

KANSAS

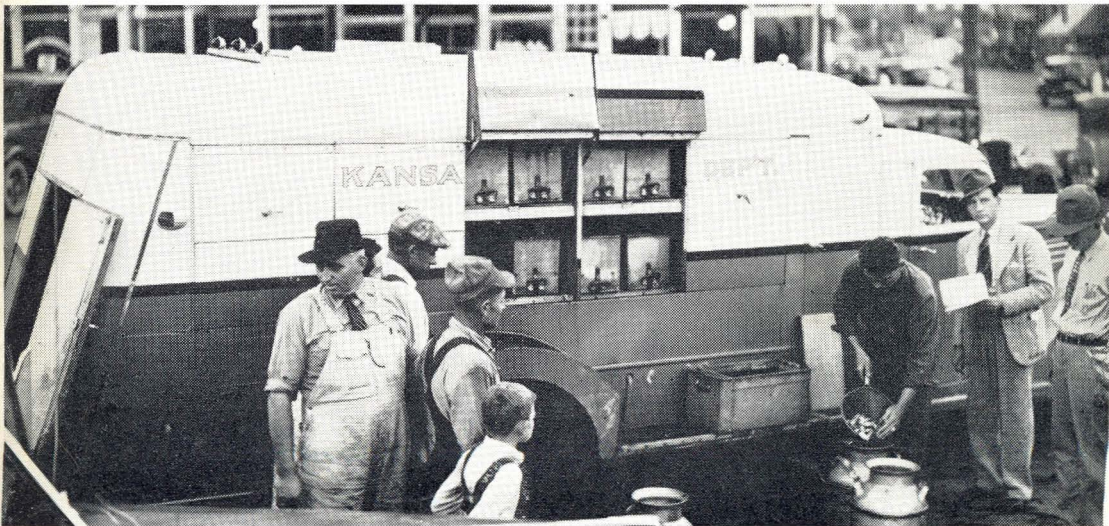


FISH AND GAME

VOL. II

NOVEMBER, 1940

No. XI



One of Our Kansas Fish Delivery Units

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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

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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 trapping season opening in Kansas December 2, and continuing through January will be a profitable two months to the farmer and his sons. The 20,000 licensed trappers will trap and sell the pelts of nearly 400,000 animals. Prices should be more attractive than last year due to the closing of many European markets.

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 otter 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.



GEESE ON A STATE LAKE



*Ed. Dumm, Emporia,
President Kansas
Fish and Game De-
velopment 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 nimrods 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.

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.

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 afield, 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 yourselves 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

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 which the season has been declared open until December 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.



*Mrs. E. F. Hohnbaum,
Hiawatha, and
Fish She Caught
From Sabetha Lake*

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, tramping 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. L. H. Steele, John D. Simion, E. R. Caskey and A. Polucca, 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 BULLETIN, 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 revealed that the pheasant's spurs had penetrated through the head."



George Gould, Dodge City, Secretary and Treasurer, Kansas Fish and Game Development Association



Fred Kahn, Lawrence, Vice-president, 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."

Pheasants

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.

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 coverts 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-

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. Richaard 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

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 farmyards 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 coverts 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, trappers 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.



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 reëcho 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 shellduck, European teal, whooping swan, South American rhea, the European and Phillipine 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. L. 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. Truitt 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 Heiland, 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. Heimple, 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 crowning 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:** Ducks, Brant, Geese, Coots, Snipes—October 16 to December 14, inclusive.
(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 Bufflehead.
(Including birds taken by any other person, who, for hire, accompanies or assists hunter in taking birds.) 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.
SNIPE—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 2 to January 31.
Beaver and Otter—SEASON CLOSED.

BE A GOOD SPORT. TAKE YOUR SHARE ONLY. THANK YOU



