent authorities make charges that quail, squirrels, coyotes, deer, ground hog, skunk, cats and dogs also are common carriers of this disease. Man, according to medical authorities, becomes infected through contact with the raw flesh and blood of the animals, either from scratches and skin punctures or by being bitten by blood sucking ticks or flies which had fed on diseased animals.

The state is literally alive with rabbits this year. They should be hunted and eaten.

Health authorities say that if a few simple rules are followed, the hunter need have little fear of infection. They suggest that rabbits appearing sluggish in the field should not be taken. They recommend the use of soap, water and other antiseptics liberally after handling game. They advise housewives and hunters to wear rubber gloves while cleaning rabbits or other game and that the game be cooked thoroughly.

## Hungry?

If you have a yearning for fresh wild meat and are reluctant to risk tularemia, from rabbits, we would suggest a meal of muskrat, or swamp rabbit. Fish culturist, Seth Way, a confirmed muskrat eater, avows that there is no better eating. Bill Petrie, the sage of the salt marshes, agrees with Seth, but insists on garnishing his rats with water cress. Seth's recipe for cooking: Cut in small pieces, thoroughly soak in cold water overnight. Take out, drain thoroughly, and, when ready to prepare, place in small portion of water with a good-sized piece of fat bacon. Cook slowly, season according to taste with salt, pepper and sage. Cook until tender. The meat can be browned in the pot in which it is cooked or taken out, placed in a skillet, using plenty of bacon fat, the meat browned thoroughly and served.

## So Sorry

In printing the bylaws of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association in the October issue of the BULLETIN, we stated that "Any county-wide organized fish and game development association may become a member of this association by applying for membership, by being approved by the board of directors and paying ten cents per year dues for each member of the association, provided, however, that the minimum membership fee shall be \$25." This should have been "the minimum membership fee in this association shall be \$5, the maximum membership fee \$25."

Bill Hoke, president of the Sedgewick County Association, stated that his organization opposed the staggered quail season, and suggested an eleven-day season starting Saturday prior to the old-fashioned Thanksgiving Day, explaining that such a season would give the hunters two Sundays and one holiday to enjoy the sport.

Care for the birds this winter will make good shooting next year.

## A Question Answered

According to the books of knowing men, there are five species of cottontails in Kansas. (1) The Wyoming cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni* Bailey) range a part of Western Kansas lying west of Trego county. (2) New Mexico cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni neomexicanus*) range South Central and a part of Southwestern Kansas. (3) Oklahoma cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus alacri*) range Southeastern Kansas. (4) Nebraska cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus similis*) range Northwestern Kansas. (5) Mearns cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*) Northeastern and North Central Kansas.



# Fur and Trapping Regulations

If you sell, ship, offer for sale or shipment, any fur-bearing animals or the pelts of such animals, you must first have trapping license.

The legal open season continues through January 31. The use of ferrets, smoke guns or other devices for forcing smoke, liquids or deadly gas in the dens, holes or runways of fur-bearing animals is unlawful.

The following-named fur bearers may be taken during the open season: Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, civet cat, red or grey fox, swift or prairie fox. Season closed on badger.

Trappers may use not more than thirty steel traps, which must be visited daily.

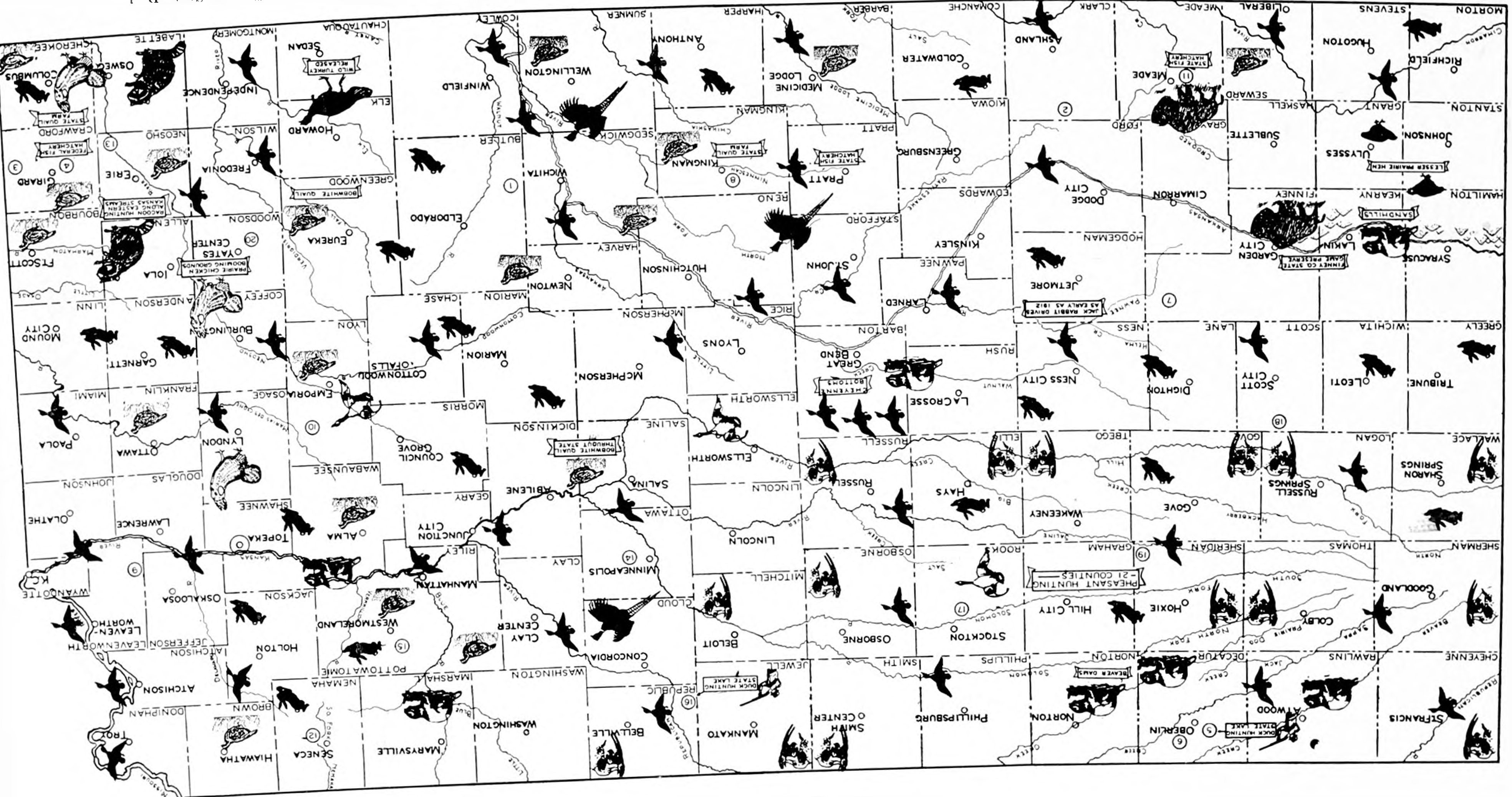
To pursue fur-bearing animals with dogs or to trap fur-bearing animals on property other than that owned or leased by you and on which you are actually domiciled, a hunting license is required in addition to the regular trapping license. This will apply only to those over sixteen years of age.

Fur buyers' regulation: A resident shall pay an annual fee of \$10; a non-resident an annual fee of \$25 to buy fur in Kansas. Fur buyers must have a license for each buying point except when purchasing furs from other licensed buyers at the place of business specified in such other fur buyers' licenses.

A record of all furs purchased must be kept, such record showing the name, address and license number of each person from whom fur is purchased, together with the number and kind of pelts purchased or acquired.

A record of all fur purchased must be kept up to date, on blanks furnished by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. This record must be filed with the Fish and Game Commission at Pratt on or before the first of March.

# KANSAS WILD LIFE AREAS



15. Pottawatomie County State Park
16. Republic County State Park
17. Rooks County State Park
18. Scott County State Park
19. Sheridan County State Park
20. Woodson County State Park

8. Kingman County State Park
9. Leavenworth County State Park
10. Lyon County State Park
11. Meade County State Park
12. Nemaha County State Park
13. Neosho County State Park
14. Ottawa County State Park

1. Butler County State Park
2. Clark County State Park
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2
7. Finney County State Park