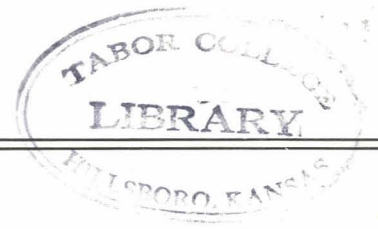


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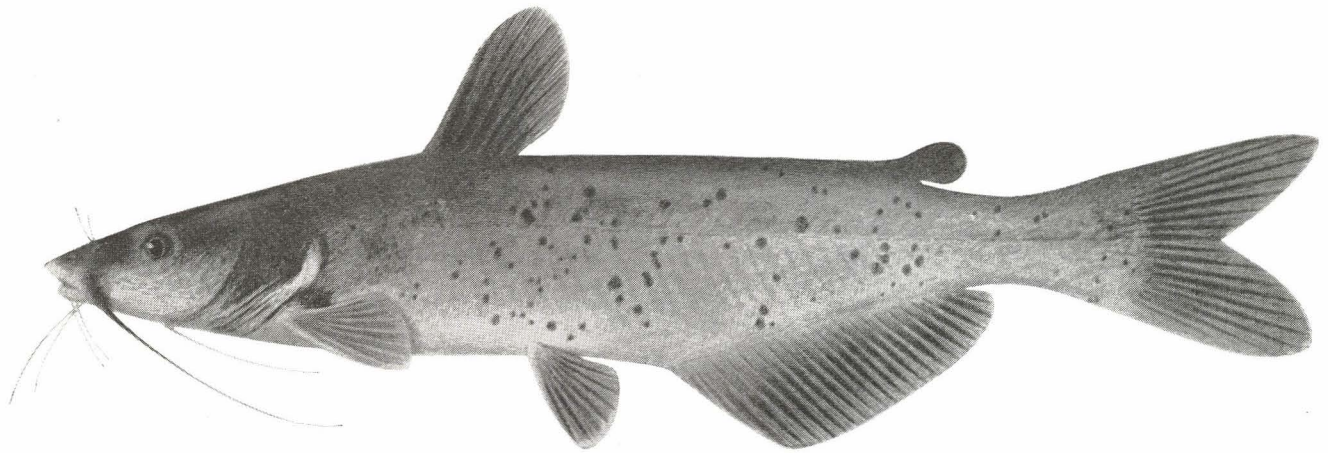


FISH AND GAME

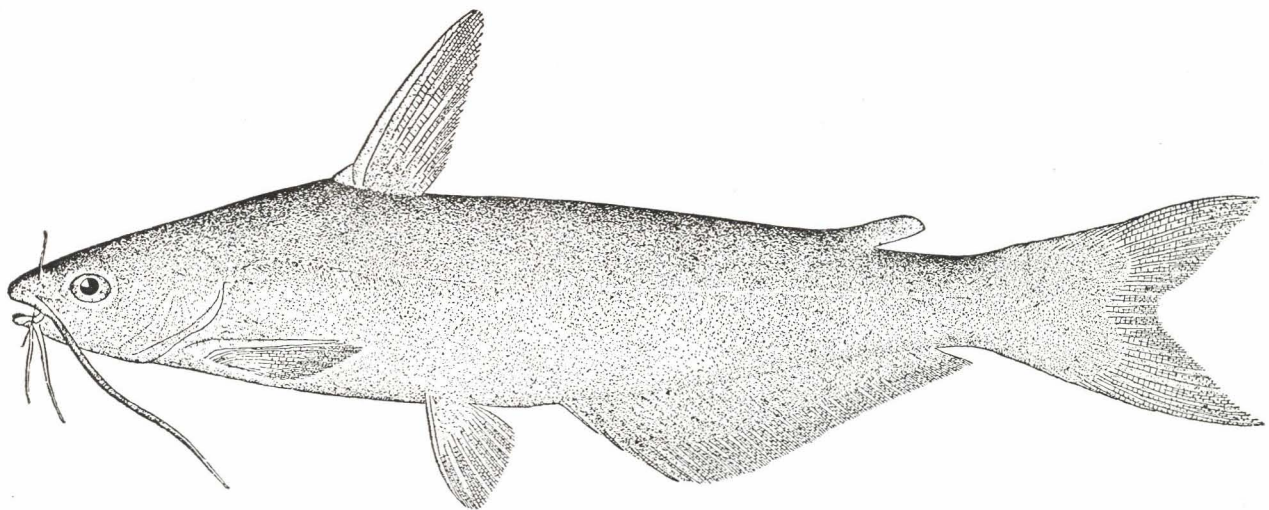
VOL. V

JULY-AUGUST, 1943

No. VII-VIII



Spotted Channel Cat (*Ictalurus punctatus*)



Blue Cat (*Ictalurus furcatus*)

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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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Duck Season Announced

In 1943 migratory water fowl season for Kansas has been set for that period beginning not earlier than one-half hour before sunrise October 15 and continuing through to sunset December 23. Last year federal regulations permitted daily shooting only from sunrise to sunset. This extra half hour shooting time was granted the nation's eight and one-half million bird hunters because of an exceptionally large flight of ducks and geese that are expected to wing their way southward this fall.

All in all, the Fish and Wildlife Service says it should be a "very good season" for those who have plenty of shells and can find the time and gasoline to get to their hunting blinds.

Dove Season Opens September 1st

Kansas hunters may legally begin pursuit of doves September 1 and continue that sport until October 12. They may not, however, take more than ten of these birds during any one day or have in their possession more than ten.

Dove hunting differs but little from duck hunting in method. One method of hunting doves is to walk or flush them from the field. Another is to erect a blind at the water holes to which the birds come just before sundown. To shoot them from along the highway in moving cars or while they are not in flight is a violation of both federal and state law. There are plenty of doves in Kansas during the early part of the open season and they should be made of use to us.

Bag and Possession Limits

The bag and possession limits for the 1943 migratory game bird seasons are as follows:

Daily bag limits on ducks are 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. Any person at any one time may possess not more than 20 ducks in the aggregate of all kinds but not more than 1 wood duck nor over 6 of either or both of redheads or buffleheads.

The daily limit on geese and brant is 2, but in addition 4 blue geese may be taken in a day. If blue geese only are taken the daily bag limit is 6. The possession limit on geese other than blue geese is 4, but in addition 2 blue geese are allowed. If only blue geese are taken the possession limit is 6 of them.

The bag limit for sora and coot is 25 singly or in the aggregate a day, not over 25 in the aggregate in possession at one time.

Fifteen rails and gallinules in the aggregate of all kinds (except sora and coot) may be taken daily, possession being limited to that number in the aggregate.

Woodcock shooters may take 4 of these birds daily and may possess not exceeding 8 of them.

Not over 10 of both mourning or turtle and white-winged doves in the aggregate may be taken in one day. Possession of mourning doves is limited at any one time to not over 10 and white-wings to 20.

Ten band-tailed pigeons may be taken daily and possession is limited to that number.

Migratory game bird hunters this year may keep their birds, in the legal possession limits, for a period of 45 days following the close of the respective open seasons. Quail, pheasants or prairie chickens, however, may be possessed for not more than thirty days following the close of the respective upland game bird seasons.

A person over sixteen years of age is not permitted to take migratory waterfowl unless at the time of such taking he has on his person an unexpired federal migratory bird hunting stamp. These stamps, which are obtainable at the post office, must be validated by hunter's signature written across the face thereon in ink.

Persons not over sixteen years of age are permitted to take migratory waterfowl without such stamp.

A migratory game bird stamp is not required to hunt doves.

The regulations provide that migratory game birds may be taken by bow and arrow or with a shotgun not larger than ten gauge, fired from shoulder. The use of rifles, of course, in taking migratory game birds is therefore illegal.

The Cats

A reader has requested that we discuss in this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME the blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) and the spotted channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*). In response to that very welcome suggestion we are picturing these two fish on the cover of this month's magazine.

The body of the spotted channel cat is slender and very scarcely compressed. Back very little elevated; head and upper parts of body dark to light olive, below lateral line, light olive with much silvery lustre; belly pearl gray at ventrals and yellow forward on body; black spots are discernible on sides of body at certain ages. The caudal fin deeply forked with upper lobe longer and more slender than the lower. The anal fin is short, with twenty-four to twenty-nine rays. This fish prefers the flowing waters of clear streams and does not ordinarily attain a size larger than two to two and one-half feet. It is a trimmer, more active, and cleaner fish than any other of the related species.

The body of the blue cat is slender and somewhat compressed. The back is elevated, bluish or slate gray, shading to silver and almost white on the belly. It has a deeply forked caudal fin. The anal fin is long with thirty to thirty-five rays. The blue cat prefers the sluggish waters and the lowlands and often attains an immense size. The taking of 80- to 100-pound blue cats is not infrequent, and specimens weighing as much as 150 pounds have been taken from waters in the South.

Certain kinds of fish, such as the sunfishes, the bull-head catfishes, and some others, deposit, lay, or spawn what are called adhesive or sticky eggs. Eggs of this character may adhere to material in the bottom of nests of such fish as make nests, or to other things when spawned by fish that do not make nest beds.

The fact that these fish eggs are sticky and adhere to various objects makes it possible for water birds, those that wade and paddle in such places as fish spawn, to get the eggs stuck to their feet and feathers. These birds fly from one body of water to another, carrying the fish eggs with them. In this way ponds and even streams that have no fish in them are said to be sometimes stocked with some of the common varieties of fish. This method of stocking ponds is supposed to account for the fish and other aquatic life found in many ponds that are miles from other bodies of water that have such forms of life in them.

Indians still visit the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge at Casche, Oklahoma, during buffalo round-up time.

Birds produce vocal sounds within the body from the syrinx.

Fishing Good at Leavenworth County State Lake

Kansas City, Kansas, fishermen carried off honors last week end at the state lake four and a half miles from Tonganoxie. Heading the list of lucky anglers was Edward D. Smith, 1335 Pyle, who reeled in a 7¼-pound big mouth bass. He used a spook plug. Other Kansas City, Kansas, anglers who scored with rod and reel:

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, 1800 Tilk Road—Five 1½-pound bass (all mates from same school); one drum, 1½ pounds.

T. J. Leeper, 40 South Twentieth street—one 6-pound drum.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bursiki, Rural Route No. 2—forty-four bluegills; one drum, 1¼ pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill Davis, 1315 Central—One drum, 4½ pounds; two bass, 2¾ and 1½ pounds.

Ralph Surtridge, 205 North Thirteenth street—one bass, 5½ pounds.

George Ormond, 1947 North Forty-eighth street—One catfish, 5¼ pounds, on a fly rod.

Dennis Williams, 53 South Nineteenth street; and Charles Gaston, 2012 Brown—Twenty-four crappie, the largest 2¾ pounds and 14 inches in length; one drum, 2 pounds.

Fishermen from Kansas City, Missouri; Hiawatha, De Soto, Atchison, Edwardsville, and Tonganoxie, reported these catches at the state lake:

Blacky Harbaugh, Tonganoxie—6½ pound channel on a fly rod.

Ernest Bowman, Tonganoxie; and Charley Hardly, Hiawatha—Four catfish, 41 pounds; one 16-pound catfish and one 18 pounds.

John Coffman, Atchison—8½-pound blue catfish.

Ralph Kerms, Edwardsville—a 9-pound drum; three 8-inch bluegills.

Luther Nally and Carney McAmis, De Soto—15-pound catfish.

A. Huff, 5837 Perry; Glenn Maddy, 426 North Brighton; and Claud Jones, 10532 East Tenth Street—Three drums, 3½, 2, and 1½ pounds; one 1¼-pound bass; 1-pound crappie, and fourteen bluegills.

Emil von Riesen, assistant state auditor, reports that the state coyote bounty fund is likely to be inadequate to meet the demands against it. The 1943 legislature appropriated for each fiscal year of the present biennium \$15,000 to pay farmers \$1 for every dead coyote. The claim so far this year against the fund total \$23,000, with more claims coming in steadily.

Von Riesen reckons that the disappointed hunters who don't get paid will just have to howl until next year's money becomes available.

About Others

The state's conservation effort was begun much earlier than is commonly supposed. It actually had its beginning in 1877 when the first fish commissioner was appointed. We review here the work of many of the administrators of that effort.

D. B. Long

Available records reveal that the state's first work in conserving its natural resources was begun in 1877 at which time the Honorable D. B. Long of Ellsworth was appointed fish commissioner by the then Chief Executive, Governor Geo. T. Anthony. Commissioner Long foresaw the need of fish hatcheries, not only as a means of maintaining a suitable supply of fish in Kansas streams but as an additional means of increasing the farm income as well. He wrote the Governor in 1877 as follows: "There is no humbug in the fish business, nor is there any just reason why our numerous streams may not be made as productive of wealth to our state as the fertile valleys through which they flow. Every acre of water," he preached, "could be made capable of being made profitable and more productive than an acre of the best land in the world." He made an attempt to stock the streams of Kansas with California salmon. More than 100,000 salmon eggs were received by him at Ellsworth, October 10, 1877, for that purpose. Misfortune plagued that effort. His report to the Governor points out that the eggs were carefully and tediously placed in the hatching boxes and watched diligently for two weeks but because of a sudden and unexpected rise in the river the hatching boxes were destroyed and the 100,000 eggs scattered the length and breadth of the experimental stream. A letter from Chaplin Charles Reynold, Ft. Riley, addressed to Commissioner Long stated that he had observed salmon of a most satisfying size in the Kaw River in 1878 which would indicate that some of the commissioner's salmon eggs did hatch and develop into large fish. Further assurance is given Commissioner Long that his salmon raising efforts had not been wholly in vain as we find a letter written by Judge Lewis Handback of the U. S. Land Office, Salina, dated 1879. The Judge wrote that "Much to my astonishment I have seen California Salmon as lively as crickets in the Wakarusa near Topeka." The Judge apparently fearful that even the hopeful optimistic commissioner might doubt his statement offered as additional proof of his discovery the testimony of J. C. Wilson of Topeka and the Honorable M. Case, then Mayor of Topeka.

Those days must have been the good old days we hear so much about as Commissioner Long reported to Governor Anthony that a catch of bluecats weighing 170 to 175 pounds near Lawrence, Kansas, was not an unusual event. "Tradition is positive," continues the statement of Commissioner Long, "fish weighing as

much as 250 pounds were taken and safely deposited on the banks of that river only after the angler had made use of steamboat, tow lines and oxen." He further asserts in his report to the Governor that channelcats weighing from one and one-half to fifteen pounds were used by the anglers of that early day only as a bait for catching the larger sized fish.

S. P. Fee

Our next report is that filed by S. P. Fee of Wamego who had been appointed Fish Commissioner by Governor John A. Martin on April 1, 1885. Being an ardent carp enthusiast, the Commissioner urged Governor Martin to accept as an "act of wisdom" the generous offer of the Government to stock the streams of this State with German Carp. He assured the Governor that carp were as easily raised as hogs and far more profitable to the farmers. He evidently won the ear of the Governor as an assignment of these fish were accepted later. Commissioner Fee experimented, to some extent, with Colorado Trout in the Solomon River near Beloit and the Republican River near Clay Center. He reported that these experiments were only partially successful. No further experiments were conducted by him.

Mr. Fee was the principal stream improvement advocate of his day. "Among the many questions pertaining to the art of fish culture," he wrote, "is that of planting, protecting, and proper management of forests and trees at the heads of and along the courses of our streams." To the people of our state, his report continues, "this question becomes one of great significance and demands our earnest and immediate attention if it is desired to make the waters of the state produce an abundant supply of fish for our people."

John M. Brumbaugh

John M. Brumbaugh of Concordia was appointed by Governor Lyman Humphrey to succeed Mr. Fee as Commissioner in April, 1889. During Mr. Brumbaugh's term of office carp, ring perch, and land-locked salmon were procured from various sources and planted in many of the streams of Kansas. His attempt to introduce salmon in Kansas streams was unsuccessful according to a later report. He, as well as his predecessors, tried vainly to have the legislature appropriate funds sufficient enough to carry out the work planned. He pointed out that the owners of dams were not complying with the early statutes that required them to build and construct fish-ways over such dams. "Most flagrant violators of that law," he directed, "are the owners of a dam at Lawrence, Kansas, which," he charged, "is a complete barrier to any fish that might wish to ascend a Kansas river for spawning or any other purpose. The river below the dam, he declared, was filled with seines, hoop nets, traps and various other devices for illegal fishing. A few of our District Game Protectors today suspect a similar condition.

J. W. Wampler

J. W. Wampler of Brazilton, we learn, was appointed Fish Commissioner during the administration of Governor L. D. Lewelling. Mr. Wampler, being himself a builder, successfully urged the building of many farm ponds during his administration. He advocated too a wide culture of carp as a means of increasing the farm income.

O. E. Sadler

In 1895 we find a reactionary in charge of the state's fish problems. O. E. Sadler then was appointed Commissioner by Governor Morrill to succeed Commissioner Wampler. He was not a carp enthusiast and disputed the right of that fish to a place in the Kansas sun. He declared them unfit to eat and a menace to other spawning fish.

He reported to the Governor that the first sound fish law went into effect April 5, 1895. He voiced opposition to that section of the law providing for the appointment of county game wardens. A fair trial of the system he said, has demonstrated its inability to protect the waters or enforce the law. He suggested as a remedy the formation of county game protective associations and that any county having a membership of fifty or more be permitted to select one of its members as a warden allowing the one selected a reasonable compensation for his services. He complained that his wardens were receiving no compensation for their work.

Dr. J. W. Schultz

Dr. J. W. Schultz, a practicing physician of Wichita, succeeded to the office of Fish Commissioner during the administration of Governor Leedy. Commissioner Schultz, admittedly a free-silver Republican, wrote that he would conduct the office of fish commissioner on a strictly non-partisan basis and would willingly appoint Republicans, Democrats or Populists to his staff of county wardens providing that they had the love of the Lord in their hearts and believed in fish propagation and protection. He did not, however, agree with Mr. Fee that it would be "an act of wisdom" to procure fish from the federal government. On the contrary he accused the government of being very stingy with its fish and of playing politics with them. He wrote the Governor as follows:

"To get fish from the government it is necessary to fill out a questionnaire sent to you by the United States Fish Commissioner. After the first blank has been returned to Washington, a second one will be sent to you asking for more information and for the endorsements of the local postmaster and sockless Jerry Simpson. The government after a year's delay will send you twenty to one hundred very small fish, making you believe you are getting something for nothing when in reality they will cost a great deal of time and worry for every minnow you get. A few people think it a

picnic to get fish from the government. I have known but one man to try the second time. His Christian fortitude was complete, and he disappeared with the meteor that passed over the state last month."

The good doctor in despair reminded Governor Leedy that he had spent eight hundred ninety-one dollars and seventy-five cents of his personal funds in conducting his office as commissioner and that the state treasurer had reimbursed his pockets "with exactly nothing."

Commissioner Schultz had otherwise a very successful administration. He understood the science of fish culture. He has written interestingly on the art of building fish shelters and preparing fish nests. He suggested the use of hatching troughs and automatic hatching jars to increase fish production. His wardens made eighty-four arrests and secured seventy-three convictions as well as confiscating and destroying fifty seines during the time he was commissioner.

D. W. (Dell) Travis

The next report we have is that of D. W. Travis for a period beginning June 30, 1903, and ending December 31, 1908. The State Fish Hatchery at Pratt had its beginning with Mr. Travis. The legislature of 1903 had authorized the building of a state fish hatchery provided land could be procured without cost to the state near a suitable stream and railroad facilities and appropriated \$1,000 for the development of such property into a fish hatchery. The citizens of Pratt county, through their county commissioners, donated twelve acres of land deemed adequate for the purpose. The \$1,000 originally appropriated was used in building a one and one-half acre brooding pond.

The legislature of 1905, more generous than its predecessor, made available to Mr. Travis not only the hunting license fees collected during that year, but also an additional sum of \$8,400 to be used in the further expansion of the new fish hatchery. Because of these additional funds Mr. Travis proceeded in the erection of additional structures and the purchase of more land.

The distribution of the fish produced at the Pratt hatchery was a problem that Mr. Travis solved by purchasing an especially equipped railroad coach appropriately named "Angler Number 1." This car, purchased at the cost of \$7,200 was used in the distribution of fish from that time until 1928.

During his term of office he imported 3,000 ring-necked pheasants from England to Kansas at a cost of \$11,000. Three hundred county game wardens were appointed during the last eighteen months of his incumbency to assist him in enforcing the few game laws that were then on our statute books. Joe Concannon, now connected with the department in the capacity of game protector, was one of the appointees of Mr. Travis.

Although the present law forbids us even to think of politics in connection with state departments, we have

upon studying Mr. Travis's report come to the conclusion that he was not sinless in this matter. We find in his list of favored ones, for fish and game, such names as W. Y. Morgan of Hutchinson, George H. Hodges of Olathe, S. R. Anthony of Leavenworth, and E. E. Frizell of Larned, in addition to many others whose progeny are to this very day influential in Kansas politics.

Mr. Travis and Walter Pedigo, Pratt, Kansas, saw a need to organize the Kansas sportsmen into a state-wide association. They started the first organization of this kind with Mr. Travis as president and Mr. Pedigo as vice-president.

T. B. Murdock

Colonel Thomas Benton Murdock, a brilliant newspaper man, succeeded Mr. Travis as state fish and game warden serving in such a capacity from July 1, 1909, to November 4, 1909, the date of his death. Mr. Murdock, during this very short time managed to incur the governor's displeasure because of alleged extravagance. Our sympathies are with Colonel Murdock in his controversy with the governor. We think his purchase of a fancy coffee pot was not an extravagance and that he was justified in seeking solace in the drink it brewed. The legislature, it appears, neglected to appropriate the wherewithal necessary for the maintenance of the department or the Colonel's salary. This bit of carelessness on the part of the legislature resulted in the enactment of a new law and the appointment of Professor L. L. Dyche as state fish and game warden.

Lewis Lindsay Dyche

For the thirty years prior to his appointment as state fish and game warden, Prof. Dyche had been on the staff of the University of Kansas, working with mammals, birds and fish. He was well qualified to fill the position he neither asked for nor sought. The position was literally forced on him by the Regents of his University as the following letter from Chancellor Frank Strong indicates.

LAWRENCE, KAN.,
Nov. 30, 1909.

Hon. W. R. Stubbs, Governor of Kansas:

MY DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Regents last night, the following resolution was adopted:

"On account of the lack of appropriations for the fish and game wardenship, and of its great importance to the State, and further, because of the desire and duty of the University to do everything in its power for the commonwealth whose name it bears, the Regents of the University of Kansas hereby offer the services Prof. Lewis Lindsay Dyche as fish and game warden for so much of his time as may be necessary to place the position on a thoroughly scientific and economic basis, believing that it may be made of great economic importance to Kansas.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK STRONG, *Chancellor.*"

The Governor readily accepted the services of Prof. Dyche and duly commissioned him State Fish and Game Warden, December 1, 1909.

Fully realizing the importance of the work and the problems to be solved by him, Prof. Dyche went into the fields and into the laboratories for facts. He made a scientific study and survey of our lakes and streams. These he found had been depleted of fish life because of pollution and recurring periods of drought. He foresaw that a great demand would be made upon the hatchery for the fish these streams would require. He determined that the production facilities of the hatchery were inadequate to meet the demand. He knew what was needed and drew plans for a hatchery deemed adequate to meet these needs.⁴⁵ The Legislature of 1911 approved his plan and appropriated the necessary funds for the expansion of the hatchery. The building work was begun in November, 1911. The plans proposed the construction of a dam five hundred feet in length and the laying of a water supply conduit nearly seven thousand feet in length, needed to supply water to eighty-three additional rearing, nursery, and stock ponds. The erection of twenty-two buildings, including the present administration building and its aquarium annex, was also included in his plans.

The hatchery ponds were completed October 12, 1912, and officially opened on that date with appropriate exercises attended by five thousand Kansas people.

It was the intention of Prof. Dyche to use the nursery and holding ponds for holding fish until they had reached spawning size and age before placing them into our streams and lakes.

During his term of office he authored several scientific books dealing with the culture of fish and the building of ponds. These books are very much in demand today by individuals, schools, colleges, and government agencies experimenting in pond-fish culture.

Prof. Dyche studied the laws that had been enacted by the legislature from session to session. He found many conflicting laws on our statute books. He undertook the revision and codification of them. Many of the laws which he had written and had enacted by the 1911 legislature are in full force and effect today.

The present twenty-five hook limit trotline law was enacted by the lawmakers at his request. He asked the legislature to reduce the bag limits. He asked the legislature to prohibit the shooting of game birds while sitting on land or water except when wounded. He asked the legislature for a law against shooting birds from motor boats. He asked the legislature for a law prohibiting the hunting and shooting of birds at night. These requests were granted.

He asked the legislature to require Kansans to have a fishing license. He asked the legislature to make pump and automatic guns illegal. He asked the legislature to establish a five-year closed season on quail. He asked the legislature for a law prohibiting spring shooting. These requests, however, were not granted

by the legislature at that time. Today, nevertheless, we have on the statute books laws that do limit the shell capacity of automatic and repeating guns and also a law prohibiting spring shooting and a law providing for the issuances of fishing licenses to Kansas people.

Prof. Dyche championed the rights of farmers. He considered them the custodians of our fish and game. He upheld their rights to prohibit trespassing on their farm land. He took parents to task for permitting their youngsters to play with air guns and sling shots. He pointed out to the indulgent parents that the youngsters were destroying many birds and nests with these seemingly harmless toys. He started a war on house cats, contending that they were a menace to game and song birds. He recommended the killing of nine-tenths of the cats that were in the state at that time.

During the fall of 1913 and the spring of 1914 he not only distributed twenty-nine cars of fish to the one hundred five counties of Kansas, but at the same time placed into our streams and lakes twenty thousand large tadpoles of a species destined to develop into large eatable bull frogs.

Prof. Dyche had a sane and sound conservation program. We regret that space will not permit a complete review of his administration in this issue of the Bulletin. His administration was cut short by his sudden death in Topeka, caused by a heart attack January 20, 1915. His death brought to a close the administration of a man who lived and thought a generation ahead of his contemporaries.

Preserving Wildlife

Even a fox has his friends. Were you to question bird and rabbit hunters, they'd hardly have a good word for sly Reynard. In fact many would favor offering bounties for fox pelts.

A condition that resulted among the chamois hunters of Switzerland illustrated the need of preserving wild-life. Someone decided that the wolves were killing off too many chamois. As a result rewards were offered for the pelts of wolves. In a short time the wolves were exterminated from the region.

Did the chamois increase in numbers thereafter? Strange to say, they did not. Not having to be alert any longer against their natural enemy, the wolf, the chamois became soft and weak. They died in great numbers from disease and the rigors of the weather which formerly had not affected them appreciably. Soon it was found actually necessary to import wolves from outside countries to reestablish the healthful conditions among the chamois. Few incidents could illustrate more forcefully the need of preserving a balanced wild-life.

Busy Fishermen

Fishermen in the United States caught 300 million pounds of sport fish in 1942, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reported to a Congressional appropriations subcommittee. He testified to the effect that between 15 and 20 million sportsmen annually purchased hunting and fishing licenses.

In asking an appropriation which he said was designed to assure continued production of food fish supplies of more than 4,800,000,000 pounds for the war use, Gabrielson said that the sports fish catch, plus a 225 million pound kill of wildlife served a dual purpose.

The first, he said, was the providing a recreation. Secondly, he explained: "This is the only form of recreation I know of where people can go out and enjoy themselves at their own expense and add to the food supply while they are having a good time."

From Reports

The following are extracts from the reports of game protectors and the letters of sportsmen.

A. E. KYSER, district game protector, writes:

"The prairie chicken crop of eastern Kansas is extremely heavy this year. Farmers and ranchmen with whom I have discussed this matter are eager for the prairie chicken season to open not only to reduce the bird crop but also to lessen the damage usually done by these birds to their grain fields. The quail crop appears to be above normal despite the fact that heavy rains and floods were common throughout this area during the early part of the nesting season. Nests that were destroyed by these adverse conditions were no doubt rebuilt as I have recently observed a flock of young quail no larger than bumblebees."

DICK GOLDEN, district game protector from Goodland, is confident that the hunters who visit northwestern Kansas during the pheasant season from November 8 to 14 will confirm his statement that there has been a tremendous increase in the pheasant population of northwestern Kansas.

"Dutch" Andrews, prominent Kansas sportsman and trap-shooter, remarks:

"It beats anything I ever saw. You can find quail in quantity almost anywhere in Harper, Barber, and Sumner counties where there is good protective cover."

"Dutch" makes it a matter of duty to look things over every spring, and we have never found him wrong in his appraisal of game conditions.

The 1943 distribution of game farm quail is scheduled to begin about August 1. The thousand birds that were produced at the two quail farms will be released by the district game protectors in selected areas over the state.

Big Fund for Wildlife Restoration

Kansas sportsmen may see a comprehensive wildlife restoration program developed in their state during the postwar period if a congressional recommendation for the use of \$10,000,000 reserve in fish and wildlife service funds is followed.

The house appropriations committee, in taking note of the \$10,000,000 accumulated from a 10 percent tax collected on sporting arms and ammunition the last five years and which is still being collected, has suggested to the service that the money remain intact for postwar allocations to states.

The idea, the committee said, would be to appropriate the money during the postwar period "when millions of men returning from the armed forces will be desperately in need of work."

"This fund," the committee went on, "will provide a reservoir of peacetime projects which will assist in giving employment to such men."

Officials of the fish and wildlife service declared that while no specific plan has been set up as yet, for disposition of the reserve fund, consideration will be given to the house committee's suggestion.

They are unable to say at this time whether the present system of federal aid allocation or some other setup would follow.

The money now is distributed to the states for use during each fiscal year—from July 1 to the following June 30—to purchase land for wildlife purposes, to build improvements on those lands and to supply a limited type of study of methods of administration within the states.

The allocations are made to each state, partly on the basis of the number of hunting licenses issued and partly on the basis of the total area the state bears to the total area of the country.

Each state then supplies 25 percent more money from its own funds for expenditures with the federal money on approved projects, the federal agency checking to see that they comply with the law under which congress itself laid down the specifications.

A total of \$8,248,000 has been allocated to the various states in the five years of operation of the wildlife restoration program. Hence, with the \$10,000,000 reserve now on hand, it can be seen that the revenue from the arms tax has more than taken care of each fiscal year's outlay.

Kansas received a total of \$156,348 during the five-year period. For the fiscal period ended last June 30, a total of \$1,150,000 was authorized by congress for apportionment to the states, Kansas' share then being \$21,426. The 1943 fiscal year allocation to Kansas was supplemented by \$7,142 of state funds, making a total of \$28,568 available in that state for wildlife restoration work.

The authorization for the current fiscal year which ends next June 30 was cut to \$1,000,000 by congress. Officials of the fish and wildlife service said the apportionments for this fiscal year have not been determined as yet. Before doing so they must obtain from each state a statement of the number of hunting licenses issued.

We Like This Advice

"The man you see with a fishing rod on a quiet stream or lake is a loyal American. He is the kind of man who will work six grilling days a week helping us to build the big, sleek bombers that will carry bad news to Tokyo and Berlin. Being a normal man, he gets tired, for work in a modern war plant is a high-speed proposition. Some relaxation and recreation are vitally important.

If I could have my way, every man and woman on the production line would spend every seventh day in the outdoors, hunting or fishing preferably, but out in the open where they can best restore their mental energies. Much of the present-day absenteeism in war production plants is directly due to a failure of these energies, brought on by too many days spent on the job without the proper kind of rest. Actually, there is a very small amount of deliberate, willful absenteeism in our war production.

If, however, men on the production line are allowed to work for many days at a stretch, they finally reach a point where neither mind nor body will function properly, and as a result we can expect both mistakes and accidents, brought on by reflexes which have been slowed up by fatigue. Such men must then take time off, and only too often they spend this time in places of amusement where overindulgence is brought on by the very exhaustion of their minds and bodies. As a result, when their day of liberty is over, they are unfit to return to the job. Not only do they fail to do a full job of work on the production line, but they actually become menaces to their fellow workmen and to the war effort. How much better it would be if these men would get out in the open country, in the sunlight and pure air, in the quiet of hills and streams and lakes.

Those of us who know and love our outdoor America are well aware of the mental and physical benefits of fishing and hunting, the easing of taut nerves and the healthy tiredness after a day in the open air. Fishing is one of the things that keep men fit—and fit men build good bombers.—GLENN L. MARTIN."

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

ARRESTS IN JUNE, 1943

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Wilbur Terwilliger	Illegal fishing	Rickel	Convicted
Hal Colgrove	Operating seine in fishing	Benander	Convicted
Claude C. Howard	Fishing without license	Toland	Convicted
Henry Fisher	Operating seine in fishing	Benander, Faulkner	Convicted
Emil Spaeth	Operating seine in fishing	Benander, Faulkner	Convicted
James Joe Podlena	Fishing without license	Carlson	Convicted
A. C. Williamson	Operating trot line near dam	Shay, Andrew, Toland	Convicted
Leo Woods	Possession of trammel net	Benander, Faulkner, Concannon	Convicted
J. L. Adams	Setting trot lines within 200 yards of river mouth	Andrew	Convicted
Colby Smith	Fishing without license	Suenram, Toburen, Carlson	Convicted
H. B. Redenbaugh	Fishing without license	Toburen, Carlson, Suenram	Convicted
Donald Rodenbaugh	Fishing without license	Suenram, Carlson, Toburen	Convicted
Roy Griffin	Fishing without license	Toburen, Suenram, Carlson	Convicted
Ira Griffin	Fishing without license	Suenram, Toburen, Carlson	Convicted
Les Grooms	Setting trot lines within 200 yards of river mouth	Andrew	Convicted
Lewis Meyer, Jr.	Illegal fishing	Toburen	Convicted
Alvin Strahm	Illegal fishing	Toburen	Convicted
Oscar Strahm	Illegal fishing	Toburen	Convicted
Fremond Meyer	Illegal fishing	Toburen	Convicted
Carl Hess	Illegal possession of trammel net	Benander, Toburen	Convicted
Otto Gulley	Illegal possession of seine and illegal operation of seine	Faulkner, Concannon, Benander	Convicted
James Parr	Illegal possession of seine and operation thereof	Benander, Faulkner, Concannon	Convicted
Dick Parsons	Hand fishing	Jones	Convicted
Lee S. Shank	Hand fishing	Jones	Convicted
Ward Meyers	Fishing without license	Jones, Byrne, Carlson	Convicted
Robert Borros	Fishing without license	Minckley, Kyser	Convicted
Frank C. Fechner	Fishing without license	Toburen	Convicted
Louie Davis	Fishing without license	Byrne, Carlson	Convicted
C. C. Clemens	Fishing without license	Minckley, Kyser	Convicted
Walter Underwood	Possession illegal (short) catfish	Minckley, Kyser	Convicted
Ed Gepner	Fishing without license and operating fish trap	Byrne, Jones, Carlson	Convicted
Glenn Dittmar	Operating four trot lines having total of forty-one hooks attached thereto	Byrne, Jones, Carlson	Convicted

Salmon Pack Increased Despite War

Despite war difficulties and the nearness of actual battles, the greatest red salmon producing section in the world, the Bristol Bay area of Alaska, produced five and a half times as much canned salmon by July 10 as for the same period last year according to Coördinator of Fisheries Harold L. Ickes.

The pack reported by July 10 amounted to 759,000 cases. By the same date last year only 133,573 cases had been packed. In the prewar year of 1941 only 370,000 cases had been reported by July 10.

Half of the canning season still remains in the Bristol Bay Section and the run which is still going strong will apparently reach its peak this week, it was announced. Bristol Bay, which lies north of the Alaska peninsula, is a branch of the Bering Sea.

The pack in Bristol Bay this year was made possible

only by intensive efforts on the part of the Office of the Coördinator of Fisheries to get equipment and manpower to the area. At one time most of the salmon industry's floating equipment in Bristol Bay was taken over by the army but was returned at the request of the Coördinator's office so that the industry could operate this summer.

The entire Alaska salmon industry is operating under a concentration plan this year because of a shortage of equipment and manpower. As a result of plan 25 percent fewer packing plants are operating in the territory, but it is expected that the total pack will be greater than that of last year.

When the United States was settled most predatory animals were driven back in their range. But the coyote seems to thrive with civilization and has actually extended its range.

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.

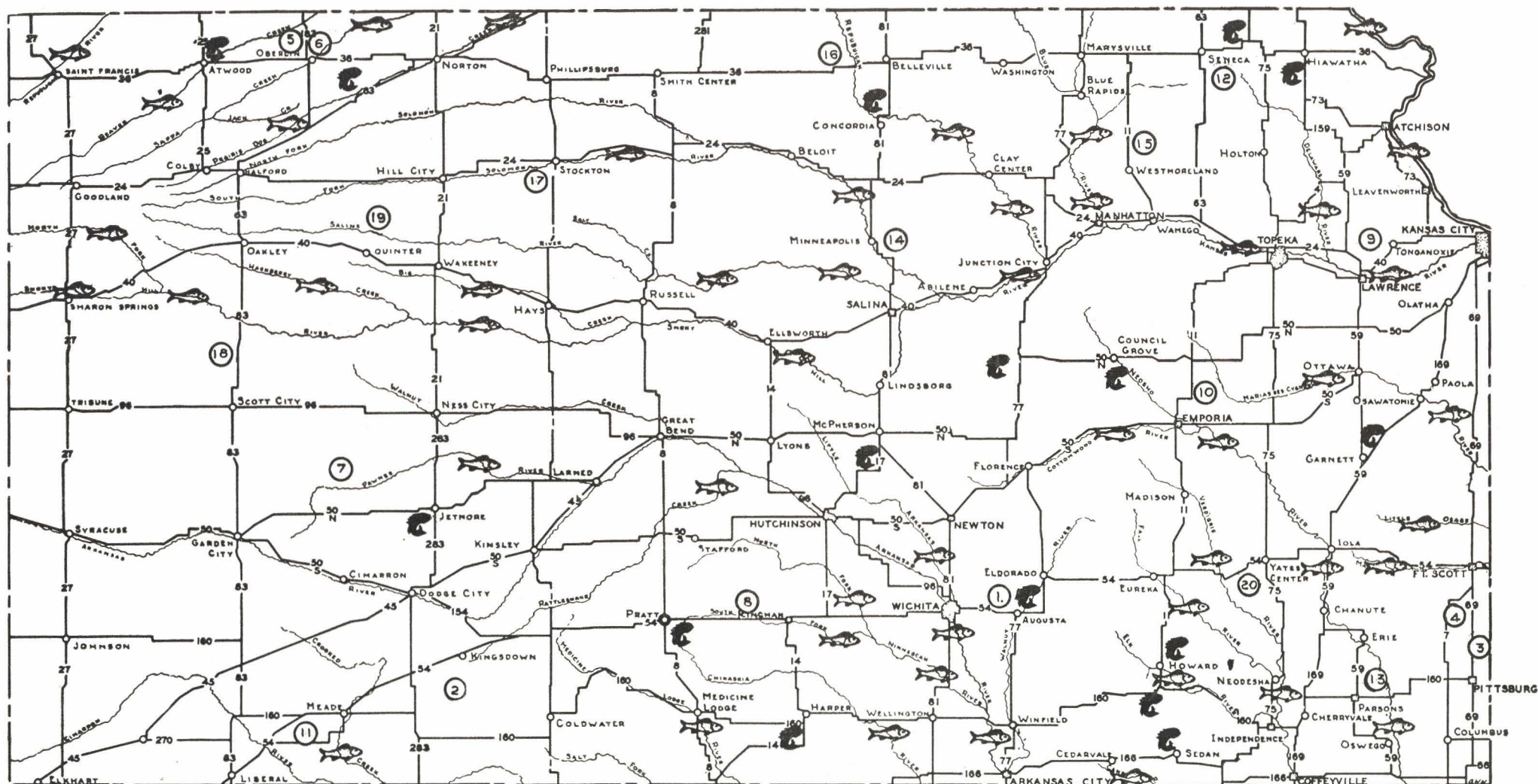
Pheasants. Season—November 8 to 14, both dates inclusive, in Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Mitchell, Jewell, and Republic counties. Shooting hours each day, from noon to sunset. Daily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



2 State Lakes
 City and County Lakes
 River and Stream Fishing

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
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