

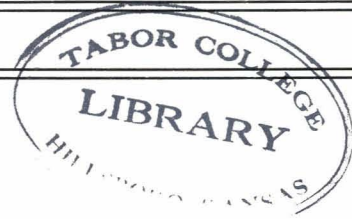
KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. IV

SEPTEMBER, 1942

No. IX



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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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These prairie chickens and many more may be taken legally in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Franklin, Wilson, Greenwood and Woodson Counties October 20.

Don't Stretch Your Gun Barrels

During recent years much has been said and written regarding the science of game management. That many of the suggested game management practices are fruitful of results is not denied. But as effective game management requires labor, money and technical talent, few sportsmen are prepared to give it the attention it so justly deserves.

Therefore, to that group of sportsmen, we would suggest as a substitute the most effective of all game management practices—the avoidance of waste. The annual loss of crippled and unretrieved birds constitutes a serious drain on our game bird supply. That loss can be reduced materially if hunters will refrain from shooting out of range birds.

In an investigation conducted by the Pennsylvania Coöperative Wildlife Research Unit it was revealed that out of 631 birds shot by 176 hunters, 200 birds, or 32 per cent, were never recovered. This tremendous loss of birds was the result of shooting birds out of killing range. If you do unavoidably cripple a bird by underestimating the speed or distance of your target, beat the bushes until the bird is found. It is far better to say that you retrieved all birds shot than to boast of getting your limit. The use of a good hunting or retrieving dog will materially reduce the loss of downed birds that otherwise are wasted and easy prey to their natural enemies.

Basic Data for Hunting Laws Revision Compiled

Assembling data essential to the annual revision of Federal regulations governing the hunting of migratory birds, the Fish and Wildlife Service today reported favorable conditions on the continent's wild-fowl breeding grounds this spring. The Service estimated that about 100 million birds returned to the nesting regions this year.

Although the activities of the Service have been streamlined to conform to the national war program, the collection of data on migratory birds has been continued as a responsibility placed upon it by Congress.

Estimates of the numbers of birds were based on the January, 1942, inventory, one of an annual series used by the Service as a yardstick with which to measure success and determine future needs in administering this natural resource. The inventories have been taken since January, 1935, the low point of the "duck depression" when the numbers were estimated at less than 30 million. Like the previous inventories, the 1942 check-up indicated general increases.

"This report of a once seriously threatened resource that has increased annually and tripled in 7 years shows the beneficial results of sound management," declared Service Director Ira N. Gabrielson. He

pointed to regulatory action reducing the annual take by sportsmen and to the establishment of 178 refuges of more than 3½ million acres as the two outstanding features of the waterfowl restoration program.

Numerical gains were noted in the inventory for all species of ducks except the black duck of the East, which appeared to be "slightly less numerous" than in January, 1941. Special attention was called to the fact that "the canvasback, the redhead, and the ruddy duck, whose future seemed very dark only a few years ago, now exist in numbers that under wise management should assure their status for the future."

"Impressive gains" were also reported for the wood duck, which last year was added to the list of shootable birds for the first time since the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in 1918. Despite a take by hunters in several states last fall, the wood duck now is probably more numerous than during any spring in the past decade, according to the indications of the January inventory.

Satisfaction was expressed over reports on the snow goose and also those on the Atlantic brant, which now seems to be almost as numerous as before the shortage of its favorite food, eel grass, which occurred some years ago.

The numerical status of other geese is not satisfactory. Reductions noted in blue geese numbers, it was said, may reflect nothing more than an unfavorable 1941 nesting season on the Arctic breeding grounds, but a similar situation for the Canada goose "is not to be so lightly considered." Exceptionally heavy kills in a few localities in 1940 were thought to be "probably responsible for reducing the population of the Canada goose to a level from which the species has not yet recovered.

The status of the white-fronted goose showed very little change, while a loss was recorded for the cackling goose.

Whistling swans are continuing to increase in numbers, the inventory indicated.

Al Reichert Heads Nemaha County Sportsmen

The Nemaha County Sportsmen's Association recently selected Al Reichert, Seneca, as its president for the ensuing year. Jess Bradley, Corning, retiring president of two years, was elected vice-president. Jay Adriance was elected secretary and treasurer.

The local development of fish and game, together with the future improvement of Nemaha County State Lake are the two main objects of the Nemaha county Association.



Mrs. Stan Randels, Anthony, using a 6-oz. fly rod took this 29 inch 10½-pound channel cat from the Anthony city lake.

South Dakota Pheasant Season Announced

A ninety-day open season for hunting pheasants and a daily bag limit of seven birds, including two hens, was fixed by the South Dakota game and fish commission late Friday for 25 counties. Shorter seasons ranging from three days in Washabaugh and Mellette counties, to 50 days in several others, were prescribed for the remainder of the state. Bag limits in most counties will be seven birds, but the shooting of hens is not permitted in some counties. The season will open September 26 in all counties on all classes of game birds and will be limited from noon until dark each day.

Counties in which the season will extend from September 26 to December 24, inclusive, are: Roberts, Marshall, Day, Brown, Grant, Duel, Codington, Hamlin, Kinsbury, Clark, Spink, Beadle, Sanborn, Jerauld, Aurora, Davison, Hanson, Hutchinson, Yankton, Bon Homme, Douglas, Charles, Mix, Gregory, Tripp, and Lyman county south of the White river. Two hens permitted.

A fifty-day season, closing November 14 is provided for Brookings, Moody, Lake, Miner, McCook, Turner, Clay, Union, Brule, Buffalo, Hand, Faulk, Edmunds, Minnehaha, and Lincoln counties. Two hens may be shot except in the last two counties in which all must be cocks.

A thirty-day season closing October 25 is established in Bennett, Todd and Lyman counties north of the White river and south of highway 16. Two hens permitted.

A five-day season, closing September 30, occurs in Corson, Ziebach, Dewey and Armstrong counties. Daily bag limit, 3 male birds.

Washabaugh and Mellette counties season closes September 28 and limit is 3 male birds.

Possession limit in all cases is three-day bag limit.

The commission likewise opened a Hungarian partridge season on September 26, extending to October 25 in Roberts, Grant, Day, Marshall and Brown counties, with a daily bag limit of five birds and possession limit of ten.

The partridge season will close October 15 in Spink, Hand, Faulk, Potter, Edmunds, Walworth, McPherson and Campbell counties. Bag limit, 3 birds.

A ten-day season, closing October 15, is provided for Duel, Brookings, Hamlin, Codrington, Kingsbury, Clark, Beadle, and Sanborn counties. Bag limit, 3 birds.

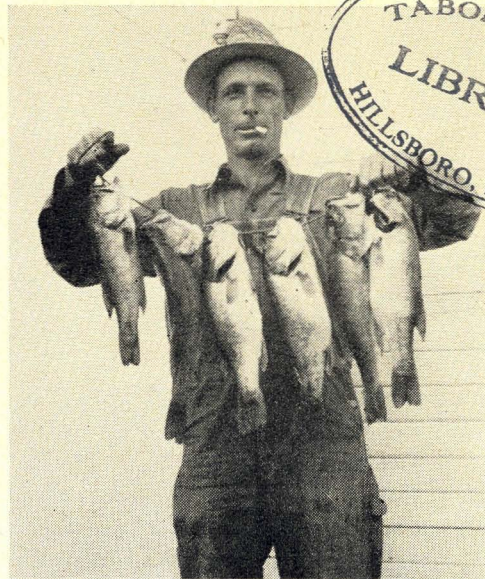
A five-day season, closing September 30, covers Davison, Aurora, Brule, Jerauld, Buffalo, Armstrong, Zieback, Dewey and Corson counties. Bag limit, 3 birds.

Possession limit in all cases is a two-day bag limit, and partridges may not be held more than ten days after the close of the season. A five-day season on grouse, with a bag limit of three birds, was provided for Corson, Zieback, Dewey and Armstrong counties.

The halibut always lies on its left side, which is practically white, and both eyes and the coloration are on the right side.



Here is pictured Jim Studebaker, Topeka, with an 18-pound cat measuring 34 inches taken from the Lone Star Lake near Lawrence.



Clinton Richardson, Vice-President Wallace County Sportsman Association, holds 17-pound bass taken from the streams of Wallace county.

From Our Readers

We are printing a letter from Paul Le Ger, sportsman and mayor of Perry, Kansas:

"Returning from a trip to Mississippi last week I stumbled onto an interesting incident about eight miles west of Fort Scott, Kansas, on highway U. S. 54.

"Ahead of me, in the highway, were about a dozen birds that appeared to be quail. When I drove up to them I stopped, only to discover they were young prairie chickens, just slightly larger than a full-grown Bobwhite quail. The birds remained in the highway and therefore I stopped to look them over.

"In the ditch beside the highway was the mother prairie chicken, feeding upon bugs and weed seed. I watched them for several seconds and they were not at all alarmed or afraid of me as long as I remained in my car. I counted 14 young birds in addition to the mother. I decided to get out of my car and see what would happen. The instant I stepped on the running board they all flew away and alighted in a grass field about fifty yards from me. These young birds, small as they were, flew quite easily. This is my only encounter with prairie chickens, or rather with a family of them in the wild, and at such close range. At any rate it was very interesting to me.

"While writing this letter I would like to mention the fact that in the vicinity of Perry and in all of the southern part of Jefferson county, we have an abundant supply of quail, both young and old. All sportsmen and farmers, with whom I have come in contact, report to me they have seen more quail this spring than for many years. Personally, I believe this has been accomplished only through the distribution of quail by your department and through the untiring

efforts and most splendid coöperation of your department and that of the state game protectors. The protectors should be highly complimented for the fine type of work they are doing in all respects."

L. D. Moorehead, Hiawatha sportsman, writes as follows: "Tall fish stories which have been accumulating in Brown county for many years were cast into the discard recently, when Clarence Hopp landed a 26 pound, 9 ounce blue cat from Lake Hiawatha, which is undoubtedly the record fish for Brown county, at least in the memory of the present generation. Brown county has no large streams and only artificial lakes of recent construction. The record up to Sunday was a 23-pound yellow cat caught in Mission Lake, near Horton, several years ago. Lake Hiawatha was built about ten years ago and stocked by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission; also a stock of small fish was obtained from the city lake at Baldwin, Kansas, and from the Missouri river, but many are wondering how this fish could grow to such gigantic proportions in such a short time."

Pedigo Pines for Plover Gravy

DEAR DAVE: Your remarks in the current KANSAS FISH AND GAME on the upland plover does not seem to me to convey to the younger generation a very practical idea on this now unfamiliar game bird. Having hunted plover persistently through the Golden Age of plover hunting in south central Kansas during the 90's and early 1900's, and ever since having kept in touch with Mr. Plover's migrations, I feel that I can qualify to add to your remarks for the information of the younger nimrods.

In over fifty years of observation in this area, I have never seen a plover nest, or a half grown plover. Mr. and Mrs. Plover migrate north in April. A few make short stops here to rest and then move on north to their nesting grounds which I have always understood to be similar in latitude to many of our duck's nesting grounds.

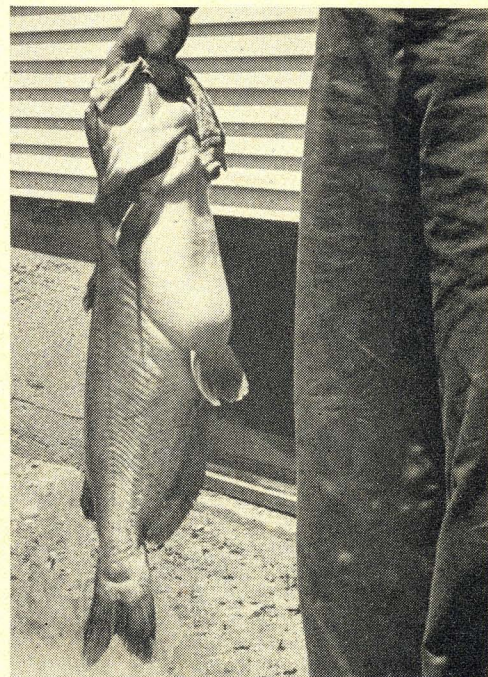
Even in the days when plover were plentiful, he did not appear here again until about the first of July. This is the area where both the young and old birds fattened up for their long flight south. It was in this fattening area where the bird attained his greatest attraction as a table bird, and where, in all probability, the great flights were severely reduced by the market hunters. We usually had plover with us well up into September.

If you have never eaten a fat, fried plover with gravy you have missed something without comparison. He is easy to kill after you get over the deception of his flying speed due to the slow and graceful movement of his wings. He is easy to find if he is around, be-

cause he never hides. He rests under the shade of a fence post, weed or cornstalk, during the cool mornings and you will likely find him in freshly plowed fields of an evening feeding on grubs and other larva. Plover hunting is the ideal horse and buggy sport. Just drive around the likely places, spot him, and get out with your gun in your hand, he will flush soon after you get away from the horse. It does not require a heavy charge of shot to bring him down. You practically never loose a cripple because they do not hide.

The April flight of plover this spring was the largest that I have observed for many years and I am encouraged that we might some day again be able to have an open season and another feed of plover gravy. If you are out of doors some night in April or September and hear the recurring "peetawcet" flying calls of a group of migrating plover, you can get some idea of the large number of birds that make this trip. Once you get this call identified, you will listen for it with enthusiasm. They even wake me up at night, although their call is not loud like the goose call. Plover do not fly in formation like ducks and geese, and often it will take a migrating group a half hour to pass out of hearing distance at night.

Don't let the unexciting appearance of a stuffed plover in a museum keep you from getting acquainted with this fellow. It will be worth your while sometime I am sure.—*Walter Pedigo.*



Photographer Doctor Renner and Angler Tom Bishop, Goodland, thinks that nothing more than an 11-pound cat from the Smoky Hill makes the best picture.

The mockingbird is often called the "Nightingale of the South."

Our Meanest Man Candidate

The war has caused us to revise our estimates of many things and of many people. In other days, in childlike simplicity, we thought that the man who would break a wife's leg to justify putting her out of existence was the lowest of creatures. How wrong we were. That fellow, compared with the man we propose ingloriously titling the world's meanest man, had saintly virtues.

The one that we think should have your favorable consideration for the title of meanest man, is that character recently apprehended by our district game protectors for killing meadow larks. We are confident the good honest people of Kansas will give him their vote of wholehearted disapproval.

In killing the meadow larks, he not only wasted the powder, steel and lead so urgently needed in our war effort, but scandalized the 50,000 school children who selected the meadow lark as the state's official bird.

State laws were invoked to give this man well deserved punishment, but that was not enough. The pillory and stock of public indignation is, in our opinion, the only effective way of putting a stop to the senseless killing of beneficial birds.

We, therefore, solicit your vote for our candidate and enlist your aid in creating an aroused public opinion against such practices.

Hawks and Owls

As the hunting seasons are near at hand, we take this opportunity of reminding hunters that all hawks and owls are not predators. We realize that many hunters afield kill these birds thinking that their act is beneficial to their favorite game birds. It is now generally agreed by knowing men, that only three of the hawks may be classed as consistent game killers. These are the sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk and goshawk. Their numbers should be controlled. There are but two kinds of owls, the great horned owl and the snowy owl that are similarly classed. The great horned owl may be identified by its horns or tufts, the snowy owl by its color.

In order that you do not kill beneficial hawks, we suggest that you obtain from your local library a description of these birds.

It is true that other hawks do, on occasion and where circumstances permit, take game birds and poultry. That is the act of an individual, for it the specie should not be held responsible.

May we suggest, that in case of doubt, you permit the bird in question to sail away unmolested.

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

Prairie chickens are where you find them, in the grain fields, pastures and meadows. The flushing of flocks is a relatively easy matter requiring only leg work. A dog, however, is essential in flushing the scattered singles.

If you want young birds, shoot the first to leave the flock. The young birds are first in the air, quickly followed by their elders. The flight of the prairie chicken is along a relatively straight course, sometimes very high, but always very fast.

There are three kinds of prairie chickens, the greater, lesser and the Atwater's prairie chicken. Two of them are found in Kansas. The greater in the eastern section of the state and the lesser in the western section.

The visible difference is that the lesser prairie chicken is lighter than his eastern cousin in both weight and color.

Nebraska will have two pheasant seasons this fall, the first will be from October 15 to November 2. The second from November 19 to November 20. Shooting hours from sunrise to sunset. Daily bag limit, 5 cocks. Possession limit, 5 cocks. The hunter, however, may possess 10 birds if he first procures from the Nebraska Game Commission, 5 coupons at 25 cents each for such a purpose.

The come-back of the blue goose, in our opinion, is argument enough for the need of game laws and their closed season clauses. Until the last few years the blue goose was considered as a rare specie close to the point of extinction. Under the protecting influence of the migratory bird treaty act, it has shown such an increase that it may now be pursued by hunters.

The case of the greater prairie chicken is very similar to that of the blue goose. Ten years ago there was but one observed flock of prairie chickens in Woodson county. Today the layman's estimate of the prairie chicken population of that county ranges from twenty-five thousand to eighty thousand birds.

The Commission's action in granting a one-day prairie chicken season October 20 in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Franklin, Greenwood, Wilson and Woodson counties, was taken only after a survey revealed a heavy concentration of birds in the open counties. The many complaints that have been received from farmers relative to crop damage would indicate that the Commission made a wise decision.

Game birds, including migratory waterfowl, may be held in storage for a period of thirty days following the closing of the season, provided the laws regarding the method of taking and possession limits are not violated.

Within a few days we will begin the harvest of the 1942 game crop. It will be a bountiful harvest, perhaps the largest in recent game history. Next year Mother Nature may be less benevolent and the crop far below normal. We, here in Kansas, are not strangers to crop failures.

The harvest of this year's crop, therefore, should be done wisely with our thought on the future. It would be an act of wisdom if we were to spend fewer days afield this year, and in taking our game birds, to stay well within the legally established bag limits. Now that game is plentiful, the seasons long, and few hunters at home, the temptation to take more than our share is very great. The younger members of the hunting fraternity are away to war and cannot participate in this year's game harvest. They are, nevertheless, entitled to a share of it. We, who stay at home, should respect their rights and protect their interests by maintaining a satisfactory supply of game birds and animals. When they return home, and may God hasten that happy day, they may rightfully demand an accounting of our stewardship. They will find no fault in us if our report is one of wise game management and self-sacrifice.

We need not lay aside our guns for the duration, that would be an unwise thing to do, as a few days afield with dog, guns and tools may be just the tonic needed for soothing frayed and jagged war nerves.

We would suggest, too, that you plan now your winter feeding programs. That is one of our responsibilities. In other years we depended on the farmer to do that work for us. Since his boys are now in strange lands and faced with a labor shortage, he has no time to do our chores.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission will help you in discharging it. Instructions as to what should be done will be sent you and grain supplied for your feeding of the birds.

Grandpa's Ethics

Grandpa Hicks lived in a palmetto log shack at the edge of Cross creek. He existed by the illegal trapping of fish in Orange Lake, and by renting other men's rowboats, without permission, to fishermen from Jacksonville. If a customer's outboard motor lacked gas, he shuffled mysteriously to the other side of the bridge across the creek, where lay beached other boats and motors, and returned with fuel. If catfish were scarce on his own lines, he ran the other fellow's.

Man's law is one thing, God's another.

One Sunday morning we asked Grandpa to go fishing with us. He knew where the fish were biting, and we had no luck for weeks. He spat. "I don't want to fish on Sundays," he said haughtily. "I wa'n't raised up that-a-way."—*South Dakota Conservation Digest*.

A Good Plan— Adopt a Farm

Where can we find good hunting? That question we have answered time and time again, advising of far away places. The advise then was good. But in view of today's rubber shortage the advise was bad.

The far away pastures looked very green and enticing to us, but it would have been much better had we advised you to stay at home and improve the hunting possibilities of the near-by farms. If you think there are no opportunities for such improvement, take a trip out into the country—and a look. There you will find neglected farms, insofar as game birds are concerned. The hedge rows have been replaced by miles and miles of clean, wire fences; roadways, ravines and fence corners have been denuded of suitable bird cover. That is not as it should be. By adopting that farm as a game management project, and working at it, you can have hunting, relatively speaking, in your own back yard.

Here is the way to adopt a farm, according to Western-Winchester's upland game bird restoration pamphlet:

"Every sportsman interested in safeguarding and assuring himself of the continuation of a favorable supply of game should arrange for the game harvesting privilege on his favorite farm, or farms, just as soon as he can conveniently do so. The best time of the year to do this is perhaps early in the fall. By making your arrangements with the landowner at this time of year you will have a better opportunity to study cover and food conditions while you are in the field hunting. You will also find that the farmer and his boys are not as busy then as they are in the spring and summer, and, therefore, can give more of their time coöperating with you on a definite method to be employed in building up the game supply on the area.

"By adopting your future hunting area in the fall you will be in a better position to see what conditions actually exist and will continue to exist throughout the winter months. Your practical experience as a hunter will be of great assistance to you in spotting some patches of practically waste ground, as far as ordinary crop production is concerned, that can better be left to revert to cover and soil-binding vegetative growth the following spring. By taking the landowner into your confidence you will ascertain what areas are usually burned over in the spring. Fence lines, fence corners, roadsides and ravine margins will be noted. Ways of improving them will suggest themselves to you.

"If all these things, including a planned method of keeping the predators under control, possible restocking with additional birds, if deemed necessary, etc., are definitely planned during the winter months, more time will be available to sell the landowner on the idea of improving his farming methods to include game as one of the important auxiliary farm crops. Arrangements can possibly be made with the farm boy to rear and release a certain number of quail or pheasant on the property at a stated price per bird, or you might plan to equip the boy or girl with an inexpensive rearing unit, incubator, and eggs, allowing a small sum for rearing and taking care of the birds until they are old enough to liberate in the newly provided cover, or covey range.

"Maybe these young folks might prefer to purchase their own equipment and produce a stated number of birds for the project annually. These are a few suggestions that can be worked out to the mutual benefit of both the sportsman, the farmer and his family. A good many farmers' wives would be willing to undertake rearing game birds if they could be shown where they could make a few dollars which would warrant their purchasing the necessary equipment.

"There is no end of the different ways for the sportsman to augment his game supply at a very nominal cost if he will but become better acquainted with his local farmers and look at game restoration as an entirely local problem that cannot be solved satisfactorily by either himself or the farmer alone, but must be worked out by both of them coöperating together—pulling in the same harness and looking constantly ahead to a planned future objective—an objective which cannot be otherwise than beneficial, both financially and as a means towards advancing a closer and more friendly community spirit between the urban and rural population of our nation.

"The sportsman can adopt his farm at any season of the year, of course, but for reasons already set forth, the early fall appears to be the most logical time. He can devote his spare time during the winter to outlining a seasonal program which he intends to follow out each year. Every business activity today seems to be based on a long-time planned program. Game restoration is fast becoming a business. In fact, it has been a business for quite a while. The only trouble is, it has been an unmanaged business. Consequently, it has been nobody's business. Everybody has been waiting for someone else to do it. Just as soon as the individual sportsman and the individual farmer begin to make game restoration their own individual business, then, and then only, will the dark and mysterious clouds of the past disperse sufficiently to expose the proverbial silver lining.

"A business with ten to fourteen million eager prospective customers deserves proper management, not for the few, but for all—and for posterity as well.

There never was a better time for the farm boy and girl to earn money than right now. If those boys and girls from sixteen to twenty years old, and living on farms, will work with their fathers toward making the farm a better place for game birds, using the methods that are outlined in this volume, they will have accomplished the first important step in game bird restoration.

"After they have the farm in shape to provide upland game birds with the proper environment, the next thing is to interest some sportsman friend in financing them in obtaining the proper equipment for rearing either quail or pheasant, or perhaps they can purchase or construct their own equipment, thus being under no obligation to anybody.

"Experience in many parts of the country shows that only where the farmer is requested to furnish materials for which he must make a cash outlay, does he expect some form of reimbursement, which is only natural.

"It is obvious that where the farmer spends money for eggs or breeding stock or equipment the system must naturally repay the breeder for his expense, or more than repay him.

"The American heritage of free shooting will continue for years to come, but where the supply of game birds is so low that restocking, etc., is necessary, if there is to be any shooting at all, the benefits to all concerned are well worth the small outlay involved."

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

*"Safety First—Always!"
Make that Your Motto*

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety.
2. Carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp, and home.
3. Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.
4. Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble.
5. Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger.
6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.
7. Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first.
8. Never climb a tree or fence with a loaded gun.
9. Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.
10. Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

ARRESTS FOR AUGUST

| DEFENDANT | CHARGE | PROTECTOR | DISPOSITION |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Chas. Godeen, Maplehill..... | Fishing without license..... | Toburen..... | Convicted |
| Chas. E. Baker, Blue Rapids..... | Illegal fishing methods..... | Toburen and Benander..... | Convicted |
| Glenn Schroff, Galva..... | Illegal fishing methods..... | Carlson and Suenram..... | Convicted |
| Clarence Elliott, Neodesha..... | Illegal fishing methods..... | Rickel..... | Convicted |
| J. W. Snyder, Geneseo..... | Illegal possession of fish..... | Jones..... | Convicted |
| L. C. Burkhead, Holyrood..... | Illegal possession of fish..... | Toburen and Carlson..... | Convicted |
| Theo. McGhee, Kansas City, Mo..... | Fishing without nonresident license..... | Benander..... | Convicted |
| Ivo Bigler, Great Bend..... | Fishing without license; illegal size fish in possession..... | Jones and Ramsey..... | Convicted |
| Travis F. Owens, Great Bend..... | Shooting Grebe..... | Jones and Ramsey..... | Convicted |
| Victor Schafer, Great Bend..... | Fishing without license; illegal size fish in possession..... | Jones and Ramsey..... | Convicted |
| Frank H. Wilcher, Ottawa..... | Hunting without license..... | Minckley and Concannon..... | Convicted |
| Marius Murry, Ottawa..... | Hunting without license..... | Minckley and Concannon..... | Convicted |
| W. P. Dielman, Halstead..... | Illegal fishing methods..... | Suenram and Carlson..... | Convicted |
| A. M. Alexander, Burrton..... | Illegal fishing methods..... | Suenram and Carlson..... | Convicted |
| Tony E. Bivens, Topeka..... | Illegal fishing methods..... | Rickel..... | Convicted |
| Luther O. Puckett, Topeka..... | Illegal fishing methods..... | Rickel..... | Convicted |

Keep This Near at Hand

There follows a tabulation of the hours of sunrise and sunset from October 15 to December 23. The time given is Central Standard war time and is the hour of sunrise and sunset at Topeka.

For every degree of longitude or fifty miles west of Topeka four minutes should be added to the time; for every degree of longitude or fifty miles east of Topeka, four minutes should be deducted from the time shown.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| October 15..... 7:33 | November 19.... 8:10 |
| October 16..... 7:34 | November 20.... 8:12 |
| October 17..... 7:35 | November 21.... 8:13 |
| October 18..... 7:36 | November 22.... 8:14 |
| October 19..... 7:37 | November 23.... 8:15 |
| October 20..... 7:38 | November 24.... 8:16 |
| October 21..... 7:39 | November 25.... 8:17 |
| October 22..... 7:40 | November 26.... 8:18 |
| October 23..... 7:41 | November 27.... 8:19 |
| October 24..... 7:42 | November 28.... 8:20 |
| October 25..... 7:43 | November 29.... 8:21 |
| October 26..... 7:44 | November 30.... 8:22 |
| October 27..... 7:45 | December 1..... 8:23 |
| October 28..... 7:46 | December 2..... 8:24 |
| October 29..... 7:47 | December 3..... 8:25 |
| October 30..... 7:49 | December 4..... 8:26 |
| October 31..... 7:50 | December 5..... 8:27 |
| November 1..... 7:51 | December 6..... 8:28 |
| November 2..... 7:52 | December 7..... 8:29 |
| November 3..... 7:53 | December 8..... 8:30 |
| November 4..... 7:54 | December 9..... 8:31 |
| November 5..... 7:55 | December 10.... 8:32 |
| November 6..... 7:56 | December 11.... 8:33 |
| November 7..... 7:57 | December 12.... 8:33 |
| November 8..... 7:58 | December 13.... 8:34 |
| November 9..... 8:00 | December 14.... 8:35 |
| November 10.... 8:01 | December 15.... 8:36 |
| November 11.... 8:02 | December 16.... 8:37 |
| November 12.... 8:03 | December 17.... 8:38 |
| November 13.... 8:04 | December 18.... 8:39 |
| November 14.... 8:05 | December 19.... 8:40 |
| November 15.... 8:06 | December 20.... 8:41 |
| November 16.... 8:07 | December 21.... 8:42 |
| November 17.... 8:08 | December 23.... 8:43 |
| November 18.... 8:09 | |

Milligan New Skeet Champion

H. E. Milligan, Eureka sportsman and trap shooter is the state's new skeet champion, winning that title from former champion R. C. Wise, Wichita, September 6. Milligan, using a borrowed gun, broke 99 out of a possible 100 targets.

R. O. Bills, Wichita, was runner-up with a score of 98.

In the women's division, Viola Seidhoff for the seventh consecutive time kept her title as champion of that division with a score of 93. Winifred Ladair was runner-up with a score of 83.

High shooters in the A, B and C divisions were J. T. Crane, J. Kennedy and K. E. Griggs all making a score of 96. R. C. Wise, Dr. J. J. Brown and Fred Swinson with scores of 95. H. A. Craig, 93, in the A division. A. Rich 94 in class B. Emery Anthony 94 in class C. Herman Scott and E. L. Milligan 94, J. W. Harshman 92 in class D division.

A Good Fishing Lake

For consistently good fishing we know of no better body of water than Woodson County State Lake near Toronto. That lake, comparatively new, has all the natural conditions necessary to produce fish. The water is clear, the bottom of the lake and the shore line covered with rocks that are so necessary to the spawning act of certain fish.

Despite the fact that this lake is near a large part of the state's population, it is not intensively fished. The weekly reports of Superintendent Spriggs and the pictures that he frequently sends us, reveal that the taking of many large fish from this body of water is not uncommon.

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.

Quail. Season—November 20 to 30, inclusive. 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.

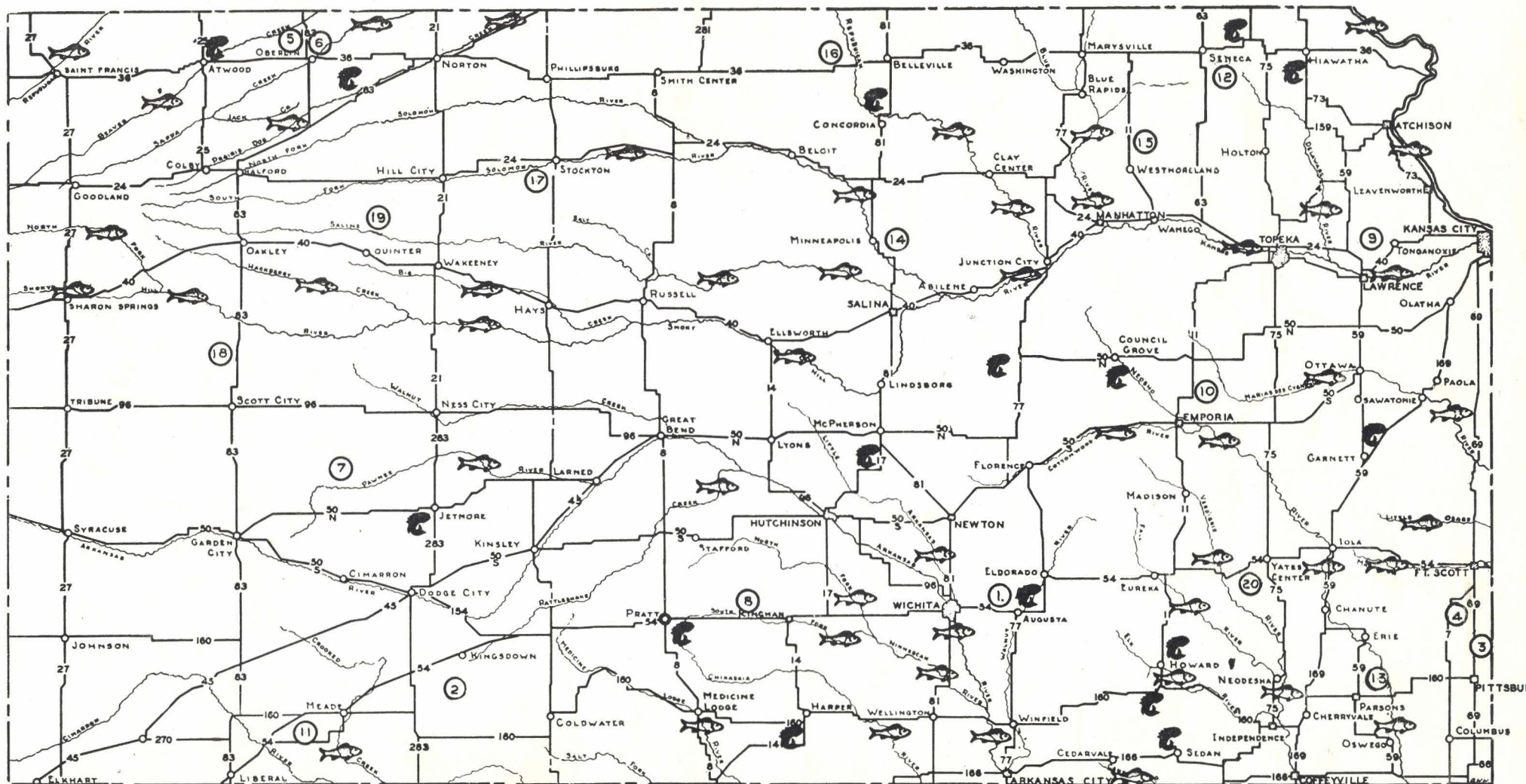
Pheasants. Season—November 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Mitchell, Jewell and Republic counties. Shooting hours each day from noon to sunset. Daily bag limit, 3 cocks.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

Fox Squirrels. Season—August 1 to January 1.

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 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