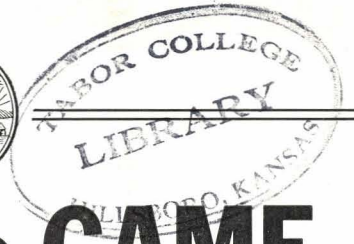


KANSAS

FISH AND GAME



VOL. IV

OCTOBER, 1942

No. X



—Courtesy John Morrell & Co.

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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*

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GARLAND ATKINS, *Secretary*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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Pheasant Season November 8, 9, 10, 11

The following twenty-one Kansas counties again will be opened to pheasant hunting this fall: Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Mitchell, Jewell and Republic. The prospects for a good season were never brighter. Reports from game protectors and others cause us to conclude that birds are everywhere. There follows a brief résumé of these reports by counties.

CHEYENNE COUNTY—This county, as in other years, will again attract a large number of the pheasant-minded nimrods. It lies along the Nebraska line, from which state many pheasants have walked or flown into Kansas. It has been well stocked, too, with Kansas birds. We recommend, as a good hunting area, that part of Cheyenne county lying along the Republican river.

DECATUR COUNTY—This county, because of its two state parks and supervised game refuges, has a heavy pheasant population. Birds have spread from the parks to almost every section of the county. It is our opinion that hunting will be best along the Beaver and Sappa creeks of this county. The city of Oberlin, because of its hotel facilities, will be the headquarters of visiting hunters.

ELLIS COUNTY—This county, although not in the very center of the pheasant country, has a satisfactory supply of birds. Hunters going into Ellis county will find hunting good along the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers.

GOVE COUNTY—The sportsmen of Gove county have notified us that they have noted a large increase in their bird supply and that shooting will be good in that part of Gove county east of highway 23 and north and south of the Smoky Hill river.

GRAHAM COUNTY—Hunters going into Graham county, if the reports from that county are not exaggerated, will have no trouble in getting their daily limits, by hunting the farms around Morland, Penokee, Hill City and northwest to Norton county.

LOGAN COUNTY—Due to the fact that many birds have moved from the Scott county state park into Logan county, hunting will be good from the Scott

county state park north to the Smoky Hill river. The famed Scott county state park can well be used as headquarters by the hunters who like to rough their hunting trips.

NORTON COUNTY—This county reports a bumper pheasant crop. The county was restocked with birds last spring. Hunting is expected to be good from the city of Norton north to the Nebraska line and along the Solomon river from New Almelo to the Phillips county line.

REPUBLIC COUNTY—This county, being on the outer fringe of the opened area, is expected to be the host of many tire conservation hunters. The commission, sensing that probability, gave this county especial attention in its restocking program. Pheasant procured from South Dakota, and many more produced at our own game farm, were liberated in this county along Sand and Rose creeks. In those areas hunting should be good.

OSBORNE COUNTY—A pre-season survey of this county revealed that it then had a suitable supply of birds. The valleys of the two Beavers and the Solomon river are especially recommended to us as good hunting areas.

PHILLIPS COUNTY—Hunters going into Phillips county will find the hunting best along the North Solomon of southeastern Phillips county and along the Prairie Dog creek and the Nebraska line in northwest Phillips county.

JEWELL COUNTY—Because conditions were ideal in this county during the nesting season, the county reports a phenomenal increase in its pheasant supply. White Creek valley and northern Jewell county are the areas we would recommend as being best for hunting this season.

SHERMAN COUNTY—Ranchers and land owners along the four streams of this county, the Little and Big Beavers, the south and north fork of Sappa creek, report that "the pheasants are to be found everywhere," and that the increase in birds has been very heavy. This county has long been the favorite hunting ground of many sportsmen. Our personal knowledge of the game conditions existing in this county prompts us to predict that you will get your bag limits with little difficulty by hunting along the four streams of this county.

WALLACE COUNTY—This county was another one of the counties heavily stocked with matured birds prior to the nesting season. This stocking has resulted in a large increase in the bird population of the county. Swede Lutz, a member of the Game Commission, has informed KANSAS FISH AND GAME that hunting will be good around Sharon Springs and invites the Kansas sportsmen to make Sharon Springs their headquarters.

RAWLINS COUNTY—Pheasants have been reported plentiful in this county north from Atwood to the Nebraska state line, northeast around Ludell and Herndon and along the two Sappa creeks which flow through southeast Rawlins county.

SHERIDAN COUNTY—If you intend to visit Sheridan county this year, plan your hunt along the south fork of the Solomon river. Land adjacent to that stream affords the best shooting possibilities. There will be good shooting also on properties near the Sheridan County State Park near Quinter, Kansas. Hunting within the park confines, however, is out.

TREGO COUNTY—The report from Wakeeney, the county seat and headquarters for most of the hunters who hunt in this county, is most encouraging. The hunting should be better than good in that part of the county lying north of Wakeeney and along the Smoky Hill river.

MITCHELL COUNTY—The reports from this county blow hot and cold. A big increase in the bird supply has been reported, but a density of cover and weeds will make the working of fields very difficult. Most of the birds observed in this county were on lands adjoining the Salt creek and Solomon river.

ROOKS COUNTY—This county also reports a large increase in its supply of pheasants. It has been suggested that hunters, to obtain the best results, should do their hunting south of Palco and along the valley of the Solomon river and Salt creek.

RUSSELL COUNTY—Hunting in this county was reported as being only fair last year. Sportsmen have reported, however, that better shooting is expected this year. They recommend as the best hunting areas the lands near the Smoky Hill river and Big creek in west Russell county.

THOMAS COUNTY—Although this county reports a heavy increase in pheasants, the best hunting, according to sportsmen of that county, will be northwest and northeast of Colby. It has been reported that many pheasants are on the uplands of this county as well as along the valleys of the streams.

SMITH COUNTY—This county, while not boasting many streams, contains innumerable ponds and lakes which have been full of water for most of the year. There has been ample feed and cover in this county and it should provide fair pheasant hunting.

The Game Commission Plans An 11,000-Acre Lake

For many years Kansas sportsmen have looked forward to that happy day when Cheyenne Bottoms would be acquired by the state and developed into a migratory waterfowl refuge and lake. KANSAS FISH AND GAME is glad to report that October 8, 1942, marked the dawning of that day. Then Payne Ratner, as governor of Kansas, accepted a deed conveying unto the state of Kansas, 6,800 acres of the required land. This land was purchased by the Commission at a cost of \$54,000.

Cheyenne Bottoms is a natural basin lying northeast of Great Bend and southeast of Hoisington. Its development as a migratory waterfowl refuge is by no means a recent thought or project. As a matter of fact, the first commission to be charged with the responsibility of administering sportsmen's affairs, after the reorganization of the game department in 1925, declared the development of Cheyenne Bottoms would be assumed as one of its responsibilities and a part of its long-time program. The members of that early commission were the then governor, Ben S. Paulen, Lee Larrabee, Giles Atherton, George A. Clark and State Fish and Game Warden J. B. Doze. Many attempts were then, and in later year, made to induce the government to include Cheyenne Bottoms as a part of its national conservation policy. The far-sighted plans of the Kansas commission were praised and applauded. Presidents offered much verbal encouragement, but no cash, as their administrations had been dedicated to economy programs.

The congress of 1930, nevertheless, did make available to the Bureau of Biological Survey the sum of \$50,000 to be used in making a survey of the property, and in clearing up cloudy and questionable land titles. This fund was soon exhausted in the work for which it was appropriated. The present commission, mindful of the fact that certain funds were due Kansas under the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson act, successfully petitioned the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to approve the development of Cheyenne Bottoms as a joint project of that agency and the Kansas commission. The approved project plans for the acquisition of 18,760 acres of land, lying within the basin and the subsequent impounding of a lake covering 11,000 acres.

The water required for such an inland sea will be diverted from the near-by Walnut creek and the Arkansas river, by means of dams and diversion ditches. The first diversion of water would be from the Walnut creek at a point below the Missouri Pacific right of way through an excavated channel to the old Koen ditch, running into the basin. The diversion from the Arkansas river would be by dam and ditches to Wal-

nut creek. It is also proposed that excess water and freshening will be taken care of by an outlet ditch from the basin to Cow creek.

Although Cheyenne Bottoms has a drainage of 225 square miles, rainfall has covered the basin but twice within the last fifty years. On both occasions the large lake formed served to attract a countless number of birds, particularly ducks and geese, from other flyways through central Kansas.

The lake the commission plans to form will not only serve the same purpose, but will be developed as a fishing resort as well.

The total cost of the project will depend largely on post-war conditions. The readers of KANSAS FISH AND GAME may rest assured, however, that the commission will continue to acquire additional land and proceed with the completion of the project as quickly as circumstances permit.

Capt. O. L. Hawk Praises Woodson County State Lake

Capt. O. L. Hawk writes a letter to Burt Doze as follows: "My fishing companion, Rielly, and myself recently fished in the Woodson County State Lake and had the bass of that water sticking their necks out from behind every stump and rock. We agreed to release all fish up to 14 inches long and then keep seven large bass each and keep releasing the next small ones, keeping only seven each to bring home. We released dozens of 14-inch bass that fought like tartars. But Burt, you know I have fished the cream of lakes all over the U. S. and I believe I know good fishing water when I see it. I want to inform Kansas fishermen that I consider Lake Fegan the finest body of inland water I ever fished in thirty years' fishing. It has everything a lake requires to produce fish. It has water from 110 feet deep to 1 foot, it has perfect spawning grounds. Worlds of cover from cut-down trees. It has a rock-bound shoreline, it drains clean green flint hill pasture land, no plowed grounds or highways, consequently the water is beautiful in color, and the lake is three-fourths of a mile wide and three miles long, and we caught bass from one end to the other. Crappie and blue gills are as thick as hair on a dog's back. Channel cats are taken every day averaging from two and one-half pounds to seventeen pounds. I saw Mr. Ball of Wichita whip a seventeen pounder while I was there. All in all, it's a fisherman's paradise, if I have ever fished one. Much credit for this grand condition is due to the untiring, unselfish efforts of A. M. Sprigg, caretaker and deputy warden of Lake Fegan. He is a dyed-in-the-wool fly-rod fisherman, a typical outdoor man who knows fish as well as their habits and weaknesses, and contrary

to the general custom, Sprigg goes out of his way to show people when they can catch the fish of their choice, and he is sincere in his efforts to make people happy and contented during their stay at Fegan. Fishermen, don't miss meeting Mr. and Mrs. 'Matt' Sprigg when you visit Lake Fegan, as they are a pair of real sportsmen well worth knowing."

Goodland to Wine and Dine Visiting Sportsmen

The Goodland Chamber of Commerce has notified KANSAS FISH AND GAME that their annual Sportsman-Farmer Party will be held at Goodland November 9, the second day of the 1942 pheasant season. They have assured us that the banquet and entertainment will be free to visiting sportsmen; the local Goodland sportsmen will foot the bill.

The Goodland Chamber of Commerce throws this party in order that the farmers and sportsmen can get acquainted and to enable the visiting hunters to locate good shooting areas. A shotgun will be awarded again this year as the door prize.

If you intend to hunt around Goodland or attend the Goodland party please be good enough to advise the Goodland Chamber of Commerce of your intentions, that they may be prepared to entertain you.

An Editor's Opinion

Pheasants have had a good year, and if people will leave the coveys alone that were hatched out during the summer, it won't be long until they will be numerous enough to have an open season in Barton county, the same as in the northwest counties in Kansas.

In driving around the country an occasional flock of pheasants is seen along the highway, and that is a bad place for them to be when people have no respect for the law see them. The heavy growth of weeds and grass help protect such birds, in a large measure, and also help provide food for them.

Anyone caught shooting pheasants when there is no open season on them should be prosecuted. And the same holds true on any other protected bird.—*Hoisington Dispatch*.

Starlings are not a native bird, they were first introduced into eastern United States successfully about 1890.

At the end of summer, a caribou buck has accumulated a maximum quantity of fat which lies on the back and is sometimes 2 or 3 inches thick.

Don't

With the annual hunting season about to open, we list a few pertinent don'ts which, if obeyed, will help you and your hunting companions enjoy your contemplated hunting trips.

"Don't shoot at migratory waterfowl before sunrise. The hunters occupying other blinds intend to shoot according to regulations; an early shot will spoil their day.

"Don't shoot from a moving car. This practice is not only a dangerous one, but results in the crippling of many birds.

"Don't shoot from a public highway without announcing your intentions to do so to the adjoining landowners, and by all means ask their permission to do so.

"Don't forget to plug your gun to three-shell capacity when hunting migratory game birds. This federal law does not apply to hunting quail, pheasants and other upland game.

"Don't shoot without warning your companions of your intentions to do so.

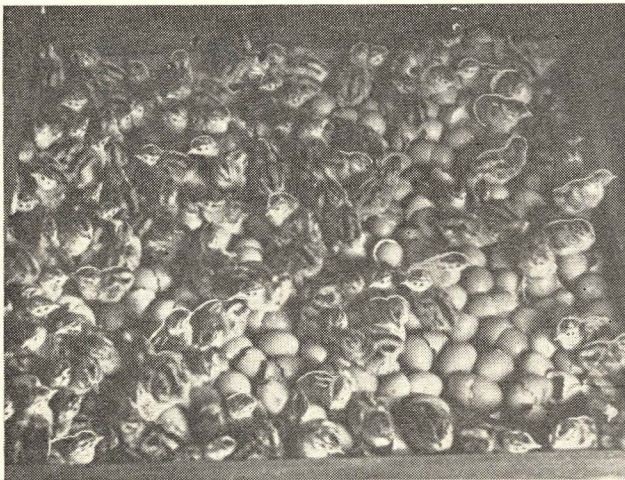
"Don't shoot into brush and trees unless you are very certain that others are out of gun range.

"Don't leave gates open, and obtain the landowner's permission to hunt on his property. He has certain rights, jealously guarded by trespassing laws.

"Don't forget that your hunting license is only a permit which enables you to reduce to your personal possession certain species of game birds taken at designated times and in accordance with definite laws and regulations. It is neither a warrant for trespassing on private property or a permit to take game out of season.

"Don't use every moving creature as a target.

"Be a good sport, obey the laws and respect the rights of your hunting companions and landowners."



These quail and twenty-five thousand others raised at the State Quail Farm await this year's hunter.

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT "OLE DAVE" JOTS IT DOWN

Pheasants were introduced successfully in the United States in 1881. O. N. Denny, serving as United States Consul General to Shanghai, shipped thirty ring-necked pheasants to Oregon. The twenty-six birds surviving that long ocean voyage were planted in the Willamette Valley of that state.

Incidentally, the pheasants now so common to Kansas and other pheasant states are a cross between the Chinese Ring-necked and English pheasants.

A South Dakota hunter suggests that dryness in baked pheasant can be avoided by brushing the bird with olive oil mixed with paprika and salt an hour or two before ovening. We, personally, prefer them fried, especially if they have been allowed to simmer in cream.

This year for the first time in Kansas history the hunting of pheasant will be permitted only from noon until sunset of each day of the open season. A few of the more rugged hunters who have been accustomed to start their hunting trips before the crack of dawn have objected to this regulation. They, however, have not voiced their reason for objection. This column approves of the new regulation as our experience has been that most of the pheasants killed are taken during the hours just before sunset. Then the birds are beginning to feed and can be spotted either crossing the road to grain fields or flushed from the grain fields.

When you are in the pheasant fields next month, remember that only cock pheasants can be taken legally. The state's supply of pheasants is not large enough that hens can be sacrificed at this time. Next year, hens undoubtedly will be included in the daily bag limit.

Another point to remember is this, give your target a good lead. The cock pheasant is a fast flyer when alarmed, taking off with a startling cackle and hurry, and if you don't properly lead him you are likely to get only a few tail feathers for your efforts. A few good places to find pheasants are along ditches, fence rows and grain fields.

Despite assurances given us early this year by the O. P. A. that there would be plenty of shells this season, a shortage does actually exist. Many sportsmen report their inability to buy shells in many localities, and many others write that purchases in other localities are being limited to one box. Next year the story may be better or worse. With this thought in mind, sportsmen afield this year could profitably pick up and repocket their empty shells. The brass and copper contained in the shells could be used to give aid in the war effort. We would suggest that you take them home, put them in a box, and save them until called for.

Many sportsmen are confusing the plugged gun regulation. It is not necessary to have your shotgun plugged to the three-shell capacity in hunting pheasants, quail or other upland game. This law applies only to migratory game birds.

Farmer-Sportsman Coöperation

"Everything is leased up. There is no place to hunt." These statements are made to us frequently by many hunters who are not overly blessed with this world's goods. They can by individual effort and initiative have a place to hunt equally as good if not better than the average leased area.

In *Upland Game Restoration*, published by the Western-Winchester Federal Cartridge Companies, a solution to the problem has been given. We reprint the suggestions contained in that publication.

Wouldn't it be something if every sportsman could, in a measure, become his own game administrator, and every farm a game farm?

The matter of assuring a continuation of good hunting in the United States is rapidly becoming an individual problem with the most of us. It boils down to the fact that each and every one of us is required to look to the preservation of our own sport. Therefore, where do we naturally expect our efforts to be best rewarded? On the farm, do we not?

Every sportsman vitally concerned with the future welfare of his hunting would do well indeed to cultivate as friendly a relationship as possible with one or more farmers upon whose land he must depend for his hunting. We, as sportsmen, are being called upon as never before to meet the farmer on a common, understandable ground in this matter of game restoration.

There are several approved methods in which this farmer-sportsman question is being successfully approached—ways which can, and should be altered and revised to suit the individual cases in widely different parts of the country. One method might work for Bill Jones here and not for Ed Smith in the next county or

state. However, some sort of a sportsman-farmer co-operative plan can surely be found to adapt itself to every individual hunter's case, no matter in what financial condition, or part of the country, he may find himself.

One method which has proven successful in many instances calls for no more than the sportsman meeting with the farmer in a friendly, advisory capacity and pointing out to the latter where, through certain revised farming methods, he will be able to create and maintain a more desirable environment for game upon his property.

Then, by furnishing the farmer with a little seed for planting food patches, a few traps and shotshells for controlling predators, and, perhaps, a few bushels of grain for winter feeding, let the sportsman continue that friendly, cordial relationship throughout the year with the assurance that he will be a welcome guest when the season opens. This method is closely followed by Western-Winchester in connection with all field projects.

As mentioned before, it is a matter of individual concern to each and every one of us—this game restoration problem. Even though it involves a hunting club to which we may belong, or any other sportsman's organization, it still remains a matter of very great personal importance, in that it concerns our sport.

Many of us who live in small towns where our hunting grounds are not too remote, if we go about it intelligently, can continue to increase and maintain game birds in our covers for years to come—and without any cost whatever other than a little time, work and devotion of friendship toward the farmer upon whose land we propose to do our hunting. In the large majority of cases, this would be the ideal, inexpensive method, and the one to adopt and advocate, especially where the sportsman is so situated that he can, by personal contact with the farmer, devote some of his own time and personal effort to solving his own game restoration problems. There are few farms but what can be improved, from a game standpoint, by this method, and without in any way affecting crop growth or crop revenue. This is especially true where the sportsman feels that he can afford to spend a little money in restocking game birds, if necessary, growing food and cover and controlling predators.

It would probably prove more satisfactory and advantageous, in the case of business and professional men who must do their hunting in a territory quite remote from their homes, to lease the hunting rights on certain farms from the landowner and make arrangements with the farmer to plant the food patches and restore cover growths where they will prove most beneficial to the birds. In such instances it is often possible for the sportsman, through long-term leases,

to actually work wonders in the way of establishing and maintaining game birds on his shooting preserve.

The holders of these leased areas usually have excellent shooting. However, we should not envy them, because we also can have the same advantages on our favorite farms right at our back doors if we will put the effort and management into them. Just one more reason why it behooves every sportsman to study the fundamental principles involved in the restoring of game birds to his favorite hunting cover.

Getting back again to the sportsman and his game problem, it appears that if some way can be devised to give the hunter a greater personal interest in the game he seeks we can accomplish more in a year or two than has been accomplished over the past decade. If the man has a personal and invested interest in anything, we know he will use every effort toward building up the investment to a point where he will be in a position to realize a greater dividend from it. It is true that the sportsman has an interest in the game he seeks to the extent of what it costs him for a hunting license, but is this enough? No attempt is being made to answer the question. It is left open for each man to answer as he believes he should.

Before we can successfully restore wildlife we must first restore its habitat.

In some manner, and by some means, the sportsman must encourage the farmer to farm for game bird production as well as for crop production. We have been farming our upland game birds right out of existence. If we continue to go on in this way there are no hopes to be held out for game restoration.

The individual sportsman, or group of sportsmen who affiliate themselves with one or more farmers in the locality, must first give attention to cover restoration to the nth degree, otherwise it will be impossible to keep game birds from drifting onto adjoining property, and if the birds are artificially propagated this will be rather unprofitable and very discouraging.

The sportsmen and farmers must get together and work out a game management program. Under the program will not only come cover restoration and its scientific distribution on the land, but also judicious predatory bird and animal control, arrangements for the artificial rearing and release of birds within the area, if thought necessary, and some thought to food patches and their location.

"Adopt a farm and solve your own game problem" should be the slogan of every sportsman.

If you are required by law to have a license to hunt and hunt quail, you are also required to be possessed of a quail stamp.

State Gets Invaluable Collection Birds' Eggs

Unborn generations will be able to receive an education on birds' eggs as well as will people of today as a result of the professional services and liberality of Walter C. Colvin, nationally known ornithologist of this city. Soon a collection of 123 varieties of birds' eggs gathered by him, will be encased and displayed by the State Forestry, Fish and Game Department at Pratt, Kansas.

Lee Larrabee, chairman of the department, and Guy D. Jossierand, director, were here from Pratt last week end to inspect the collection of eggs and make arrangements with Mr. Colvin for delivery of the invaluable display to Pratt. They were delighted with Mr. Colvin's contribution, the like of which probably exists nowhere else.

The collection will arouse the interest of anyone, regardless of his present enthusiasm or lack of it for viewing the eggs laid by the birds of Kansas once his eyes gaze at the beautiful shells, and his curiosity is aroused by their many sizes. Naturally he will wonder what bird laid the various eggs, some so tiny, others so large.

Have you ever seen a humming bird's egg? Did you even know that humming birds laid eggs?

In the collection presented to the state last week by Mr. Colvin there is a humming bird's egg. It is about the size of a navy bean, and from it and others like it come the many beautiful little creatures that sip the nectar of the flowers that exist in Kansas gardens.

The interest and enthusiasm of anyone will naturally mount as one compares this miniature shell with that the owl, the eagle, the turkey buzzard or even the wild duck, so great is the difference in size. The eggs of some of these birds would make the domestic hen green with jealousy, so large they are.

Another fact in connection with birds' eggs that will touch the curiosity of the uninitiated and prove news to them, is that it is forbidden by law for anyone to sell the "takes" of his hunt. Mr. Colvin, who holds a life permit issued by the government to collect eggs, says one collector may exchange with another or give the eggs away, but he cannot sell them. Egg collecting is absolutely a profitless activity other than the satisfaction the collector receives. What is more, it is very costly when consideration is given to transportation expenses, the time required and the cash outlay for equipment.

While the local ornithologist has spent nearly a lifetime in the avocation and can recognize the egg of any of the birds at sight, even he is stumped by one question an inquiring reporter can ask.

"Why don't all the birds lay the same color egg?" is the mighty question.

Some of the eggs emitted by the Kansas birds are blue. Others are white. Still others are brown and white (speckled). Then there are olive-colored eggs, cream-colored eggs, spotted eggs, perhaps with black or brown, eggs that are of a muddy color and what-not.

Mr. Colvin dolefully admits that "you'll have to ask the birds" why they don't all lay white ones, for man doesn't know.

While Mr. Colvin has thousands of eggs in his possession, he is presenting to the state only a collection consisting of perhaps 700 in the 123 varieties. He has spent the last year in assembling the display and identifying each group of eggs, so that those who view them will be able to read a card stating by which family of birds the eggs have been laid. The collection will be delivered some time during the next three weeks by Mr. Colvin, who will carefully pack the prize assortment and himself take it to Pratt.

Mr. Colvin, who describes himself as a "lone wolf" in this recreational pastime, frequently is called on to furnish the government with photographs and articles, preserving for all times invaluable information on bird life. A recent copy of the United States Natural Museum, Life History of North American Birds, contains an article with photographs by the local man on "The Lesser Prairie Chicken" which may be found in Southwest Kansas, Northwest Oklahoma and Northern Texas.

Not only does he photograph birds in their nest, when they are at feed, and while they are "living the life of Murphy," but he also mounts them and is proficient at taxidermy. "Scientific skins" is another example of his skill. He says this is easily done but the finished product shows a bird stuffed with cotton which is quite lifelike in all its original plumage.

During the dozens of years he has been gathering eggs which now make the collection possible for the State Forestry, Fish and Game Department, he has traveled on shank's mare millions of steps, climbed hundreds of trees, cliffs and other inaccessible heights to take photographs and remove the eggs from the nests.

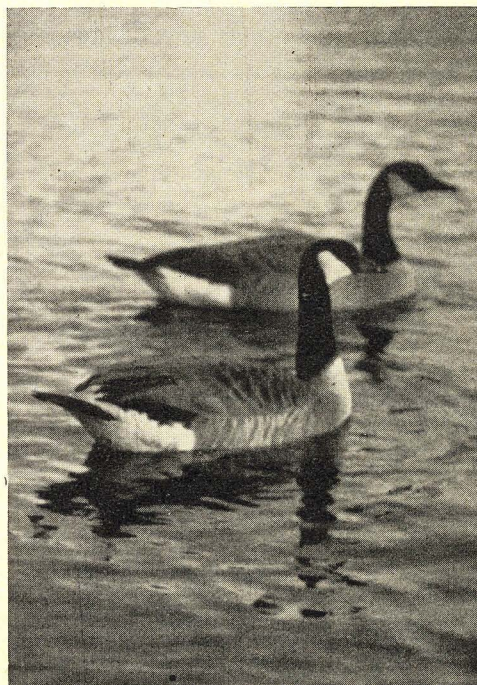
Just as the swimmer who gets too enthusiastic to cross a wide stream, arrives midway, becomes tired and finds he is too exhausted to stroke himself to either bank, so Mr. Colvin once experienced a like situation in a climb. He spied a hawk's nest on a cliff one day when he was a young collector and decided to get the eggs therein. A ledge stuck out near the peak and by swinging his body to and fro and holding on with his fingers he was able to surmount it. However, there were no eggs in the nest, and when he decided to descend he found he was in a predicament. If he once let go while returning to the ground, the drop was a matter of 90 feet. By using his forearms and fingers he managed of course to get safely

down, otherwise there would have been no present egg collection to present to the state at this time. It did take a lot of hard work and agility to get back to terra firma. However, climbing 130-foot trees and cliffs also gave him a strong physique and before he had the flu in the other war days he was able to walk away with a 300-pound keg of bolts and upend a 1,000-pound barrel of paint when he was a railroader, much to the consternation of others who tried it.

In the collection Mr. Colvin is presenting to the state are eggs of the Vireos, yellow-throated, red eyes, white eyes, bells and warblers; 10 varieties of wild ducks, 10 varieties of hawks and eagles, 4 varieties of owls, 4 varieties herons, eggs of the lesser prairie hen, of the Golden Eagles, and many varieties of woodpeckers, wrens, thrushes, fly-catchers, warblers, black-birds, larks, grebes, and many others.

Mr. Colvin also secured the first set of road-runners' eggs ever collected in the state. He found these eggs on the Haindel farm near here in 1934. As a result of this he was called on to write articles for bird lore publications and tell of his findings to others who questioned if these birds could or did exist in Kansas.

The collection Mr. Colvin has contributed to the institution at Pratt contains fine specimens of eggs which have been blown and prepared so they will last forever and if such a thing comes to pass that some of these birds become extinct in Kansas through the encroachment of newer civilization, the record that they were here may be proved to people of the future through their eggs, soon to be on permanent display at Pratt.



Canada Geese, late migrants, daily bag limit four.

ARRESTS FOR SEPTEMBER

Al G. Harper, Topeka	Illegal dove hunting	Benander	Convicted
Mervin Dillon, Topeka	Illegal duck hunting	Benander	Convicted
Leo Reichert, Topeka	Illegal duck hunting	Benander	Convicted
Chas. Hartner, Topeka	Illegal duck hunting	Benander	Convicted
Carl Boyd, Oskaloosa	Fishing without license	Benander	Convicted
C. L. Miles, Great Bend	Hunting without license	Jones	Convicted
Oliver Ray, Downs	Hunting without license	Jones	Convicted
C. H. Hammel, Hutchinson	Illegal dove hunting	Shay, Andrew, Suenram	Convicted
W. H. Wood, Hutchinson	Illegal dove hunting	Shay, Andrew, Suenram	Convicted
George E. Keck, Fairview, Okla.	Fishing without license	Suenram, Carlson, Ramsey	Convicted
Leonard Le Cluyse, Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without nonresident license	Sherman Bell, deputy sheriff	Convicted
Steve O'Brien, Kansas City, Mo.	Hunting without license	Sherman Bell, deputy sheriff	Convicted
Robert Marshall, Kansas City, Mo.	Hunting without license	Sherman Bell, deputy sheriff	Convicted
Robert Cunningham, Kansas City, Mo.	Hunting without license	Sherman Bell, deputy sheriff	Convicted
Werner Jabben, Jefferson	Hunting without license	Rickel	Convicted
Bernard Cook, Jefferson	Hunting without license	Rickel	Convicted

Quail Season November 20-30

Kansas quail hunters again will be given an eleven-day season in many counties this year. The season will open one-half an hour before sunrise November 20 and continue through to sunset November 30. Hunters will have little difficulty in finding birds. Retrieving birds, however, will be difficult because of a heavy growth of cover. The successful quail hunter, therefore, will be that hunter who lists a good dog as part of his hunting equipment.

The limits this year are exactly the same as other years—10 birds a day, 25 for the season. A glance at the hunting regulations, printed on the inside of the back cover of this magazine, will reveal the counties that are closed to quail hunting.

Many Counties Closed to Quail Hunting

The Commission at a meeting in Salina, September 25, considered the general game conditions of the state and decided that it would be an act of wisdom if quail were given one year's additional protection in certain counties. They therefore acted to that end by passing Regulation 21, which prohibits the taking of quail in Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Graham, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Hamilton, Stanton, Kearny, Grant, Finney, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Hodgman, Morton, Stevens, and Seward counties during the year 1942. At the same meeting the Commission by regulation opened the Finney, Decatur No. 1 and Republic County State Lakes to duck hunting this fall.

Sportsmen Urged to Save Feathers for War Reserve

New York—Ducks Unlimited urges sportsmen to save all down and small body feathers of wild ducks and geese bagged this hunting season as a reserve against a growing scarcity of commercial eiderdown.

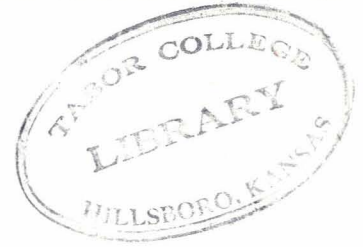
The down, normally imported, is used to line high-altitude aviators' garments, sleeping bags for troops in Alaska, etc. Imports now have been curtailed by the war and all available supplies "frozen" by WPB order.

Government contractors declare that ordinary wild waterfowl down, usually thrown away, is a good substitute but legally unobtainable except through cooperation of sportsmen during the hunting season.

It is estimated that the seasonal bag of waterfowl would provide enough down and feathers for 300,000 aviators' pants and parkas, more than 150,000 sleeping bags or 500,000 subzero jackets for service men and civilians alike.

All duck and goose body feathers less than two and one-half inches in length and plucked dry can be utilized. Sportsmen are urged to donate shipments to Ducks Unlimited, 83 Columbia street, Seattle, Washington. Name and address of donor and "Waterfowl Feathers" should be written on packages.

The donations are to serve the double-barrelled purpose of building up a feather reserve and aiding waterfowl restoration. Manufacturers have agreed to pay for the material as needed and the entire proceeds will be turned over to a fund for establishment of waterfowl nesting refuges.



HUNTING SEASONS AND REGULATIONS, 1942

Ducks and Geese. Season—Sunrise October 15 to sunset December 23. Daily bag limit, 10 in the aggregate of all kinds, including in such limit not more than 1 wood duck, or more than 3 singly or in the aggregate of redheads and buffleheads.

Possession Limit: Not more than 20 ducks in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 1 wood duck, nor more than 6 of either or both of redheads or buffleheads.

Daily Bag Limit: Geese, 2, but in addition 4 of the more abundant blue geese may be taken in a day. In case only blue geese are taken the daily bag limit is 6.

Possession Limit, Geese: Four, other than blue geese, but in addition 2 blue geese are allowed; if only blue geese are taken, 6.

Rails and Gallinules. Season—Sunrise September 1 to sunset November 30. Daily bag limit, 15 in the aggregate. Possession limit same as daily bag limit.

Coots. Season—Sunrise October 15 to sunset December 23. Daily bag limit, 25. Possession limit same as daily bag limit.

Doves. Season—Sunrise September 1 to sunset October 12. Daily bag and possession limit, 10.

Fox Squirrels. Season—August 1 to January 1.

Quail. Season—November 20 to 30, inclusive. Season closed in 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 counties. Daily bag limit, 10. Season limit, 25.

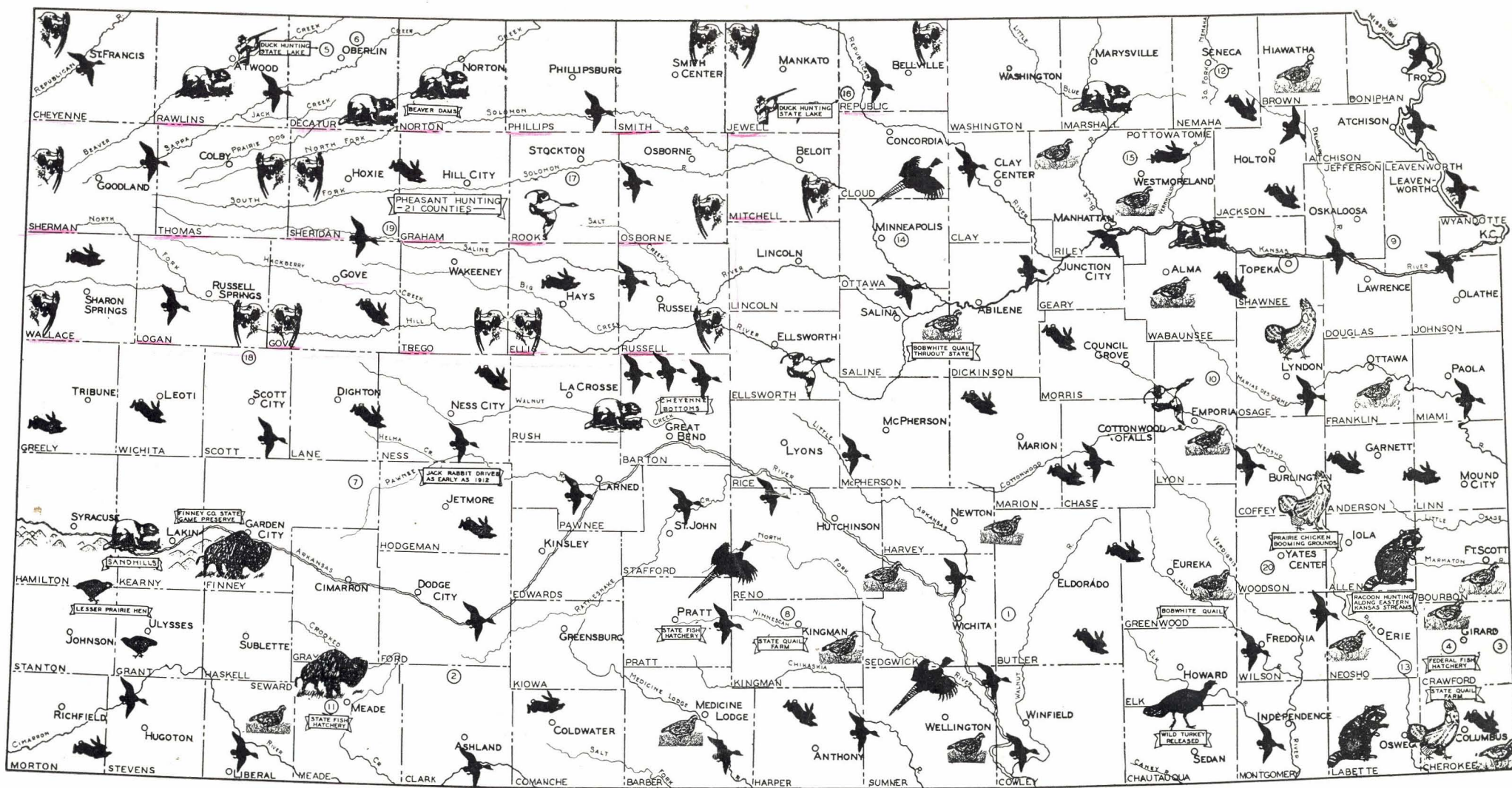
Prairie Chickens. Season—October 20 in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Franklin, Greenwood, Wilson and Woodson counties. Bag limit, 3.

Pheasants. Season—November 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Mitchell, Jewell and Republic counties. Shooting hours each day from noon to sunset. Daily bag limit, 3 cocks. Season bag limit, 6 cocks.

Fur-bearing Animals. Season—December 2 to January 31. Beaver and otter: season closed.

Federal Duck Stamp. Must be had when taking any kind of migratory waterfowl (ducks, geese, brant). Persons under 16 years of age exempt. Stamp may be purchased at any first- or second-class post office.

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