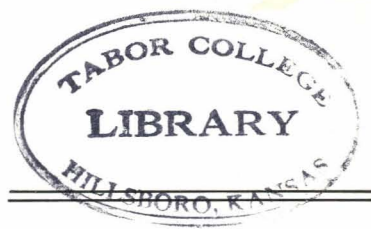


KANSAS

FISH AND GAME



VOL. V

SEPTEMBER 30, 1943

No. IX



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KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Pratt, Kansas

LEE LARRABEE, *Chairman*

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

GARLAND ATKINS, *Secretary*

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Duck and Chicken Season to Open in October

October officially ushers in the hunting season most popular with the majority of Kansas sportsmen. Migratory waterfowl season opens October 15 and continues through to December 23. Many of the early migrants in very large numbers have already made their appearance on the sloughs, streams and other waters of the state. Early reports from the bird-nesting areas of the far north encourages us to believe that the flight passing through Kansas and the middle-west this year will be unusually large.

The upland game bird hunters can test their shooting eye for the first time of the season on prairie chicken on October 21 and 22 in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Franklin, Greenwood, Wilson and Woodson counties. This year Kansas nimrods were granted an extra day of chicken hunting because of the satisfactory increase in the birds numbers throughout the eight open counties. The daily bag limit on chickens has been set at three a day.

"D. U." Reports Increase in Migratory Waterfowl

We are indebted to Tom Main, general manager of Ducks Unlimited, for a comprehensive and encouraging report on the present duck and geese population of North America. For the information of readers of KANSAS FISH AND GAME we reprint that report. Ducks Unlimited, by the way, is a nonprofit-sharing organization using whatever funds it receives in improving the nesting areas of migratory waterfowl. The reports of Ducks Unlimited have in the past been consistently accurate.

DU KEE MAN Reports from 669 districts show "more ducks than 1942" over 85 percent of the duck range. Mallards lead the parade, with tremendous increases. Pintails are close second. Shovelers, BW Teal, GW Teal all record *big* increases. Gadwalls, Widgeons show *good* increases. Among the Divers, Cans and Redheads have *big* increases; Bluebills, Buffleheads, and Ringnecks, *good* increases; Scoters and Golden-eyes *fair* increases. Canada Geese are up substantially. Coots (drat 'em) are increasing faster

than many ducks. Hatch is late in east half of duck range—normal in west.

MAGPIES increase rapidly in Manitoba; tremendously in Saskatchewan; alarmingly in Alberta. Crow increases over the entire duck factory demand drastic action for 1944.

HAYLAND AND STUBBLE FIRES (part of new farm methods) blasted nesting in 295 districts. This menact is over for this year. Counter measures already being taken to reduce these losses in 1944.

MANITOBA—Abundant Water—bumper duck crop! Mallards, Pintails, Teals away up. North winds piled water into big marshes south of lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg—flooded great percentage of divers on Delta marshes; and annihilated successive Redhead nestings on Notley-Libau. But Cans and Redheads pack brimful ponds in pothole country—and record good increases.

Biggest duck crop Manitoba has produced for years. In the *Southwest*, Whitewater Lake is full; creeks running; marshes packed with more duck than in ten years. May storms cut the crop somewhat, also heavy losses to crows. Big Grass DP Factory has more water and duck than ever. Big crops of Redheads; thousands of Pintails, where only 3 pairs were recorded in 1940.

West Central potholes: "Waters ideal; many more ducks; most species increase." North in vast *Saskatchewan Delta marshes* "Waters best for years; duck crop up 400 percent."

SASKATCHEWAN—In *southeast*, plenteous waters and big duck crop. Kee-men say: "Big increases all species; many Redheads—first in years; more Mallards, Teal, Widgeon, and Pintail since 1927." In *southwest* and *east-central*, waters drying fast; but, if they hold out, big crop will soon be on the wing. Every DU project a life-saver for ducks. Some Kee-men report "Ducks too numerous; farmers battling to keep them from wrecking grain fields." *Northward*, around Battleford, "big crop." Generally, far more ducks in this province; with big jump in Mallards, Pintails, Shovelers, GW Teal; great increase in Gadwall, Ringnecks, and Buffleheads. Also Canada Geese.

ALBERTA—Along *southern* border, pretty fair duck crop. Then *South and East* of Calgary, 10,000 square miles blasted by worst drought old-timers have ever



The big ones are striking at the Woodson County State park. The pictured fish weighed approximately eighteen pounds.

seen. Ranchers desperate, moving herds northward. Only ducks left on irrigated land and DU Factories. Example: At Lake San Francisco, 5,000 adults and 2,000 broods (Average 7); mostly Pintails. *Centre:* Water levels good; duck crop heavy. For instance at Ministik DU Factory: "500 percent more ducks than 1942; all lakes big increases. Many species, which have not been here for years. In some localities, 40 percent of duck crop destroyed by crows and magpies." In *Peace River regions* plenty water, ducks and geese in west half—ponds dry in east half. *Far North:* "Trappers report more ducks and geese nesting than they ever saw; floods, fires drove ducks from vast Athabaska Delta marshes onto countless surrounding waters; flock flush in thousands from obscure lakes."

ALTOGETHER—it looks as if our early estimate of 125 million ducks on the wing this fall over North America's duck factory in the Canadian West, won't be far off the mark!

Some Shells Available

The limited supply of shotgun and rifle ammunition which will be released for the fall hunting season together with supplies already in hunters' hand will, with judicious use, be sufficient for taking a reasonable crop of wild game, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes says.

The War Production Board has announced that it will soon release 82,250,000 shotgun shells, 12,000,000 rounds of center fire ammunition, and as yet an undetermined quantity of .22 caliber cartridges. This represents about one-sixth of the quantities usually used by hunters.

The action of the WPB followed a fact-finding sur-

vey initiated months ago by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and conducted in cooperation with an Ammunition Committee representing State Game Departments. Both federal and state officials urged the WPB to allow the manufacture of some additional ammunition for civilians in order to permit the taking of the annual crop of surplus game, keep predatory animals in check, and protect agricultural crops from depredations.

Secretary Ickes pointed out that the major portion of the shot gun ammunition is being made with steel bases and does not require critical brass and that the manufacture of a reasonable quantity of ammunition for civilians will not interfere with production for war use.

Civilian hunting normally can produce a substantial additional to the nation's meat supply. Last year hunters took more than 250,000,000 pounds of meat as a by-product of hunting for deer, elk, wild rabbits, pheasants, ducks, and geese.

Ammunition is also necessary for the control of predators, chiefly in the Western states. It is estimated that coyotes, bobcats, and other predators take an annual toll of as much as 5 percent of the 37,000,000 head of sheep on Western ranges. Hunting is also one method of protecting growing crops and forage from destruction by prairie dogs, ground squirrels, woodchucks, and other rodent pests.

Duck Hunters Asked to Aid Army Flyers by Saving Feathers

Kansas sportsmen can contribute to the safety of wartime flyers this fall by saving the down and small body feathers of wild duck and geese needed for lining high-altitude flying suits, Ducks Unlimited announces in launching a nation-wide campaign to collect waterfowl feathers.

Best available substitute for commercial eider down, imports of which have been cut off by the war, the down of ten mallard ducks, for example, will not only provide a flying suit with protective warmth against subzero temperatures but will also give enough buoyancy to keep its wearer afloat for twenty-four hours.

Experts say enough of this material is to be had from the annual national waterfowl bag (obtainable only during the legal hunting season through cooperation of duck hunters) to make 300,000 flying suits, 500,000 zero-proof parkas, or 150,000 sleeping bags for troops in colder parts of the world.

All feathers less than two and one-half inches long can be used. They should be kept dry. Sportsmen are urged to donate shipments, transportation collect, to Ducks Unlimited, 83 Columbia street, Seattle, Wash. Name and address of donor and "Waterfowl Feathers" should be written on packages.

Sportsmen's organizations, sporting goods stores, and other organizations are also asked to establish local feather receiving stations from which bulk shipments may be made.

Donations will serve the double purpose of aiding the war effort and waterfowl restoration. Manufacturers will pay for the material at government-established prices, and all proceeds will be placed in a fund for establishment of waterfowl nesting refuges.

Conservation Continues Despite War

It is gratifying to see the continuing interest of conservation groups in the problems of the great outdoors even in times such as these. The fish and game resources of the nation are too greatly important to permit any slackening in the public interest; an interest that has been increasing throughout the past twenty years.

People have begun to realize more and more that the conservation of natural resources is a definite contribution to the national wealth. Had it not been for the protective laws designed to preserve the fisheries and to increase wild-life populations we would not now be able to draw upon these resources at this time when the nation needs them as never before.

The problems of administrators, both state and federal, are increasing daily because of the stress and strain resulting from the war. Trained people are going into military service, revenues are decreasing; and in certain quarters, there are new and growing demands caused by our wartime economy.

I think it is important that the official agencies charged with the responsibility for protecting, conserving, and utilizing the resources and the groups who contact the public through the press, look ahead and anticipate some of the unusual situations that are bound to develop.

Already we see great similarity between the problems of present day wild-life conservation and those that were evident during the last war. On the whole, the situation is improved both because there is a better general understanding and because the conservation agencies are better equipped, better manned, and have more factual information and experience with which to guide administration.

Whenever there is a large demand for food as there is now, any interference with growing crops or standing grain by big game, waterfowl, or any other form of wild-life immediately brings cries for relief.

With the prices of livestock at high levels, we are finding increasing demands that big game herds be reduced to make way for more cattle and more sheep on the open ranges. The present reactions parallel those of the last war. We are receiving pleas for relaxing the restrictions on the take of commercial fish-

eries with the very plausible argument that the nation needs all the protein foods that can be made available.

During the last war over-fishing of certain streams resulted in such severe depletions that they have never recovered. There is still in Alaska certain runs where the salmon runs have never reached their 1917-1918 level. Because of local depredations by ducks in some of the Western states—and some of them are serious—we are receiving requests for a general relaxation of the hunting regulations which were in a large part responsible for the almost phenomenal comeback of the waterfowl during the past ten years.

There are problems ahead, many of them very weighty. We do not know what effect the shortage of gasoline will have in so far as hunting is concerned.

We do know that the state conservation departments will be taxed to the limit with reduced forces in carrying on enforcement and administrative functions. We know that we are going to have increased difficulty in maintaining the large system of national wildlife refuges so that they can continue to function in a satisfactory manner.

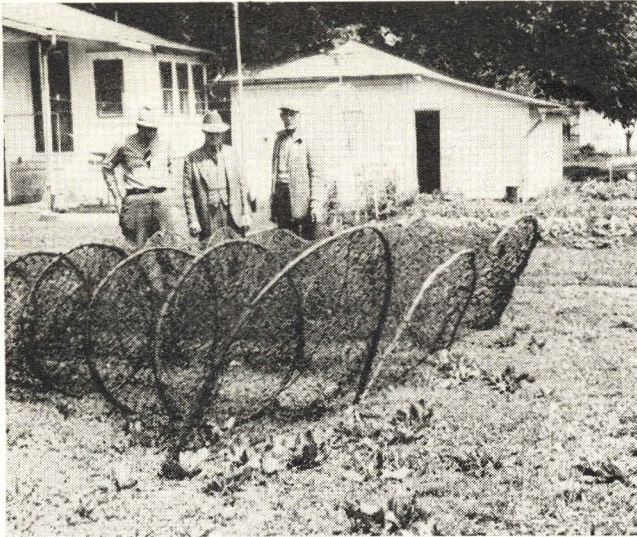
Because of the demands for increased food supplies there will probably continue to be a demand from some quarters for relaxation of protective laws and regulations. The national food situation probably will not improve for some time because we are committed to furnishing supplies not only for our armies here and abroad, but also for our allies and for the people in conquered countries.

So long as we have this food problem we are going to have increasing demands for wider use of wildlife products and greater protection from crop damage by local concentrations of birds and animals. It should be pointed out that the bulk of these problems are of a temporary nature and that nothing should be sanctioned that will endanger long-time conservation gains. There was never a time in conservation history when it was so necessary to correlate all of the influences to see that we do not unnecessarily jeopardize the general public understanding and interest that have resulted from the past years of endeavor.

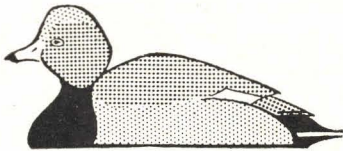
NOTE.—The foregoing is from a speech delivered by Mr. Day of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service before the Outdoor Writers of America.

The 1943 migratory game bird regulations continue to restrict the shell capacity of automatic guns to not more than three shells in chamber and magazine combined. If your gun is now capable of holding more than three shells it should be plugged with a one piece metal or wooden plug to reduce its shell capacity to conform with the federal "plugged gun" regulations.

These restrictions do not apply to guns used in hunting pheasants, quail, chickens or other nonmigratory game birds.



Paul Pinet, Topeka sportsman, Protectors Benander and Concannon, look over the fruit of a good days work.



REDHEAD

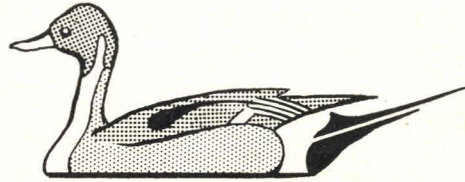
The redhead as a member of the diving group of ducks feeds chiefly on the aquatic plants found growing in the deep and shallow waters. Because of their diet the flesh of the redhead is highly palatable, being equal in the opinion of many to the flesh of the mallard. Since there has been an alarming decrease in the number of these birds within recent years because of drought, reclamation of nesting areas for agricultural purposes, and over shooting, the hunting regulations this year again restrict to three the number of redheads that can be taken in any one day.

One curious habit of the redhead through which it earned the name "fool duck" and one that may help you in identifying these birds as they rest on the water is the flock habit of rising suddenly into the air for a few feet only to resettle immediately without any apparent reason for such strange behavior.

The migration movement through Kansas is well under way by October.

Length, twenty-three inches. Color, adult male: The entire neck and head all around, rich pure chestnut with bronzy reflections; back, white crossed with fine black wavy lines, the colors about equal in amount, producing a distinct silvery gray shade; sides of body, the same; lower neck and fore parts of body with wings and tail coverts above and below, blackish; wing coverts, gray, finely dotted with white; speculum, ash, bordered inside with black; center line of body below, whitish; bill, dull blue with a black band on end; feet, grayish-blue with dusky webs; iris, yellow-

ish-orange. Adult female: Head and upper neck, dull brownish red, fading to whiter on cheeks, chin and space behind eye; upper parts, brownish, the feathers with paler edge; breast and sides, brownish, remainder of lower parts, white; bill, dull grayish-blue with brown belt near end; feet and iris as in male.



PINTAIL

Above is pictured the Pintail Duck. In abundance, quality of flesh, and as an object of pursuit the American Pintail ranks second, in our opinion, only to the mallard. No duck is more easily identified in flight than this trim, handsome bird. Being an early migrant, it comes to the sloughs and small ponds of Kansas in early autumn. The pintail, when flushed, springs vertically into the air, the birds bunching closely into flocks as they begin their swift and graceful flight. Although the pintail rarely exceeds two and a half pounds in weight, its long neck and pointed tail give it the appearance of a much larger bird. Regardless of its size and appearance, it is a welcome addition to the hunter's bag and table.

MALE: Color, head and neck above dark brown glossed with green and purple with a thin white strip from neck to top of head. Neck and abdomen white. Its two central tail feathers have white edging in rear of wing discernible and a further means of identification when in flight.

FEMALE: Head and neck all around yellowish-brown with varied streakings; rest of plumage varied with ochre, plain brown and dusky. Bill; dusky bluish. Feet; dull grayish-blue. The white edging on the rear of wing of the female is also discernible when the bird is in flight.

Nature seemingly has caught the spirit of mass production. A short early morning walk or drive along the country roads will convince you of that fact. There has been not only an increase in the number of game birds and game animals but also an increase in crows, coyotes, snakes, and other unpopular forms of wild life as well. Sportsmen may be tempted to charge nature with an act of inconsistency in this regard. To them the raising of game birds and predators in the same field does not make sense. They may rest assured, however, that nature knows what she is about and probably is restoring the balances of nature that we had in the days when shells were plentiful upset.

1943 fish and game laws are ready for distribution.

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

A worried Nimrod asks that we confirm or deny the rumor that now appears to be making the rounds of barber shops, sporting goods stores, and other places where men are wont to congregate that the game protectors are aiding the ration boards in the enforcement of the gasoline ration regulations. That rumor we deny most emphatically. The game protectors are to concern themselves only with the fish and game laws and the legally adopted regulations of the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission.

The angler, if he would be wise, will keep his fishing tackle well-oiled and ready to use for at least another sixty days. The best fishing days in Kansas are not during the summer months as commonly supposed but during the cooler days of October and November. Fishing trips at any time during these months will be time pleasantly as well as profitably spent.

From reliable sources we have learned that Kansas will be allotted approximately 2,000,000 shotgun shells this fall for the three-fold purpose of harvesting the game crop, protecting farm properties, and controlling predators. This number of shells will be insufficient to meet adequately any one of these needs.

Now, not for one instant would we think of charging Kansas sportsmen of hoarding practices, but nevertheless the fact remains that shotgun shells are unevenly distributed. Many hunters in preparing for the forthcoming hunting season overestimated their shell requirements and consequently have more shells on hand than they can use this year. The game crop of Kansas is exceptionally large this year and should be harvested by many harvesters. Unfortunately many of our sportsmen will be deprived of that right and privilege because so many shells are in the hands of a few hunters. We know of many worthy sportsmen who are almost broken-hearted because the hunting prospects are so good and the ammunition so short. "Pass the Ammunition" could well be made the credo of the true sportsman this year.

Prairie chickens will be found in the brush, grain fields, pastures, and meadows. The flushing of the birds in flocks requires only leg work. However, after the first few shots, the birds scatter to the four winds, and dogs are needed to flush the well-concealed singles. If you prefer young, tender chickens, select as your target the first birds of the flock that take wing. The

young ones are first in the air, immediately followed by their elders. The flight of a prairie chicken is along a relatively straight course, sometimes high but always very fast. Give the birds a good lead.

From bird banding records it has been determined that migratory game birds follow four definite routes in their migration movements. These four highways are known as the Atlantic Flyway, the Mississippi Flyway, the Central Flyway, and the Pacific Flyway. The eastern two-thirds of Kansas lies within the Mississippi Flyway and the western one-third of the state within the eastern edge of the Central Flyway. Completion of the Cheyenne Bottoms Project in Barton county is now progressing as rapidly as possible toward that happy day when migratory birds in increasing numbers will be drawn from both these flyways through Kansas. Incidentally, in this regard we are glad to report that the Commission recently acquired additional land for the further development of this project. The present plans of the Commission contemplate the acquisition of land in that area totaling 11,960 acres and the building of a 9,000 acre lake to serve as a migratory game bird refuge and a state recreational area.

Last year while we were on a hunting trip with Commissioner Jay J. Owens, he continually reminded us of our folly in the handling of a gun.

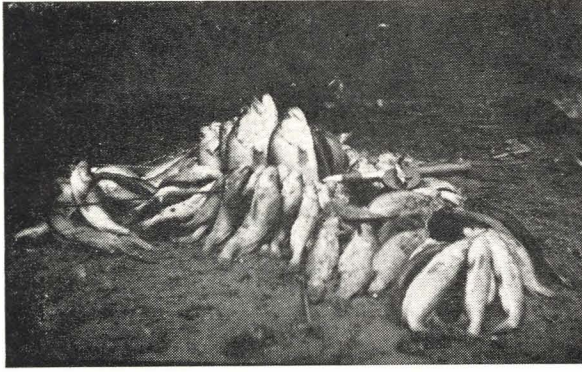
"The first thing you know," complained Jay, "you will blow your head off, and probably spoil the day's hunting for the rest of us."

Now, that the readers of this magazine may not endanger the day of their hunting companions, we reprint elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME the hunting rules which will if rigidly obeyed prevent such a catastrophe.

In this issue and subsequent issues of KANSAS FISH AND GAME we picture and briefly describe waterfowl common to Kansas during the annual fall migration. This is done in order to help you identify properly the birds that fall before your gun.

Bullfrogs spawn during May and June. They produce a very large number of eggs which develop into tadpoles. The tadpoles develop into frogs when they are from one to two years of age.

New England's early prosperity, the origin of the capital invested in her factories and industries today is based on the cod fishery.



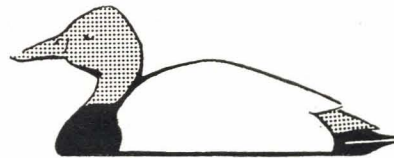
These bass, crappie and ring perch, were taken by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Zink and daughter, Sandra, on a two day fishing trip to the Clark County State Lake.

How High, How Fast, How Far?

The question most frequently asked about birds seem to be, "How far can a bird fly?" or "How high do they fly?" or "What is the fastest bird?" Nearly every one knows about the Arctic Tern, the long-distance champion of all birds. It travels between 10,000 and 11,000 miles across the trackless ocean between its breeding islands in the North and its wintering grounds in the southern seas. That makes a minimum round-trip distance of 20,000 miles each year. There is actually a record of a young Arctic Tern banded on the coast of Labrador which was recovered a little over three months later in South Africa, a distance of 9,000 miles! The Golden Plover runs the Arctic Tern a close second for the long-distance honors, traveling from the Arctic tundras to the pampas of Patagonia . . . a large part of the way over the water. Even some of the frailer land birds travel remarkable distances. The Bobolink leads these, covering a distance of 6,000 or 7,000 miles between the Northern United States and Canada and the great prairies or pampas of southern Brazil and the Argentine. Even the tiny ruby-throated Hummingbird, which weighs no more than a copper penny, often travels as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence from its winter home in the Tropics—from the land of the Parrots to the land of the Crossbills. At least 500 miles of this is a nonstop flight across the Gulf of Mexico. Considering the tiny size of a Hummingbird, this is an accomplishment that belittles the transoceanic flights of men. These long-distance champions, at least the Hummingbird, Arctic Tern and Golden Plover, average something like 50 miles an hour in speed—perhaps more at times, but they are by no means the fastest of all birds. A flock of Swifts was seen to overtake and pass a plane traveling about 70 miles per hour (it must have been an old model), and there seems to be little doubt that these birds often travel over 100 miles per hour. The Duck Hawk is generally considered to be the fastest thing on wings, attaining speeds that have been estimated up to 175

miles per hour. This terrific speed, however, is reached only during the "stoop" when the bird is plunging after its prey. In ordinary cruising flight the Duck Hawk probably does not do much more than 60 miles per hour, and at times less than that. Most small birds, however, fly between 20 and 30 miles per hour. In migrating they probably travel about 100 to 200 miles in a night or more, but between flights they rest for several days and build up energy for the next hop. The speed at which a bird migrates is usually more leisurely than it is at other times.

Most migration seems to be within half a mile of the earth's surface, and much of it only a few hundred feet up. Aviators rarely find birds at a height of more than a mile above the earth.—ROGER T. PETSON, *Audubon Magazine*.



CANVAS-BACK

Here is pictured the canvasback, the most prized of the diving ducks. In the fall after it has fed on succulent water vegetation, its flesh acquires a flavor that in the opinion of many gourmets equals that of the grain-fed mallard. The weight of the average canvasback is in the neighborhood of three pounds. They are late migrants, not coming into Kansas until well after the waters of the north are frozen solid. One of the most interesting characteristics of these ducks is their inquisitiveness. New arrivals decoy readily into any form of decoy that excites their curiosity, but after being in a given vicinity for some time, they revert to their natural wariness and avoid the best-planned decoys with unusual cleverness.

Length, 24 inches. Adult male: Feathers of entire head and upper neck dark reddish-brown, obscured on the crown and in front of eye and throat by dusky; upper parts, white very finely waved with narrow black ziz-zig bars, the general effect much lighter than in the redhead, rest of plumage substantially as in that bird, but upper tail coverts and rear parts in general grayer; bill, plain dusky bluish, not banded; feet, grayish-blue; iris, red. Adult female: Very similar to the female redhead, head and neck more brownish, but easily distinguished from that bird by the much longer and differently shaped bill; iris, reddish-brown; bill and feet as in male canvasback.

The American Indians in colonial days not only consumed oysters in the fresh condition but dried and smoked them for preservation; some of the tribes used dried and smoked oysters for barter.

They Approve Our Efforts

"I read one of your monthly magazines, KANSAS FISH AND GAME, and enjoyed it so well I would like to receive it regularly. I think it is a splendid medium of information and advice."—ANDREW T. STIRES, Wichita, Kan.

"I would like to receive the KANSAS FISH AND GAME periodical. I happened to receive a recent issue and I feel it contains many items of interest to every Kansas sportsman."—MAX H. RICE, Herington, Kan.

"Please send me your monthly magazine. I have enjoyed reading copies that I have been able to obtain through friends."—ELLIS EATON, Fort Dodge, Kan.

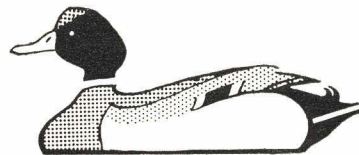
"Please send me all available back issues of KANSAS FISH AND GAME. The copies I have seen are very interesting. Would like to have my name placed on the permanent mailing list."—J. F. ARTHAUD, Lincoln, Neb.

"Please place my name on your mailing list to receive the magazine, KANSAS FISH AND GAME. This magazine is of much interest to me and the other sportsmen of this community."—H. D. CORNELSEN, Hillsboro, Kan.

"Recently I had an opportunity of looking over your monthly publication, KANSAS FISH AND GAME. I was quite interested in reading its contents and if it is at all possible would appreciate being placed on the regular mailing list."—ARNOLD L. EDMONDS, Topeka, Kan.



This 17¼ pounder, taken by pictured angler from the State lake near Farlington. Stink bait the lure.



MALLARD

The mallard, common and familiar to all, is the duck most popular with the majority of Kansas wildfowlers. That popularity is justly deserved. The "greenhead," as we best know the mallard drake, weighs about three pounds and is regarded as a table delicacy of importance. The mallards lend themselves readily to domestication, cross-breeding with many other nearly and distantly related species. In some instances the hybrids of such cross-breeding are fertile whereas in other cases the offspring are infertile. Despite the natural wariness of the mallards, they decoy well to block and other artificial decoys. Although it is not uncommon for hunters to bag a few mallards on opening day, the peak of their migration into Kansas does not occur until much colder weather. The drake of this species is recognizable by its green head and white ringed neck. The head and neck of the female is buff streaked with brown. Its body is for the most part a dusky brown. These ducks are found usually in small ponds, streams, and lakes during their semi-annual migration movements. Like so many other pond ducks, the mallard when frightened or otherwise taking to flight takes off vertically into the air in a straight but not exceptionally swift flight. The experienced mallard hunter does not wait until his target gets into the air but shoots directly over its head as the ducks begin to leave the water.

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 IN JULY, 1943

DEFENDANT	OFFENSE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Emmett Shafer	Operating 8 trotlines; operating trotline closer than 200 yds. from mouth of stream,	Benander	Guilty
James Nowman	Operating 8 trotlines; operating trotline closer than 200 yds. from mouth of stream,	Benander	Guilty
Earl C. Schultz	Illegal possession and use of hoopnet	Rickel	Guilty
Herman L. Williams	Fishing without license	Rickel	Guilty
W. E. Payne	Possession illegal length fish	Rickel	Guilty
Richard Wolever	Fishing without license	Rickel	Guilty
Will Crim	Seining illegally	Kyser, Rickel, Piggott, Minckley	Guilty
Paul Judd	Seining illegally	Kyser, Rickel, Piggott, Minckley	Guilty
Virgil Crim	Seining illegally	Kyser, Rickel, Piggott, Minckley	Guilty
Cliff Runkle	Seining illegally	Kyser, Rickel, Piggott, Minckley	Guilty
Palmer Dent	Hand fishing, illegal length fish	Suenram, Carlson	Guilty
G. E. Stone	Hand fishing, illegal length fish	Suenram, Carlson	Guilty
Hubert Condict	Hand fishing, illegal length fish	Carlson, Suenram	Guilty
Roy Bagsley	Possession illegal length fish	Carlson, Suenram	Guilty
Darrell M. Yates	Fishing without license	Dean	Guilty
Charles E. Reynolds	Fishing without license	Dean	Guilty
R. McMullen	Possession illegal length fish	Jones, Lacey	Guilty
R. V. Cantrell	Fishing without license	Dean	Guilty
Loren Dalrymple	Hand fishing	Toburen	Guilty
Charles Wright	Hand fishing	Toburen	Guilty
Wallace Dalrymple	Hand fishing	Toburen	Guilty
Howard R. Green	Fishing without license	Rickel	Guilty
Gilbert Goeckel	Fishing without license	Byrne, Toburen	Guilty
Richard Erisman	Illegal seining	Kyser, Rickel, Piggott, Minckley	Guilty
Perry Runkle	Illegal seining	Kyser, Rickel, Piggott, Minckley	Guilty
Earl Shackelford	Illegal seining	Kyser, Rickel, Piggott, Minckley	Guilty
Charles Tipton	Selling furs without license	Minckley	Guilty
Otis Stallwarth	Fishing without license	Rickel	Guilty
Oscar L. Loller	Fishing without license	Rickel	Guilty
Junior Dow	Hand fishing	Jones	Guilty
Edward Dow	Hand fishing	Jones	Guilty
Melvin Muntz	Hand fishing	Jones	Guilty
Perry Flory	Spearing fish	Jones	Guilty
Ralph Johnston	Fishing without license	Jones	Guilty
J. D. McMillin	Fishing without license	Jones	Guilty
Emanuel Ehrlich	Fishing without license and possessing illegal length fish	Jones	Guilty
C. E. Dovel	Possession illegal length fish	Jones	Guilty
L. A. Brannum	Seining fish	Jones	Guilty
Ralph Schwartz	Seining fish	Jones	Guilty
Dean Jennings	Fishing without license	Jones	Guilty
Wm. B. Langdon	Fishing without license	Jones	Guilty
N. Stoppel	Hand fishing	Jones	Guilty
Geo. Stoppel	Hand fishing	Jones	Guilty
Andrew Feil	Hand fishing	Jones	Guilty

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.

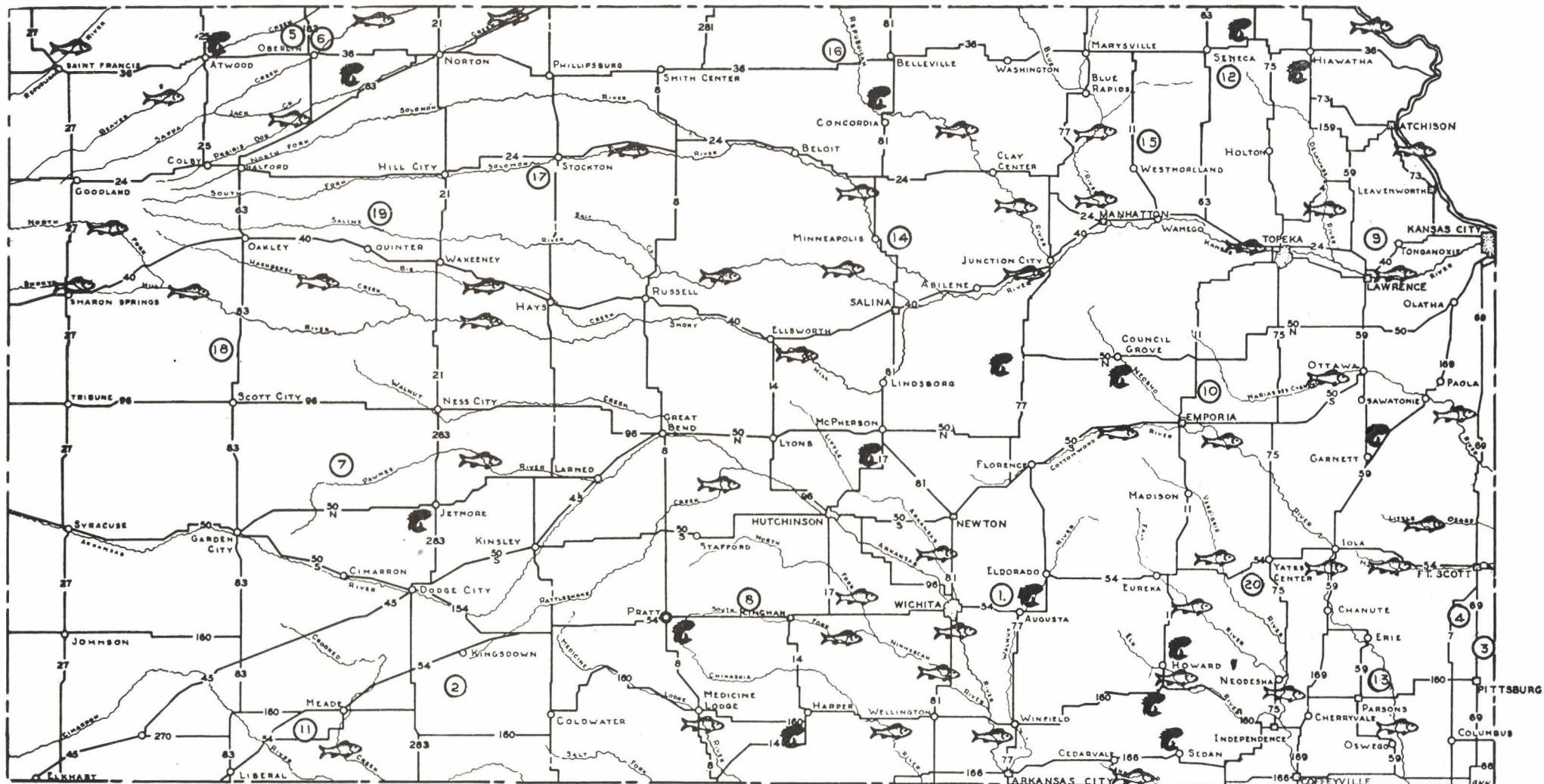
Pheasants. Season—November 8 to 14, both dates inclusive, in Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Mitchell, Jewell, and Republic counties. Shooting hours each day, from noon to sunset. Daily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



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| <p>② State Lakes</p> <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 | <p>🐟 City and County Lakes</p> <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 | <p>🐟 River and Stream Fishing</p> <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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