

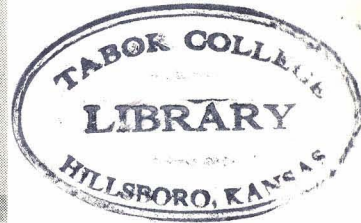
# KANSAS FISH AND GAME



VOL. VI

JANUARY 30, 1944

No. 1



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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*

VOL. VI

JANUARY 30, 1944

No. I

## Law Enforcement

The Commission's eighteen regularly employed game protectors ably aided by the local game protectors and other conscientious sportsmen capably discharged their many duties and responsibilities assigned to them during the year. In comparing the number of arrests made during 1943 with the record of the previous year, we observe that fewer arrests were made in the former year. That fact is not to be taken as an indication that the game protectors were less efficient or less attentive to duty than the protectors of the previous year. On the contrary it indicates that attention to duty and the frequent patrolling of streams and roadways has resulted in few law violations. The court contributed in no small measure to the attainment of that happy situation. Many courts in an apparent attempt to reduce law violations assessed heavy fines against numerous individuals who were brought before the bar and charged with violating some phase of the fish and game code. Such continued action on the part of the courts will hasten that longed-for day when there will be no law violations. The average citizen conscientiously obeys the laws. It is the persistent and willful violator who ignores them who needs to be taught the error of his ways. Heavy fines will teach him that lesson.

## Motorboats

During the year under review the Commission rescinded a previous regulation that prohibited the use of motorboats on state lakes. This action was taken by the Commission on a petition of motorboat owners who were possessed of motors but had no place to make use of them.

The regulation was passed with some misgivings as it was feared that the use of motorboats on state lakes, although restricted to fishing activities, would interfere with anglers who were, because of circumstances, forced to fish from the bank or row boats. We have had no complaints in this regard from those without motors. On the contrary, many have reported that bank fishing has been greatly improved at state lakes since they were opened to motorboats.

Starlings were introduced in the U. S. about 1890.

## Cheyenne Bottoms

We are happy to report that several additional tracts of land were acquired in Barton County during the year as part of the Commission's plan to develop that section of Barton County commonly known as Cheyenne Bottoms as a migratory waterfowl nesting and hunting area. During the year subject to review 3,246 acres of land were purchased from several owners at a cost of \$63,000. 6,800 acres of land had passed into the hands of the Commission in 1942 at a cost of \$54,000. Negotiations that will enable the Fish and Game Commission to acquire within the near future 8,714 needed acres required to complete the land acquisitions project are well under way. The next step in the development of the project will be the building of an 11,000-acre lake within the land holdings. The construction work will be started soon after the war or even before if circumstances should permit.

## Local Game Protectors

Because the 1943 session of the legislature considered it necessary to revise that part of the law regulating the appointment of County Game Protectors the Commission was required to cancel all commissions issued in accordance with the provisions of the old law.

Prior to the enactment of the 1943 law County Game Protectors were selected by local sportsmen. The new law provides that such appointments are to be made solely by the Fish and Game Commission. It is confidently expected that through a more careful selection of appointees a more effective force of County Game Protectors can be formed. The re-organization of the local game protector force is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances permit.

## Quail Season

For the first time in several years the entire state was open to quail hunting during 1943 for the regular eleven-day season beginning November 20 and ending November 30. Later action by the Commission re-opened for an additional three days all that part of Kansas lying east of U. S. Highway 81. Judging from reports the 1943 quail season was favorable to hunters.

## Improving Wildlife Conditions

Every living thing, if it is to thrive, must have food on which to live and a home where it is reasonably safe from attack by its enemies. Wildlife is no exception. Farm game, to maintain itself and produce a "shootable surplus," must have an abundant food supply together with sufficient cover to enable it to protect itself from severe weather and from its natural enemies. In addition, this food and cover must be present the year 'round since game must eat and have shelter every day if it is to survive. Regardless of how much food and cover are present on an area throughout most of the year, the game population is limited to the number of individuals which the food and cover will support during the period when food and cover are at their lowest point.

Hence it follows that unless there is sufficient cover and food present to supply an artificially increased game population, it is useless to restock any area until steps have been taken to provide adequate year-round living conditions.

Since the majority of farmers are "really dirt farmers" and are in the farming business to make a living, it is obvious that the average farmer cannot afford to manage his farm primarily to produce wildlife. With a reasonable amount of planning and foresight, however, a good surplus of farm game may be produced without interfering with the regular farm program. Generally speaking, good wildlife management practices are good farm management practices, and farm management practices which are beneficial to wildlife may usually be justified solely from the point of view of soil conservation and land management and improvement.

The most important farm game species are the pheasant, the cottontail rabbit, and the squirrel. Basically improving the environment for all of these species involves the same practices; namely, manipulating the vegetative cover so as to provide a supply for food and cover for use by wildlife at all seasons of the year. As a guide to improving the habitat for the farm game species, a few suggestions and recommendations are given below. In practically all cases, the recommended practices are of direct benefit to the farm and the wildlife value of such practices is often secondary.

One of the simplest and least expensive ways of providing cover for farm game is to refrain from unnecessary trimming of fence rows, ditch banks, and stream banks. By allowing such areas to grow into neat hedge rows of native shrubs, wildlife cover is produced at no expense. In addition, when stream and ditch banks are covered with some form of shrub cover, little or no erosion or loss of soil takes place from the banks. To prevent such areas from encroaching on neighboring fields and getting out of con-

trol, opposite sides of the fence rows, stream banks, or ditch banks may be trimmed in alternate years. By cutting the vegetation from one side of the bank one year and opposite side the next year, excessive undesirable growth may be controlled, and the protective cover for wildlife will remain at all seasons of the year.

In cases where shrub cover is desired quicker than will naturally come, common privet may be planted with success. Other plants which provide excellent cover as well as food are wild grape and honey suckle. A large number of small areas of good cover well distributed over the farm are of great value to wildlife.

In fields surrounded by woods a narrow border 10 to 15 feet wide may be planted to a perennial plant which will furnish food and cover for farm game at all seasons of the year. In addition to furnishing food and cover for wildlife such strips serve an even more important function in preventing woodland encroachment into the fields, providing a turn row for work animals and equipment. The United States Soil Conservation Service recommends that these strips be seeded to lespedeza, patridge pea, or any of the annuals which reseed themselves. Detailed instructions on establishing field borders are given in U. S. D. A. Leaflet Number 188, entitled "Protecting Field Borders." A copy of this publication may be obtained from the Soil Conservation Service.

On most farms there are occasional galled areas which are entirely unproductive and on which some erosion is taking place. The establishment of vegetation on such areas will not only control erosion, but may be made to supply food and cover for game. These areas may be seeded to sericea lespedeza about April 1 at the rate of 15-20 pounds per acre or to any of the annual lespedezas (Korean or Common) at the rate of 25 pounds per acre. The land should be prepared by harrowing and should be mulched with pine branches after seeding with the butts of the branches laid in the direction of the runoff. Where serious erosion is taking place in the form of gullies, the area should be planted to black locust, honeysuckle, or a fast-growing shrub and fenced to protect it from grazing.

Fencing at least part of the farm woodlot against grazing will protect the young trees and shrubs thereby permitting this forest reproduction to grow and replace the mature trees as they are harvested, and to furnish cover for the farm game and other wildlife. Fencing rock outcrops, cliffs, and other areas too steep or rough for practical cultivation or grazing provides cover for farm game where cover is sorely needed. Piling brush trimmed from ditch banks, fruit trees, and other places in these rough areas will provide excellent escape cover for the cottontail rabbit and other game animals.

To increase the available food for farm game at a

minimum of trouble and expense narrow strips of small grain, lespedeza, soybeans, cowpeas, and other crops which make good wildlife food may be left around the borders of the fields when the crop is harvested. These standing strips will furnish food throughout most of the winter months and will be at least partially available when the ground is covered with snow.

To provide food for squirrels during the late fall and winter leave two to four rows of corn standing next to the woods when the corn is harvested. The squirrels will be quick to take advantage of this additional food. In cutting logs for firewood or for saw logs leave hollow trees standing to furnish dens for the squirrel and other important fur and game animals found in the farm woodlot. Trees bearing fruits or nuts such as persimmon, hickory, beech, chinquapin, and dogwood, all of which are used by farm woodlot game, should receive some consideration when improvement cuttings are being made in the farm woodlot.

When the agricultural practices on the farm do not coincide with the best interests of wildlife, small patches of food plants may be planted in odd corners and waste areas to make up for this deficiency. These patches should not be more than 150 feet from good natural cover, such as a woodlot or a hedgerow. "Travel lanes" provided with good cover are essential in order that the wildlife may reach the food without exposing itself unnecessarily. The patches should be planted in long narrow strips rather than solid blocks. Several long strips, 10 to 25 feet wide and located at intervals over an area, are preferable to a few solid blocks of food plants.

Stray cats are among the worst enemies of farm game. Therefore, if wildlife is considered a farm asset, only enough cats should be kept on the farm to control the rats and mice around the barns and out-buildings. All cats are hunters by instinct, and little is gained by improving food and cover conditions if cats are permitted to roam the fields and destroy quail, young rabbits, and other small game animals. Hunting dogs should be confined during the breeding and nesting seasons, and the prowling of stray dogs should be discouraged at all seasons of the year.—J. E. THORNTON, *Virginia Wildlife*.

## Prairie Chicken Season

The two-day prairie chicken season declared by the Commission this year in eight eastern Kansas counties was a bitter disappointment not only to sportsmen but also to the Fish and Game Commission. Reports from the eight counties prior to the actual opening of the season were encouraging. When the season opened, however, few birds were seen and very few were taken by the hunters.

## Ellis Man Has Idea to Get War Over by Shooting Rabbits

If Uncle Sam will pass some ammunition to the home guard, a manifold purpose of war benefit will be achieved, said Ray Kippes, rabbit processor of the Ellis Rendering Works, who proceeded to make clear his meaning with an exclusive interview for the News.

"Look," Kippes exclaimed. "We got millions of rabbits, am I right?"

There would have been no argument if Ray had said trillions. Rabbits, most everyone knows, multiply faster than the national debt. The debt already is in the billions, so what?

"These rabbits is big eaters and they eat right off the farmers," Kippes explained, hitching his chair forward and emphasizing his words with a forefinger. "A lot of farmers have told me the rabbits already have hurt the wheat. But it isn't only wheat. Those rabbits eat about everything the farmers grow. They almost eat him out of house and home, as the fellow says. Kansas rabbits are taking the wheat right out of the mouths of starving people, you might say. Now, that isn't half of it, either."

Kippes readjusted his spectacles and got right down to business.

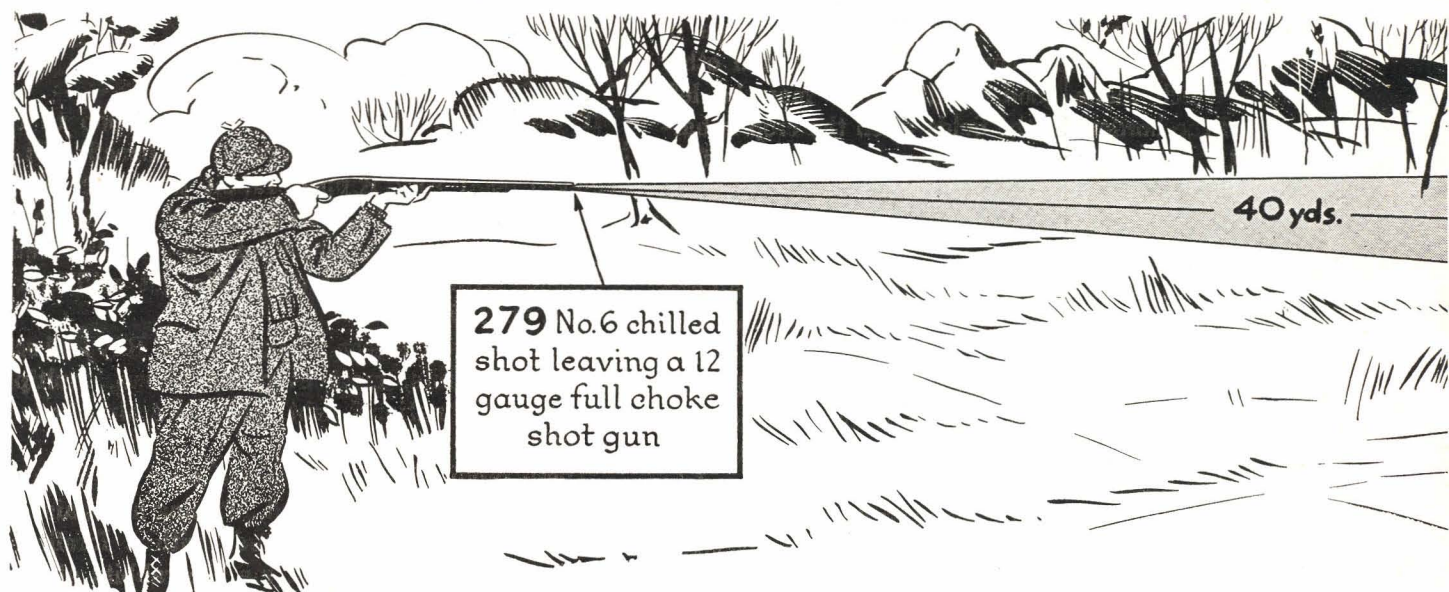
"If you print a piece in your paper it may attract attention. If we can get gun shells we can save the crops by shooting the rabbits. Rabbit meat is a delicacy back there in New York City where they don't know what steaks look like. We ship rabbit meat to the East, lots of it. See what I mean? Then we ship the hides, too. They use them for chemical purposes while the rabbit hair goes into felt hats and trimmings for women's clothes. The waste of the rabbit, though, is the best part of all, believe me. We make fats out of the rabbit waste. Shooting millions of rabbits would increase waste fats by millions of pounds. There's from a fourth to a half pound of fat in every rabbit, did you know that? No? Well, I didn't think you did. You don't understand what big business rabbits is! Maybe the shortage could be overcome by rabbits alone if we had something to kill them with."

"Ray, have you overlooked anything?"

"By golleys, yes," he said as he nearly jumped out of his chair.

"We save all the rabbit livers for fish bait. We ship the fish bait to fifteen states. Kansas rabbit livers catch millions of pounds of fish. Fish keep more people from starving."

There it is as Kippes outlined it—kill rabbits to save crops, to save fats, to make hats, to catch fish, to eat meat. It's a circular argument and you can start from any point and prove almost anything—if you have the ammunition. War Production Board, OPA, BEC and other agencies of Washington, kindly take notice.—*Hays News*.



## What is the Effective Range of Your Gun?

Fluoroscopic analysis of shot wounds in 329 ducks bagged by hunters disclosed that there was an average of 4.4 shot pellets retained in the body of each duck bagged by a hunter. This figure, of course, includes also the number of pellets that may have accumulated after the birds had been dropped as cripples and were shot again in order to retrieve them. Wing fractures caused by shot pellets striking the wing bones were present in 25 percent of the bagged ducks.

Shot pellets were completely absent in 10 percent of the ducks examined. This doesn't mean that the ducks were scared to death, but rather that they were fatally wounded by shot passing cleanly through their bodies. Head wounds were most common in this group.

Of the 329 ducks examined, 57 contained only one shot pellet, 45 contained two pellets, 40 contained three pellets, and 38 contained four pellets. The number of ducks carrying more than four shots declined rapidly. This data is graphic proof to all hunters that most ducks bagged by the average hunter are killed by a relatively small number of shot pellets.

Examination of live-trapped ducks produced striking evidence that many hunters by attempting impossible out-of-range shots are not only wasting ammunition but are also crippling and wounding healthy birds.

During spring banding activities approximately 1,000 ducks were live-trapped and examined by use of the fluoroscope. It was found that 25 percent of them were carrying evidence of gun shot wounds—twenty-five percent! Analysis of the data obtained from this group of normal flying birds live-trapped after the hunting season had ended showed that 81 percent of these ducks that had survived their wounds carried one or two shot pellets in their bodies as mute evidence of

an experience with a gunner shooting at ineffective range. There was an average of 1.8 shot pellets per wounded bird.

From the data obtained with these two sources—birds killed by hunters and live-trapped ducks carrying wounds—the only conclusion one can draw is that the margin which determines whether a bird hit with one or two shot pellets is bagged or lost as a cripple is very narrow. The location of the wound undoubtedly determines the fate of the duck as well as the force of the pellets which diminishes with the distance between the gunner and the target.

A large number of ducks are in this marginal group which presents further evidence that too many hunters shoot carelessly or use poor judgment in firing at ducks beyond the effective range of their guns. The advertisements of the new "umpty-power" sporting loads developed in recent years are doubtlessly responsible for the exaggerated idea among many shooters as to the increased range of their new loads. This has led to reckless firing at impossible ranges and also accounts for a large percentage of birds that escape wounded often to perish later or to become victims of the-cold or of predators.

In addition to conserving game a sound knowledge of the effective range of a shotgun and sane, clear-headed judgment in estimating distances has another and timely angle for the hunter this year. Wartime restrictions on the manufacture of ammunition for civilians requires duck hunters to be extremely conservative with the use of available shotgun shells. Even in normal times it is urgent that each hunter give serious consideration to the type of gun, size of shot, and effective range of his favorite gun used for hunting. Now hunters are without this choice. There is no supply of new guns and hunters must be content with whatever sizes of shot and powder charge they can locate. Consequently a lot of shotgun loads en-

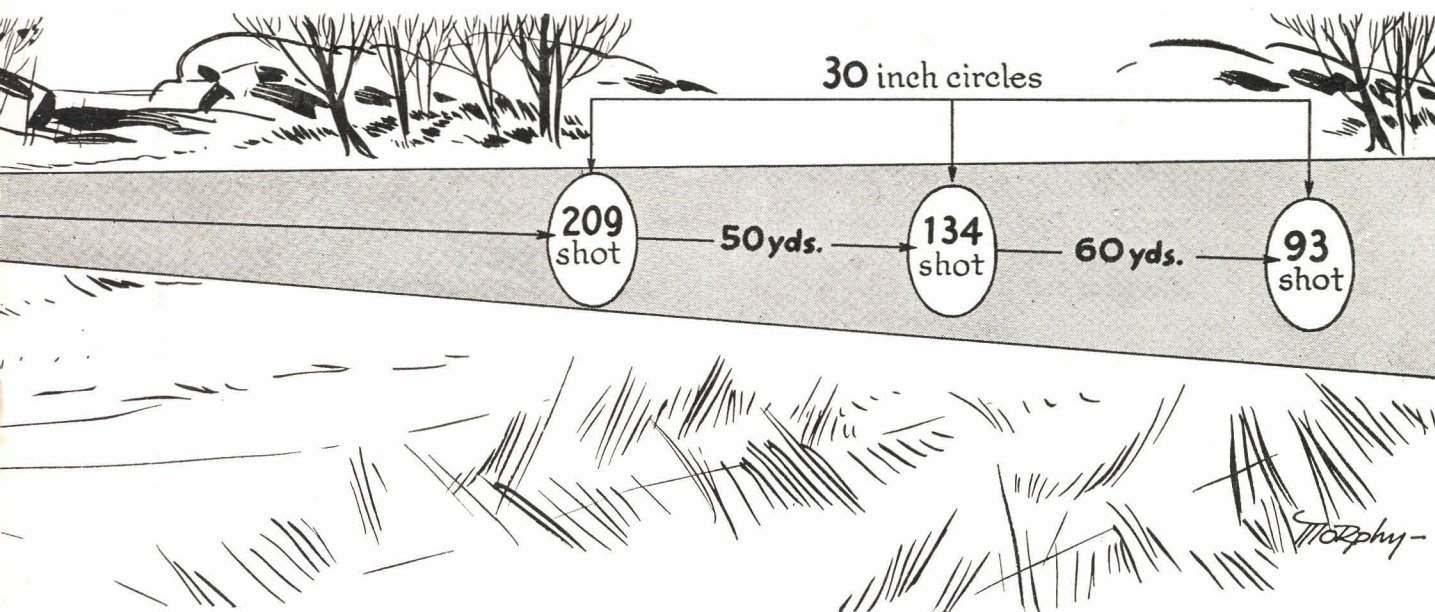


CHART SHOWING THE HYPOTHETICAL NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE SHOT IN A 30-INCH CIRCLE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

Kind of Shot	Gauge of Gun (Full Choke)	Oz. of Shot Per Shell	Number of Shot in Circle at 40 Yards	Number of Shot in Circle at 50 Yards	Number of Shot in Circle at 60 Yards
No. 6 chilled.....	410	¾	125	75	50
No. 6 chilled.....	20	1	167	100	67
No. 6 chilled.....	16	1¾	189	113	75
No. 6 chilled.....	12	1¼	209	134	93

tirely unsuited to the sport are going to be used.

Look at it this way. A shotgun to kill effectively must deliver a good number of shot on the target and possess penetration enough so that the shot will get at a vital spot.

Accordingly, the fine sizes of shot give the best pattern, but poorer penetration. Coarse shot gives good penetration and a poor pattern. Somewhere in this range of shot size there must be a "happy" medium where the hunter can get the most out of his gun and loads.

Normally size 6 chilled shot is best in the 12-gauge and 16-gauge guns, and 7½ chilled is the best for the 20-gauge. Shot finer than 6 chilled in the 12-gauge fails to produce the maximum hitting power at the longer ranges because of lack of penetration although the density of the pattern would be improved by the use of the finer shot which, however, would lack penetration.

The best load won't always be available; so adjustments must be made by each hunter.

Large shot will make kills sometimes at greater distances than the maximum range, but don't be misled into believing that it can be done consistently. The law of averages is against you.

Small shot at best are good for short distances and should never be used at the maximum range of a given gun.

Assuming that a full choke 12-gauge with a maximum 6 chilled load will kill at 60 yards; then the full

choke 16-gauge with its best load will kill at 55, and a full choke 20-gauge and its best load will be effective at 50 yards. Modified and cylinder chokes are effective at shorter ranges not because of penetration but because of the thin pattern of shot thrown.

The always unpopular "sky shooters" will be definitely more unpopular than ever among real wildfowlers this coming season. They not only waste ammunition but also destroy the real hunter's chance of shooting a bird in range.

The accompanying chart may be helpful to alert-sportsmanlike hunters and serve as a guide in estimating the effective range of their guns.

Using the heavy loads of No. 6 chilled shot in a full choke gun the hunter will find the effective shot at 40 yards in a 30-inch circle is 75 percent to 80 percent of the shot discharged.

It is commonly estimated that approximately 10 yards in effective killing range can be deducted for modified and cylinder bore guns.

The rapid decrease in numbers of effective shots within a 30-inch circle beyond 50 yards is obvious. This together with the loss of penetrating force of the shot is offered as evidence that shooting at birds beyond 50 yards is a risky shot.

Guessing distances of 40 yards and then pacing it off is recommended to improve your judgment as to distances. It is a common procedure for wildfowling guides and experienced hunters to place a decoy or other marker at a safe killing range from the blind as

a convenience in helping in judging distances. Comparable distances of approaching birds may be quickly visualized. This simple method is recommended as a help for all waterfowl hunters.

Knowing your gun, accuracy in judgment of distance, and sure marksmanship contribute to a clean kill which in turn saves ammunition and prevents a waste of game and foodstuffs vitally needed during this war-time emergency.—HERBERT MILLER, *Michigan Conservation*.

## Game Farms

The three state game farms, two engaged in the propagation of Bob White Quail exclusively and the third to the production of ring-necked pheasants and chukar partridges, reached the quotas set for them by the Commission for 1943. Nearly 14,000 pheasants were sent from the Meade Game Farm to selected areas in the west and northeastern parts of the state. An equal number of quail were sent to all sections of the state from the two quail farms.

The records for 1943 were not as large as the bird production records of 1942 but this was due to the fact that the Commission, because of a favorable game condition as a whole, authorized the game farm superintendents to cut down on the production of birds. The number of birds that these farms will produce during the forthcoming year will depend largely on general game field conditions, labor and to our ability to acquire essential machinery and materials.

## New Laws

The legislature of 1943 made many changes in the state's old and out-moded fish and game laws, the most notable revision being that one which authorized the Fish and Game Commission to set seasons and establish bag and creel limits and to make whatever other regulations were deemed necessary to protect the propagate fish and game. That was an important piece of legislation and one that enables the Commission to enact regulatory measures in accordance with the known abundance and distribution of game.

One of the other laws was the reciprocal license fee law. Under that law Kansas charges the residents of other states a non-resident license fee equal to that other states charge Kansans. The laws of Kansas as they are now written will be beneficial to the Commission in exercising its official functions.

Further changes in the law are needed and such changes will be made a part of the Commission's legislative program of 1945.

The meadow lark is the state bird of Kansas.

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

This month we intend to devote much of this issue of *KANSAS FISH AND GAME* to a review of the highlights of 1943. Verbiage has been curtailed and figures shunned entirely as both are uninteresting except in small quantities.

A complete report of all of our activities and accomplishments of the past year, together with a financial statement, will appear in more detailed form, and from the pens of others, in the next official and formal report of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

The southward flight of migratory waterfowl from the northern breeding grounds was very large. The flight through Kansas during 1943, however, was not timed to our open season. Because of prevailing weather conditions here in western Kansas where duck hunting is normally good, we had but one or two days of the flight. Consequently few birds were taken by local sportsmen during the season.

We console ourselves in the thought that there was a big increase in migratory waterfowl of all kinds and look forward to a real good hunting season in 1944.

Because of the tremendous demand for furs of all kinds the current trapping season has been profitable to Kansas trappers. The principal fur producers, muskrats, racoon, skunk and mink, are netting handsome profits despite the fact that cold weather has seriously hampered trapping operations.

The present market price on number one pelts are as follows: Muskrat, \$3.40; skunk, \$3.00 to \$4.00; mink, \$17.00; racoon, \$6.75; coyote for the first time in many years are quoted at \$12.00; badger, \$7.00; red fox, \$17.00; large number one beaver pelts, \$40.00; and rabbit skins, 80 cents per pound.

Early reports filed by trappers indicate that many pelts of all classes have been marketed this year.

At the beginning of 1943 conditions suggested that it would be necessary to curtail expenses and abandon many of our projects because of a possible drop in operating revenues. The expected decrease in license sales was not serious and we continued our work in the betterment of fish and game without serious inconvenience. As a matter of fact, unexpected income accrued to the Commission through the sale of CCC Camp buildings then located at the Meade, Nemaha, Sheridan and Crawford County State Parks which were



turned over to the Commission by the operating agencies. A number of the parks thus acquired were retained at the parks for the use and comfort of park visitors; others were sold at high bid to near-by farmers who expressed an urgent need for such structures to carry on their farming operations.

A detailed financial statement of our receipts and expenditures for 1943 will appear in the Commission's Tenth Biennial Report soon to be published.

Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel re-appointed as members of the Commission during the year 1943, Charles H. Hassig of Kansas City and Harry F. "Swede" Lutz of Sharon Springs, terms of office expiring December 31, 1944.

The present-day supply of game in Kansas is very large. Many of the game-wise old-timers have appraised the largest of all time. We do not propose to discuss here relative sizes and values. A comparison of the game crop is a matter of opinion and a possible source of argument. We wish only to call to your attention the matter of conserving and protecting that which we have. With that thought in mind we refer you to an article entitled "Improvement of Wild-life Conditions" which appears elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FISH AND GAME. The article, interestingly written by a competent authority, suggests plans for not only maintaining a creditable supply of game in a definite area but also increasing that supply. If you are the type of sportsman interested only in longer seasons, larger bag limits, and easier shooting, drop back on your davenport as this article is not intended for you. But it should be read carefully and its suggestions followed by that class of hunters interested in assuring themselves of continued good hunting in the years to come.

During the past four years we have witnessed a gratifying increase in the state's supply of game birds and game animals. That increase resulted largely from the efforts of far-sighted sportsmen and the work of the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission in improving the general game field conditions. That work should be continued during 1944. May we suggest that the improvement of game fields as a principal project of sportsmen's associations for 1944? The Commission stands ready to give you whatever technical assistance and advice you may require.

The Clark County State Lake near Ashland was formally opened to fishing for the first time on May 8, 1943. District Game Protectors reported that anglers from 53 counties and four states were on hand at

promising fishing holes many hours before the time set for the formal opening ceremonies. The virgin waters of this well-stocked lake surrendered fish in legal quantities to everyone with hook and line.

In this connection we might add that during the year the roadways leading to the lake were greatly improved by the commission in preparation for the large crowds that will fish this lake in 1944.

The writer of this column shoots No. 6 chilled shots in a .12 gauge, full choke shotgun with unpredictable results. That gun has caused me many embarrassing moments and companion ridicule when the targets sailed away undisturbed by the charge of shot I thought I had put into them.

Elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Fish and Game we are re-printing a timely article in regard to my gun and my shells. I know that I am not alone in my troubles and for that reason the article is reprinted for the information of kindred spirits.

## Lake Improvement

During the year 1943 the Commission improved the fishing potentialities of several of the state lakes by taking therefrom carp, buffalo, and other so-called "rough" fish. Many tons of fish were taken from the Neosho, Miami, and Finney county state lakes. That action not only brought about the desired result of improving fishing conditions but also proved to be a profitable venture for the Commission. Kansas anglers, it would appear, are reluctant to catch carp, buffalo, and other fish of that class; but they certainly have no aversion to eating them. The sale of fish to lakeside buyers and city markets netted the state a nice profit.

Other state lakes will be given similar treatment during the year 1944.

## Fish

The propagation and distribution of fish continued through the year 1943 despite draft board requirements and transportation problems.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the Fish and Game Commission fish raised at the Pratt Hatchery were distributed first to state lakes and public waters where the general public is permitted to fish without further cost to them. After this requirement of the Commission was complied with, fish in limited quantities were given to operators of private ponds.

Although the total number of fish produced and distributed by the Pratt Hatchery is not at this time definitely known, we feel very sure that the record is equal to that of more normal years.

## ARRESTS IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1943

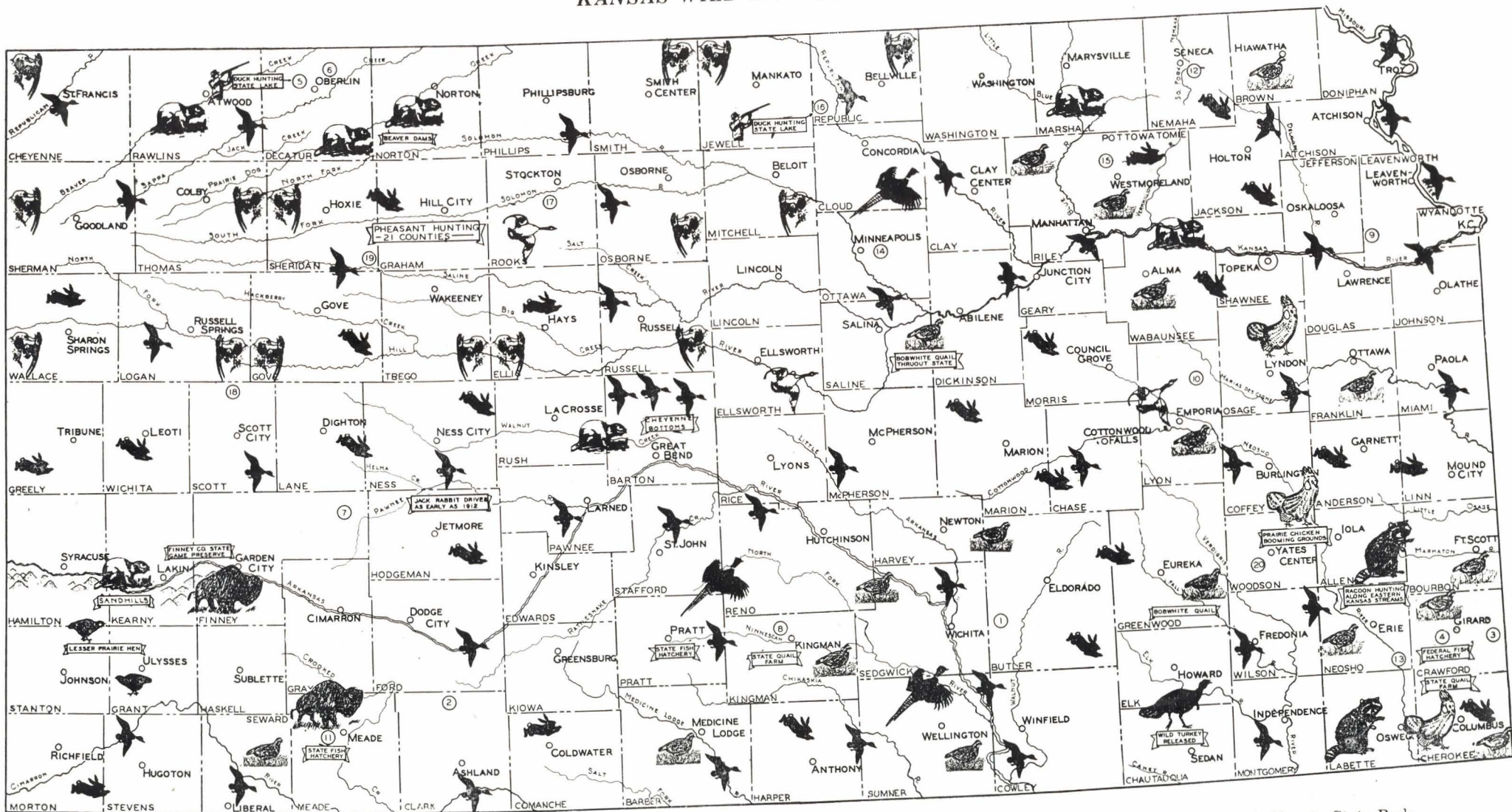
DEFENDANT	CHARGE	PROTECTOR	DISPOSITION
Jim Howe	Illegal hunting	Jones, Ramsey	Guilty
Noah Frederick	Illegal possession of pheasant	Rickel, Benander	Guilty
Harold M. Heth	Illegal hunting	Rickel	Guilty
O. H. Kemp	Shooting pheasants in closed season	Jones, Ramsey	Guilty
H. L. Purdy	Killing pheasants in closed season	Jones, Ramsey	Convicted
C. R. Trembly	Shooting waterfowl while not on wing	Rickel	Convicted
R. R. Cooper	Illegal shooting of pheasants	Dean	Convicted
Milton J. Hetzel	Hunting ducks without license	Rickel	Convicted
L. J. Runkle	Possession of pheasants illegally	Rickel	Convicted
J. L. Langley	Illegal possession of pheasants	Rickel	Convicted
G. M. Taylor	Illegal possession of pheasants	Jones, Ramsey, Lacey	Convicted
R. J. Erbert	Illegal shooting of pheasants	Jones, Ramsey	Convicted
Lee Hale	Hunting without license	Dean, Carlson	Convicted
Paul Ruby	Trapping out of season	Dean	Convicted
Oral Hedrick, Jr.	Trapping out of season	Andrew, Shay	Convicted
U. O. Brumback	Hunting without license	Suenram	Convicted
Loren Hedstrom	Hunting without license	Benander	Convicted
Irwin Johnson	Hunting without license	Benander	Convicted
Frank Marshall Anderson	Hunting without license	Rickel	Convicted
Marvin Nelson	Hunting without license	Benander	Convicted
Burle Mannis	Illegal trapping and possession of out-of-season fur	Andrew	Convicted
E. F. Ramsey	Illegal trapping and possession of fur out of season	Andrew	Convicted
Lester Drake	Trapping fur out of season and possession of fur out of season	Andrew, Shay	Convicted
A. Pauley	Illegal pheasant hunting	Jones, Ramsey	Convicted
John Jensen	Possession of fur out of season	Toburen	Convicted
Lloyd Green	Illegal trapping	Carpenter, Toland	Convicted
Orval Jones	Hunting, killing and possessing pheasants out of season	Holmes	Convicted
Millard Hill	Hunting, killing and possessing pheasants out of season	Holmes	Convicted
Ernest Walz	Hunting pheasants without license	Holmes	Convicted
Julius Fischer	Hunting pheasants without license	Holmes	Convicted
Alvin George	Illegal trapping and possession of fur	Benander	Convicted
John Lucieus	Illegal trapping	Benander	Convicted
John A. King	Illegal trapping	Andrew	Convicted
Todd	Hunting without license	Rickel	Convicted
Walter James Ford	Illegal possession of fur	Piggott	Convicted
W. H. Calderwood	Misrepresentation of residence for purpose of obtaining state hunting license	Piggott, Kyser	Convicted
Dick Oliver	Misrepresentation of residence for purpose of obtaining state hunting license	Piggott, Kyser	Convicted
Sam Wampler	Shooting ducks in closed season	Benander	Convicted
Art Watkins	Illegal hunting; illegal possession of furs	Benander, Concannon	Convicted
Lt. C. J. Ryan	Shooting pheasants out of season	Dean	Convicted
Elzie Gordon	Possession of fur out of season	Byrne	Convicted
W. E. Newman	Illegal trapping	Benander, Van Dolsen	Convicted
Theo. Grundle	Illegal trapping and possession of fur	Benander	Convicted
Floyd Hazelwood	Illegal trapping and possession of fur	Benander	Convicted
S. J. Cejda	Shooting pheasants out of season	Dean	Convicted
Sgt. H. C. McKenzie	Shooting pheasants out of season	Dean	Convicted
Glenn Grout, Jr.	Possession of pheasants illegally	Toburen, Carlson, Suenram	Convicted
C. B. Cottrell	Possession and shipping of illegal fur	Benander, Ramsey	Convicted
S. C. Shaney	Possession of fish trap	Carpenter, Toland	Convicted
E. F. Dungan	Selling furs out of season	Golden, Faulkner	Convicted
Robert Turner	Illegal possession of hoop nets	Benander	Convicted
Gerald Casper	Illegal trapping and possession of fur	Toland, Carpenter	Convicted
Irvan Bivins	Possession of out-of-season fur	Carlson, Shay, Suenram	Convicted
Rex Rigg	Possession of fur out of season	Carlson, Suenram, Shay	Convicted
Murl Drennan	Hunting without license	Rickel	Pending
John Munson	Hunting without license	Rickel	Pending
Rex Rigg	Pelts out of season	Carlson, Suenram, Shay, Ramsey	Convicted
Jewell Rogers	Trapping out of season	Benander, Ramsey	Convicted
Scott Medlock	Shooting quail in closed season	Benander	Convicted
O. W. Woodward	Shooting quail in closed season	Benander	Convicted
Ralph Cooper	Shooting quail in closed season	Benander	Convicted
John H. Carter	Hunting without license	Byrne	Convicted
Merle Brenner	Illegal possession of furs	Toburen, Carlson	Convicted
C. J. Bradbury	Hunting without license	Rickel	Convicted
William Ralston	Illegal possession of squirrel	Rickel	Convicted
C. T. Gideen	Illegal possession of furs	Toburen	Convicted
August Dome	Ice fishing; fishing without license	Jones, Byrne, Lacey	Convicted
Geo. Burgardt	Ice fishing; fishing without license	Jones, Byrne, Lacey	Convicted
Casper Degenhardt	Ice fishing; fishing without license	Jones, Byrne, Lacey	Convicted
Austin Johnson	Illegal possession of furs	Toburen	Convicted
Rogers Heim	Possession of illegal seine	Faulkner	Convicted
Paul Gashler	Possession of illegal seine	Faulkner	Convicted

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**The 1943-'44 trapping season  
closes January 31.**

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# 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