

*Page 7
Regarding fish
in ~~1877~~
1877*



KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Jim Coates



Wild Geese At State Fish Hatchery.

OCTOBER 1939

1939 HUNTING REGULATIONS

Fish and Game Department

STATE OF KANSAS

MIGRATORY GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

Ducks, Brant, Geese, Coots, Wilsons and Jack Snipes and Rails

SEASON DATES: (Inclusive)	Ducks, Brant, Geese, Coots, Snipes—October 22 to December 5, inclusive. Rails and Gallinules—September 1 to November 30, inclusive.
SHOOTING HOURS.	Ducks, Brant, Geese—7 A. M. to 4 P. M. Snipes, Rails and Gallinules—7 A. M. to Sunset.
METHOD OF TAKING BIRDS:	Feeding or baiting of birds, and use of live decoys, prohibited; only bow and arrows and shot-guns of three-shot capacity, and not larger than 10 gauge permitted.
BAG LIMITS:	DUCKS—10 in the aggregate of all kinds, of which not more than three of any one, or more than 3 in the aggregate may be of the following species: Canvasback, Red Head, Ruddy and Bufflehead. Season Closed on Wood Ducks. GEESE OR BRANT—4 in the aggregate of all kinds. COOT—25. SNIPE—15. RAILS, GALLINULES—15 in the aggregate of all kinds.
POSSESSION LIMIT:	Two Days Legal Bag Limit.
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 October 15, both dates inclusive.
Bag and Possession Limit:	15.
Shooting Hours:	7 A. M. to Sunset.
Method of Taking Birds:	Feeding or baiting prohibited; only shotguns of three shot capacity, and not larger than 10 gauge and bow and arrow permitted.
	Possession time limit on migratory game birds—Ten 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, Grove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Sherman, Sheridan, Rooks and Mitchell, Counties only. Daily Bag Limit 3; 2 cocks, 1 hen. Season Limit 4 cocks, 2 hens.
FUR BEARING ANIMALS:	December 1 to January 31. Badger, Beaver and Otter—SEASON CLOSED.

GUY D. JOSSERAND, Director

BE A SPORT — TAKE YOUR SHARE ONLY — THANK YOU

KANSAS
FISH AND GAME BULLETIN

VOL. 1

NUMBER X

PUBLISHED BY THE
FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
PRATT, KANSAS

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

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C O N T E N T S

Governor's Address	1 - 3
Wildlife Legislation Development Traced	4 - 5
Good Duck Hunting	6
"Ole Dave" Jots It Down	7- 8
As Other States See It	9
Field and Stream	10
Park Patter	11
Quail in Egypt	12
Tall Tales	13
Arrests for September	14 -16

Helen De Vault, Publicity

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR RATNER TO SPORTSMEN
Assembled at Pratt, October 9, 1939

This is an event which probably never has occurred before in Kansas, and we should all realize the full significance of this special gathering here today, representing, as it does, virtually the first real annual convention of Kansas sportsmen for the purpose of voicing our views on policies to be followed by our own fish and game commission.

I am proud to speak here today to the Kansas sportsmen. A finer group of representative Kansans would be difficult to find.

This convention today is a milestone in the history of Kansas fish and game administration. It is a milestone of progress toward that degree in government when the fish and game statutes of this state represent virtually the sentiments of a Kansas sportsmen. The administration of that law is in the hands of the sportsmen themselves, and this meeting today might be considered the first executive meeting of the administrators of the state fish and game law.

The sportsmen of Kansas, authors of the present fish and game law, are the administrators of that law. The first annual meeting will give the sportsmen of our state an opportunity which they long have sought--that of having a voice in the formulation of the fish and game conservation and restoration policy of Kansas.

The present fish and game law, was drawn up as the embodiment of ideas and plans formulated at a conference of prominent Kansas sportsmen last December, which I had the privilege of calling.

At this conference, the sportsmen of the state spoke their minds on what they thought the state's fish and game laws should be. Virtually all present were unanimous in stating that the fish and game commission should be bi-partisan and that they, the sportsmen of Kansas, should be given the responsibility of operating their own department.

These expressions, representing as they did the sentiment of all of the state's sportsmen and those interested in wild life, its conservation and propagation, were invaluable to legislative leaders in drafting the bill which was enacted into law. As a result, we feel that the statute now in effect in Kansas represents what the sportsmen want and the administration of that law is in their hands through this bi-partisan commission.

Continuing the policy of taking departments which should be non-political out of partisan politics the last regular session of the legislature, re-organized the fish and game commission upon a strictly bi-partisan basis. A commission composed of six members was created by statute, three members to belong to one political party and three to the other.

By setting up our commission in this manner, neither party can control the affairs of the commission. Consequently, employees of the state

Governor Ratner's Address Con't-

fish and game department are selected on a basis of personal merit and efficiency. Work of the department is carried out on the same plan, with politics and political influence having no part in the mechanics of the law and its administration.

Our big goal now is to improve conditions of wholesome out-door recreation for Kansans who in the past have gone to other states for their recreation, hunting and fishing. We hope to improve these conditions to such an extent that Kansans will have completely adequate recreational sporting activities within our own borders.

It is the intent of the new fish and game law that the fish and game commission shall cooperate with the farmers and the sportsmen of our state. It also is the intent of the law that the department be operated with the advice of the sportsmen and for the benefit of those who purchase fishing and hunting licenses and the public.

In order to insure the success of our state fish and game development program, it is necessary and vital that we secure the whole hearted cooperation of not only the people as a whole, but particularly two groups--the sportsmen and the farmers.

Affairs of the commission, taking in as they do affairs of the sportsmen in the 105 counties, of necessity will require much executive administration. Guy Josserand, the director of the commission, is well qualified in this respect and in addition is a farmer himself. I am sure he will be able to obtain the cooperation of the farmers and sportsmen alike, which is so vitally necessary to the success of the fish and game program.

Senate Bill No. 11, the bill creating the present commission, takes from the director or commission the power to appoint county game wardens, or county game protectors, as they are now called. The law provides that the director shall call a meeting of the license holders of the county and that they will recommend one or more county game protectors, submitting to the director twice the number of names that are to be appointed.

We have felt that since the law made this section mandatory, it contemplates that further step in which the local sportsmen not only would be responsible for nominating these men, but should of necessity be responsible for their actions.

Therefore, it has appeared desirable to make permanent an organization of county license holders into a county association. This has been accomplished. The result is more than one hundred permanent county-wide organizations, that have for their purpose the restoration, protection and development of fish and game in Kansas.

The idea of county game protectors has grown and developed to the place where, upon the counties' recommendations, we are going to have a force of around three thousand of these men in Kansas. Reno County leads the list at the present time with the appointment of 184 and likely will increase the number in the near future to around 200 men. We believe this policy is sound, in that these men are supported and guided by an association of some three hundred good sportsmen in the county,

Governor Ratner's Address Con't-

who will call these men together from time to time for the purpose of studying and discussing fish and game restoration, protection and development.

Such a state-wide organization of county groups certainly should be an excellent vehicle to promote the sportsmen's interests in Kansas.

In order that there may be a clearing house of state-wide nature for the ideas developed in county association, this state association is most desirable. The Pratt County Fish and Game Development Association and the Pratt Chamber of Commerce have joined with the State Fish and Game Commission in calling this meeting for the purpose of setting up a state-wide group.

This group will be clearing house or focal point for all ideas and plans developed by the Kansas County Associations. I do not believe it is being too optimistic to believe that a year hence, these county associations will have a membership of nearly 20,000 members, which when added to the force of 3,000 county game protectors will exert a most beneficial influence in all parts of Kansas on matters pertaining to the state's wild life.

Such a movement will make history in Kansas. Our sportsmen should benefit, our farmers should benefit and a constructive program of fish and game conservation and development should result from these activities of county-wide cooperation.

I am proud to have had a part in bringing this to pass. To me, our fish and game set-up is one of the most important affairs in state government. Conservation and development of our wildlife, I believe, is a matter of vital importance to the welfare of the state. I feel sure that the citizens of Kansas will agree with me on this matter.

I want to congratulate the State Fish and Game Commission, the Pratt Association and the Pratt Chamber of Commerce for their parts in planning this history-making convention here today. I feel that this is a constructive step toward the goal of fish and game administration that Kansas desires. It should be an annual affair of magnitude and success. It cannot fail to attract the vital interest of all Kansans, who are concerned with the restoration, preservation and propagation of fish and game and the constructive building of an administrative set-up entirely in accord with the people of our state.

* * *

WILDLIFE LEGISLATION DEVELOPMENT TRACED

By H. P. Sheldon
U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey

(This is the last article in a series of three by Col. Sheldon on the subject of trends from exploitation to restoration of wildlife.)

In addition to the regular appropriations made to the Survey for research, game management, and regulatory activities, two acts of congress now provide moderate but continuing funds for a land utilization and development program. The first of these is the Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp act of 1934, which annually supplies about two-thirds of a million dollars for land acquisition and use in the waterfowl restoration program. The second, enacted in 1937, the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, authorizing the annual appropriation of amounts equal to the revenues received from the 10 percent tax on arms and ammunition. The revenue from this excise has amounted to about \$ 3,000,000 annually. Funds appropriated under the Federal-aid measure will be allotted to the states on a cooperative basis whereby each participating State is to pay one-fourth of the total cost of the projects undertaken under the terms of the act. In as much as the act principally requires and specifically encourages the State conservation agencies to use these Federal allotments to acquire and develop land for wildlife purposes, it is apparent that over a period of years many millions of acres of land will gradually be added to the total area now available for wildlife.

The development of land-use policies favorable to wildlife is gradually bringing about an important change in the utilization of wildlife itself. Laws, regulations, ordinances concerned with the taking of game, fur animals, and fishes constitute a class of legislation that is nearly as old as the history of the white man in America. By such measures the colonists tried to maintain an abundance of wildlife within easy reach of their settlements. Unable as yet to depend entirely upon their crops and domestic animals for food and clothing, it was important that the settlers be able to supplement their supplies from the adjacent wilderness. They endeavored to conserve conveniently available resources of game and fish by regulating individual use. This form of regulation, however, did not produce the desired results. Game and fur soon became scarce in the vicinities of the settlements, and hunters and trappers were compelled to go farther and farther into the wilderness.

Since that early effort thousands and thousands of similar laws have been enacted and many millions of dollars have been spent in attempts to prevent the individual from taking more than specified quantities of game, fishes, and fur from the common supplies. It has been only in recent years that results have been even partially satisfactory or have seemed to justify the trouble and expense involved. Many thoughtful and informed conservationists reached the conclusion that game laws were utterly ineffective to check the

Continued from Page 4.

decrease of wildlife. The hunters and trappers, the courts, and the public alike regarded such legislation as being of little consequence. Politicians were interested in the game codes only because they gave wildlife a market value in exchange for votes and preference -- values that would otherwise have been lacking. Even the individual sportsman found it hard to convince himself that his observance of the laws would be beneficial in perpetuating game birds and mammals.

Within the past few years a change has taken place in the American attitude toward legislation designed to regulate the use of game and other wildlife, and a new and more wholesome sentiment is rapidly developing. The reasons are many, and some of them are obscure, but among the most important has been the general realization by the states of the great value of their resources of fish and game, accompanied by a determination to remove wildlife administration from the danger of political interference. Another reason for the growth of new confidence is that in many parts of the country it has been demonstrated that laws controlled the utilization of wildlife need not be ineffective; that they are in fact, indispensable in programs for the restoration and maintenance of this great resource. Wherever game animals have been established in suitable environment and the kill has been regulated so as to be somewhat less than the rate of production, the species has invariably increased.

In the past, and even at the present time, the major part of laws and regulations to control utilization of wildlife is of a sort that attempts to restrain the individual from taking more than a specified number of birds or mammals in a day, or a week, or during the entire open shooting season. These laws prohibit the use of certain weapons and devices; they prescribe certain hours each day when the taking of game is permitted; and in many other ways they work to reduce the kill by limiting the activities of the individual hunter or trapper. The principal is quite similar to a system of physical handicapping, and like such a system it is not invariably equitable or satisfactory.

There is now a noticeable tendency to modify the principle of conservation laws. Administrators have discovered that if adequate areas are set aside and managed as wildlife reservoirs they will produce surplus stocks of game, which move outward from the protected lands to occupy adjacent regions. Such surplusses on open areas may be safely used without reducing the annual supply from the productive sanctuary zones. The closed-area system of game protection greatly reduces law-enforcement problems. It is much easier to prevent all shooting or trapping on a number of sanctuaries than it is to maintain supervision over the personal activities of a large number of gunners in such a way as to compel each of them to obey every requirement of a complex code. The decision to extend the open season on water fowl from 30 days to 45 days in 1938 was based partly upon evidence of an increasing number of birds and partly upon the realization that there are now about 136 Federally owned waterfowl sanctuaries established at strategic points throughout the country to give security against dangers of overshooting.

GOOD DUCK HUNTING PREDICTED

According to Ducks Unlimited, Inc., a national organization of sportsmen interested in the conservation of our wildfowl, we will have the biggest crop of ducks in recent years, due to June rains in the wild duck regions of Canada.

Already in Kansas, thousands of ducks are coming in but the extreme drought this fall has dried up many water holes, that have attracted the ducks during past years. Especially is this true in the western half of the State.

However, we are sure to receive copious rains, as we always do this season of the year, that will fill the water holes before the hunting season is well started.

SEASON DATES AND BAG LIMITS will be found on inside front cover page.

* * *

PHEASANTS

A three day open season on pheasants in the three northwestern tier of counties has been set by the Fish and Game Commission for November 1, 2 and 3 in the following counties: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Thomas, Graham, Wallace, Osborne, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Sherman, Sheridan, Rooks and Mitchell.

From all reports sent in by the game protectors from that section of the State, the hunter will enjoy an unusually good pheasant season this year; due in part to the restocking efforts of the Commission and to the ideal game conditions that have existed in that section of the State during the past year.

BAG LIMIT FOUND inside front cover page.

* * *

PRAIRIE CHICKENS

The Fish and Game Commission at its last meeting declared a closed season on prairie chickens for 1939.

* * *

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT
OLE DAVE JOTS IT DOWN

7

We have had occasion since the September issue of the bulletin to rummage and delve into early records of this department. These records are very interesting. They chronicle not only the steady progress of the Department from its early beginning in 1877 to 1939, but records the honest ambition, the unfortunate failures and glorious achievements of the men who have so sanely guided the Department's destinies these many years. To the everlasting honor of these men we are happy to say that only once during this time have the "ins" publicly attempted to discredit their predecessors. The "outs" have consistently exercised their partisan right to criticize the "ins". This annoyance as one man so aptly stated is "necessary to keep the lazy thieving scoundrels honest and awake."

Our earliest records inform us that George T. Anthony was the Governor of the State in 1877, and that he had appointed Hon. D. B. Long, Ellsworth, as Kansas Commissioner of Fish. Commissioner Long's viewpoint on fish and fish culture was not entirely an unmodern one. He wrote the Governor in 1877 as follows, "there is no just reason why our numerous streams may not be as productive of wealth to our State, as the fertile valleys through which they flow," and argues that every acre of living water is capable of being made more profitable and productive than an acre of the best land in the world. As he argued then, we argue now. We have been urging for many years the study and teaching in our Universities of a complete course in aquaculture. There is "no humbug" in the fish business, writes Commissioner Long, and predicts that when the people are convinced of that fact, they will take hold of it with the "accustomed preserving energy which knows no failure."

Many of Commissioner Long's worries were identical to our own. He sounds the warning that our streams must be kept free from impassable obstructions, that our fish may obey nature's gracious laws in their increase and multiplication. Many of the letters written to us today by the modern disciples of Izaak Walton bemoan the dams in our streams and the absence of fish ladders in connection with them. Commissioner Long also practiced fish culture and with varying degrees of success.

One Hundred thousand California salmon eggs he reports were received by him at Ellsworth, October 10, 1877. These eggs, for experimental purposes, according to a statement made to the Governor, were "carefully and tediously" placed in hatching boxes and watched diligently for two weeks. "This diligent care was abruptly ended, we learn, when a sudden rise in the river sent boxes and eggs tumbling down stream. Although he was bitterly disappointed, he assured the Governor that his work was not in vain. The lost eggs, he declared, would serve as food for other fish. He expressed the hope that some of the eggs eventually would hatch and that the fry would develop into large California salmon fish. From a letter written in 1878 by Charles Reynold, Chaplain United States Army, Ft. Riley, we learn that California Salmon of a "satisfactory size" were found later in the Kaw River.

Further assurance is given Commissioner Long by Judge Louis Hanback, United States Land Office, Salina, that his salmon raising efforts had been successful. Judge Hanback reports, that to his astonishment, he had seen California salmon "as lively as crickets" in the Wakarusa near Topeka. Being fearful that Commissioner Long might doubt his statement, Judge Hanback offers the testimony of the Hon. J. C. Wilson, Topeka and Hon. M. Case then Mayor of Topeka as additional evidence of the existence of such fish in that stream. It is presumed that a second planting of this specie of fish had been made in the Wakarusa, and in the Neosho and Marias Des Cygnes rivers as well.

We find striking similarities in the Laws of 1877 and the modern laws of 1939. The Commissioner of that early date was allowed a per diem compensation, but could collect this fee for only fifty days of each year. The Commissioners under the 1939 law are allowed a per diem for only forty days each year. The early legislature, however, was more generous than the present day law-makers, as we find that the Commissioner was allowed an additional ten cents for each mile traveled.

Then or a year or so thereafter, the Game Wardens were appointed in each county on the petition of twenty-five taxpayers. Under the 1939 law, these positions are filled by men whose appointments had been petitioned by the license holders of the counties.

There exists no similarity, however, in the size of the fish in our public streams then and now. Commissioner Long in his report to Governor Anthony States, that the capture of Blue Cats weighing 170 and 175 pounds near Lawrence, Kansas, was not an unusual event. "Tradition is positive," continues the statements of Commissioner Long, "that fish weighing as much as 250 pounds were taken and safely deposited on the river bank, only after resorting to the use of steamboat tow lines and oxen." He states further that channel cats weighing from one and one-half to fifteen pounds were used by the anglers of that day, only as bait for the larger species of fish.

In Commissioner Long's reference to the channel cat weighing one and one-half to fifteen pounds, we are inclined to conclude that he was referring to the *Ictalurus Furcatus* and not to the *Ictalurus Punctatus*.

These old records of ours are interesting to our day, as they give us the knowledge of the early restoration and conservation work of our predecessors and serve also as a text book for the guiding of our endeavors.

If the readers of this bulletin are interested in our earlier history, we will be glad to give what information we can on any of these early commissioners and their endeavors.

* * *

Fifty-seven counties were represented by delegates at the opening session of the state wide sportsmen meeting held at Pratt on October 8 and 9. The delegates moved swiftly, adopting after some discussion the constitution and by-laws presented to them by the Pratt Sportsmen's Club. The delegates named twelve state directors to look after their affairs, naming two from each commissioner district. The following were elected Directors of the Kansas State Fish and Game Development Association:

District 1- Fred Kahn, Lawrence, Otto Grundeman, Holton.
District 2- George Wallerius, Salina, Ed Murray, Herrington.
District 3- J. C. Mc Arthur, Lenora, Martin Sutcliffe, Garfield
District 4- E. S. Dumm, Emporia, Dee Mc Quillan, Cherryvale.
District 5- Frank Robl, Ellinwood, Dr. W. M. Benefield, Kingman.
District 6- R. E. Statts, Garden City, Geo R. Gould, Dodge City.

The directors elected Frank Robl, Ellinwood, President of the Association. E. S. Dumm, Emporia, Vice President. Geo. R. Gould, Dodge City, Secretary and Treasurer.

Salina, through its delegate, George Wallerius, extended to the board of directors an invitation from that city to hold the 1940 sportsmen's meeting in Salina. Final consideration of this invitation was deferred until a subsequent meeting of the board of directors.

* * *

Our old friend Seth Way is languishing in the dog house these days and depending on the generosity of his neighbors for rations. Seth, we learn, brought home, as a family pet and gift, a skunk which had been represented to him as having been "disarmed" and shorn of all authority. We are very sorry to hear of the results of this misplaced confidence, Seth, and would remind you and other hunters that an "unloaded" gun is very dangerous.

With the approach of the hunting season we would warn the hunters too, that extreme caution should be taken at all times to avoid hunting accidents. Remove every shell from your gun before getting into your car. Have the business end of the gun under control at all times, particularly where the footing is uncertain and when crawling through and over fences. Stay out of range of your partner's gun. Apprise him of your intentions in shooting. If you must have a "snifter" by all means take it,--- but wait until the boots are off and the guns put away--- for safety's sake.

* * *

The Fish and Game Commission is hereby given a vote of thanks and confidence. Our abject poverty these many years has denied us the luxury of a private pond or buying into a private duck lease. Consequently, any wild game that appears on our table gets there only after miles of tramping; and slithering through frost and burrs to shooting range. This has all been changed, thanks to the Commission.

With the opening of the Kingman, Finney, Republic and Decatur County State Lakes to duck hunting, I intend to get my ducks with a little more personal ease and comfort.

* * *

Governor Nels H. Smith, was one of 60 successful applicants for mountain sheep hunting permits this year. 28 permits were granted to non-residents, 32 to residents. 60 residents applied for permits. The drawing was held on July 1- From Wyoming Wildlife. Nice going Governor!

AS OTHER STATES SEE IT

- ARIZONA - In certain localities in the southern part of Arizona farmers are complaining that Gambel quail are so abundant that they are destructive to agricultural crops and have asked that the State Game Department do something to remedy the situation. To remedy these conditions the Arizona Game and Fish Department proposes to use Federal Aid funds to trap the surplus quail in the over-populated locations and move them to areas now under-stocked.
- OKLAHOMA - A new Oklahoma law forbids game law enforcement officers to retain one-half of all money collected from fines for game and fish law violations as has been the custom in that state in the past. Under the provisions of the new law one-half of the money so collected will go to the state Game and Fish Department and one-half to the county in which the fine is assessed.
- MISSOURI - A girl at Williamstown has won a scholarship at the University of Missouri for establishing a one and one-half acre wildlife sanctuary on her father's farm. Another girl at Fayette has won a similar scholarship for her work in rearing quail and providing them with food and protection for winter.
- OHIO - Your conservation law enforcement officer gets a greater "kick" out of finding those whom he checks to be "O. K." than he does in finding a great number of violations. The educational phase of law enforcement should not be the duty of the law enforcement officer alone, but rather the duty of those most interested in preserving an adequate supply of fish and game, the sportsman.
- MINNESOTA- The number of points in a deer's antlers has little or nothing to do with its age, as the animal's health, food supply and other factors determine how big its horns are to be during any year of its life. Thus, often old bucks grow spikes while some young ones have been known to strut forth with 78 prong antlers.
- COLORADO- The public will condemn a ring fighter for a foul blow; rise in anger at dirty slugging in a football scrimmage and demand the disqualification of a jockey who breaks the ethics of clean racing. There is a strange and somewhat unaccountable tendency on the part of the public to condone or let pass the violation of game laws, the rules of the game, when a fish hog oversteps the line of decent sportsmanship and grabs more than his share.

FIELD AND STREAM

The sportsmen of Pawnee County gave Arthur Jones, Game Protector for that district, a vote of thanks for moving five thousand channel cats and other fish from landlocked water holes in the Arkansas River and Ash Creek, and placing them in live waters. Mr. Jones says they were the nicest bunch of small fish he had seen in a long time, averaging from 3 to 5 inches in length.

* * *

Game Protectors over the northwestern area write the Department that there is an abundance of pheasants and they anticipate a large gathering of hunters in the counties that have been declared open to pheasant shooting this year.

* * *

Mrs. C. B. Burnett of Yates Center caught a $6\frac{1}{2}$ pound bass in Lake Fegan, Woodson County State Park last week. Her elation was somewhat dimmed when Clyde Garver of Yates Center hooked a ten pounder in Lake Fegan the same week.

* * *

The water in Lake Mc Kinney is the lowest it has been in years and the fish rescue squad have saved thousands of bull heads, many weighing as much as three pounds, transporting them to live waters. Our fish culturist estimated that from 40 to 50 tons of carp were left in the lake. However, a recent rain has relieved the situation somewhat.

* * *

B. E. Hale, Superintendent of Scott County State Park, reports that 500 fingerling bass from the government car were placed in Lake Mc Bride on September 12. He also advises that he has raised a fine crop of quail and pheasants and hundreds of rabbits are to be found at the park.

* * *

We have been advised by Edwin Gebhard, Game Protector in the Seventh District, that he has seen more skunks in that vicinity this year than for many years. This should be encouraging news to the trapper, especially the farmer and school boy.

* * *

"The Catfish cry, and the Sturgeon say,
Yonder is a fisherman comin' dis way,
And he'll try to ketch you on his line,
And he'll tell de folks you wuz six foot nine."

De Catfish say, "let's swim up higher,
We don't want to 'sociate with no such liar."

* * *

PARK PATTERN
Elmo Huffman, Engineer

* * *

We have been much interested in the news received recently of a cross between a Mule Deer and a White Tail Deer at Meade County State Park. Now Superintendent John Carlton reports, that there are two fawns instead of the one first observed. If these are twins their existence is extremely rare. Perhaps never before has such a happening been recorded. Even if each of the two Mule Deer Does present hybrid fawn this year, this fact will receive national attention.

* * *

Mr. Albert Jacobson of Hiawatha caught a sixteen pound Blue Cat from the Lake at Leavenworth County State Park on October 8. Although many reports of good catches have been made this year, this is a record for this inviting body of water.

* * *

From the standpoint of number of species of plant life, wilderness areas and fine views, the Crawford County State Park north of Pittsburg is the dean of your Kansas State Parks.

* * *

Mr. Musson of Parsons, Kansas, caught an eleven pound Blue Cat from Lake Mc Kinley at the Neosho County State Park this fall. Three and four pound bass are regularly taken. Many seven and eight pound channel cats have graced the plates of the wise and patient fishermen and fishermen who frequented this lake the past few weeks.

* * *

We are all proud of the fine development at the Oberlin Sappa State Park. When the lake is opened for fishing we can handle the expected crowds with efficiency and also with a low maintenance cost.

* * *

Only sixty million dollars of the Nation's five billion recreation bill is spent in Kansas. With our State Parks so near through highways it would seem logical to invite tourists to spend a pleasant night in a Kansas State Park, which would materially increase their purchases here, as well as give the State much favorable advertising.

* * *

Superintendent B. E. Hale, Scott County State Park, continues to report eleven pound channels and five pound bass this fall. This park is one of the most picturesque two sections in Kansas, and its visitors come from many States. Hale reports a large crop of quail this year which seems general throughout the State.

* * *

QUAIL IN EGYPT

BY J. M. JARDINE

President of the University of Wichita
 And formerly Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

The flight of quail by the millions from somewhere in the north of Europe across the Mediterranean Sea into Egypt has been going on according to history about as long as there has been any civilization in Egypt. This flight begins around September 1 or a little earlier and continues for several weeks.

When the little quail land in Egypt they are so tired that they are easy prey for the natives who catch them by the tens of thousands in nets or traps that have been laid for them in anticipation of their arrival. These quail are shipped back to be eaten by those who can afford them on the continent, and this practice has been going on for many, many years.

The quail is a true quail. It looks very much like ours, but is larger than any I have had the pleasure of eating here. When they land in Egypt they are very fat and of course, they are a delicious morsel.

It has been a wonder to me that there are as many quail left as there appear to be according to these flights when the ravage is so tremendous as I observed it to be in Egypt alone. I am not certain how many quail land in other near eastern countries, but they doubtless do. They certainly land on some of the islands in the neighborhood of Naples, Italy, because Roman writers have so recorded this fact. They appear to be as numerous as ever. I don't know where their breeding ground is in the northwest. I made inquiry of many folk in Egypt, but they were unable to inform me. I have never taken the trouble to go into the matter thoroughly myself.

I wish it were possible to protect the quail in this country to the extent that more of us could have an occasional opportunity to enjoy one of them.

* * *

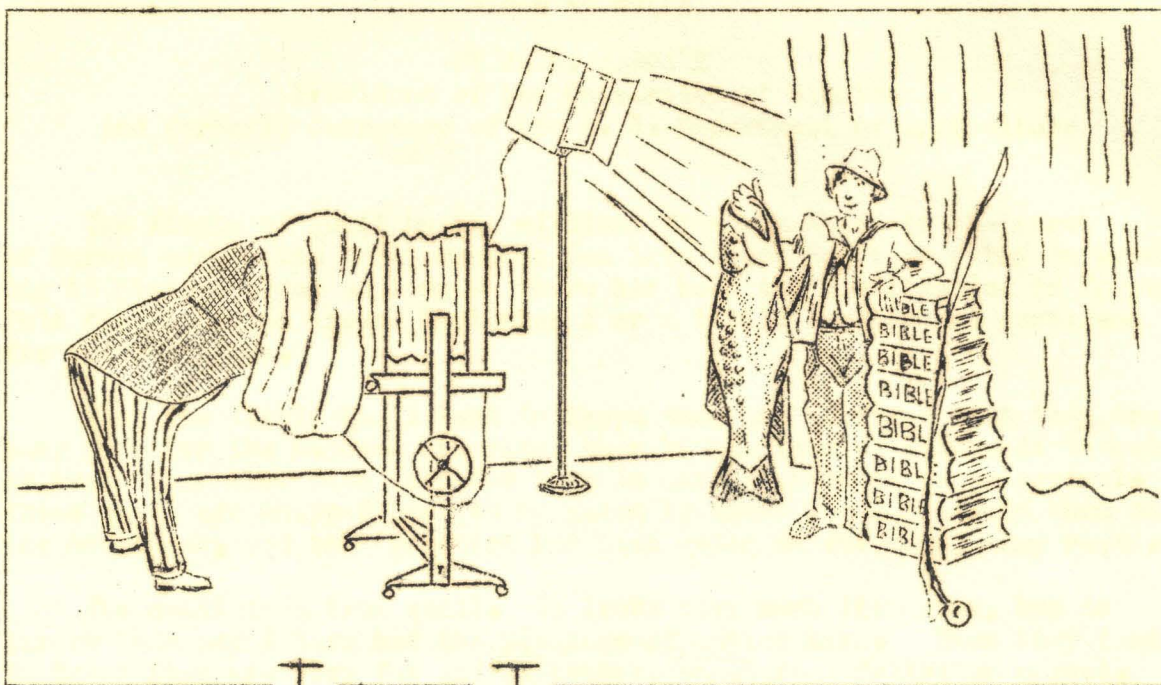
WHEN DO FISH SLEEP

Scientists reluctantly admit that they will probably never be able to determine whether a fish ever has insomnia.

The catch is that a fish sleeps with its eyes wide open, and that there is no really good way of telling whether a fish is really asleep, just waking up, or merely lying around thinking.

Black bass, sunfish and perch sleep while resting on the bottom of lakes or streams, according to fish experts. Other fish seem to rest on weeds and water vegetation. The little silversides sleep up against the surface.

The trout, like the other fresh water fish, sleeps with its eyes open and its fins may move while asleep. Certainly the gills continue action just as a man continues breathing while asleep. How much a fish can see while asleep is another matter. It has been suggested but not proven that a trout's favorite alarm clock is a large mayfly floating down stream over him.



TALL TALES

Doctor: "I can't give you any more credit, sir. Your bill is bigger now than it should be."

Patient: "I know that. Just make it out for what it should be and I'll pay it."

* * *

"A man is young if a lady can make him happy or unhappy. He enters middle age when a lady can make him happy, but can no longer make him unhappy. He is old and gone if a lady can make him neither happy or unhappy."

* * *

Mrs. Jones: "These modern girls - they have to be disciplined at times."

Mrs. Smith: "Ain't it the truth? My Jane is sixteen, but only last night I had to send her to bed without any breakfast."

* * *

"Tom, you old loafer," said the gentleman who saw a colored fellow starting fishing, "do you think it's right for you to go away and leave your wife over the wash tub?"

"She is all right, colonel," said Tom. "She wuk jes' as hard effen I was home."

* * *

ARRESTS FOR SEPTEMBER

Fines include costs.

- Fred Day, Buffalo, Kansas. Illegal use of seine. Fine \$ 9.00
Game Protectors Concannon, Rickel and Rezeau.
- W. D. Ferguson, Buffalo, Kansas. Illegal use of seine. Fine
\$ 9.00. Game Protectors, Concannon, Rickel and Rezeau.
- Owen Claybourn, Buffalo, Kansas. Illegal use of seine. Fine
\$ 9.00. Game Protectors Concannon, Rickel and Rezeau.
- Harlan Mc Gaugh, Buffalo, Kansas. Illegal use of seine. Fine
\$ 9.00. Game Protectors, Concannon, Rickel and Rezeau.
- Floyd Greer, Buffalo, Kansas. Illegal use of seine. Fine \$ 9.00
Game Protectors Concannon, Rickel and Rezeau.
- Joseph Brady, Parsons, Kansas. Setting trot line less than 300 yds
of dam on Neosho River. Fine \$ 9.00. Game Protector Concannon.
- Francis Hall, Topeka, Kansas. Setting trot line less than 300 yds
of dam on Neosho River. Fine \$ 9.00. Game Protectors Concannon
and Rickel.
- Joseph Brady, Parsons, Kansas. Setting trot line less than 300 yds
of dam on Neosho River. Fine \$ 9.00. Game Protectors Concannon
and Rickel.
- Francis Hall, Topeka, Kansas. Setting trot line less than 300 yds
of dam on Neosho River. Fine \$ 9.00. Game Protector Concannon.
- Doster Daniel, Ellinwood, Kansas. Shooting mourning doves with shot-
gun more than 3 shell capacity. Game Protector Jones. Fine \$ 22.50.
- City Market, Kansas City. Pete Badaluco, Prop. Selling Game Fish.
Fine \$ 9.25. Game Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander.
- Kansas Fish and Oyster Co., Kansas City, Bob Zoepfel, Prop. Selling
game fish. Fine \$ 9.25. Game Protectors Teichgraeber and
Benander.
- Guy " Buck" Goodall, Salina, Kansas. 1. Sale of cat fish. 2. Ill-
egal possession of seine. 3. Unlawful sale of fish. Fine \$84.50.
Game Protectors Toburen, Suenram and Carlson.
- Clarence Pursley, Coffeyville, Kansas. Shooting doves after sunset.
Fine \$ 6.00. Protectors Concannon and Anderson.
- A. J. Pursley, Coffeyville, Kansas. Shooting doves after sunset.
Fine \$ 6.00. Game Protectors Concannon and Anderson.
- John Hertweck, Dearing, Kansas. Shooting doves after sunset. Fine
\$ 6.00. Game Protectors Concannon and Anderson.

Nate Frakes, Elwood, Kansas. Shooting ducks out of season. Fine \$20.00
Game Protectors Benander and Teichgraeber.

L. W. Clark, Parsons, Kansas. 1. Possession of cat fish under 12".
2. Withholding evidence. Fine \$12.50. Arrested by Park Superintendent Sidney Baxter and Game Protectors Anderson and Concannon.

Lawrence Webster, Baxter Springs, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Fine \$ 9.15. Game Protector Concannon.

Harold Haddican, Satanta, Kansas. Selling Badger fur during closed
season. Fine \$ 9.05. Game Protector Gebhard.

J. B. Massay, Liberal, Kansas. Hunting without license. Fine \$ 7.00
Game Protector Gebhard.

Henry Wilkinson, Washington, Kansas. Fishing without license. Fine
\$ 7.50. Game Protector Toburen.

Chas. L. Walker, Wichita, Kansas. Undersized cat fish in possession.
Fine \$ 12.50. Game Protector Toland.

Orville Hedges, Chamute, Kansas. Shooting game birds while not on the
wing. Fine \$ 7.50. Game Protectors Concannon, Anderson and
Rickel.

Walter Herbert, Aurora, Kansas. Illegal sale of badger pelt. Fine
\$ 14.90; Game Protector Byrne.

Henry Abbott, Fall Leaf, Kansas. Illegal possession of nets. Fine
\$ 6.00. Game Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander.

Robt. A. Johnson, Kansas City. Selling pre-season furs. Fine \$9.50.
Game Protectors Teichgraeber and Benander.

Cle Bratton, Council Grove, Taking wild geese out of season. Fine
\$ 14.00. Game Protector Hepperly.

J. E. Bradley, Council Grove. Taking wild geese out of season. Fine
\$ 14.00. Game Protector Hepperly.

J. A. Levedolfsky, Belleville, Kansas. Illegal possession of seine.
Fine \$ 11.45. Game Protector Byrne.

Donald Bertram, Greensburg, Kansas. Destroying dens of fur bearing
animals. Fine \$ 7.00. Game Protector Gebhard.

Clinton Swisher, Greensburg, Kansas. Destroying dens of fur bearing
animals. Fine \$ 7.00. Game Protector Gebhard.

Temple La Grande, Greensburg. Destroying dens of furbearing animals.
Fine \$ 7.00. Game Protector Gebhard.

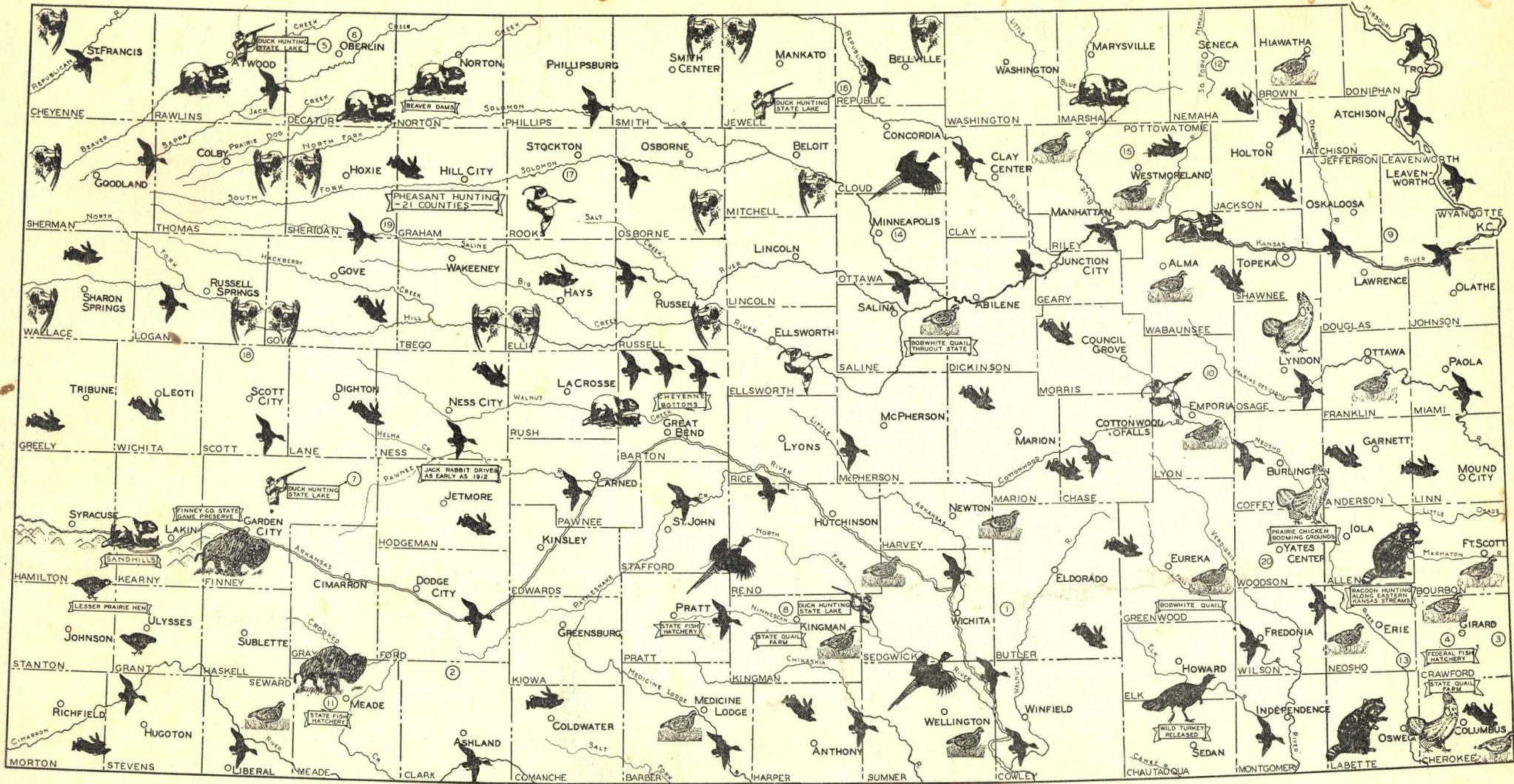
- Foster Towle, Greensburg. Destroying dens of fur bearing animals.
Fine \$ 7.00. Game Protector Gebhard.
- Ernest Jones, Oswego. Unlawful possession of seine and gig. Fine
Fine \$ 28.60. Game Protectors Concannon, Anderson and Rickel.
- H. L. Barker, Hays, Kansas. Hunting without license. Fine \$ 8.00.
Game Protectors Carlson, Suenram and Faulkner.
- Roy Norton, Kansas City, Missouri. Misrepresentation of residence.
Case dismissed. Protector Teichgraeber.
- John Steinborn, Manchester, Kansas. Illegal possession of seine.
Fine \$ 14.90. Game Protector Byrne.
- Howard Stamets, Clay Center, Kansas. Illegal possession of badger
pelt. Fine \$ 22.50. Game Protector Byrne.
- Sam Brunner, Marion, Kansas. Illegal sale of badger pelt. Fine
\$ 10.00. Game protectors Carlson and Suenram.
- Ernest Gabrielson, Vermillion, Kansas. Illegal possession of badger
pelt. Fine \$ 11.75. Game Protectors Byrne and Toburen.
- George Westerman, Neosho Falls, Kansas. Hunting without license.
Fine \$ 7.50. Game Protectors Concannon and Anderson.
- Ambrose Wasterman, Neosho Falls. Hunting without license. Fine
\$ 7.50. Game Protectors Concannon and Anderson.
- John A. Sicka, Piqua, Kansas. Hunting without license. Fine \$ 7.50.
Game Protectors Concannon, Toburen and Anderson.
- Joe Cukjati, Franklin, Kansas. Shooting ducks during closed season.
Fine \$ 17.50. Game Protectors Concannon, Anderson and Kyser.
- Joe Burns, Girard, Kansas. Shooting ducks during closed season.
Fine \$ 22.50. Game Protectors Concannon, Anderson and Kyser.
- Bernard Meek, Kansas City, Kansas. Hunting without license. Shooting
doves on highway. No plug in gun. Fine \$ 10.00. Game Protectors
Teichgraeber, Benander, and Simone.
- Harry Lester, Hays, Kansas. Hunting without license. Fine \$ 8.00.
Game Protector Carlson.

Governor Finds Buffalo-Burger Tempting



Evidence that a "buffalo-burger" suits the gubernatorial taste is seen in the above photograph as Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas munches a tasty sandwich at the sportsmen's meeting at Pratt October 9. The plate which the governor holds while his palate explores the buffalo delicacy contains beans and pickles. To the governor's right is Mrs. Leonard Sutherland, whose husband is in charge of the Pittsburg quail hatchery. On his immediate left is Director Guy Josserand of the Fish Hatchery. Mrs. E. C. Bray stands at the left of Mr. Josserand and at the extreme right of the picture is Chet Powell, formerly of Medicine Lodge.

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.