

KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. IV

FEBRUARY, 1942

No. II



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

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More About Rabbits

A score of years ago when Rock Island rail traffic was falling off after World War I, G. W. Hansen, station agent at Preston, threw a few rabbits into a barrel and put the barrel on a New York-bound freight.

It was just his modest contribution to a drive to revive the road's waning revenues. He said he hoped he'd get shipping expenses out of the shot-up remains of these few dozen prairie pests.

Hansen, a dyed-in-the-wool prairie man who today is engaged in the most indigenous of prairie businesses, didn't understand easterners' appetites when he made his modest hope, else he would not have been dumb-founded when he learned that his mangled prairie pests were snapped up in a twinkling from New York City meat counters at premium prices.

Jackrabbits and cottontails, he was soon to learn, carry all the glamour of the Old West. They were fashionable, rare, expensive, and what's more, the easterners say they tasted good.

The next year, Mrs. Hansen — professionally, C. Hansen—was called in to help, as the rabbit-packing business outgrew Hansen's spare time, and through a period of intervening years it has grown until today ten men are employed, often night and day, to pack rabbits for their trip from the Kansas prairies to Gotham meat counters.

Fifty-five thousand jacks and cottontails were sold in New York City last year that started their journey to glamour land from the still expanding packing plant of C. Hansen and Company.

From a radius of more than 100 miles rabbit hunters bring their day's bag, varying from two and three animals to as many as 1,000 to the Hansen dooryard in Preston, where they are purchased at ten and twelve cents each. There they are skinned, cleaned and frozen and sent once a week in ice-packed express cars to the clamoring New York rabbit eaters.

As a traffic stimulus for the Rock Island, Hansen's original idea has exceeded his wildest expectations. Since that first barrel of rabbits went to market, C. Hansen and Company has paid the line more than \$75,000 for freight. For the past two years the figure has topped \$5,000, with some to spare. This year, with six carloads already shipped, the figure may go even higher.

Hansen admits that a quarter of a century ago rab-

bit packing might have been something of a racket, but today it has grown to be as respected a business as any beef or pork packing enterprise ever was.—*Pratt Tribune.*

To Have or Not to Have— That's the Question

Elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME you will find reprinted two newspaper articles concerning rabbits and the rabbit industry. Also a summary of the report on the once common white-tail jackrabbit, as compiled by the Commission's biologist, Leo Brown. Our purpose in publishing this material is that you may have a better understanding of the present-day Kansas rabbit problem. We would remind you, too, that there are approximately 400 other persons or firms engaged in this, the state's newest industry. We have no quarrel with those so engaged; we rejoice in their prosperity. But we do firmly believe that a law should be designed and enacted that will mutually protect rabbit and rabbit dealer.

The rabbit population of Kansas is not now large enough to warrant the general assumption that we can, without fear of upsetting nature's balance, continue to ship them at all times and in uncontrolled quantities to the eastern markets, or to use them unwisely and maliciously as targets. We would be derelict in our duties to you if we neglected to point out that the rabbit population of Kansas is less than it was a year ago. A leisurely drive along the rural roads and byways will impress you with that fact. The supply of white-tails, about which Mr. Brown writes, was considered by the Kansans of an earlier day to be inexhaustible. But since no laws were enacted or were in effect to protect them, they are now all but gone from the Kansas fields. It is our opinion that the blacktails and the cottontails are destined to meet that same fate unless action is immediately taken to give them the necessary protection required. What is urgently needed now is a law authorizing the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission to regulate the season on rabbits by licensing the rabbit shippers as well. The passage of such a law could well be made the immediate task of the state's sportsmen's association and all others interested in the maintenance of a credible supply of live rabbits in Kansas.



But a few of the many thousands of cottontails and jacks shipped to the Eastern markets.

A New Industry

The long-legged Kansas jackrabbit is now big business. Long considered a nuisance, the prairie speedsters now form the basis of a new and growing industry, one given solemn recognition by the Kansas Industrial Development Commission.

On the outskirts of Ellis, Ray J. Kippes, an ingenious and resourceful entrepreneur, operates the Ellis Rendering Works. In the last four years the rabbit business has grown until Kippes describes it as the "two-million-dollar rabbit industry of the state." Rabbits form the principal raw material in the Kippes plant.

"It is not unusual for us to purchase twenty tons of jackrabbits (about 8,000 animals) in a single day," Kippes declares. "The jacks bring 17 cents each and have been offered in such quantities in recent weeks that the plant cannot handle them all."

As owner of the Mar-Vo Products Company, which manufactures soap compounds and abrasives with locally mined volcanic ash as a basic ingredient, Kippes added the rendering plant to produce his own fats and oils. Within a few years the secondary operation has grown so rapidly it has surpassed the original business.

Company trucks systematically cover an area of fifteen counties to pick up the carcasses of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Since these are plentiful only at times of seasonal changes, jackrabbits take up the slack.

In the last two years several hundred thousand of

the hares have been run through the rendering works. They produce a surprising amount of grease, Kippes says. This is shipped by truck or tank cars to large soap manufacturers, and finds a ready market because of war demands. Rabbit by-products are many.

The pelts are dried, stretched and baled, and then sold to hat manufacturers. The livers are put up in 1-pound cans, frozen, and find a ready market as fish bait. Even the residue, after the grease is extracted, is cured and converted into bone and meat scrap, which is sold as chicken feed. There also is a possibility that glue may be extracted from the skins.

In Western Kansas, where most youths become expert with shotguns and rifles, jackrabbit hunting is the standard sport. Now it has become profitable, as well. Some men are hunting the rabbits as a source of livelihood. Farmers are happy to have the prolific pests curtailed in numbers because of the damage they do crops. Most hunters use shotguns, but crack shots find sport in trying to bring them down on the run with rifles.

Kippes is expanding his plant and expects soon to be able to buy all the rabbits offered. Cottontails are not as valuable, bringing only 6 cents each on today's market. They are also converted into a profitable saleable product.

"We're trying to build up Kansas industrially," Kippes told R. A. Clymer, director of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, recently. "If any movement ever is undertaken to poison the rabbits as pests, it would destroy a 2-million-dollar rabbit industry."—*Kansas City Star*.

The White-tailed Jack Rabbit

Leo Brown, Biologist of the Fish and Game Commission, has been conducting an investigation of the distribution of the white-tailed jack rabbit (*Lepus townsendii campanius* Hollister) in Kansas. These rabbits were once common in Kansas, at least in western Kansas, but now scarce everywhere in the state. Evidence shows that there has been a change in the distribution of white-tailed jack rabbits in Kansas. Some of the old settlers say that the whitetails were more common than blacktails, but perhaps not as numerous as the black-tailed jacks are in western Kansas today. We are quoting herewith the opinions of old timers as taken from the pamphlet printed by Mr. Brown.

"J. C. Ruppenthal (1927) wrote in the *Wilson World*, "In the year of 1877, when I arrived at Russell, Kan., the jack rabbits at once drew notice because of their large size. At that time we rarely indeed saw a black-tailed jack rabbit. For years we noticed the black-tailed jack rabbit as a curiosity, but whitetails were commonly seen."

The following report came from Edwin Harris (1931), Syracuse, Kan. "The white-tailed jack has been common, not in large numbers, in Hamilton county since 1888. This information was given by a pioneer who lived there that long. They were found all over Hamilton county, but the greater number are in the northern part of the county."

H. W. Chittinden (1931), who has lived in Ellis county, Kansas, forty-five years, says, "White-tailed jack rabbits once were here, but not nearly so numerous even then as the black-tailed jack rabbits."

A commercial house shipped out five cars of jack rabbits from Dodge City, Kan., in 1931 and among them was discovered one white-tailed jack rabbit.

Roy Patent (1939) says, "The white-tailed jack rabbits were quite common at Densmore, Norton county, Kansas, about thirty years ago. (At present they are rarely ever seen.)"

George Nellans (1932) says, "I saw a white-tailed jack rabbit one and three-fourths miles west and three and one-half miles north of Jennings, Kan., while coyote hunting in December, 1931."

Owen Dubbs (1940), of Ness county, states that the whitetails were found in the northern part of Ness county in 1939. That was the last time any were seen of which he knew.

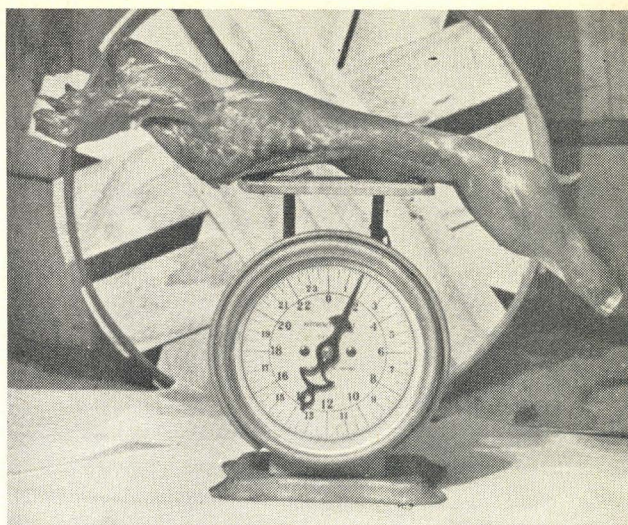
Paul King (1933) reports that in January, 1932, he saw two jack rabbits in the hills along the Smoky river in Ellis county, and their tails looked about twice as long as the common black-tailed jack rabbit, and were white, evidently they were whitetails because of their characteristics.

C. D. Miller (1934), of Greensburg, Kan., states, "I have carefully questioned a number of 'Old Timers' around here who were hunters. They report in each case that they have not seen one of these rabbits in this region for more than twenty years. At no time, according to their memories, have they ever been plentiful. The white-tailed jack rabbit was never common in our county. Twenty years or more ago, a few of them were to be found in the northeastern part of Barton county, in the hills." At Greensburg, Kan., the early day settlers who are living there at the present time say the white-tailed jack rabbits were very seldom seen.

Willis Larson (1934), from Sharon Springs, says at present the white-tailed jack rabbits are seen at Sharon Springs in small numbers.

Robert Solomon (1934), who lives southwest of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Ellis county, says that in December, 1931, he with two others were out hunting, and killed a white-tailed jack rabbit. It was the only one he had ever seen in the wild.

J. K. Freed (1938), of Scott county, says, "In 1888 when I came to Scott county, I judge there were five to ten percent of the jack rabbits whitetails. When I



All dressed ready for dinner

came back again in 1900 their percentage was probably half as large. I have not seen one in the last few years."

J. W. Lough (1939), of Scott county, said, "as I remember it in 1885, all or nearly all of the jack rabbits were of the white-tailed kind. I do not recall of seeing any blacktails, but after ten or twelve years they began to show up. I well remember the white-tailed jack rabbit began to get scarce and the black-tailed jacks became more plentiful, and finally it came to pass that if a person killed a white-tailed jack rabbit he would tell of it to others."

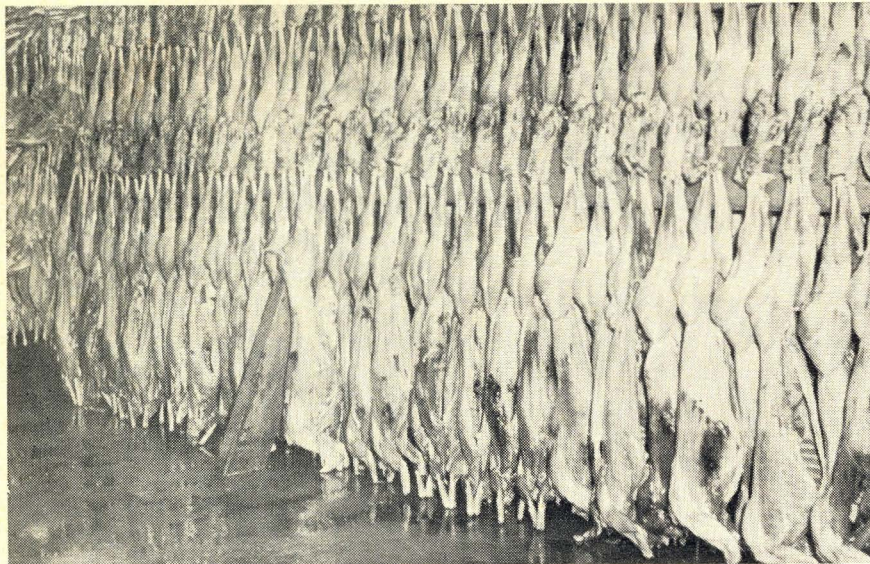
Alfred Stude (1939), Leoti, Kan., says the white-tailed jacks are still found in Wichita county in small numbers.

Milton Luce (1939) says in January, 1932, near Collyer, there was a white-tailed jack rabbit staying on the farm where he lives. He was out hunting in 1932 and shot it. He does not know of any more in this locality.

Spencer Hull (1940), of Scott county, says that when he came to Scott county in 1888, white-tailed jack rabbits were numerous. He would estimate about one in four were black-tailed jack rabbits. The last white-tailed jack rabbit that he saw was at a rabbit drive in 1935, four miles southeast of Scott City. In this year he attended drives where about 130,000 rabbits were killed and the one white-tailed jack rabbit was all he knew of being killed.

Ira Scott (1940), of Stockton, Rooks county, Kansas, says, "In 1866 the white-tailed jack rabbits were numerous, but not black-tailed jack rabbits. Within a few years the blacktails began to come and the whitetails disappeared." There has been hundreds of black-tailed jack rabbits killed in recent years at rabbit drives but no whitetails were killed."

A. S. Galler (1940), of Hanston in Hodgeman county, lived in Russell county from birth (1887) to 1906. He says, "White-tailed jack rabbits were about



These rabbits in the cooling room of C. Hansen and Company are a few of the thousands of rabbits that the firm ships annually to Eastern markets.

all I saw in Russell when I lived there. When I moved to Hodgeman county the white-tailed jack rabbits were noticeable for their scarcity." No white-tailed jack rabbits are seen now and none have been seen in recent years. The last one he saw was twenty years ago. In the several thousand rabbits killed in drives the past four years no whitetails were killed that he knew of.

Dean Carver (1940), of Oakley, Kan., had the white-tailed jack rabbit as a pet when he hearded cattle on his father's ranch near Oakley. He observed the haunts and habits of the white-tailed jack rabbit for many summers and many winters during boyhood. The last whitetail he saw was about fifteen years ago. In attending many rabbit drives where one to two thousand rabbits were killed at a drive, no white-tailed jack rabbits were noticed.

Harry Kistler (1940), of Syracuse, Hamilton county, says a few years ago an occasional white-tailed jack rabbit was found south of Syracuse. There are no whitetails there now and the closest ones he knows of are about fifteen miles north of Syracuse. When they had the rabbit drives over the county in 1934-'36, four white-tailed jack rabbits were killed at one drive.

L. D. Morgan (1940), of Goodland, Kan., states that two or three white-tailed jack rabbits were seen in 1935 by friends and he recalls seeing one. In recent rabbit drives where 75,000 black-tailed jacks were killed, four white-tailed jack rabbits were killed.

J. E. Owens (1940), writes, "I have seen white-tailed jack rabbits in the last few days, in this locality; I think perhaps around one percent of jack rabbits are whitetails. The whitetails are seen from Weskan north to the Nebraska line. I killed fifteen in the winter of 1931 and have killed several since that time."

Hugh Ward (1940) states that he moved to Hoxie, Kan., in the spring of 1915 and the white-tailed jack rabbits were about one to every twenty blacktailed.

He saw one white-tailed jack rabbit about five years ago two miles northeast of Hoxie. He states that he talked with B. F. Taylor, who lives three miles southeast of him, who has brought around 65,000 rabbits this year and gets about one whitetailed to every one thousand black-tailed jack rabbits, especially in Sherman, Decatur, Norton, Graham, Thomas, Logan and Gove counties.

The writer of this paper observed a lone white-tailed jack rabbit southwest of Sylvan Grove, Kan., in Lincoln county, in 1933. What was thought to be the same rabbit was observed several times and was flushed within the same ten-acre corner of a pasture every time. After the sixth observation the whitetail was not seen. Several trips were made later to observe this area and adjoining territory, but none were seen.

In the winter 1933-'34 the author attended several rabbit drives in Pratt, Edwards, and Kiowa counties where a total of more than 65,000 jack rabbits were killed. In these drives one white-tailed jack rabbit was taken near Lewis, Kan., in Edwards county.

In 1938, one white-tailed jack rabbit was seen near St. Francis, Kan. The next day another whitetail was seen near Oberlin, Kan. The black-tailed jack rabbits were quite abundant at the time throughout this area. One white-tailed jack rabbit was seen in Lane and Kearny counties in the fall of 1938.

In the summer of 1939, a week was spent in Norton, Kan. Two white-tailed jack rabbits were seen a few miles northwest of Norton. In the same year a white-tailed jack rabbit, partly eaten by a marsh hawk, was found dead along the highway west of Atwood, Kan.

The whitetail is scarce, in fact rare, in most of western Kansas. It is found in small numbers, however, at present, in the following northwestern counties in Kansas: Wallace, Logan, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Decatur, Rawlins and Cheyenne.

SHORTS

A deeper and much larger lake awaits this summer's visitors to the Butler County State Park. Because of recent spillway improvements the Santa Fe lake near Augusta has been deepened approximately three feet and greatly enlarged. Roads are now being relocated around the new water lines. This lake in other years has been the favorite recreational spot with the citizens of Wichita and other nearby communities. The property and lake is owned by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, but is under the supervision of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

The commission, meeting in Topeka January 27, were the luncheon guests of Governor Payne H. Ratner at the executive mansion. The members of the commission made a verbal report to the governor on the condition of the fish and game in their respective districts. Since the governor was personally handling the luncheon check, it was not necessary for him to say that he thought the commissioners had done a grand job, but he did say it and we firmly believe that he was genuinely sincere.

Very few complaints of beaver damage were received by the commission this year. The efforts of game protectors to discourage the beaver trapping racket so popular during the past few years has been successful. The protectors are commended for this fine piece of work.

The fencing of the Kingman County Game Preserve, 1,560 acres, has been completed in cooperation with the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service. All plans to develop this area as a state park have been delayed. This preserve will be stocked with small game birds and large game animals.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 people attended a dance sponsored by the Atchison County Fish and Game Development Association, according to the *Atchison Globe*. The money paid by dancers and spectators, nearly \$200, will be used in restocking Atchison County with quail.

Perhaps we should have told you that it is illegal to hunt deer in Kansas. Three hunters recently were apprehended by game protectors and charged with pursuing and killing Kansas deer, two by game protector Rickel and one by game protector Andrew. This probably accounts for the state's entire deer supply.

The fishing and hunting picture of Kansas has changed within the past ten years. A review of the records of that period reveals that 50,000 Kansas nim-rods have laid down their arms in favor of the more exciting, more peaceful but less arduous sport of angling. Here are the figures:

In 1931, 130,474 Kansans were licensed to hunt, and 85,329 persons held fishing licenses. In 1941, 83,801 resident hunting licenses were issued and for the same period, 109,524 fishing licenses were sold.

The state lakes are undoubtedly responsible for this change in the sportsmen's picture.

The fish crew finds a ready market for the carp and other rough fish now being removed from state lakes and public streams. Carp sell readily at eight cents per pound and is considered a bargain at that price.

Nearly 22,000 quail stamps were sold during the 1941 quail season, according to reports of county clerks. This represents a substantial increase over the previous year. The stamps are sold at 50 cents each and must be procured by all licensed quail hunters.

The Calista and Pittsburg quail farms have been enlarged to meet the commission's request for a greater production of bobwhite quail this year. Improvements include two new tile brooder houses at the Pittsburg plant and additional laying pens at both farms.

Guy W. Von Schrittz, Pittsburg sports writer, says in his "Our Outdoors" column that ducks and quail were plentiful in Southeast Kansas during the 1941 seasons, and predicts that the 1942 crop will be much larger.

A new shelter house has been erected at the Sheridan County State Park near Quinter for the convenience of the anglers and others who visit that park, according to advice from game commissioner Harry F. Lutz, of that district.

About 400 hunters combed nine sections of Brown County farm land south of Powhattan in the first wolf drive in that county for some time. Several wolves were seen, but only one dead coyote was displayed at the roundup. Proceeds went to the Red Cross.

A conservative estimate places the number of eggs laid by the blue crab of Chesapeake Bay at one time at 1,750,000. This makes a mass of eggs or a "sponge" about one-third the size of the mother crab carrying it.

Business as Usual, Says Commission

Many of our friends are fearful that because of the war and shrunken revenues the Commission will be forced to abandon at least a part of their fish, game and lake development programs. Their fears are groundless. We do not feel that present conditions will adversely affect us or that the normal revenues of the Fish and Game Department will be reduced seriously. The Commission's recent action directing the enlargement of our fish and game-producing facilities, together with the general improvement of our state lakes, and many streams bespeaks their confidence in its future. The patriotic urge to conserve tires, as much as possible, may cause some hunters to forego long-distance hunting trips, but any decrease from this cause will be more than offset by an expected increase of fishing licenses.

Now that we are off astral time, and have an extra hour of daylight on our hands, the hunters and many others will take advantage of the fishing possibilities of the nearby streams. We are not strangers to war. In our sixty years of existence we have successfully weathered two shooting wars and innumerable political battles. We anticipated the present emergency and charted our course along well-defined and conservation lines. We shall carry on with our announced programs, but must have your help. You can do your part by purchasing your licenses promptly and by a general public observance of all fish and game laws and regulations.

Although Kansas was the thirty-fourth state to be admitted to the Union, it was one of the first twenty-four states to see the need of good sound conservative laws. Our foresighted forebears took effective action in this regard as early as 1877 when the legislature of that year created the office of fish commissioner. The first commissioner to be appointed to that office by the then Governor D. R. Anthony was D. P. Long, of Ellsworth. Mr. Long introduced many measures that have an influence on today's fish and game affairs.

Huntsman, Spare That Hawk!

Hunters with itchy trigger fingers often do more harm than even the farmers accuse them of doing, after fences are restored and the shot picked out of cows and horses. This is particularly true of the fellows who help round up coyotes, shooting rabbits and almost everything that runs or flies. For instance, it is almost instinctive to up and bang away at the hawks which soar over fields in Eastern Kansas.

Hawks rate along with quail, crows and eagles as devourers of insects which prey upon farm crops. They also eat many times their weight in field mice and rats that destroy grain and sometimes nibble at tomatoes,

watermelons and other garden vegetables. Although accused of stealing chickens, there are only two varieties of hawks that can be convicted of raiding the coops. The sharp-shinned hawk is the worst offender in this respect—it's up to the shooters to look at the shins.

Everybody knows that the birds which live on mice and rats are the farmer's best friends. With the war making it imperative that more food be produced, even the hawks have an important role in the program. The rodents are fifth columnists, serving Hitler, Tojo, Mussolini, et al., by cutting down food production. The hawks are FBI agents patrolling the fields day in and day out, reducing the rodent population.

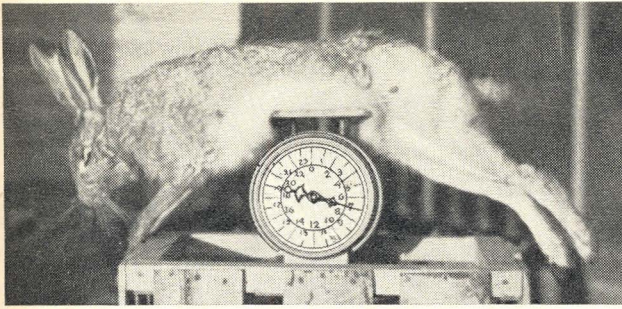
It also is considered good sport to shoot Blackey, the crow, who has a worse reputation than he deserves. One crow will eat more grasshoppers than ten quail. Also, the crows are scavengers, cleaning the highways of dead rabbits after a night of free-wheeling slaughter. Shooting a crow is akin to killing hawks, just because somebody says they are vermin.

Hawks and crows do a lot more good than harm. The coyote hunters who shoot redtails, for instance, eliminate the best insect and rodent exterminators known to the farmers. As a matter of fact—and this will promote an argument—the coyote pays for the few chickens, turkeys and pigs he steals with an incessant campaign against the mice and rats that destroy grain. The "sneaking varment" polices the fields and woods, keeping the tree-eating rabbits from growing too thick.

We are not pleading for the coyote. He is a nuisance, and can be spared. But the hawks should be protected at all times. They are benefactors, and shooting them is about like killing the family pup because it chews up father's slippers.—MILT TABOR, in *Topeka Daily Capital*.

Charles Hassig, recently re-appointed commissioner of the first district by Governor Payne H. Ratner for a four year term, ending December 31, 1945.





The above picture represents an average size Kansas jackrabbit now in demand on the Eastern markets.

New Game Farm Ready for Business—25,000 Game Birds

The engineering department has advised us that for all intents and purposes the construction work at the Meade County Game Farm can be considered completed. This farm, established by the Commission November 18, 1939, has been producing pheasants since that time in necessary and satisfactory numbers despite the fact that the plant has been under construction. This, the third game farm, established by the Commission, will be devoted exclusively to the production of ring-necked pheasants and chukar partridges.

Although the recently completed buildings are of an early Spanish design and of adobe construction, they have been equipped with the most modern incubators and other apparatus required to artificially produce game birds. The front cover of this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME pictures three of the buildings—the general administration building and two brooder houses. The brooder houses, 30 x 120 feet, are each equipped with forty small electrically heated inner brooding pens. The administration building was designed to serve several useful purposes. In its basement where even temperatures can be maintained at all times, are housed the incubators and other hatching equipment. Other space is also provided in this building to store two cars of feed and provide sleeping accommodations to game farm employees and for the administrative offices.

Other structures at this farm include a 12-acre hardening pen, 180-acre A-shaped portable laying pens and the superintendents' residence. The cost of building this modern game farm was relatively small, as a great deal of the labor was furnished by a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, doing other work nearby under the supervision of the National Park Service. It has been estimated that 25,000 game birds will be produced at this farm during the next few weeks.

Of some 150 million pounds of fresh-water fish produced in the United States annually, nearly two-thirds comes from the American waters of the Great Lakes.

First District Directors Hold Meeting

The first district directors of the Kansas fish and game development association held their regular meeting at Topeka, February 1. The following directors and guests were in attendance:

Tom Main, general manager of Ducks Unlimited, Winnipeg, Canada; Geo. A. Montgomery, representative of the Capper's Farmer Weekly; O. H. Baker, L. L. Henry, Prof. Claude Hibbard, Chas. D. Stowe, all of Lawrence; N. E. Cochget, J. L. Wheatley, Mat Rochel of Seneca; J. R. Bradley, Frank Hammin of Corning; R. W. Johnson of Tecumseh; Doctor Cox, of Tonganoxie; J. F. Stevick, B. R. Johnson, E. L. Nelson, C. A. Marlatte, of Topeka, and L. L. George of Menoken; and Mr. Helzer of Nemaha.

The delegates to this meeting went on record as favoring the enactment of a law that would require prairie chicken hunters to be possessed of a \$1 prairie chicken stamp; the opening of a part of the Nemaha County State Lake to duck hunting; the formation of a state conservation society to coördinate the conservation efforts of 4-H clubs, the conservation association, the future farmers of America, and the state fish and game development association.

They considered unfavorably a proposal to open the Nemaha County State Lake to motor boating. Director J. L. Wheatley, Seneca, suggested that the association visit Nemaha county and investigate the quail conditions of that county. He pointed out that the general conditions there were ideal for quail and that a tremendous increase in the quail population of that county had been noted.

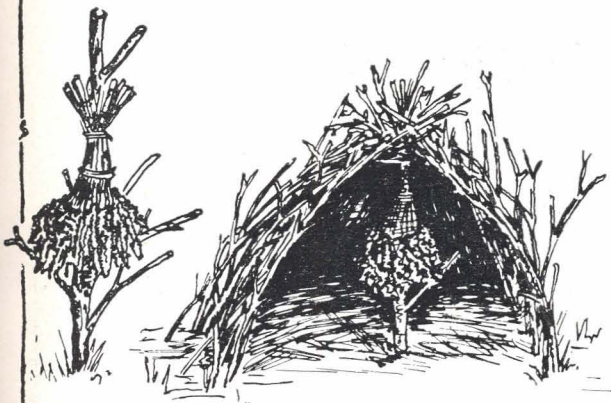
Fred Kahn, president of the state association, warned the delegates that more active interest must be taken by them in the conservation of fish and game if they were to prevent the extermination of certain species.



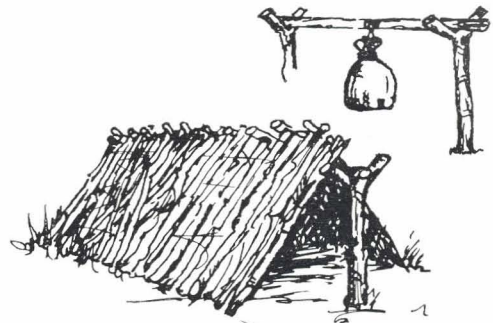
Harry Lutz, commissioner third district, re-appointed for a term expiring December 31, 1945, by Governor Payne H. Ratner.

JANUARY ARRESTS

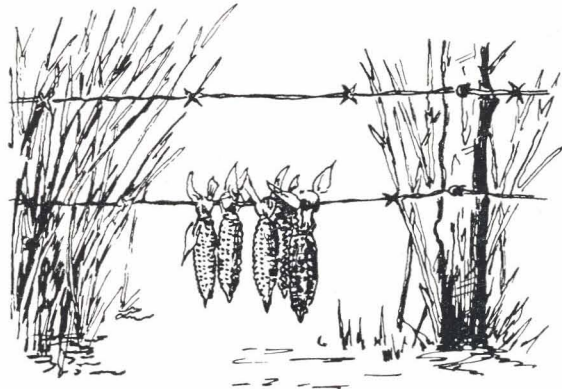
DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Monte Cook, Stonington, Colo.....	Making misrepresentation as to his residence for the purpose of obtaining resident license in state	Gebhard	Convicted
Henry Homolka, Munden.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
Harold Scheibe, Waterville	Selling fur without having trapping license...	Toburen	Convicted
Francis Odgers, Munden	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
Lud Homolka, Munden	Possession and transportation of fur without trapping license	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
Sam Stone, Wichita	Selling furs without a trapping license.....	Toland	Convicted
Warren Fought, Dellvale	Shipping fur without possession of trapping license	Faulkner, Jones, Byrne.....	Convicted
LeRoy Hawkinson, Galva	Selling fur without trapping license.....	Carlson, Suenram	Convicted
W. M. Wynn, Geneseo	Selling and shipping furs without trapping license	Suenram, Carlson	Convicted
Ed Meyers, Herkimer	Selling fur without trapping license.....	Toburen	Convicted
H. F. Gazaway, Newton	(1) Possession game birds in closed season; (2) hunting game birds out of season.....	Suenram	Convicted
Harold Bengston, Newton	Hunting without hunting license.....	Suenram	Convicted
Frank Ryser, Washington	Selling fur without having trapping license...	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
Will Gumm, Frankfort	Selling fur without trapping license.....	Toburen	Convicted
J. B. Cox, Parsons	(1) Buying fur at places other than that specified on license; (2) failing to keep an accurate record of all fur purchased.....	Rickel	Convicted
Jack Graves, Wichita	Hunting without license, killing squirrel during closed season, hunting on public highway..	Toland	Convicted
Albert Cantrell, Wichita	Hunting without license, killing squirrel during closed season, hunting on public highway..	Toland	Convicted
Albert Boxberger, Osborne	Selling fur without a trapping license.....	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
Mike J. Unrein, Hays	Selling fur without trapping license.....	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
George Hanel, Munden	Sale of fur-bearing animal without trapping license	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
N. L. Oliver, Belleville	Sale of fur without license.....	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
J. D. Stockton, Columbus	Hunting without license	Rickel, Piggott	Convicted
D. H. Gregory, Alton	Selling fur without trapping license.....	Jones, Byrne	Convicted
Arthur White, Fredonia	(1) Taking fur without license; (2) selling pelts without trapping license.....	Rickel	Convicted
Constantine Sauer, Morland	Shipping fur without trapping license.....	Faulkner, Jones, Byrne.....	Convicted
Harry Weber, Mayfield	Pursuing, shooting, and killing one deer which was not in captivity of a licensed game breeder, or kept in an enclosure of not more than forty acres.....	Andrew, Suenram	Convicted
Donald McDonald, Howard	Hunting without permission	Marshall Handy, county game protector	Convicted
Russell McDonald, Howard	Hunting without permission	Marshall Handy, county game protector	Convicted
Albert Root, Ellsworth	Shooting, killing and having one dead pheasant in his possession	P. E. Grimes, county game protector	Convicted
Joe Henderson, Hutchinson	Hunting without license	Frank Bowen, county game protector	Convicted



TEPEE-TYPE BRUSH SHELTER & FEEDER



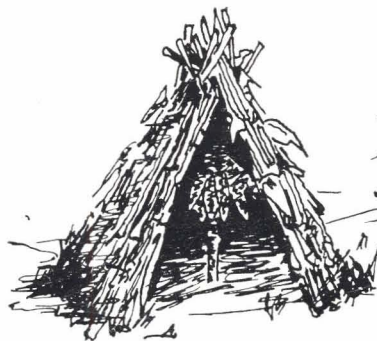
LEAN-TO SHELTER & FEEDER



FOOD SUSPENDED FROM A WIRE FENCE

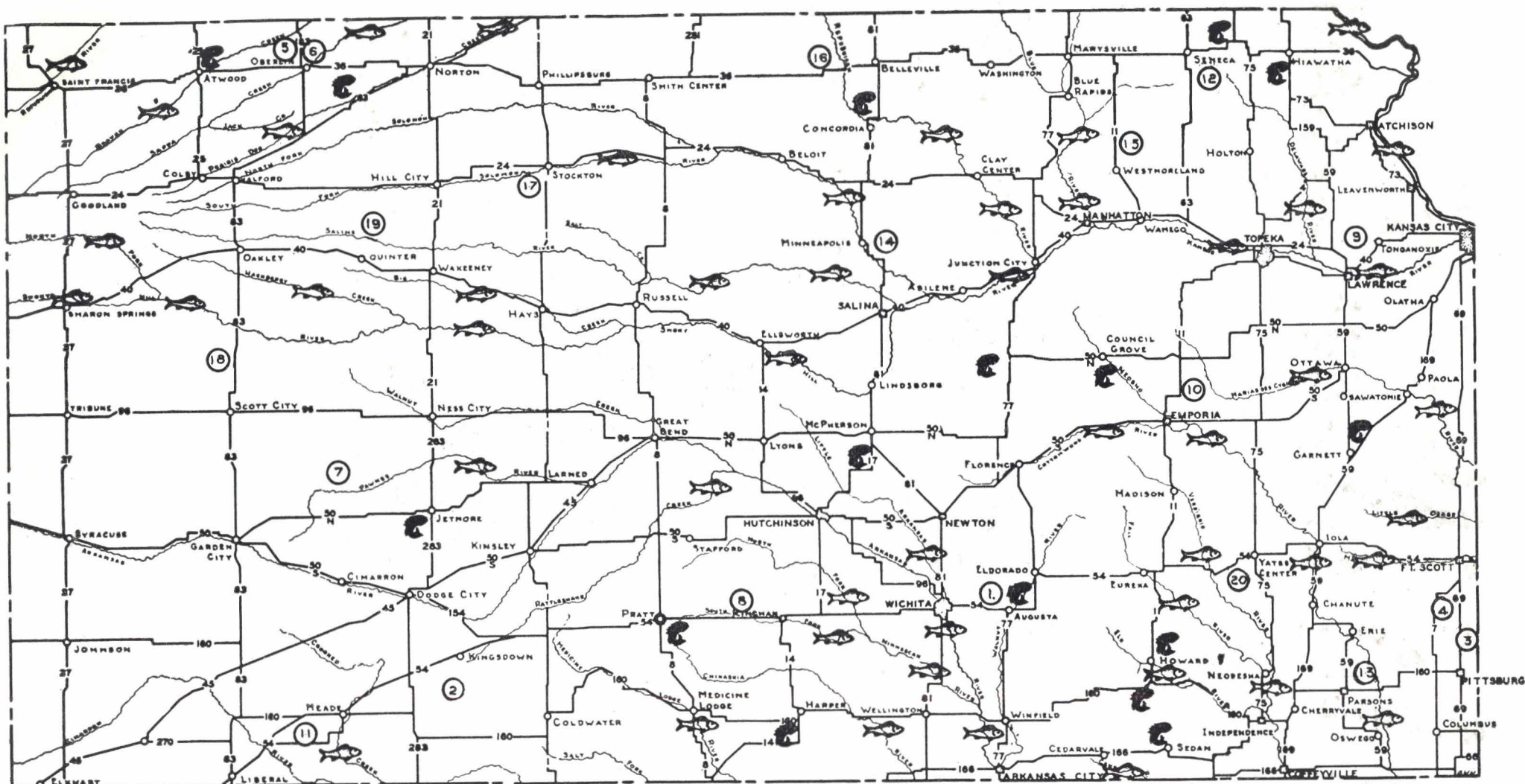


TEPEE-TYPE SHOCK SHELTER & FEEDER



LEAN-TO SHELTER ON FALLEN TREE

KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



② State Lakes

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

🐟 City and County Lakes

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

🐟 River and Stream Fishing

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