

# KANSAS

*John Carlsson*



# FISH AND GAME

VOL. III

OCTOBER, 1941

No. X



*The Mating Dance of the Prairie Chicken*

—Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

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Smith's Quail Farm

Bullings' marsh

Mount east

1977 - Eddin Belchard Fred Johnson 1977 - Belle Wilson Geo. Grady  
 C. Sandquist 1944 - Horst  
 New Sec. Pratt - Joe Chis 1944  
 WALTER RICKEL Joserand 1977 - Copeland Hugh B. 1944  
 1977 - 7 Newport 1944

# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*

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LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

VOL. III

OCTOBER, 1941

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## Hunters Urged to Reduce Losses of Crippled Birds

The annual loss of crippled or unretrieved migratory waterfowl and upland game birds is a serious drain on game bird population, the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, reported today. Although some of these losses are considered unavoidable, a large percentage of them result from attempts to bag birds beyond the effective range of the gun, officials said. Hunters are urged to wait until the birds are well within range before firing.

Recognizing the seriousness of losses from crippled birds, sportsmen's organizations throughout the country this year are stressing the importance of "within-effective-range" shooting. In nation-wide advertising campaigns, commercial firms likewise are cautioning the hunter against out-of-range shooting.

In an investigation conducted by the Pennsylvania Coöperative Wildlife Research Unit, it was revealed that of 631 birds shot by 176 hunters, 202 birds, or 32 percent, were lost. "Extremely long shots result in many winged birds which prove difficult to capture, especially in dense cover," the report of the investigator stated.

Similar findings were reported from Iowa in 1933 in a study of the losses of cripples in small game hunting. This study showed 50 percent of the birds shot were lost. Thus, for each bird actually bagged by the hunters observed in this study another was wounded or killed but eluded the hunter's search.

The Pennsylvania unit is financially sponsored by the Pennsylvania State College, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, the American Wildlife Institute and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Pennsylvania study was issued in the form of a printed report which may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, or the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

"Shooting out-of-range birds probably causes more cripples than any other single factor," the report says. Undoubtedly many sportsmen unintentionally shoot out of range, it adds, explaining that some hunters do not know how large a game bird appears when viewed at a distance of 50 yards. It suggests that inexperienced hunters might profitably pace off 50 yards and

at that distance look at a target the size of the game bird sought.

Dogs are important in reducing losses. Pierce E. Randall, who made the investigation, found that while experienced hunters crippled fewer birds than did less experienced sportsmen, the experienced hunters with dogs crippled and lost still fewer wildfowl.

"There is no doubt but that the use of well-trained retrieving dogs secures for the sportsman much game that otherwise would be wasted," Randall declared.

Out of a group of 176 coöperating sportsmen, the novice hunters without dogs reported the largest loss of game birds. These hunters lost 46.7 percent of the birds shot. Average hunters without dogs lost 70, or 39.8 percent, of the 176 birds shot by this class. Veteran hunters without dogs lost 19 of the 71 birds shot, or 26.8 percent.

Hunting with a dog reduced the loss of crippled and unretrieved birds, Randall pointed out. Novices with dogs decreased their losses to 36.8 percent, average hunters to 23.8 percent, and veteran hunters to 15.5 percent.

## 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.

Cinnamon teal: Teal, teal duck.

Gadwall: Gray duck, redwing, creek 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: Stifftail, butterball, ruddy, booby, greaser.

Shoveler: Spoonbill, spoony, shovelbill.

Wood duck: Summer duck, woody, squealer.



Mrs. Jerry E. Mullikin, Marion, with a few nice ones from the Marion County Lake

## Another Season

We neglected to call your attention to the fact that it is not illegal at this time to catch, take or kill fox squirrels. At the present time there is no limit on the number of squirrels that may be taken. Many Kansans have taken up this form of hunting during the past year and report it to be a very exciting sport. The proper "squirrel rifle" is the 22, the ammunition should be hollow pointed cartridges. Such equipment is deemed best for the purpose of tumbling the squirrel from its tree-top perch. The season will continue until December 31.

## Cheyenne Bottoms

Lee Larrabee, chairman of the Fish and Game Commission, B. N. Mullendore, attorney to the Commission, and George S. Knapp, chief engineer, water resources division, State Board of Agriculture, recently returned from Washington, following a conference with officials of the United State Fish and Wildlife Service, relative to the acquisition of the Cheyenne Bottoms as a joint undertaking of the Kansas Commission and the federal government.

If this project is undertaken, the jurisdiction of the area will be vested in the state on its completion.

## Leavenworth County Sportsmen Plan Many Projects

F. E. Honeycutt, secretary of the Leavenworth County Fish and Game Development Association, has informed KANSAS FISH AND GAME that the following officers were elected by the association at the September meeting: President, G. G. Boling; vice-president, V. E. Tinkler; secretary, F. E. Honeycutt; treasurer, Frank Biringer. Directors elected were: Ed Pellman, Leo C. Pike, Don Doyle and Dewey Miller.

Secretary Honeycutt reports too that the principal project proposed as an association activity for 1942 is the completion of a ten-acre lake, four miles southwest of Leavenworth. The membership committee plans to boost the club membership to 2,000 members next year.

The annual field trials of the Leavenworth County Fish and Game Development Association are scheduled to be held October 26 and November 2. Anyone interested in entering their dog in this field trial is urged to communicate with Sgt. F. E. Honeycutt, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

## Pheasants Expensive

Prices on foodstuffs may be going up, as any housewife will tell you, but wait until you pay what Wendelin Scheffelbein, who lives two and one-half miles north of Holcomb, payed today for a two-pound pheasant—then start howling.

District Game Protector Edwin Gebard and Melvin Ramsey, deputy U. S. Game Warden, while on patrol duty ran across Scheffelbein six miles north and three west of Garden City. In one hand he carried a shotgun, which was all right. In the other he carried the limp form of a cock pheasant, which was all wrong.

Scheffelbein shelled out \$51.05, or slightly more than \$25 a pound, for a bird he isn't even going to be allowed to eat.—*Garden City News*.

## Closed Counties

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, holding its first meeting at Salina September 20, took action to close the season on quail from November 20 to 30, both dates inclusive, in the following counties: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Hamilton, Stanton, Kearny, Grant, Finney, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Hodgeman, Morton, Stevens and Seward.

This action was prompted because of petitions from sportsmen in that area asking for such action.

## Contest Winners

A few months ago in the pages of KANSAS FISH AND GAME we reported briefly a fishing contest sponsored by the Lawrence *Daily Journal World*. The contest has been concluded, and the winners and runners-up in each division have been awarded their prizes by Judges Harry Gregg, caretaker of Lone Star Lake; Bub Busby, Sports Editor of the *Journal World*; and Ernie Pontius, president of Douglas County Sportsman's Club.

Here are the winners and the size of their prize-winning fish in each of the four divisions:

### Black Bass

- First—C. J. Elliott, Lawrence, 4 lb. 10 oz.
- Second—W. L. Doane, Lawrence, 4 lb. 7 oz.
- Third—G. E. Lang, Topeka, 4 lb. 6 oz.
- Fourth—Oscar Baker, Lawrence, 4 lb. 1 oz.

### Channel Cat

- First—C. H. Wiley, Topeka, 13 lb. 10 oz.
- Second—J. A. Martin, Richland, 12 lb. 11 oz.
- Third—C. M. Printzing, Topeka, 8 lb. 8 oz.
- Fourth—James Martin, Richland, 7 lb. 2 oz.

### Blue Gill

- First—Oscar Baker, Lawrence, 10 oz.
- Second—W. K. McClain, Lawrence, 9½ oz.
- Third—O. L. Robinson, Auburn, 9 oz.
- Fourth—M. H. Finton, Lawrence, 8 oz.

### Crappie

- First—Gwinn Henry, Lawrence, 2 lb. 3 oz.
- Second—M. H. Finton, Lawrence, 1 lb. 6 oz.
- Third—Jack Taylor, Sedan, 1 lb. 6 oz.
- Fourth—Oscar Baker, Lawrence, 1 lb. 1 oz.

\$60 in fishing tackle was distributed to the winners.

KANSAS FISH AND GAME is hopeful that other contests will be held at other lakes for the purpose of encouraging others to take advantage of the many heavily-stocked state and county lakes.

The Douglas County Sportsman's Club recently restocked the Lone Star Lake with 5,000 small bass which were procured from La Crosse, Wisconsin.

### ATTENTION HUNTERS

Many banded pheasants will be taken by you during the forthcoming season.

We urge you to advise us the serial numbers appearing on the bands, together with the place and date where the birds were taken. It is necessary to have this information in order that we can determine the mobility of these birds.

If you want to retain the bands you may do so as the information requested will be sufficient.



Crappie, bass and catfish caught at Crawford County State Lake near Farlington by Mr. and Mrs. Dale G. Boltz, Pittsburg, Kan.

## Duck Hunting Permitted at Finney County State Lake

Duck hunting again will be permitted at the Finney County State Lake, northwest of Kalvesta, this year, according to a recent ruling of the Fish and Game Commission. Hunters taking advantage of this lake must provide their own blinds. There will be no extra charge at this lake, but hunters are reminded that they must have a state hunting license and a federal migratory bird stamp.

## New Fishing Regulations

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission meeting at Salina, September 20, revised the regulations governing the method and time for taking fish for commercial purposes from the Missouri river. Under the new rules the director of the commission is authorized to issue licenses for the taking and selling of carp, buffalo, suckers, sturgeons and red horse fish, taken from that part of the Missouri river forming the north-eastern boundry of Kansas. Trotlines, throw lines, hoop nets or seines, not smaller than 2½" mesh when wet, may be used. Each piece of equipment used in taking fish commercially, must have attached a metal tag bearing the name and address of the licensee, together with the number of the license issued to him. Under the new regulations the season for taking the above-named fish will be closed from January 1 to March 14, both dates inclusive. The new regulations also authorize the director to confiscate any equipment discovered by district game protectors not having the metal tag as required by these regulations.

## Sportsmen's Meet

The third annual gathering of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association meeting at Herington, October 5 and 6, attracted many delegates and visiting sportsmen. From the opening rap of E. M. Dumm's gavel to adjournment delegates were busy adopting resolutions, electing officers and discussing fish and game matters. The association, in addition to adopting a bylaw change providing for the election of 24 district directors instead of 12, adopted the three following resolutions as a point of policy:

1. It is the policy of the Fish and Game Development Association to deal with a program of fish and game development of general application to the entire state and to strictly refrain from indulging in commendation or criticism of any individual connected with the administration of the fish and game program of the state and to withhold approval or disapproval of any specific project.

2. It is the policy of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association to remove the fish and game department from partisan politics.

3. It is the policy of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association to request the commission, and untiringly work toward the accomplishment of this request, to distribute all fish and game into the respective counties of the state through and with the advice of the officers or the designated agent of sportsmen's organizations in all counties where such an organization exists.

The following were elected directors:

### First District:

Otto Grundeman, Holton.  
Fred W. Kahn, Lawrence.  
C. G. Boling, Leavenworth.  
R. G. Becker, Topeka.

### Second District:

Ed Murray, Herington.  
Raymond Morris,  
Clay Center  
Geo. Wallerius, Salina.  
E. H. Bradshaw,  
Council Grove.

### Third District:

V. A. Perkins, Plainville.  
O. M. Goodrich, Stockton.  
Chas. L. Penny, Ellis.  
D. O. Cloe, Atwood.

### Fourth District:

E. S. Dumm, Emporia.  
J. R. Nuttle, El Dorado.  
J. L. Courtright, Howard.  
Paul W. Curtis, Coffeyville.

### Fifth District:

Dr. W. M. Benefiel,  
Kingman.  
Frank W. Robl, Ellinwood.  
Dan Ramey, Wichita.  
Ben Jones, Hutchinson.

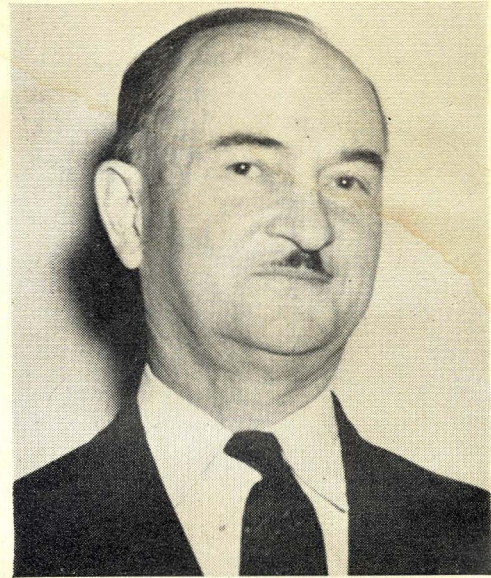
### Sixth District:

George R. Gould,  
Dodge City.  
R. E. Stotts, Garden City.  
Don Brubaker, Hugoton.  
Ted Prather, Lakin.

The officers of the Association are: Fred W. Kahn, Lawrence, president; Dr. W. M. Benefiel, Kingman, vice-president.

George Gould, Dodge City, was reelected secretary-treasurer. A vote of thanks was given to Dave Ballentine, Ed Murray, and D. D. Richardson of the Herington Sportsmen's Association for their work in making the convention so successful.

A smoker was held at the Herington Country Club, where delegates and visiting sportsmen viewed wild-



Dr. W. M. Benefiel, Kingman, vice-president and director of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association.

life pictures shown by a representative of Duck Unlimited, a foundation.

The 1942 meeting of the association will be held at Lawrence.

## A New World's Champion

A United States champion of bait and fly casting was crowned when Russell E. Smith, fishing editor of *Outdoorsman*, won the annual casting tournament sponsored by the National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs. Shooting the highest average scores ever made by a professional in a national tournament, Smith won first place in all eight events, the only champion to take all first places since the association was formed thirty-five years ago. An active fisherman since he was six years old, the new champion grew up in Muskingum county, Ohio. As a boy, he first witnessed a casting tournament at the Ohio State Fair in Columbus. He was fascinated by what he saw. He returned to his home determined to become a good caster. The following year, he entered the Ohio State Fair tournament, and made a good showing. He performed in amateur tournaments for eighteen years and won scores of district, regional and state titles.

In the San Francisco 1939 national tournament, the new champion entered his first professional event. He leaped to world's championship in two years.

Smith recently fished over 24 states, traveling 10,000 miles, using tournament tackle on lakes and streams. He used the distance fly tackle to take the powerful Oregon Steelhead, and subdued the mighty Chinook Salmon using light-weight accuracy plug equipment with ten pound line.



Fred Kahn, Lawrence, president and director of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association.

## Lake Improvement

The commission in an effort to improve fishing conditions at the Ottawa County State Lake near Bennington, has ordered that lake drained preparatory to its fertilization and general improvement.

Present plans of the commission contemplate the planting of fish sustaining vegetation and the erection of fish shelters and spawning beds. This lake when first built in 1928 and for several succeeding seasons provided visiting anglers with very good fishing possibilities. Heavy silting, however, resulted in the loss of much of the original plant life and unsatisfactory fishing conditions now exist at this lake. It is believed that eighteen months will be required to complete the work planned.

## Good Quail Season Predicted

All indications are that Kansas will have a very good quail season this year. Reports from the open counties are much more favorable than they were at this time last year. And then, they were good. The disagreeable hunting weather that prevailed throughout Kansas during the hunting season of last year was in a large measure, responsible for the favorable conditions that now exist. Because of less gunning an unusually large number of matured birds were found in the fields at the start of this year's breeding season. A heavy growth of cover has given the young birds the protection that is so necessary to their welfare. We have no hesitancy, therefore, in predicting that the 1941 quail season will be the best in Kansas history. We warn you, however, that dogs will be necessary to find the birds.

This year's season opens at one-half hour before sun-

rise, November 20, and continues through to sunset, November 30, in all counties except the following: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Hamilton, Stanton, Kearny, Grant, Finney, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Hodgeman, Morton, Stevens and Seward. Daily bag limit, 10; season bag limit, 25.

Although there was a favorable increase in the numbers of birds throughout the closed area, the commission felt that a one-year closed season, would be a wise conservation policy.

## Try These Birds

To the hunter who really enjoys good eating we recommend the coot. Strictly speaking, the coot is not a duck, but a member of the Rail family. Because of the fact that hunters have been disdaining them all these years they are fairly numerous on the lakes and ponds of this state. Its coloration is a dark slate gray, black head and neck, with white bill. It can be identified further by the peculiar habit it has of skittering over the water with both feet and wings before taking off on its low altitude flight. Hunters who take these birds for the first time should remember that the skinning of them before cooking is essential if you would bring out the best natural flavor of this bird's flesh.

## To Shoot Ducks at Marion County Lake

For the first time, this year the Marion County Lake near Marion, Kansas, will be opened to duck hunting. This is not a state lake, but a lake operated under the supervision of the Marion county board of commissioners.

Shooting is permitted only until noon each day during the legal open season.

Hunters must have, in addition to a state hunting license and federal migratory bird stamp, the stamp issued by Marion county. These stamps may be procured at the lake from the lake superintendent, Jerry Mullikin.

Residents of Marion county are required to pay 25¢ per day, nonresidents 50¢ per day. A season permit may be procured upon the payment of a fee of \$2.50.

The Pottawatomie Sportsmen's Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Tom Craig, Belvue; vice-president, Leo Daylor, Wamego; secretary-treasurer, Charles Cook, Belvue. The following directors were also recently elected: H. F. Hershey, Westmoreland; Ervin Hecker, Wamego; M. J. Pearson, Olsburg.

## Mallards

When the hunters look from their blinds to spot their first flock of wild ducks on October 16, the opening day of the 1941 migratory waterfowl hunting season, the mallard will be among the game birds testing the hunter's ability, it is reported by the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior.

The greehead, as the mallard is commonly called, is one of the most popular wild ducks in the country. It is probably the best known duck because of its wide distribution, being found in every state. Its popularity is attributed to its large size, its reputation as a table delicacy, and its wily nature, which appeals to sportsmen.

"It adapts itself rapidly to changes wrought in its environment by man," states Robert C. McClanahan, Service biologist. "When hunted persistently, the mallard becomes extremely wary and develops nocturnal habits."

Sportsmen delight in watching the mallard as it takes off in flight at the first sound of alarm. It springs out of the water at a single bound, straight into the air like an autogiro, and after it has attained sufficient height to clear the surrounding brush and trees, it flies off swiftly in a direct line.

In winter, the bird is found throughout the United States, but its principal breeding grounds are in the northwestern and prairie states, Alaska, and in Canada from the Great Lakes to the Athabaska and Mackenzie drainages.

A hardy bird, the mallard is one of the leaders in the migration north each spring. It "pushes" spring, getting into the northern areas just as fast as the ice breaks up on the sloughs, ponds, and streams on which it alights during migration. This habit of getting in as cold weather leaves the region has led sportsmen to call the early migrants "ice mallards."

Within three or four weeks the birds have arrived on the breeding grounds. Courtship is conducted largely on the wing. Two or three males may be pursuing a female, when suddenly the female will touch a drake with her bill and the two fly off together.

In water, the drake will swim about the female bowing and bobbing his head in nervous jerks, until she responds with her bows.

Eggs are laid early in May, usually in nests located on or near the edge of a marsh or slough. Often, however, a female bird will build her nest on the open prairie, many miles from water. Normally, the mallard lays only one set of 8 to 12 eggs.

Incubation is performed entirely by the female and lasts from 23 to 29 days. As soon as the young are hatched and the downy coats are dried, the female takes her brood to the nearest water.

Until the young are old enough to fly, the female protects her offspring from all danger, even at risk of her life. The drake, however, assumes no family responsibilities. As soon as the eggs are laid, he flies off to join the small flocks of drakes that summer together.

By fall, young and old are ready for the southward migration, the greater part of which takes place late in September and during October.

It is then that the mallard pits its knowledge against the gunners in marshes, sloughs, and lakes.

En route, the flocks of wild mallards stop to feed in grainfields, and along small lakes and potholes surrounded by forests and brush where acorns and beechnuts are available. On the West Coast many mallards feed on dead salmon and salmon eggs obtained in the pools of rivers.

The bird's wariness and its ability to adapt itself to changing conditions imposed by man have been in great part responsible for its ability to maintain its numbers better than many other species of wild ducks.

When Fall comes, the mallard and his cousins will run the annual gantlet. The federal regulations on migratory waterfowl hunting and a string of wildlife refuges stretched across the country in strategic spots will help protect the birds from too much hunting.

## A HUNTING CODE

### *Be a Good Sport*

1. Respect the rights of your hunting companions and landowners.
2. Do not hunt on the property of others without asking permission. Be courteous even if your request is refused.
3. Poor sportsmanship of someone else is no excuse for you.

### *Be a Conservationist*

1. Do not kill beneficial birds just for sport.
2. Remember that you will want to hunt again next year and so must help to conserve the supply.
3. Don't use every moving creature as a target.

### *Be Humane*

1. Humaneness is the cardinal rule of all sportsmen.
2. Shoot to kill. There is no sport in crippling game that will run away and die.
3. Put a stop to useless pain.

### *Obey the Law*

1. Laws are for your protection and benefit.
2. Most laws are within reason and have been made for a useful purpose.
3. When you hunt without a license, you are shirking your responsibility as well as taking a risk.

### *Suggestions*

1. Your game protector is your friend and a gentleman. Get acquainted with him.
2. Remember that if you do not play safe today, you may have no opportunity to do so tomorrow.



## The Prairie Chicken

Since the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has decided the prairie chicken population of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Linn and Woodson counties sufficient to warrant a one-day open season, KANSAS FISH AND GAME, for the benefit of the hunter to whom this bird is a stranger, feels that a few statements regarding the early history and life habits of this bird are in order.

The prairie chicken is part and parcel of Kansas. It served well our pioneering, homesteading families. It is to the prairie exactly what the grouse is to other states. To early day Kansas sportsmen it was a favorite game bird. We have been told by our forebears that it was not an uncommon practice for four or five hunters to bag from three to four hundred birds in a single day.

Clarkson Kelly, a present-day fish and game employee, has often told of his early day chicken hunts. According to Mr. Kelly, the prairie chickens in the early days of Kansas were to be found in abundance on almost every section of prairie land. Then, the far-away fields of adjoining counties were the greenest and most alluring to city hunters. In what Mr. Kelly is pleased to designate "the good old days," preparations for a hunt had to be made long in advance of the departure day. Notification letters had to be sent to rancher friends. Rigs and teams had to be rented at the end of the train journey for the dual purpose of conveying men, shells, groceries and guns to the hunting areas, and for transporting back to town the several hundred birds taken by the hunting party.

No, they didn't get home with all those birds. Many of them were given to train crews, passengers, and station agents up and down the line. What were not disposed of in that manner usually spoiled in the baggage car or caboose before those early-day hunters reached home.

The state has had to tighten its belt many times since then in an attempt to preserve the specie. The legislature of 1903, as nearly as we can determine, was the first to consider the future of this bird. Its action at that time closed the season on prairie chicken in a few of the western counties and oddly enough, in one of the eastern counties that is open to prairie chicken hunting this year. The succeeding legislatures changed either the season or adjusted bag limits. Legislative efforts to regulate the taking of prairie chicken by hunters were more or less successful. Laws designating legal bag limits and establishing seasons were beneficial acts, but they were not enough to compete with dust, drought, prairie fires and other factors destructive to nesting birds and cover. When fish and game matters were transferred to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission in 1925, a closed season was declared on prairie chicken throughout the entire state.

This period of closure continued until 1931 when the Tuesday and Wednesday following the third Monday in October was legally set as the open season. The season was continued annually until 1935 when it was again closed by commission action. The closed season from 1925 until 1931 resulted in a heavy increase of birds throughout the entire state.

**MATING.** The mating season dance of the prairie chicken is a weird but interesting sight. On the front page of this publication we are reproducing, through courtesy, a picture of that dance. Last spring we were privileged to witness the strange antics of this bird from an observation blind near Yates Center. The boom or challenge of the cock bird is invariably preceded by the dance. Birds with air-sacs inflated, tail stiffly held in fan shape, and with wings drooping tread the ground with such rapidity and force that the sound made by their rapidly moving feet was plainly audible to us in our blind nearly thirty feet away. After uttering their boom the air-sacs become deflated and the birds assume a normal appearance. This routine was repeated time after time. Motion pictures of this strange and unexplainable dance were taken and will be a part of our picture show to be shown before sportsmen's groups and others this winter.

**COLORATION.** The general color of this bird is brown, turning to gray. The upper parts are brown, barred with black, chestnut, oak and white. The tufts on the side of the neck are composed of arrow feathers, black with buff centers. Below the tufts are patches of bare yellow skin which can be inflated at will. The distinguishing of sex is a difficult matter and for that reason the commission has not designated the species in setting their bag limit of three birds during the season.

**MOVEMENTS.** The prairie chicken is not a migrant bird. Its range is very well established and permanent.

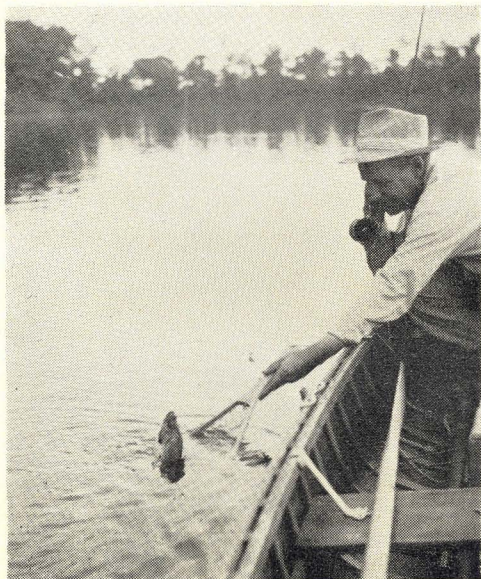
**NESTING.** The nest of the prairie chicken is invariably on the ground in a moulded cavity containing in most instances but a scant quantity of nesting material. The average nest contains from twelve to fifteen eggs. The incubation period is from 21 to 23 days. Some observing authorities have stated that less than an hour elapses between the pipping of the first egg and the appearance of the last bird. All incubation is done by the hen. The cock bird on the completion of its duties goes through the ordeal of molting.

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California condors, the huge birds that feed on carcasses and are almost extinct, were described by A. M. Shields as clean in habit. "One of its favorite habits is to assemble in the bank of some secluded mountain pool and spend hours at a time in bathing and standing around the margin of the clear, cold water," he said.

# SEPTEMBER ARRESTS

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Dale McKale, Longford.....	Fishing without license.....	Byrne.....	Convicted
Harry Strait, Concordia.....	Illegal fishing methods.....	Byrne-Carlson and Toburen.....	Convicted
Harold Strait, Concordia.....	Illegal fishing methods.....	Byrne-Carlson and Toburen.....	Convicted
Vern R. Sallee, Nickerson.....	Illegal fishing methods.....	Suenram-Carlson.....	Convicted
Forrest Roeder, Norton.....	Fishing without license.....	Faulkner.....	Convicted
Joe Sanderson, Norton.....	Fishing without license.....	Faulkner.....	Convicted
Joe Kvasnicka, Jr., Paradise.....	Illegal fishing.....	Jones.....	Convicted
Tom F. Bolack, Russell.....	Hunting pheasants out of season on game preserve.....	Jones.....	Convicted
Edwin Bangert, Russell.....	Illegal fishing equipment.....	Jones.....	Convicted
Emory Wommeldorff, St. Paul.....	Illegal fishing.....	Rickel-Piggott.....	Convicted
C. W. Beatty, Parsons.....	Illegal fishing equipment.....	Rickel-Piggott.....	Convicted
Ralph Craig, Hutchinson.....	Fishing without license.....	Suenram.....	Convicted
Chas. Rogers, Galena.....	Illegal fishing.....	Kyser.....	Convicted
Jack Rogers, Galena.....	Illegal fishing.....	Kyser.....	Convicted
Goldie Morris, Galena.....	Illegal fishing.....	Kyser.....	Convicted
Chester Hoffman, Ransom.....	Hunting pheasants out of season.....	Faulkner.....	Convicted
Frank Haas, Clay Center.....	Illegal fishing equipment.....	Byrne.....	Convicted
J. R. Barrett, Bonner Springs.....	Illegal fishing.....	Benander and Toburen.....	Convicted
L. C. Smith, Wichita.....	Illegal hunting of doves.....	Carpenter.....	Convicted
C. M. Palmer, Wichita.....	Illegal hunting of doves.....	Carpenter.....	Convicted
Joe S. Drullard, Plainville.....	Illegal fishing.....	Jones.....	Convicted
Roy E. Martin, Plainville.....	Illegal fishing.....	Jones.....	Convicted
Wendelin Scheffelbein, Garden City.....	Hunting pheasants out of season, hunting without license, illegal methods.....	Gebhard and Ramsey.....	Convicted
J. W. Hummel, Russell.....	Illegal hunting of doves.....	Jones-Byrne.....	Convicted
John Francis, Russell.....	Illegal fishing.....	Jones-Byrne.....	Convicted
E. C. Miller, Pittsburg.....	Illegal hunting of doves.....	Kyser-Concannon.....	Convicted
Fred Sprague, Lincoln.....	Hunting out of season.....	Wm. Squire, County protector.....	Convicted
Jack Taylor, Lincoln.....	Hunting out of season.....	Wm. Squire County protector.....	Convicted
D. F. Caul, Cottonwood Falls.....	Illegal fishing equipment.....	Hepperly.....	Convicted
Elden Dietrich, Cottonwood Falls.....	Illegal fishing equipment.....	Hepperly.....	Convicted
James Woodall, Hutchinson.....	Shooting migratory waterfowl out of season.....	Shay.....	Convicted
George Platt, Galena.....	Illegal fishing.....	Kyser and Piggott.....	Convicted



Geo. E. Dalton, Joplin, Mo., nets a nice lake crappie at Crawford County State Lake No. 1, near Farlington.

## OCTOBER

October, the delight of the painter,  
 With its colors without a peer,  
 With its crisp and frosty mornings,  
 Is a reminder that winter is near.

With colors as found only in rainbows  
 Mother nature is in full dress,  
 She paints a most glorious picture  
 On plant life to soon be at rest.

A picture beyond human expression  
 She paints with an unseen brush,  
 With frost, cool weather, and sunshine,  
 Indian Summer's most beautiful blush.

'Tis October's most wonderful privilege,  
 To witness an artist at work,  
 With invisible brush and colors,  
 On a canvas that covers the earth.

Of the fifty-two weeks on the cal'ndar  
 To take some time out for a rest  
 I'll take my two weeks in October  
 When nature's arrayed in her best.

—W. B. Skibbe

# 1941 SHOOTING REGULATIONS

## Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission

### MIGRATORY GAME BIRD REGULATIONS

#### Ducks, Geese, Coots, Gallinules and Rails

<b>SEASON DATES:</b> (Inclusive)	Ducks, Geese, Coots—October 16 to December 14, inclusive. Rails and Gallinules—September 1 to November 30, inclusive.
<b>SHOOTING HOURS:</b>	Ducks, Geese and Coots—Sunrise to 4 p. m. Rails and Gallinules—Sunrise to sunset.
<b>BAG LIMITS:</b> (Including birds taken by any other person who, for hire, accompanies or assists hunter in taking birds.)	DUCKS—10 in the aggregate of all kinds, of which not more than 3 of any one, or more than 3 in the aggregate may be of the following species: Red-head and Bufflehead. Season closed on Wood Ducks. GEESE—3 Blue Geese and 3 in the aggregate of all other kinds. COOTS—25. RAILS AND GALLINULES—15 in the aggregate of all kinds.
<b>FEDERAL DUCK STAMP:</b>	Must be had when taking any kind of migratory WATERFOWL (Ducks, Geese, Brant); persons under 16 years of age exempt. Stamp may be purchased at any first-class or second-class post office.
<b>DOVES:</b> <b>SEASON DATES:</b> <b>BAG AND POSSESSION LIMIT:</b> <b>SHOOTING HOURS:</b>	September 1 to October 12, both dates inclusive. 12. Sunrise to sunset.
<b>METHOD OF TAKING MIGRATORY BIRDS:</b>	Feeding or baiting prohibited; shotguns of three-shell capacity, not larger than 10-gauge, and bow and arrows permitted.
<b>POSSESSION LIMIT:</b>	DUCKS and GEESE: 2 days' bag limit. COOTS, DOVES, RAILS and GALLINULES: 1 day's bag limit.
<b>POSSESSION TIME LIMIT:</b>	20 days after the season closes.
<b>FOX SQUIRRELS:</b>	August 1 to December 31, both dates inclusive.
<b>QUAIL:</b>	November 20 to 30, both dates inclusive.
<b>PRAIRIE CHICKEN:</b>	Season depends upon action of Fish and Game Commission.
<b>PHEASANTS:</b>	October 27, 28, 29. In Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Thomas, Graham, Osborne, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Sherman, Sheridan, Rooks and Mitchell counties only.
<b>DAILY BAG LIMIT:</b>	3 cocks, or 2 cocks 1 hen.
<b>SEASON LIMIT:</b>	6
<b>FUR-BEARING ANIMALS:</b>	December 2 to January 31. Beaver and Otter—SEASON CLOSED.

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

