

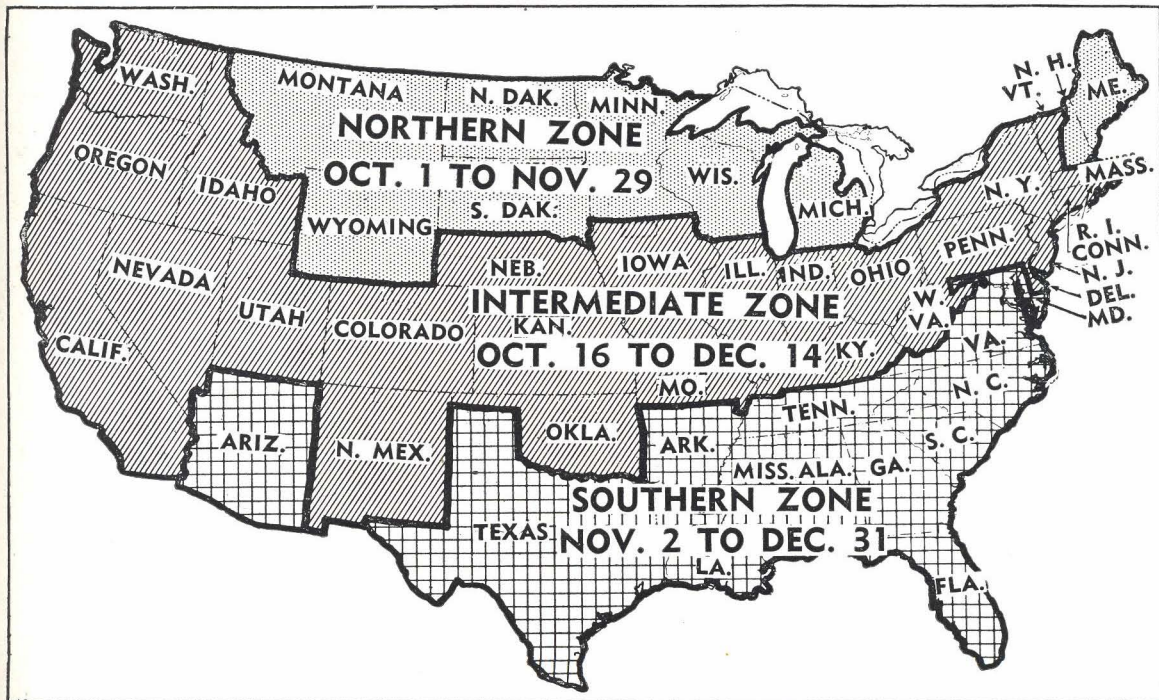
KANSAS FISH AND GAME



Vol. II

SEPTEMBER, 1940

No. IX



Where and when to hunt migratory water fowl throughout these United States

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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

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MIGRATORY GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

The 1940 migratory bird seasons for Kansas and other states in the intermediate zone are as follows:

Ducks: Season—sunrise October 16 to 4 p. m. December 14. Daily bag limit, 10; possession limit, 20, with this exception—special protection given canvasbacks, redheads, buffleheads and ruddy ducks by limiting to three the number of any one of these species that may be included in the daily bag limit and providing further that not more than three of this group in the aggregate may be taken in one day. The possession limit is double the daily bag limit. Wood ducks, Ross' geese and swans are protected under the 1940 regulations and the taking of these birds is illegal.

Geese: Season—sunrise October 16 to 4 p. m. December 14. Daily bag limit, 3; possession limit, 6.

Coots: Season—sunrise October 16 to 4 p. m. December 14. Bag limit on coots is 25 a day, possession limit may not exceed the daily bag limit.

Jacksnipes: Season—sunrise October 16 to sunset December 14. Daily bag limit, 15; possession limit not to exceed the daily bag limit.

Rails and Gallinules (except Sora Coots): Season—sunrise September 1 to sunset November 30. Daily bag limit on rails and gallinules is set at 15 in the aggregate of all kinds and the possession limit may not at any one time exceed the daily bag limit.

Dove Season: The dove season has been declared to be from sunrise September 1 to sunset November 15. Daily bag limit reduced from 15 to 12. Not more than 12 of these birds may be possessed at any one time.

Shooting Methods: Hunters may use the bow and arrow or shotguns not larger than 10-gauge fired from the shoulder. Although the guns may be hand or automatically loaded, the shell capacity of such guns must not exceed three shells. The use of live decoys is prohibited again this year. The baiting of areas to attract migratory game birds is also an illegal practice. A person over sixteen years of age is not permitted to take migratory waterfowl unless at the time of such taking he has in his possession an unexpired federal migratory bird hunting stamp validated by his signature written across the face thereof in ink. Per-

sons under sixteen years of age are permitted to take migratory waterfowl without such stamp.

Migratory game birds may be possessed for twenty days after the close of the season.

For the information of hunters we are describing below the ducks that have been accorded limited and absolute protection.

Canvasback: Length, 24 inches. Adult male: Feathers of entire head and upper neck dark reddish-brown, obscured on the crown and in front of eye and throat by dusky; upper parts, white very finely waved with narrow black zig-zag bars, the general effect much lighter than in the redhead, rest of plumage substantially as in that bird, but upper tail coverts and rear parts in general grayer; bill, plain dusky bluish, not banded; feet, grayish-blue; iris, red. Adult female: Very similar to the female redhead, head and neck more brownish, but easily distinguished from that bird by the much longer and differently shaped bill; iris, reddish-brown; bill and feet as in male canvasback.

Wood Duck: Length, 20 inches. Adult male: Head, including crest, iridescent green and purple; a narrow white line from bill over eye to rear of crest; another commencing behind eye and running to nape; a broad white patch on throat forking behind, one streak curving upward behind eye, the other curving on side of neck; above, lustrous violet and bronzy green; shoulders and long inner secondaries, velvet-black glossed with purple and green; a greenish-blue speculum bounded by white tips of secondaries behind; primaries, white-edged and frosted on webs near end; upper tail coverts and tail, deep dusky black; sides and front of lower neck and breast, rich purplish-chestnut evenly marked with small V-shaped white spots; a large black crescent in front of wing preceded by a white one; sides, yellowish-gray waved with fine black bars; rest of under parts, white; lengthened flank feathers falling in a tuft of rich purplish-red below wing; bill, white in center, black on ridge, tip and below, with a square patch at base; feet, yellowish orange; iris, crimson.

Adult female: Crest small; head and neck, grayish-brown, darker on crown; feathers at base of bill nar-

rowly all around, chin, upper throat and a broad circle around eye running into a streak behind, pure white; upper parts, brown with some gloss; foreneck and sides of body, yellowish-brown streaked with darker; breast, spotted indistinctly with brown abdomen, white; bill, grayish with a white spot in center, reddish at base; feet, dusky yellow; iris, brownish-red.

Redhead: Length, 23 inches. Color, adult male: The entire neck and head all around, rich pure chestnut with bronzy reflections; back, white crossed with fine black wavy lines, the colors about equal in amount, producing a distinct silvery gray shade; sides of body, the same; lower neck and fore parts of body with wings and tail coverts above and below, blackish; wing coverts, gray, finely dotted with white; speculum, ash, bordered inside with black; center line of body below, whitish; bill, dull blue with a black band on end; feet, grayish-blue with dusky webs; iris, yellowish-orange. Adult female: Head and upper neck, dull brownish red, fading to whiter on cheeks, chin and space behind eye; upper parts, brownish, the feathers with paler edges; breast and sides, brownish, remainder of lower parts, white; bill, dull grayish-blue with brown belt near end; feet and iris as in male.

The tabulation which follows is the time of sunrise at Topeka for each of the sixty days of the 1940 migratory waterfowl season. Four minutes should be added to the above time for each degree of longitude west of Topeka, and four minutes deducted for each degree of longitude east of Topeka, or, perhaps a more simple way of figuring the time of sunrise in a given locality would be to add or deduct four minutes for each fifty miles due west or due east of Topeka.

October 16..... 6:34	November 15.... 7:06
October 17..... 6:35	November 16.... 7:07
October 18..... 6:36	November 17.... 7:08
October 19..... 6:37	November 18.... 7:09
October 20..... 6:38	November 19.... 7:10
October 21..... 6:39	November 20.... 7:12
October 22..... 6:40	November 21.... 7:13
October 23..... 6:41	November 22.... 7:14
October 24..... 6:42	November 23.... 7:15
October 25..... 6:43	November 24.... 7:16
October 26..... 6:44	November 25.... 7:17
October 27..... 6:45	November 26.... 7:18
October 28..... 6:46	November 27.... 7:19
October 29..... 6:47	November 28.... 7:20
October 30..... 6:49	November 29.... 7:21
October 31..... 6:50	November 30.... 7:22
November 1..... 6:51	December 1..... 7:23
November 2..... 6:52	December 2..... 7:24
November 3..... 6:53	December 3..... 7:25
November 4..... 6:54	December 4..... 7:26
November 5..... 6:55	December 5..... 7:27
November 6..... 6:56	December 6..... 7:28
November 7..... 6:57	December 7..... 7:29
November 8..... 6:58	December 8..... 7:30
November 9..... 7:00	December 9..... 7:31
November 10.... 7:01	December 10.... 7:32
November 11.... 7:02	December 11.... 7:33
November 12.... 7:03	December 12.... 7:33
November 13.... 7:04	December 13.... 7:34
November 14.... 7:05	December 14.... 7:35

Bufflehead: Length, 15 inches. Color, adult male: Head, puffy and crested, iridescent, purple and green; a large white patch on each side behind eye, running some distance below eye and joining near top of head; neck all around, under parts, shoulders, and nearly all wing coverts, pure white, some shoulder feathers edged with black, forming a narrow, lengthwise line; back and upper parts, black; tail, grayish; bill, dull bluish-gray with black tips and base; feet, pale flesh color; iris, brown. Adult female: Head, thinly crested dusky gray with a lighter palet on side; upper parts, grayish-brown; wings, the same with small white areas; below, whitish shaded on sides of neck and body with ashy; bill and feet and iris same as male.

Ruddy Ducks: Length, 16 inches. Males are red above and white below; females are brownish-gray above and grayish below. Both sexes have the forehead rather low; the neck thick; the bill, long and broad and curving upward, but tips overhanging and curved downward and the tail composed of 18 stiff feathers. Color: Fall, male and adult female: Upper parts, brownish-gray spotted and lined with dusky; below, pale gray and whitish with darker transverse marks on side, crown and nape, dusky brown with two indistinct dusky streaks along side of head; under tail coverts white.

Farmers should protect and encourage quail by supplying shelter and food in winter.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

Recommended by
The Sporting Arms and Ammunition
Manufacturers' Institute

"SAFETY FIRST—ALWAYS!"
Make That Your Motto

<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>Carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp, and home.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p>Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>Never climb a tree or a fence with a loaded gun.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p>Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.</p>

Published in the Interest of Making and Keeping Shooting a Safe Sport

All This and Christmas Too

An old English professor of mine cautioned me time and time again to place proper values on speech and to use the proper word in its proper place. I could not, therefore, although the temptation is great, disturb his eternal sleep by saying that Kansas is a sportsman's paradise. We believe that it is. But in deference to my old friend, I will, as a compromise, say that the next three months, October, November and December, are our best out-of-door months.

And are months that will accord the angler and nimrods a great deal of unalloyed happiness.

The angler, if he is wise, will keep his reels well oiled and his poles within easy reach as the big ones, especially the bass are beginning to bite with a vengeance. With the advent of cool weather, they become ravenously hungry and will strike readily at any kind of bait or type of lure offered to them. Elsewhere in this bulletin are pictured a few of the big cats and drums taken recently.

The prospects for a good hunting season were never more promising. Reports built on a foundation of facts betokens an appreciable increase in the several species of waterfowl which ordinarily use this flyway. And we were never better prepared to receive them.

Duck and goose shooting should be especially good this season in the western half of Kansas. There is plenty of water and an abundance of feed there to attract them from the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

During the sixty-day migratory waterfowl season, we are granted two other game bird seasons—pheasants and quail. The pheasant season opens Friday, November 1 and continues through Sunday, November 3, in the following counties: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis and Russell. The daily bag limit, two cocks, one hen; the season bag limit two days' bag limit. The eleven-day quail season, which opens on Wednesday, November 20, continues through Saturday, November 30. Such a season gives us two Saturdays, a Sunday and a legal holiday. There are plenty of quail throughout the state and enough pheasants in the open district to assure you good hunting. The daily bag limit on quail is ten with a season bag limit of twenty-eight.

Since every sportsman, at least those to whom we have talked, have developed a delicacy of conscience we do not anticipate any violation of the season limit.

Cottontails will be plentiful this winter, a condition largely due to the hunters last season fear of tularemia. The prestige of the cottontail as a game animal has suffered unjustly because of tularemia or rabbit fever. Kansas nimrods can continue to enjoy

rabbit hunting without contracting this disease if they will follow the few cautionary measures recommended by the State Board of Health.

Rubber gloves should be used in cleaning and handling the rabbit from the beginning of the cleaning process until the rabbit is on the fire. The meat, unless it is thoroughly cooked, should not be eaten. Do not pick up and take home rabbits that appear sluggish in movement. Sluggishness is a sure indication that the rabbit is not in a normal health condition.

Bald Eagle Protected

The Bald Eagle, symbolic of American freedom, is now protected from all hunters and collectors by an act of congress which was approved recently by President Roosevelt. Enforcement of this act will be delegated to United States Game Management Agents and Kansas Game Protectors, since a similar law was enacted by this state's 1939 legislature.

The "Bald Eagle Act" which was recently passed by congress was sponsored by Senator David I. Walsh and Representative Charles R. Clason, of Massachusetts. Declaring that the Bald Eagle is now threatened with extinction and expressing the desire to protect the bird that was adopted as the national symbol by the Continental Congress in 1782, the act prohibits anyone from possessing Bald Eagles in any manner, whether by taking, bartering, selling or other means. The act protects the bird throughout the United States and its possessions, except Alaska.

Persons taking, possessing, or dealing in Bald Eagles will be liable to fines up to \$500, or imprisonment up to six months, or both.

LOCAL NAMES

To aid hunters in identifying the more common species of ducks, some of their local names are given below:

- Blue-winged Teal:** Bluewing, teal, teal duck.
- Bufflehead:** Butterball, butter duck, dipper, dipper duck.
- Canvasback:** Can, canvas, whiteback.
- Cinamon Teal:** Teal, teal duck.
- Gadwall:** Gray duck, redwing, creed duck.
- Greater Scaup:** Big bluebill, bay broadbill, scaup, blackhead.
- Lesser Scaup:** Bluebill, blackhead, scaup, little bluebill, broadbill, little broadbill.
- Green-winged Teal:** Greenwing, common teal, teal duck.
- Redhead:** Fiddler, fiddler duck, redneck.
- Ringneck:** Ringbill, blackjack, blackhead.
- Ruddy Duck:** Stiff tail, butterball, ruddy, booby, greaser.
- Shoveler:** Spoonbill, spoony, shovelbill.
- Wood Duck:** Summer duck, woody, squealer.

Speeds

At our salt marsh duck camp we have two points of argument lasting through the season and never settled. One is in regard to the comparative speed of different species of waterfowl flying under normal conditions. The other is to determine who just dealt.

The Bureau of Biological Survey has compiled a brief summary of the speed of more than one hundred birds, to help settle the one argument.

Mallard ducks, it is estimated, travel between fifty and sixty miles an hour. Pintails move along at slightly more than a mile a minute. Canvasbacks have been clocked at seventy-two miles an hour by ornithologists using airplanes. The speed of widgeons and gadwalls closely approaches that of the pintails. The speed of the blue-winged teal is rated as high as one hundred and ten miles per hour by some authorities, but a slower estimated speed of seventy-five miles an hour is considered by other authorities to be their normal cruising speed. Canadian geese are said to travel about sixty miles an hour. Duck hawks are reported as being the fastest of flying birds; they have been timed while diving at one hundred and sixty-five miles per hour.



Lewis Bruner, Sam Petty, Carl Salee and Junior Bruner pose with a 43½-pound flathead taken from Caney river, near Elgin



O. P. Charles and son, Caney, with a 29-lb. drum caught near Caney

A Real Fish Story

For the benefit of those "doubting Thomases" who just know there are no fish in Lake Goodwyn, we are printing this story. Mrs. M. L. Wampler, wife of the Union Pacific agent at Minneapolis, caught a one and one-half pound fish at the lake Friday evening. Naturally she thought this was something to brag about, but Mr. Wampler, not to be outdone in the manly art of fishing—even by his wife—did a little angling himself Sunday, landed a twelve and one-half pound channel cat. When, a little later he caught another, a three pounder this time, Mrs. Wampler said she would have to concede him the honors. The L. A. Forsberg family were guests at the fish fry given Monday evening at the Wampler home, and will vouch for this story.

Turtle Traps

R. E. Huffman, of Cunningham, built two turtle traps after the design printed in the February KANSAS FISH AND GAME, and by the first of June had caught eighty-three turtles. He then placed four additional traps in his ponds and has since made two hauls, one netting three hundred and twelve turtles and the second two hundred and forty-three. Some of the turtles were given to the local "turtle eaters" but the majority were destroyed as an aid to fish production.

Migrations

The spectacle of flocking blackbirds, doves and other migrants forcefully bespeaks of two facts: that the reasonable movement of our feathered friends is occurring and that the age-old problem of migration has not been solved.

The BULLETIN, presumptive though we be, will not attempt to explain the physiological impulses causing these semiannual movements. To be very honest with you, we admit knowing very little about the subject. This perennial puzzle has been pondered by the wise ones of our very ancient forebears, by the philosophers of ancient Greece and by modern day ornithologists. The fanciful theories of our cave-dwelling ancestors and the suppositions of philosophers and ornithologists have served to leave unanswered many more questions. How migratory birds so unerringly set their course to their destinations is one unanswered question. Some ornithologists reason that the birds follow well-defined routes, using coast lines, mountain ranges and rivers as their guide posts. Others argue to the contrary. We know that their flight is not haphazard and that sight alone is not the faculty used to guide them along their course.

If landmarks alone were needed, how can we explain the flight of many birds, including the tiny humming birds, across the Gulf of Mexico with its five hundred miles of rolling waters. Something more than sight is necessary for that trip.

We will leave the solution of this and many other problems to the philosophers and ornithologists. We will state here a few of the facts that we have learned from these and other sources.

Two theories have been advanced to account for the formation of migrating habits. One theory is that the United States and Canada, prior to the glacial era, swarmed with nonmigratory bird life, that the movement of the ice forced the birds southward and yet farther southward as the ice advanced.

The opposing theory claims the southland as the natural home of the birds. This theory, of course, presumes the first migration was made northward as the receding ice made habitable vast stretches of virgin country. Both theories suggest that the food supply was the motivating factor in forming the habit of migration.

Some birds migrate by day, but most of them take advantage of darkness to cover their movements. Ducks and geese, capable of flying much faster than many of their predators, travel both by day and by night.

Migrants, contrary to popular belief, do not travel at top speed. Their flight, if normal, is made very leisurely, at speeds not to exceed twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. They may, after a few hours in the air, rest and feed for a day or more before resuming their journey.

From the bird-banding records of the old Bureau of Biological Survey we have obtained a vast amount of information concerning the flight of migrating birds. The distances birds travel between summer and winter homes are variable. The night hawk is probably the most traveled land bird, migrating from the Yukon to the Argentine, a distance of about seven thousand miles. Waterfowl will travel even greater distances. Records reveal that many species of waterfowl, especially shore birds, travel eight thousand miles or more in migrating.

The Arctic tern, however, is the champion travel-conscious bird. It travels from the Arctic to the Antarctic, a matter of eleven thousand miles.

In our own state, we have a federal bird-banding station, operated by Frank Robl, near Ellinwood. We quote some interesting facts from the records maintained at his station. One bird, banded and released by Mr. Robl, was recaptured seventy-two days later by another bird-banding station near Nome, Alaska. Two birds, banded by Mr. Robl, were captured by him eleven months after the first banding, a fact which indicates that these two birds had traveled together during that time, successfully surviving the barrage of many hunters. Other recorded instances of migratory waterfowl outwitting the predator man is evident in the cases of three ducks, banded at Ellinwood in 1925. One was brought down exactly six years later at Venton, Louisiana; another at North Platt, Nebraska, four months after banding. Another, banded March 4, 1925, was killed by an Eskimo August 10, 1929, far in the Arctic Circle.

An idea of the directions taken by birds may be had from the records of sixteen ducks, banded by Mr. Robl on March 4, 1925. About half of these birds were later reported taken by hunters. Two by Eskimos in Northwest Territory. One from Alaska, one at Lamar, Texas, one on Buck Creek, California, one at Varden, Mississippi, one at Willow City, North Dakota, and another at North Bottle Creek, Saskatchewan, Canada.

May we suggest to nature students study of this autumnal phenomena. It is an interesting subject.

Mussel Fishing

Reports filed by the holders of the mussel fishing licenses suggests that the mussel beds in the Neosho river are producing mussels in profitable quantities.

One licensee reports that his profits for the season from the sale of mussel sales and pearls exceeded \$600.

The Kansas mussels, after the cooking or refining process, are said to be of a superior quality and much in demand by the manufacturers of "pearl" handled pocket-knives and "pearl" buttons.

We are informed by many fishermen that valuable pearls are not infrequently found in these shells.

Cripples

The annual loss of crippled or unretrieved birds is a very serious drain on our waterfowl. Although this is to some extent unavoidable and is sometimes caused even by expert shooters, a large percentage is the result of attempts to bag birds beyond the effective range of the gun. The following quotation from an article by H. P. Sheldon, in *Country Life* (February, 1940), is illustrative:

"Few duck shooters can go through a season without having cause for self-reproach over the number of crippled birds that are not recovered. Even if a gunner is utterly indifferent to the humane aspect of the matter he cannot ignore the fact that it is dreadfully poor business to allow one-fourth of the total annual kill of wildfowl to be wasted in such fashion. One way to avoid crippling is to use these modern heavy shot loads properly—not in attempts to make long-range hits, but to produce cleaner kills at normal ranges. I wish with all my heart that there could be less talk about the long-range qualities of these cartridges. Every word of it adds to the numbers of the poor broken-winged, gun-shot creatures dying in their thousands back in the willows and sedge, out of sight and too often, I fear, out of the minds of the men who put them there. God knows there is little need to encourage the average duck hunter to try a long shot. On any day on any ducking ground one will see incorrigible optimists firing long-range cartridges at birds at distances of from thirty yards to infinity. It's a lamentable and scandalous fact that most of these lads are not too hot at the thirty-yard birds, but they will nevertheless dauntlessly undertake to bet a three-inch five-cent shotgun shell against the life of a wild duck eighty yards distant. Just often enough to support their egos and back up the advertising claims, they'll kill a seventy-yard duck dead in the air, having missed a few, and hopelessly crippled a few more that could not be gathered afterward.

"I feel that I have an extra-moral privilege to speak frankly on this subject, for in the past I, too, have fired long-range cartridges in the long-range gun at a long-range duck who had nothing to lose but his life or his splendid gift of flight. He had, perhaps, burst his shell well beyond the Arctic Circle on a night when the Northern Lights were sweeping long fingers of cold mysterious fire across the firmament. He saw that, and later he saw the length of a great continent flowing past and beneath his wings. The Great Slave Lake, the Touissant Marsh, where the slow stream of that name empties into Erie; Currituck Sound; the cranebreaks, bayous, and piney woods of the Deep South, and a winter on a shallow coastal lake in Louisiana. Then northward again to the Circle with a mate, and southward again, until one morning on Mattamuskeet a far-flung pellet of number four shot

smashed the delicate articulation on his right wing and brought him down to skulk helplessly amid the cattails until a mink found him finally. We're not cruel, but we are most damnably thoughtless. The people who write the advertisements do the wildfowl and the sport of wildfowling a great ill service by suggesting that anyone can kill ducks at sixty-five or seventy yards if he has a pocketfull of long-range cartridges. It can be done with a good gun and a good man to point it, but the skill required doesn't come in the box with the cartridges. It can only be attained with much practice. I don't believe anyone should be allowed or encouraged to *practice* on live wild creatures when it means that for each one killed and bagged and counted in the legal limit, others will be left to die in misery and terror.

"To my mind the expert wildfowler and exemplary sportsman is he who waits until his birds are well in range, so that if one is crippled a quick second barrel will wipe out the worst consequences of the blunder. . . .

"It happens occasionally in upland shooting that a bird is hit too hard and messed up and mangled so as to be unfit for the table. It is a rare occurrence in wildfowling, however, and the circumstance surely indicates that whatever the improvements are in arms and ammunition for goose and duck shooting they may be more sensibly and humanely used to kill birds that are well in range than in ways that only serve to extend the crippling distance.

"It is argued that the regulations forbidding the use of bait and live decoys makes it necessary for the gunner to shoot at long-range birds, because without those attractions to draw them the ducks will not come in to the blind. Undoubtedly there is much truth in the claim that the birds do not decoy as well to a baitless stand and wooden blacks as they do to a heap of corn and live decoys, but the issue should not be confused. One concerns a shooting regulation intended to reduce the total number of birds killed so that the annual production will be in excess of the number taken. The other concerns a question of individual conduct and the responsibility each one of us has to decide whether, in the pursuit of sport, he is justified in shooting down many birds that will be lost and wasted for the sake of getting a few.

"Only a few days ago I heard a professional guide urging his paying guest to try the high birds that were coming seventy yards over the blind. The blind itself was built into the edge of an impenetrable tangle of rushes, water brush, and cattails which made the recovery of a crippled bird practically impossible.

"'Might as well shoot at 'em,' said the guide. 'The season will be over in a couple of days, so it won't make no difference anyway, and you've got plenty of long-range ca'tridges.'

"A good part of the guide's annual income depended upon his duck blinds; the duck blinds would be useless unless maximum numbers of wildfowl came to that area year after year; yet the man saw only that with but one day or so of the season left there wouldn't be time for the harrying and crippling of high-flying fowl to make the birds 'blind wise' and spoil his stand for the remainder of the season. The guide, of course, was shortsighted and selfish, but not more so than the gunner who will follow such advice, or of his own initiative fire into distant birds when common sense informs him that chances are all against a clean kill.

"Honest men are gratified when a gang of market shooters is broken up and put out of business, and justifiably so, yet many times, when we take a long chance that results in a bird skidding down out of sight and beyond hope of recovery, we add to a loss which, in its seasonal total, exceeds by millions the numbers killed by poachers and market shooters."

Sportsmen's Meeting October 7

Pratt has been selected as the 1940 meeting place of the one-year-old Kansas Fish and Game Development Association, according to Dr. W. M. Benefield, Kingman, director of the Association for South Central Kansas.

The association originally organized at Pratt, October 9, 1939, and elected the following as its directors:

FIRST DISTRICT: Fred Kahn, Lawrence; Otto Gundeman, Holton.

SECOND DISTRICT: George Wallerius, Salina; Ed Murray, Herington.

THIRD DISTRICT: J. C. McArthur, Lenora; Martin Surcliff, Grainfield.

FOURTH DISTRICT: Dee McQuillan, Cherryvale; Ed S. Dumm, Emporia.

FIFTH DISTRICT: Frank R. Robl, Ellinwood; Dr. W. M. Benefield, Kingman.

SIXTH DISTRICT: R. A. Stotts, Garden City; George R. Gould, Dodge City.

The present officers of the association are Frank R. Robl, president; Ed S. Dumm, vice-president; and George R. Gould, secretary and treasurer.

Six of the directors, Fred Kahn, George Wallerius, J. S. McArthur, Dee McQuillan, Frank Robl, and R. A. Stotts, are up for reelection.

A pre-convention meeting was held September 15 to perfect plans for the entertainment of the several thousand persons who are expected to be in attendance at this meeting.

All BULLETIN readers will receive a copy of the complete program by mail.

All the Kansas birds save one are protected to some extent by state and federal laws.

Prospects Good For Duck Crop

The 1940 duck crop is on the way. Weather conditions are generally good; more ducks are nesting, clutches of eggs are full-sized, and early broods are on the water. The center one-third of the duck factory in the Canadian West is "out" this season. The eastern edge and the whole western half are in high gear. Prospects are for a substantial increase in production this year, probably about 30 percent above 1939.

MORE BREEDING STOCK came back from the south this spring. Harry Felt, known over North America as an authority, tells us there are 35 percent more breeding ducks in southwest Saskatchewan than last year.

NORTHWARD MIGRATION SPLIT as it crossed the 49th parallel, this spring. One stream flowed over eastern Manitoba—to populate the big lakes and the two-million-acre marshlands beyond. A bigger stream swung northwest—to cover southwest Saskatchewan, and most of Alberta, with a dense breeding population. Thus, the big waters and marshes of the eastern edge of the duck factory carry a heavy breeding population; and so do the multitudes of surface waters in southwest Saskatchewan and south and center Alberta—where heavy spring run-off and spring rains have flooded lakes and ponds (many of which have been dry for years).

THE LAY-OUT indicates that west Manitoba and east Saskatchewan won't produce many ducks this year. West center Saskatchewan has a fair population on many shallow sloughs. These waters will dry soon, unless heavy rains come to refill them. When these waters vanish, there will be a heavy loss—unless ducklings can be salvaged. In northwest Saskatchewan there is plenty of water—but few ducks.—*Ducks Unlimited (Canada)*.

Seidhoff-Wise—State Skeet Champs

The State Skeet Shoot held at Wichita, August 25, developed many near perfect scores and championship honors were awarded to the following:

State Championship—Ralph Wise, Wichita, with a score of 96 x 100. In the shoot-off he defeated Fred Barnes and George Weir, Parson's sharpshooters.

Women's Championship—Viola Seidhoff, Wichita, with a score of 92 x 100.

Junior Championship—George Seidhoff, Jr., Emporia. Score 70 x 100.

Class A—Fred Barnes, Parsons. Score 96 x 100.

Class B—Rex Bulleigh, Wichita. Score 95 x 100. Won shoot-off from Dr. Wm. Gillette of Wichita.

Class C—D. W. Cheek, Pittsburg. Score 94 x 100.

Class D—D. E. McArthur, Wichita. Score 85 x 100.

FROM OTHER PENS

Good duck hunting can be expected in this area. Ranchmen report plenty of water and feed. Fishing continues good at Meade and Finney County State Lakes.—*Gebhard*.

Plenty of vegetation and feed in northwestern Kansas. All northwest Kansas is preparing for the pheasant season November 1, 2 and 3. Plenty of water and a cordial welcome awaits the pheasant hunter.—*Golden*.

Clay County Association active. Vernon Day, secretary of the Clay County Wildlife Association, advises the BULLETIN that a big field day is on their fall program of activities. The event is to be an all day affair on a two-thousand-acre tract of land near Wakefield. The Clay County Association, according to Mr. Day, is in favor of the squirrel season as now established, but favor the setting of a legal bag limit. They are opposed to any changes in the existing quail season, but do favor changes in the fishing laws. They propose to do away with all trot and bank lines and restrict the fishing method to the use of one pole with not over two hooks attached.

The Nemaha County Game Development Association meeting at Seneca elected Jess Bradley, of Corn- ing, president; Matt Rochel, of Seneca, vice-president; Ed R. Levich, secretary of the association for the ensuing year. By resolution, they petitioned the commission for a new park rule making it illegal to dump chicken blood into any state lake.

The Ottawa County State Lake is clearing up and we expect two more months of good fishing. We are having many visitors and some mighty nice fish are being taken from the lake everyday. M. L. Wampler, of Minneapolis, reports taking a twelve and one-half pound channel cat and a number of bass weighing better than five pounds. Looks like fishing is picking up here.—*Dameron*.

Drum fishing especially good here. (Butler County State Lake.) John Belford, Wichita, catching nice ones with worms as the piece de resistance. Will send you some pictures.—*Carpenter*.

This lake (Decatur County State Lake No. 2) as predicted, surrendering strings of fish to the patient angler, although no especially large fish have been taken, many anglers have taken home legal strings of legal-size fish. Bass and bullhead fishing very good.—*George Cody*.

Say Dave! Why don't you come out for a little fishing? The big ones are moving around mighty restless and hungry like. Mrs. J. E. Thorn, Parsons, recent visitor, caught several cats weighing as much as ten pounds. Chicken blood was the bait used. L. H. Stevens and a party of nine, fished the lake for two days and reported taking many four-pound channel cats. A. L. Lemon, another visitor, took away a nice string of four to four and one-half pound bass. Blue gills and crappie are starting to bite again. Lots of water in Western Kansas, duck hunting should be good in that area south of Scott City this fall.—*Hale*.

Swell fishing at Leavenworth County State Lake. S. W. Browning, Leavenworth, on Sunday, August 25, hooked two dandy catfish, one weighed fifteen and one-quarter pounds and the other nine and three-quarter pounds. To date he has taken 104 pounds of fish from this lake. The largest, sixteen and one-quarter pounds and the smallest five pounds, a feat that entitles him to be honored as the champion of the week.—*Teichgraeber*.

No sleeping possibilities at the Woodson County State Lake, complains Charles Higgins, of Madison, after being jerked from the arms of Morpheus by fourteen and one-half pounds of fighting channel cat. Two other large channels were caught this week (August 18-24). Doc. Bunell, of Yates Center, shed his overcoat after battling a ten-pound channel. An eight pounder also landed by James Herrod, Yates Center.—*Sprigg*.

From Lee Richardson, Garden City, comes this bit of encouraging news. "Buffalo herd fat and in a very good condition. Many pheasants are to be seen along the Arkansas river and irrigation ditches of Finney and Kearny counties. Doves are plentiful throughout western Kansas."

Sally, the 3½-year-old daughter of Dr. Joe Burkett, Kingman, pinch hits for the father, exhausted after yanking this 8-pound bass from the Ninescuh, near Kingman.





WE ARE ONE YEAR OLD

COME HELP US CELEBRATE

.....SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1940.....

- REGISTRATION, Community Building, Pratt.....2:00 P. M.
- CALL TO ORDER, Appointment of committees.....3:00 P. M.
- Skeet shooting, trap shooting, fly casting
Gun Club, Pratt.....3:30 to 6:00 P. M.
- TEA FOR LADIES, Hatchhaven.....3:30 to 6:00 P. M.
- DUTCH LUNCH AND SMOKER, Country Club, Pratt.....7:00 P. M.

.....MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1940.....

- BUSINESS SESSION, Community Building, Pratt.....9:30 P. M.
- RECESS FOR LUNCH.....12:00 Noon
- CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS SESSION and meeting
of new officers.....1:00 P. M.
- Conducted tour and visit of Hatchery grounds

KANSAS FISH AND GAME DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



By
Geo. R. Gould
Secretary and Treasurer

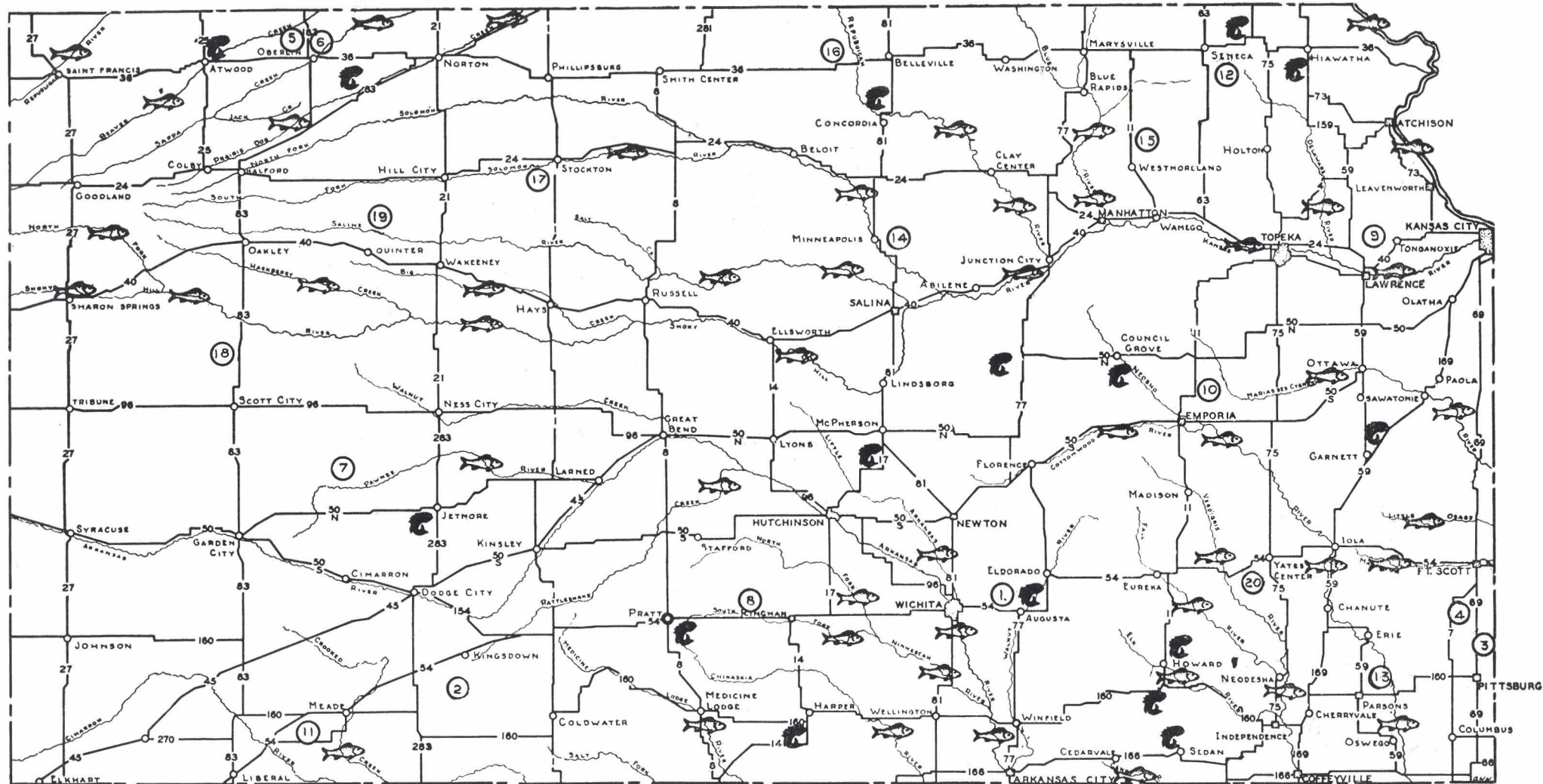
Dr. W. M. Benefiel
Chairman Program Committee

ARRESTS FOR AUGUST

NAME AND ADDRESS	VIOLATION	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Warren Hempsymer, Kansas City....	Fishing without license.....	County Protector Dedrick..	Convicted
Clarence Fanning, Kansas City.....	Fishing without license.....	County Protector Dedrick..	Convicted
M. P. Parker, Kansas City.....	Trespassing posted area.....	County Protector Dedrick..	Convicted
Lucille Parker, Kansas City.....	Trespassing posted area.....	County Protector Dedrick..	Convicted
Eddy White, Kansas City.....	Trespassing posted area.....	County Protector Dedrick..	Convicted
Pauline White, Kansas City.....	Trespassing posted area.....	County Protector Dedrick..	Convicted
Arthur Johnson, Kansas City.....	Trespassing posted area.....	County Protector Dedrick..	Convicted
Jerry King, Kansas City.....	Fishing without license.....	County Protector Dedrick..	Convicted
Robert Kanive, Winfield.....	Illegal fishing.....	Toland.....	Convicted
Joe Kanive, Winfield.....	Illegal fishing.....	Toland.....	Convicted
Chas. Miller, Coffeyville.....	Seining.....	Rickel.....	Convicted
L. Amend, Sterling.....	Illegal fishing.....	County Protector Bower..	Convicted
Murton McNeil, Sterling.....	Illegal fishing.....	County Protector Bower..	Convicted
L. Savage, Sterling.....	Illegal fishing.....	County Protector Bower..	Convicted
L. M. Zongker, El Dorado.....	Hunting without license.....	County Protector Ayers..	Convicted
O. E. Grunewald, Alma.....	Seining.....	Teichgraeber, Benander, Toburen and Anderson..	Convicted
John Kesterson, Hays.....	Illegal fishing.....	Jones.....	Convicted
Frank Heustis, Alma.....	Seining.....	Teichgraeber, Benander, Toburen and Anderson..	Convicted
Art Miller, Alma.....	Seining.....	Teichgraeber, Benander, Toburen and Anderson..	Convicted
Bob Kaul, Alma.....	Seining.....	Teichgraeber, Benander, Toburen and Anderson..	Convicted
Paul Donham, Wichita.....	Seining.....	Shay.....	Convicted
E. L. Reymonds, Wichita.....	Seining.....	Shay.....	Convicted
Cliff Donley, Wichita.....	Seining.....	Shay.....	Convicted
Wm. Wells, Kansas City, Mo.....	Fishing without license.....	Teichgraeber.....	Convicted
Wm. A. Neview, Kansas City, Mo.....	Fishing without license.....	Teichgraeber.....	Convicted
Frank Wiggins, St. Francis.....	Hunting without license.....	Golden.....	Convicted
H. Schmidt, Halstead.....	Hand fishing.....	Suenram.....	Convicted
Vernon Bansemer, Halstead.....	Hand fishing.....	Suenram.....	Convicted
Jack Ricky, Lincoln, Neb.....	Fishing without license.....	Toburen.....	Convicted
E. L. Cohee, La Cygne.....	Illegal equipment in possession.....	Teichgraeber and Benander,	Convicted
M. C. Kerr, Junction City.....	Illegal fishing.....	Toburen, Anderson and Carlson.....	Convicted
Leonard Watt, Talmage.....	Possession of liquor and misconduct in state park.....	Supt. C. R. Dameron.....	Convicted
Joe Kirkland, Salina.....	Misconduct in state park.....	Supt. C. R. Dameron.....	Convicted
Russell Bartram, Salina.....	Misconduct in state park.....	Supt. C. R. Dameron.....	Convicted
F. H. Desbrow, Ellsworth.....	Fishing without license.....	Suenram and Carlson.....	Convicted
Delmar Taylor, Russell.....	Fishing without license.....	Suenram and Carlson.....	Convicted
Frank Parson, Mineral.....	Illegal possession of raccoon.....	Concannon and Simone..	Convicted
Frank Neal, Kansas City.....	Fishing without license.....	Teichgraeber.....	Convicted
Charles Fisher, Parsons.....	Illegal fishing.....	Supt. Sidney Baxter.....	Convicted
Dick Erickson, Bancroft.....	Illegal equipment in possession.....	Benander.....	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