

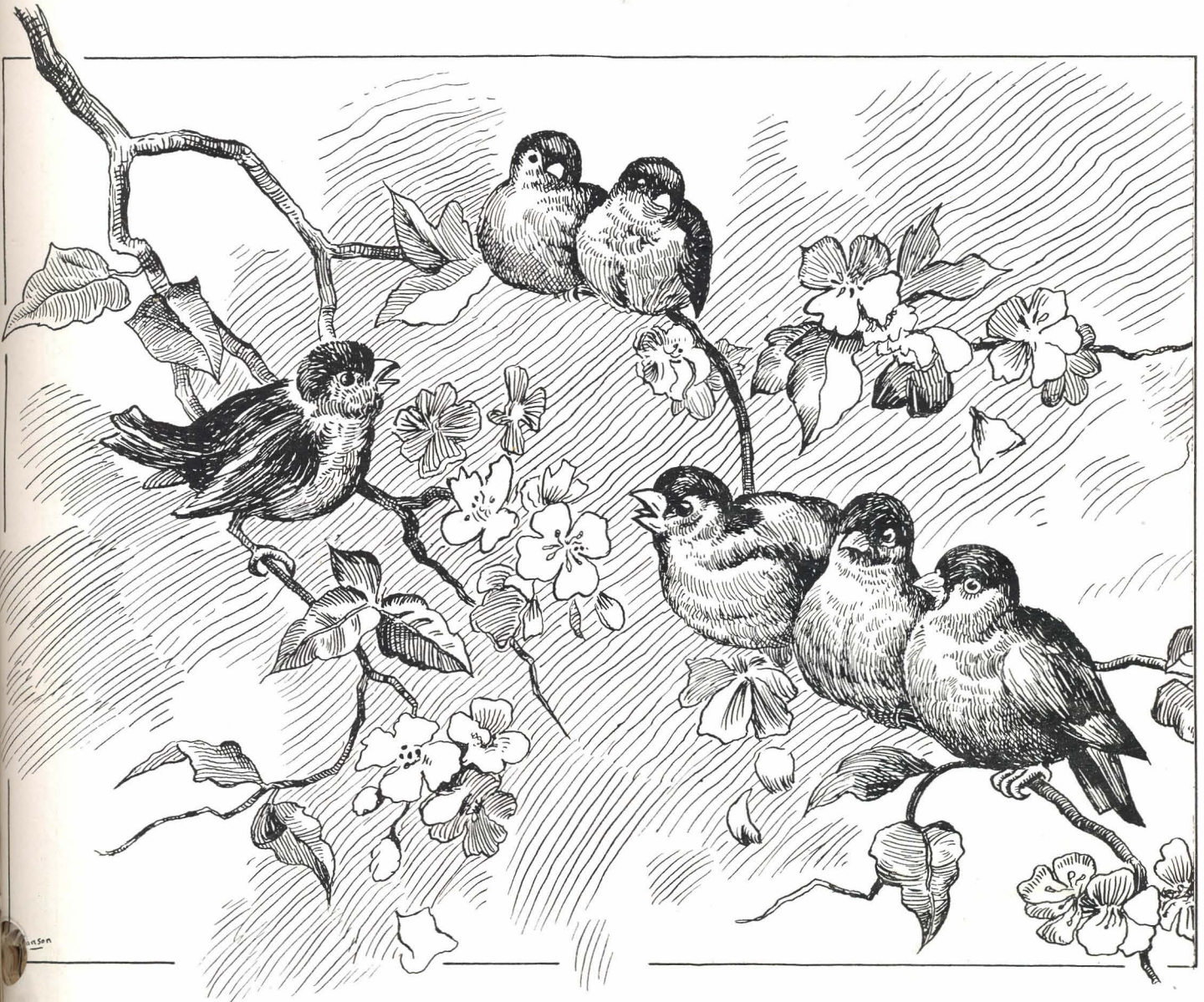
KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. IV

APRIL, 1942

No. IV



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Monthly By

THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

GUY D. JOSSERAND, *Director*
DAVE LEAHY, JR., *Asst. Director*

GARLAND ATKINS, *Secretary*

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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Game Laws Are Not New

There is a lack of understanding among some individuals as to the ownership which a landowner has over the wild game birds and animals on his land and the extent to which the state may go in exercising legal control over the time, manner or method of killing, taking or possessing the same.

Game laws are not new; in fact, legislative control by the state over game is a recognized prerogative which has been exercised by governments for a much longer time than many people realize. The game laws, like all laws which affect people's rights by limiting the exercise of the same, have found their way into various courts.

One of the most interesting cases and one in which the right of the state to exercise control over game birds was questioned is the case of *Geer v. Connecticut*, 161 United States Reports, page 519, this case having finally been decided by the United States supreme court. Mr. Justice White writes the opinion for the court, and discussing the issue writes:

"The solution of the question involves a consideration of the nature of the property in game and the authority which the state had a right lawfully to exercise in relation thereto.

"From the earliest traditions the right to reduce animals, wild by nature, to possession has been subject to control of the law-giving power.

"The writer of a learned article in the *Reportoire* of the *Journal du Palais* mentions the fact that the law of Athens forbade the killing of game, and Merlin says (*Repertoire de Jurisprudence*, vol. 4, p. 128) that 'Solon, seeing that the Athenians gave themselves up to the chase, to the neglect of the mechanical arts, forbade the killing of game.'

"There are things which we acquire the dominion of, as by the law of nature, which the light of natural reason causes every man to see, and other we acquire by the civil law, that is to say, by methods which belong to the government.

"No restriction, was placed by the Roman law upon the power of the individual to reduce game, of which he was the owner in common with other citizens, to possession, although the *Institutes* of Justinian recognized the right of an owner of land to forbid another from killing game on his property. *Institutes*, Book 2, Tit. 1, s. 12.

"This inhibition was, however, rather a recognition of the right of ownership in land than an exercise by the state of its undoubted authority to control the taking and use of that which belonged to no one in particular, but was common to all. In the feudal as well as the ancient law of the continent of Europe, in all countries, the right to acquire animals, wild by nature, by possession was recognized as being subject to the governmental authority and under its power, not only as a matter of regulation, but also of absolute control. Merlin, mentions the fact that, although tradition indicates that from the earliest day in France, every citizen had a right to reduce a part of the common property in game to ownership by possession, yet it was also true that as early as the Salic law that right was regulated in certain particulars. Pothier, in his treatise on Property, speaks as follows:

"'In France, as well as in all other civilized countries of Europe, the civil law has restrained the liberty which the pure law of nature gave to every one to capture animals.'

"In both the works of Merlin and Pothier will be found a full reference to the history of the varying control exercised by the law-giving power over the right of a citizen to acquire a qualified ownership in animals, wild by nature, evidenced by the regulation thereof by the Salic law, already referred to, exemplified by the legislation of Charlemagne, and continuing through all vicissitudes of governmental authority. This unbroken line of law and precedent is summed up by the provisions of the Napoleon Code, which declare: 'There are things which belong to no one, and the use of which is common to all. Police regulations direct the manner in which they may be enjoyed. The faculty of hunting and fishing is also regulated by special laws.' Like recognition of the fundamental principle upon which the property in game rests has led to similar history and identical results in the common law of Germany, in the law of Austria, Italy, and, indeed, it may be safely said in the law of all the countries of Europe.

"The common law of England also based property in game upon the principle of common ownership, and therefore treated it as subject to governmental authority.

"Blackstone, whilst pointing out the distinction between things private and those which are common, rests the right of an individual to reduce a part of this

common property to possession, and thus acquire a qualified ownership in it, on no other or different principle from that upon which the civilians based such right. . . .

"The practice of the government of England from the earliest time to the present has put into execution the authority to control and regulate the taking of game.

"Undoubtedly this attribute of government to control the taking of animals, wild by nature, which was thus recognized and enforced by the common law of England, was vested in the colonial governments, where not denied by their charters, or in conflict with grants of the royal prerogative. It is also certain that the power which the colonies thus possessed passed to the states with the separation from the mother country, and remains in them at the present day, insofar as its exercise may be not incompatible with, or restrained by, the rights conveyed to the federal government by the constitution. . . . In most of the states laws have been passed for the protection and preservation of game. We have been referred to no case where the power to so legislate has been questioned, although the books contain cases involving controversies as to the meaning of some of the statutes. . . .

"The adjudicated cases recognizing the right of the States to control and regulate the common property in game are numerous. . . ."

The United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit had occasion to pass on and discuss the title of the owner of soil to fish and game in the case of *Gratz v. McKee*, 23 A. L. R., page 1393. The court, in its opinion, states as follows:

"The rule is well and comprehensively stated by the supreme court of Arkansas in *State v. Mallory*, wherein it is stated:

"We therefore conceive it to be settled by authority and by long recognition in the law that the owner of land has a right to take fish and wild game upon his own land, which inheres in him by reason of his ownership of the soil. It is a property right, as much as any other distinct right incident to his ownership of the soil. It is not, however, an unqualified and absolute right, but is bounded by this limitation: That it must always yield to the state's ownership and title, held for the purposes of regulations and preservation for the public use. These two ownerships or rights—that is to say, the general ownership of the state for one purpose, and the qualified or limited ownership of the individual, growing out of his ownership of the soil—are entirely consistent with each other, and in no wise conflict. The transitory nature of the property renders the benefits so diffusive that all may join in the enjoyment thereof, and for that reason the sovereign holds as the representative of the public, so as to regulate and protect the common use. Still the right of the

landowner to hunt and fish on his own lands is, to that extent, a special property right, though subordinate to the other.'"

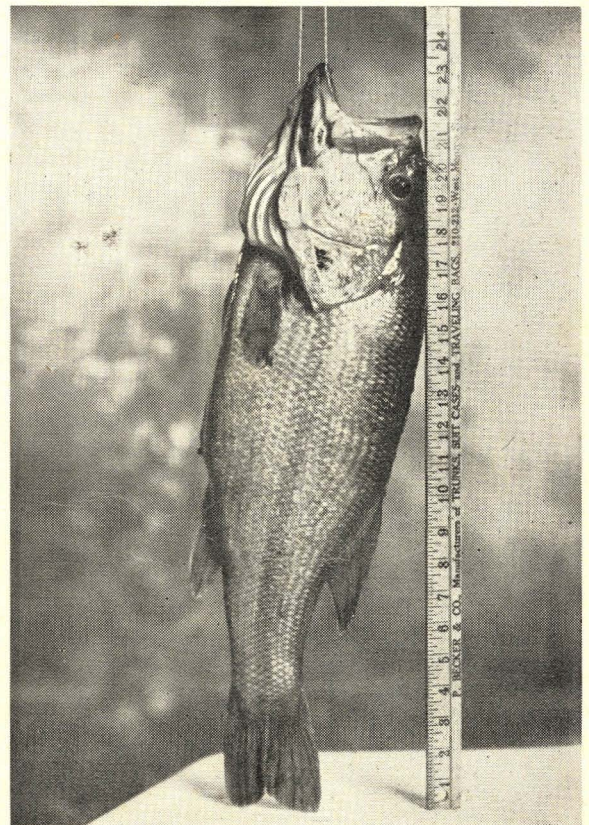
Sportsmen Object to Chicken License

The two Allen county fish and game conservation clubs, the Humboldt and Iola organizations of such nature, are aroused by efforts within the state to establish a \$1 stamp fee for prairie chicken hunters.

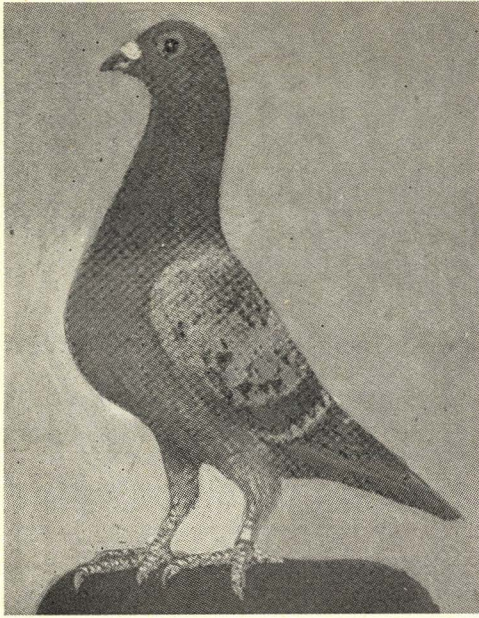
There are several reasons for which the plan is looked upon as unjust, a member of the Allen county clubs who has called at *The Register* office says. Principally, however, it would assess those who hunt a game bird, upon which funds are not spent.

A license fee would be sectional in its operation, too, the hunters feel, because prairie chickens are hunted in only a few counties, and it would result in residents of those areas paying funds for furtherance of other types of hunting elsewhere. It is pointed out that there is no fee on pheasant hunting, but state funds are used for furthering the interests of that sport. *Register*.

The first district directors of the Kansas Fish and Game Development Association, previously went on record as favoring such law. (EDITOR.)



This eight-pound bass was taken by Roy S. Bauer, of Parsons, from the Neosho County State Lake. Shrimp used as bait.



For National Defense

Here is pictured, the little known, but nevertheless gallant member of our armed forces—the carrier pigeon—whose duties are at times as strenuous and as important to our war efforts as that of the mighty fortresses with which it shares the flyways. From the North Sea comes this dramatic story:

“Winkie, a tough little carrier pigeon, oil-soaked and doused in the icy North Sea, flew 100 miles to her home loft and hereby saved the lives of four crew members of an RAF Beaufort bomber which crashed on the way back from an offensive patrol off Norway.

“Winkie’s cage broke open when the bomber was brought down at sea by engine trouble. The plane sank within a minute, but the men managed to get off in a rubber dinghy.

“Pigeon fancier James Ross of Dundee reported to authorities that Winkie had returned. Her code number showed that place she had been in. A check of her known flying speed helped in computing where she had left the plane, and a reconnaissance plane which was sent out located the dinghy.

“Winkie, treated to a special feed, strutted in her cage at a party in her honor while fliers made speeches, and gave Ross—for Winkie—a bronze plaque with the figure of a tiny pigeon flying over the sea. Inscribed on the plaque was the squadron’s thanks to a gallant bird.”

Our purpose in displaying this picture and relating the story is in order that the casual and inexperienced pigeon hunter may have some knowledge of the appearance and the activities of this bird. The United States Army, during the dove season of last year, reported that many of its carrier pigeons had not returned to their respective lofts because of careless

hunters. If you would not sabotage the communication lines of the Army be careful of your pigeon and dove targets.

Carp in Demand

For several years we have waged a campaign urging anglers to consider the very fine merits of carp as a food and game fish. We are encouraged now to believe that our efforts have not been wholly unsuccessful, because of the present demand for this type of fish at the Meade County State Lake, Pratt and other points where carp seining operations have been undertaken.

Strangely enough the very sportsmen who had formerly condemned the carp, are now purchasing large quantities of them. In fairness to them, however, we want to explain that they all assured us that their purchases were not made for use by themselves, but for their brother-in-law, or some poor family around the corner. We suspect the truth, they have only purged themselves of a sentimental foolishness regarding these fine eating fish.

The carp, it is true, contain a large quantity of bones, but no more than are required to hold together such a quantity of succulent flesh. Many families looking toward the future, are canning carp, shad, and other fish by means of the pressure cooker. We have eaten carp and shad prepared by this method and found them good.

Furs Bring Good Prices

The prices paid for beaver and other pelts at the annual auction of furs held at Pratt, April 1 to 6, were way above the average. C. E. Beal of Dodge City paid a price slightly above \$20 for each of the 114 beaver pelts offered at this sale. Bob Nelson, of Salina, Kan., paid \$352.50 for 249 muskrat pelts.

These furs came into our possession by trapping them from areas where not wanted.



Here is pictured 15½ pound cat taken by Johnny Woodford, Wichita, from the Butler County State Lake near Augusta.

A Statement by the President

"Many people have written to the executive office asking for some statement of the general attitude of the federal government toward the continuation of various sports, dramatics, concerts, vacations, and general recreation and amusement during the war effort.

"Most of these letters point out that the writers are anxious to do their utmost to help in the prosecution of the war, and wonder whether such activities are considered to be harmful to the prosecution of the war.

"It is, of course, obvious that the war effort is the primary task of everybody in the nation. All other activities must be considered secondary. At the same time it has been proven beyond doubt that human beings cannot sustain continued and prolonged work for very long, without obtaining a proper balance between work on the one hand and vacation and recreation on the other.

"Such recreation may come by participation in, or attendance at, various sports, motion pictures, music, the drama, picnics, et cetera. All of them have a necessary and beneficial part in promoting an over-all efficiency by relieving the strains of war and work.

"Within reasonable limits, I believe that the war effort will not be hampered but actually improved by sensible participation in healthy recreational pursuits. It must be borne in mind, however, that 'recreation as usual' is just as bad as 'business as usual.' Recreation under present conditions can be undertaken solely with the purpose of building up body and mind and with the chief thought that this will help win the war."

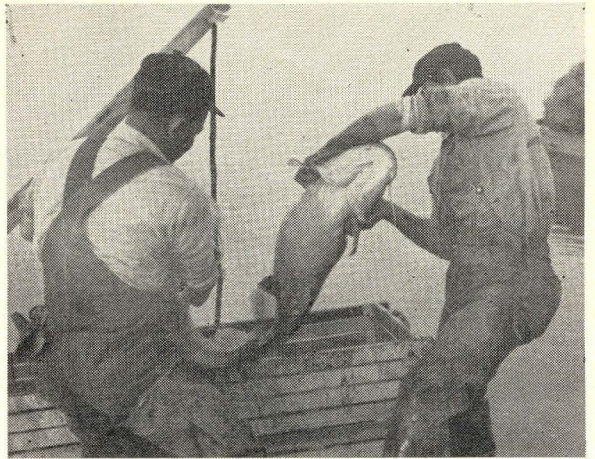
The president's letter finds Kansas "standing at ready." The state parks of Kansas and their facilities are sufficient to provide for the immediate, and within reasonable limits, recreational needs of the citizens of this state.

We do not claim that the state parks and lakes of Kansas are as large as the advertised resorts of other states, or that the canyons and hills within many of our state parks are of immense or unexplored heights and depths, but we do say, however, that you can get the same pleasures at the recreational areas within the boundaries of your own state that you can find in far-away places. That is: Fishing, boating, bathing, hiking, riding and camping.

It is patriotic these days to save tires, time, money and energy and we know of no better way to do this than spending our vacations at home.

We are at your service in helping you plan a vacation to any one of the several state parks.

Shrimp support the most important fishery industry on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the third in size on the whole Atlantic Coast.



Seining operations at Ottawa County State Lake near Bennington reveal the presence of many big fish in that lake.

Wilbur Wahl, formerly the Commission's architect, has resigned and is awaiting the call to the colors. He is utilizing his spare time in fishing here and there in Kansas. And reports to KANSAS FISH AND GAME that in his opinion the Pottawatomie County State Lake near Westworeland is a perfect fishing lake. He told us that we could recommend it especially to the crappie enthusiasts. Wilbur usually knows whereof he speaks.

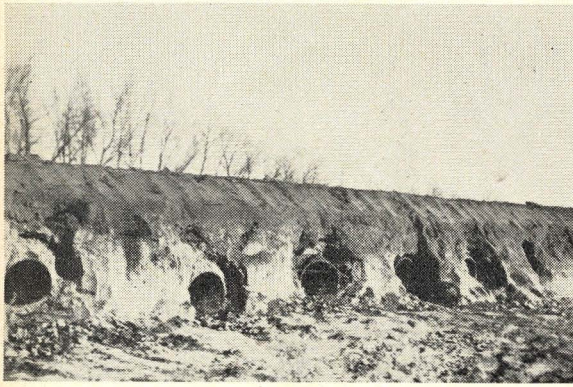
Anglers "wetting" their lines in the Sheridan county state lake near Quinter are very well pleased with the fishing possibilities of that one-hundred-acre lake. They report bullhead fishing as being exceptionally good.

The lake, they write, is literally alive with bullheads, that they are not less than eleven inches in length. For the convenience and benefit of the many anglers who are expected to visit this lake and park this season a new shelterhouse has been constructed near the lake.

It is evident that the defense workers of the Wichita area are spending their offtime along the stream banks of Sedgwick county. Claude Cartwright, county clerk of that county, informs us that to date he has sold 12,150 fishing licenses to the residents of Sedgwick county. This is a substantial increase over the preceding year.

Kansas sportsmen, who formerly went to South Dakota for their pheasant shooting need not, because of tires and other war restrictions, despair of again bagging South Dakota birds. We have brought the birds to you!

Recently we received, from the fine game officials of that state 1,300 pheasants for restocking the open pheasant areas of western Kansas. It is expected that native stock will be improved greatly because of the introduction of these birds.



Nail keg spawning beds are a part of the lake improvement work now being done at the Ottawa County State Park.

Pheasant Program Given Approval

Robert J. Boone, assistant regional director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, recently visited Kansas in an official capacity. While here he, in cooperation with state game officials, made a time-limited survey of many of our pheasant areas. Although this survey was not technically complete in every detail we are happy to report that the survey officials were very well satisfied with the progress so far made by the Commission in its efforts to supply the Kansas hunters with this popular game bird.

They took a look at the Commission's proposed programs and pronounced them good. The state pheasant areas are being restocked jointly by the interested state and federal departments.

We learn from the report of the investigators that the pheasant population of southwestern Kansas has been remarkably increased during the past year.

A project looking forward to the furtherance of the Commission's pheasant program has been submitted to the government for expected approval.

Clay Center Man Fish Forecaster

Ever since he was six years old, George W. Wylie, of Clay Center, has been fishing and trying to figure why he was lucky some days and on others didn't catch a thing. He delved into the subject, studied the sun, moon, wind and other factors that make weather—and came up with a "Fishing Calculator" that takes the luck out of angling and makes it an exact science.

The "fishing calculator" combines the forces that retard and stimulate fish into activity, and by a slide rule calculation gives the disciple of Izaak Walton a sure-fire tip on when to get out the tackle. It seems to have everything a fisherman needs, except gasoline and tires to reach the ol' fishin' hole. By lightning calculation, through a process easily comprehended visually, but hard to explain in print, the retarding or stimulating forces—all sixteen of them—can be de-

termined. If this little 3½ by 6½-inch handbook does what its author says, fishermen need no longer depend upon "catch-as-catch-can" angling.

Wylie first tried out his method for five years before putting it in booklet form. It worked, so he started advertising in national sportsmen's magazines two months ago. Almost before he knew what had happened, Clay Center became the center of a sizeable industry, and Wylie's fellow citizens were clamoring to get in on the ground floor. Orders had come in from every state and four Canadian provinces. So the George Wylie Company, Inc., was organized and is set to make Kansas the center of the fish-forecasting industry.—*Topeka Daily Capital*.

The publicity department of the Kansas Game Department makes no pretensions to modesty. We, not unlike the publicity departments of other game commissions, are quick to claim that our fish are bigger and better than the fish of other states and that our game birds are more prolific than those of our neighbors, but our face is now very, very red.

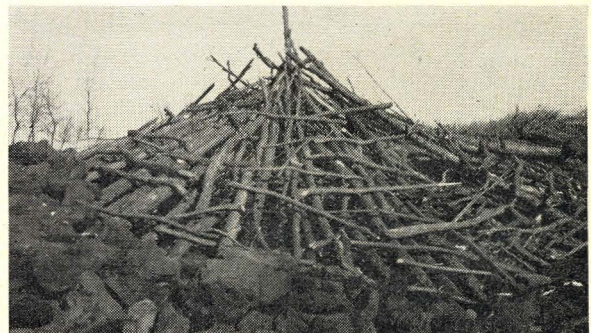
We have missed a golden opportunity to claim further advantages for Kansas. We now have a new fur-bearing animal in Kansas and didn't know it. After we had seen it we couldn't name it.

This fact was brought to our attention at the recent fur sale where we were attempting to sell, as a beaver, the pelt of a curious animal. The more knowing fur men advised us that it was the pelt of a Coypu or Nutria, an aquatic fur-bearing animal very plentiful in the larger rivers of South America. The animal that had been trapped here in Kansas was taken from around Sylvan Grove.

The Coypu is about twenty inches long with a tail two-thirds the length of its body.

If any of the readers of this magazine should happen to observe an animal similar to the beaver, carrying its young on its back, they have seen the cause of our embarrassment.

When or how the animal came into Kansas is a mystery to us. Their value on the fur market is about half that of the beaver.



This is one of the many brush fish shelters in the Ottawa County State Lake.

A Welcome Letter

APRIL 8, 1942.

Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kan.:

GENTLEMEN—Thanks for sending the monthly publication to us. It is very interesting and we enjoy it.

I presume you expect all sorts of complaints so perhaps you will not take offense if we inquire whether you have in mind revising the map on the back page showing locations of lakes and streams in Kansas. We have in mind that this does not show either one of two very fine fishing lakes in northeast Kansas, *i. e.*: Mission Lake (city Lake), at Horton, Kan., 185 acres, well stocked with channel cats and bass, and Atchison County Lake, five miles southeast of Horton about 100 acres.

It occurred to us that both are entitled to recognition and perhaps if a new map is in the process of revision, to include these.

Hope you will continue to send us the magazine and thanks.

Sincerely,

H. W. WILSON, Horton, Kan.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We confidently hope that other sportsmen will follow the example of Mr. Wilson and advise us, and other sportsmen, of the good fishing holes in their respective communities.

Pond Cleaning By Hand Urged

Pond owners and sportsmen interested in removing moss, weeds or other aquatic vegetation that obstruct the water for boating and fishing should seek the advice of an expert before using a chemical poison, according to Texas A. & M. College officials.

Dr. Kelshaw Bonham recently conducted a series of experiments and issued the warning against the use of chemicals due to the danger of killing the fish in the pond along with the vegetation.

"It is commonly assumed that the vegetation may be poisoned chemically," according to Doctor Bonham, "But relatively little is known about about this procedure. Certain slough vegetation in Wisconsin has been controlled by the use of sodium arsenite, but this is no process for the inexperienced to attempt.

"Inorganic fertilizer has been used to promote growth of algae in the water, which prevents sunlight from reaching the plants, but this method is expensive."

"Arsenical compounds and copper sulphate offer a possibility for successful control of some water plants, but this procedure also is risky for the amateur.

"Mechanical or hand removal remains the safest and surest procedure, if fishes are to be saved. A looped cable attached to a motor vehicle, placed around the offending plants, will drag them out on the banks. Rakes and other hand tools also are successful, if the sportsman doesn't mind the labor involved."



To Mrs. Edna Harvey of Minneapolis, Kan., goes this month's award, the doffing of our hats, for the largest fish so far reported as being taken from one of the state lakes this spring. The fish taken by her fell a victim to the chicken guts and liver that she offered to them. The fish weighed 20½ pounds.

If any of our readers are ambitious to equal the record of Mrs. Harvey we recommend the Ottawa county state lake near Bennington.

Japs Beware

The two-day shoot of the Cessna Gun Club, Wichita, Kan., held in that city April 11 and 12 in connection with the dedication services, developed some mighty fine hunters. The 100-16 yard registered target event winners are as follows:

Earl Hawkey, Hudson, Class A.....	94
Maurice Gene Carpenter, Cedar Point, Class B.....	93
J. R. Service, Wichita, Class C.....	83

The 100 yard nonregistered, sliding handicap event winner and runner-up was:

H. H. Stecher, Haven, winner.....	88
Mose Neil, Emporia, runner-up.....	86

The high over-all record for the two day's shoot was made by Carpenter to whom was awarded the trophy a Cessna Reddick Minature Model T-50 Twin Motor Airplane.

This was a patriotic shoot and war bonds were awarded as the other prizes.

One Reason We Are Good at Winning Wars

Ever since that historic day when a handful of Massachusetts farmers stood "by the rude bridge that arched the flood and fired the shot heard round the world" Americans have been handy with guns—which is one of the reasons why Uncle Sam has never lost a war.

It is no comfort to the Germans, the Italians and the Japs to know—and they do know it—that some 8,000,000 hunting licenses are issued to American men and women every year. When the Axis war lords pore over a map of the United States and try to figure out the likeliest spots to attempt invasion by sea or from the air, they give almost as much consideration to the nation's gun-toting sportsmen and women as they do to the military forces.

We can be sure that Herr Hitler's board of strategy, which works out their boss's war plans so minutely, is well aware that some 7,000,000 Americans know how to handle a shotgun and that another 3,000,000 are handy with the rifle.

The Nazis, in sizing up the British Isles for invasion, did not overlook the fact that "shooting," as the English put it, is pretty much a rich man's sport in Britain.

In America people of all callings and incomes shoot for food and for the fun of it and no one has to be a millionaire to go into the woods and fields after the rabbit and the partridge, or to the marshes to stalk the wily duck.

Not long ago the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company completed a survey intended to bring out just how this country compares with England in the army of home defenders it might raise from the ranks of hunters.

This survey shows that years of restrictive legislation has made hunting a lost art among the vast majority of Englishmen and that only a few of them own firearms. Among the home defense forces, on which England is counting heavily in case of invasion, it was discovered that six out of ten enrollees had never fired a gun in their lives. Precious time and money had to be spent to teach these civilian soldiers how to shoot.

Every branch of Uncle Sam's military service has benefited because so many Americans shoot for the sake of sport. Artillery officers, for example, have found that recruits without previous shooting experience do not take naturally to the machine gun, but 85 out of 100 men who know how to handle a shotgun or rifle become good machine gunners surprisingly fast.

The Marine Corps gets most of its heavy gun pointers from the ranks of its expert riflemen—and most of these boys sharpened their eyes and their trigger fin-

gers in the woods before they became Leathernecks. The records of the Corps reveal that the man who is handy with a sporting rifle rapidly feels at home with heavier guns and "holds on the target" almost instinctively.

Ray Benson, an executive of a nation-wide organization of sportsmen called Ducks Unlimited and a firearms expert, says, "The man who is proficient with a shotgun is a real menace to aerial invaders, airplanes and parachutists. An expert with the rifle stalks game which usually is on the run when he pulls the trigger. But an expert with the shotgun—whether he is shooting skeet, clay pigeons, ducks or quail—fires at an aerial target."

Mr. Benson believes that there are thousands of men in this country, many of them beyond the age where they would be accepted for military service, who are so capable with the shotgun that they could do a great deal to snuff out any invasion by parachute troops. He is also convinced that other thousands of these hunters could quickly become crack shots with anti-aircraft guns.

The survey by the Northwestern Life Insurance Company very properly points out that modern warfare is emphasizing the importance of the individual soldier. The successes of the German army are partly the result of teaching the soldier to take care of himself and, at times, to fight on his own.

Hunting for sport is not the strenuous or dangerous job that fighting at the front is, but hunting develops the same kind of initiative and the ability to "go it alone" which makes good soldiers today.

A careful check-up of the records reveals that something like 10,000,000 rifles have been sold in the United States to private owners in the past ten years. Not all of these guns are in use today, but if only twenty-five percent of them are used more or less regularly there are between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 rifles that can be used for national defense.

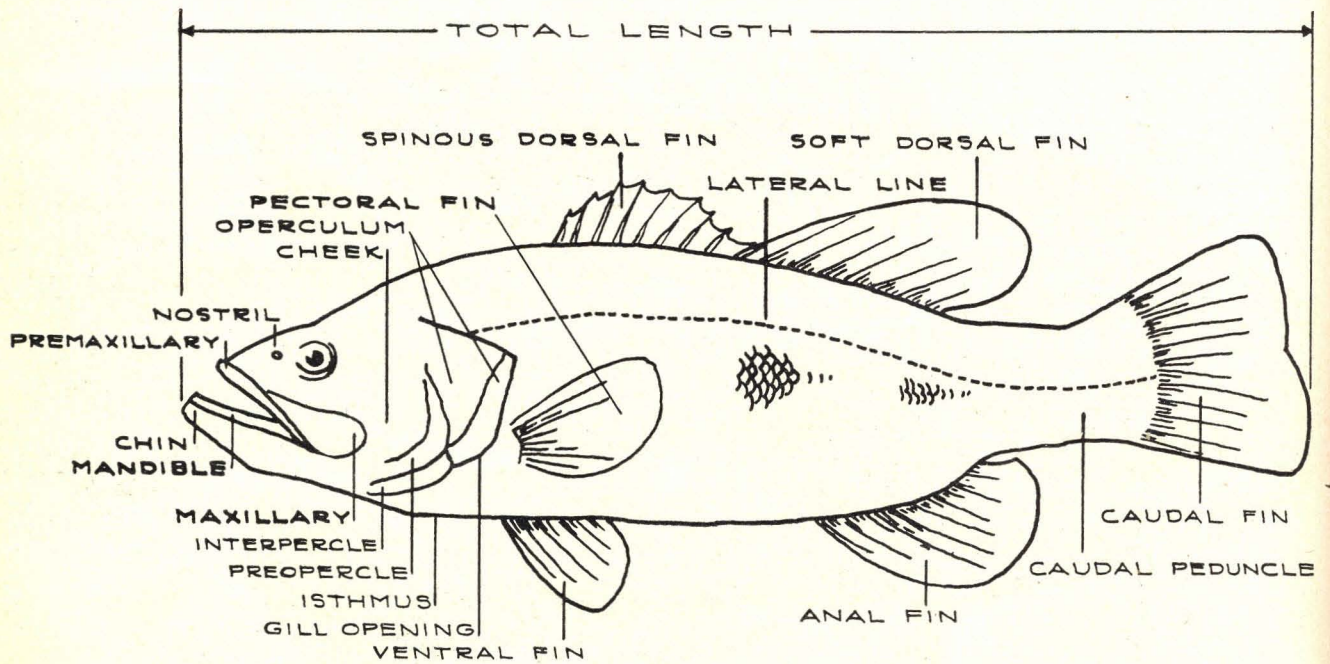
The outstanding American hero of the first World War was Sergeant Alvin York. Millions of people who had forgotten about this country boy from the mountains of Tennessee recently saw his incredible exploits in France brought dramatically to life in the movies.

Sergeant York was virtually raised with a long rifle in his hands and had a reputation for being one of the best shots in his neighborhood. His familiarity with a gun was one of the reasons why he was able to kill 25 Germans, capture 132 more of the enemy and put 30 machine guns out of action almost single-handed.

The present war will bring out its counterparts of the courageous and capable Tennessean—and the chances are that these modern heroes will be men who did a lot of shooting for fun before they went after bigger game in the Army, the Navy or the Marine Corps.—*Chicago Herald-Examiner*, March 1, 1942.

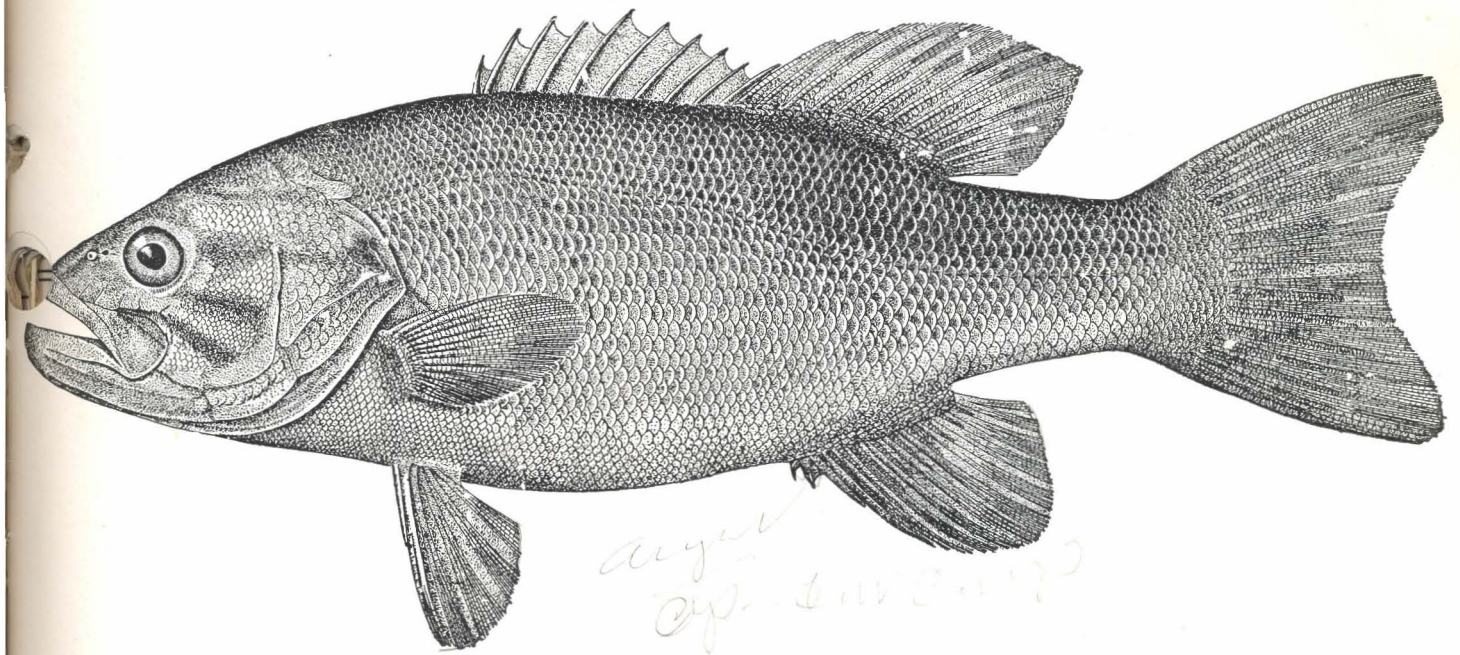
MARCH ARRESTS

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Henry Lougue, Topeka.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Benander and Toburen.....	Convicted
Oley G. Apt, Buffalo.....	Hunting migratory birds during closed season,	Rickel	Convicted
Jimmy Dye, Chanute.....	Hunting migratory birds during closed season,	Rickel	Convicted
Edward Card, Leavenworth.....	Commercial fishing during closed season.....	Benander and Anderson....	Dismissed
Alvin Eylar, Lancaster.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Benander and Concannon..	Convicted
Pearl Redmon, Leavenworth.....	Illegal possession of fishing equipment and fishing during closed season.....	Benander and Anderson....	Convicted
Byron Henderson, Nearman.....	(1) Illegal fishing equipment; (2) Fishing without license	Benander, Toburen and Concannon	Convicted
E. H. Henderson, Nearman.....	(1) Illegal fishing equipment; (2) Fishing during closed season.....	Benander, Toburen and Concannon	Convicted
Preston Irwin, Emporia.....	Using dynamite for purpose of killing fish....	Hepperly	Convicted
Walter Pfortmiller, Natoma.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Byrne-Jones	Convicted
Jay Marran, Franklin, Neb.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Byrne-Jones	Convicted
Leonard Pfeifer, La Crosse.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Byrne-Jones	Convicted
Dale White, Paradise.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Byrne-Jones and Ramsey..	Convicted
Louis H. Sitz, Gorham.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Byrne-Jones and Ramsey..	Convicted
Raymond Smith, Narka.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Byrne-Jones	Convicted
Wm. H. Rapp, Wathena.....	Commercial fishing during closed season.....	Anderson and Toburen.....	Convicted
Hartley Rapp, Wathena.....	Commercial fishing during closed season.....	Anderson and Toburen.....	Convicted
Ralph Pierce, Beverly.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Carlson and Suenram.....	Convicted
Leo F. Lambers, Parsons.....	Hunting without license.....	Rickel	Convicted
John Myers, Belleville.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Byrne-Jones	Convicted
Glen Imhof, Hoxie.....	Fishing without license.....	Faulkner	Convicted
Perry L. Beals, Arcadia.....	Hunting migratory birds during closed season,	Kyser	Convicted
Harry Smith, Lansing.....	Sale of fur without trapping license.....	Benander and Concannon..	Convicted
John Alsop, Wakefield.....	Illegal hunting	Toburen	Convicted
Sam Alsop, Wakefield.....	Illegal hunting	Toburen	Convicted



• LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS •

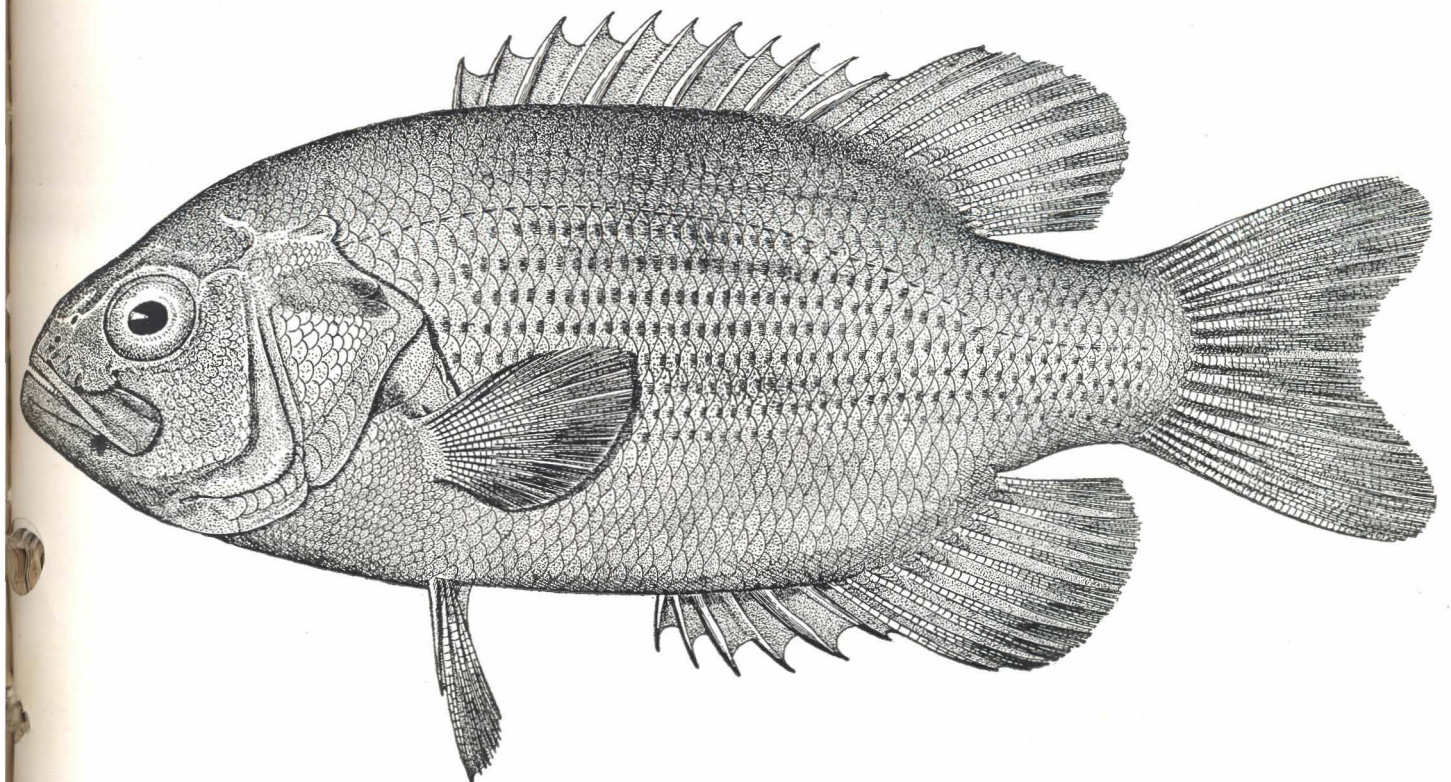




Smallmouthed Bass *Micropterus salmoides*

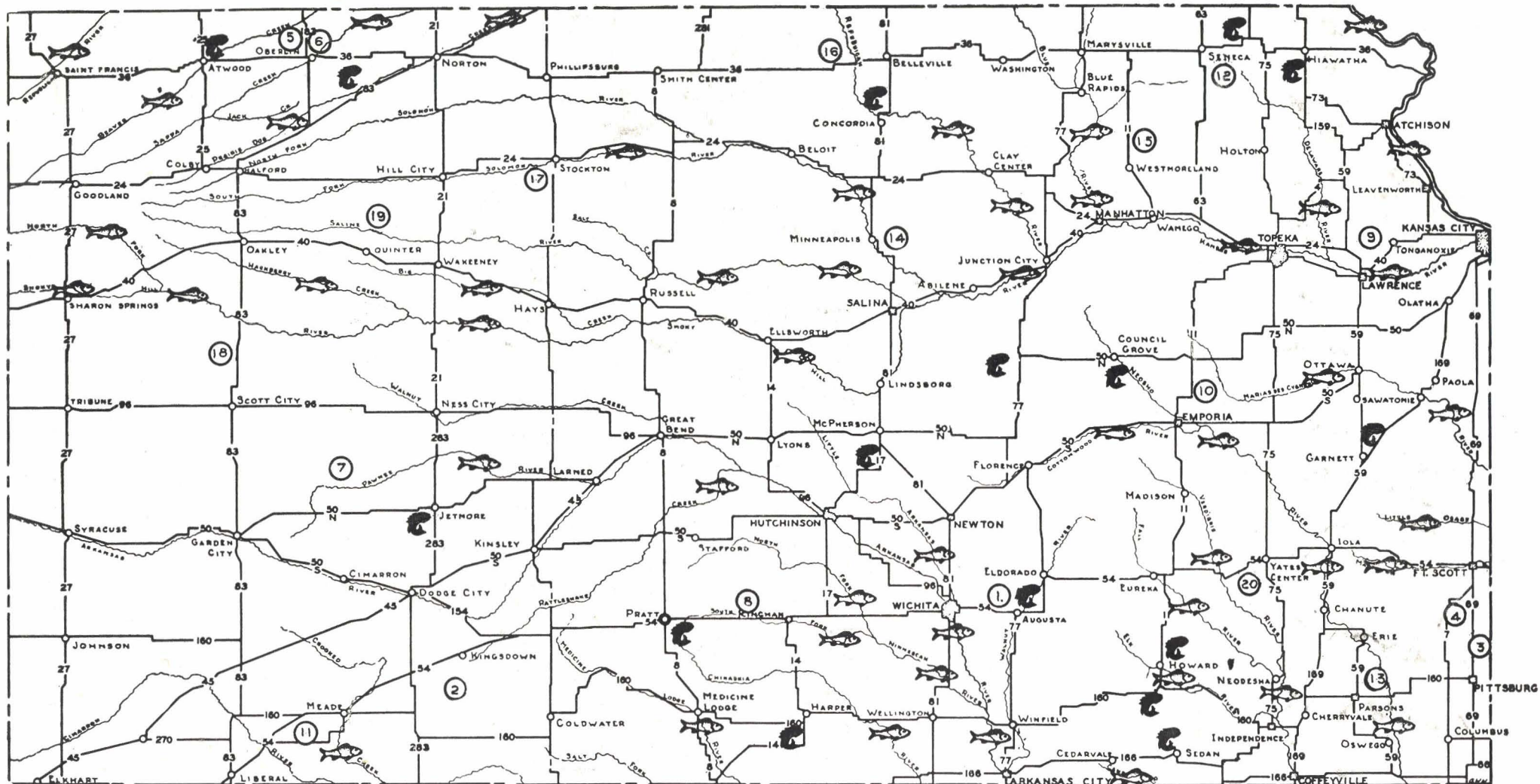
Warning

The season on bass and crappie is closed from April 20 to May 26. In the March issue of *Kansas Fish and Game* we pictured the black and white crappie. Upon request of our readers we are on this and the preceding page picturing the largemouthed bass, smallmouthed bass and the rock bass. This is done in order that our readers may identify these fish if taken during the period of closure.



Rock Bass *Ambloplites rupestris*

KANSAS FISHING LAKES AND STREAMS



② State Lakes

City and County Lakes

River and Stream Fishing

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