

KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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VOL. IV

NOVEMBER, 1942

No. XI



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

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DAVE LEAHY, JR., *Asst. Director*

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LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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Here is pictorial proof of the success of the one-day chicken season. Just look at those smiling faces.

Pheasant Season Best Ever

The 1942 pheasant season was more than satisfactory. Many hunters declared it to be the best ever. The weather was particularly favorable to this type of hunting and the birds plentiful throughout the entire open area. The western counties again attracted the majority of hunters this year. Few hunters left those counties without their legal limits. Some hunters complained that they were unable to find downed birds because of prevailing cover conditions, but this was by no means a general complaint. The commission's new regulation which for the first time this year restricted hunting to the hours between noon and sunset, won the enthusiastic approval of the hunters. Sportsmen also religiously observed the commissions regulations which prohibited the taking of hen pheasants. In a few cases the hunters would kill hen pheasants but a subsequent investigation by the commission and district game wardens conclusively indicated that this was not a malicious violation of the law, but that many hunters killed pheasant hens in doubling on their shots.

All in all, it was a great hunt. The sportsmen were happy and the commission was happy. When you find such condition as that you can, without any qualm of conscience, say that the season was more than satisfactory.

Everyone Happy

Reports made to the commission by hunters who hunted chickens in eight eastern Kansas counties for one day indicate that everyone had a good time and were well satisfied with the hunting possibilities and a one-day season.

Dawn of the opening day found traffic heavy on the roads to the game fields. The coming of the sun was the signal for the laying down of a barage suggestive of war. Most of the hunters reported either getting their legal limit of birds or the number of birds that they wanted under the limit. Elsewhere in KANSAS FISH AND GAME is pictured a few of the many hunters who enjoyed the day.

There are probably not more than 250 real Texas longhorn cattle in existence. About 170 are on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma.

The buffalo, traditional King of the Western Plains, at one time normally ranged from the Atlantic Seaboard to beyond the Rockies.

Cover—Pictured on this months cover of KANSAS FISH AND GAME are five predators on which there is always an opening season.



This picture taken by Guy Von Shrlitz is another group of sportsmen bent on chicken hunting.

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 Forestry, Fish and Game Commission at Pratt on or before the first of March.

We would caution the trappers to properly care for the pelts taken, and spend a little more time in the actual cleaning and scraping process. A poorly dressed pelt brings low prices whereas a properly cared for pelt brings the maximum prices.

Fur and Trapping Regulations

Since the dark of time the pelts of fur-bearing animals have been used for three principal purposes. As a means of warmth, as a symbol of authority and more recently like the coffee stained shirt, as a mark of distinction and wealth. The time is at hand when our fur bearers again will be surrendering their pelts for the very same purposes. We look forward to a profitable trapping season. The present indications are that there will be a big demand for furs and that pelts will bring relatively high prices. For the information of the 20,000 trappers we print laws and regulations pertinent to that activity.

December 2 marks the opening of the 1942-'43 buying and trapping season. The following fur bearers, which at other times are legally protected, may be taken from that date until January 31: muskrats, skunks, racoons, opossums, mink, civet cats, red or gray fox, swift and prairie fox. The regulations governing the buying of furs are as follows:

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 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.

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 nonresident an annual fee of \$25 to buy fur in Kansas. Fur buyers must have a license for each buying point, except when purchasing furs

Duck Hunting Good, to Be Better

Despite the restrictions of war the opening of the 1942 migratory waterfowl season found a formidable army of duck hunters in their blinds—and far from home. Early reports indicate opening day shooting was good. Many hunters reported taking their legal limit at that time; many others reported satisfactory results. The reports would suggest, too, that the birds were fat and in a healthy condition. The reports filed more recently, however, are not so encouraging. The hunters report now that they are having much difficulty in locating the big flocks. That is probably true, but it is not a cause for complaint or discouragement. Kansas is literally covered with water. There are lakes and ponds on almost every farm and but few of these ponds are without ducks.

In our opinion, the prospects for good shooting later this season were never better. Many of the smaller ponds will have disappeared or been frozen over before the close of the season, December 23. Then the ducks again will be moving nervously about in huge flocks and concentrating in areas where there is open water. The big flight of ducks, for that matter, is an event of the future. Reports from the Dakotas and other northern states are to the effect that the big flight of ducks is yet in the making. Those states, like Kansas, are covered with much open water and have an abundance of feed and consequently the ducks have lingered in the northern states longer than usual this fall. The first blast of winter and sustained cold weather will have them winging southward. Then hunting will be good in this state.

There are twenty-five recognized subspecies of American mountain lions, eight of which are found in the United States.

These sportsmen had little difficulty in getting their limit of prairie chickens during the recent one-day open season.



The Opinion of Kansas Editors

For nearly twenty years Kansas sportsmen have been demanding that the State Fish and Game Commission acquire Cheyenne Bottoms for a game preserve. A start has been made with the purchase of over 6,000 acres at the bargain price of approximately \$54,000. The sportsmen, through purchase of hunting and fishing licenses, duck stamps and payment of taxes on sporting equipment, provided the money. Not a cent of taxes paid to the state is used for acquiring, construction and maintenance of the state parks and lakes.

Cheyenne Bottoms contains the largest body of water in the state. Back in the late 1920's heavy rains in northern Barton county raised the lake level so that several thousands of acres were covered. This depression in the earth's surface always has been a sportsman's paradise. Millions of migratory wild-fowl stop there in spring and fall, many of them remaining for the summer nesting season.

While the rules and regulations to prevail at the Cheyenne Bottoms preserve have not been worked out, it is probable that provisions will be made for enjoyment of the hunters. Although the Fish and Game Commission has constructed and maintained about twenty-five lakes, only the one at Jamestown in Republic county has been opened for hunting. This has brought some vigorous complaints from those who year in and year out buy hunting licenses. They believe they are entitled to more consideration in return for the money they invest in the state lakes and parks.

Fishing and other recreational facilities are available in all sections of the state. But the hunters must either go to other states, or take potluck on private ponds and lakes. The licenses and duck stamps they buy, plus the taxes paid on guns and ammunition, pro-

vide a large share of the revenue for operation of the Fish and Game Commission activities.

The commission does propagate quail and pheasants and turn them loose in large numbers. But more sportsmen hunt ducks and geese than ever traipse through the fields looking for other birds. They have just grounds for complaint over the lack of facilities for enjoying their favorite outdoor sport. Cheyenne Bottoms under state control could easily be made the answer to the hunters' prayers.

—*Topeka Daily Capital.*

Wichita hunters were elated this morning over the announcement at Topeka that the state had purchased 6,800 acres in the Cheyenne Bottoms of Barton county. The purchase was made by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission with federal funds from the Pittman-Robertson law which requires states to provide a third of whatever funds are spent for game restoration.

It is the announced intention of the fish and game department to purchase more land as funds are available until a 20,000-acre tract in one body is secured, announced Lee Larrabee, chairman of the fish and game commission. Then water will be diverted from Walnut creek and the Arkansas river to supplement the flow of flood waters from Blood and other creeks to maintain a lake of from 15,000 to 18,000 acres in the bottoms for hunting and fishing and also for a water-fowl refuge.

The Cheyenne Bottoms is the name given to a huge platter-like depression in Barton county, with Hoisington on the north and Claffin to the northeast. It is fully ten miles long and from three to five miles wide and surrounded by hills that rise in places fifty or more feet above the bed, which is a marsh during wet seasons and dotted with numerous ponds.

It was announced that the purchase price was \$7.91 per acre. The land was owned by the Barton County Oil Company. Negotiations have been pending for years. Tests for oil in the area have been dry.

Forty years ago a corporation dug a ditch from the Arkansas river above Great Bend to the Bottoms, picking up Walnut creek flood water en route. Water was run into the Bottoms, but litigation ended the venture. Chairman Larrabee said at Topeka that this ditch, known as the Koen, would be restored to provide a steady flow of water into the lake.

Fifteen years ago a cloudburst put 15,000 acres of water into the Bottoms and fishing and hunting were excellent for several years until drought and wind tides dried up the inland sea. At that time congress passed an act to enable the federal government and state to coöperate to create an inland lake in the Bottoms for flood prevention and waterfowl refuge, but the depression interrupted.

Many Wichitans have hunted in the Bottoms. A half century ago it was used extensively by market hunters who sold their ducks to Chicago and Kansas City game dealers before federal laws were passed to put an end to commercial hunting. *Wichita, Kansas, Evening Eagle.*

Almost everyone these days is more interested in flights of planes than in flights of ducks. But nature is not forgetting her rhythm, and with the coming of frosty nights the wildfowl are beginning their regular migration southward.

Which reminds us that Kansas has just announced the biggest wildlife conservation move in its history—the acquirement by the state of the famous Cheyenne Bottoms, in Barton county, for a wildlife refuge and game preserve.

The Cheyenne bottoms have been known since pioneer days as a superb hunting country. At present they consist of about 6,000 acres of chiefly marshy land. In the past the area covered has been much larger. After an overflow from neighboring streams in 1927, a lake was formed 35,000 acres in extent.

This lake has dried out now, but the ground remains ideal for propagation not only of ducks but other birds. By protection the wildlife reservoir of Kansas will be greatly increased in it.

For many years Kansas sportsmen have been contributing annually their dollars in hunting licenses. Many benefits have been obtained from these dollars, in the enforcement of game laws, propagation and distributing of game fish and game animals and birds. But through accrual, right here in the middle of the war, Kansas sportsmen are getting their biggest single return on the money they have been contributing.—*Larned, Kansas, Tiller and Toiler.*

The war has dragged on to the length where practi-

cally everybody is looking to the end and wondering how our way of life will be changed. Around Great Bend the folks envision a hunter's paradise. The state has bought 6,800 acres in Cheyenne Bottoms, which someday will be a 20,000-acre project. Four-fifths of the acreage will become the largest lake in Kansas. Proceeds from hunting, fishing licenses will finance this public recreation center. After the war a lot of dreams, public and private, will be fulfilled.—*Sublette, Kansas, Monitor.*

Hunters through this region rejoice over the state's purchase of a big chunk of Cheyenne Bottoms, and further plans to buy more of it. Sufficient water supply seems assured by proposed inlets from nearby streams. The arrangement whereby part of it becomes a preserve and part of it open for shooting is fine, too.

If you have ever shot near a preserve, however, you'll know how canny the birds can get, and how exasperating it is to gunners to see scads of ducks come over, only to stay high until over the sanctuary, and then drop inside its safe bounds without even so much as circling.

They soon learn where safety is and where it isn't.

Just the same, the Bottoms, so developed, would afford an immense reservoir of ducks which certainly would circle over this area and give everybody some shooting.—*The Stafford, Kansas, Courier.*

Keep Fit, Keep Fishing

There is no good reason for anglers to lay aside their rods and reels merely because cold weather is at hand. Fishing is now good in Kansas and fishing possibilities will further improve as winter advances. If the hunters can get "the thrill of the year" in a blind that is at all times wet overly crowded with guns, hunting companions and vermin, surely the angler, if he can take it at all, can get a bigger thrill with less discomforts along the state's stream banks and lakes. Winter fishing is the popular out-door recreational activity of the residents in many of our northern states where the winters are more severe than they are here in Kansas. Last summer the anglers thought nothing at all of spending the entire day under a hot boiling sun for a few fish, mosquito bites and burned faces and necks. The enthusiastic winter fisherman asserts that the fish are biting more readily during cool weather and that the successful angler is required to spend less time at the mercy of the elements. Don't hibernate! Keep fishing, keep fit, keep fighting!

Old Indians still visit the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge at Cache, Okla., during buffalo roundup time.

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

Hunters may hunt on the Missouri, Kaw and Arkansas rivers without the permission of bordering landowners. They should not, however, cross private property to gain access to those streams or enter upon private property to retrieve game without permission of the landowner. It should be remembered, too, that the hunter does not have a right to enter onto such restricted areas as military reserves or the other points where, in the interest of national defense, visitors are not allowed.

A hunter, standing in a place where he has a legal right or permission to be, cannot without being liable for trespassing, shoot over the property of an adjoining landowner or go on that property to retrieve game which has fallen there. Neither does a hunter have the right to purposely frighten game from another's land for the purpose of killing it. A hunter also lays himself liable to the trespass laws when he intentionally sends his dogs onto the land of another for the purpose of flushing or retrieving game birds. Your license does not give you the right to ignore the rights of others. It merely legalizes the possession of game by you that is protected by law and which has been taken legally.

Muskrats are indeed very fine eating. During the winter months it is often the piece de resistance at our house. The flesh of the muskrat is dark red, fine grained and tender. The prejudice against the animal as an item of food is because many people in preparing it for cooking do not exercise proper care in skinning and cleaning the animal. The musky odor that is usually associated with the muskrat is absent when the animal is properly cleaned and dressed.

We take a look into the future and find it not at all encouraging. Because of the war, the shortage of materials and trained personnel, the work of twenty-five years is endangered. Most of the younger sportsmen, who contributed so much to the present game well-being of Kansas, are either in the armed forces or other war activities. This has resulted in lessened interest in conversation and to the things pertaining to conservation.

Gasoline rationing will further curtail the expansion of the conservation programs of this and other states. It will be necessary for the game protectors to reduce their mileage and to make only periodic trips throughout their territories. Due to that contingency there is a likelihood that the game laws will be violated, unless

we who stay at home not only conscientiously observe the laws ourselves, but insist upon their observance by others. Sportsmen's organization could well make this a matter for club and individual attention. They should fight the pollution of streams with the same vigor that they would the acts of a saboteur.

Kansas now has an abundant supply of quail, prairie chickens, pheasants, rabbits and fur-bearing animals, and they should show further increase during the next few years, as the annual toll taken of them by hunters will be greatly reduced. In the final analysis over-shooting has been the principle cause for game shortages. And we will be faced with the same old problems unless an effort is made to combat the individuals and agencies who have little regard for our game or for maintaining a suitable supply of it against the days when the hunters are again home.

If you do your part, the present creditable game supply will be maintained; if not, it will be dissipated beyond immediate repair or replacement.

The musk of the skunk, which has nothing at all to do with urine or the reproductive organs, is contained in two anal glands, heavily muscled and capable of discharging this unsavory musk for a distance of eight or ten feet, fore or aft. The musk, or fluid, slightly luminous at night, is of a clear yellow color with an intensely acid reaction. If it enters the eye, the usual objective, a painful, although temporary, blindness is instant.

Clothing which has been sprayed will retain the odor for weeks. The number of volleys the skunk is capable of firing depends to a large extent upon the size of the animal. The ordinary size skunk is believed to be capable of firing five or six shots before its ammunition has become exhausted. A week or more is required to fully restock the arsenal. Authorities generally are agreed that the "stink gun" is rendered useless when the animal is held by the tail with its feet not in contact with solid objects. A slight surgical operation, performed when the animal is very young, renders the gun definitely harmless.

Pittman-Robertson Revenues

We quote from the National Wildlife Federation News Letter:

When President Roosevelt signed the Pittman-Robertson act on September 2, 1937, no one ever dreamed that the excise tax revenues from sporting arms and ammunition would reach the proportions that they have. From that date to June 30, 1942,

these revenues have amounted to \$17,292,224.33, and they have all been earmarked for aiding wildlife restoration projects in the states.

Not all of this money, however, has been appropriated. During the same period appropriations have been made by congress totaling \$9,000,000, which includes the \$1,250,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. Thus it will be observed that there is still a backlog of \$8,292,224.33 in this special fund.

Some conservationists were, and for that matter still are, alarmed over the fact that congress has not appropriated each year all the money earmarked into this special fund. This year, for instance, the congress appropriated \$1,250,000 out of this fund for projects set up by the states and approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This was a million and a half dollars less than that appropriated last year. With the war effort at white heat and State Fish and Game Commissions curtailing all but the most essential work, the sum of \$1,250,000 is about all that can be wisely spent on projects which have been submitted. We have been informed by Fish and Wildlife administrators that this amount will cover the real needs of federal aid during this year.

There is another viewpoint which has not been brought out into the spotlight. It is that during the war the manufacture of sporting arms and ammunition is being definitely slowed down. This means that for this season most of the shotgun and rifle shells will be purchased out of stock manufactured prior to June 30, 1942, on which the ten percent excise tax had already been paid by the manufacturer. Accretions to this special earmarked fund during the war may fall materially and it is important that there be a substantial balance in the fund to take care of next year and the next and next, if the war lasts that long.

After the war there will be a great impetus given to wildlife management. State fish and game authorities will go into an expansion program and many new Pittman-Robertson projects will be set up. Wildlife will once again come into its own and reach for the sunlife of activity.

The comptroller of the federal government has recently said that the ten percent excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition must be set aside in the special fund created by the Pittman-Robertson act and that these revenues cannot be spent for any other purposes than those provided in the act. Conservationists, therefore, need have no fear that their hard worked for program will be upset by any ruling of the Treasury or other agency of the government. It is safe. Congress will give heed to the merited needs of this program and when the postwar period comes there will be a real nest egg to provide adequate and needed funds.

Our Fur Bearers

In the previous issues of KANSAS FISH AND GAME we have discussed game birds and fish, and fish and game birds. We have given very little attention in this magazine to our fur-bearing animals. The preservation and the propagation of fur-bearing animals is as much a matter of public concern as is the conservation and propagation of fish and game.

The fur-bearing animals of Kansas are productive of an enormous wealth. It is our intention to discuss here and in subsequent issues of KANSAS FISH AND GAME a few of these animals. Necessity requires that our discussion be limited to the most important animals and to essential facts regarding them.



The Raccoon

This animal, commonly referred to as the coon, is not only a source of desirable fur but an object of the chase as well. In studying the early history of the west we learn that the coon pelts were used as a standard medium of exchange. An early-day legislature of an all but forgotten state (Franklyn) valued the pelt of a coon very highly or their services as legislator very lightly. In any event, the lawmakers of that day and state formally decided that their services were worthy of reward and promptly voted themselves three coon hides as their daily wage. Our experience with lawmakers has been such that we have not suspected them of undervaluing their services. The raccoon is highly valued by fur buyers of today because of the quality of its fur. Coon hunting within recent years has become a popular pastime with many Kansas sportsmen. The sound of the yelping coon dogs is no an unfamiliar or uncommon sound during the moonlit autumn nights. There is hardly a county in Kansas that does not boast of a coon hunting organization.

The coon, being of nocturnal habits, ventures forth at night in search of food. Its diet is both flesh and vegetable matter. The frog pond and the corn field

is particularly preferred by the coon as a source of food.

Coons as Pets

Many families have pet racoons. The animals, if taken when young, can be trained into playful and harmless pets; that is, if we overlook their never satisfied curiosity and their mischievousness. An unwatched pet coon, like the small boy, seems to take a particular delight in disarranging the pantry shelves and opening as many jars and bottles as his skill allows. The pet coon is notoriously ill-mannered. Give it a piece of the loaf from which you are eating and he will show his contempt for your habits of cleanliness by washing the food before eating it himself.

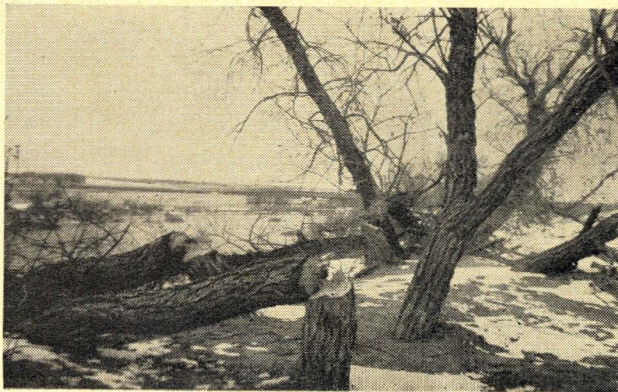
In this state we have what is known as the eastern racoon. It prefers the streams and wooded areas for the making of its home and the raising of its young. The number of young in a coon litter usually is four, but varies from three to six. The young coons arrive in April or May.

Last year there were approximately 15,000 coons taken by trappers in Kansas. The average price paid for pelts was in the neighborhood of \$3.

There Ought to Be a Law

Because the rationing of gasoline is scheduled to begin in Kansas at the start of the 1942 quail season many sportsmen, fearful that their quail shooting days would be restricted, were moved to petition the commission to declare an open season in advance of the rationing date. Although the commission was sympathetic to such suggestions it could not, because of the law, take favorable action on them. The law itself specifically designates the season on this particular bird and outlines the manner in which they may be taken. Under the existing laws the commission does have a right to shorten legally established seasons, reduce bag limits and otherwise restrict the taking of game. It does not, however, have the authority to lengthen seasons, increase bag limits or modify any part of the law that establishes seasons and bag limits. We anticipate that further contingencies as now face the quail hunter will arise in the future, but no remedial action can be taken by the commission until the law is changed which will give it full authority to regulate seasons, bag limits, and a manner of taking game in accordance with existing conditions.

A bill was presented to the 1941 legislature asking for such authority. The bill was not presented until near the end of the session and it was lost in the closing days of that session. A similar bill will be presented to the 1943 session and sportsmen should give it the support that the commission desires.



Signs of beaver at work.

The Opossum

In the opossum we have the only marsupial, or pouched, animal in Kansas. Because of that fact it takes its place as the state's most distinctive and interesting animal. As a fur producer, insofar as the community wealth is concerned, it does not compare favorably with the more abundant muskrat, skunk and civet cat. However, it has been reported that the numbers of this animal are annually increasing in Kansas, that their fur is of good quality and demands fair prices on the local fur markets. Like its far-distant relative, the kangaroo, nature has endowed this animal with a pouch on the ventral side of its body for the protection and nourishment of its young. The young opossum at birth is very small, blind, helpless and without hair. They spend the first eight weeks of their life with their parent, either in the pouch or scampering over its body. The average litter numbers from six to ten, sometimes twelve.

"Playing possum" is the one characteristic we most commonly associate with this animal. They fool no one or anything by faining death. A dog, when discovering one of these animals "playing possum" will roll and torment it until it comes to life and gives up the struggle in helpless resignation. It is nocturnal in habits, seldom venturing from its den during the daylight hours. In its foraging expeditions it frequently visits the farmer's hen house in quest of eggs; a fact that has resulted in the enmity of the farmer toward it.

The animal itself is gaining in popularity as an item of human food. Many sportsmen's clubs during the winter months feature the opossum on it's annual dinner menus. The hunting of opossum is a popular sport in the south, but has not been engaged in seriously by the sportsmen of Kansas.

During the trapping season of 1941 approximately 164,600 opossum were marketed by Kansas trappers. Its pelt at the present writing is worth about thirty cents.

A Report

The final production reports as filed by the superintendents of the three state game farms are most encouraging. Adverse weather conditions at the beginning of the 1942 laying season resulted in the production of birds slightly less than the quota set for the year. Despite that, however, the game farms exceeded the production record of the previous year. The reports reveal that during the past few months 35,000 bobwhite quail and 20,000 pheasants were reared to releasable size. With such a brood stock having been placed in the areas where stocking was necessary, Kansas is not only upholding its reputation as a quail state but rapidly gaining in popularity as a pheasant state with both local and out-of-state pheasant hunters.

Great Bend sportsmen have informed Kansas Fish and Game that at the present writing there are about 11,000 acres of water in the basin and that duck hunting has been good there this fall and prospects for still better shooting will improve as winter advances.

Cheyenne Bottoms Open to the Public

The 6,800 acres of land, recently acquired by the Commission in the Cheyenne Bottoms basin northeast of Great Bend, is open to free public hunting this fall. We would, however, caution hunters who go into that area, to ascertain from the local hunters the exact location of the state's property, as there are a few tracts of land within the basin under lease to individual hunters and gun clubs.



Guy Von Shrlitz, Pittsburg sportsman and author, poses with a brace of prairie chickens taken by him on opening day.

ARRESTS FOR OCTOBER

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Herman Williams, Parsons.....	Hunting without license	Rickel	Convicted
Douglass Williams, Parsons.....	Hunting without license	Rickel	Convicted
J. O. Pilcher, Courtland.....	Fishing without license	Byrne	Convicted
B. A. Walters, Newton.....	Hunting without license	Ivan Fry, deputy sheriff	Convicted
Carl Grimm, Downs.....	Hunting pheasants out of season.....	Jones	Convicted
Ben J. Maes, Claffin	Fishing without license	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
Max Carrier, K. C. Kans.....	Shooting pheasants out of season, without license	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
O. C. Sheley, K. C. Mo.....	Shooting pheasants out of season, without license	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
Omer Kimpler, Ellinwood.....	Hunting ducks without license.....	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
Henry H. Weeks.....	Illegal duck hunting.....	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
Frank J. Reif, Claffin.....	Fishing without license	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
Chas. L. White.....	Illegal possession of ducks.....	Jones, Ramsey and Shay	Convicted
Jim Washington, Coffeyville.....	Fishing and hunting without license and illegal possession of fish.....	Rickel and Piggott	Convicted
Fred Dennis, Oberlin.....	Hunting without license	Faulkner	Convicted
Harold Kitch	Shooting pheasants out of season.....	Andrew and Shay	Convicted
Emmett Boese	Shooting pheasants out of season.....	Andrew and Shay	Convicted
Earl Ring, Russell.....	Shooting migratory waterfowl before sunrise..	Jones, Lacey and Ramsey ..	Convicted
W. L. Chaney, Lakin.....	Shooting migratory waterfowl after sunset...	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
Elmer F. Tobias, Great Bend.....	Shooting migratory waterfowl after sunset...	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
Orville Robl, Ellinwood.....	Hunting ducks without license.....	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
E. W. McMorris, Hoisington.....	Shooting migratory waterfowl after sunset...	Jones and Ramsey	Convicted
Celestine Giest, Ellis.....	Taking and selling fur out of season.....	Jones	Convicted
Floyd McCormick, Ellis	Taking and selling fur out of season.....	Jones	Convicted
Luther L. Johnson, Fairbury.....	Killing pheasant out of season.....	Don Antrim	Convicted



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.

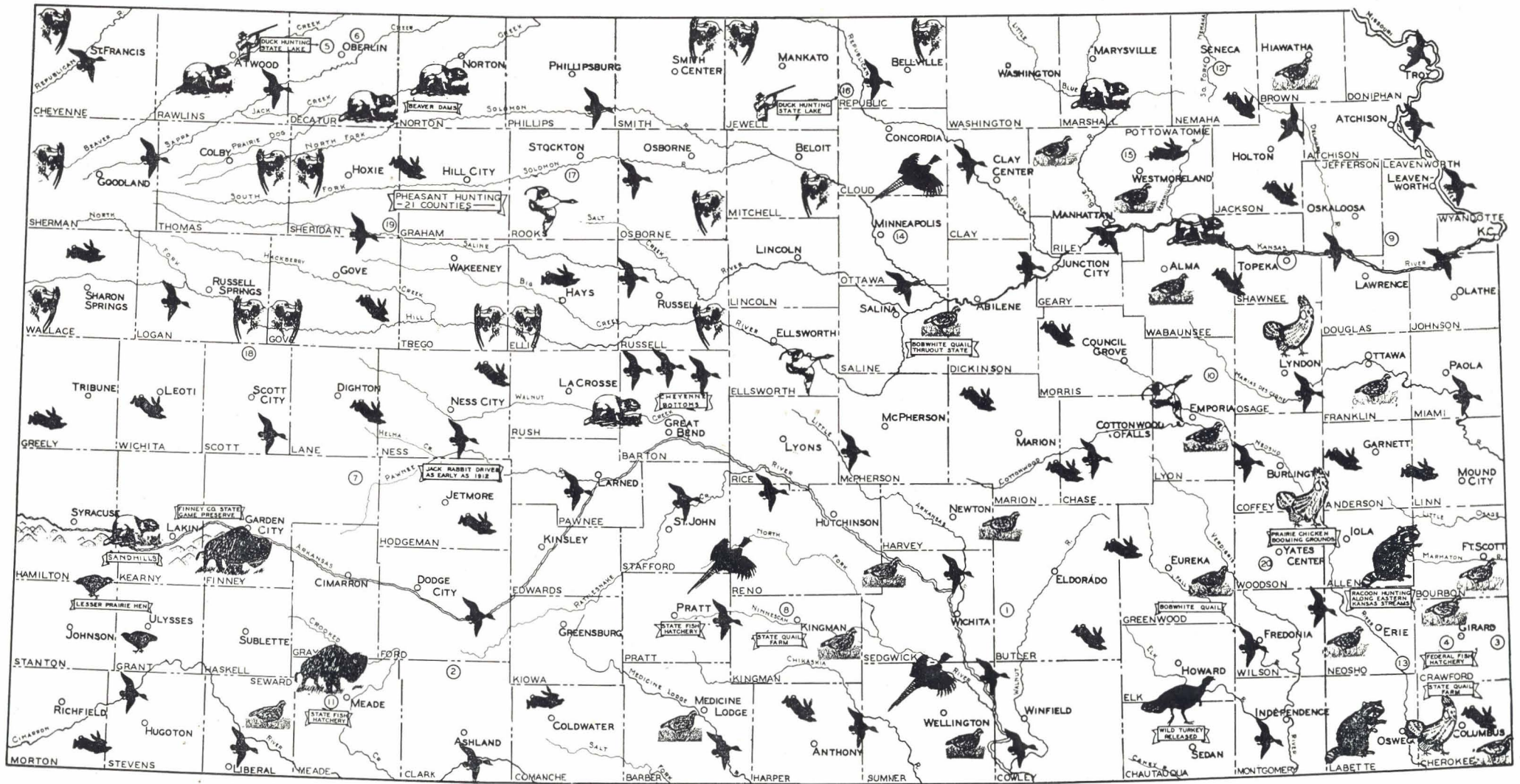
Prairie Chickens. Season—October 20 in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Franklin, Greenwood, Wilson and Woodson counties. Bag limit, 3.

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