

KANSAS FISH AND GAME



Vol. III

JANUARY, 1941

No. I



Scott County State Park

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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

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WE REVIEW THE YEAR

Despite such catastrophic happenings as Narvik, Sidi Barrani, third terms, and absentee voters, the year 1940 was a kindly year to us living here in Kansas. It gave us rains as they were needed and in required quantities. It delivered us from such game-destroying evils as floods, drought, dust and ice. It was very tolerant of our needs, in sending favorable weather during the breeding season and in supplying our fields with an abundance of feed and cover. Because of these conditions, much progress was made in game and fish restoration work. We briefly review the highlights of the year.

Quail

The propagation of Bobwhite quail constituted one of the major activities of the Commission during 1940. A summary of quail production records for 1940 clearly indicates a breaking of all previous records. This gratifying accomplishment is due, in a large measure, to the Commission's early action in increasing and improving generally the hatching facilities of the Pittsburg and Calista Quail Farms. During the year these two farms produced nearly 22,000 Bobwhite quail and 89 wild turkeys.

New State Parks and Lakes

During 1940 the Commission completed and formally accepted, as a part of its state park system, two additional state parks and lakes. The very first month of the year marked the acceptance of the Crawford County State Park and Lake near Farlington, Kan. This park, covering an area of 455 acres, contains a 150-acre lake from which many fish have been taken since its official opening in May, 1940.

The necessary construction work on a dam and spillway designed to impound a lake of approximately 337 acres lying amid the deep ravines and multi-colored canyons of Clark county was completed December, 1940. The park, later to be developed, will cover an area of 1,289 acres.

Hungarian Partridge

The Hungarian partridge, considered as the "last word" in game birds by many hunters, were planted in several sections of Kansas during the past year.

This foundation stock, as previously stated, was procured from the Canadian Game Commission in exchange for Kansas-raised Chukar partridge.

Although our experiment with this bird is in its infancy, most of the members of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission are of the personal opinion that the "Huns" ultimately will adapt themselves to Kansas conditions.

A New Game Farm

In order to avoid further waste of time and effort in stocking Kansas with ring-necked pheasants, the Commission, during the year, authorized the building of an additional game farm for the purpose of propagating pheasants and chukar partridges exclusively. Meade county was selected as the building site because required land and some needed buildings were already in possession of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission at that point. The physical properties of this modern plant include several small laying pens, one large laying pen enclosing sixty cockerels and three hundred hens, three large brooder houses, a twelve-acre hardening or holding pen, a superintendent's residence, and incubator rooms. This latest venture of the Commission, although far from completed, produced nearly 8,000 pheasants and more than 1,500 chukars during the short time it has been in operation. This plant will have a potential production capacity of 20,000 pheasants yearly.

Fishing

The State Fish Hatchery not only exceeded its 1939 production record, but the fishing possibilities of Kansas anglers were further increased during the year by the action of the Commission in permitting for the first time fishing in the Decatur County State Lake No. 2 near Oberlin, the Crawford County State Lake No. 2 near Farlington, the Sheridan County Lake near Quinter, the Pottawatomie County Lake near Blaine, and the Rooks County State Lake near Stockton. The opening of these lakes attracted many anglers. Most of the lakes have, according to reports, continued as good fishing holes throughout the year.



AN OPENING DAY'S CATCH

Fish Hatchery

The State Fish Hatchery properties near Pratt, Kan., a mecca for more than 25,000 summer visitors, were not neglected by the Commission. Improvements during 1940 included a new and greatly enlarged picnic area adjacent to the 100-acre Pratt County Lake, the building of modern sanitary facilities, and the erection of a foot bridge across the Ninnescah river for the benefit of visiting anglers. Many of the hatchery's brooding and holding ponds were cleaned and banks strengthened.

Pittman-Robertson Funds

This state's participation in federal aid to wildlife funds during 1940 embraced a varied program. The acquisition and fencing of additional land in Finney county for the purpose of enlarging the Finney County Buffalo Preserve, and the fencing of the Lyon County State Park were three of the completed projects.

At the present time a pheasant restocking project is nearing completion. And one looking forward to the development of part of the Kingman county property as a game refuge and management area, is in progress. Two other proposals await federal approval. One of these proposes the acquisition of land in Miami county to serve as a game management area and refuge. Under another project the Commission plans a game-bird survey to determine the condition of our game birds and what can be done about it. Federal aid to wildlife funds are distributed to the states on an area and licensed hunter basis. The funds so distributed were originally collected through a tax on firearms and ammunition.

Wild Turkeys

Two plantings of wild turkeys were made during the year for the purpose of studying the field require-

ments and habits of wild turkeys raised under game farm conditions and methods.

The result of such study will determine the future course of the Commission in regard to any further attempts to restock the state with this historic game bird.

Game Bird Seasons

The 1940 game bird seasons, generally, were considered good. Although the quail season did not approach the average hunter's preseason expectations, a post-season survey of known quail areas did reveal that there had been no noticeable decrease in our quail supply. Bad weather, a heavy growth of vegetation and a probable early shuffle of birds, in our opinion, were the underlying causes of few birds being taken by hunters during the first few days of the open season.

Ducks

The seasonal movement of migratory waterfowl during 1940 was on schedule and in greatly increased numbers. Sportsmen, with few exceptions, report a good shooting season. Competent observers have stated that the increased flights noticeable in Kansas during the past few years are because of the many state lakes.

State Parks

The addition of two parks and lakes to the state park system during 1940 strikes us as being sufficient reason to review the entire park program. It should be remembered, however, that Kansas as a typical prairie state, subjected to the vagaries of Mother Nature, is not a state of natural lakes. As a matter of fact, at the time of launching the state park program in 1926 Kansas had but one natural lake. And this solitary boast was closed to the general public. When

Kansas officially launched its state park and lake building program, Ben S. Paulen, as governor of Kansas, was chairman of the Fish and Game Commission, Giles R. Atherton, El Dorado, Lee Larrabee, Liberal, and the late George A. Clark, of Topeka, were the Commission members. J. B. Doze, now editor of the *Wichita Evening Eagle*, was secretary to the Commission and state fish and game warden. The parks of the Kansas system are property of two distinct classifications: First, those sites that are timbered and have outstanding scenic and historical characteristics and appeal because of their attractiveness to the state generally. Second, the sites which are almost solely of recreational value, having no scenic characteristics and having only local appeal. Both types are suited to the purpose intended, which includes the providing of fishing possibilities, other outdoor recreational activities and establishing of game refuges and game sanctuaries. The state parks, contrary to popular belief, are not self-sustaining. The Game Commission receives no tax money for either building or maintaining them. The only possible revenue that may be derived from them are the fees charged anglers taking advantage of the fishing possibility of the lakes within the park and from lease fees paid by the concessionaires. The revenue from either or both sources is not only indefinite, but is greatly inadequate to the needs. At present there are twenty state parks being operated by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Some have been fully developed, some only partially completed.

Neosho County State Park: This, the oldest of our state parks, represents a coöperative effort of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and the public-spirited citizens of Neosho and Labette county. Following an announcement by the then newly formed Commission that a lake and park program was to be instituted, the citizens of Labette and Neosho county purchased and donated to the Commission the 216 acres of land required for the completion of what is

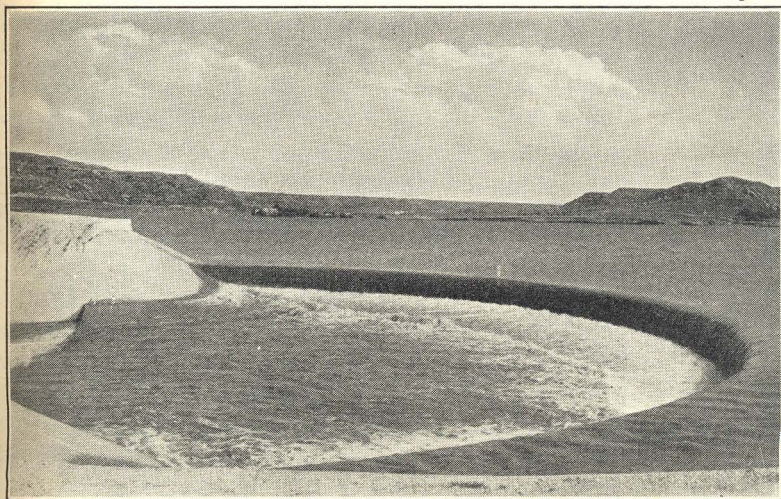
now known officially as the Neosho County State Park. The 92-acre lake within this park was opened to the general public in 1929.

Crawford County State Park No. 1: This park, located near Pittsburg, Kan., was begun by the Commission in 1926. Since the several small lakes then within the park required no further developing, fishing was permitted the following year. The water area of this park covers approximately 60 acres. The park itself 418 acres. The land required for the development of this park was donated by the coal-mining interests of Crawford county to the state of Kansas.

Lyon County State Park: The 582 acres of land included in this park, located about fourteen miles northeast of Emporia, Kan., was purchased by the Commission in 1931. A Civilian Conservation Corps Camp furnished the necessary labor to complete the construction of the dam with a resultant lake of 135 acres, which was opened to the public for fishing May 15, 1939.

Finney County State Park: This park, with its 325-acre lake, is located in the northeastern part of Finney county. It not only provides fishing possibilities for the western Kansas anglers, but serves the hunters equally as well by attracting to the western Kansas flyways waterfowl that would not otherwise migrate through Kansas. The 853 acres of land, with the exception of a small tract, was donated to the Commission. This lake was opened for fishing during the latter part of 1937.

Butler County State Park: This park, popularly known as the "Santa Fe Lake," is not a property of the state, but is a lake and property of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad leased to the Commission. The Commission, however, exercises the same power over this lake as it does over its other properties. We have had erected here a superintendent's cottage and a superintendent is domiciled there at all times.



*The spillway, lake and hills
of the Scott County State
Park.*

Clark County State Park: This state lake and park site, fourteen miles north of Ashland, is located in a section of Kansas having an unusual and definitely different topography. Rugged canyons with fractured walls descending 150 to 200 feet to the base afford an unexpected view that startles the visitor to this section of Kansas and appeals to his sense of the unusual and the beautiful. At the bottom of the canyon a dam of immense proportions has been erected halting the normal flow of Bluff creek and causes to be impounded a 337-acre body of water. A further development of the 1,289 acres required for the park and lake is a part of the Commission's 1941 development program.

Decatur County State Park: The second Decatur county park site, located near Oberlin, Kan., was acquired by the Commission in 1935. The Commission, by use of the various federal agencies, dammed Sappa creek, thereby impounding a 161-acre body of water which was opened to the public for fishing in 1940. The park area itself, including the lake, is 481 acres.

Sheridan County State Park: This park of 436 acres, including a 124-acre lake, is located at the extreme southeastern corner of Sheridan county. The land was donated to the Commission by the good citizens of Sheridan, Graham, Gove and Trego county. The lake was formally opened for fishing May 1, 1940. At the present time the Commission has located there a National Youth Administration camp engaged in beautifying and further improving the property.

Nemaha County State Park: Motivated by patriotic impulses, the citizens of Nemaha county, through the issuance of bonds, purchased 705 acres of

land to be developed as a park in memory of the American Veteran. This park site, studded with a fine growth of walnut, ash, and elm trees, was donated to the state for further development in 1932. The lake of 356 acres was opened to the public for fishing and other aquatic sports May 30, 1939.

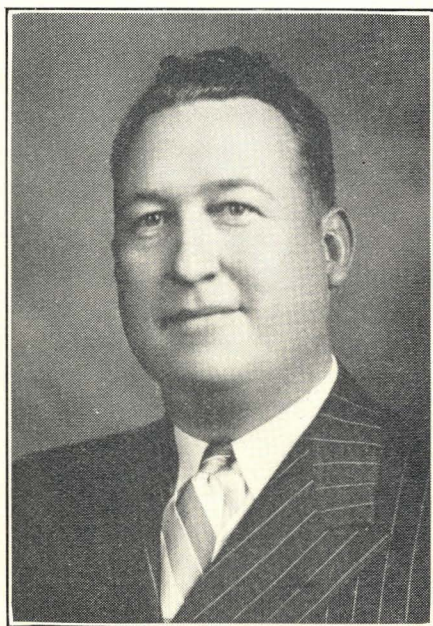
Pottawatomie County State Park: This park, located near the city of Blaine, is a coöperative project planned and carried to completion by the joint efforts of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and the State Highway Commission. The former group purchased the site for \$5,000, and the latter agency constructed a dam across East Fork creek for the dual purpose of impounding a lake and serving as part of Highway 11. The combined area of park and lake is 100 acres. The lake was opened to fishing in 1940.

Decatur County State Park No. 1: This state park, the first to be built in Decatur county, is a co-operative project undertaken by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and the State Highway Commission. The dam, which in years of normal rainfall, would serve to impound 47 acres of water in this 98-acre park, is a type that makes its use as a part of U. S. Highway 183 possible. This lake has been open to both fishing and hunting.

Kingman County State Park: In 1931 the Commission purchased 1,562 acres of land in this county fully intending to have impounded there a lake of 1,200 acres to serve as a migratory game bird refuge and as a pleasure and fishing resort for the heavily populated district that surrounds the lake. Unforeseen conditions and contingencies made these early plans of the Commission seem impractical. There has been some development of the area, a 100-acre lake, known locally as the Kingman Lake Annes, has been impounded on the property. The Calista Quail Farm also is on the property. At the present time a general game-development project is being undertaken on this park site.

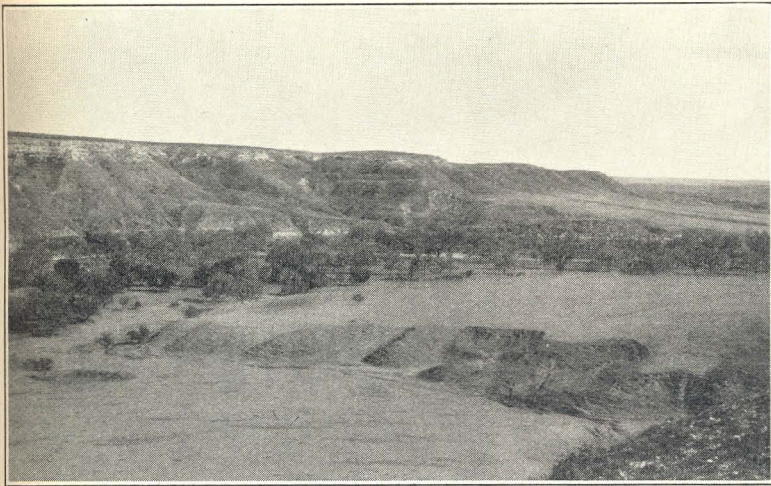
Crawford County State Park No. 2: This park near Farlington was established by the Commission in response to the urgings of southeast Kansas sportsmen. The 446 acres of land forming this park were donated to the Commission by the boosters of the project. The lake of 150 acres is now open to the public.

Meade County State Park: An area totaling 1,240 acres of land was selected in 1926 by the Commission as a site for a proposed park in southwestern Kansas. A lake of 100 acres was formed by damming Stump Arroya creek. This lake was opened to fishing, boating and other aquatic sports in 1930. At the present time, a camp of the National Park Service is engaged in making many further improvements within the park.



JAY J. OWENS

Salina, recently reappointed as a member of the Commission.



In this canyon of the Clark County State Park will be impounded a 337-acre lake.

Leavenworth County State Park: To provide the citizens of northeastern Kansas with a state park and lake, the Commission in 1930 acquired 506 acres of land northwest of Tonganoxie. The lake within the park, covering 175 acres, was opened to the citizens of that section of the state in 1933.

Woodson County State Park: This park site, acquired by the Commission in 1933, comprises 446 acres. The lake, a 180-acre body of water, was opened in 1938. The outstanding feature of this park is its unusual scenic beauty. The densely wooded areas are heavily matted with moss. The lake bed and shoreline is strewn with immense boulders, a fact that has contributed greatly to the good fishing fame of this lake.

Republic County State Lake: The 1,064 acres of land acquired by the Commission in Republic county, near Jamestown, serves the citizens of Kansas threefoldly. The area is at once an upland game-bird sanctuary, migratory waterfowl shooting preserve and a fishing resort. The lake of 765 acres is not only an attraction to migratory waterfowl, but it is considered locally to be good fishing waters.

Ottawa County State Park: In Ottawa county, near the city of Bennington, the Commission acquired by outright purchase and through land-condemnation proceedings the 711 acres comprising the present well-improved Ottawa County State Park. A dam to impound 138 acres of water was completed in the spring of 1929. Thousands of visitors attended the formal dedication of the property and the official opening of the lake in 1931.

Scott County State Park: This park, which in part is pictured on the cover of this issue of the BULLETIN, is in that rugged, mountainous section of Scott county. It has historical appeal because of its association with this nation's early history. This park of 1,280 acres has continued to be developed and improved since its acquisition by the Commission in 1927.

The park contains a lake of 115 acres which has proved to be a very popular fishing and water resort with the citizens of western Kansas.

Rooks County State Park: This park, of 333 acres, is situated near the city of Stockton. A dam, capable of impounding 67 acres of water, built by local relief labor, has been a source of much worry and expense to the Commission. Because of this fact, this body of water has not been suitable as a fishing lake. The Commission intends to further improve this park and lake during 1941.

Reappointed

Governor Payne H. Ratner recently announced the reappointment of Lee Larrabee, Liberal, and Jay J. Owens, Salina, as members of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for four-year terms ending December 30, 1944. Mr. Larrabee, now serving as chairman of the Commission, and Mr. Owens were appointed to one-year terms on the reorganization of the Commission in 1939.

Sportsmen's Language

Sportsmen have almost developed a language of their own in designating groups of particular animals and birds. For instance it would be high treason to refer to a bunch of partridges. One should always say a covey when referring to members of the partridge family.

Then there is a nide of pheasants, a wisp of snipe, a flight of doves, a muster of peacocks, a seign of herons, a brood of grouse, and a plump of wild fowl.

Of course there is also always a stand of plovers, a gaggle of geese, a bevy of quail, a cast of hawks, a skulk of foxes, a pack of wolves, a sleuth of bears, and a gang of elk in the well-informed sportsmen's dictionary.—From the American Wildlife Institute.

Rabbit Hunting

THE WHEN, WHERE AND HOW OF IT

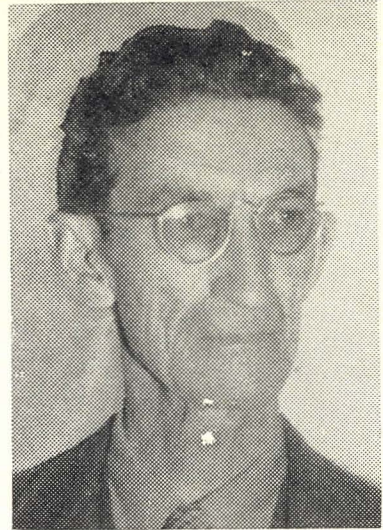
Having survived a deluge of death from Indians, pioneers and market hunters for centuries, the rabbit today, his numbers unlesened, is providing sport for countless thousands of modern nimrods. Mark you, it is the same rabbit, but an infinitely wiser one. He has profited from his experience. The present-day rabbit deserves far more credit for intelligence than is generally accorded him. Turn up your nose and call him a lowly clover-chewing rodent if you will, but if you value your good health, make sure there's no rabbit hunter around.

The rabbit is receiving more attention today than it ever has. The reason is obvious. Big game is no longer common; though fortunately its sparse ranks are swelling again. The armies of the rabbit are unthinned and there is little likelihood that they will be. What's more, the rabbit is ubiquitous. He is available to everyone, city hunter and rural nimrod alike. No long, expensive trips, no guides, in fact nothing but a shotgun, a place to hunt and rabbits, are required for this exhilarating sport.

SOME LIKE DOGS

Without question dogs are a great asset to the hunter, but there are a lot of fellows you meet in the field who scorn their use. What's more, their hunting coats are usually bulging with deceased cottontails. The hunter who hunts alone habitually acquires quite a system. Having no dog, he must rely solely on himself to find game, and he usually does a good job of it. He is generally familiar with the territory to be hunted; knows just about where the bunnies will be at a certain time of the day.

When hunting alone—or however—make a mental picture of the area chosen and pick out the spots most likely to harbor rabbits. Little weed-grown ditches, brushy swales and open slopes covered with broom sage and high grass should never be overlooked, for these are A-1 rabbit coverts. The briar patch is the



LEE LARRABEE

Liberal, Chairman of the Fish and Game Commission, recently reappointed member of the Commission.

cottontail's traditional and most favored refuge. Unless it is particularly small and sparsely grown, a dog is necessary to drive the rabbit out of one of these for a shot. However, the tiny, insignificant briar clumps that stand isolated on hillsides often, upon investigation, prove to house one or more rabbits. A common setup, and a perfect one for rabbits, is the thick, briar-grown bottom of a gully or narrow valley. Here, too, of course, dogs are a necessity. They can work down through the center of the thick cover and drive the rabbits out. As they scamper up the slopes, some perfect though difficult shots are presented by the fleeing bunnies.

The cottontail is a home-loving creature and forms deep-rooted attachments for his native range. Only when absolutely necessary does he go far afield. Sometimes, when driven by dogs, he is forced to run quite a distance, but in due time he will circle back—always, mind you. For this reason it is pure folly to think you have to keep up with the dog. His duty is to bring the rabbit around to you, and if he's any good he will.



Many Kansas families represented by this group of youngsters on one of the state lakes.



*From
Western
Kansas*

The limited range of the rabbit often makes it possible for a rabbit which escaped unscathed from the first encounter to be bagged on a second. When jumped from his retreat, Mr. Cottontail does not travel far. This is especially true when the cover is anyways thick. After a hasty retreat to what he considers a safe distance, he will squat down and await further developments. Then, if he thinks the coast is clear, he will start hopping back to the place from which he was so rudely ousted. If the hunter has no dogs he can still succeed in getting another chance at the rabbit. Take the general direction the rabbit has taken, figuring where you would go if you were a rabbit, and you may see him jump up ahead or go slyly slipping off to the side. Once jumped, he will not lie so close on the second approach.

Assuming the role of the rabbit (no belittlement intended) is a quite logical and often successful method of finding and trailing your bag without a dog.

In localities where the bunnies are at all numerous, they travel over well-established paths. In the broom sage and high grass these beaten paths are conspicuous signs. They are good indications as to the number of rabbits in the vicinity. The small, round droppings found in cornfields, briar patches and open cover also mean that rabbits are close by.

FOLLOW THEIR PATHS

The hunter can take advantage of the rabbits' habit of using their established trails. When a rabbit is seen to emerge from cover at a certain point and make his getaway along a "path," then the chances are if there's another bunny in that vicinity he'll make his exit along the same route. When using dogs, take a stand where the rabbits are likely to emerge. If possible, get on a rise or elevation of some sort so that you can command a view of more cover. A hunter precariously perched atop a fence post awaiting eagerly

the emergence of Mr. Cottontail from the cover that his dogs are working, is a common sight in the fall.

While on the subject of rabbit habits here's an important question: If given his choice, which way will a rabbit run? Nope, you're wrong. You would probably run downhill—but you're not a rabbit. It's just the nature of the critter to run uphill. His long hind legs probably make flight in that direction most rapid.

A favorite way to hunt the cottontail, especially in the midwest, is in large groups. Three or four to a dozen men will form a line, each hunter with fifty to sixty feet of the next, the distance varying with the density of the cover. Then, working through a cornfield or a fairly open field, they stand a good chance of jumping up most of the rabbits in the neighborhood. This type of hunting is very exciting and offers a lot of shots, but is more dangerous to the hunter than the other methods. There is always some person, who in the heat of excitement is liable to forget his neighbor and shoot entirely too close for comfort.

Many hunters without dogs prefer a party of about three. Then in tough spots one of them can take the part of the dog and walk through the thick cover, while the others stand back in a desirable position for shooting.

Hunting when snow is on the ground is a favorite time. A dog can be dispensed with then, for bunnies can be easily followed. At this time they seek the thickest cover available and when started seldom travel far. The thickly grown sides of ditches provide them excellent hiding places. If there are any brush piles or tangled briar patches in the locality, it might pay you to visit them. Splendid sport can be obtained in winter by shooting cottontails with a .22 rifle or revolver. The idea is to spot them as they crouch down in the concealment of some friendly briar patch. Fresh tracks leading to a brushpile or similar cover often give their whereabouts away and by carefully scrutinizing the cover you may see Mr. Rabbit and succeed in shooting him before he's up and away.

Being a nocturnal feeder, the rabbit spends most of his day in seclusion. If there is any best time for hunting him, which is doubtful, it is in the early forenoon and mid-afternoon. Any increase in activity at these times, however, is seldom noticeable. But this much is certain: If the morning is quite cold don't go out until late. Rabbits lie close until the sun warms things up a little, or at least 'till they can summon enough courage to leave their warm beds. Extremely wet days are not very good rabbit days. Choose the best day for yourself and you will probably choose the best day for the rabbit.

A word about dogs. The accepted rabbit dogs are beagles and bassets. They have no rivals in this field. The beagle is the most popular of the two, though the basset is running him a close race. His small size

allows him to get through places no other hound could. Some hunters are quite successful with only one dog, while others use a pack of six or eight. In the "other dogs" class come a host of canines: Redbones, foxhounds, coon hounds, springers—in fact, any dog with a good nose and a penchant for rabbit hunting. Their idea of hunting sometimes is rather broad. In some cases it consists of running the game clear out of the county. But in this sport, any dog is often better than none.

There's a lot to be said about the proper gun to use on rabbits. But it can all be summed up into this: Take the gun you can kill rabbits with best and don't let anybody confuse you with theories about patterns, gauges and such. If your pet scattergun tumbles bunnies over with regularity and you like it, hang on to it. But if you're in the position of buying a gun for rabbits and need a helping hand, here are some suggestions. Most of your shots at rabbits will be fairly close, within thirty yards; there will be few requiring long shots. So if it's a double-barreled model you want, the tried and true full and modified combination would be about right. Some hunters prefer the modified and improved cylinder type, especially if birds are to be shot with the same gun. In a single-barreled gun, a modified choke is in order. There are those who swear by a full or an improved cylinder. With a polychoke you couldn't go wrong. The question of gauges is a mighty ticklish one. There are probably more 12 gauges in use than all other gauges combined, and it's true this will reach out farther than the others. But the 16's and 20's kill at remarkable distances and at the end of a day's tramp feel a couple of pounds lighter. The gun described by most authorities as ideal for upland game is a 16-gauge, double-barreled model, with modified and improved cylinder choking or else a full and modified. This gun has 28-inch barrels and weighs about six and one-half pounds.

Here's a word of warning. Be careful when you handle rabbits, regardless of whatever anyone might tell you about the district in which you are hunting. For tularemia is prevalent in many places, and this is distinctly a lethal infection. Tularemia brings an agonizing death, and it is foolish to risk contracting this strange disease when absolute prevention is so simple. Always clean rabbits with rubber gloves—and leave the job to someone with whole hands if the skin on either of yours is broken. Once a rabbit is cooked, danger of tularemia is removed, but while he's in a raw stage, handle him as little as possible.

But he's a grand little animal, and if you are one of the few persons who have never tasted a succulent rabbit stew, don't let this season pass without doing something about it. Here's the recipe: Take one hunter, full of vim and the desire to go hunting (that's you), add a shotgun (with shells) and a dash of dog

(if available), then hie to the outdoors. Work the cover well. Return with rabbits.

You've done your part. Let someone else make the stew.—*Hunter's Guide and Almanac.*

Six Hunters Pay \$3,250 in Fines for Baiting Marsh to Lure Ducks

Baiting an area to lure migratory waterfowl within range of the gun cost six Michigan men a total of \$3,250, according to a report recently released by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Federal and state game agents had arrested four hunters and two caretakers in a marsh on a private estate in Monroe county and seized eighty-one wild ducks.

Floyd McCourt, a motor car company executive of Monroe, Mich., was fined \$750 after pleading guilty to taking wild waterfowl with the aid of bait and in excess of the daily bag limit. The game agent said that twenty-three ducks taken by Mr. McCourt were seized from one of the caretakers. Russell G. Ford, a motor car company executive from Detroit, was fined \$500 on the same charges. Agents seized twenty-three wild birds shot by him.

Charles E. Wetherald, of Grand Blanc, Mich., was fined \$500 for shooting over the baited marsh and killing eighteen ducks, while Edward C. Shaw, another motor car company executive of Detroit, also paid \$500 for shooting seventeen wild birds over the same area.

Two caretakers, Walter Fountain and Harold Bordeaux, of Monroe, Mich., were each fined \$500 for aiding and abetting in the taking of the wild waterfowl over the baited area and aiding and abetting in exceeding the legal daily bag limit.

According to the federal game agent, Mr. Fountain admitted in court that he had been baiting the marsh all season in accordance with instructions issued by Mr. McCourt.

No waterfowl hunting can be permitted on the marsh for the remainder of the season because of the presence of bait, the federal agent announced.

The Commission Acts

The Commission meeting in Topeka, December 18, acted to require all persons or governing bodies controlling private or municipal lakes or parks be required to enforce rules or regulations identical to Commission Park Rule No. 14, eliminating the use of trot lines, before being supplied with any fish from the department for stocking.

To use department employees exclusively in this year's beaver control work.

To offer the 1941 legislature several clarifying changes in the existing game laws.

Fur and Trapping Regulations

If you sell, ship, offer for sale or shipment, any fur-bearing animals or the pelts of such animals, you must first have trapping license.

The legal open season continues through January 31. The use of ferrets, smoke guns or other devices for forcing smoke, liquids or deadly gas in the dens, holes or runways of fur-bearing animals is unlawful.

The following-named fur bearers may be taken during the open season: Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, civet cat, red or grey fox, swift or prairie fox. Season closed on badger.

Trappers may use not more than thirty steel traps, which must be visited daily.

To pursue fur-bearing animals with dogs or to trap fur-bearing animals on property other than that owned or leased by you and on which you are actually domiciled, a hunting license is required in addition to the regular trapping license. This will apply only to those over sixteen years of age.

Fur buyers' regulation: A resident shall pay an annual fee of \$10; a non-resident an annual fee of \$25 to buy fur in Kansas. Fur buyers must have a license for each buying point except when purchasing furs from other licensed buyers at the place of business specified in such other fur buyers' licenses.

A record of all furs purchased must be kept, such record showing the name, address and license number of each person from whom fur is purchased, together with the number and kind of pelts purchased or acquired.

A record of all fur purchased must be kept up to date, on blanks furnished by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. This record must be filed with the Fish and Game Commission at Pratt on or before the first of March.

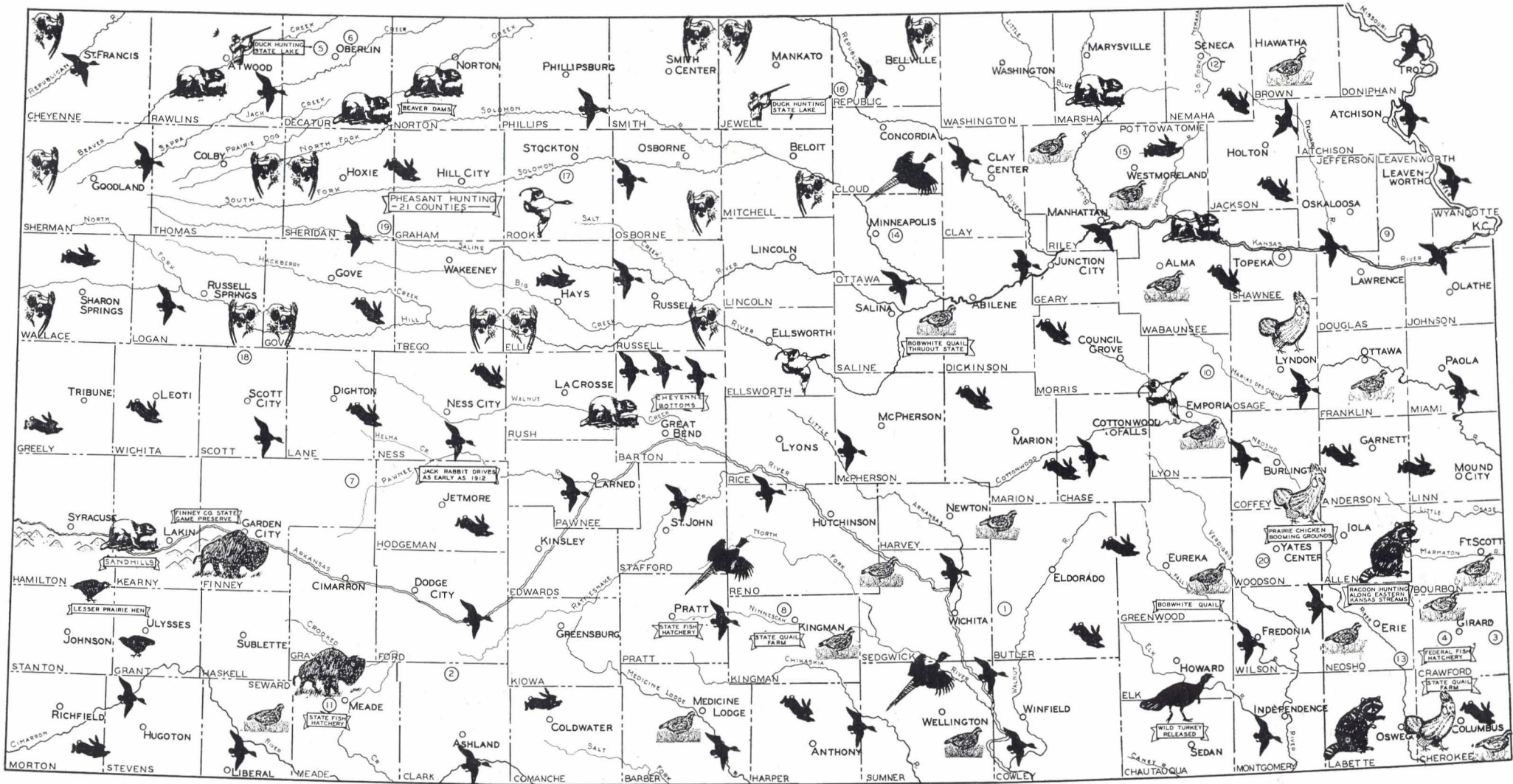
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KANSAS WILD LIFE AREAS



1. Butler County State Park
2. Clark County State Park
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2
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