

Jim Coates



KANSAS FISH AND GAME



Meade County State Park.

SEPTEMBER 1939

HUNTING SEASONS

The season on mourning doves opened, in Kansas, September 1, and continues through November 15. Possession limit not to exceed one day bag limit. Shooting hours 7:00 a. m. to sunset.

Hunters may use shot guns of three shell capacity but not larger than 10 gauge. Migratory water fowl stamps are not required to hunt doves in Kansas.

A 45 day season on duck and geese beginning October 22 and continuing through December 5 has been announced for Kansas and several other states in the intermediate zone.

The use of bait or live decoys is prohibited again this year. Hunters may use shot guns not larger than 10 gauge and with magazine capacity of not exceeding three shells. The use of bow and arrow is permitted but not the rifle.

The daily bag limit on ducks is 10 in the aggregate and possession limit 20 in the aggregate.

Additional protection is extended to the Canvasback, Redhead, Bufflehead and Ruddy Ducks. Not over three of any one kind of these ducks or more than three in the aggregate are permitted in the daily limit of 10.

The possession limit is two days bag limit.

The daily bag limit on geese in the kinds that may be taken is four in the aggregate. Possession limit two days bag limit.

The daily bag limit on coots 25. Shooting hours 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Standard Time.

The Federal officials warn that any person over 16 years of age must have in their possession an unexpired "Duck Stamp" to hunt migratory water fowl.

KANSAS
FISH AND GAME BULLETIN

VOL. 1

NUMBER 1X

PUBLISHED BY THE
FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

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

Guy D. Josserand, Director

.....

Dave D. Leahy, Jr., Assistant Director	Seth Way, Fish Culturist
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Helen DeVault, Publicity

A congress of Kansas sportsmen has been called to convene at Pratt on October 8 and 9 to consider matters of interest common to the Game Department, the sportsmen and to the State generally.

Representatives from all the county sportsmen organizations will be in attendance as delegates to express the conservation plans and wishes of the individual county groups. The delegates in most instances, have been instructed to urge the formation of a state sportsmen's organization.

Ninety-three of the counties have their local organizations formed and functioning. The twelve remaining counties will have perfected their organizations before the first of October. Nearly 3,000 game protectors have been appointed on the recommendation of the license holders, and as their work is largely the responsibility of the county group, plans will be discussed whereby they can be used to the best advantage of fish and game in a protective and restoration program.

Although there has been very little criticism of the present fish and game laws, it is expected that some recommendations will be made to strengthen these laws.

An elaborate program is being arranged for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors. The high light of the event will be the official meeting and the Buffalo Barbecue on October 9.

Trap shooting, skeet shooting, fly casting and other events have been scheduled and will be under way by Sunday noon, October 8, with many nationally famous marksmen and casting experts giving public exhibitions of their skill.

Governor Payne H. Ratner has been invited to address the meeting as have many other former governors and Federal Game officials.

The Fish and Game Commission extends to you and to your friends a cordial invitation to be with us at Pratt on October 8 and enjoy the program which has been arranged for your entertainment.

KANSAS PIONEERED IN THE PROPAGATION OF THE CHANNEL CAT FISH
(*Ictalurus punctatus*)

Kansas pioneered in the artificial propagation of the spotted channel cat (*Ictalurus punctatus*). For almost 20 years this department has distributed thousands of channel cats throughout the state. The first bulletin written by this department was issued in 1925 and titled "Barbed Trout" by Burt Doze, game warden.

The natural breeding waters of the channel cat are the streams, the swiftly flowing streams being preferred, but the fish do not deposit its eggs in the current. It seeks the deep pools and dens in the banks of the streams. This specie shuns the sunlight in depositing the eggs.

The brood ponds at the hatchery are equipped with artificial dens. Nail kegs are used because they are easy to handle, and are placed along the banks of the ponds. The kegs are nailed down by stakes with a wire between stakes to keep the kegs steady, as well as to hold them under water. Some kegs are one foot under water, others more, but none more than two and a half feet. The bank where the keg is placed is scraped out in order to permit the kegs to rest horizontally, the open end being pointed toward deep water. Sand, gravel and some mud is placed inside the keg.

Channel cat fish commence spawning about June 1 owing to the season, and the adult fish begin using the kegs. If weather continues normal, the channel cat begin spawning about June 10. After the fish begin spawning the kegs are visited daily and the spawn is removed to the fish house. Apparently there is little danger of making the spawn infertile by handling.

The incubator consists of a long 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, and blades are propelled by electricity.

Eggs of the channel cat fish are about the size of No. 2 birdshot--yellow in color. It is believed they expand after being deposited, for spawn the size of one's cap has been taken from ponds, and one spawn weighing five pounds was taken from the pond, where the adults were not in excess of eight or nine pounds in weight. It is not unusual to get a 90 percent hatch. Any considerable loss of eggs is the exception under conditions maintained at the Pratt hatchery.

The fish retain their egg sack and refuse food for several days. 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. We have learned that water of a temperature less than 70 degrees is too cold. The fish do not grow and apparently do not take food so well as when the temperature is 70 or above.

(Continued from page 2)

Proper food for the young catfish is the big problem the Kansas hatchery has had to face. *Daphnia* and blackfly larvae are excellent foods but it is difficult to get this in sufficient quantities.

The present plan adopted by the Kansas Fish and Game Department is to feed the fry from the time they are placed in the rearing ponds to the time they are distributed--a period of two years-- at which time they attain a size ranging from six to ten inches. During the two year period they consume approximately five tons of ground carp and dried buttermilk. Thousands of channel cats of this size are distributed annually to the streams and lakes of the state. Many channels weighing as much as 25 pounds have been caught in Kansas streams.

The channel cat fish is without doubt the best food fish for our warm water streams, and is no "dud" at putting up a scrap on light tackle.

FISHING AND HUNTING ARE LEADING HOBBIES

Are you a baseball addict, a football fan, a follower of skeet or a bug on stamps? If so you are not numbered among the leaders in the pursuit of hobbies. However, if you are a hunter or fisherman you are in the class heading them all.

A recent survey conducted by investigators in Indianapolis and Boston, two fairly representative cities, showed that 15.1 per cent of the men queried as to their favorite hobby were followers of Ike Walton or tramped the fields and woods with the old blunderbuss on their arm.

Golf was the second leading hobby, polling 13.9 per cent. When it is considered that there were fifty favorite hobbies listed by the nearly 2,000 men queried in the poll, the hunting and fishing percentage appears amazing.

The poll is consistent with one taken a few years ago by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association in which more than 3,000,000 readers of southern newspapers were queried. It was found that hunting and fishing led all the others.

"PHEASANTS win the farmers over" was the caption of an article published in the Ellinwood leader several months ago and continues as follows: "The Chinese Ring Necked pheasant apparently is winning it's fight for a place in the natural economy of the midwest. Unpopular at first, in every place where it has been introduced, it has convinced farmers of its worth, after a long trial in Kansas many farmers still look upon the bird with an unfriendly eye, but in time it probably will be accepted here, as it has been elsewhere, as an ally instead of an enemy."

Nebraska farmers insist the pheasant is as effective as poison mash in the fight against the grasshopper invasion.

* * *

Using minnows for bait, a 14 pound bullhead and a 30 inch eel were caught in the Ninneseah near Peck, reports Protector Charlie Toland.

Dick Golden reports that while driving along a country road near Atwood he was compelled to stop his car while 40 pheasants crossed the road in front of him. He also reports a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound channel cat was caught in the Atwood Lake last week. Channel cats weighing 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and bass weighing the same have been caught recently in Antelope Lake in Graham County. While a 10 pound channel is the largest caught this year in Lake Larrabee in Meade County, a channel cat weighing 17 pounds was hooked last summer.

C. W. Suenram, Game protector, reports a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ blue cat caught in Lake Inman.

James Caskey and Bill King of Ellis have caught over 500 nice channel cats in the Smoky, Salino and Big Creek this summer. They also caught 30 bass in one day.

Ed Gebhard, game protector from Liberal, says he has seen quite a number of blue quail in Hamilton County as well as a large number of pheasants in Hamilton and Kearny Counties.

A fawn which is a cross between a mule doe and a white tailed buck has been born at the Meade County State Park. The fawn is now six weeks old and scientists say this occurrence is very rare.

One of our game protectors has reported that 179 house cats were killed on one section of land near Junction City, recently.

The Kansas fish and game protectors were kept busy by game law violators last month. Over 60 arrests were made and 90% of the violations consisted of fishing without licenses while the others used too many trot lines, gigs and seines.

MARKED RESEMBLANCE

The mourning dove looks so much like the extinct passenger pigeon that reports are constantly being circulated that the vanished birds have been seen. In color and contour there is a marked resemblance. The extinct passenger pigeon and the mourning dove look very much alike in one respect -- they are the only native American doves with long, pointed tails. All other have square tails. - American Wildlife Institute.

HOW TO PLAN WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROGRAM

By H.P. Sheldon

U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey

ARTICLE II

In planning the national wildlife-restoration program there are three requisites to be recognized. The first of these is for land to be set aside upon what may be called the hereditary wildlife ranges for the preservation of all native species. From these reserves the seed stock may be drawn whenever it is necessary or desirable to restock denuded areas.

Extensive surveys of game and other kinds of wildlife provide the information to indicate the regions where these reserves should be established with the greatest prospect of success. Provision must be made to insure against the total loss of any species through disease or through some other natural disaster that may conceivably eliminate all the seed stock on a single preserve. For example, bison must be maintained on several widely separated ranges, and similar precautions will have to be taken by the nation with respect to other species. It is anticipated that seed stock from these Federal reserves may be needed to carry out State and Federal restoration programs in the future on areas made available under improved land-utilization programs.

The second requisite of the program is to provide for the continuation of research work to accumulate factual information applicable to current problems and also to enable wildlife administrators to anticipate future needs. Wildlife as a resource is subjected to constantly varying conditions occasioned by many physical influences. These may be of natural origin or may result from engineering, industrial, or agricultural operations.

Programs must be so planned as to furnish facts to enable wildlife agencies to obtain the most favorable results from current developments. The Biological Survey is setting up stations for regional wildlife research in selected land-grant colleges throughout the United States. Eleven of these already have been established, and four more are needed if the project is to be fully adequate.

By fulfilling the second requisite the third will also be met-- that of providing for a carefully trained personnel to administer the wildlife resources of America in the future. There is now a serious lack of men who are qualified for this work. The land-grant college units will serve as research stations, and they will also offer to graduate students courses in wildlife management similar in purpose to those offered in forestry.

The main objective of the wildlife-restoration program now being developed is to prevent, if possible, the extermination of any valuable species of wild birds and other animals and to increase their numbers to the greatest extent consistent with the land-use requirements of the human population. Wildlife has a very great economic value, and it also furnishes a means for recreation and relaxation that may well become of even greater importance than are its financial values to human beings subjected to the increasing strains and stresses of modern ways of living and working.

Several valuable and interesting species were allowed to become extinct in the years before there was any general conception of the need for a carefully worked out wildlife-conservation program that could be co-ordinated with agricultural and industrial activities. It is bad logic to argue that because there is no realization of a loss no loss has been suffered. The present generation of Americans never knew, nor can any ever know, the passenger pigeon and the heath hen, but it is a certainty that modern life is the poorer for the extermination of these birds.

(Continued in October Bulletin)

AS OTHER STATES SEE IT

"The Survey will continue its drive on the nation's trappers, bootleggers, and buyers of migratory waterfowl. We're sending our crack agents to principal areas where bootleggers operate. Many restaurants and night clubs sell wild ducks and geese to the right people thinking that because they haven't been caught they aren't known." -- U. S. Biological Survey.

ALABAMA -- "Since we know that we can have too many fish for the food we have available, since we know that too many fish results in undersized, stunted fish, and since we know that a few pairs of fish can adequately stock an acre of water, we wonder whether a closed season for fish in Alabama is necessary." A.E.E.S.

OHIO -- A widespread error exists, even among anglers who should know better, that there is but one black bass, the so-called smallmouth. As a matter of fact, the largemouth is just as true a black bass as its relative, the smallmouth, and people who speak of the latter as the only black bass.... are simply showing their ignorance. -- Ohio Conservation Bulletin.

NEW JERSEY -- Approximately 30,000 rabbits have been distributed throughout New Jersey to improve hunting next fall and these cottontails are now domiciled in hedge rows, tree stumps and brushpiles and are becoming acclimated to their new surroundings. Famous as prolific breeders, these rabbits should remain healthy until spring under proper weather conditions and assure a plentiful supply for the 1939 upland game season next November.

TEXAS -- Ten Texans were fined \$1,311 in State courts for killing more than the legal limit of wild ducks and geese, according to a Biological Survey report to Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes. The cases had been under investigation since last December by cooperating United States game management agents and State Wardens.

The violators were all Fort Worth citizens. The birds they had taken were packed in barrels and shipped to Fort Worth storage houses. The arrests were made shortly after Federal and State agents traced the shipments by examination of warehouse, telephone, and telegraph records.

MISSOURI -- is the tenth state to set up a research unit at its state university for the purpose of finding practical methods for increasing wildlife. Established under a cooperative agreement between the university, the state conservation commission and the Biological Survey, the project is directed by Dr. Paul D. Dalke who has been in charge of similar work in Connecticut.

WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT RARE IN KANSAS

The once common, white-tailed jackrabbit is becoming scarce in Kansas. According to old-timers it was more numerous in the early day than the black-tailed, especially in the northern part of the state. The early range of the white-tailed jackrabbit, according to Palmer, reaches from the "Great Plains of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Canada; south on the plains of the United States, east of the Rockies, over Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota to the extreme Southeastern corner of Iowa, east to the Mississippi River, Nebraska, northern half of Kansas, Colorado, east of the summit of the Rockies and middle northern border of New Mexico. More than 500 letters were written in the course of this investigation.

The black-tailed jackrabbit is a southern species and fades out northward. The northern limit for the black-tailed jackrabbit is in Nebraska.

The white-tailed jackrabbit is a northern species and fades out southward. The southern limit for the white-tailed jackrabbit, in the past, seems to have been somewhere in Kansas. Palmer describes the whitetailed jackrabbit as weighing from 7 to 11 pounds.

The reports from old-settlers show that the white-tail was abundant through Russell, Ellis and the adjoining counties in western Kansas in the late eighties. Some of them say the white-tail was more numerous than the black-tailed jacks, but doubtless they were not as numerous as the black-tailed jacks are in western Kansas today.

J. C. Ruppenthal, in 1927 wrote in the *Wilson World*, "In the year of 1877 when I arrived at Russell, the jackrabbits at once attracted attention because of their large size. At that time we rarely, indeed, saw a black-tailed jackrabbit. For years we noticed the black-tailed jack as a curiosity, but the white-tailed were commonly seen."

Spencer Hull of Scott County says, when he came to Scott County in 1888, white-tails were numerous, he would estimate about one in four were black-tails --the last white-tail he saw was in 1912, when he shot one.

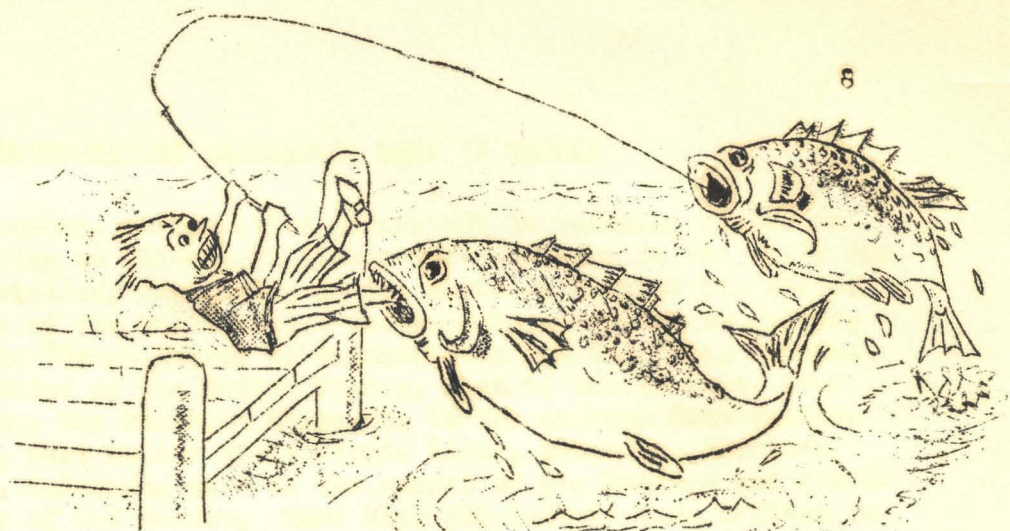
Old-timers around Claflin, state they have not seen a white-tail in that vicinity for 20 years, but at no time were they plentiful.

A commercial house shipped out five cars of jackrabbits from Dodge City in 1931, but only one white-tailed jack rabbit appeared among them.

However, Edwin Harris of Syracuse, Kansas, reports "The white-tailed jack has been common, not in large numbers, in Hamilton County since 1888. This information came from a pioneer. It is now found all over Hamilton County but the greater number are in the northern part of the county."

The change has been gradual, but nevertheless, the white-tailed jack-rabbit has become scarce in Kansas.

T ALL ALES



An English lady, self-appointed supervisor of village morals, accused a workman of having reverted to drinking, because "with her own eyes she had seen his wheelbarrow standing outside a public house."

The accused man made no verbal defense, but the same evening he placed his wheelbarrow outside her door and left it there all night.

A clever man tells a woman he understands her, a stupid one tries to prove it.

Important Notice - Positively no more baptizing in my pasture. Twice here in the last two months my gate has been left open by Christian people, and before I chase my heifers all over the country again, all the sinners can go to hell. - Delaware Sun

"Honest, Claude, I don't see how you make a living on this farm," I once remarked to a Vermont Yankee. "Look at the rocks everywhere."

"I ain't so poor as y' think I be," retorted the farmer. "I don't own this darn farm!"

It is not so important to be serious as it is to be serious about the important things. The monkey wears an expression of seriousness which would do credit to any college student, but the monkey is serious because he itches.

Pres. Robert Hutchins, Univ. of Chicago.

Julius Streicher, Hitler's No. 1 Jew persecutor, complained recently to foreign press correspondents about the way the foreign press portrays him as a depraved brute. "Of course, he explained, "I do fight the Jews in everyway I can, but in private life I'm far from heartless. For example, I have two pet canaries, and whenever I am late coming home I stumble around in the dark rather than turn the light on and wake them up." (Newsweek)

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

"OLE DAVE" JOTS IT DOWN

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission meeting at Pratt, September 9 took several actions that are considered to be of particular interest to the nimrods of Kansas. The entire membership of the Commission was in attendance at that meeting presided over by chairman, Lee Larrabee. Their first official action was to give "Ole Dave" a good dressing down because of his failure to say in an earlier bulletin that the bag limit on mourning doves is 15 under federal regulations. After that action more important and pleasant business was considered.

* * *

Mr. Josserand advised the Commission that reports made to him by his game protectors and other competent observers indicate a heavy pheasant population in Northwest Kansas. Acting on the suggestion of the Director the Commission declared a 3 day open season on these birds in Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis and Russell Counties. The Commission set the season for November 1, 2, 3rd and the daily bag limit at 2 cocks and 1 hen and specified the season limit should not be in excess of 4 cocks and 2 hens.

* * *

A delegation of rabbit shippers appeared before the Commission and requested the rescinding of an earlier action that limited the number of rabbits that could be trapped for exporting. The Commission "stood pat" and refused to agree to the higher limit.

* * *

The Commission also declined to assist in the reconstruction of El Quartejeo Pueblo at the Scott County State Lake because of legal requirements and the flaws in the land titles.

* * *

Commissioner Gillespie, who had flown to the meeting from Wyoming, reported that the State Game Commission of South Dakota, with whom he had conferred earlier this summer, asks that Kansas exchange Kansas birds with them for Hungarian Partridge. The Commission agreed to such a trade on the bird for bird basis providing the birds are available and such a trade would not interfere with a similar contract previously entered into between the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and the Canadian Government.

* * *

Reports from almost every section of the State bespeaks of a large game crop. Although professing little knowledge of game cycles and the mechanism

Continued from Page 9

that regulates them, we are of the opinion that Kansas is being blest with such an event. The Flint Hills area of Eastern Kansas reports a most satisfactory increase in the Greater Prairie Chicken. Cherokee County sportsmen have written us that several flocks of these birds have been seen in that heretofore almost birdless area. The Lesser Prairie Chicken of Western Kansas is apparently winning its struggle against the drought and dust condition of that section of the State. These birds have shown a splendid increase along the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers in Southwest Kansas. The closed season on Prairie Chickens has been continued this year by a resolution of the Commissioners. Reliable sources have estimated that the pheasant population in Northwest Kansas has increased as much as 50% this year.

* * *

Aside to Arkansas City Sportsmen: No, we have no intention of abandoning our quail farms. They are producing birds in satisfactory quantity and at a reasonable cost. The Prairie Chicken farm which was far removed from the two other game farms was considered to be impractical and inconvenient. Because of this fact the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission discontinued this farm and ordered that the birds and equipment be moved to the Calista game farm.

Thanks for coming to headquarters for the correct information. Back in the days of the old A. E. F. we had a very descriptive name for such rumors-- or bulletins as we called them.

* * *

The Commission went on record as favoring the revocation of all licenses held by anyone convicted of violating the states fish and game laws.

* * *

The main attraction at our county and district fairs this year, appears to be the department's fish and game exhibit. The fish tanks and bird cages display the several species of fish and game that are propagated and distributed by the department. Wherever possible motion pictures have been shown in connection with the exhibit. These pictures are of the department's activities and have been seen and seen again by enthusiastic fair visitors. An attendant is in charge of the exhibit to answer your questions and to explain the work of the game department.

* * *

100,000 copies of the fish and game laws are ready for distribution. We have a copy for you, a letter or post card will bring one of the popular pamphlets to you post haste.

* * *

ARRESTS FOR AUGUST

Fines include costs

- Fred Rice, Kansas City, Kansas. Illegal use of seine.
Warden Teichgraeber. Fine \$8.05.
- Paul Ketterman, Pittsburg, Kansas. Fishing without license. Illegal number of hooks. Wardens Anderson, Toburen and Concannon. Fine \$28.00.
- James Higgins, Pittsburg, Kansas. Fishing without license. Illegal number of hooks. Wardens Anderson, Toburen and Concannon. Fine \$28.00.
- L. R. Mc Williams, Kansas City, Kansas. Fish trap in possession.
Warden Teichgraeber and Faulkner. Fine \$5.50.
- John Ward, South Mound, Kansas. Illegal number of hooks and trot lines.
Wardens Concannon, Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$10.00 and 30 days.
- Sie M. Kimmel, Parsons, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Concannon, Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$9.50.
- Ernest Lane, West Mineral, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Concannon, Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$19.00.
- Don Wegley, Parsons, Kansas. Fishing without license, illegal use of net.
Wardens Concannon, Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$30.00.
- C. R. Yoekum, Pittsburg, Kansas. Illegal number of trot lines.
Wardens Concannon, Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$19.00.
- Doyal Stewart, Pittsburg, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Concannon, Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$14.00.
- Melvin Brown, Merriam, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Warden Minckley. Fine \$10.00.
- Bernard Plumberg, Kansas City, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Warden Minckley. Fine \$10.00.
- James Beringer, Leavenworth, Kansas. Illegal use of net.
Wardens Teichgraeber, Benander and Faulkner. Fine \$6.50.
- Harry Christofferson, Leavenworth, Kansas. Illegal use of net.
Wardens Teichgraeber, Benander and Faulkner. Fine \$6.50.
- Joe Martin, Lawrence, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Teichgraeber, Benander and Faulkner. Fine \$12.50.
- Lee Powell, Wichita, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Teichgraeber, Benander and Faulkner. Fine \$12.50.
- Don Overmier, Wichita, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Teichgraeber, Benander and Faulkner. Fine \$12.50.

ARRESTS FOR AUGUST, Con't

- Edwin Alexander, Lawrence, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Teichgraeber, Benander and Faulkner. Fine \$12.50
- Harold Alexander, Lawrence, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Teichgraeber, Benander and Faulkner. Fine \$12.50.
- Ivan Haley, Junction City, Kansas. Illegal number of trot lines.
Wardens Toburen, Anderson and Concannon. Fine \$21.00.
- Paul Nassellroad, Wichita, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Warden Toland. Fine \$12.00.
- C. R. Young, Wichita, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Warden Toland. Fine \$12.00.
- W. C. Carson, Coffeyville, Kansas. Illegal size fish in possession.
Warden Concannon. Fine \$20.00.
- Frank J. Gambill, Parsons, Kansas. Illegal size fish in possession.
Warden Concannon. Fine \$7.50.
- Herman Jaderborg, Chapman, Kansas. Illegal use of net.
Wardens Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$8.50.
- A. T. Jaderborg, Enterprise, Kansas. Illegal use of net.
Wardens Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$8.50.
- Bob Forrester, Enterprise, Kansas. Illegal use of Net.
Wardens Anderson and Toburen. Fine \$8.50.
- John Faulhaber, Mapleton, Kansas. Possession of illegal seine.
Warden Minckley. Fine \$11.50.
- W. M. Hennon, Junction City, Kansas. Fishing without license.
Wardens Toburen, Anderson and Carlson. Fine \$21.00.
- James Green, Kansas City, Mo. Fishing without non-resident license.
Warden Teichgraeber. Fine \$10.00.
- Clarence Alexander, Iola, Kansas. Hand fishing.
Warden Rezeau. Fine \$12.75.
- Morris Conway, Leavenworth, Kansas. Illegal use of net.
Wardens Teichgraeber and Benander. Fine \$6.00.
- A. A. Place, Iola, Kansas. Hand Fishing.
Warden Rezeau. Fine \$12.75
- Clarence Cox, Iola, Kansas. Hand Fishing. Warden Rezeau. Fine \$11.30.
- Jasper I. Richards, Baxter Springs, Kansas. Illegal number of trot lines.
Warden Concannon. Fine \$19.75.

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LET'S GO!! GO WHERE?
WHEN?

TO THE BUFFALO BARBECUE AT PRATT!

OCTOBER 8 -- 9

If you are interested in the RESTORATION, PRESERVATION and PROPAGATION of FISH and GAME, you are invited to meet with hundreds of other sportsmen who are coming to the HEADQUARTERS of the Fish and Game Department, on October 9 to organize a statewide association of KANSAS SPORTSMEN.

	OCTOBER 8	
	1:30 P. M.	
Skeet Shooting		Exhibition Shooting
Trap Shooting		Fly Casting
	OCTOBER 9	
Sportsmen's Meeting	10:00 A. M.	Community Building
Buffalo Barbecue	12:00 Noon	Fish Hatchery
Address	1:30 P. M.	Fish Hatchery
By Gov. Payne H. Ratner		

This is YOUR INVITATION from other sportsmen of the State to bring your family and friends to join in the "FUN" as well as the "BUSINESS" of organizing this worth-while project.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

“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.

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

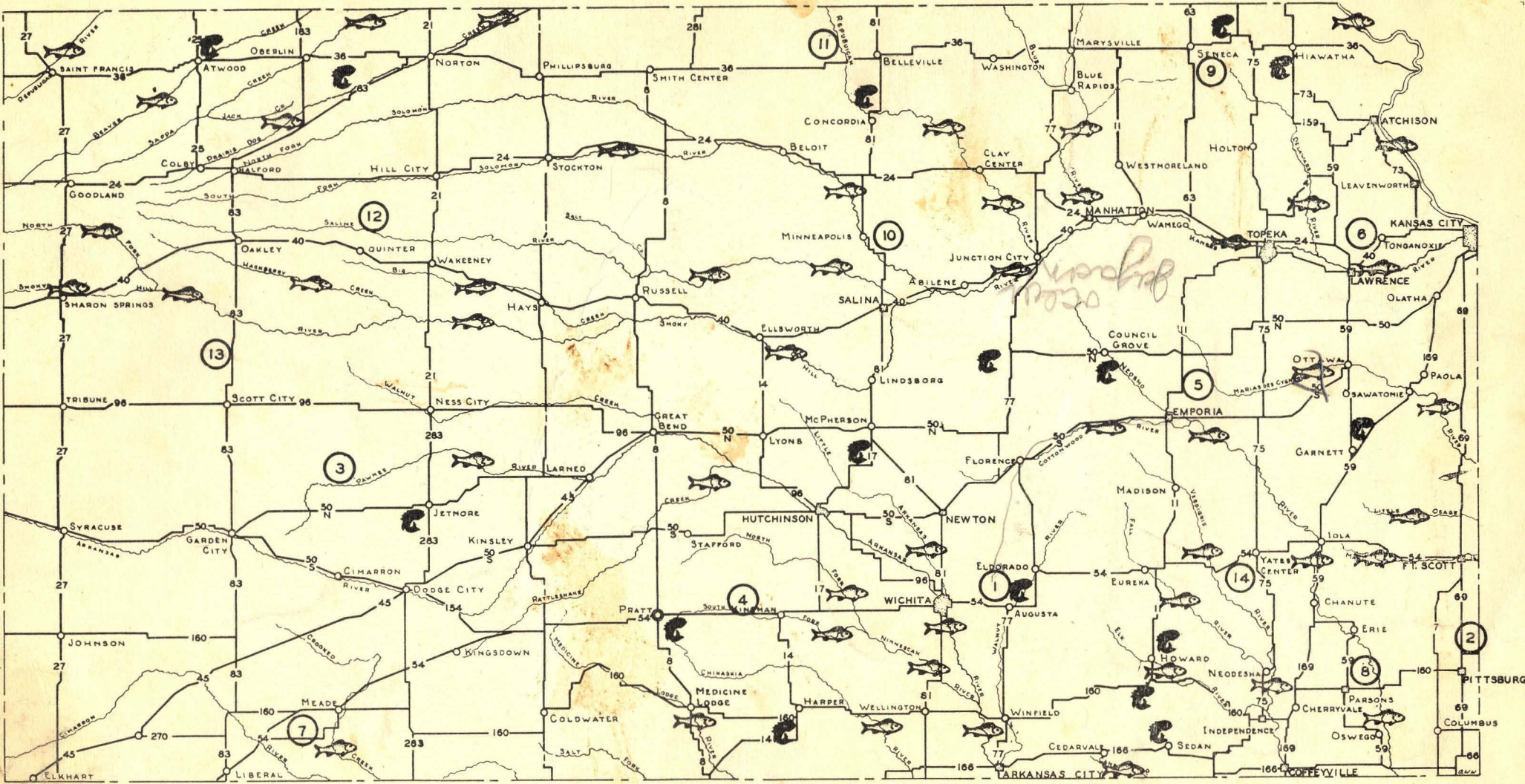
Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.

10

Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

Recommended by

The Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute



② State Lakes

🐟 City and County Lakes

🐟 River and Stream Fishing

- (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.

- (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.

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