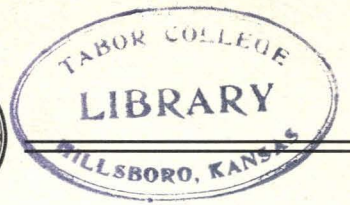


# KANSAS

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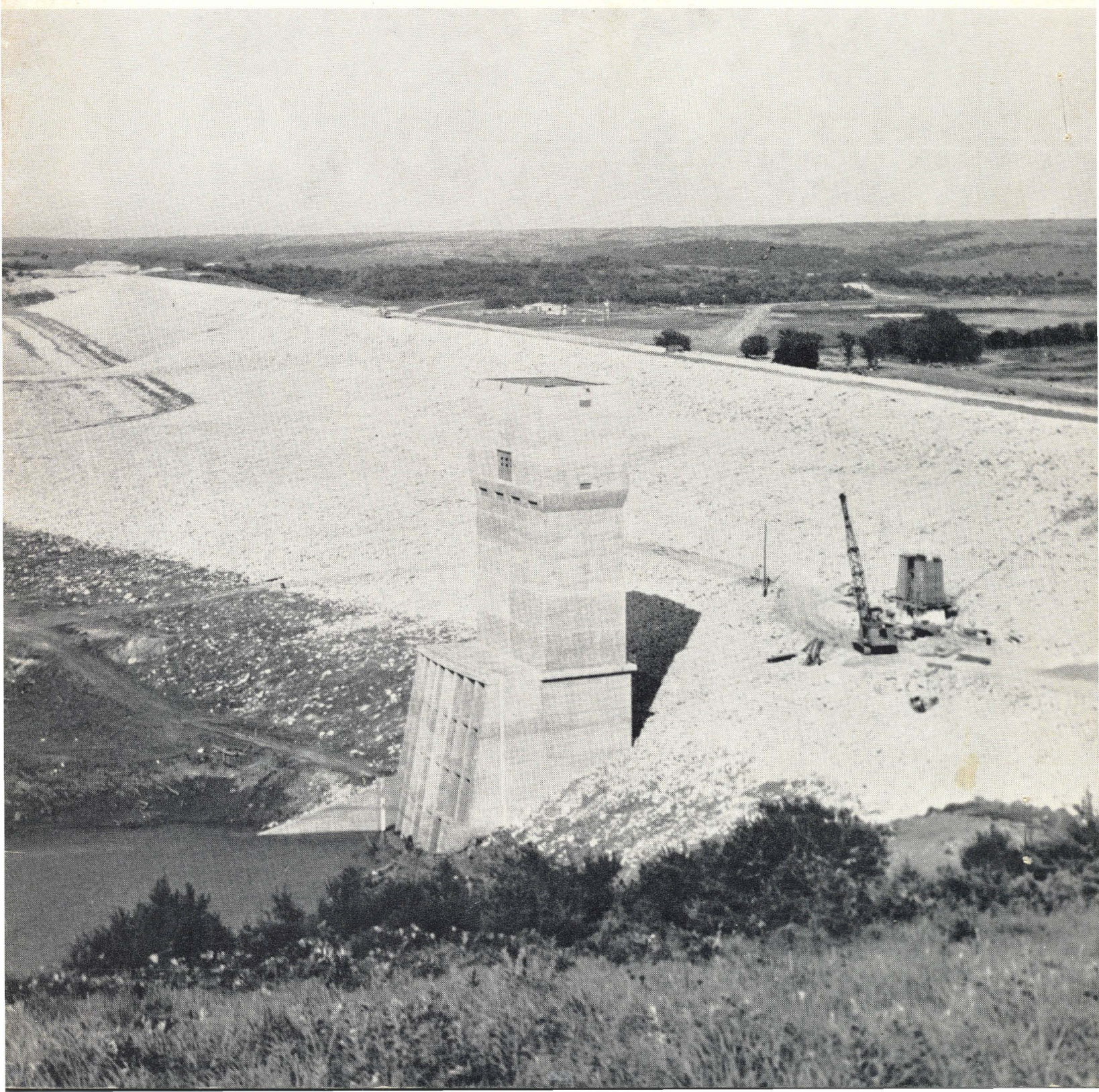


# FISH AND GAME

VOL. XVIII

JULY, 1960

No. 1



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

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No. 1

## Will Stunted Channels Grow?

OTTO W. TIEMEIER and JAMES B. ELDER

Department of Zoology,  
Kansas State University, Manhattan

We have often been asked whether stunted fish would grow if they were removed from an overpopulated pond or stream to a body of water that contained an ample food supply. In other words, if fish were once stunted would they remain stunted if they had sufficient food? Results of this study have been published in the *Progressive Fish Culturist* but it was thought that the fishermen of Kansas might be interested in our results. This information was obtained as a result of our studies on Flint Hills farm ponds. This project is a co-operative endeavor between the Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The nine ponds used in this study are from a series of 30 of our unmanaged ponds near Manhattan.

One pond, on the George Dugan farm at Leonardville, Kansas, covers about two acres and has a maxi-

Figure 1. Spawning containers used in Dugan Pond.



num depth of six feet. The pond was drained in 1953, was restocked in the spring of 1954 by Dugan with 13 one- to four-pound channel catfish, 60 five- to six-inch white crappie and 10 four-inch green sunfish. At the same time several tubs, buckets, and even old automobile trunks were placed in a shallow water site as possible spawning places for the channels (figure 1).

Hatches of channels were obtained in the summers of 1954 and 1955. The spawning containers were removed in 1955 and, because most were buried in silt, it was believed that only two or three had been used. The crappies and sunfish also have spawned in this pond but have never become abundant.

When seine data indicated that the Dugan pond was probably overpopulated, we obtained permission to stock some of the surplus channels in other farm ponds. Since the spring of 1955, six ponds have been stocked once; two additional ponds each have had two separate stockings (figures 2 and 3). Samples of catfish from which we obtained length, weight, and age data were collected by means of periodic intensive seining, usually in early June and early September. Turbidity readings were made bi-weekly from early June through October with a Hellige platinum wire turbidimeter.

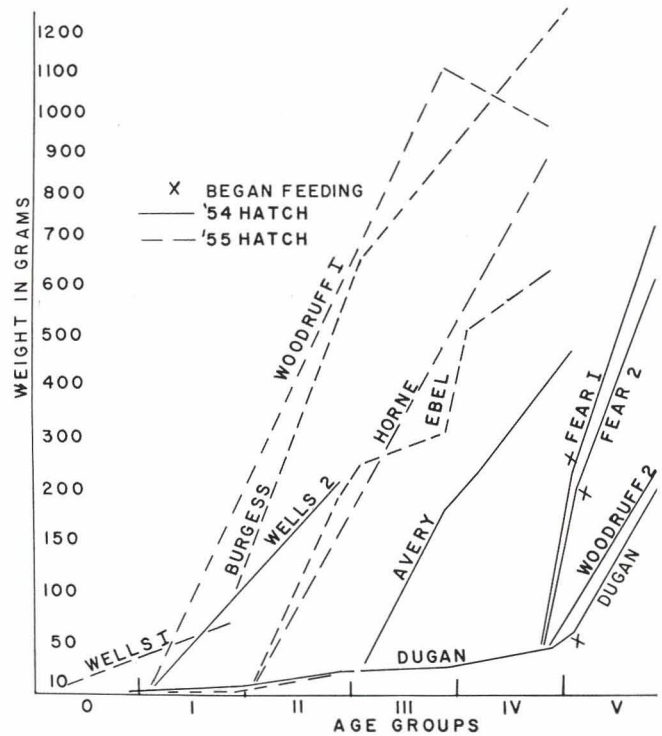


Figure 2. Growth in weight of stunted (Dugan) channel catfish after being stocked in other ponds. (28 grams equals 1 ounce.) Age Group 0 is 1954, Age Group V is 1959.

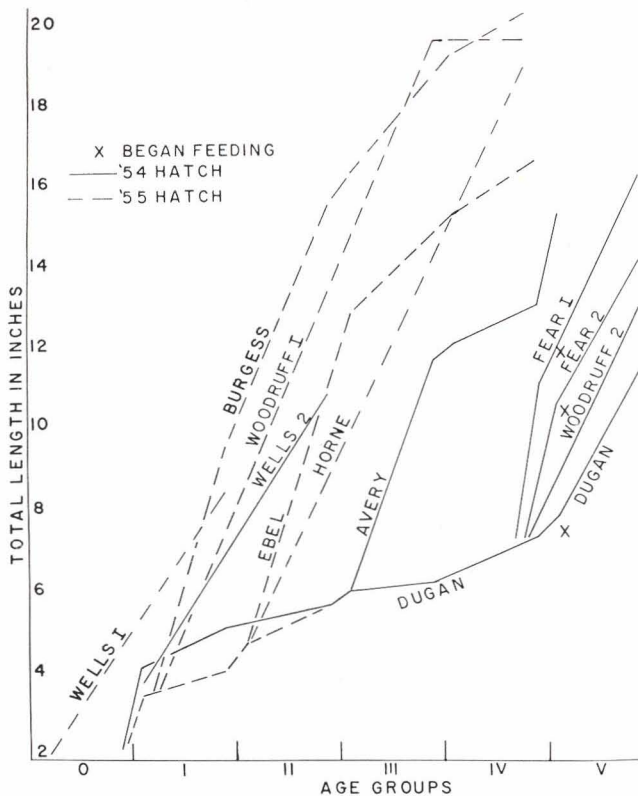


Figure 3. Growth in length of stunted (Dugan) channel catfish. Age Group 0 is 1954, Age group V is 1959.

Results

Growth averages in length and weight of stocked fish and the stunted (Dugan) population are given in Figures 2 and 3. In general, at the end of one growing season in the new pond environment, sizes of the stocked channels compared favorably with the same age fish from other ponds. After the spring of 1957 it was not possible to differentiate between the 1954 and 1955 hatches in the Dugan ponds on the basis of size so that the three stockings made after 1957 were assigned to the 1954 year class.

It appeared that available food in the Dugan pond was adequate for maintenance of numerous small catfish but insufficient for good growth. While small and slender, the fish did not appear starved. During one season (April to October, 1959) of supplemental feeding with prepared fish pellets, the fish grew from an average of 7.74 inches and 63 grams (28 grams equal one ounce) to an average of 11.4 inches and 206 grams (figures 2 and 3). The growth response to supplemental feeding clearly demonstrated that shortage of food was the factor that caused stunting. Similar results were obtained through supplemental feeding in Fear ponds 1 and 2 (figures 2 and 3). The greater growth response in stocked channels to supplemental feeding in the Fear ponds compared with that of the parent fish population probably can be

ascribed to smaller numbers of fish, and hence less competition, in the Fear ponds.

The size to which the stocked fish grew appeared to depend on the length of time they have been stocked in the new environment. The slope of the growth lines is as steep for age Group IV channels stocked in Woodruff and Fear 1 and 2 ponds as it is for fish stocked earlier in other ponds (figures 2 and 3).

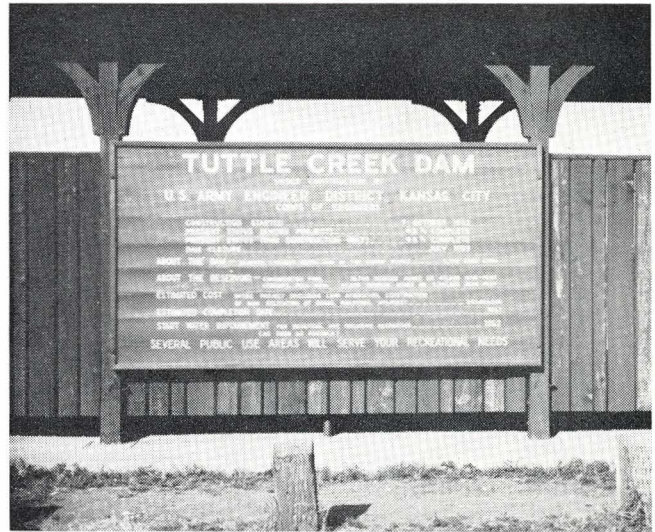
The presence of large and established populations of bass and bluegill in the Woodruff and Horne ponds did not prevent the transplanted channel catfish from growing well. No relationship between turbidity and growth of channels was found in any of the ponds. Size of the pond area apparently had no effect on growth because they made satisfactory growth in smaller as well as in the larger ponds. The authors have recommended that unmanaged ponds in this region smaller than 0.5 acre not be stocked because of the susceptibility of small ponds to winter-kill. No fish were recovered from the Wells pond after the second year of stocking evidently because of winter-kill during a period of low water following drought.

It was concluded, therefore, that stunting of channel catfish in an overpopulated pond did not affect the fish permanently. Results from all stockings demonstrated that the fish quickly recovered growth when stocked in ponds not already stocked with large numbers of channels.

To date insufficient data prohibit determining whether stunted channels gained more rapidly after being released from overcrowding than channels that had never been stunted. That is, will Age IV channels which were transplanted as Age II stunted fish reach the same size as Age IV channels that had been stocked originally in a new pond environment in proper numbers? Studies are continuing for an insight into this question.

#### Summary

1. The growth response of stunted channel catfish transferred from an overcrowded pond to ponds without channels and two with channels was investigated between 1955 and 1959.
2. Stocked fish reached catchable size after one year in new environments irrespective of age when stocked, while fish in the parent population were still below useable size in year class IV and V.
3. Rapid growth of the fish in Dugan's pond when given supplemental feed indicated that shortage of food was the factor that had limited growth.
4. No apparent relationship was found between growth rate of stocked fish and turbidity, size of pond, or presence of other species populations.



#### On Our Cover

The massive dam pictured on the front cover of this issue is the seventh largest earth dam in the United States. It is unquestionably the largest dam in Kansas and will back up a lake of 15,700 acres at normal level.

You have probably guessed by now that this is the huge Tuttle Creek Dam on the Blue river north of Manhattan. The dam is now nearly complete and water impounding is expected to begin within the next few months. The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is presently negotiating with the U. S. Corps of Engineers for the purpose of receiving certain lands for wildlife management and public hunting purposes. These lands will be located upstream from the main recreational areas and will constitute a vital resource for the sportsmen of the area.

Construction of the reservoir was started on October 7, 1952, and is scheduled for completion in 1961. Several other reservoirs are now under construction in Kansas. Among these is the new John Redmond Reservoir near Burlington which will boast the longest dam in the state, just over four miles in length. (Photo by O. W. Tiemeier.)

Though badgers usually live on plains or deserts, they can swim easily and rapidly. They have been observed swimming as far as a half mile from any shore.

Unlike the cottontail rabbit, the young of the snowshoe rabbit are born fully furred, with their eyes open and can run around on the day of birth.

Some animals can glide through the air for a ways, but bats are the only animals that can fly.

## *Don't Overlook the Dove*

By **DAVE COLEMAN**



As the "dog days" of August slip by and we are gradually reminded of the approach of fall by the shortening days and the new window displays in downtown stores, many Kansas sportsmen are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the first day of September. It is on this day that the first major game-bird season opens in the state—the season on the mourning or "turtle" dove. Consequently the time is drawing near to dig up that trusty fowling piece from the basement or closet for a once-over and to check on your shell supply, if you are one of the estimated 50,000-plus dove hunters of the Sunflower State.

Each year dove hunting apparently is gaining new devotees, and each season sees the dove receiving more acclaim as the nation's "Number One Game Bird." This is because of the dove's wide distribution (it nests in all of the contiguous states) and the many millions of these birds which are shot each year by sportsmen of 30 states. So if you've been passing the dove season by, maybe it's time you took another look at what you've been missing.

"But who'd want to shoot one of those tame little doves that flutter around in the back yard?" you say. Well, if you'll talk to any died-in-the-wool dove hunter you'll learn that when the guns begin to boom in September that "tame little dove" is one of the most sporting and difficult aerial targets available. Many a hunter who felt he was rather an accomplished marksman on other game birds has had his eyes

opened when he tried his hand at shooting the tricky dove. The bird's erratic and unpredictable flight pattern shows up many a "hole in the shot pattern" that didn't seem to be there for other game birds. Pass shooting of the birds as they move from roosts to feed or water and back again provides the most challenging type of shooting, but even when taken around a water hole or by jump shooting, the dove is not too easy a target.

Each year during May and June, Commission personnel co-operate with the federal government in making counts of calling doves heard on routes scattered throughout the state. This year the Kansas survey indicated that our population of breeding doves was up 27 percent over the five-year average (1955-9). In the Central Management Unit of the United States (made up of Kansas and 13 other central states) the counts showed the population to be 14 percent above the 1959 level and 69 percent over the 1953 index. It is also interesting to note that the trend in the population for the hunting states of the Central Unit is very similar to that for the nonhunting states—the latter group of states showed an increase this year of 13 percent over 1959 and 71 percent over the 1953 figure. All this information adds up to the fact that we are not hurting our dove population by our open seasons in the state of Kansas and in those other states of the Central Unit where doves are hunted. Research studies have revealed that there is a turnover

of approximately 70 percent in the dove population each year—in other words, each year the fall population contains about seven young birds for every three old ones. By means of our open season we merely substitute hunting kill for some of the natural mortality which would occur, and end up with about the same number of birds that we would have if there were no hunting. This same principle applies to our quail, another species with a high yearly turnover.

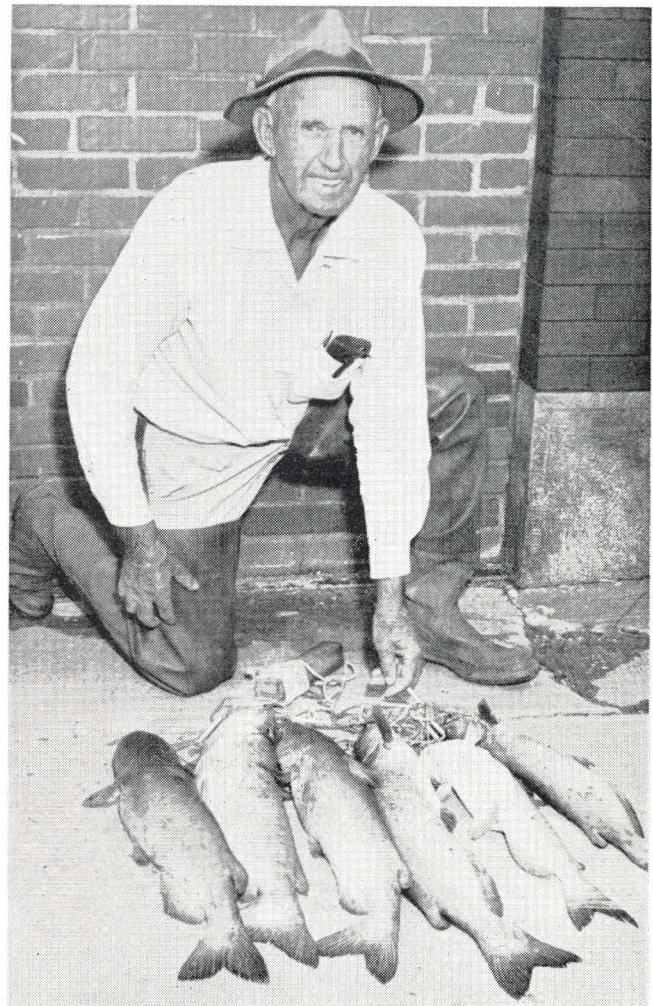
Taking into consideration the excellent status of the dove in the Central Unit, the Fish and Wildlife Service has liberalized the season for 1960. Kansas will have a 60-day season starting September 1, and bag and possession limits of 15 and 30, respectively (in 1959 the comparable figures were: season length—50 days; daily bag—10; possession limit—20). Because the season is long, however, don't plan on waiting until October to do your dove shooting. A few unusually cool nights in mid-September can send most of our doves on their way to Texas and Mexico, their favorite wintering grounds.

"Where do you go to hunt doves?" you may ask, if you haven't yet tried the sport. One could almost answer "Anywhere!", since the dove nests all over the state and is usually found even in our towns and cities in good numbers. This means that there are reasonably good dove hunting spots within a few minutes drive of most Kansans, if they will take an hour or two some evening to locate them. Some evening after work try driving around the backroads near your home town to find some of the spots where the doves are congregating or frequently flying past. If you don't have any ideas on where to look, here are a few tips that may prove helpful; if the season is dry, doves go to water nearly every evening and morning after they feed, so look over the ponds, lakes, marshes and streams in your area; some of the favorite nesting places of doves are hedgerows, orchards, cemeteries (with trees) and small groves of trees, and most of the young birds stay in the vicinity of their hatching site until migration takes place; some of the favorite feeding sites for doves are weedy pastures, wheat stubble fields, weedy corn fields and maize fields, so be on the lookout for doves alighting in such places; doves usually roost in a tree grove, and thus one can often observe a flight from water or feed patches to a roost as nightfall approaches (get in this flight path if you want some really interesting shooting, but don't shoot them out of their roosting place).

If you have doubted the fact that the dove makes good eating, then you have never sat down to a well-prepared meal of doves—fried, broiled, baked with dressing, in a pie, or what-have-you. Talk to some of your acquaintances who are old-time dove hunters for

some of their favorite recipes, and remember to allow more cooking time for the old birds than the young ones, as you do for any game. Most dove hunters prefer to prepare only the breast of the dove for cooking, and it takes only a very few minutes for the cleaning job. Try to get your birds dressed, put into salt water to soak and refrigerated within a short time after killing them if possible.

Regarding the laws governing dove hunting, here are a few special points to keep in mind: The dove cannot be shot legally with a rifle, since it comes under the same federal regulations on migratory birds as do the ducks and geese; your shotgun must be plugged so that it cannot hold more than three shells in the chamber and magazine combined. When dove hunting, as when hunting any other species, don't forget to get the landowner's permission to hunt.



**Anthony City Lake** produced this fine string of channels for A. S. Davenport of Anthony. Davenport, who has passed the age of three score and ten, is still an ardent fisherman and is usually accompanied on his fishing excursions by his wife. It is rumored that Mrs. Davenport sometimes catches more than her husband. Wonder if she caught any of these?



Willow and cottonwood trees line the shore of Kearny County State Lake.

## Kearny County State Lake By GEORGE VALYER

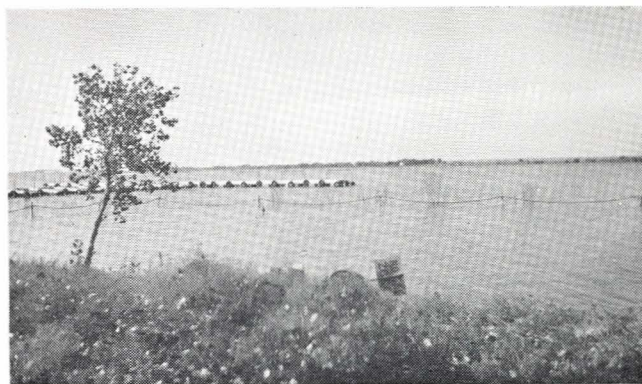
The State Lakes of Kansas . . . Ninth of a series

Anyone who has traveled through western Kansas on U. S. Highway 50 has probably seen this lake or at least a small part of it because Kearny County State Lake is just a short distance north of the highway. This is a unique lake in several respects but the most outstanding feature is its size, three thousand acres. Traveling along the highway, one cannot get a true picture of the magnitude of this body of water. So, let's inspect it a little closer by leaving the pavement.

Kearny County State Lake, commonly known as Lake McKinney, is located two miles east of Lakin, Kansas, in the heart of the sugar beet country. Actually, the lake is northeast of Lakin since U. S. 50 angles in that direction as it leaves the town. Small signs along the highway indicate the roads leading a short distance north to the lake. As you approach, your view is obscured by the growth of willows which grows almost solidly on the south shore. Only after you actually stand on the edge of the shoreline can you get a real view of the vast expanse of water.

What is so unique about this reservoir? Well, in the first place its 3,000 acres make it the largest State Lake in the state. Secondly, it is the only State Lake not actually owned by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and

Game Commission; it is leased from the United States Irrigation Company of Garden City. Thirdly, it is the only State Lake open to boating sports including water skiing; boats may be used on other State Lakes for fishing purposes only. Also this lake is open to waterfowl hunting during the open season for such species; only one other State Lake has waterfowl hunting, Republic County State Lake northwest of Jamestown.



This boat dock, built by the Lake McKinney Association, was damaged by ice in the winter of 1959 and 60. The club is rebuilding the facility.



Kearny County State Lake was constructed as an irrigation reservoir shortly after the turn of the century by the United States Irrigation Company. This reservoir was one of the factors in the establishment of a thriving sugar beet industry in the Arkansas River valley between Garden City and Lakin. Due to the level terrain of the wide valley the lake was, of necessity, a relatively shallow lake with an average depth of about 7 feet. It was formed by throwing up a long dam across a natural draw. The source of water for the reservoir is the Arkansas River. A diversion dam on the river west of Lakin channels the flow through a canal to the head of the lake. A system of canals below the lake carry the water to thousands of acres of farm land. Except during periods of prolonged drouth, the lake level is relatively stable with the in-flow compensating for the outflow. Naturally there is some fluctuation of the water level when irrigation is at its peak. The maximum depth of the lake when full is about 17 feet.

The United States Irrigation Company, owners of the lake, requested the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission to take over management of the reservoir for fishing, hunting and recreation. The commission officially assumed control of the lake in February of 1947.

Although the commission does not allow the use of motorboats for other than fishing purposes on the smaller state lakes, Lake McKinney's 3,000 acres provides plenty of room for boating and water skiing without congestion and interference with fishing activity. Boaters from all over southwestern Kansas use the area extensively during the summer months. In 1957 a group of enthusiasts from the area formed an association which has been responsible for several improvements to the area including a concrete boat launching ramp and dock. At present the association is planning additional improvements including a water well in the picnic area at the east end of the lake.

Because of its shallow nature, this lake has proved to be quite attractive for migratory waterfowl. It is a common occurrence to find as many as fifty to one hundred thousand ducks using the lake during the late fall and winter. Because of its large size, gunning pressure does not materially affect use of the lake by the ducks and geese. Therefore, the hunting of these migratory species is permitted during the regular open season. With the thick vegetative growth around the shore, a hunter has only to secret himself in the tangle and wait for the fowl to come within shooting range. Many hunters use the area each fall and report good success.

Fishing in Kearny County State Lake is generally fair for channel catfish, bullheads, crappie and carp.

Since the water supply comes from the river, there is no control of the species which inhabit the lake. The Fish and Game Commission has stocked the lake with channels, crappie and bass but very few bass are taken. Occasionally good catches of both channels and bullheads are made and the waters provide angling opportunities for many persons.

All in all, Kearny County State Lake fills a vital need for recreation resources in southwest Kansas, an area where lakes are few and rainfall is usually not adequate to maintain a lake which depends upon runoff water. When the ducks are flying this fall, I'll be waiting for you. Come on out and we'll see if we can fill our limit.

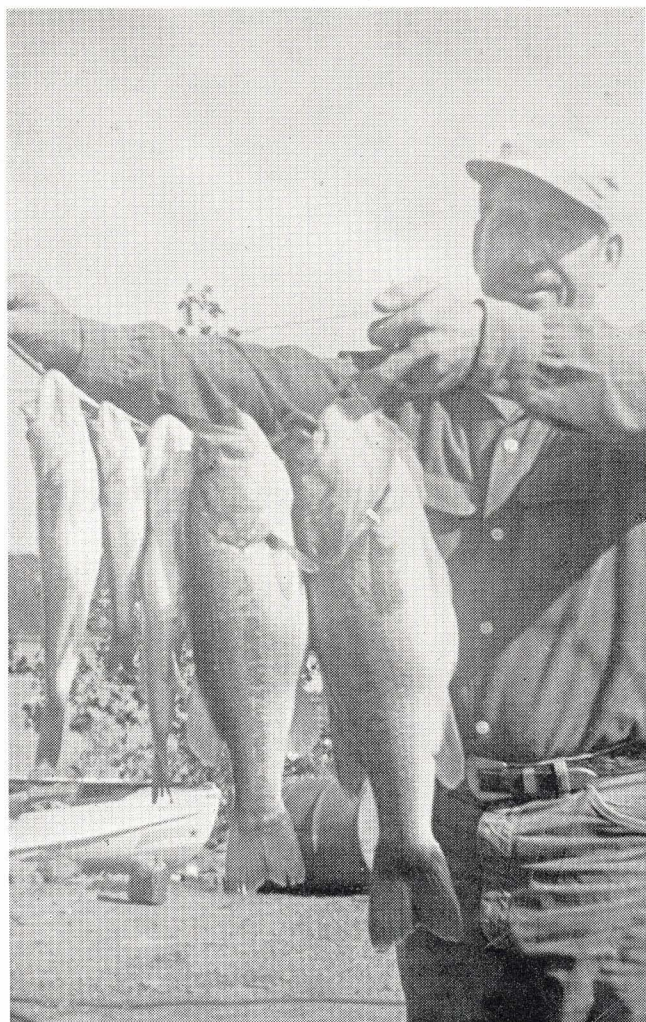


From left to right are Clarence Lindly, Eddie Blass (age 9) and Dan Blass, all of Arkansas City. In the foreground are 15 of the nicest channel catfish you'll see anywhere; the total weight of the catch was 110 pounds. Chicken livers dunked in Cowley County State Lake did the business in only 3 1/2 hours time on June 29.

## Squirrel and Bullfrog Seasons Open

July 1 marked the opening of two seasons. Bullfrogs and squirrels became 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.

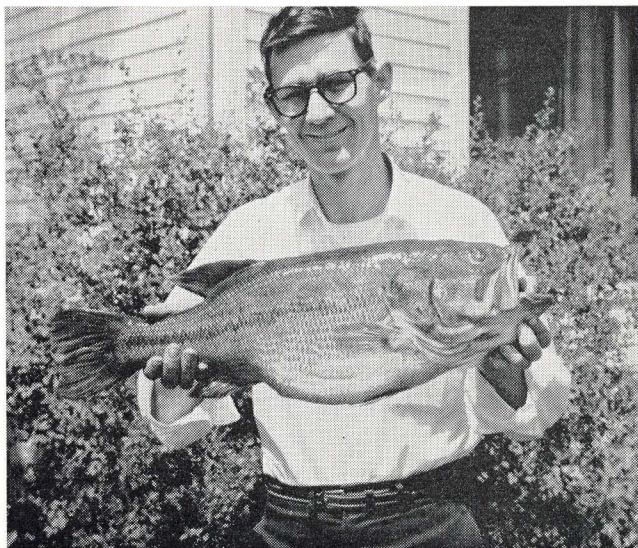
The legal season for taking bullfrogs closes on September 30. Eight bullfrogs are permitted as a daily creel limit. The legal method of taking bullfrogs is restricted to the use of hand dip-nets, hook and line, and by hand. Any and all other means and methods of taking bullfrogs are unlawful. A fishing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



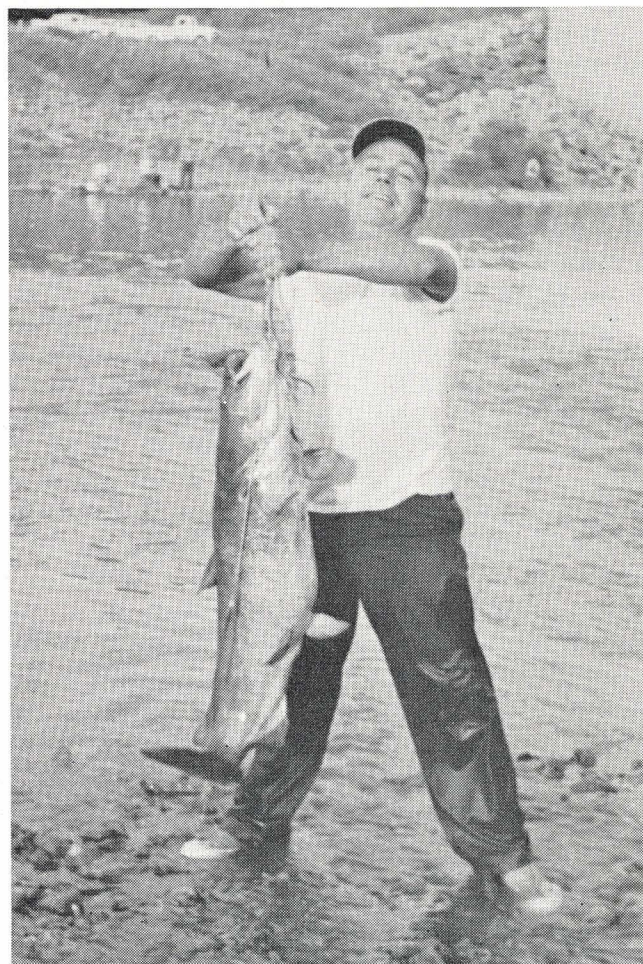
**Woodson County State Lake** yielded up these beauties this past spring to Hue Whited of Hutchinson. The largest one on the stringer weighed in at 5 pounds while the one next to it weighed 3½ pounds. Sorry, no information on the bait used.



**Ray Kirk and Earl Bryant** of Parsons display these twelve channels taken from the Neosho river on July fourth. The largest weighted 4½ pounds. Chicken blood was the bait used and all were caught on rod and reel.



**Just to prove** that many a big bass inhabits the strip pits of southeast Kansas, here's an 8-pounder which came from a pit near West Mineral. The lucky angler is Archie Henderson of Parsons. The whopper was taken on an artificial lure.



**This 37-pound flathead** is quite a load for E. A. "Jack" Brown of Wichita. Taken from below the spillway, the outstanding feature of this catch was that Brown was using a spinning rod with 20-pound test line. The big one sucked in a large minnow.

## Kansas Wildlife

By DAVE COLEMAN



THE STRIPED SKUNK *Mephitis mephitis*

It is sometimes said of a dog or a man, that "his bark is worse than his bite." For the skunk, one could change this phrase to "his *smell* is worse than his bite." Probably there are few people in Kansas who at some time have not become acquainted with the powerful scent of this very common mammal. The skunk is well known to most farm people, is occasionally seen within the limits of our cities, and leaves his unmistakable odor along the roads and highways wherever a driver is unfortunate enough to come in contact with him. Skunks are found throughout the state of Kansas. This distribution applies to both the striped skunk and his smaller relative, the spotted skunk (commonly called "civet cat" by Kansans). This article concerns itself with the striped skunk, and all references hereafter apply to that species.

The skunk is about as large as the average-sized house cat, but differs in having a smaller head, shorter ears and legs, and a large bushy tail. Small females may weigh as little as 3½ pounds, and large males as much as 8 or 10 pounds. The average male caught by the trapper in winter weighs in the neighborhood of 6 pounds. The tail comprises about 9 inches of the total length of approximately 2 feet. The striped skunk has a distinctive color pattern of black and white which sets him apart from most other mammals. Perhaps Mother Nature has equipped him with this easily-recognized uniform so that it may serve as a "caution sign" to other animals. At any rate, the average striper is black with two white stripes running along his back

and continuing onto the lower part of his tail. The stripes merge on the upper part of his shoulders or neck, and the single stripe thus formed ends at the back of his head. A narrow white stripe runs down the forehead. The color pattern is variable, even among animals of the same litter. On the fur market the pelts with the least white bring the best prices. The somewhat sparse and coarse guard hairs of the outer coat are underlain by an inner coat of dense soft fur. The striper's front feet are provided with long stout claws, and are well adapted for digging.

Skunks in Kansas normally breed during the latter part of February or the month of March. The young are born after a gestation period of nine weeks, usually arriving from late April to early June. A litter may contain as few as 2 young or as many as 16, but the average size is 6 to 8. The new-born skunks are blind, toothless and have very little hair, but their black-and-white pattern can be discerned against their pink skin. By the time the youngsters are 3 to 4 weeks old their eyes are open and their fur coats are developing rapidly. At about seven weeks the mother begins to take the little ones along on hunting trips. At such times they frequently follow her in single-file order. Soon after this they are weaned, and by late fall most of the offspring are usually on their own.

The skunk is not too particular concerning his diet. Being an omnivore, he will settle for nearly anything "from soup to nuts," and he is not adverse to including carrion on his menu. Insects and small mammals are the staples of his diet, however. Grasshoppers,

beetles, grubs, crickets and various kinds of insect larvae are the mainstay of the striper during the summer months. For a little variety he adds fruits, berries, birds' eggs, and birds when available. Skunks are also well known for their habit of hunting and consuming turtle eggs. The skunk is not above visiting the garbage dump of the farmer or camper, and sometimes makes himself unpopular with the farmer by raiding the chicken house. The average skunk is much more beneficial than harmful, though, and aids the landowner by destroying large numbers of insects, mice, rats, ground squirrels, moles and other pests.

The powerful scent associated with the skunk comes from the musk secreted by two glands located on either side of the anus. The musk is a sticky, yellowish, highly-volatile fluid. Once the malodorous liquid has reached the target, it is very difficult to relieve oneself of the clinging scent. Although it is thought by some that the musk will cause blindness if sprayed into the eyes, this is not true. When the skunk is ready to fire his foul-smelling discharge, he normally bends his body into a semicircle so that his hindquarters (with the potent glands) are headed in the same direction as he is looking. With the tail raised, he is then ready to fire his stench-bomb barrage with fair accuracy up to 12 or 15 feet—even farther if the wind is favorable. The actual emission of the fluid is usually preceded by such preliminaries as stamping of the front feet, hissing, and tail raising. The skunk normally is not a belligerent animal, and usually will retreat without firing his "perfume" if not crowded. Rumor has it that the skunk cannot eject his musk if picked up by the tail, but the facts do not bear out this fable.

Skunks are basically nocturnal in their habits, but an occasional one will be seen wandering about during mid-day. Their usual home is the enlarged burrow of some smaller mammal, or the abandoned den of a woodchuck or badger. Sometimes they dig their own burrow. In either case they may push some dry leaves or grass into the den to improve the comfort of their winter quarters. The male striper ordinarily lives apart from the female with her young. In winter skunks seek more protected den sites than during the summer months, and as many as 12 or 15, mostly females, may den up in the same popular burrow. Skunks are not true hibernators, but become inactive during extremely cold periods of the winter. The females tend to spend more time in their winter dens than the males, and consequently more males than females are caught by trappers.

The skunk's enemies are not too numerous. Among the more important predators in Kansas are the great

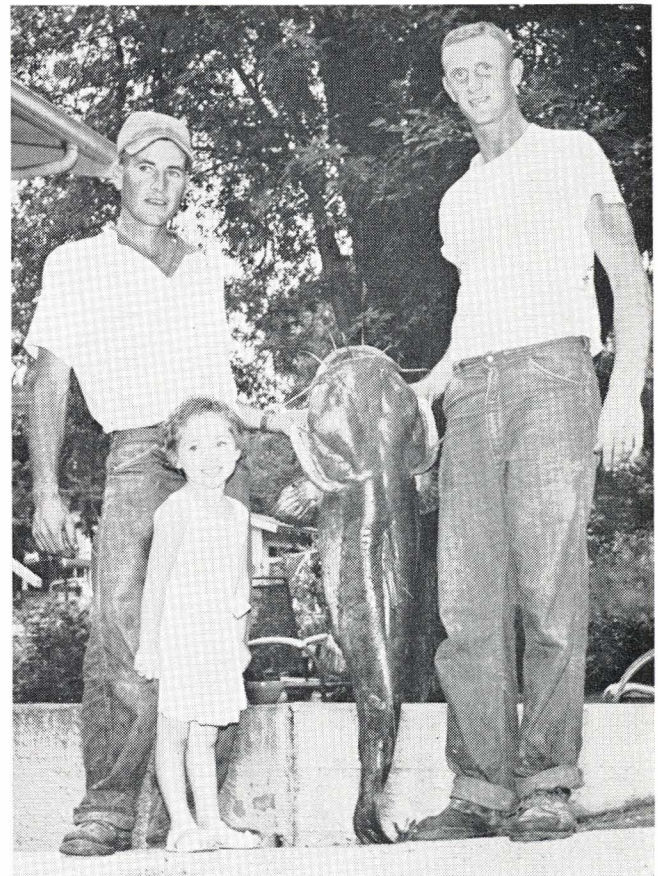
horned owl, the coyote, the bobcat, dogs, and man. Although the skunk is not trapped and hunted now to the extent that it was in past years when fur prices were better, a few thousand pelts still are sold each year to fur dealers over the state.

The mallard duck's food consists mostly of sedges, grasses, smartweeds, pondweeds and other aquatic plants.

The flying squirrel doesn't fly, but glides. Glides of up to 125 feet have been recorded.

A recent report from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that a total of 38 whooping cranes now exist in the United States.

The mountain goat is probably the only horned mammal that sits on its haunches.



**The town of Burlington** on the Neosho river claims to be the Catfish Capitol of the world. As evidence of their claim, here is a 51-pound flathead taken near Burlington on July 24. If you can take your eyes off the fish long enough, you'll notice Kenny Glenn and his daughter, Melinda, along with Pete Cox. Hold it a little higher, fellows, the tail is dragging on the ground. (Photo by Burlington Daily Republican.)

## New Record for Drum

Like peas and potatoes, pen and ink, and rods and reels, the combination of Robert Irwin and the Neosho river just seem to go well together. At least they have come up with a new fish record for Kansas.

Irwin, an employee of the Bell Telephone Company of Iola, likes to fish the Neosho. And since May 6th, it has probably been his favorite river for that was the date the whopper bit. At 10:30 p. m., Bob was running his trotline which was located a mile below the Iola dam when the water seemed to erupt. Accompanying him was his son, Bob, Jr. After an eight to ten minute struggle the fish was boated. That same evening two channels were on adjacent hooks on the trotline. They weighed in at nine and eleven pounds. The big drum was securely tethered that night and the weighing was not made until the next morning.

The first weighing was made at the Charles Sutherland farm which is adjacent to the river at the location of the catch. Sutherland's platform scales revealed that the fish weighed exactly 25 pounds. This weight was later confirmed on butcher scales at the Fryer Grocery in Iola. Measurements of this big drum were made at that time and revealed a length of 34½ inches with the girth measuring 28½ inches.

Any drum fisherman will tell you that crawdads are the best bait for this species and this one hit on the old standby. Of course, other baits such as worms occasionally take drum but most big ones are caught on this fresh-water cousin to the lobster.

When Irwin originally contacted the Commission with his story, he expressed doubt that his catch was a record. Perhaps bigger drum have been caught in



the past but the Fish and Game Commission has no authenticated record of any larger. Fisheries personnel of the Commission took one in a gill net which weighed just under 25 pounds. This fish was taken in 1954 from the old El Dorado City Lake when the lake was being rehabilitated. Naturally, our fish records are not concerned with netted fish; we are interested only in those taken by hook and line.

The Neosho river has yielded many and many a lunker in the past. Perhaps it will co-operate with some other fisherman in the future and a larger drum will be caught. Until that time, the honors go to Robert Irwin and his 25-pounder.

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## New Commission Member

Frank Horton, prominent Wellington businessman and ardent sportsman was appointed in June to fill an unexpired term on the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission by Governor George Docking. Mr. Horton succeeds Mr. Ford Harbaugh also of Wellington, who had been a member of the Commission since 1955. The new commissioner's district comprises the following counties: Barber, Barton, Comanche, Edwards, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Kiowa, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Sedgwick, Stafford, and Sumner. The Forestry, Fish and Game six-man bi-partisan commission now consists of the following men: C. E. Kaup, Manhattan, chairman; Frank Horton, Wellington, secretary; J. S. Brollier, Hugoton; E. F. Madden, Hays; Ray Amer, Pleasanton; R. W. Fowler, Weir, members.

## Making 'em Count

One good way in which to enjoy the shooting season in the highest degree is to try and make every shot count. This business of blasting away in the general direction of flying game in the hope that some of the shot will connect just doesn't pay off in the game bag.

The hunter who takes his time and makes pretty sure that he is on the target before he presses the trigger is the fellow who will be coming home with meat in the pot. Sure, game birds fly fast . . . but shot travels fast, too. And if the shooter does not crowd his shots, he'll find that he usually has plenty of time to point his gun properly before the game has passed beyond the effective range.

Most upland game birds will fly at the rate of about 30 miles per hour; some a bit slower and some a little faster. This depends on the species and whether or not the individual bird is badly frightened. Most shooting chances are rather tricky, particularly in heavy cover. Practically none are the same. But the average shot is only about twenty yards and a standard Remington load of 1½ ounces of No. 7½ shot is traveling at the rate of about 600 miles-per-hour when about twenty yards from the gun, according to Gail Evans, assistant director of sales for the Remington Arms Company.

"When a game bird flushes in front of you," says Evans, "you do at least four things. Probably several other things happen, too, but these four are the most important. First, you estimate the range as best you can. Then you shift your feet into as comfortable a shooting position as possible, mount your gun and swing ahead of the target and, lastly, pull the trigger and, if you are shooting properly, follow through.

This sounds like a lot of time has been consumed before the shot is fired, but it isn't so much after all. Ballistic engineers have figured that you consume about one-fifth of a second in "getting set." Your bird, in this time, has flown about eighteen feet. He'll fly another eighteen feet while you're pulling the trigger. On the basis of an average shot charge velocity of 900 feet per second over your original range of twenty yards, the shot charge will require approximately one-fifteenth of a second to reach the crossing point with the path of the bird. In that time he will have flown an additional six feet, or a total of sixty feet from the time you saw him until your shot reaches him.

These calculations are based on a crossing shot, and are used, according to Evans, as an example only, for you won't get this type of shot every time. Straight-away shots should require slightly less time, others slightly longer. The human element, too, varies and is the determining factor. But the general idea is that

a number of things happen . . . and happen fast. But not so fast that you don't usually have time to get on your target if you'll only take it.

Don't wait too long, but don't try to be an ultra-fast shot. Try to make every shot count. Cripples often mean wasted game.

## Be a Good Hunting Companion

A good dog, fair marksmanship, a goodly number of shooting chances, and reasonable weather are all factors which contribute much to the enjoyment of a hunting trip, but unless one has good companionship along, there is something lacking in the day's pleasure.

"A congenial, understanding companion who appreciates the little things that make up the delights of a day's hunt, who will congratulate when your gun pointing is effective or sympathize when things go wrong, can turn rough going into genuine pleasure and make an empty game bag seem inconsequential," says Henry P. Davis, public relations manager, Remington Arms Co., Inc. "But a companion who ignores the well-known rules of safe gun handling, is careless with matches, cigarettes, or the landowner's property or is continually grouching about conditions or his own luck, can wreck the pleasure of any hunting trip, no matter how successful it might be from a shooting standpoint.

"So make it a point to be a good hunting companion this year. Even if your hunting partner for the occasion is inclined to be a bit grumpy when things are not entirely to his liking, your own co-operative attitude in finding pleasure in the relatively unimportant things might well have the effect of lifting his cloud of gloom. There is, after all, far more to hunting than just the actual taking of game and sharing pleasure with another is just a part of it. One of the most delightful days I ever had afield was ended with empty game pockets, although my companion and I hunted long and hard. But he was a sportsman who enjoyed 'little things' and he taught me more about plants that produced game foods, the causes and effects of soil erosion and the whys and wherefores of game habits than I ever knew before. And he did it in a casual, yet fascinating, way that had me asking questions all day long. Shooting became, for the moment, a secondary interest.

"It is easy enough to be a good hunting companion. All you have to do is to have full consideration for your gunning partner and practice gun safety and the every day principles of ordinary courtesy. If you are the guest, let the host dictate the order of the day . . . and enter into it enthusiastically. If you are the host,

try to figure out what type or method of hunting will best please your guest . . . and check with him on it. You'll find more congeniality, and pleasure, in a hunting trip if you will make it a two-way street in co-operation.

"Have a well-understood shooting procedure before you start out. In other words, never try to 'wipe the eye' of your shooting companion. Shoot only the birds on your side of the covey's rise. Take turnabout in shooting single birds. If you're duck hunting, don't spoil your companion's chances by firing too soon. Make sure he's ready and the birds are in range. And take those on your side of the blind only.

"Most every hunter, even a novice, is fairly well acquainted with the rules of safe gun handling. But make your knowledge obvious by your own gun handling. This gives your partner more confidence in you, particularly if he has never hunted with you before. Always handle your gun as if it were loaded. But don't have it loaded unless you are handling it. When you put a gun down, lean it against a tree, or carry it over an obstruction, always have the breech open. And never shoot at anything until you are sure of your target.

"In the interest of your own success, if you are going big game hunting, always sight-in your rifle before you arrive in camp. And in sighting-in that rifle, use cartridges with the same powder charge and bullet weight that you will use in hunting. If you wait until you get to camp before you sight your rifle in, the noise may spoil your chances to get a shot at game. Sighting-in your rifle may mean the difference between a clean kill and a miss. Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., has produced sighting-in charts that make this necessary action a pleasure rather than a chore. You can get them free by writing Remington's Advertising Division. Always carry more cartridges with you than you expect to shoot at game. You'll find them quite valuable in the event you need to signal.

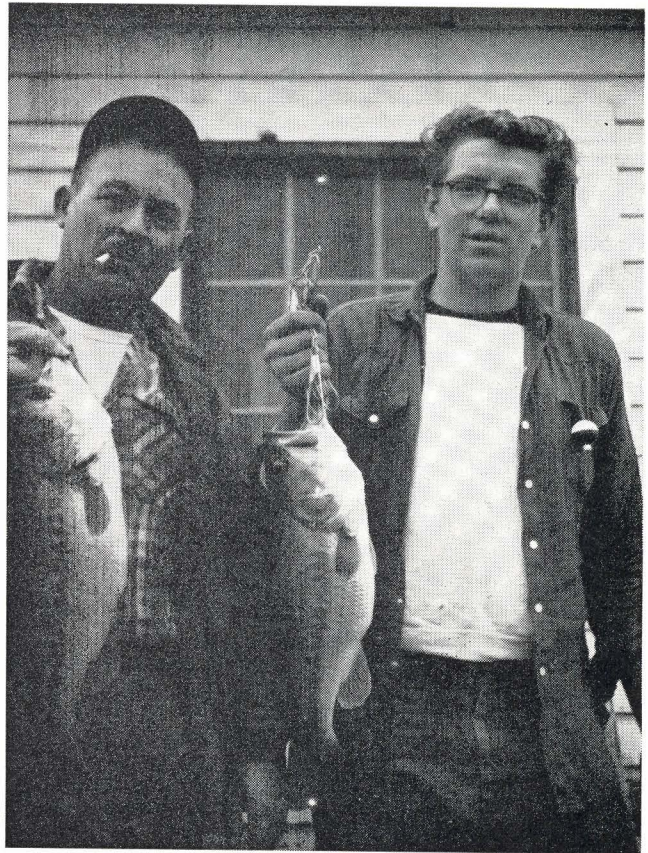
"Break in your new hunting boots before you take that trip you've planned. Nothing will spoil your fun quicker than a blistered heel. And while we are on the subject of clothes, if you are going into a big game hunting camp, go prepared for any kind of weather. The extra clothing won't weigh much, and if you need it, you'll be mighty glad you brought it. And don't wear noisy clothes when you're still-hunting. Clothing that swishes or makes a whistling noise as you walk can be a dead giveaway to your presence in the woods. And leave that white handkerchief at home. Its use may prove a temptation to the nervous, careless shooter.

"If you're hunting upland game birds, don't try to

handle your companion's dog. You are not familiar to the dog, your efforts might confuse him, and your companion is almost sure to resent it. Regardless of who killed the bird, let the dog retrieve it to his master if he desires.

"If you're going into unfamiliar territory where there is a chance of your getting lost, get yourself a compass and learn how to use it. Area maps, showing ground contour, elevations, streams, etc., are usually available. Check with the fish and game department in the state you plan to hunt in on this. These maps are exceedingly valuable to any sportsman venturing into strange areas. It is best to get yourself a guide. The fact that he's your guide doesn't mean he is also your servant. And don't try to run his business. You will have a much better time if you will place yourself in his hands and co-operate fully.

"When you go hunting with another gunner, never be a show-off. You may be a much better shot, but don't make him feel it. Make him a full partner in all you do. Let it be a 'we and our' hunting trip and he'll be more than glad to go with you again."



**Woodson County State Lake** produced these two lunkers on April 14 for Russel Kelch and Dean Metzger, both of Rose Hill. The bass weighed in at 4 and 4½ pounds and were taken on spinners.

## ARRESTS—FEBRUARY, 1960

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Clarence Moore; Chetopa	No hunting license	2-10-60	\$5.00
Amos Riley; Chanute	No hunting license	2-11-60	10.00
Thomas C. Evatt; Topeka	No hunting license	2- 6-60	10.00
George Lawson; Topeka	No hunting license	2- 8-60	10.00
Palmer T. Base; Tampa	No hunting license	2-23-60	10.00
Delbert Dean Thiesen; Newton	No hunting license	2-23-60	10.00
James R. Cox; Peabody	No hunting license	2-22-60	4.00
John Bloomer; Peabody	No hunting license	2-22-60	4.00
Roger Odum; Topeka	No hunting license	2-23-60	5.00
Marvin Lewis Davidson; Eureka	No hunting license	2-23-60	10.00
Arthur Hamilton; Hoxie	No hunting license	2-26-60	10.00
Wilbur Dwane Adkins; Meade	No hunting license	2-26-60	10.00
Charles Lee Werth; Hays	No hunting license	2-29-60	3.00
Melvin L. Wagoner; Whitewater	No hunting license	2-29-60	10.00
William Strouse; Plainville	No hunting license	2-29-60	10.00
Robert Wenzl; Plainville	No hunting license	2-29-60	10.00
David Antone Tauer; Augusta	No hunting license	2-29-60	10.00
Larry Brock; Humboldt	No hunting license	2-29-60	5.00
Carl Eddie Uden; Chanute	No hunting license	2-29-60	5.00
Norman Anderson; Galena	No hunting license	2-29-60	5.00
Gary Wilder; Galena	No hunting license	2-29-60	5.00
Jerry Dugan; Galena	No hunting license	2-29-60	5.00
Ronnie McDaniel; Galena	No hunting license	2-29-60	5.00
John Wayne Jost; Hillsboro	No hunting license	2-25-60	10.00
Donald Burge; Atchison	No hunting license	2-25-60	5.00
Jack Kearney; Effingham	No hunting license	2-27-60	5.00
Gerald Kirk; Chetopa	No hunting license	2-10-60	5.00
Clifford Wilder; Galena	No hunting license	2-29-60	15.00
Vernon Demmann; Marysville	No hunting license	2-29-60	10.00
Leonard Biekmann; Clifton	No hunting license	2-29-60	10.00
Earldeen Olson; Clifton	No hunting license	2-29-60	10.00
David Hammond; Larned	No fishing license	2- 8-60	5.00
Fred P. Griggs; Coffeyville	No fishing license	2- 8-60	5.00
Chet Alton; Salina	No fishing license	2-16-60	5.00
Carl F. Brooner; Carl Junction, Mo.	No fishing license	2- 6-60	5.00
Clarence Michaelis; WaKeeney	Possessing game animals during closed season	2- 1-60	10.00
Claude Pace; Wichita	Possessing game birds during closed season	2-27-60	10.00
Lawrence H. Bair; Wichita	Possessing game birds during closed season	2-27-60	10.00
Jack Dillinger; Hutchinson	Possessing game birds during closed season	2-29-60	10.00
John Wulf; Chetopa	No hunting license; attempting to take game animals during closed season	2-10-60	15.00
Pansy McFerron; Asbury, Mo.	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	2-29-60	100.00
Charles McFerron; Asbury, Mo.	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	2-29-60	100.00
Floyd Tyler; Liberal	Misconduct on state property	2-19-60	45.00
Dwane Conger; Codell	Illegal possessing of furs	2-15-60	10.00
Marvin C. James; Topeka	No hunting license; hunting quail without stamp	2- 8-60	35.00
Maurice Goff; Wichita	Exceeding creel limit	2-13-60	10.00

## ARRESTS—MARCH, 1960

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Virgil Litke; Hillsboro	No hunting license	3- 1-60	\$10.00
Joe D. Cochran; Independence	No hunting license	3- 4-60	5.00
George H. Ryff; Elmo	No hunting license	3- 7-60	10.00
Ira John Coons; Peabody	No hunting license	3-10-60	10.00
Dalton Hood; Wichita	No hunting license	3-12-60	10.00
John Garner; Wichita	No hunting license	3-12-60	5.00
David Leonard; Wichita	No hunting license	3-12-60	5.00
Jack Herrington; Wichita	No hunting license	3-11-60	10.00
Lloyd Kirkland; Edna	No hunting license	3- 7-60	5.00
Bill Denton; Edna	No hunting license	3- 7-60	5.00
Olie D. Sumlin; Wichita	No hunting license	3- 5-60	Fine not collected
Charles Whittle; Bentley	No hunting license	3- 5-60	10.00
Clarence E. Whittle; Sedgwick	No hunting license	3- 5-60	10.00
Dwight L. Hopper; Wichita	No hunting license	3- 5-60	10.00
Charles Crowell; Lawton	No hunting license	3- 2-60	5.00
James Parks; Parsons	No hunting license	3- 1-60	10.00
Willard Harms; Peabody	No hunting license	3- 1-60	10.00
Alfred Smith; Lebanon	No hunting license	3- 1-60	5.00
Phillip Wolverton; Oswego	No hunting license	3- 1-60	10.00
H. L. Hadley; Kansas City	No hunting license	3- 1-60	10.00
Glenn Lewis; Chetopa	No hunting license	3- 1-60	5.00
Richard R. Allen; Kansas City	No hunting license	3- 1-60	10.00
Richard Lewis; Chetopa	No hunting license	3- 1-60	5.00
Carl Clayton; Jetmore	No hunting license	3- 3-60	5.00



<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Kenneth Eichman; Jetmore	No hunting license	3- 3-60	5.00
Daniel Schroiner; WaKeeney	No hunting license	3- 2-60	5.00
Victor Klaus; Hays	No hunting license	3- 5-60	5.00
John W. Mullins; Augusta	No hunting license	3- 3-60	10.00
Cleo Wade Larimer; Augusta	No hunting license	3- 3-60	10.00
Julius Urban; Hays	No hunting license	3- 7-60	5.00
Ralph Thomas; Chanute	No hunting license	3- 5-60	5.00
Charles E. Cummings; Chanute	No hunting license	3- 5-60	5.00
David W. Phillips; Chanute	No hunting license	3- 5-60	5.00
Terry Gollier; Altoona	No hunting license	3- 5-60	5.00
Paul B. Hernandez; Hays	No hunting license	3- 8-60	5.00
Henry H. Bestvater; Newton	No hunting license	3- 5-60	10.00
A. B. Cannon; Independence	No hunting license	3-10-60	5.00
Lloyd Zimmerman; Independence	No hunting license	3-10-60	5.00
Frank Geist; Lebanon	No hunting license	3- 8-60	not guilty
Daniel D. Gagnon; Zurich	No hunting license	3- 9-60	10.00
Jerry Rockers; Garnett	No hunting license	3-21-60	25.00
Glen F. Bures; Richmond	No hunting license	3-21-60	25.00
Ray E. Hughes; Wichita	No hunting license	3-14-60	10.00
Walter Luscombe; Wetmore	No hunting license	3-12-60	5.00
Harry Sporleder; Beloit	No hunting license	3-28-60	5.00
Jerry Gross; Salina	No hunting license	3-31-60	5.00
Robt. D. Francisco; Salina	No hunting license	3-31-60	5.00
Philip Cook; Deer River, Minn.	No hunting license	3- 3-60	10.00
George Arias; Panama City, Panama	No hunting license	3- 1-60	10.00
Albert Helmer; Emporia	No fishing license	3-14-60	5.00
Harold D. Thompson; Wichita	No fishing license	3-27-60	10.00
Barney E. Mitchell; Stockton	No fishing license	3-29-60	10.00
Royce Jackson; Penokee	No fishing license	3-28-60	10.00
Erwin Boen; Wichita	No fishing license	3-29-60	10.00
Jerry Miles; Osage City	No hunting license; killing game animals from motorcar	3-12-60	20.00
Michael Schreiner; Ogallah	No hunting license; killing game birds from motorcar	3-10-60	70.00
Raymond Schrener; Moreland	No hunting license; killing game birds from motorcar	3-10-60	75.00
Herman Lanier; Junction City	Taking game birds during closed season in nonflight from motorcar	3-19-60	100.00
Harry R. Shaver; Jetmore	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3- 1-60	100.00
Bobby Gene Parsons; Augusta	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3- 3-60	85.00
Ewell Cornell Spencer; Augusta	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3- 3-60	85.00
Robert L. Schmidt; Hays	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3- 7-60	75.00
Vernon Whitney; Oswego	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3-25-60	25.00
Aldin Kasten; Parsons	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3-25-60	15.00
Henry W. Abell; Paola	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3-30-60	60.00
James F. Crates; Le Roy	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3-24-60	25.00
Harold G. Mannschreck; Le Roy	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3-24-60	25.00
Jerry Eugene Murry; Le Roy	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	3-24-60	25.00
Loren Dean Duncan; Wichita	No hunting license; possessing game animals during closed season	3- 5-60	10.00
Hubert Maloney; Wichita	Taking game birds during closed season	3-12-60	50.00
Robert Tankford; Wichita	Taking game birds during closed season	3- 8-60	10.00
Hugh Shelton; Broughton	Taking game birds during closed season	3-17-60	50.00
Dale Daniels; Humboldt	Taking game birds during closed season	3-18-60	25.00
Elton J. Gumm; Wichita	Taking game animals during closed season	3- 5-60	10.00
Ferrell G. Duncan; Wichita	Taking game animals during closed season	3- 5-60	10.00
Wayne R. Horsley; Wichita	Taking game animals during closed season	3- 8-60	10.00
Marvin George; Sherman	Exceeding daily bag limit on game animals	3- 3-60	20.00
Harold W. Sutton; Ellis	Exceeding daily bag limit on game animals	3- 5-60	5.00
John L. Guillery; Wichita	Exceeding daily bag limit on game animals	3-12-60	15.00
Samuel Edwards; Wichita	Exceeding daily bag limit on game animals	3-12-60	15.00
Jim MacAdams; Buffalo	Operating motorboat without registration and number; no life preservers	3-22-60	10.00
Francis E. Fortune; Wichita	Operating motorboat without registration and number	3-27-60	10.00
John L. Siefert; Wichita	Operating motorboat without registration and number	3-25-60	10.00
Bill E. McNelly; Wichita	Operating motorboat without registration and number	3-25-60	10.00
Harold Fogle; Wichita	Operating motorboat without registration and number	3-25-60	10.00
Denver V. Gearhart Jr., Wichita	Operating motorboat without registration and number	3-30-60	10.00

## ARRESTS—APRIL, 1960

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Carol Hudson; Belleville	No fishing license	4-15-60	\$5.00
John W. Hudson; Belleville	No fishing license	4-15-60	5.00
LeRoy O. Turner; Osawatomie	No fishing license	4- 4-60	5.00
George A. Peak; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 5-60	5.00
Richard E. Lake; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 5-60	10.00
Gerald Cartwright; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 4-60	10.00
Fay L. Cartwright; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 4-60	10.00
Gerald Keith Milligan; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 4-60	10.00
Carson Atchinson; Kirwin	No fishing license	4- 2-60	5.00
Don McCain; Larned	No fishing license	4- 5-60	5.00
Dale Mantz; Great Bend	No fishing license	4- 8-60	5.00
Robert Dirhl; Great Bend	No fishing license	4- 8-60	5.00
Henry E. Stark; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 8-60	10.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Gail L. Tice; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 8-60	10.00
Lewis L. Posey; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 8-60	10.00
Harry E. Hurt; Great Bend	No fishing license	4- 8-60	5.00
Gerald Jinks; Larned	No fishing license	4- 9-60	5.00
Bobby Earl Willard; Neodesha	No fishing license	4- 9-60	5.00
Jerry Piatt; Neodesha	No fishing license	4- 9-60	5.00
Jimmy L. Cook; Neodesha	No fishing license	4- 9-60	5.00
Jack Merryman; Topeka	No fishing license	4-20-60	10.00
C. A. Tailer; Fulton	No fishing license	4-15-60	5.00
Kenneth Erickson; Dodge City	No fishing license	4-11-60	10.00
Fred Wells; Dodge City	No fishing license	4-11-60	10.00
Richard Anno; Carbondale	No fishing license	4-20-60	10.00
James G. Abbe; Iola	No fishing license	4-30-60	5.00
Jerry L. Haigler; Humboldt	No fishing license	4-24-60	10.00
Julius L. Bradford; Chanute	No fishing license	4-24-60	10.00
Clifford T. Vice; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 9-60	10.00
Lolen Agee; Columbus	No fishing license	4-19-60	5.00
Larry D. Dennett; Augusta	No fishing license	4-18-60	1500 word theme
Darrell Cullum; Russell Springs	No fishing license	4-19-60	5.00
Gary L. Egbert; Augusta	No fishing license	4-18-60	1500 word theme
John W. Maggard; Augusta	No fishing license	4-18-60	1500 word theme
Rudy Serrano; Topeka	No fishing license	4-26-60	15.00
Gerald Cabbage; Larned	No fishing license	4-30-60	5.00
Nick Haffner; Hoxie	No fishing license	4-29-60	10.00
Edward Flores; Salina	No fishing license	4-18-60	5.00
John F. Eaves; Wichita	No fishing license	4-18-60	5.00
John Autry; Wichita	No fishing license	4-16-60	5.00
William B. McNabb; Wichita	No fishing license	4-26-60	10.00
Walter B. Harris; Wichita	No fishing license	4-26-60	10.00
Eddie Allen Poe; Wichita	No fishing license	4-26-60	10.00
Rex Cleveland; Wichita	No fishing license	4-26-60	10.00
Don W. Wright; Wichita	No fishing license	4-25-60	10.00
Dennis L. Rodgers; Wichita	No fishing license	4-22-60	1500 word theme
Clyde L. Hudson; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	4- 2-60	10.00
Gene Ledford; Neosho, Mo.	No fishing license	4-15-60	5.00
Robert Laster; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	4- 7-60	10.00
William Clemants; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	4-16-60	5.00
Paul Baker; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	4-16-60	5.00
Forest A. Butler; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	4-24-60	5.00
Herman R. Cotton; Oklahoma City, Okla.	No fishing license	4-22-60	5.00
C. L. Heckman; Uniontown	No hunting license	4- 4-60	10.00
Edward Forsberg; Scandia	No hunting license	4- 5-60	3.00
C. O. Sprankle; Ft. Riley	No hunting license	4- 7-60	10.00
T. L. Mydland; Kansas City, Mo.	No hunting license	4- 1-60	25.00
Charles D. Swain; Topeka	No fishing license; possessing firearms on state property	4-11-60	15.00
Ted Boxberger; Hoisington	Fishing with more than two rods at state lake	4- 6-60	5.00
John Rokey; Kansas City	Fishing with more than two rods at state lake	4-16-60	5.00
James H. Wethington; Topeka	Fishing with more than two rods at state lake	4-12-60	25.00
Forrest Johnson; Topeka	Fishing with more than two rods at state lake	4-28-60	25.00
Murrell C. Diggs; Topeka	Operating trotline in state lake	4-20-60	10.00
William Alexander; Junction City	Leave fishing poles unattended at state lake	4- 8-60	10.00
Albert T. Horton; Ft. Riley	Leave fishing poles unattended at state lake	4- 8-60	10.00
Stanley L. Wolford; Topeka	Possessing frogs during closed season	4-30-60	10.00
Carl H. Howard; Topeka	Possessing frogs during closed season	4-25-60	25.00
Frederick Gibout; Topeka	Possessing frogs during closed season	4-25-60	15.00
Clenn L. Diediker; Topeka	Possessing frogs during closed season	4-25-60	15.00
Floyd Curnutt; Liberal	No hunting license; killing and possessing game birds during closed season	4-12-60	35.00
Norman Ress; Emporia	Misconduct on state property	4-15-60	10.00
David Forrester; Topeka	Misconduct on state property	4-15-60	10.00
W. C. Armstrong; Emporia	Misconduct on state property	4-15-60	10.00
Robert Rankin; Emporia	Misconduct on state property	4-15-60	10.00
Wesley Hagelgantz; Bazine	Operating motorboat without registration and number; failing to have oars or paddles aboard	4- 7-60	20.00
Danny A. Nelson; Emporia	Illegal use of motorboat on state lake	4-25-60	10.00
H. L. Mallory; Dodge City	Operating motorboat without oars or paddles aboard	4-20-60	5.00
Alexander M. Hannum; Wichita	Operating motorboat without registration and number	4-12-60	10.00 remitted
Rusco Sidney; Great Bend	Operating motorboat without registration and number	4-16-60	10.00
Thomas Francis Heffern; Piqua	Operating motorboat without registration and number	4- 9-60	5.00
John R. Borton; Hutchinson	Operating motorboat without registration and number	4-15-60	5.00
William F. Morris; Wichita	Operating motorboat without registration and number	4-30-60	10.00 remitted
James Johnson; Emporia	Operating motorboat without coast guard approved life jackets aboard	4-30-60	5.00



**Here is a mighty happy Eureka lad, 15-year-old Mike Dennis,** and an 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound largemouth which he caught on April 13. This fish, just a pound and one-fourth short of the state record, was taken from a pond near Eureka in Greenwood county. Mike isn't telling anyone the exact location of the pond and I can't say that I blame him. Perhaps there's another one a little larger to be taken from that water.



*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,  
Faber College,  
Hillsboro, Kansas

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