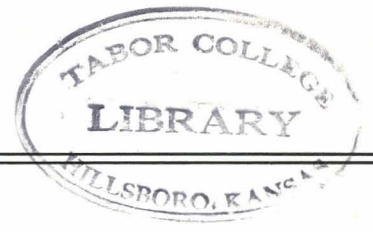


KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. V

OCTOBER, 1943

No. X



*Homeward, dogs and hunter plod
With trudging gait, but friendly nod—
And spite of empty bag, you'll find
Companionship and peace of mind.*

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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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Two Bird Seasons to Open in November

Hunters are looking expectantly forward to November when two seasons on two popular game birds are scheduled to open. First on the list is a pheasant season from November 8 to 14, inclusive, in twenty-one northwestern Kansas counties. The reports from that area, with few exceptions, are very encouraging. We predict a most successful hunting season for Kansas hunters who visit that area.

The quail season is scheduled to open in every county in Kansas November 20 and will continue until sunset November 30. The report on the quail crop is also very good, especially in those areas where floods and heavy rains did not disturb the nesting birds or destroy the young. Pertinent regulations and a list of open pheasant counties is to be found on the inside back cover of this magazine.

Get Permission

Sportsmen should in every instance make it a point to get permission to hunt on the land of others. The trespasser is without a single right. The courts have consistently held against them in trespass actions.

For instance, the courts have held—That the exclusive right to hunt on a particular tract of land is vested in the owner of such land and no one can trespass on such premises without consent of the owner; that a hunter, though standing in a place where he has a right to be, has not the right to shoot over the premises of an adjoining owner or to go onto the premises to get game that has fallen there; that a person has no right to frighten intentionally game from other premises although he commits no actual trespass in so doing; that the firing on game from a highway is a trespass although the person firing the shot does not go on the land of the person where the game is.

The foregoing court decisions are but a few of the many that have been handed down in trespass cases. Few landlords will deny you permission to hunt along or on their property if you show an inclination to respect their property and property rights.

Don't kill the whole flock; save some for seed.

Quail Hunting Prospects Very Encouraging

Quail hunters are looking forward to the opening of the 1943 quail season November 30. They can, with very good reason, the weather allowing, anticipate eleven days of good shooting. The quail crop this year was far above normal. Countless numbers of breeding birds survived last winter and went into the breeding season in good shape. Very few of their nests were irreparably damaged because of the spring rains and heavy floods this year. As a matter of fact, we ourselves saw young quail that could not have been more than three or four days old in the fields as late as October 15. This would indicate that one pair of birds produced a brood although early attempts were frustrated by floods, predators, or a dozen other causes.

This year, because of travel facilities, most of the quail hunting will be done in the eastern section of the state.

Where to Hunt Pheasants

We report on the pheasant hunting population in the twenty-one counties to be opened to hunting November 8 to 14, inclusive. In the statements that follow we have, for the most part, quoted from the reports of others.

Cheyenne County: In other years when travel was easy and certain, this county with its exceptional pheasant hunting possibilities attracted hunters from almost every other section of the state. Hunting in this county will be good again this year south from Benkelman, Nebraska, to St. Francis, and in the vicinity of Bird City. There are good hotel accommodations at Benkelman, St. Francis, and Goodland.

Sherman County: From Goodland sportsmen we have received the information that that part of the county south, southwest, and southeast of Goodland is heavily populated with pheasants. They have sent us the additional encouraging news that few ranches and farms have been posted against hunters.

Wallace County: From all available information we feel certain that shooting will be good in Wallace county along the west fork of the Smoky Hill river in the northeast corner of the county and along Ladder creek in the southwest.

Decatur County: George Cody, superintendent of the two state parks within this county is of the opinion that Decatur county is "tops" so far as pheasant hunting is concerned. Although we do not share fully the enthusiasm of Superintendent Cody, we do know that many pheasants are produced annually at the two state parks and have spread from these sanctuaries to near-by farms and ranches. Fine hotel accommodations can be had in the city of Oberlin.

Norton County: This county reports a bumper pheasant crop. Hunting in Norton county is expected to be good from the city of Norton to the Nebraska line and along the Solomon river from New Almelo east to the Phillips county line.

Rawlins County: The reports we have before us would indicate that the valleys of the Big and Little Beavers southwest of Atwood and that part of the county east of Highway 25 and north of Highway 36 to the Nebraska line are its good hunting areas.

Thomas County: Hunting will be more than satisfactory in this county, particularly north of U. S. Highway 24. We recommend Colby as headquarters for sportsmen "hunting" this county.

Sheridan County: Hunting should be good in this county along the south fork of the Solomon river and near the state park located in the southeast corner of the county.

Logan County: Pheasants are said to be plentiful south of the Smoky Hill river. Bond Hale, superintendent of the Scott County State Park, informs us that many of the birds raised within the confines of his park have spread north into that area.

Graham County: The area around Moreland, Penokey, Hill City, and northwest to Norton county has been suggested to us as being the best pheasant-shooting area within this county.

Gove County: That part of Gove county lying east of Highway 23 and north and south of the Smoky Hill river is good pheasant-hunting territory.

Trego County: Wakeeney sportsmen have told us that the best hunting area in Trego county this year will be found north of Wakeeney and along the Smoky Hill river.

Rooks County: Because of sloughs with good feed and cover south of Palco, pheasant shooting should be good in that district. The Solomon river, which runs through the county east and west, and Bow creek running north and south are also good pheasant areas.

Ellis County: Hunters will find the best "go" in this county along the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers, according to District Game Protector Jones.

Russell County: We have had few reports from this county. Those we have received were encouraging. Hunting should be good in this county along the Smoky Hill river and Big creek west of Russell.

Phillips County: Hunters going into Phillips county will find the hunting good along the north Solomon in the southeast part of the county and along Prairie Dog creek and the Nebraska line in northwest Phillips county.

Osborne County: A pre-season survey of this county by district game protectors reveals that there is an extraordinarily large catch of pheasants along the valley of the Two Beavers and the Solomon this year. These areas were especially recommended for good hunting.

Republic County: There are few areas in this county that do not offer potentially good hunting. The county has been stocked many times with pheasants from the state game farms.

Mitchell County: A large increase in the bird supply of this county has been reported. Most of the birds observed were on lands adjoining Salt creek and the Solomon river. There you should do your hunting.

Smith County: The pheasant hunting in this county will be spotted. Since we have had few reports from the county, we would recommend that you select your hunting areas from contacts with the local sportsmen.

Jewell County: Many pheasants range the northern part of this county. White creek valley is reported to have a heavy pheasant population. Shooting should be good in this part of Jewell county.

LOCAL NAMES

To aid hunters in identifying the more common species of ducks, some of their local names are given below:

Blue-winged teal: Bluewing, teal, teal duck.

Bufflehead: Butterball, butter duck, dipper, dipper duck.

Canvasback: Can, canvas, whiteback.

Cinnamon teal: Teal, teal duck.

Gadwall: Gray duck, redwing, creek duck.

Greater scaup: Big bluebill, bay broadbill, scaup, blackhead.

Lesser scaup: Bluebill, blackhead, scaup, little bluebill, broadbill, little broadbill.

Green-winged teal: Greenwing, common teal, teal duck.

Redhead: Fiddler, fiddler duck, redneck.

Ringneck: Ringbill, blackjack, blackhead.

Ruddy duck: Stifftail, butterball, ruddy, booby, greaser.

Shoveler: Spoonbill, spoony, shovelbill.

Woodduck: Summer duck, woody, squealer.

Flights of Fancy

In the "Proverbs" of John Heywood, printed in Merrie England in 1546, there is to be found in Part I, Chapter IX, the following: "Better one byrde in hand than ten in the wood."

The modern equivalent for ordinary usage is: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." This is to be taken as an economic maxim and not as a fundamental principle for the conservation of wildlife resources. The National Audubon Society does much better in that direction with its motto: "A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand." But the literary point about the Heywood "Proverbe" is that it is one of the earliest printed records (in English) of common phrases linking birdlife with human relations.

"As crazy as a coot" is a common phrase. Perhaps too common. Who started that slander by word of mouth or first uttered it as a libel in print? Look around now at a world engulfed in war. Coots never were crazy enough to start anything like that. If coots had lawyers, they would have filed suit long ago for the use of such a derogatory and unjustified phrase and would have cast the users thereof—or their heirs, assigns, executors, or residuary legatees—in heavy damages.

"As silly as a goose" is another legal case of the same type. A man—or a woman—may be referred to scornfully as a "loon." Again the derogatory note is on the wing. A loon is a pretty smart bird. And what's so silly about a goose that "Man, proud Man, dressed in a little brief authority" can point to it with supercilious mockery?

The excuse offered for taking the loon's name in vain is that the natural cry of the loon is like the hysterical laughter of a demented person. Still, it seems an unfair attack on the character of a respectable and intelligent bird. There are known cases, scientifically attested, of many demented persons. There is nowhere in evidence any scientific record of the discovery of demented loons. The defense rests.

Another modern flight of fancy that goes back to the "Proverbs" of John Heywood says "One swallow maketh not summer." That's all right. Nothing actionable there. In fact, ornithological records will back that statement. In the "Anatomy of Melancholy" Burton wrote: "Birds of a feather will gather together," which is good ornithology, too. And no offense. To "sing like a nightingale" is a notable bit of flattery to offer any human voice.

But a man whose toes—or feet—turn in as he walks is called "pigeon-toed." Now, who ever saw, unless it was an accidental or congenital cripple, a pigeon whose feet were not set straight on its legs? It is true that a pigeon does waddle a bit when it walks. The fault, dear Brutus, is not in its toes but in its whole construction. The body turns, rather than the toes, in

ATTENTION, HUNTERS

Many banded pheasants will be taken by you during the forthcoming season.

We urge you to advise us the serial numbers appearing on the bands, together with the place and date where the birds were taken. It is necessary to have this information in order that we can determine the mobility of these birds.

If you want to retain the bands, you may do so as the information requested will be sufficient.

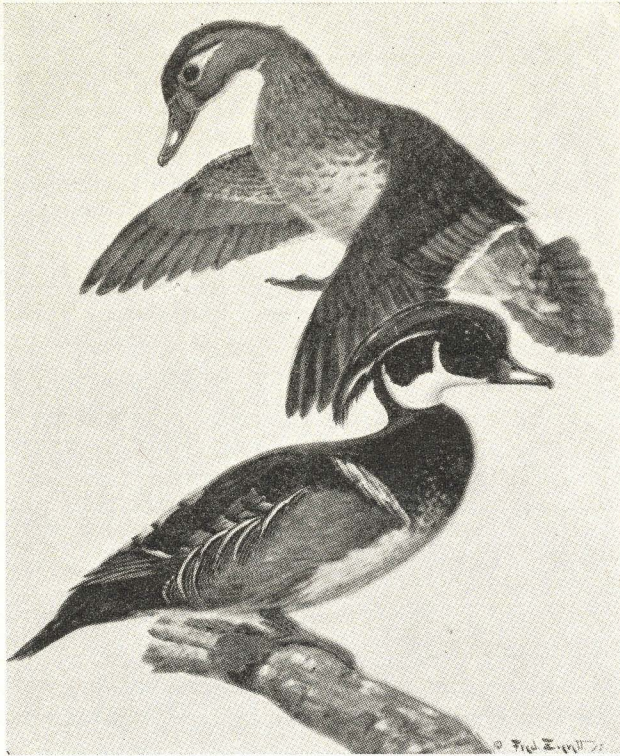
walking. The merit of a pigeon is not judged by its walking, anyway.

The derogatory phrase "stool pigeon" comes through the lowering of the character of some birds through association with humans. Left to itself, no respectable pigeon ever would have turned up as a "stool pigeon." But man has used ducks, pigeons, geese, and other wild birds as "stool pigeons" and "stool ducks," which is to say, chained lures or tamed traitors to bring free birds within reach of hidden guns, ever since gunpowder and hunters began to go together. The onus in the phrase "stool pigeon" is not to be attached to the bird family but to the human race.

"As dead as a dodo" is a telling phrase—and it tells a sad story that is of no credit to human kindness or human intelligence. "As wise as an owl" is perhaps a bit flattering to the owl, which is no wiser than many other birds. "As gentle as a dove" is a kindly phrase, but not more so than the dove deserves. "Wild as a hawk" is a good phrase. It smacks of the ordinarily untamed spirit of the ranging raptors.

"Happy as a lark" is a joyful phrase and an excuse for closing this somewhat complaining essay on a high note. It is true that the lark is no happier than any other bird, but men may be excused for ignorance on this point. As so many poets have pointed out with rhyme and reason, the lark, springing upward from the grass and singing as it soars out of sight, seems to be the embodiment of a rejoicing spirit. With regard to some of the derogatory phrases quoted, the Order of Birds may be justly offended. But it is written in Edmond Rostand's "Chantecler" that, in memory of St. Francis of Assisi, the birds are willing to forgive much to the erring human race, "Because one man said: 'My brothers the birds.'"—JOHN KIERAN—*Audubon Magazine*, November-December, 1942.

The prairie chicken is not a migrant bird. Its range is well-established and permanent.



The foregoing picture is that of the male and female wood duck. If you take more than one of these birds in any one day, or have more than one in your possession at any time, the federal migratory waterfowl laws have been violated. The wood duck, indisputably the most beautiful of the waterfowl, nests in practically every section of the United States. A hollow tree or a wood-pecker hole lined only with down is the natural nesting site of the birds. Timber-cutting, swamp-draining, and over-shooting are only a few of the factors that have adversely affected the Wood Duck population of the United States. Living as it does, close to human habitation and being of a trustful nature, it has been a far too easy mark for every class of gunner from the casual sportsman to the professional hunter who gains a profit through the sale of its plumage. In view of the scarcity of these birds, a hunter would do well for himself if he would lower his gun when a Wood Duck crosses his sights.

The length of the Wood Duck is about twenty inches. Adult male: Head, including crest, iridescent green and purple; a narrow white line from bill over eye to rear of crest; another commencing behind eye and running to nape; a broad white patch on throat forking behind, one streak curving upward behind eye, the other curving on side of neck; above, lustrous violet and bronzy green; shoulders and long inner secondaries, velvet-black glossed with purple and green; a greenish-blue speculum bounded by white tips of secondaries behind; primaries, white-edge and frosted on webs near end; upper tail coverts and tail,

deep dusky black; sides and front of lower neck and breast, rich purplish-chestnut evenly marked with small V-shaped white spots; a large black crescent in front of wing preceded by a white one; sides, yellowish-gray waved with fine black bars; rest of under parts, white; lengthened flank feathers falling in a tuft of rich purplish-red below wing; bill, white in center, black on ridge, tip, and below, with a square patch at base; feet, yellowish-orange; iris, crimson.

Adult female: Crest small; head and neck, grayish-brown, darker on crown; feathers at base of bill narrow all around, chin, upper throat, and a broad circle around eye running into a streak behind pure white; upper parts, brown with some gloss; foreneck and sides of body, yellowish-brown streaked with darker; breast, spotted indistinctly with brown abdomen, white; bill, grayish with a white spot in center, reddish at base; feet, dusky yellow; iris, brownish-red.

A Hunting Code

Be a Good Sport

1. Respect the rights of your hunting companions and landowners.
2. Do not hunt on the property of others without asking permission.
Be courteous even if your request is refused.
3. Poor sportsmanship of someone else is no excuse for you.

Be a Conservationist

1. Do not kill beneficial birds just for sport.
2. Remember that you will want to hunt again next year and so must help to conserve the supply.
3. Don't use every moving creature as a target.

Be Humane

1. Humaneness is the cardinal rule of all sportsmen.
2. Shoot to kill. There is no sport in crippling game that will run away and die.
3. Put a stop to useless pain.

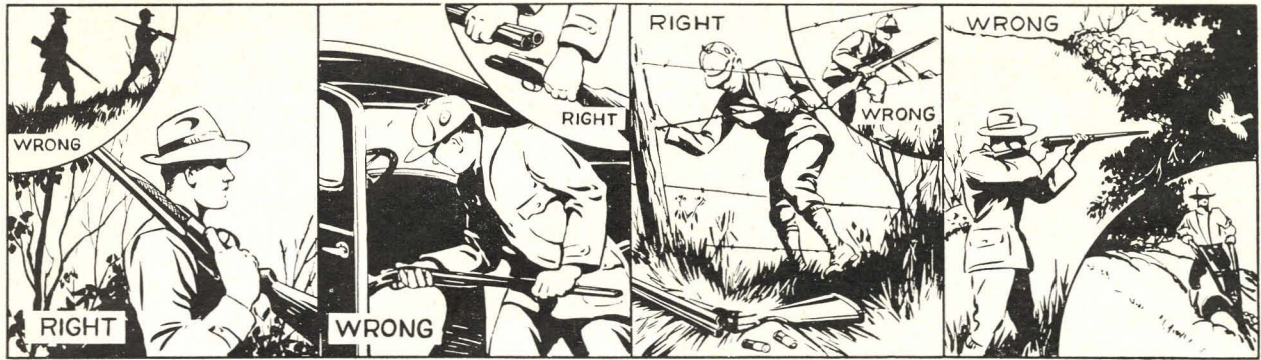
Obey the Law

1. Laws are for your protection and benefit.
2. Most laws are within reason and have been made for a useful purpose.
3. When you hunt without a license, you are shirking your responsibility as well as taking a risk.

Suggestions

1. Your game protector is your friend and a gentleman. Get acquainted with him.
2. Remember that if you do not play safe today, you may have no opportunity to do so tomorrow.

Investigators have clocked the running speed of ring-necked pheasants at twenty-one miles an hour and quail from eleven to fourteen miles an hour.



Safe Shooting

As in everything else, there's a right way and a wrong way to handle firearms. The right way is the mark of good woodsmanship. The wrong way betrays the novice; tells the world to beware, stay away, danger!

In these drawings the artist has shown four ways to prove you are a safe gunning companion. Remember them the next time you go hunting. Your partner will notice, and appreciate it. Your own safety depends on it.

Old-time bird hunters always carry their shotgun on their shooting shoulder, muzzles skyward, trigger guard up. A quick snap of the wrist brings the gun into instant shooting position. But if your partner persists in walking behind you (which he shouldn't) cradle the gun in your arm, muzzle pointed ahead or to one side.

A gun can't go off when the action is open. If the action is closed, it *might* be loaded (how do you *know* it isn't?); the safety might be off (but don't pull the trigger to see)! In the house, in the car, climbing through a fence, or resting on a log, break down the gun or open the action, removing shells or cartridges. That way you're always safe, never sorry, and so is your partner.

No game animal or bird is worth the risk of shooting a fellow man. If you can't see where your shot is going for its full range, *don't shoot!* There may be a man behind those bushes. You'll never regret passing up such a shot, and your partner will admire you for doing it.

In every hunting season there are an immense number of shooting accidents in the United States, nearly all caused by carelessness. When you go hunting this fall, remember that experienced hunters are safe hunters; safe hunters are swell guys to go gunning with.—Reprinted from *Open Road for Boys*. October, 1943.

The Kansas Game Department operates two quail farms and another farm devoted almost exclusively to the propagation of ring-necked pheasants.

Green-winged Teal

The green-winged teal, the smallest of our ducks, is the first of the ducks to reach Kansas during the fall migration period. Because of this fact and the readiness with which they decoy, a very large number of them are taken by hunters during the early days of the season. The teal prefers the sloughs, marshes, and shallow streams as the bulk of its food is composed of the plants and weeds that usually grow in such shallow water.

ON THE WATER. Their small size will distinguish them from all except the other Teals and the little Buffleheads. Both males and females appear shorter of body than Bluewings and have shorter necks. Size alone, however, is a poor means of identification unless small and larger birds are in mixed flocks. At close range the dark brown head of the male and the vertical, white crescent in front of folded wing will identify. Greenwings may often be seen loafing on sandbars and mud flats, where they sit preening their feathers and sunning themselves. The bright blue wing-patches of the Bluewinged Teal, the red color of the cinnamon Teal, and the conspicuous black-and-white markings of the Bufflehead will separate these other small ducks. The seldom-encountered European Teal is identical except that the male lacks the white crescent in front of the wing and shows instead a prominent, horizontal white line along the side of the back of the folded wing.

IN FLIGHT. The flight is exceeding rapid, in large, compact flocks, wheeling and circling like a dense flock of pigeons. By their erratic flight and small body size they may be told on the wing. The wings make an audible whistling sound in flight. When flushed from ground or water, they spring vertically upward to a considerable height before levelling off. In poor light when the blue wing patch of the Bluewinged Teal cannot be observed, it is not possible to separate the two species.

The Arctic tern travels a matter of 11,000 miles from the Arctic to the Antarctic during the migratory season.

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

To keep the records straight and you from the clutches of the law, motor boats may be used in making trips to and from your duck blinds and in retrieving dead and crippled birds. You cannot otherwise shoot from your boat unless the motor has been removed therefrom and stored in the bottom of the boat or elsewhere. Live decoys are not to be used in hunting migratory game birds. If you are over sixteen years of age and hunt ducks, geese, or brant, you are required to have a properly validated duck stamp in your possession.

There is now no need to give the ducks you kill to your neighbors. Here is an easy way to clean them. Clip the tips of the wings, remove the guard feathers, but do not pull the down from the ducks. Melt a package of paraffin in a pan (1 package to 6 or 7 ducks) and apply with a brush while hot to all parts of the bird. Another method, equally as good, is to melt the paraffin on the surface of boiling water. Dip the birds into the water, withdrawing them slowly so that the paraffin will harden and adhere to them. Remove the paraffin and to it will adhere all the troublesome down and pin feathers.

On one occasion last year we found it necessary to put a group of friends in a mellow and benevolent mood. This task was achieved simply by serving them roast duck with wild rice dressing. Many of them have since asked for the recipe. Here it is:

Thoroughly wash 1 cup of wild rice and cook in salted water until thoroughly done, drain and return to a covered kettle. Melt 3 tablespoons of butter in a frying pan, add two tablespoons of chopped onion, 1 tablespoon of chopped green pepper, and the giblets chopped fine that have been cooked for fifteen (15) minutes in salted water. Cook from 5 to 7 minutes, stirring constantly. Add the hot rice, stir well, season with salt and pepper, stuff the duck with this dressing, and roast to your liking.

The quail and pheasant hunter this year need not worry about season limits. The regulation that heretofore has restricted the number of quail that could be taken during the season to 25 and pheasants to 6 has been repealed. Under the new and existing regulations hunters may take as many as 110 quail during the eleven-day quail season and forty-two cock pheasants during the pheasant season. However, in order to take that many birds you must eat or otherwise dispose of

them as taken because the regulations governing daily bag and possession limits are continued in full force and effect.

We have not attempted to tell you where to hunt quail this fall for the simple reason that the reports indicate quail to be everywhere. We know of no county that does not have a satisfactory supply of this popular game bird.

We have had many reports from game protectors and others that a few Kansans persist in hunting frogs although that act is a direct violation of the law. A statement to that effect is clearly printed on the fishing licenses.

We would remind hunters that they are expected to return to the Fish and Game Department at Pratt all leg bands taken from any game birds killed by them this fall. With the returned bands should be a statement setting out as nearly as possible the location where the bird was killed and the date of its taking. Such information is very helpful to us in learning more of the habits and life of the game birds released by the game department.

A number of queer designations have been given to bird groups: It's a *Covey* of quail; a *Nide* of pheasants; a *Wisp* of snipes; a *Flight* of doves; a *Muster* of peacocks; a *Siege* of herons; a *Brood* of grouse; a *Plump* of wild fowl.

Many hunters have informed us that they do not plan to hunt this year because of the uncertainty of procuring the necessary shells and ammunition. In fact, not a few hunters have told us, "This is the first time in many years that I did not buy one of the first hunting licenses issued in my county."

Now, certainly this is no time for sportsmen to quit doing their part so necessary in maintaining an adequate supply of game in the fields and fish in the streams. The present supply of both of these resources is such as to justify a greater effort on the part of all of us in conservation. Sportsmen with an eye on the future can contribute to that cause in no better way than by continuing to buy fishing and hunting licenses, even though they may not use them. The game farms must operate; the fish hatchery should continue to produce fish; and a force of game protectors is necessary in order to enforce the laws and to perform the many other duties that are deemed necessary to maintain a suitable and adequate supply of fish and game.

We anticipate a period of intensified hunting following the war. Many of our youngsters for the first time

know how to handle and shoot a gun. They are looking forward to the first hunting season back home. We must maintain a supply of game for them. We can do our part by helping maintain the fish and game department through the purchase of licenses, shooting birds only within killing range, and staying well within the legalized bag limits, and preparing to feed the birds during the winter months. Such practices will not take too much time and effort, but will nevertheless contribute a great deal to the welfare of fish and game in Kansas.

The 1943 game laws have been printed in convenient pocket size pamphlets, and your copy is now available at the office of the county clerk and at most of the sporting goods establishments.

Migratory game birds in legal numbers taken during the legal open season may be retained in the possession of the hunter for thirty days following the close of the season on such game birds.

“Huns”

Kansans may be shooting Hungarian partridges some of these years. If they do, it will be because the Huns came into the state from the unexpected end—the western.

Twenty years ago Kansas bought Hungarian partridges from an exporter and planted several coveys, one at the Fort Hays experimental station and another near Iola. There have been plantings since then, but these two are recalled by Burt Himself because they were made a few days before he became state fish and game warden, and he kept track of them for a year or two.

The covey at the Fort Hays station increased in numbers and then disappeared. It is believed that game hogs got most of them, and the rest scattered so that reproductions were impossible. It may be that a few survived. There are some Hungarians in the state now, but not many.

Burt Himself is in receipt of advance information on an article by Eltinge F. Warner, publisher of *Field and Stream*, referring to planting Huns in the panhandle of Texas. If they thrive there as the article says they are, it is a cinch that they will move north into southwestern Kansas. The release on the *Field and Stream* article follows:

“In the Panhandle, particularly in the Canadian river country, the nesting ground has been built in order for Hungarian partridges,” writes Mr. Warner. A wire from Gene Howe of Amarillo, Texas, quoted in the article, says that numerous large coveys have been raised from the original plantings of 150 pairs of these

speedy game birds, shipped in from Canada last March and April.

“The partridge planting project was conceived in 1942, while Elt Warner, Tom Main of Alberta, Gene Howe of Texas, and Lou Calder of Florida were enjoying a successful hunt near Brooks, Alberta. Hungarian partridges, plentiful in that area, furnished a big part of the sport. ‘We’d put up twenty or thirty coveys a day,’ Warner writes and goes on to relate how they then and there planned to start the popular game birds in Texas where along with other southwestern states the climate and nesting conditions are ideal. Warner and his hunting pals talked to everyone they could find who knew anything about Hungarians, particularly Fred Green of Calgary, who imported the first Huns to Alberta thirty-five years ago. They read everything they could scrape together on the life and habits of the little foreigner, and among other things discovered that the hen lays her eggs in a small depression such as a hoof-print or anything similar; that unless the soil is sandy and drains off rapidly, the water in these depressions rots the eggs. That is why the Hungarian partridge has not done well in many parts of the United States. But in the Panhandle, and in similar areas of New Mexico, conditions are ideal.

“On every ranch where the Huns are released, the owners have promised to take care of them and see that the coveys get a fair chance to multiply and to furnish the game commission with periodical reports on how the birds are doing.

“‘We are in hopes,’ Mr. Warner says, ‘that three years from now, there will be a short open season on Hungarians in the southwestern states.’ He points out that the Huns are great migrants and believes that the Texas stock will in time overflow into neighboring areas of similar climate and conditions just as the birds migrated from their original planting all the way from western Alberta through Quebec and Ontario until now there are literally millions of these birds in Canada and our own Northwest.

“So Gene Howe’s wire is good news to Southwestern sportsmen who look forward to the time when Texas huntsmen can try their skill on one of the fastest, sportiest game birds of all—the Hungarian partridge.”
—J. B. Doze.

Migrating birds, contrary to popular belief, do not travel at top speeds. Their flight, if normal, is made leisurely at speeds not exceeding twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. They often, after a few hours in the air, stop to rest and feed for a day or longer before resuming their flight.

There are about 1,500 kinds of birds in North America north of Mexico.

ARRESTS IN AUGUST, 1943

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
W. W. Pysor.....	Taking undersized fish.....	Toland	Convicted
J. M. Stephenson.....	Taking undersized fish.....	Dean	Convicted
Walker Asher	Illegal possession of fish gigs.....	Rickel	Convicted
Ray Shaffer	Operating five trot lines.....	Benander	Convicted
W. H. Falley.....	Operating five trot lines.....	Benander	Convicted
W. F. Neal.....	Having in his possession and operating hoop nets without license.....	Benander	Convicted
Chas. Peters	Having in his possession and operating hoop nets without license.....	Benander	Convicted
Earl Seger	Possession of illegal length fish.....	Rickel	Convicted
Herman Wenke	Illegally fishing with minnow seine.....	Shay, Andrew	Convicted
Melvin Richardson	Illegally fishing with minnow seine.....	Shay, Andrew	Convicted
M. E. Borski.....	Illegally fishing with minnow seine.....	Shay, Andrew	Convicted
Wayne Dunckley	Pursuing and molesting wild game in state park	Dameron	Convicted
Marvin Ruggles	Pursuing and molesting wild game in state park	Dameron	Convicted
Theadore Broman	Fishing without license.....	Suenram, Carlson	Convicted
Chas. Colby	Fishing without license.....	Byrne	Convicted
W. A. Mitchell	Fishing without license.....	Byrne	Convicted
Edwin A. Borrell.....	Hand fishing and seining.....	Jones, Lacey	Convicted
Everett Pollnow	Seining	Faulkner, Concannon	Convicted
Ted German	Too many hooks on trotline.....	Carpenter, Dean	Convicted
True Awtry	Seining	Faulkner, Concannon	Convicted
A. B. Brinlee.....	Hand fishing and taking fish of illegal length..	Jones, Lacey	Convicted
Douglas Trammel	Hand fishing and taking fish of illegal length and without fishing license.....	Jones, Lacey	Convicted
Clarence L. Nail.....	Fishing without license.....	Dean, Concannon	Convicted
Gordon Bennett	Fishing without license.....	Dean, Concannon	Convicted
Lloyd L. Sexson.....	Taking illegal sized fish.....	Jones, Lacey	Convicted
Wm. Frank Kennedy.....	Fishing without license and operating fish trap,	Rickel, Piggott	Convicted
Floyd Rawson	Fishing without license.....	Suenram, Carlson	Convicted
Louis Jerome	Selling pelts without current trapping license,	Toburen	Convicted
Paul Pound	Fishing without license.....	Shay, Andrew	Convicted
Cecil Pound	Fishing without license.....	Shay, Andrew	Convicted
Elmo Hickman	Fishing without license.....	Suenram, Carlson	Convicted
Marion Peters	Fishing without license.....	Dean	Convicted
E. L. Boyce.....	Illegal fishing and illegal possession of fish....	Carlson, Suenram	Convicted
L. L. Stringer.....	Hand fishing	Carlson, Suenram	Convicted
W. D. Risley.....	Hand fishing	Carlson, Suenram	Convicted
Allen Risley	Hand fishing	Carlson, Suenram	Convicted
Thos. McClanhan.....	Fishing without license.....	Benander, Toburen	Convicted
Robert Butler	Fishing without license.....	Benander, Toburen	Convicted

Of some one hundred and fifty million pounds of fresh-water fish produced in the United States annually, nearly two-thirds come from the American waters of the Great Lakes.

The salmon canning industry is confined to the Great Circle of the Northern Pacific and Coastal area stretching from Oregon to Northern Japan.

Some birds migrate by day. Most of them, however, take advantage of darkness to cover their movements. Ducks and geese, capable of flying much faster than their enemies, travel both by day and by night.

A warm shower is often worth fishing through; it freshens and agitates the water, often causing fish to begin biting.

HUNTING SEASONS AND REGULATIONS, 1943

Ducks and Geese. Season—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 Limits: 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 blue geese may be taken in a day. In case only blue geese are taken the daily bag limit is 6.

Possession Limit: Geese, 4, other than blue geese, but in addition 2 blue geese are allowed; if only blue geese are taken, 6.

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

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

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

Fur-bearing Animals. Season—December 1 to January 31. Beaver and Otter, season closed.

Prairie Chicken. Season—October 21 and 22 in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Franklin, Greenwood, Wilson and Woodson counties. Daily bag limit, 3. Possession limit, 2 days' bag limit.

Legal Daily Shooting Hours for the foregoing migratory and upland game birds: Not earlier than one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

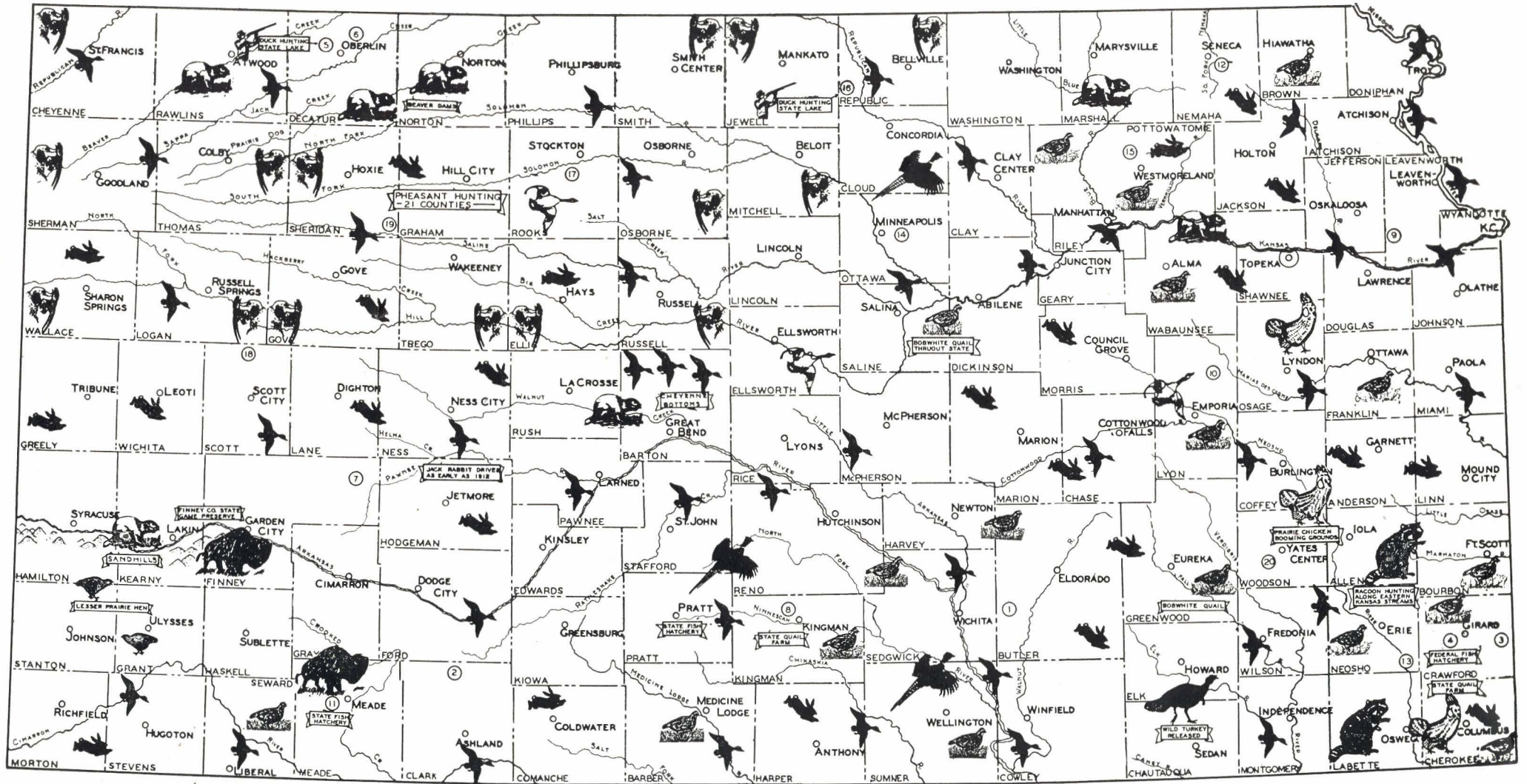
Pheasants. Season—November 8 to 14, both dates inclusive, in Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Mitchell, Jewell, and Republic counties. Shooting hours each day, from noon to sunset. Daily bag limit, 3 cocks. Possession limit, 6 cocks.

Squirrels. Season—June 15 to November 30, both dates inclusive. Daily bag limit, 8. Possession limit, 2 days' bag limit.

Quail. Season—November 20 to 30, inclusive. Daily bag limit, 10. Possession limit, 2 days bag limit.

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

KANSAS WILD LIFE AREAS



1. Butler County State Park
2. Clark County State Park
3. Crawford County State Park No. 1
4. Crawford County State Park No. 2
5. Decatur County State Park No. 1
6. Decatur County State Park No. 2
7. Finney County State Park

8. Kingman County State Park
9. Leavenworth County State Park
10. Lyon County State Park
11. Meade County State Park
12. Nemaha County State Park
13. Neosho County State Park
14. Ottawa County State Park

15. Pottawatomie County State Park
16. Republic County State Park
17. Rooks County State Park
18. Scott County State Park
19. Sheridan County State Park
20. Woodson County State Park