

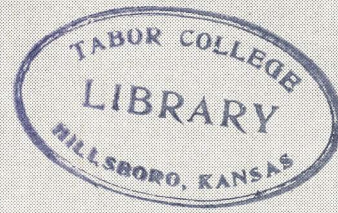
KANSAS FISH AND GAME



Vol. XVII

APRIL, 1960

No. 4



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Record That Whopper!

If you are an average fisherman, there is always the dream of catching that monster bass or that tackle-busting channel. And, every once in awhile, that dream comes true for some angler. If it should happen to you this year, don't miss your chance to make it official. Be sure to register that whopper with the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

We all know that fishing isn't a contest to see who can catch the biggest fish and brag the loudest. Not by a long shot! The real fisherman enjoys fishing for what it really is—the most healthful, relaxing and enjoyable sport anywhere. But, when that lucky day arrives when a real lunger is drawn from the deep, any angler is automatically given a license to "crow" just a little.

For the past two seasons, the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has been keeping records on large fish caught in Kansas. We have even accepted for record large fish caught prior to 1958 provided sufficient documentation was available to substantiate the catch. To date we have recorded fish of five different species. Here is a listing of the record fish so far reported.

Flathead Catfish—Charles S. Slawson, Topeka. Weight, 58 pounds; length, 50 inches. Taken from Lake Shawnee on August 27, 1959.



Here is the record flathead catfish for Kansas proudly displayed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slawson of Topeka.

Channel Catfish—Frank Matyak, Topeka. Weight, 26 pounds, 8 ounces; length, 39 inches. Taken from Lake Shawnee on August 24, 1958.

Bluegill—John Klunk, Topeka. Weight, 1 pound, 12 ounces; length, 11 inches. Taken from Westlake in Gage Park, Topeka, on July 9, 1958.

Black Crappie—Mrs. Dorothy Kirk, Pittsburg. Weight, 4 pounds, 8 ounces; length, 19 inches. Taken from Whitmer Strip Pit (near Pittsburg) on May 30, 1954.

Largemouth Black Bass—Dean Marsh, Emporia. Weight, 9 pounds, 8 ounces; length, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Taken from Council Grove City Lake on April 25, 1956.

As you will note, there are several species not yet listed in the Kansas records. Therefore, anyone who officially records a fish in the vacant classifications is automatically the holder of a record until topped by some other angler. The species open for first recording include walleye, white bass, white crappie, drum, bullhead and carp.

The first step to take after catching a big one is to have it weighed and its picture taken. The weighing must be made on scales legal for trade with two disinterested witnesses present. The photo should be clear and sharp as it must be submitted with the record blank. Measurement of the length and girth should also be made. The second step is to write to the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas, and ask for an official record blank for recording the fish. Fill out the blank in full and return it along with the picture. Receipt of the record will be acknowledged and you will be advised of whether or not your catch is a new record.

The Fish and Game Commission reserves the privilege of publishing the photo with complete details of the catch. What lucky angler would object to that?

On Our Cover

Here is a pleasant scene that anyone would like to fit himself into. This is the boat dock and fishing dock at Montgomery County State Lake.

In the background can be seen the concession house and parking area. This lake is the featured spot in the *State Lakes of Kansas* series for this issue. The article can be found in another part of this magazine.

Hybridization, the crossing of two species to produce an intermediate form, is known to occur in trout, suckers, minnows and sunfishes.

Bats carry their newborn with them for a few days after birth. The young bat clings to its mother's fur as she flies about in search of food.

Squirrel and Bullfrog Seasons Open

July 1 marks the opening of two seasons. Bullfrogs and squirrels become legal prey on that date. The squirrel season will run through November 30 with a daily bag limit of 8, and possession limit of two days' legal bag limit. Squirrels may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

The legal season for taking bullfrogs extends from July 1 to September 30, both dates inclusive. Eight bullfrogs are permitted as a daily creel limit. The legal method of taking bullfrogs is restricted to the use of hand dip-nets, hook and line, and by hand. Any and all other means and methods of taking bullfrogs are unlawful. A fishing license must be in the possession of any person taking or attempting to take bullfrogs.

The alligator lizard has a particular appetite for black widow spiders.

Bass feed almost constantly, but early morning and evening hours are usually considered the best times for angling.



These 17 to 21-inch walleyes came from Webster Reservoir. Mrs. D. Henderson of Webster is all smiles as she displays her catch. They were taken on minnows at the south end of the dam.



Typical of the Bird-feeding efforts is this scene at Strother Field near Arkansas City. Don Crandall, Don Hartman and game protector Clem Gillespie load a plane with five-pound bags of grain. The bags were dropped in Cowley county to help winter through quail and prairie chicken. Crandall is president of the Cowley County Sportman's Club.

Operation Bird Feed By GEORGE VALYER

There's no question about it. The weather records will show that February and March of 1960 saw record snowfalls in Kansas. Many towns throughout the state recorded the greatest snow depths in modern times.

Naturally, it goes without saying that wildlife over much of the Sunflower State was suffering from lack of food. When snow covers the ground to depths up to 28 inches, natural food is scarce for birds. Only those plants which carried their seed on tall stems were available to quail, pheasants, prairie chicken and song birds. The situation was critical, especially for quail and smaller birds.

Two dates stand out as times of especially heavy snow cover. On February 28, Ottawa had 14 inches

on the ground, Hill City had 13 inches. Perhaps the greatest depths were measured on March 16 when Concordia measured 25 inches of snow, Topeka had 18 inches, Manhattan measured 22 inches, Clay Center had 26 inches and Centralia topped them all with 28 inches of snow on the ground.

It was quite apparent to hunters, farmers and all interested individuals that something needed to be done to help save the birds from starvation. And so began *Operation Bird Feed*, a mighty effort on the part of sportsmen and farmers the state over to provide grain for the hard-pressed species. Sportmen's clubs, conservation groups, businesses, individuals, and Boy Scouts all got busy in their own localities to help out in the attempt to distribute food. Farmers,

elevators and grain companies donated tons of wheat, cracked corn, maize and other grains to be distributed and bakeries got into the act in some localities with donations of stale bread. The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission provided money for purchase of feed and donations of money for additional purchases poured in from individuals. Newspapers, radio and television stations joined in to give the needed publicity and, in some cases, to act as collection points for contributions.

Then came the distribution. Besides the host of individual sportsmen and farmers who carried feed to their favorite coverts, flying clubs and air services carried tons of grain and dropped it in needy areas. County road crews, railroad crews, mail carriers, 4-H clubs and truck drivers deposited additional tons of feed in areas where the birds were hard pressed.

This was truly a magnificent effort on the part of all involved. Perhaps the most important aspect of the whole operation was the fact that people from all walks of life showed a concern for wildlife during a critical time. They also demonstrated that they could join together in a common effort for a good cause. Of course this joint action is not a strange thing in America; the country was built on such a philosophy. But, in this case, it demonstrated a universal conscience for all living things. This is indeed heartening to conservationists who have long been fighting the battle of wise use of our resources.

It would be impossible to mention all of the individuals and organizations who joined in *Operation Bird Feed*. Such a list would fill the pages of a book many times the size of this magazine. All should be congratulated on their efforts in behalf of hard-pressed wildlife.

It is hard to remember vividly the true situation of conditions such as last winter brought when the trees are in full leaf and nature is providing abundantly. But, thinking sportsmen are inquiring what can be done to prevent the reoccurrence of last winter's hardship on the birds. The answer is obvious, more food in a natural form, but the means of providing it is another question.

Farmers can leave two or three rows of unharvested grain next to a field border. This feed, whether sorghum grain or corn, will go a long way toward providing good food conditions throughout the winter. This is where the sportsmen can join in. Leaving unharvested grain in the field is a financial sacrifice on the part of the farmer. Good sportsmen can help eliminate this sacrifice by reimbursing the farmer for his thoughtfulness. A few rows of corn or milo can actually be purchased from a farmer by sportsmen who hunt on his land. This is no more expensive than donations

for an emergency bird feeding program and the dividends will be great. Land that boasts good winter habitat and food supplies is capable of supporting increased wildlife populations. This naturally means greater hunting opportunities and more game in the bag.

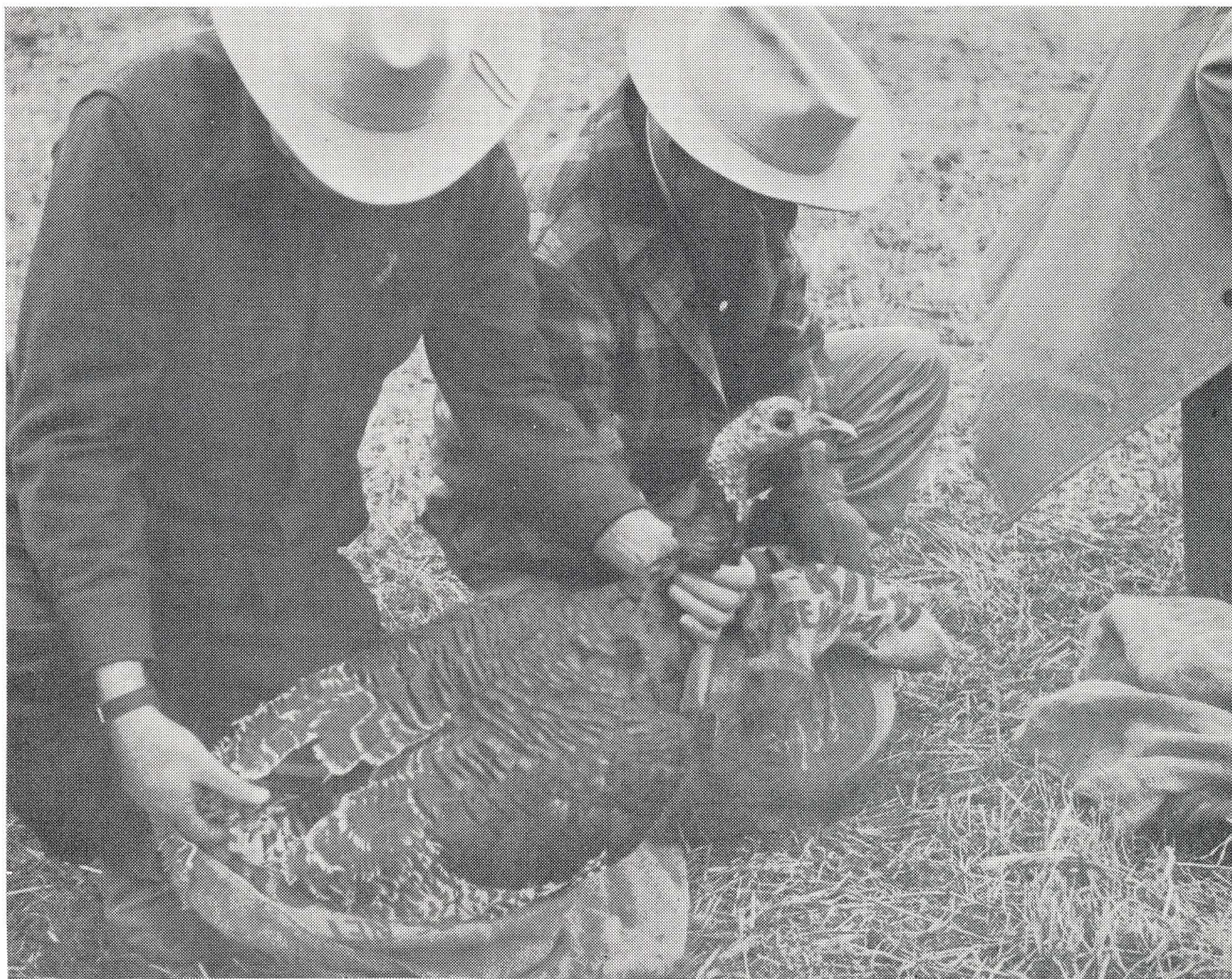
An emergency feeding program, no matter how well conducted and extensive, can never reach all the species needing help. The answer must be sought elsewhere. All sportsmen, farmers and interested individuals should carefully consider the advantages of planning in the springtime for natural food supplies for wildlife during the winter months.



Good winter fishing was the rule for the Neosho river this past winter. A. M. Kraft of Parsons assists Mrs. Elmo Odaffer in the display of this fine string of channels taken on January 23. The fish were actually caught by Elmo Odaffer using shad strips for bait. Total weight of the catch was 40 pounds.



More winter channels are in this photo. H. O. Turner of Portis, Kansas, holds the limit catch he made in the Solomon river on December 26.



Wild Turkeys in Kansas

By **BILL HANZLICK**
Land Management Biologist

The wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), although a definite part of our heritage, suffered by the coming of civilization much as the buffalo and other animals that were shamelessly slaughtered. That wild turkeys still existed after the arrival of the white man may be attributed more to their skill in self preservation than to any favors on the part of the average American hunter.

Wild turkeys were formerly found in Southeastern Kansas. The oak-hickory forests provided the necessary food, shelter, and nesting areas. Wild turkeys were also found along the Arkansas River west to the present site of Great Bend. Zebulon Pike, in 1806, also reported sighting wild turkeys along the "Grand Saline River in Central Kansas." These portions of

Kansas were included in the 39 states that formerly comprised the ancestral range of the wild turkey. Within the last century, however, wild populations have disappeared from 18 of the states, presently occupying only about 28 per cent of their former range. During this period wild turkeys, except for very limited migrations from Missouri and Oklahoma, became extinct in Kansas. One small planting of wild turkeys was attempted in Linn County in 1937, resulting in failure.

The most recent attempt to stock wild turkeys occurred during December, 1959. Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game personnel trapped 43 wild turkeys on the Albert Baird farm near Silverdale, Kansas. These birds are thought to have been part of a flock that

moved from North Central Oklahoma. It is estimated that there were about 200 birds in the area where trapping occurred.

In trapping the wild turkeys, an area was baited with feed for a few days until the birds came regularly. A net 80 feet square was placed on stakes about eight feet high, over the feeding area. When the turkeys were in position the stakes were tripped by a rope, dropping the net over the birds. These birds were then transported to seven ranches, where four hens and two gobblers were released on each area. Coupled with the natural hardiness of the wild turkeys and protection from poachers, the turkey flocks should increase.

The origin of wild turkeys was in the domesticated bird of the Aztecs, found in Eastern Mexico by early Spanish explorers. The Spaniards introduced turkeys to Europe, and they were eventually brought to America. Now five varieties of wild turkeys exist in the United States and Mexico.

Although the term "wild turkey" seems today to be applicable, this was probably not so in primitive times. This expression was used by pioneers to differentiate between domestic and native birds. Early records disclosed that native birds were not shy when encountered by our ancestors. Accounts of wasteful slaughtering of them by the white man indicate a lack of fear of man. However, after repeated experiences with civilization the deep fear of mankind has instilled in them an alertness that is probably not excelled by any bird or mammal. The wild turkey can instantly detect the slightest movement of an object in the scope of vision. When it notes evidence of danger, the entire group is made aware of the danger. While practically every wild mammal or bird serves as a lookout for the safety not only of its own but of other kinds against surprise by an enemy, men who have hunted and observed turkeys, deer, antelopes, and other animals extensively, consider that the turkey takes greater advantage of warnings of animals than any other forest dweller.

Size considered, few wild creatures are more skillful in evading their enemies than the experienced wild turkey. In their superior vision, and in their acute hearing, speed on foot, and sustained endurance, they have ready defenses.

The wild turkey differs appreciably in size and appearance from the domestic turkey. Wild turkeys are taller in stature and their bodies are more streamlined, having longer and finer features. The mature domestic gobbler is more inclined to be overweight and sluggish, with a chesty overhang of the breast, and shorter and thicker legs. The wild gobbler, in comparison, has longer and thinner legs, a more trim

body, and a more slender neck. The colorations of the wild turkey also differ from domestic turkeys. The feathers of the wild turkey are richer in color and are more dense in structure. The eastern strain of wild turkey (*M. g. silvestris*), which is perhaps the species formerly found in Eastern Kansas, has a reddish-purple head. This species is characterized by having feathers of the lower back, rump, and tail tipped with a deep chestnut color. After the first moult the breast feathers carry a bronze band which becomes distinct when seen in certain angles of the light. The black coloration of the feathers is slightly glossy, becoming dull with age. A beard, dangling from the middle of the breast, consists of a hair-like structure which, found only on mature wild gobblers, reaches a length of 10 to 12 inches.

Food Habits

Being primarily a forest bird, the wild turkey utilizes various types of vegetation occurring in the wooded areas. Plants comprise nearly three-fourths of the annual diet of wild turkeys, while insects constitute the remaining fourth. Both blades and seeds of grasses play an important part in spring and summer foods, and such fruits as wild cherry, blackberry, mulberry and wild grape are readily taken. Winter foods are chiefly oak mast (acorns) and pecans, being consumed primarily between October and February. Insects are eaten in largest quantities during June, although grasshoppers are important in later months.

Life Cycle and Behavior

Except during the short mating and nesting period, wild turkeys are decidedly gregarious. Probably one of the prime values of flocking is protection from natural enemies. When several birds are feeding together there are always a few heads up to anticipate danger. The main turkey flocks usually consist of the hens and younger birds, led by wise, experienced mother birds, while the older gobblers, usually apart but in close proximity to the mixed flocks, follow leisurely.

At the beginning of the mating season, late March into April, the mature gobblers join the flocks and begin strutting activities. Each gobbler establishes his strutting ground and announces his presence to the hens by gobbling. As the hens leisurely approach, strutting and gobbling become more pronounced. At times older gobblers become so engrossed in the mating display they seemingly forget the real purpose behind it. Generally, the year-old males do not breed. Young hens, however, breed and nest freely. It is thought that although the males are capable of reproduction, the older gobblers drive them from the strutting grounds.

The nesting hen comes to a strutting ground some time every day during the egg laying period, which lasts nearly 25 days. The incubation period of the wild turkey egg is 28 days. An average clutch, when hatched, will yield from eight to fifteen chicks. The hen will closely guard her brood throughout the summer and winter until the mating season. At this time the young birds have become nearly grown and are able to survive independently from the family.

Management

As previously mentioned, the wild turkey is primarily a forest dweller. Therefore, much of Kansas would be unsuitable as turkey habitat. Potential habitat for wild turkeys in Kansas could be found in east central, south central, and southeast areas. Where large areas of oak woodlands prevail that have not been grazed or burned, moderate sized flocks of turkeys might be possible. Along with good habitat, wild turkeys must have ample areas free from the activities of civilization.

Research conducted on the introduction of wild turkeys has proven that any method other than live-trapping and transplanting has many disadvantages. Pen raising wild turkeys tends to remove their fear of man, resulting in a semi-wild bird that has little sporting value. Acquiring supposedly wild stock from private sources often ends in failure. Wild turkeys, due to their continual isolation from civilization, seldom come into contact with domestic diseases and have no immunity to them. Thus, raising wild turkeys in proximity with domestic animals, especially fowl, exposes them to diseases that are generally fatal.

The future of wild turkeys in Kansas, at present, is unpredictable. Establishing game in new areas always has numerous pitfalls. Poaching will undoubtedly be great. Predators will perhaps take a large toll in some areas. Unsuitable habitat and man's interference will succeed in scattering turkey flocks, thereby reducing the possibilities of favorable nesting success. Adverse weather at critical periods will also prove fatal for some wild turkeys. It is quite evident, therefore, that intensive management procedures will be necessary to insure even moderate wild turkey flocks. Careful planning, proper public understanding, and reasonable care of the flocks over emergency periods will be necessary.

If these precautions are taken, the establishment of wild turkeys in Kansas will mean that one of America's largest and finest game birds will become a permanent resident of this state.

Rattlesnakes get a new rattle every time they shed their skin—about three times a year.

The Blessing of Water

Water, like fire, is one of man's greatest God-given blessings. Water, also like fire, can be a curse if misused.

All living things on this earth, from the smallest micro-organism to giant trees, are dependent upon the basic resources of soil, water, air and sunlight. Some creatures, but not many, may exist without much water but life as we know it is dependent upon this precious commodity. Proper management of water truly is of national concern.

Essentially, water means life. Water nourishes the soil and enables it to grow the things we eat and use. We need water for drinking purposes and other personal uses. Water also serves man in other ways. It generates power, helps produce an endless variety of industrial products, provides transportation, serves many municipal functions and offers the basic component of recreation such as fishing, hunting, swimming, boating, winter sports, etc. Using it in such diverse forms as solids (ice and snow) and vapor (steam), as well as liquid, water serves man well.

What are some of the problems of water management?

To begin with, different areas of the nation have different rates of rainfall. As a general rule, the eastern portion of the country has ample water for growing food crops. This is not true in arid parts of the west, however, where water may be worth more than the adjacent land. These differences have profound effects upon economy and development of entire regions.

Some uses of water are compatible while others are not. Streams polluted with industrial or municipal wastes, for example, are damaged or ruined for such other uses as agriculture, public water supply and most recreations. Hydro-electric power generation may use water needed for irrigation. Irrigation, on the other hand, is a "consumptive" use and little or none of the water is left for other purposes.

These problems will become more acute as an increasing population makes even more demands for water.

Widespread application of conservation principles, of course, helps improve both the quality and quantity of water. Sound forestry and grass cover practices, to hold runoff to a minimum, and pollution abatement are among the measures which help conserve water. Technological advances in evaporation control, weather modification, and saline water conversion soon may offer other solutions. Practical use of nu-

clear energy for power generation may modify hydro-electric needs.

The importance of water is apparent. It must be used intelligently and wisely for the greatest public benefit. This involves careful planning and consideration for all uses, including the intangible of recreation.

The importance of water in the American way of life is highlighted by the many items of water legislation currently under consideration in the U. S. Congress.

Specific bills touch on such problems as water pollution abatement; compliance of federal agencies with state water laws which, in parts of the west do not recognize recreation as a beneficial use of water; fisheries research, both in fresh and salt water areas; preservation of shoreline recreational areas; irrigation, etc. Many developments such as impoundments, drainage, and irrigation projects are included in giant public works measures involving such federal construction agencies as the Corps of Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. Congress also is vitally concerned with watershed programs of the U. S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and other Department of Agriculture agencies which affect flood control, siltation and other water problems.

Members of Congress, however, are coming to recognize the need for comprehensive planning for the conservation of water resources, especially in view of intensive competition from a wide variety of diverse and sometimes conflicting uses. The need for planning is reflected in the establishment of new study groups.

A new body, the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, has just concluded a series of public hearings held all over the country. The committee was created last year to study present water needs and those anticipated for the years 1980 and 2000. In a report to be filed by Jan. 31, 1961, the group will give much attention to such water factors as weather modification, evaporation reduction, salt water conversion, pollution abatement, application of nuclear energy for power generation, etc. The report of this committee may help shape federal water resource policy for years to come.

Still another group, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, is devoting much effort to national water problems because of their definite relationship to recreational opportunities. The ORRRC is studying all outdoor recreational resources of the nation, including water, to develop information for Congress on probable needs for the future. It is hoped that a comprehensive plan for use and

protection of water areas of present and future recreational importance may result.

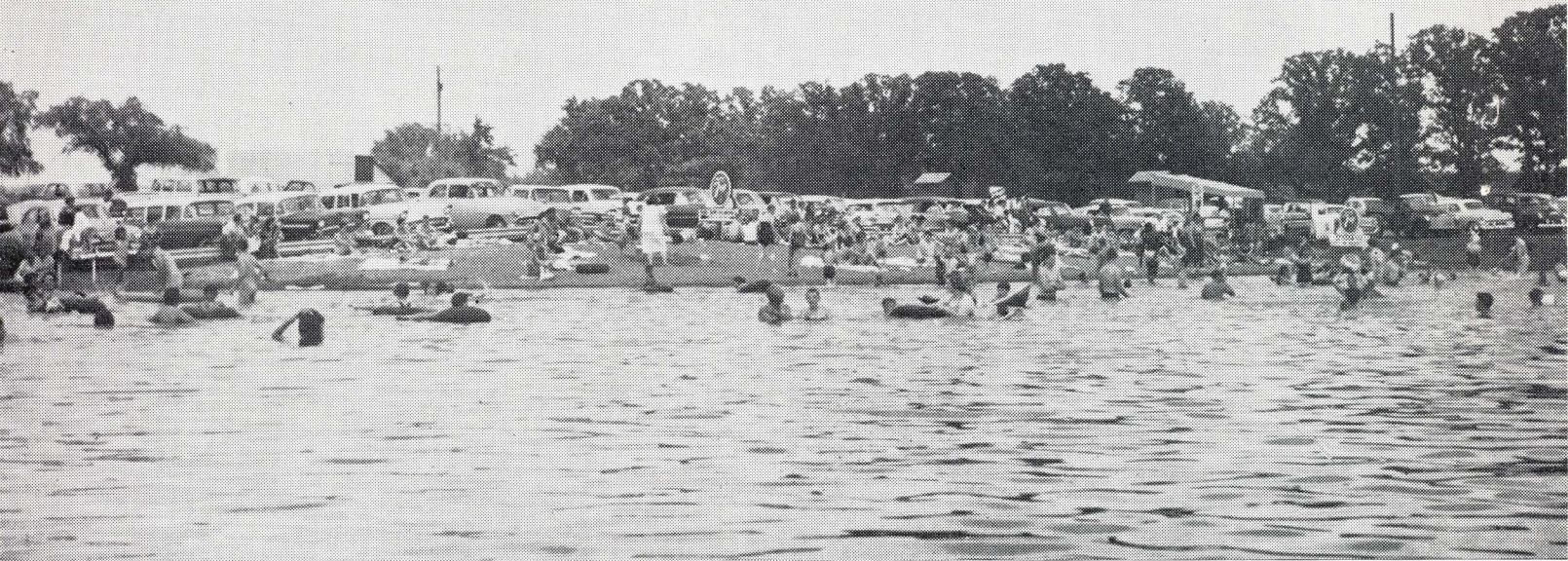
A measure currently before Congress would provide for the establishment of a new three-member Council of Resource Advisers for the President. This Council, together with a Joint Congressional Committee on Resource and Conservation and an annual report to be directed to the President, would help formulate orderly plans for water development.

The increasing population not only is requiring more food and materials but additional space and water as well. The expansion of cities, industries, airports and roads are taking more and more land out of agricultural production and making increased demands upon water supplies. At the same time, productive topsoil is being lost through wind and rain erosion while water is contaminated and wasted. There soon may come a time when farm production cannot meet demands. And, in this competition, provision must be made for adequate outdoor areas and water supplies if the nation is not to lose some of its finest outdoor recreational assets.

The value of wildlife cannot be computed entirely by dollar-and-cent standards. Furbearers, of course, have a definite economic worth. And, many resort areas and businesses dealing with transportation and sporting goods enjoy specific gain from recreational activities based upon fish and wildlife. Most of all, however, these wild creatures are important because of the pleasure they provide people. Fishing and hunting, based directly upon fish and wildlife, offer recreation to millions. Wildlife is also an important part of the enjoyment of those who participate in boating, picnicking, hiking, camping, nature study, etc.

It is recognized that water must be used for such purposes as municipal supplies, industry, agriculture, navigation, power generation, etc. But should these special uses of water be to the complete exclusion of wildlife and other public recreational values? Under the appropriation doctrine of water rights, widely applied in the western United States, fish and wildlife and other recreations are not considered "beneficial" uses of water. Eastern and midwestern states, some of which are considering modifications of their riparian water rights doctrines in favor of special use benefits, might well keep this fact in mind.

Water conservation means "wise use." In view of conflicts of interest arising from demands of an increasing population, adequate provision must be made for wildlife. This requires intelligent planning. It also calls for pollution abatement, siltation control and halting abuses which damage or destroy values of water for beneficial purposes.



The swimming area is quite popular, especially on holiday weekends.

Montgomery County State Lake By GEORGE VALYER

The State Lakes of Kansas . . . Eighth of a Series

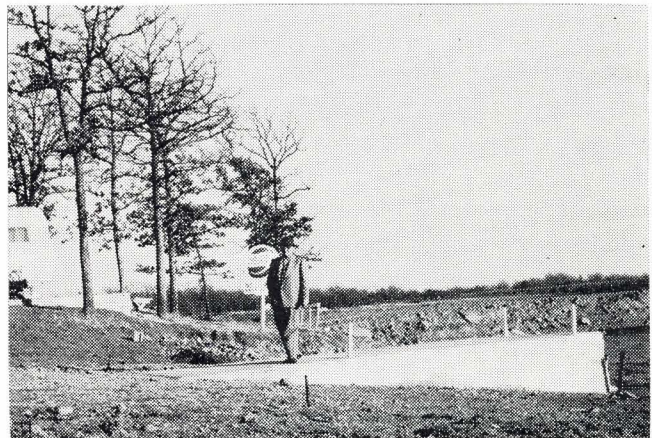
If you like your lakes with rocky shores, cool sparkling waters and plenty of facilities, you'll certainly go for Montgomery County State Lake. And, you won't be alone. On any nice spring, summer or fall day, you'll find fishermen, picnickers, campers and swimmers by the dozens. If you happen to be there on a holiday, you might be amazed at the crowds you see.

Yes, Montgomery County State Lake is a popular recreation spot for southeast Kansas residents. Although the majority of the people you see there come from Independence and Coffeyville, you're liable to see cars from nearly anywhere.

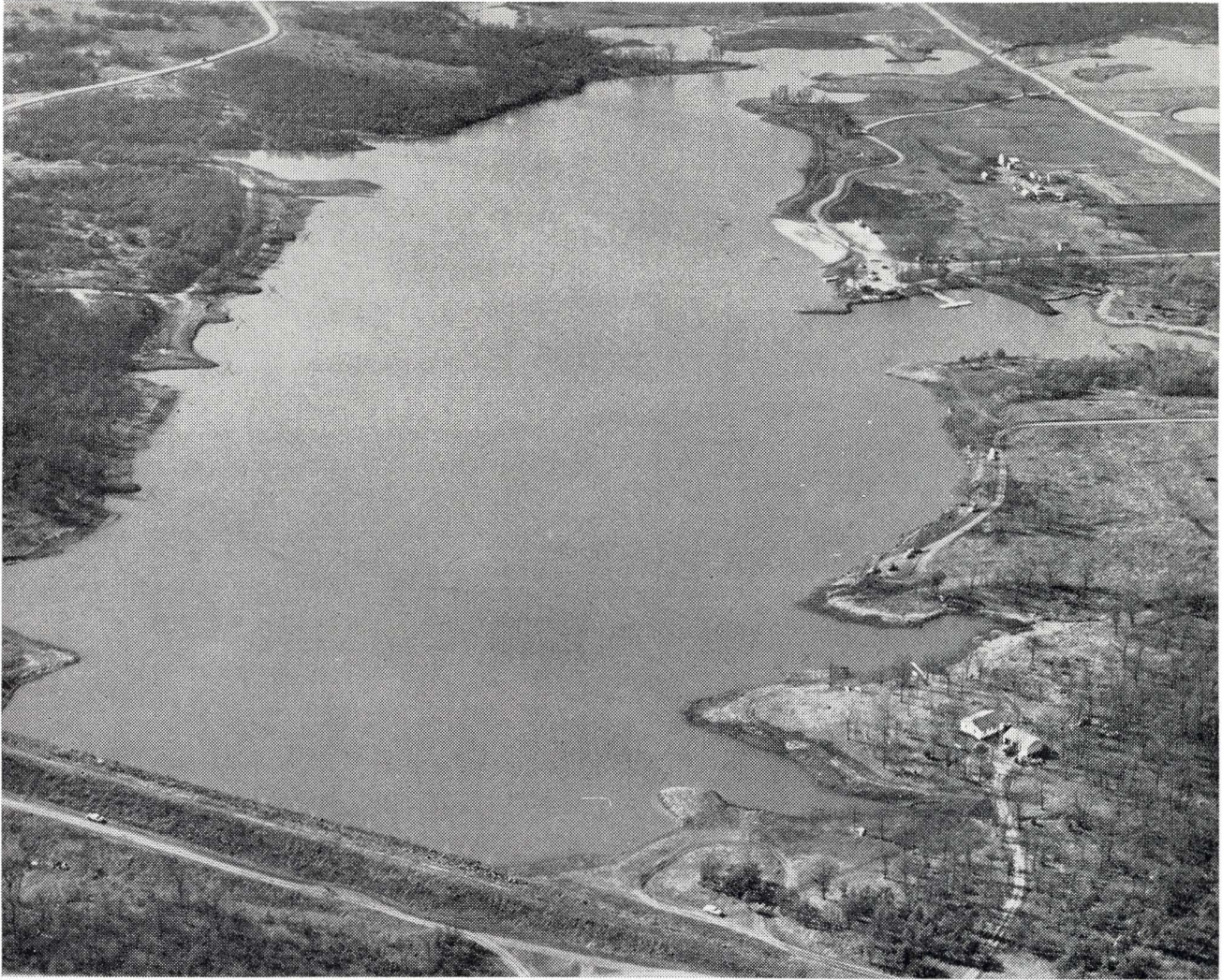
What is the reason for such popularity? Well, it's probably a combination of factors. First of all the facilities are excellent. Here is a prime example of what the citizens of a community can do to make a real recreation spot. Of course the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission was responsible for the construction of the lake and the establishment of the basic facilities. But, the people of the area were quite ready to proceed with the further development of the lake and park. Several thousand dollars were raised by donation for additional improvements to the lake

area and materials and labor were also provided. The results have been outstanding.

The Fish and Game Commission chose wisely when it selected the site for this lake. It is located in a naturally scenic area of rough, rocky hills with an abundance of trees to provide shade for bank fishermen, picnickers and campers. Montgomery County



Carter Buton, concession operator, stands on the new boat pier at Montgomery County State Lake.



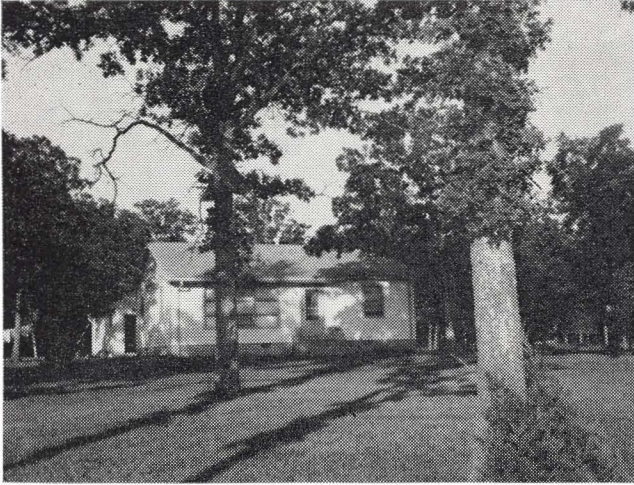
A view of Montgomery County State Lake from the air showing the earth fishing points. These fishing areas were constructed in the fall of 1959.

State Lake was one of the first state lakes to be built under the reactivated lake building program in 1953. The water area totals 105 acres set in a park of 408 acres. It was the first lake in Kansas to be built with the assistance of federal funds in the form of what is commonly known as Dingell-Johnson monies. The Dingell-Johnson bill, passed by congress in 1950, established a federal excise tax on fishing tackle at the manufacturers level. The proceeds from this tax are apportioned to the states for fishery improvements including the establishment of fishing lakes. The state provides one-fourth of the construction cost and the federal government the remaining three-fourths on approved projects. The total cost of the project amounted to slightly over 150 thousand dollars. Perhaps it might be well to point out that the Kansas fishermen really footed the bill through their pur-

chase of fishing licenses and the tax on the tackle they use. Of course this is true of all state lakes.

Montgomery County State Lake is located three miles south and one east of Independence. This location is only a short drive from Coffeyville and Cherryvale and within easy driving distance of many other southeast Kansas towns. Coal creek, normally a clear stream, winds its way to the lake from mostly grassland drainage. The lake provides good fishing for bass, crappie, channels, bluegill and bullheads.

With the many natural attributes of this location, it is quite understandable that the local citizens would be proud enough of their lake to want to make further improvements. Under the leadership of concession operator, Carter Buton, funds were raised from contributions and a program of improvement was begun. The first effort was the making of a sand beach and swimming area west of the concession. Material com-



Caretaker Rollie Clark's residence at the lake.

panies donated sand and construction companies donated the trucks to haul it. The beach was an immediate success and the crowds last summer were huge, especially on holidays and weekends. A floating boat dock was also constructed from donations by local sportsmen, merchants from Elk City, Coffeyville and Independence and County Commissioners. The dock also serves as a fishing pier with a portion 60 ft. by 12 ft. reserved for this purpose. (Note cover photo.)

These projects were only the beginning. With two projects brought to successful completion, plans were made for several additions during the fall and winter of 1959. Included in the project list were enlargement of the beach and the installation of diving towers, the deepening of the boat dock channel, construction of boat ramps and a new boat pier, construction of fishing access points around the lake and the removal of some underwater snags from certain areas. To facilitate these improvements, the lake was drained down in the late fall of last year and construction got under way. Donations of over \$10,500 poured in and equipment and man power were contributed. With the work completed, the lake was again brought up to normal level and ready for the spring fishing and picnicking season.

The fishing points were constructed with bulldozers by pushing up dirt from the lake bottom. These points are therefore surrounded by deep water. It is too early yet to know if this operation will result in better fishing in the area but early spring success gives indication that the points will be well worth the effort.

Seventy-five tons of sand now cover the beach area and an additional 380 tons cover the lake floor under the swimming area. As soon as the water gets warm enough for comfortable swimming, you can bet there will be plenty of people ready to give it a try.

Naturally, all improvements were authorized by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The Commission carefully studied all project plans to determine if they were in the best interest of the lake and the fishermen who use it.

Concessionaire Buton provides adequate and clean facilities in his "Lakeview Snack Bar." You can get a cold drink or a complete meal and the specialty of the house is a ham dinner. There are boats for rent and you can get plenty of bait of all kinds.

The whole park area is adequately maintained by a full time caretaker. Rollie Clark and his family work many long hours to see that the picnic and camping areas are kept clean and ready for use. Clark's job also includes patrolling the lake area to make sure that park regulations are observed. Any time you happen to meet up with this congenial fellow, he'll be glad to tell you where the fish are hitting or advise you on the best spot to set up your camp.

Here is the perfect spot for a fine family outing. Pop can take Junior fishing while Mom and Sis get a good tan on the beach or take a cool dip. Then everyone gets together for a picnic and hike along the pleasant shoreline. If you don't have fun at Montgomery County State Lake, then you had better see your doctor—you're sick man, sick.



One of the well-kept picnic areas at Montgomery County State Lake.

Aptly described by its name, the burrowing owl lives in vacated holes left by prairie dogs, foxes and badgers.

A duck's visual equipment includes a transparent membrane which the bird can pull over its eyes while in flight.

Kansas Bird Life

By DAVE COLEMAN



Young black-crowned night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) in nest at Cheyenne Bottoms.

Black-crowned Night Heron . . . No. 12 in a series

WHERE FOUND IN KANSAS—During migration, in April and again in November, black-crowned night herons are found throughout the state in the vicinity of streams, reservoirs, lakes and marshes. Through the summer, nesting birds may be found in scattered heronries over the state. The summer residents usually select an area with abundant shallow, shoreline water where they can search for food. Marshes are favored locations. Probably the central portion of Kansas normally has more nesting birds than other sections. This species has a wide distribution over the world, being found in Europe, Asia, Africa and most of the Western Hemisphere from central Canada through South America.

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS—This bird measures about 2 feet in total length and has a wingspan of slightly more than 3½ feet. It has the long, stout, sharp-pointed bill and fairly long legs of the heron family. Its feet, with three unwebbed toes in front and one behind, are adapted for alighting in trees when the bird wishes. The bill is black and the legs are yellow. The plumage varies from black on the top of the head (hence the name “black-crowned”) and upper part of the neck and the back, to ashy-gray on the wings, rump and tail, to white on the forehead, cheeks and undersides. During the breeding season there are a few slender, white, plume-like feathers extending rearward from the back of the head. The young birds are a rusty brown color heavily streaked and spotted with light gray. The second year they appear much like the mature birds, except for being somewhat grayer.

SIMILAR SPECIES—The yellow-crowned night heron is the same size, but has a black head with a *whitish* crown, and a gray body. The bittern, similar to immature blackcrowns, has a black neck mark and usually stands with the bill pointed upward. Compared to other Kansas herons and to the egrets, the blackcrowns is a short-necked stocky bird.

VOICE—Members of the heron family are not noted for melodious voices, and the black-crowned night heron is no exception. The harsh-sounding “quawk” of this bird has led to him being called “qua bird” in some localities. The call is most often heard late in the evening as the bird flaps along through the darkening sky on his way to some favorite feeding spot. It may also be heard at times as he flushes before an intruder of the heavy marsh vegetation that he frequents during the day.

HABITS—Although this bird’s name implies that he is active mainly at night, this is not altogether true. Much of his food hunting is carried on at night, but it is not unusual to see him stepping quietly along through the water in the daytime, in search of a small fish, a frog, salamander, crawfish, aquatic insect or other tasty morsel. Small carp and crawfish are two of the staples of the blackcrowns’ diet at Cheyenne Bottoms. As the nesting season approaches, these herons spend quite a few of their daylight hours in finding suitable dry sticks or weed stems and carrying them to the spot chosen for nest building.

Blackcrowns do not migrate in large flocks as do the cranes and geese, but rather seem to prefer to do their moving in small groups. When the nesting season

rolls around, though, they become quite gregarious and as many as 200 or 300 pairs may nest in an area of less than 10 acres. When a secluded grove of trees is located near choice feeding grounds, the black-crowns may build their nests among the tree branches. Other times, they build their nests over the water in heavy stands of marsh plants. Those at Cheyenne Bottoms normally construct their nests far from shore and just over the water's surface, attaching them to stems of bulrush or cattail for support. Dried weed stems are the favorite nest-building material at this particular location. Two to four pale blue, smooth-coated eggs make up the clutch. The young birds are fed regurgitated food while they are small.

Although I have not observed black-crowns nesting before June at Cheyenne Bottoms, it is quite possible that nesting in Kansas may commonly get underway before this. Some pairs raise two broods in a summer, and I have seen flightless young in the nests as late as the second week in September.

Things You May Not Know

Some snakes have been known to live from one to two years without food by absorbing the fat in their own bodies.

Butterflies can tell differences in the sweetness of liquids that taste alike to human beings.

Insects have no lungs. They breathe through tubes running all through their bodies.

The only animal that is purple in color is the blesbok, a small South African antelope.

The pelican derives its name from the Greek. It has a huge beak shaped like a great Greek *pelekus*, an ax.

An elephant's trunk contains 40,000 muscles and can perform more services than any other animal part except the human hand.

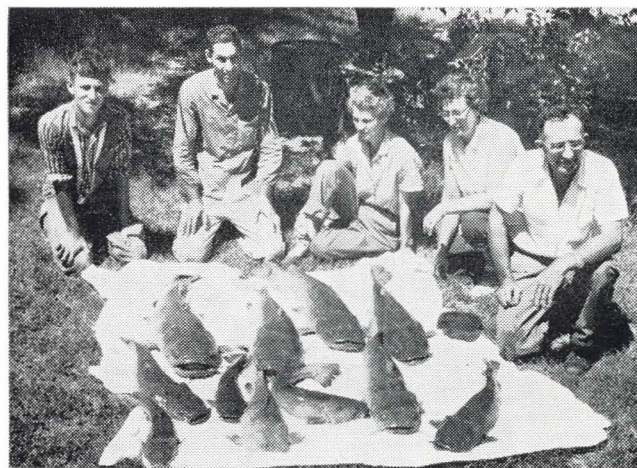
Bobwhite quail are found in small coveys and prefer fairly open, cultivated or pasture land with patches of brush for shelter.



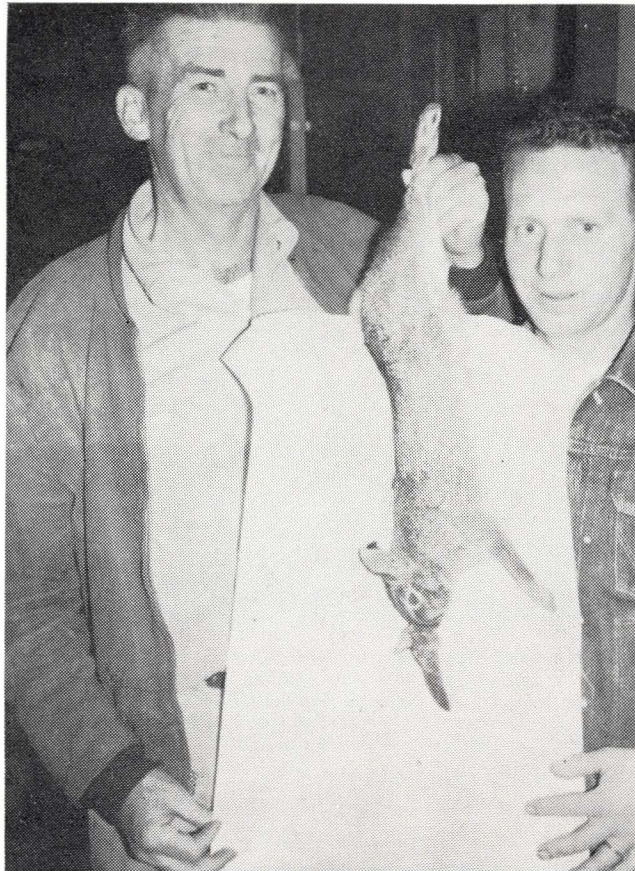
This 40-pound flathead grabbed a small sunfish and was promptly boated by the two pictured anglers. They are L. C. Bork and Tom Penrose, both of Wichita, who took the giant "cat" below Fall River Reservoir dam. October 10th of last year was the date of the catch.

One jack rabbit for every five to ten acres of land is usually considered a high population. Individual home ranges of the animals are often larger.

The water shrew can literally run across the surface of a quiet pool of water because of air bubbles in its feet.



The Smoky Hill river maintained its reputation as a good flathead stream for this group of fishermen. Top weight for the catch was a 30-pounder. Pictured from left to right are: Bob Klein, Floyd Becker, Mrs. E. I. Klein, all of Moundridge, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Klein of Wellington. The party used bank lines and six-inch carp for bait.



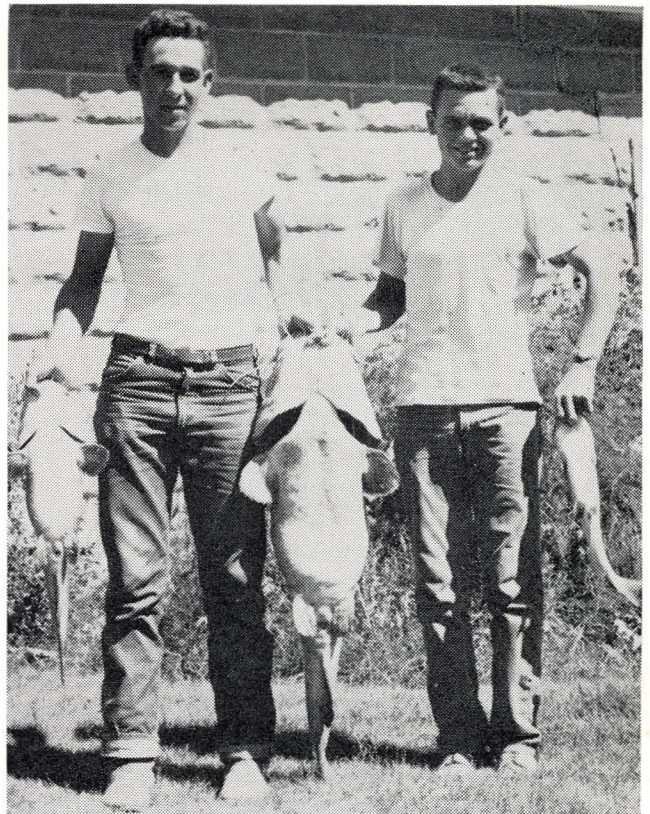
Ever see a "horned" rabbit? This one was killed by Ben Wall and Marvin Garretson, Parsons. The "horn" is caused by a fairly common virus called **fibroma** which is spread by the bite of the tick. The resultant growth occurs on the skin of the rabbit and is usually removed by skinning the bunny. The disease is not dangerous to man and does not affect the edibility of the rabbit.



Larry Boye of Columbus, Kansas, gazes with pride at the largemouth black bass he took from the Cherokee County Sportsman's strip pit on March 23. This lunker weighed 7 1/4 pounds and was taken on a Twin Spin.



Bob Hartmann, Commission fishery biologist, is shown here as he dumps a can of channel catfish in a southeast Kansas strip pit. This stocking took place last fall as the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission continued its program of management of these fine fishing waters. Reproduction of channels in the "pits" is doubtful thus necessitating the periodic restocking of this species.



Boyd Beutler and Dick Werth of Ness City came up with some "picture size" fish in September of last year. The one in the middle weighed in at 35 pounds while the two smaller ones went 8 and 4 pounds. (The two largest are flatheads, the smallest a channel.) Limb lines in the Saline river near Lincoln turned the trick.



Almost any Kansas hunter or fisherman is liable to run into this fellow while out in the field or on the lake. He is Gordon Eliot, the only full-time outdoorsman on TV and radio in the state. Gordon is a familiar personage to thousands of sportsmen in northeast Kansas where he broadcasts weekly over WIBW-TV and radio. The only other regularly scheduled outdoor television program is on KTVH-TV, Wichita and Hutchinson.

The white-tailed jack rabbit sometimes weighs seven or eight pounds or more.

The opossum will eat small mammals, birds, eggs, insects, fruit, carrion and garbage.

Fish use their tails as propellers, so do alligators, but on land the latter uses his heavily armored tail as a weapon.

The gila monster stores food in his tail. The porcupine uses his like a hammer, driving sharp quills into any enemy which dares attack.



During the past winter's trapping season, Alvin Clements of Centralia took 51 mink, 50 raccoon, 130 muskrat and 2 beaver. A part of fine catch is pictured here. Clements considers trapping a hobby but, from the looks of things, we'd say it was a profitable one.

Weather Superstitions

By DAVID THOMPSON and ROBERT MANN
From *Iowa Conservationist*

Charles Dudley Warner, not Mark Twain, made the famous wisecrack — “Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it”—when our U. S. Weather Bureau was in its infancy and reliable local forecasts were not available. There are still no accurate forecasts of what kind of weather we will have in the next 30 days, to say nothing of what will occur six months from now. That is important to the farmer. In many localities he gambles on certain signs and what an almanac predicts.

Since time immemorial, men have been trying to outguess the weather. Many local superstitions developed, some of which have come down to us in well-known rhymes. Some are logical deductions from certain signs—such as smoke rising vertically from a chimney, indicating fair weather—but most are pure superstitions. Many are still believed and stoutly defended in the more remote regions. A few are subjects for discussion even in our modern cities.

Most famous is Groundhog Day when the woodchuck is supposed to awake from his long hibernation, come out of his burrow, and if it is a sunshiny day so that he sees his shadow, go back to sleep knowing that there will be six more weeks of winter. It is generally observed on February 2 but there are thousands of people in Missouri and Arkansas who regard February 14 as Groundhog Day and who, if it is dark and cloudy, begin to spade up their garden patches.

In southern Illinois and the Ozark hills of Missouri, “goose-bone” weather prophets examine the breastbone of a wild goose killed in autumn. If it is thin and rather transparent, that predicts a mild winter; if thick and opaque, a hard winter; if white, much snow; if reddish or redspotted, cold but little snow. It is commonly believed that muskrats build bigger lodges and the fur is thicker on muskrats, raccoons, skunks and other furbearers before a severe winter. The woolly bear caterpillar is supposed to forecast a mild winter if its middle band of reddish brown is wider than the two end bands of black, and a hard winter if it is narrower. Such conditions among animals have natural causes but nothing to do with what the weather will be in later months.

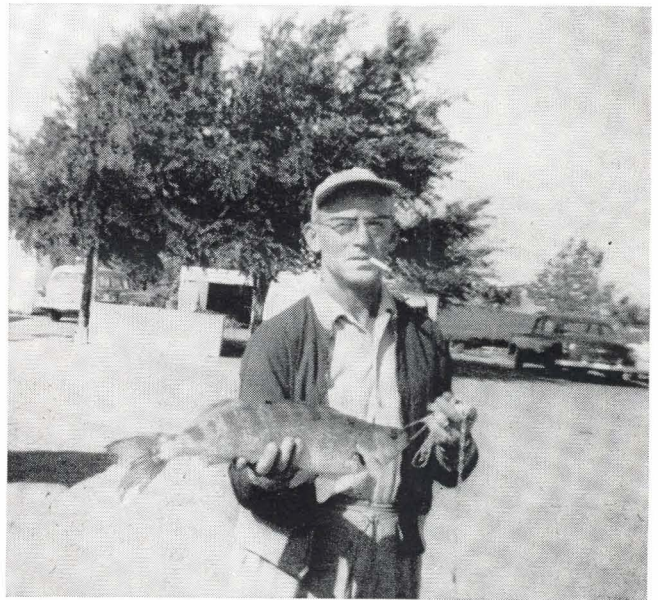
There are similar superstitions that a frost will occur six weeks after we hear the first katydid; that tree frog trilling, or a “rain crow” (yellow-billed cuckoo) calling, predict rain; that bad weather is coming when

we feel twinges of rheumatism or aching corns and bunions; that a red sunset or a rainbow in evening insure clear weather tomorrow; that a ring around the moon means a storm is coming and that the number of stars visible inside the ring tell the number of days before it will start.

Other very prevalent beliefs have some justification, such as the fact that sun dogs predict a cold spell; that train whistles sound louder and clearer before a rain, and that stormy weather is probable when the sky is mantled with clouds resembling a flock of sheep. However, the old rhyme—“rain before seven, fair by eleven”—does not always hold true; neither does the fact that chickens foraging outdoors—heedless of a morning drizzle, necessarily means an all-day rain.

If the crescent of a new moon is horizontal, some old-timers say the next month will be dry because it holds water; if roughly vertical, 'twill be wet because the water will spill out. Others believe exactly the opposite, arguing that if the moon is “on its back” the month will be rainy and the hunter can hang his rifle and powder on the tips; if vertical, the water has been spilled out and he needs no such place.

Just remember this: “All signs fail in dry weather.”



This beautiful walleye was taken from Kanopolis Reservoir and weighed five pounds. Unfortunately, we have only limited information about the picture above. Can you supply the name of the angler?

The male damselfly is supplied with a coupling device on the end of his tail. With this he hooks onto the female and draws her through the water as if he were a locomotive.

ARRESTS—NOVEMBER, 1959

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Paul Anderson; Riverton	No hunting license	11-19-59	\$5.00
Edward Henderson; Wichita	No hunting license	11-17-59	10.00
T. W. Judah; Burlington	No hunting license	11- 8-59	10.00
Albert Canon; Wichita	No hunting license	11-16-59	10.00
Vern E. Athey; Liberal	No hunting license	11-16-59	10.00
Lester Bromm; Wichita	No hunting license	11-16-59	10.00
W. H. Shulz; Galesburg	No hunting license	11-14-59	5.00
Orville Vannocker; Yates Center	No hunting license	11-14-59	10.00
Earl L. Morrison; Rose	No hunting license	11- 2-59	5.00
Charles Williams, Wichita	No hunting license	11- 2-59	10.00
Oscar Belin; Wichita	No hunting license	11- 2-59	10.00
R. E. Finley; Wichita	No hunting license	11- 1-59	10.00
Kenneth D. Ethridge; Wichita	No hunting license	11- 1-59	10.00
Charles Olansen; Coffeyville	No hunting license	11-24-59	10.00
Larry Lialowski; Atchison	No hunting license	11-23-59	5.00
Eddie Edwards; Milford	No hunting license	11-27-59	10.00
Benjamin J. Wetherspoon; Wichita	No hunting license	11-21-59	10.00
W. S. Jones; Emporia	No hunting license	11- 1-59	10.00
Robert Lloyd; Atchison	No hunting license	11-27-59	5.00
Charles Edward James; Wichita	No hunting license	11- 2-59	10.00
Robert V. Thompson; Topeka	No hunting license	11-30-59	5.00
J. C. Kester; Perryton, Texas	No hunting license	11- 7-59	25.00
W. R. Bailey; Perryton, Texas	No hunting license	11- 7-59	25.00
Donald Cody; Dumas, Texas	No hunting license	11- 9-59	25.00
Donald Hambleton; Dumas, Texas	No hunting license	11- 9-59	25.00
Richard Hambleton; Dumas, Texas	No hunting license	11- 9-59	25.00
Junior Hoops; Byron, Neb.	No hunting license	11-10-59	7.50
Jim Barnett; Weatherford, Okla.	No hunting license	11-15-59	15.00
Max Leonard; Weatherford, Okla.	No hunting license	11-15-59	15.00
K. B. Cornell, Jr.; Weatherford, Okla.	No hunting license	11-15-59	15.00
M. Goyer; Weatherford, Okla.	No hunting license	11-15-59	15.00
Sherrill Howery; Norman, Okla.	No hunting license	11-14-59	15.00
B. G. Corbin; Norman, Okla.	No hunting license	11-14-59	15.00
R. W. Harris; Norman, Okla.	No hunting license	11-14-59	15.00
John Rickle; Camden Point, Mo.	No hunting license	10-31-59	45.00
Jimmie Dale O'Brien; Port Allen, La.	No hunting license	11-30-59	10.00
Charles Clifford Chilson, Jr.; Topeka	No hunting license	11- 4-59	5.00
Roy E. Carlin; No address	No hunting license	11- 5-59	5.00
Sarah Brackeen; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	11- 3-59	5.00
Paul Palmer; Emporia	Exceeding creel limit on channel catfish	11-10-59	10.00
Arthur Johnson; Louisiana, Mo.	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-20-59	50.00
Clifton Dole; Lyons	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-16-59	10.00
Merle Martin; Great Bend	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-16-59	10.00
Raymond Jolly; Wichita	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-16-59	25.00
Robert Garber; La Harpe	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 6-59	10.00
Richard Wolfe; Ellinwood	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 7-59	10.00
Clarence Elliott McNeil; Wichita	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 3-59	18.00
Arthur L. Crupper; Yates Center	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 2-59	50.00
James Simpson; Wichita	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 4-59	25.00
Cleburn Jefferson King; Bowie, Texas	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 2-59	30.00
Alfred Shellito; Bellaire	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-13-59	25.00
Doss Creek; Derby	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 9-59	11.00
Gary DeGraff; Carl Junction, Mo.	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-14-59	100.00
Albert Taylor; WaKeeney	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 9-59	10.00
Byron Mitchell; Deerfield	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-25-59	10.00
Leo Eck; Holcomb	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-25-59	10.00
Joe Robert Riedel; Hutchinson	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 7-59	10.00
Larry White; Toronto	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-12-59	10.00
Harold E. Reece; Liberal	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-27-59	10.00
Alvin T. Hodge; Enid, Okla.	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 6-59	25.00
Willie Mitchel; Wichita	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 9-59	10.00
W. L. Oliver; Butler	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-16-59	50.00
Larry E. Tanquary; Wichita	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-17-59	50.00
Donald H. Shuman; Wichita	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-17-59	50.00
Donald Sullivan; Winfield	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-17-59	30.00
Jesse Young; Belle Plaine	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-17-59	30.00
Noel Johnson; Hot Springs, Ark.	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-19-59	73.35
J. O. Hays; Hot Springs, Ark.	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-19-59	73.35
G. H. Britt; Hot Springs, Ark.	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-19-59	73.35
Harold Durst; Mulvane	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 7-59	18.00
Charles Fager; Manhattan	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 2-59	25.00
Alden Fager; Osage City	Hunting game birds during closed season	11- 2-59	25.00
Lowell Edward Howell; Neodesha	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-16-59	50.00
Harley Edward Northern; Kansas City	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-14-59	10.00
Dudley Galen Day; Shawnee	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-14-59	10.00
Harold David Northern; Bethel	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-14-59	10.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
James D. Woodworth; Parsons	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-11-59	10.00
Leroy Knoblauch; Wichita	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-28-59	35.00
M. H. Stark; Wichita	Hunting game birds during closed season	11-28-59	35.00
Ernest G. Gosney; Enid, Okla.	No hunting license; hunting during closed season	11- 6-59	15.00
Arthur D. Hobbs; Neosho Falls	No hunting license; hunting during closed season	11- 2-59	30.00
Arlyn Ray; Enid, Okla.	No hunting license; hunting during closed season	11- 6-59	15.00
Monte D. Mitchell; Garnett	No hunting license; hunting during closed season	11- 2-59	25.00
Louis W. Hill; Tulsa, Okla.	No hunting license; hunting during closed season	11-20-59	25.00
James Carl McConnell; Tulsa, Okla.	No hunting license; hunting during closed season	11-20-59	25.00
Clarence Sterritt; Quinter	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11-10-59	75.00
Erbon Simon; Wichita	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11-16-59	75.00
Clarence Wendler; Dighton	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11-19-59	50.00
Francis Wagner; Beloit	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11- 6-59	50.00
Robert Ellis; Garden City	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11- 2-59	20.00
John Bassett; Garden City	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11- 2-59	35.00
Donald Fleming; Clearwater	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11-28-59	15.00
Donald Maechtlen; Wichita	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11-28-59	40.00
W. H. Maechtlen; Wichita	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11-28-59	15.00
Bob Fryar; Parsons	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11-17-59	25.00
Keith Brechisen; Garnett	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11- 3-59	25.00
C. R. Butler; Virgil	Shooting game birds in nonflight from motorcar	11-28-59	50.00
Harry E. Engle; Derby	Hunting quail without quail stamp	11-16-59	10.00
Frank Bretches; Wichita	Hunting quail without quail stamp	11-16-59	10.00
Larry Cowan; Galena	Hunting quail without quail stamp	11-15-59	5.00
Ernest Corn; Pittsburg	Hunting quail without quail stamp	11-15-59	5.00
John Mack Brown; Independence	Hunting quail without quail stamp	11- 9-59	125.00
Clifford Newland; Sharon Springs	Possessing hen pheasants	11-12-59	10.00
Alvin Feldhausen; Marysville	Possessing hen pheasants	11- 5-59	35.00
John Fleming Jones; Kansas City	Possessing hen pheasants	11-14-59	50.00
Samie E. Bland; Kansas City	Possessing hen pheasants	11-14-59	dismissed
Bobby Watson; Kansas City	Possessing hen pheasants	11-14-59	dismissed
Lewis Andrew Carroll; Kansas City	Possessing hen pheasants	11-14-59	dismissed
Jack Toot; Great Bend	Possessing hen pheasants	11-27-59	20.00
Vance R. Workman; Sublette	Possessing hen pheasants	11-26-59	100.00
Gerold Workman; Garden City	Possessing hen pheasants	11-26-59	50.00
Fred Kruger; Emporia	Possessing hen pheasants	11-30-59	25.00
Johnny Day; Blackwell, Okla.	Hunting during closed season; illegal sale of game birds; no hunting license	11- 2-59	70.00
James Ricketts; Blackwell, Okla.	Hunting during closed season; illegal sale of game birds; no hunting license	11- 2-59	70.00
Jerry Ernest; Caney	No hunting license; hunting quail without stamp	11-19-59	100.00
John Filson; Bartlett	No hunting license; hunting quail without stamp	11-23-59	20.00
Robert Hansen; Hays	Possession of pheasant with head and feet removed	11-12-59	10.00
William B. Daniels; Columbus, Ohio	Misrepresentation	11- 9-59	25.00
Lawrence Rickey; Joplin, Mo.	Misrepresentation	11- 3-59	5.00
Walferd Rabitaille; Quapaw, Okla.	Misrepresentation	11-16-59	10.00
Leon Pittman; Carl Junction, Mo.	Misrepresentation	11-16-59	10.00
K. W. Johnson; Parkville, Mo.	Misrepresentation	11- 8-59	50.00
Arthur Grant Eby; Quapaw, Okla.	Misrepresentation	11-15-59	10.00
Kenneth Roy; Quapaw, Okla.	Misrepresentation	11-16-59	10.00
Louis J. Irwin; Irvington, Cal.	Misrepresentation	11-10-59	50.00
Ira Dallam; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	11-10-59	5.00
Harry Platt; Buffalo, Mo.	Misrepresentation	11-26-59	20.00
Otis Kopfmann; Chase	Trespassing	11-20-59	15.00
Ray Richardson; Dodge City	Trespassing	11-20-59	15.00
Ernest Friebus; Russell	Trespassing	11-20-59	15.00
Alvin Stewart; Manhattan	Trespassing	11-19-59	10.00
Donald R. Harbour; Manhattan	Trespassing	11-19-59	10.00
Ray Craig; Wichita	Trespassing	11-19-59	15.00
Benjamin F. Jackson; Wichita	Trespassing	11-21-59	25.00
O. D. Klassen; Kinsley	Trespassing	11- 9-59	5.00
Gregory H. Shaw; Garden City	Trespassing	11- 9-59	20.00
O. L. Vickers; Liberal	Trespassing	11-15-59	5.00
C. E. Bollinger; Liberal	Trespassing	11-15-59	5.00
Harold Wolters; Portis	Trespassing	11- 9-59	5.00
Darrel VanHolter; Parsons	Trespassing	11-12-59	5.00
Herman Harrell; Parsons	Trespassing	11-12-59	5.00
Otis Johnson; Anthony	Trespassing	11-27-59	15.00
Henry D. Miller; Goddard	Trespassing	11-27-59	10.00
Elmer F. Johnson; Anthony	Trespassing	11-27-59	15.00
Bob Walden; Iola	Trespassing	11-23-59	10.00
Larry Ryherd; Iola	Trespassing	11-24-59	10.00
Clarence Ryherd; Ft. Scott	Trespassing	11-24-59	10.00
Merle Vanordin; Wichita	Trespassing	11-24-59	25.00
Lee Mullins; Wichita	Trespassing	11-24-59	25.00
James Savage; Shawnee	Trespassing	11-18-59	5.00
Donald Wertz; Clifton	Trespassing	11- 3-59	5.00
James Wertz; Paxico	Trespassing	11- 3-59	5.00
Donald Wertz; Paxico	Trespassing	11- 3-59	5.00
Gary Senters; Clifton	Trespassing	11- 3-59	5.00
George Osborn; Clay Center	Trespassing	11- 3-59	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Marlon P. Smith; Topeka	Trespassing	11- 3-59	5.00
Patrick W. Cyr; Clifton	Trespassing	11- 3-59	5.00
Earl H. Ewing; Topeka	Trespassing	11- 5-59	5.00
Merlin G. Ewing; Rossville	Trespassing	11- 5-59	5.00
Merlin Stageneger; Topeka	Trespassing	11- 5-59	5.00
Calvert H. Corbett; Topeka	Trespassing	11- 5-59	5.00
Glen L. Rash; Circleville	Trespassing	11- 5-59	5.00
Ernest W. Bryant; Topeka	Trespassing	11- 5-59	5.00
Clyde W. Fernkopf; Circleville	Trespassing	11- 5-59	5.00
James Edward Zahn; Hillsdale	Trespassing	11-16-59	10.00
Robert Moore; Topeka	Trespassing	11-21-59	25.00
James C. Galle; Wichita	Trespassing	11-30-59	15.00
Glenn Vess, Jr.; Wichita	Trespassing	11-30-59	10.00
Ray Nelms; Larned	Trespassing	11-30-59	5.00
John Lyons Daly; Wichita	Trespassing	11-30-59	10.00
Ted Leroy Holder; Benton	Trespassing	11-30-59	10.00
J. B. Dodds; Little Rock, Ark.	Trespassing	11-30-59	5.00
Robert Greene; Little Rock, Ark.	Trespassing	11-30-59	5.00
William Kirby; Little Rock, Ark.	Trespassing	11-30-59	5.00
B. F. Greene; Larned	Trespassing	11-30-59	5.00
Richard E. Thrift; Kansas City	Trespassing	11-29-59	10.00
Dave Grimmett; Berryton	Trespassing	11-14-59	5.00
Jack Quiet; Topeka	Trespassing	11-13-59	5.00
Michael Seach, Jr.; Topeka	Trespassing	11-14-59	10.00
T. W. Warren; Osage City	Trespassing	11-16-59	10.00
Bill Lindsay; Topeka	Trespassing	11-21-59	25.00
William Quanz; Melburn	Trespassing	11-28-59	10.00
Robert Taylor; Osage City	Trespassing	11-28-59	10.00
Kenneth Huske; Topeka	Misconduct on state property	11-12-59	25.00
Albert Ditz; Topeka	Misconduct on state property	11-12-59	25.00

ARRESTS—DECEMBER, 1959

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Ralph R. Dreher; Victoria	No hunting license	12- 3-59	not guilty
Jimmie Lee McGrew; Wichita	No hunting license	12-23-59	\$10.00
Henry Eugene Voyles; Wichita	No hunting license	12-23-59	10.00
Celbert Bahner; Alma	No hunting license	11-18-59	5.00
Leo Lloyd; Atchison	No hunting license	12- 8-59	5.00
Frederick C. Baxter; Salina	No hunting license	12- 9-59	5.00
Earney Cowell; Wichita	No hunting license	12-14-59	5.00
Edward L. Fritts; Olathe	No hunting license	12-22-59	10.00
Edward R. Campau; Olathe	No hunting license	12-22-59	10.00
Kenneth O. Miller; Wichita	No hunting license	12-23-59	10.00
Cleland Mason; Salina	No hunting license	12-26-59	5.00
James Smothers; Muncie	No hunting license	12-12-59	5.00
William Schotte; Bremen	No hunting license	12-30-59	5.00
Levi Sexton Abington; Arkansas City	No hunting license	12-30-59	10.00
William G. Moses; Tulsa, Okla.	No hunting license	12- 7-59	20.00
Ray Maynard Bruner; Cardin, Okla.	No hunting license	12-31-59	10.00
Larry Lyle Erickson; Wichita	No fishing license	12- 5-59	50.00
Donald Taylor; Topeka	No fishing license	10-17-59	5.00
Harry W. Roney; Topeka	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	11-21-59	25.00
Wm. P. Hamlin; Topeka	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	10-21-59	5.00
C. L. Speaks; Coffeyville	Hunting quail without stamp; no hunting license	12-10-59	35.00
Charles F. Spencer; Mission	Taking quail without stamp	12- 5-59	25.00
Howard Hill; Perry	Exceeding bag limit on quail	11-20-59	10.00
Matthew Johnson, Jr.; Independence	Hunting quail without license; possessing quail during closed season	11-29-59	75.00
Richard Martin; Independence	Hunting quail without license; possessing quail during closed season	12-29-59	75.00
Bobby James Adams; Winfield	No hunting license; taking game animals during closed season	12- 3-59	20.00
Donald Wilson; Atchison	Taking game animals during closed season	12- 4-59	5.00
John Downing; Atchison	Taking game animals during closed season	12- 4-59	5.00
W. J. Newton; Merriam	Taking game animals during closed season	12-18-59	10.00
Owen A. Butler; Topeka	Taking game animals during closed season	12- 6-59	10.00
Oliver Taylor; Kansas City	Taking game animals during closed season	12-12-59	5.00
Ernest McQuiller; Wichita	Possessing furbearing animals during closed season; possessing hen pheasant	11-25-59	75.00
Vern Wahweotten; Mayetta	Hunting from highway without permission; no hunting license; shooting ducks without stamp; destruction of private property	12- 3-59	50.00
Howard Renick; Miami, Okla.	Misrepresentation	12- 5-59	10.00
Larry Cowan; Joplin, Mo.	Misrepresentation	12- 5-59	10.00
Larry Renick; Stillwater, Okla.	Misrepresentation	12- 5-59	10.00
Lonnie J. Allen; Wichita	Misrepresentation	12-23-59	20.00
Wayne Coon; Alma	Trespassing	12- 3-59	10.00
Harold S. McGinness; Prairie Village	Trespassing	12- 3-59	10.00
Roger Garver; Kansas City, Mo.	Trespassing	12- 3-59	15.00
G. E. Coen; Kansas City, Mo.	Trespassing	12- 3-59	15.00
E. Havang; Wellington	Trespassing	11-14-59	5.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Lonnie Crockett; Kansas City	Trespassing	12- 7-59	10.00
Percy Jones; Kansas City	Trespassing	12- 7-59	10.00
Joseph Allen; Kansas City	Trespassing	12- 7-59	10.00
C. J. Moeder; Rerford	Trespassing	12-12-59	25.00
Wayne D. Wise; Wichita	Trespassing	12- 5-59	20.00
Harley Supreman; Manhattan	Trespassing	12-11-59	10.00
Marion C. Miller; Manhattan	Trespassing	12-11-59	10.00
Clay Wataha; Manhattan	Trespassing	12-11-59	10.00
Dallas Murrell; Manhattan	Trespassing	12-11-59	10.00
Alpha Supreman; Manhattan	Trespassing	12-11-59	10.00
Virgil Roy McWithey; Mulvane	Trespassing	10-27-59	5.00
Raymond H. Fildes; Derby	Trespassing	10-27-59	5.00
Paul R. Keeney; Sedan	Trespassing	11- 1-59	5.00
Francis J. Mings; Wichita	Trespassing	11-18-59	25.00
W. R. Raef; Prairie Village	Trespassing; resisting arrest	12- 7-59	80.00
R. C. Raef; Prairie Village	Trespassing; resisting arrest	12- 7-59	80.00
James Stiffler; Wichita	Trespassing; shooting game birds in nonflight	12-14-59	75.00
Donald Jensen; Larned	No trapping license	12-28-59	5.00
Stanley Lake; Kansas City	Fishing with illegal number of hooks on trotline	8-29-59	10.00
Otto Gulley; Lawrence	Fishing with illegal number of hooks on trotline	11- 9-59	not guilty
Randall L. Hopper; Arkansas City	Taking and killing deer with motorcar; failure to report	12-29-59	100.00

ARRESTS—JANUARY, 1960

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Leopold Leikam; Victoria	No hunting license	1- 5-60	\$25.00
Louis Hollins; Coffeyville	No hunting license	1- 6-60	10.00
Elbert Hensley; Superior, Neb.	No hunting license	1- 7-60	5.00
Arthur Biddle; Winfield	No hunting license	1-19-60	5.00
Riley Shipp; Winfield	No hunting license	1-19-60	5.00
Herman L. Hendricks; Chanute	No hunting license	1-18-60	5.00
Darrell R. Anderson; Kansas City	No hunting license	1-16-60	5.00
Dulles Culp; Olathe	No hunting license	1-16-60	5.00
Keith R. Miller; Gardner	No hunting license	1-16-60	5.00
Oliver Medlock; Parsons	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
John Schultz; Parsons	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
John Rutherford; Parsons	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
Harrison Stover; Parsons	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
Phillip Lewis; Thayer	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
Frank Journot; Parsons	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
Robert Smith; Parsons	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
Gary Cowell; Topeka	No hunting license	1-19-60	5.00
Willie Joe Herring; Coffeyville	No hunting license	1-21-60	5.00
Pete B. Rausch; Chanute	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Floyd Truan; Gorham	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Stanley Young; Greenwich	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
William H. Johnson; Wichita	No hunting license	1-18-60	10.00
Jim Lacey; Herington	No hunting license	1-19-60	10.00
Denny Albright; Herington	No hunting license	1-19-60	10.00
Walter Vietze, Jr.; Herington	No hunting license	1-19-60	10.00
Jackie R. Jackson; Augusta	No hunting license	1-19-60	10.00
Dale Hinkle; Chanute	No hunting license	1-19-60	5.00
Gary Hinkle; Chanute	No hunting license	1-19-60	5.00
Harry L. Toomey; Chanute	No hunting license	1-20-60	5.00
Alvin A. Robinett; Coffeyville	No hunting license	1-29-60	5.00
Lee L. King; Coffeyville	No hunting license	1-19-60	5.00
Dewayne Reinertsen; Horton	No hunting license	1-22-60	5.00
Horace Reed; Wichita	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Elvis J. Lawson; Udall	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Bill Godwin; Udall	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Frank Dockins; Hill City	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Ralph C. Valentine; Hill City	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Curtis W. Hensley; Wichita	No hunting license	1-25-60	10.00
LeRoy Brown; Topeka	No hunting license	1-27-60	6.50
Max W. White; Topeka	No hunting license	1-25-60	10.00
Arne I. Henrick; Topeka	No hunting license	1-26-60	10.00
James R. King; Topeka	No hunting license	1-27-60	10.00
Homer Reeder; Topeka	No hunting license	1-26-60	10.00
Tom Reeder; Topeka	No hunting license	1-26-60	10.00
Bob Lackland; Atchison	No hunting license	1-29-60	5.00
Ronald Fountain; Paola	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
William Rogers; Louisburg	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Jerry White; Paola	No hunting license	1-23-60	5.00
Harold Schmitt; Ontario, Ore.	No hunting license	1-29-60	5.00
Elmer Creviston; Hunter	No hunting license	1-30-60	5.00
Paul McKeaze; Wichita	No hunting license	1-30-60	5.00
Robert E. Creed; Hunnewell	No hunting license	1-25-60	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Donald D. Hayes; Topeka	No hunting license	1-21-60	10.00
Charles Chilson, Jr.; Topeka	No hunting license	1-21-60	10.00
Clifford W. Carmier; Topeka	No hunting license	1-17-60	15.00
Ralph Cook; Topeka	No hunting license	1-21-60	5.00
Benny Domingues; Meriden	No hunting license	1-21-60	5.00
Bill Cook; Meriden	No hunting license	1-21-60	5.00
Raymond Petty; Topeka	No hunting license	1-30-60	10.00
James M. Jackson; Topeka	No hunting license	1-27-60	abated- 10.00
Stanley Bossick; Topeka	No hunting license	1-23-60	10.00
Ernest DeHart; Topeka	No hunting license	1-23-60	10.00
Rex Edwards; Topeka	No hunting license	1-21-60	10.00
Charles Owens; Parsons	No trapping license	1-26-60	5.00
Robert Swenker; Madison	No fishing license	1-26-60	10.00
Larry L. Westerfield; Kechi	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1- 4-60	35.00
Don W. Miller; Wichita	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1- 4-60	35.00
Carroll Rhoer; Burr Oak	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1-21-60	30.00
Phillip J. Host; Wichita	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1-21-60	70.00
Orville Williams; Burr Oak	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1-21-60	30.00
Harvey Henderson; Superior, Neb.	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1-23-60	30.00
Kenneth Terrill; Ft. Scott	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1-25-60	70.00
Glenn Davis; Manhattan	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1-30-60	20.00
Don Worthington; Tecumseh	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	1-21-60	35.00
Noah Plank; Waverly	No hunting license; possessing game animals during closed season	1-13-60	15.00
Charles Varelman; Mound Valley	No hunting license; possessing game animals during closed season	1-20-60	10.00
John Churchill, Jr.; Wichita	No hunting license; possessing game animals during closed season	1-18-60	25.00
J. Lewis Churchill; Wichita	No hunting license; possessing game animals during closed season	1-18-60	25.00
Charles Ketterman; Fowler	Possessing game birds during closed season	1- 1-60	25.00
William Wickman; Hays	Possessing game birds during closed season	1- 5-60	50.00
Lloyd Bates; Louisville	Possessing game birds during closed season	1- 9-60	10.00
Charles Martin; Blue Rapids	Possessing game birds during closed season	1-26-60	25.00
Clarence Bakken, Jr.; Topeka	Possessing game birds during closed season	1-25-60	50.00
Jack Newman; Topeka	Possessing game birds during closed season	1-25-60	50.00
Charles F. Lovelady; Chetopa	Possessing game birds during closed season	1-30-60	75.00
Steve D. Pederson; Topeka	Possessing game birds during closed season	1-18-60	35.00
James Nieder; Lawrence	Possessing game birds during closed season	1-28-60	30.00
Mark Wixem; Scranton	Possessing game birds during closed season	1-21-60	25.00
Jack Berry; St. Francis	Possessing game birds during closed season	1-25-60	75.00
Verl L. Martin; Utica	Illegal possession of game animals	1- 8-60	20.00
Elmer Stokes; Coffeyville	Illegal possession of game animals	1- 7-60	20.00
Arley Jounot; Wichita	Pursuing game animals from motorcar	1-18-60	10.00
Warren D. Bigler; Clay Center	Purchasing license within 30 days after conviction of a game law violation	12-23-60	50.00
Louis Tolliver; Parsons	Exceeding daily bag limit on game animals	1-18-60	10.00
Elmer Smith; Parsons	Exceeding daily bag limit on game animals	1-18-60	10.00
Herman Turner; Parsons	Exceeding daily bag limit on game animals	1-18-60	10.00
John R. Burchfiel, Jr.; Wichita	No hunting license; trespassing	1-23-60	20.00
Everett E. Metzger; Augusta	Possessing quail during closed season; hunting quail without stamp; no hunting license	1-20-60	70.00
Donald L. Ward; Holmes, Cal.	Misrepresentation	1- 8-60	25.00
Ed Shultz; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	1-27-60	20.00
Joe Allen Cox; Wichita	No hunting license; hunting game animals during closed season; shooting from motor vehicle	1-17-60	50.00
Jimmie L. Foster; Topeka	No hunting license; hunting game animals during closed season; shooting from motor vehicle	1-19-60	20.00
Raymond E. Foster; Topeka	No hunting license; hunting game animals during closed season; shooting from motor vehicle	1-19-60	20.00
Don W. Long; Wichita	Trespassing	1- 2-60	10.00
Charles W. Sherry; Wichita	Trespassing	1- 9-60	10.00
Norman Detrick; Great Bend	Trespassing	1-14-60	5.00
Russell Shaw; Clafin	Trespassing	1-14-60	5.00
Kenneth Siebert; Great Bend	Trespassing	1-14-60	5.00
Clifford Bieberle; Great Bend	Trespassing	1-14-60	5.00
Manford Julian; Great Bend	Trespassing	1-14-60	5.00



Conservation Pledge

I GIVE MY
PLEDGE AS AN AMERICAN
TO SAVE AND FAITHFULLY TO
DEFEND FROM WASTE THE
NATURAL RESOURCES OF
MY COUNTRY - ITS SOIL
AND MINERALS, ITS
FORESTS, WATERS,
AND WILDLIFE

S. L. Loewen,
Tabor College,
Hillsboro, Kansas

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