

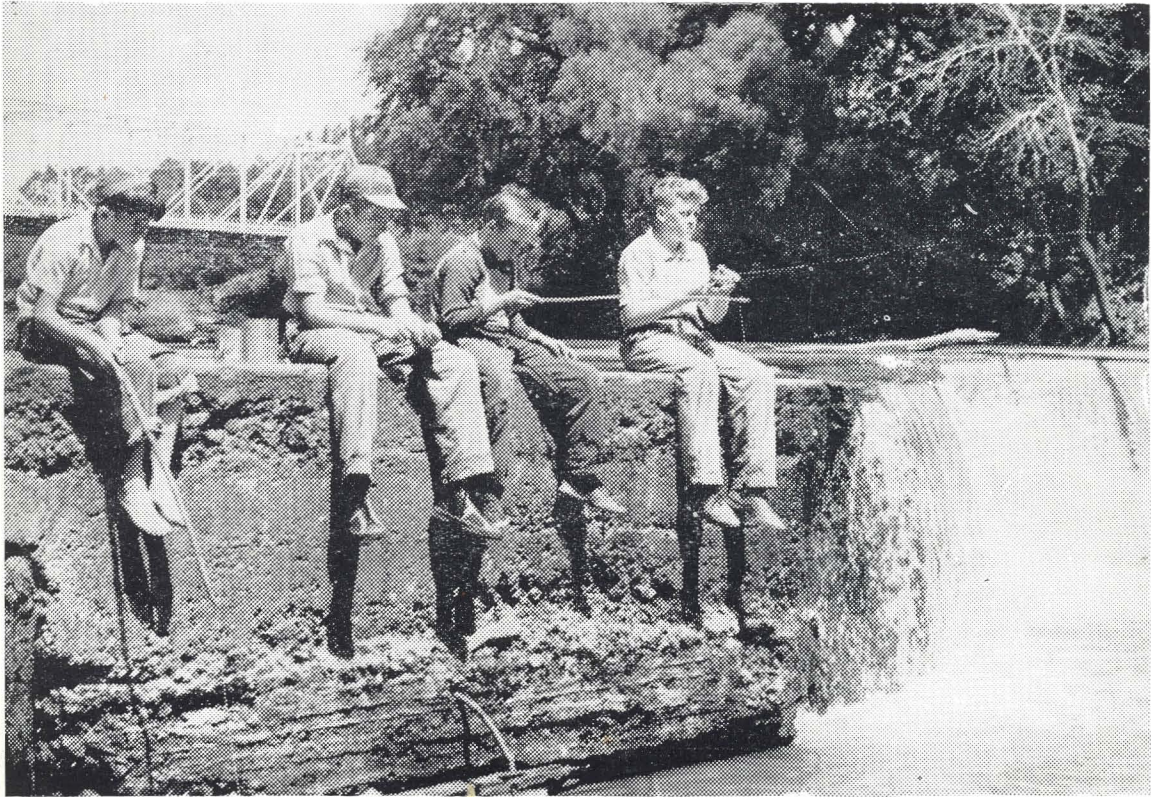
# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. II

AUGUST, 1940

No. VIII



—Courtesy Ottawa, Kansas, Herald.



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

*Published Monthly By*

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*

DAVE LEAHY, JR., *Asst. Director*

E. J. KELLY, *Secretary*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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## GAME BIRD SEASON OPENS SOON

If the United States government follows its time honored custom in declaring seasons, September 1, will mark the opening of the 1940 migratory bird season. On that date the season usually opens on doves, rails and gallinules in this, the intermediate zone.

In anticipation of that announcement, we think, a few words regarding the dove and the pursuit of it, are in order. Although dove hunting has been popular in the Southern states for many years, Kansans have but recently taken to it as a sport. There is little difference in dove and duck hunting, with the exception of weather and the size of the shot used.

One method of hunting doves is to walk or flush them from the grain fields. This method requires the fastest of shooting, since the birds are rarely seen until in flight. Their flight is usually in wide circles, almost invariably ending near the point from which they were flushed. Because of this habit, they can be marked down and again flushed for another shot.

A few hunters prefer water-hole shooting, but this, according to most hunters, is not a satisfactory method, since the shooting time is limited.

One plan, and a good one, is to cruise likely looking dove territory to determine their flyway from roosts to feeding areas. After this has been determined (with much argument) take your stands early next morning and await the singles, doubles and flocks that will surely pass your stands. Then the fun begins. The birds come in boldly and fast. They often drop to within a few feet of you or swiftly seek higher altitudes just at the moment you get a dead bead on them. Their peculiar wavering flight causes the best of marksmen to score many misses.

But it is a great sport and the doves are good eatin'.

The doves are migratory birds and as such are protected by state and federal laws. Baiting of areas to attract them is unlawful. The limit usually allowed is fifteen for one day.

To the novice dove hunter we give this advice. Use a small-sized shot, keep yourself concealed, as the birds are easily alarmed, and above all, remember that a shot at a low flying bird should not be taken without a go-ahead signal from your hunting companions.

A word about the bird itself. The bird is of a large family including twenty-one species and subspecies.

Migratory in its habit it travels northward in the spring and southward after the breeding season, which in this zone lasts from early in May to late in August. The birds utter a "coo coo" call which may suggest hopeless despair or a note of love and devotion, depending on the listener's mood. The male invariably stands to sound the call. The female seldom coos and then not so loudly as the male.

Mourning doves spend the largest part of the year in flocks. But as the mating season approaches they scatter in pairs to nest. According to ornithologists this fact accounts for their ever-increasing numbers. If they bred in colonies as the passenger pigeon did they probably would have become extinct long ago.

The hunting of rail has not been a popular sport in Kansas. Many rails, however, migrate through Kansas and can be found along our salt marsh areas. Although they are "as thin as rails" they are heavily breasted and are good eating.

### Commission-Sportsmen Meet

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission met in a two-day session at Emporia, July 20 and 21, with its district game protectors, Lyon County Wildlife Association, the directors of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association and many other groups, for the purpose of discussing matters of common interest.

Ernest C. Boyce, chief engineer, State Board of Health, discussed stream pollution with the assembled game protectors and pledged the aid of his department in our attempt to further reduce this stream hazard.

Frank Robl, George Gould, Dr. A. E. Benifield, Ed Dumm and other officers of the state association discussed with the commission the proposed changes of the fish and game laws.

A number of coon hunters from Paola, Humbolt and Uniontown appeared before the commission and asked the state to acquire two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land in Miami county for the purpose of establishing a fur farm and game preserve. They asked that the trapping laws be amended making it unlawful to set over fifteen traps or to take more than ten raccoon during the usual sixty-day season.

The commission agreed to consider their proposal and attempt to interest the Bureau of Biological Sur-



vey in their plans by establishing a migratory water-fowl sanctuary under the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson act.

Mr. J. Stokely Ligon, regional inspector, Department of Interior, appeared before the commission and discussed the Pittman-Robertson act and the projects for which these funds might be used in Kansas. He advised the commission that their pheasant distribution project had been approved by his department as a Pittman-Robertson project.

The commission notified Mr. Ligon that they would release seven thousand pheasants as a Pittman-Robertson project in the following counties: Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton, Morton, Wichita, Kearny, Grant, Stevens, Scott, Finney, Haskell, Seward, Lane, Gray, Meade, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Kingman, Harper, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner, Washington, Clay, Dickinson, Marion, Marshall, Geary, Morris and Riley.

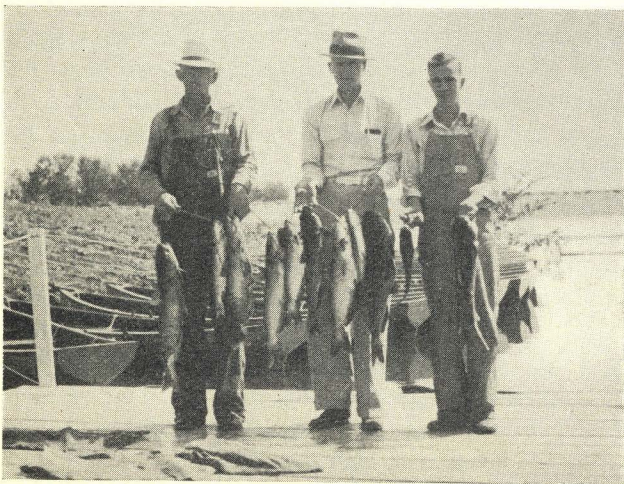
Other birds will be released in other counties but not as a federal-aid project.

To safeguard the lives and health of park visitors, the commission adopted park regulation number nineteen, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, fire, discharge or use fireworks of any nature or kind in any park or on any state game refuge or sanctuary owned by the state of Kansas.

The commission acted favorably on a petition by the Lyon county residents, that they be permitted to erect a suitable memorial to Mit Wilhite, a moving factor in the building of the Lyon County State Park.

The commission concluded its Emporia meeting by an inspection trip of the Lyon County State Park and other areas in Lyon county.

Swallows, unlike most migrants, travel by day when migrating, due to the fact that they feed on the wing.



Harlan Lee (center) and two fishing companions with 47½ pounds of channel cat from the state lake near Farlington.

## HOST



Ed Dumm, Lyon county sportsman and vice-president of Kansas Fish and Game Development Association, was host to Commission and Sportsmen meeting in Emporia, July 20 and 21.

## A Report

There is nothing more intriguing than good figures, whether in a bathing suit or on a financial statement. The financial statement of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for the period ending June 30, 1940, reflects intriguing black figures. It indicates that a great deal of progress has been made in the development of lakes and in the propagation of fish and game birds. We think it is a fact worthy of recording that license sales for the fiscal year 1940 exceeded the sales of the preceding year. In stating this fact to you, we do so with a full knowledge that the selling of licenses is not our most important activity, but do so because the increase clearly indicates that the present commission's policy has the financial support of the sportsmen.

The commission, a year ago, very accurately forecast their probable receipts and expenditures, in preparing their budget. It is gratifying to learn through a perusal of the financial statement that all budgetary requirements have been met and that the commission concluded its year with a sizable balance in the treasury with which to carry on further expansions.

The twenty game protectors were unusually active during the year 1940. They apprehended four hundred and ninety-three persons suspected of violating the fish and game laws and convicted all but ten of that number. The arrests for the preceding year totaled two hundred and sixty-six, with two hundred and twenty-four convictions.

The seizures of illegal fishing and hunting devices in 1940 totaled 2,898 items. During the previous year the seizures totaled 547 items.



### News From the Protectors' Pens

Fishing in the Republican river near Norway has been especially good this spring and summer. B. E. Tyler, of Belleville, reports a big hatch of pheasants in Republic county. Dan Myers, of Wakefield, asserts that this spring's hatch of pheasants and quail in Clay county has been very heavy.—*Byrne*.

I am convinced that fishermen generally are becoming more "game protector conscious." On July second, I checked one hundred anglers who had procured their nineteen forty-one licenses on the first day of the new fiscal year. Fishing in my district (Lincoln, Ottawa, Dickinson, Ellsworth and Saline counties), has been very good. The sportsmen are behind the commissioner's program one hundred percent. A nice quail crop this spring, with plenty of feed and cover available to them.—*Carlson*.

I look for good fishing in Hackberry creek from now on. Nice strings of fish being caught from the Sheridan county lake. Good crappie fishing at Antelope lake near Moreland. "You should say something about this lake in the BULLETIN, as there is no local charge for fishing, and everyone is cordially invited by the citizens of nearby communities to fish in this lake. A bunch of good sports here." (All right, Joe, it's in the BULLETIN.) A good crop of pheasants awaits the hunters in my territory next pheasant season.—*Faulkner*.

Many streams are drying up in my district. Have had splendid coöperation in my fish salvaging work from the Wellington sportsmen, including Mayor Glammon, City Commissioner Will Murphy and Water Commissioner Tom Fine. These city officials have been good enough to furnish me with a truck and labor to remove fish from dead streams to several lakes and ponds in Sumner county.—*Toland*.

Finney county state lake nearly full. Many crappie and drum being caught there every day. Many pheasants along the Arkansas river in Kearny and Finney counties. Believe it or not, have seen a black mourning dove. W. F. Hubbard, Hugoton, tells me that quail and pheasants are now on his farm, for the first time in several years. Prospects now indicate that dove and duck hunting will be good in Western Kansas this fall.—*Gebhard*.

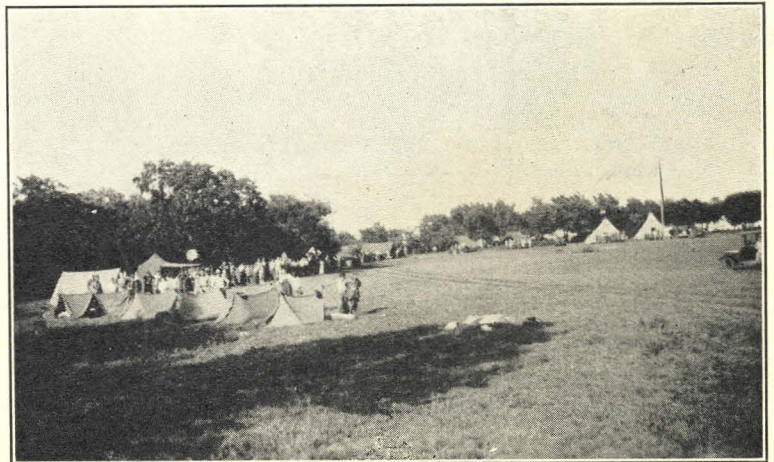
Quail conditions of Southeastern Kansas very good. Many coveys of young birds are to be seen. Plenty of feed and cover. Regret that it is necessary for me to report that the county commissioners in one of my counties will not give me their full support in enforcing the game laws. They have on occasions released the convicted defendants from jail before the sentences were begun.—*Rickel*.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Rickel's experience with the county commissioners smacks of the old order of things. The suspension of fines or jail sentences is one of the most detrimental factors operating against good honest law enforcement. It is not only discouraging to the officer, but has a definite tendency to break down respect for all laws. The game laws are not by any means superfluous, and as long as they remain on the statute books should be enforced as conscientiously as any other laws.

A good flock of prairie chickens in Eastern Kansas. Fishing has been fairly good all spring and summer in that area. In coöperation with protector Kyser, plantings of moss and drum have been made in Crawford county state lake Number 2.—*Concannon*.

Looks like we will have a good crop of chickens and quail in these parts (Eastern Kansas) this fall. Fishing has been good at Woodson county state lake, the Howard city lake and the Eureka city lake.—*Kyser*.

Another  
Scout Group  
Encamped  
at a  
State Lake





## Page Mr. Ripley, "Cause He Hain't Seen Nothin' Yet"

Boy, page Mr. Ripley and tell him he has seen things and been around a bit, but he "hain't seen nothing yet."

George Wylie, Leonard Lacy and Lloyd Tolles caught a fourteen and three-quarters pound catfish yesterday. Nothing new and extraordinary about that, even if it is a big fish. But this fish was in a cream can. Nothing so extraordinary about a fish getting in a cream can, but this fish had a head that measured over nine inches across and the neck of the can was only six inches in diameter.

Now we're getting somewhere. This should be a good story if it keeps on.

Now how could a catfish with a head-spread of nine inches get into a cream can with a six-inch hole in the top?

That is where the story gets interesting, and also complicated, and also gets into the "believe it or not" column.

The three men were fishing near the old river bridge south of town, Sunday morning when they saw a fish's tail flop above the water. In a few moments they saw it flop again, and then again, and always in the same spot.

Tolles rowed over to the spot and grabbed the tail as it flopped again. And yet the fish didn't move. The water was only about two feet deep at that point and he reached down and pulled the fish from the water. Instead of a fish, all nice and slick, he pulled out a cream can, filled with one fish.

Knowing something about the lives and habits of fish, Mr. Tolles has done a little deducing. He allows that fish, in order to get into the can, must have grown in the can, at least for a couple of years. Because even a ten-pound catfish couldn't easily get its head in a can the size of the one that enveloped this one. It took the three men considerable time to get the fish out of the can, and then by breaking one of the fins. Figuring that the fish has grown at the rate of about one and one-half pounds a year, which is considered about the average, this fish has been living in that cream can for at least three years.

And now that it has been caught, several people have said they have seen the flopping of this fish's tail at that particular spot for at least two years, but no one ever before took the trouble to row over to the spot where the "flopping" of the tail had been seen.

The bottom of the can had a hole in it about as "big as your fist" which allowed the fish to get its food during the time it had been in the can.

The fish was turned back into the stream. — *Clay Center Dispatch.*

## Earl Taylor Praises Woodson County's Scenic Beauties

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Taylor and sons, Richard and Charles Gillespie, of Swarthmore, Pa., arrived here the evening of July 3, to spend about ten days visiting Mr. Taylor's mother, Mrs. M. C. Cluster, and to hobnob with friends in Yates Center. Earl is on vacation from his position as associate editor of the *Country Gentleman* magazine, a Curtis Publication at Philadelphia.

Earl Taylor is a strong exponent of fishing and tennis and is spending quite a bit of his time here in those avocations. He is an enthusiastic booster of Woodson county's scenic beauties, comparing them favorably with the hills of West Virginia, Kentucky and the Ozarks. "Lake Fegan," he says, "is one of the prettiest bodies of water to be found anywhere in the United States."—*Toronto News.*

## Beavers

Everyone knows that beavers build dams and are clever engineers. A Wisconsin hunter, Ira G. Smith, tells of an astounding construction feat of these industrious animals.

Smith was sitting near a deer runway which crossed a small river just below a beaver dam. Curious to see the animals at work, he pulled out a section of the dam. In his own words:

"In about 20 minutes I saw some ripples in the water and a beaver stuck out his head for a few seconds. A little later this was repeated. In about two minutes it came up again, much closer to the dam, and then came out of the water to look things over. Crawling up on the dam, the beaver nosed around the break, passed through it several times, then disappeared. Several minutes later, several beavers appeared right above the dam. They all disappeared and soon the water just above the break began to boil and there seemed to be much activity at that point.

"Finally three beavers began to back up the dam, seemingly pulling something very heavy. When they got far enough out of the water for me to see what they were pulling, I couldn't believe my eyes. They were towing another beaver by the tail! That beaver was on its back, holding in its feet a stone that must have weighed not less than 60 pounds! When they got it into the dam break, the beaver holding the stone rolled it off into the opening. Then they all got busy filling in the break with brush, sticks and mud. The job took 20 minutes.

"Later I inspected the repair. Except for the wet mud, it looked as sound as it had before the break."—*From the National Wildlife Federation.*



## OUR FISH AND GAME

THE FISH OF THE MONTH: Blue Gill — Blue Sunfish (*Lepomis Pallidus*).

There are several varieties of sunfish in Kansas streams and lakes, some native and others introduced. The blue gill is the largest. It reaches a length of twelve to fourteen inches and a weight of nearly one pound. It can be taken at any time in the year. It will take any sort of bait or lures. Anglerworms are perhaps the best bait to be used for sunfish angling.

The sunfish is considered a good table fish. When dressed, the bones forming the shoulder girdle should be removed by cutting them loose from the body and removing them with the head. All the fins and attached bones should be removed by cutting on each side of them with a sharp knife and pulling them out. When fried a rich brown, they have a flavor that places them among the very best of game fishes. The blue gill has a rich greenish olive color on back, becoming paler on sides; top of head dark greenish, side fins all greenish; the pectoral fin palest, a large black blotch on last rays of dorsal and anal fins.

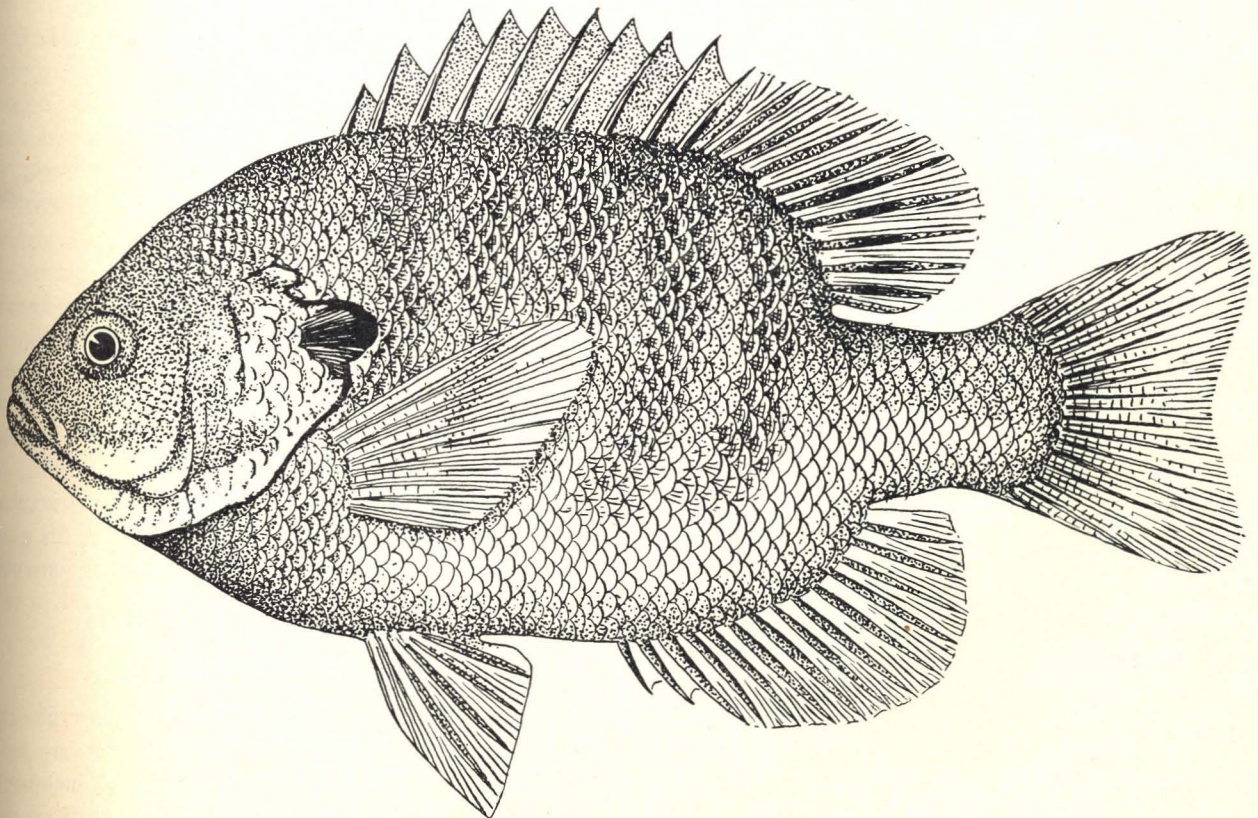
July to September are the best blue gill months in Kansas.

## Dangerous Days Ahead

The next sixty days will be crucial ones insofar as Kansas fish life is concerned. A scarcity of rain in several sections of the state will cause millions of fish to become stranded, if and when the water recedes from our streams and lakes. These distressed fish need not be lost to us. The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission employs fish salvage crews and maintains equipment capable of transporting fish safely across the entire state. But this is not enough. The Commission needs, and does enlist your aid, in this work. May we suggest that every angler assume the responsibility of keeping his eye on his favorite fishing hole, and at the first sign of danger report the facts to the director's office at Pratt or to the game protector for his district. We will gladly transfer any stranded fish to live waters.

## Good Advice

From the soul of our patron saint, Izaak Walton, comes this bit of philosophy: "Praise God, be quiet and go a fishing. Fishing is employment of idle time not then idly spent; a rest to the mind; a cheerer of spirits; a diverter of sadness; a calmer of unquiet thoughts; a moderator of passions; a producer of contentedness."



BLUE GILL (*Lepomis pallidus*)





**Several  
State Lakes  
Have  
Bathing Beaches,  
Make Use  
of Them**

## Here's How!

Elsewhere in this bulletin, we reported that an unusually large number of birds had been produced this year at the Calista and Pittsburg quail farms. Now, since it is impossible for all our readers to visit these farms, we will record here how it was done.

The artificial reproduction of game birds is not an easy matter. The methods of handling and feeding them differ. Each species requires a special technique. The feed must be of balanced ration, prepared of ingredients that will assure and stimulate egg production and fertility. Our statements here will concern only our work with native Bob White Quail.

Visitors are always welcome at these farms. But we warn you that the routine of work begins at the crack of dawn and continues beyond the time respectable people are accustomed to turning in.

Visitors at our quail farms at the feeding period are very likely to conclude that the care exercised in feeding the laying birds is exaggerated and unnecessary. They also will be correct in their assertions that the birds in the game fields are not treated to such fancy and scientific diets. That is the answer. The one pair of birds that are confined to the laying pens have been deprived of their natural field requirements, which must be supplied as far as is humanly possible by other means and methods.

### Feeding

The feeding of the laying birds is strictly scheduled. The first meal — consisting of a mixture of egg flake meal, meat scraps, alfalfa-leaf meal, oatmeal, soybean meal and adult mash, that is in part subject to a steaming process — is fed the laying birds not later than six a. m. A ration of lettuce is also fed once each day. A hopper of prepared scratch and laying mash is before the birds at all times. Fresh, clean water is supplied as often as necessary and required. The young birds, immediately after being taken from the incubator to the brooder houses, are treated by com-

pulsion to their first drink of water and their first meal of grilled egg yolk, mixed with mash. As the birds advance in size and age, the ration is increased to include chopped lettuce and mash, mixed moist. These young birds are fed four times daily, their meals being served to them in white paper napkins and paper plates. This method of feeding is employed to attract the birds to the feed and as a sanitary measure.

### Brooder Houses

The brooder houses used by us have a maximum capacity of several hundred each and are equipped with electric and thermostatically controlled hovers to provide artificial heat to the young birds during their first four weeks in the brooder houses. The temperature for the first week is maintained at ninety-five degrees and reduced five degrees each week until the fifth week, when artificial heat is not a further requirement. The birds, however, are retained in the brooder houses for a five-week period. From the brooder houses they are removed to rearing pens for another five weeks, at which time they are liberated in carefully selected areas.

### Sanitation

As quail are susceptible to almost every known poultry disease and a few other diseases peculiarly their own, sanitation is a matter that is as important as the feeding program. To prevent the occurrence of diseases the brooder houses, the laying and rearing pens are thoroughly cleansed each week or as often as the weather requires. These buildings and structures are thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected. A fire gun, in which kerosene is used as fuel, is utilized to burn out and sterilize all equipment and utensils used in the handling of these birds.

### Winter Holding

After the laying season, we segregate the sex, placing twelve birds in each winter pen, where they are protected, not only from the discomforts of inclement weather, but from predators as well. The birds are retained in the winter pens until they begin to show rest-



lessness and a fighting mood which, to the competent observer, are indications that the laying and breeding season again approaches. They are then paired off, placed one pair to the pen in preparation for another egg-production season.

### Cannibalism

A natural inclination to strike at any moving object, and because of the large number of birds concentrated around the hovers and brood houses, toe pecking, feather plucking and other forms of cannibalism frequently occurs. We control and quickly stop this practice by simply clipping the beaks of the birds. This operation is in no way injurious.

### Incubation

Our incubator rooms contain the most scientific and up-to-date equipment. Thermostats control not only the wall ventilation, but control the incubator heat and sound alarms as well. Our incubators have a capacity of approximately 12,400 eggs. Twenty-three days is the incubation period.

### Egg Records

Our records indicate that the production record for one pair of birds during the past season was 158 eggs. The laying season begins during the early part of April and continues until the first part of September.

### Another Lake to Open

By the time this issue of the BULLETIN is off the press, the commission will have formally opened Decatur County State Lake, No. 2, near Oberlin, Kan.

Circumstances made it impossible for the BULLETIN to make an earlier announcement of this opening.

This lake, resulting from the damming of the clear waters of Sappa creek, covers an area of one hundred and sixty acres and has been periodically stocked with fish from the state hatchery and other sources.

### Boy Scouts Making Use of a State Lake



### A New Service

Beginning with next month's issue of the BULLETIN, one page will be devoted to the sportsmen's groups of Kansas. This page will be compiled and written by George Gould, Dodge City, Kan., secretary to the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association.

If the sportsmen will take an interest in this page, it can be made very interesting and instructive. The news of your local association should be forwarded to Mr. Gould at Dodge City.

### Lake Opened

The opening of the Lone Star Lake, fourteen miles southwest of Lawrence, on July 27, was well attended by anglers despite high winds and rough waters.

Fred Kahn, secretary of the Douglas County Sportsmen's Association, reports that most of the twenty-five hundred anglers who fished the lake on opening day took home sizeable strings of crappie, bullheads and channel cats. The record sized fish reported taken from the lake was an eleven-pound channel cat.

### Thirty Thousand Game Birds to Be Released

Dan Ramey, superintendent of quail farms, reports that the combined output of the Calista and Pittsburg quail hatcheries will be approximately twenty thousand bob white quail.

Leonard Sutherland, superintendent of the state chukar partridge-pheasant farm at Meade County State Park, intimates that he will have available for distribution nearly fourteen thousand pheasants and chukar.

The smashing of all previous game bird production records was due, in a large part, to the establishment of the Meade project, which relieves the quail farms of the work heretofore done by them with pheasants and chukar partridge.



## Name Changes, Work Continues

Though the Bureau of Biological Survey has consolidated with the Bureau of Fisheries in the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, newly appointed director of the service, contemplates no changes in the type of work to be done by the organization. Assistant Director W. C. Henderson, who will be directly responsible for the functions formerly assigned to the Biological Survey, was associate chief of the Biological Survey for twenty-four years. He expects to continue the work under his direction, along the same general lines taken by the Survey for the past half century. Kansas is in the Albuquerque, New Mexico, district of the newly formed organization.

## Trespassing Allowed

A want ad., inserted by J. W. Greenleaf and appearing in a recent issue of a Greensburg paper, was something out of the ordinary. The ad. advised that fishing and picnic parties were not only permitted, but were welcomed on the Greenleaf ranch. Ordinarily such parties are greeted by a sign on the premises which reads: "No picnicking or fishing allowed." Mr. Greenleaf, however, extends a welcome to guests, and says that in the past visitors have been responsible for only a small amount of damage to the premises.

## An Angler's Angle

Mr. A. E. Sandin, of Plainville, gives this advice to anglers as a sure-fire never-failing method of catching fish. Mr. Sandin's method is to catch one of the preferred species, string it on a stringer in the orthodox way, and then attach a balloon to the stringer. The fish is then released into the stream with the expectation that it will return to a school of like fish. The balloon serves as a buoy to evidence the location of the schooling fish.



Phil Hawkins and E. Pitt, Olathe anglers with a day's catch from the Gardner City Lake.

## What Optimism

A Wichita hunter, with whom patience is not a virtue, wrote us recently asking about the open dates on wild turkeys, explaining that he had noticed a press dispatch from our publicity department stating that several wild turkeys had been released in Elk and Barber counties.

It is true that our game farms were successful in propagating a limited number of wild turkeys and that these birds have been planted in areas where turkeys were known to flourish a half century or more ago. We did not intend to leave the impression that this generation would live to enjoy a Kansas turkey season. Our primary purpose in releasing these birds was to study their nesting habits, and to learn their reaction to the wild state after having been raised in captivity.

The hunters may rest assured that if the birds become so numerous that an open season would be justified, we will certainly be glad to declare one.



**Girl Scouts  
Make Use  
of the  
State Lakes  
and Parks**

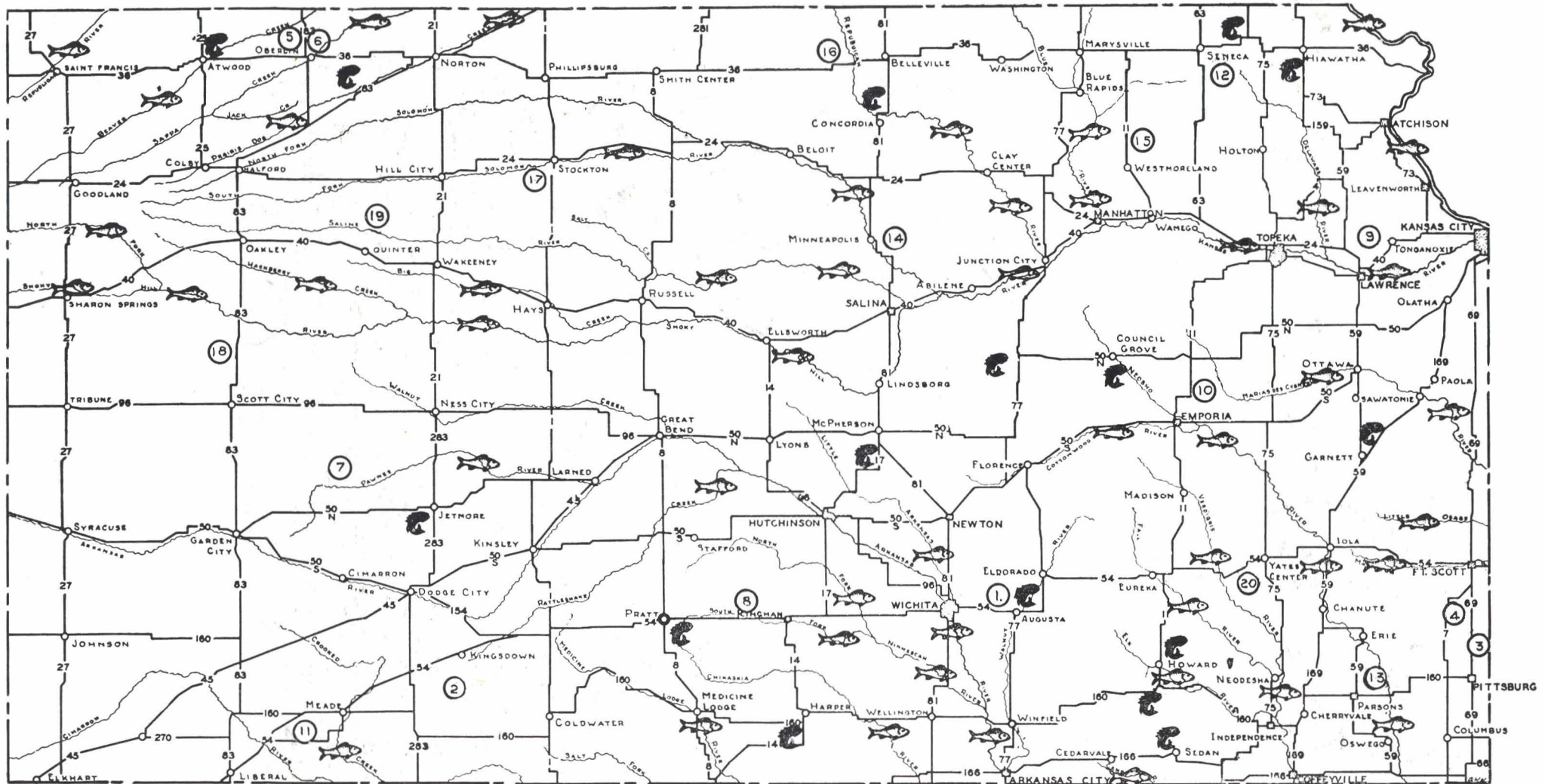


# ARRESTS FOR JULY

NAME AND ADDRESS	VIOLATION	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Lewellyn Coehn, Greensburg	Hand fishing	Gebhard	Convicted
Loyd Dargel, Greensburg	Hand fishing	Gebhard	Convicted
John Bernard, Holton	Fishing without license	Benander	Convicted
Aldo Huedbrecht, Hutchinson	Illegal fishing	Suenram	Convicted
Joe Radletz, Overland Park	Fishing without license	Scott county protector	Convicted
W. B. Haskell, Leon	Hunting without license	Ayres, Davenport county protectors	Convicted
Leo Morse, Wichita	Hunting without license	Ayres, Davenport	Convicted
Jasper Dunn, El Dorado	Hunting on highway	Ayres, Davenport	Convicted
L. M. Zongker, El Dorado	Hunting without license	Ayres, Davenport	Convicted
J. V. Carpenter, Marysville	Hand fishing	Toburen	Convicted
Howard Smalley, Wichita	Illegal-size fish in possession	Toland	Convicted
Sarabin Martinez, Cottonwood Falls	Illegal fishing	Hepperly	Convicted
Lloyd Roberts, St. Paul	Illegal fishing	Simone	Convicted
C. Henderson, Beloit	Hunting without license	Byrne	Convicted
Douglass Newman, Beloit	Hunting without license	Byrne	Convicted
Gene Austin, Beloit	Hunting without license	Byrne	Convicted
R. Hayes, Beloit	Hunting without license	Byrne	Convicted
Fred Gunelfinger, Hanover	Seining	Byrne	Convicted
Jake Eippert, Hanover	Seining	Byrne	Convicted
Tony Trenple, Hanover	Seining	Byrne	Convicted
R. F. Osley, Hominy, Okla.	Hand fishing	Shay	Convicted
J. B. Osley, Hominy, Okla.	Hand fishing	Shay	Convicted
Clarence Nelson, Vilas	Illegal equipment in possession	Rickel	Convicted
Ralph Miller, Vilas	Illegal equipment in possession	Rickel	Convicted
Colin Wilson, Topeka	Illegal equipment in possession	Teichgraeber	Convicted
T. J. Harrison, Dodge City	Fishing without license	Supt. Carlton	Convicted
Sid Curry, St. Francis	Fishing without license	Golden	Convicted
Chas. Brown, Coffeyville	Hunting squirrels out of season	Teichgraeber, Benander, Anderson	Convicted
E. J. Gordon, Parsons	Fishing with two poles	Supt. Baxter	Convicted
Ralph Kermaskek, Arma	Hand fishing	Concannon, Simone	Convicted
Ed Bernard, Radley	Hand fishing	Concannon, Simone	Convicted
Joe Allen, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without license	Teichgraeber, Benander	Convicted
Frank Bullard, Kansas City	Fishing without license	Teichgraeber, Benander	Convicted
Wm. Walker, Kansas City	Illegal fishing	Teichgraeber, Benander	Convicted
Henry Ward, St. Paul	Illegal equipment in possession	Concannon, Kyser, Simone	Convicted
Marshall Carter, Trousdale	Fishing without license	Gebhard	Convicted
Lee Embray, Wichita	Fishing without license	Toland	Convicted
Merlin Brily, Wichita	Illegal possession of equipment	Toland	Convicted
Junior Calvert, Emporia	Illegal fishing	Hepperly, Bess, county protectors	Convicted
Cince Guyton, Meade	Fishing without license	Supt. Carlton	Convicted
Walter Underwood, Rantoul	Illegal equipment in possession	Minckley, Concannon	Convicted
Roy Ward, Kansas City, Mo.	Illegal equipment in possession	Teichgraeber, Benander, Anderson	Convicted



# KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



② State Lakes

🐟 City and County Lakes

🐟 River and Stream Fishing

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

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

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