

KANSAS

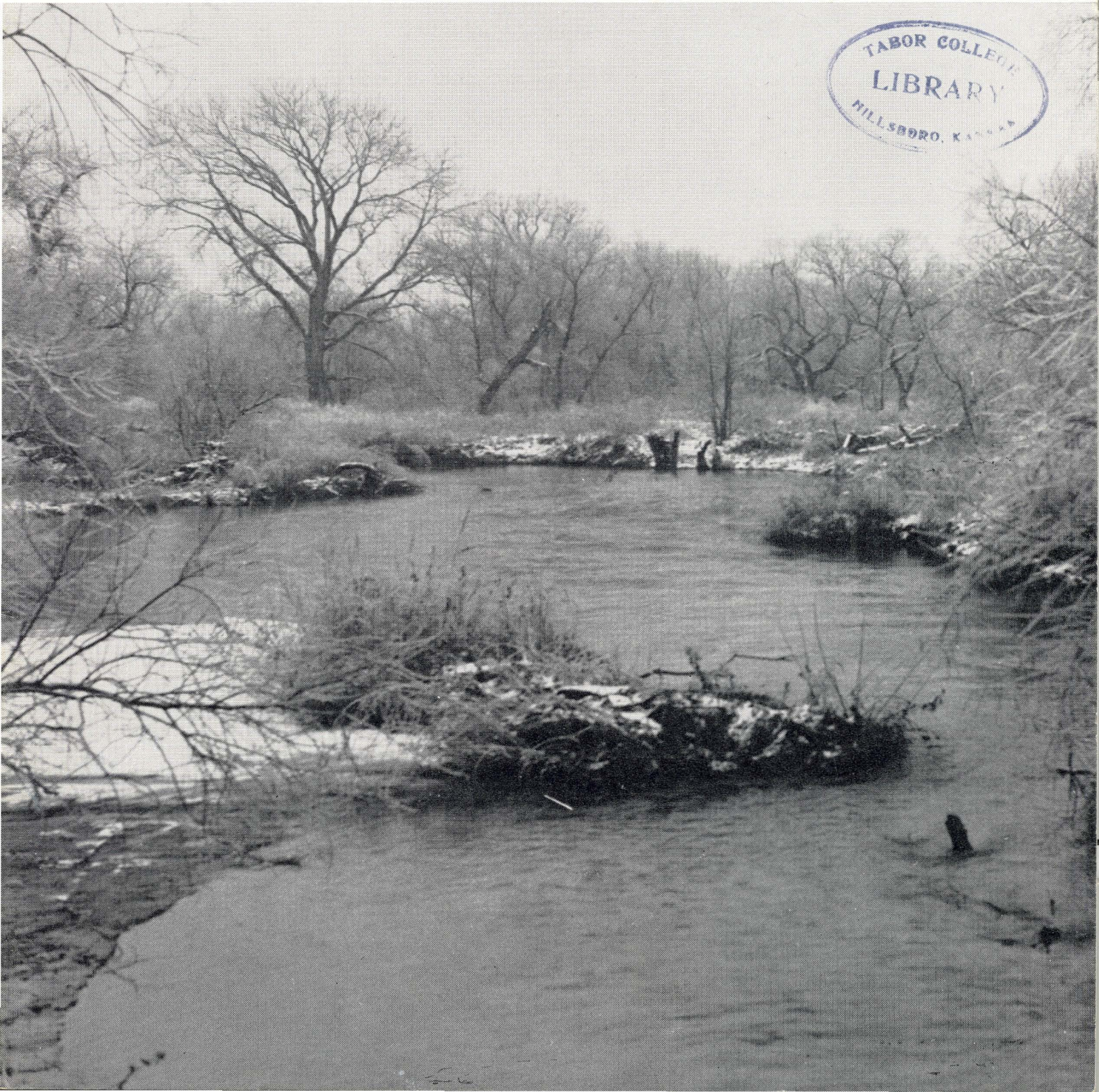


FISH AND GAME

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Wesley Whitworth and Ira White support their 64½-pound flathead on their shoulders.



Big Fish Recorded--Records Fall

By GEORGE VALYER

At least two official Kansas state fishing records fell by the wayside during the year 1960 and two other classifications, which had no prior recording, were filled. That's the big fishing news for sportsmen of the Sunflower State as we go into the Centennial year of 1961.

The biggest news came from Erie, Kan., on October 5 with the announcement of a whopper flathead weighing 64½ pounds. Honors for this largest flathead catfish ever recorded in Kansas must be shared jointly by Wesley Whitworth and Ira White, both of Erie, who caught the monster in the Neosho river west of their home town. Pound-size carp were used as the bait on the trotline which caught this fish. The two Erie businessmen, fishing as a team, have taken many large flatheads in the past but this one will be remembered for many a year as the top prize of them

all. The previous record was a 58-pounder taken from Lake Shawnee in August of 1959.

The other record-breaker, although much smaller in size, was nonetheless outstanding since it was a bluegill. On July 4, Jack H. Douglass of Wichita was fishing at Rainbow lake in Barber county using a spinning rod with a black sponge rubber bug for bait. About 8:30 a. m. he had a strike which he described as feeling like a four-pound bass. The fish proved to be a one-pound, fourteen-ounce bluegill, exceeding the previous state record by two ounces. Douglass subsequently had the fish mounted so that he could keep it on display. It measured 11½ inches in length with a girth of 12¾ inches.

The two classifications which previously had no official records were drum (fresh-water sheepshead) and walleye. Both of these received entrants during the past year.

The official walleye record is now held by Virgil L. Maxey, an employee of the U. S. Corps of Engineers at Kanopolis reservoir. His fish was taken on September 17 while fishing below the dam at the tunnel outlet. The 23-inch walleye weighed in at eight pounds, one ounce and had a girth measurement of 18 inches. A yellow jig was on the opposite end of the line from Maxey.

The drum, reported earlier in this magazine, was taken by Robert C. Irwin of Iola on May 6. It

The record bluegill for Kansas is displayed by Jack Douglas, the lucky angler.





The record walleye, eight pounds, one ounce, and a happy fisherman, Virgil Maxey.

weighed a tremendous 25 pounds and was caught on a trotline in the Neosho river.

Here is the way the other official state records stack up at the moment:

Channel Catfish, 26 pounds, 8 ounces, Lake Shawnee, caught by Frank Matyak, Topeka, on August 24, 1958.

Black Crappie, four pounds, eight ounces, Whitmer Strip Pit, caught by Mrs. Dorothy Kirk, Pittsburg, on May 30, 1954.

Largemouth Black Bass, nine pounds, eight ounces, Council Grove City Lake, caught by Dean Marsh, Emporia, on April 25, 1956.

Several species of fish still have no official recording. These are white bass, white crappie, bullhead and carp. There are several reasons for this situation, the first of which is probably the fact that the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has only been keeping official records for the past three years. Another reason might be that not all fishermen are yet aware of the fact that such records are being kept.

Once again we'd like to set out the rules for getting a large fish officially recorded. To be eligible, the fish must be caught by legal means in any waters in Kansas. Upon being landed, it should be measured for length and girth and weighed on scales legal for trade with at least two witnesses to the weighing. The fish should then be photographed with the angler. An

official record blank should be obtained from the Fish and Game Commission and filled out completely according to the instructions. This blank is returned along with a photo to the Commission. The angler will then receive a letter of confirmation when his catch is certified as a new record.

Who knows what new record will be established in this Centennial year in Kansas? Only time will tell. Perhaps this is the year when more records will fall and records will be established for those species which as yet have no registration. It's up to you, Mr. Angler, to take it from here.

New Licenses on Sale

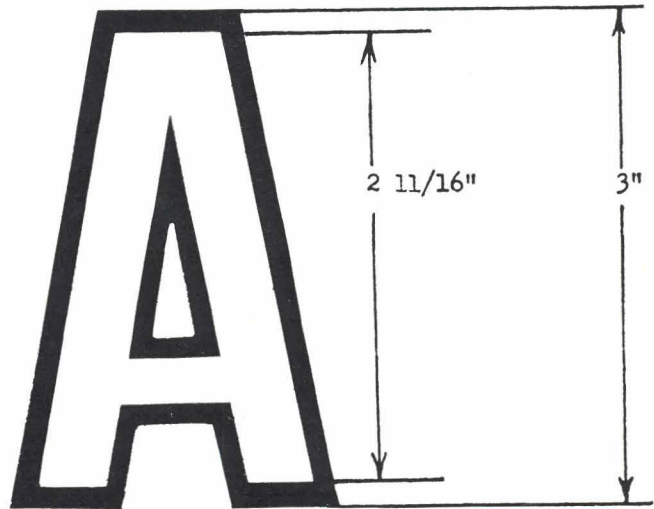
All Kansas sportsmen should be reminded that their 1960 hunting and fishing licenses have expired. New 1961 permits went on sale at all county clerks' offices on January first and at various license vendors designated as agents. This is the second year for the purchase of new licenses on a calendar basis in Kansas. Prior to 1960, hunting and fishing licenses were issued on July first and remained in effect until the following June 30.

Sportsmen will doubtless notice one change immediately upon purchase of a new license. The Kansas State Legislature passed a bill during their last budget session authorizing an increase in the purchase price to \$3 for either a hunting or fishing license or \$6 for a combination license. This increase was designed to relieve some of the financial pressure on the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission which is supported wholly by license sales. The expected increase in revenue is sorely needed to continue the conservation program in Kansas. The increase was widely supported by sportsmen throughout the state. As one sportsman put it, "A hunting license certainly ought to be worth the price of a box of shells."

Another change which will not be so apparent to Kansas residents is in the nonresident license schedule. Out-of-state hunters will now pay a flat \$15 for a hunting license. Nonresident fishing licenses will be \$5 for an annual permit and \$3 for a 10-day trip license. Previously, such licenses were sold on a reciprocal basis with each out-of-state sportsman paying what it would cost a Kansan for a similar license in the other state.

Other licenses issued by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission remain unchanged. Trapping licenses are still \$1.50 and game breeders permits still \$2. Game breeders permits are the only ones still expiring on June 30 of each year with renewal on July 1.

Your boat number: Legal or illegal?



Of interest to all boaters in Kansas is a recent pronouncement and clarification of the law regarding boat numbering by the United States Coast Guard. Since the Kansas State Boating Act, enacted in 1959 by the state legislature, carries federal approval and is complimentary to federal legislation, all boat owners are urged to check their own boat to make sure the numbering meets all requirements.

Issuance of the statement by the Coast Guard was prompted by the widespread sale of certain types of letters and numbers designed to be applied to boats to meet the requirements of the numbering provisions of the boating law. Some of the number sold in the past do not meet the requirements.

Admiral Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, points out that federal regulations require that boat identification numbers must be at least three inches high, block character of good proportion, and of a color that contrasts with the background color to which they are affixed so that they can be seen and read easily. The purpose of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 and the various state boating acts which carry federal approval is to provide ready identification of the boat. Responsibility for meeting these requirements is placed upon the boat owner.

"Obtaining proper contrast is the principal problem facing both State and Coast Guard law enforcement officers," according to Richmond. The problem has been brought about by the use of boat numbers of two or more colors having a primary color, such as white, bordered or outlined with another color, such as black. When such a number, of the proper size and shape, is applied to a dark background, the contrast of the primary color and the dark background

provides the required legibility. However, when such a number is affixed to a light background, the primary color, white, will blend in with the background color and the narrow black border in itself fails to provide the required legibility.

Another problem exists with some two-color numbers. The primary color, even when properly displayed on a contrasting background, does not meet the three-inch height requirement if the total height of the number including the border is only three inches. The border cannot be included in the measurement when it does not also contrast with the background. The following example illustrates this point.

Location of the number is also important. It must be displayed on each side of the forward half of the boat as near the stem as practicable, and where it can best be seen. Furthermore, between each part of the number there must be a hyphen or space. For example: "KA-123-B" or "KA 123 B." This separation of prefix and suffix from the numerals improves readability.

Due to the widespread use of the numbers which do not meet legal requirements, the Coast Guard is allowing boat owners an adequate period in which to make the necessary changes. Strict enforcement of this provision will not be undertaken until July 1, 1961. A similar period will be extended by Kansas enforcement officers.

In conclusion, it might be pointed out that some numbers have been advertised as "Coast Guard approved." This is misleading as the Coast Guard does not grant specific approval for products of this type.

On Our Cover

The icy grasp of winter is a normal thing for Kansas at this time of year. It offers spectacular scenery of a type all its own. The greenery of summer and the nut-brown hues of fall are glory indeed, but there is something about the first fall of snow and the glitter of icy vegetation which create a world apart. There is a serenity associated with a soft snowfall that brings on a mood of quiet splendor. Even those who dislike winter can take consolation in the thought that spring will come in the not too distant future.

The winter river scene on the front cover is designed to raise the blood pressure of the trapper as well as that of the hunter. You can almost sense the presence of a cottontail in the brush and be certain that, before long, a mink will come frisking along the bank poking its inquisitive nose into every hollow log or hole. This scene could be almost any medium-sized stream in the state but it happens to be a view of the Ninnescah river near Cairo, Kansas. George Valyer of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission staff snapped the picture on a December day with a freezing drizzle falling.

The photo on the back cover was taken by J. Milton Sorem, an amateur wildlife photographer who lives in Concordia. The cottontail in the Osage orange hedge looks cold but don't worry about him. He has on his fur coat.



The design chosen for the 1961-'62 Federal Duck Stamp features mallard ducks, a hen and eight ducklings, in a natural habitat. Edward A. Morris of Minneapolis, Minnesota, drew the winning design which he entitled, "Nine Mallards." It is a black and white wash drawing. Designs for forthcoming duck stamps are chosen annually from those submitted by wildlife artists from all over the U. S. This is the twenty-eighth in the series of migratory bird hunting stamps.

New Commission Members

John Umberger of Belleville and O. L. Deardorff, Jr., of Cimarron were named to membership of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission on December 9 by outgoing Gov. George Docking. The appointments became effective on January first.

The men replaced J. S. Brollier of Hugoton and Charles Kaup of Manhattan. Brollier had served four years and Kaup, former chairman of the Commission, had served eight years.

Umberger is a hotel and motel operator and has a locker and packing plant at Belleville. Deardorff is in the insurance business at Cimarron. Both are enthusiastic sportsmen and conservationists with a desire to serve the sportsmen of Kansas.

Dave Leahy Retires

Dave Leahy, director of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission since March of 1944, announced his retirement on December 22. The Fish and Game Commission, meeting on January 6, formally accepted his resignation as of that date and named Fred Warders, assistant director, as acting director until such time as a new director is hired.

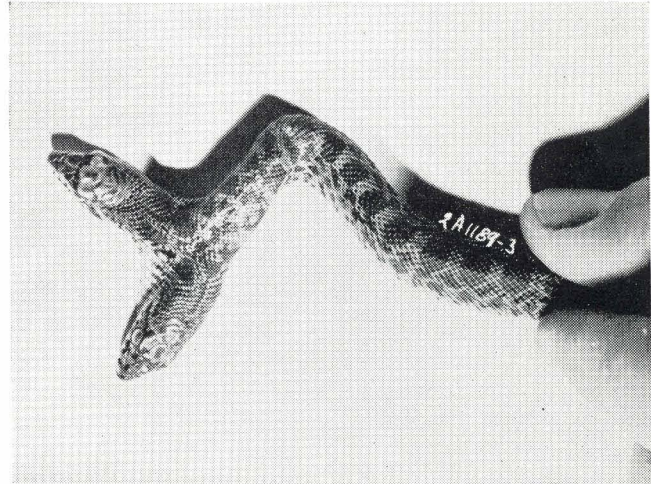
Leahy was first employed by the department in 1928 and, with the exception of a two-year period, had been with the Commission since that date. Starting his duties as bookkeeper, Leahy served as assistant director from 1939 to 1944 when he was named director upon the resignation of Guy D. Josseland.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission made great advancements during Dave Leahy's administration. In the period from 1944 to the end of 1960, seventeen new state lakes were built, two waterfowl refuges were completed (Cheyenne Bottoms and Marais des Cygnes) and a third nearly finished (Neosho), and Commission personnel were increased from approximately 50 to nearly 130 with a resultant increase in services to the people of Kansas. Many new programs were also initiated during this time for the betterment of hunting and fishing.

Leahy's tenure of fish and game administration, nearly 17 years, was the longest in the history of Kansas. The first conservation act was passed in 1877.

The former director plans to make his home in Wichita after February 1.

Michigan studies reveal that about 86,000 one-inch fish can inhabit an acre of lake, while only slightly more than 200 fish 10 inches long can live in an equivalent area.



Are two heads better than one?

Biological freaks are not as uncommon in Mother Nature's world as some might believe. However, these mistakes do not often come to one's attention since survival of deformed creatures in the wild is usually doubtful. In the cruel, harsh battle for existence, only those which are best able to withstand the demands of a rigorous wild existence survive to reach adulthood and perform the urge to recreate and perpetuate the species. This natural law of survival of the fittest renders very slim the chances of a malformed creature living very long.

Once in a while one of these "mistake creatures" comes to the attention of scientists and a detailed

study can be made. Such was the case of the two-headed bull snake.

The 15-inch snake was found this past fall by Robert Mortimer, Sr., of Delphos, Kan., while pitching silage. Mortimer gave the reptile to his 10-year-old boy for a pet. After two weeks, the bull snake was loaned to the Zoology Department at Kansas State University where it was kept under observation.

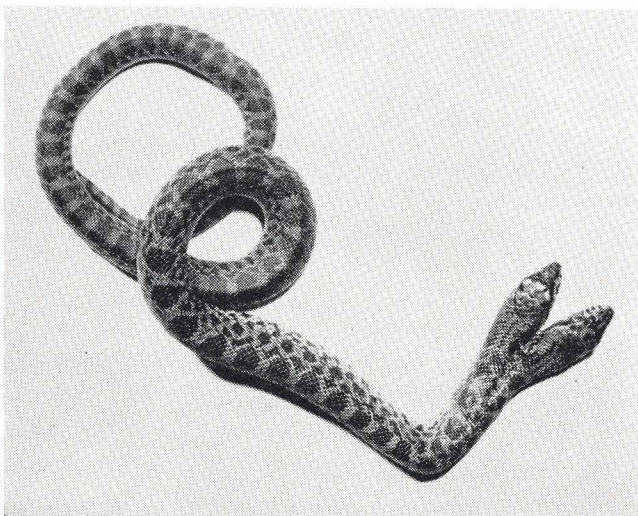
The report by Dale Taylor of the zoology staff states that the snake was probably hatched in late summer. Feeding the snake was a small problem since it would eat only if the food was pushed into its throat. Food was given through both mouths and it apparently made little difference to the snake which mouth got the food.

The right head was the most dominant with the left head usually just "tagging" along. Occasionally, the left head would decide to go in a different direction. When this happened the creature seemed to be in a temporary state of confusion.

Each head was joined to a separate vertebral column. The two vertebral columns were joined about an inch back of the heads.

This period of observation lasted for about three weeks after which the snake was returned to the owner. The latest available report stated that the bull snake was still alive and in good health.

All of this doesn't answer the question posed at the beginning of this article. As for whether two heads are better than one, I'll leave that answer up to you. Personally, I'm content to keep my other one hidden.



Uphill and Downhill Shooting

To the big game hunter, probably the most puzzling phase of shooting is how to place his bullet on the target when that target is at an acute angle *above* or *below* him. He has access to plenty of free advice from his associates but what he wants is a dependable formula for accurate "uphill" or "downhill" shooting.

There is available a correct table for just this sort of shooting. And, surprisingly enough to the average shooter who is not interested in mathematical formulae or scientific reasons, the table applies equally well for "uphill" or "downhill" shooting for all angles of elevation (sight setting) up to about 30 minutes of angle.

Dr. C. S. Cummings, supervisor of physics and ballistics research, Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., has prepared the following table to give further light on a question always of interest to novice and experienced shooters alike. In explaining it, Cummings says:

"When a target is at a considerable angle above or below the level of the shooter, it is sometimes observed that the shot will be high. That is, the shooter will 'over-shoot' the target. This can be explained by saying that the 'slant range' (the distance along the slope) is greater than the 'horizontal range' even though the sight setting of the gun is correct for the distance between the muzzle of the gun and the target.

"This effect is predicted by ballistic theory. On the basis of this theory a table can be set up which will give approximately the ratio of the 'slant range' to 'horizontal range.' The table which follows is valid for uphill or downhill shooting and for all angles of elevation (sight setting) up to about 30 minutes of angle. The table follows:

Angle of slope (up or down)	Divide estimated range by
0°	1.0
5°	1.0
10°	1.02
15°	1.04
20°	1.06
25°	1.10
30°	1.15
35°	1.22
40°	1.31
45°	1.41

To use this table, according to Doctor Cummings, "you first decide the range of the target. You then estimate the angle of the target off the horizontal. A glance at the chart will show a listing of angles from 0 to 45 degrees. When you have estimated the angle of the shot, find the angle on the chart. Opposite this angle you will find another number on the chart. Divide the estimated range by this number. The results

will be a number smaller than the estimated range. This figure is the *correct* range for setting the sights on your rifle.

"For purposes of illustration, let us take a hunter who has spotted a sheep. He happens to be adept at firing the range, and has estimated the sheep to be 350 yards distant. The hunter is armed with a 30-06 rifle and is using the 180-grain bullet. Being familiar with the zero of the rifle with this bullet, he is ready to set his sights. The angle above the horizontal he determines to be about 30 degrees. A glance at the angle chart tells him that for a shot at a 30-degree angle he should divide the estimated range by 1.15. He does this and finds the figure 304. This means that if he were to set his sights at 350 yards, the point of impact would be as though he were shooting at the same target at a range of about 395 yards. (In other words, the bullet would pass *above* the target.) Therefore, he sets his sights at 304 yards which is the correct setting for a shot at 350 yards at a 30-degree angle.

"Actually the shooter would set his sights for 300 yards and not 304, as sights are not calibrated for such minor variations. The variation would amount to a fraction of an inch, which is quite readily absorbed by that ever-present factor known as 'human error.'

"Were the angle to be reversed—that is if, the hunter were on high ground and the sheep at a 30-degree angle below him—the same process would be followed, the same sight setting made. Whether the shot is at an acutely high angle or acutely low angle, the course of the bullet is the same—that is, *high*."

There is a lizard, which to avoid being swallowed by a snake, loops its body around a branch and grabs the end of its own tail in its mouth.

Curving her tail over her back, the female opossum carries her young as if they were straphangers on a bus.

The muskrat often builds bank burrows with underwater entrances. The home burrow may be a complicated structure, with several passages and a nest chamber.

Under ideal conditions the combined reproduction of 50 crappies can reach an estimated 200,500 offspring averaging 5.3 inches in length in two years.

The porcupine's body may be covered with as many as 30,000 sharp pointed quills.



A view of Ottawa County State Lake with the dam and spillway on the right.

Ottawa County State Lake By GEORGE VALYER

The State Lakes of Kansas . . . *Eleventh of a series*

"In the Dakota limestone country five miles north-east of the town of Bennington, Ottawa county, the Commission has, by condemnation proceedings and purchase, acquired title to 720 acres of virgin prairie through which two creeks flow. The creeks join near the center of a section, creating thereby a basin of about 140 acres which will be flooded by a dam downstream and to the south side of the section."

The above paragraph was taken from a publication of the Fish and Game Commission of the year 1928. The article goes on to say that the area is particularly good for a lake site since practically all of the drainage area is from lands which are uncultivated and still in native grass. Such was the situation at the time of the establishment of Ottawa County State Lake and Park. I wonder what the men of that time would have said if they had been told that, in the centennial year of 1961, a missile base would be located just a mile and one-half from the park.

Today, Ottawa County State Lake is a favorite playground for many persons. Its proximity to Salina, Shilling Air Force Base and many other smaller communities insure capacity crowds on summer weekends. Camping, fishing, picnicking, sail boating, all are popular activities.

The park scene has changed from that which greeted the eyes of visitors in the late twenties. Some of the changes have been good, others not so good. To view the negative side first, it might be pointed out that the once clear lake is now turbid with silt. This is a situation which is undesirable for fish and fishermen. It was brought about by the breaking up of the virgin grassland of the watershed. The bulk

The stone shelter house is popular with families and business groups.





The concession house boasts a screened-in dining porch.

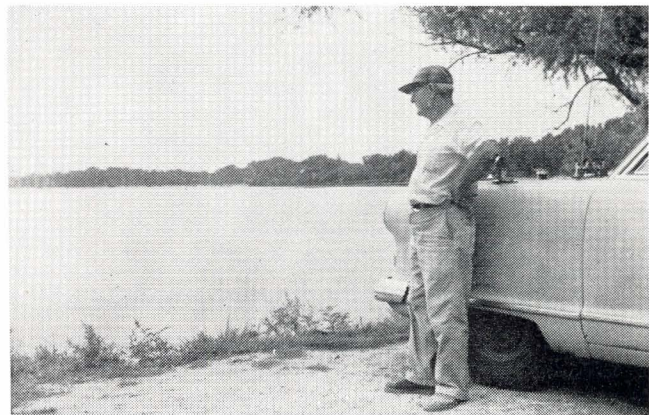
of the tillage operation in the drainage area was stimulated by the call for increased crop production during World War II and the increased prices for farm commodities. At that time, lands which had never seen a plow were broken up for wheat, corn and other food crops. The result was inevitable: tons of silt from the rolling land was poured into the creeks and settled out in the relative stillness of the lake. The once-deep lake bottom received layer upon layer of this eroded topsoil until today, there are few deep spots in the impoundment. Nevertheless, fishermen still catch occasional good strings of fish from this lake although the accent is on channels, flatheads and bullheads rather than the sight-feeding fish such as bass and crappie.

There are numerous crappie in the lake; in fact they are too numerous. Little can be done in the way of fish management as long as the lake remains turbid. The only solution is up to the landowners in the watershed. Soil conservation practices on tilled land and the return of land to grasses might, in time, produce the effect of clearing. If and when such a thing happens, the lake can once again be managed for better fish production.

Even though the fishing picture is not the best at Ottawa County State Lake, there are a number of

fishermen who still consider it as their favorite fishing spot. Among those is a fellow by the name of Ed Hahn, Sr., of Wichita, who loves to fish for the big flatheads in the lake. Hahn and his wife spend many days and nights each summer waiting for the big ones to strike and they certainly come up with their share of lunkers. Hahn, a retired railroader, uses his car (seats folded down into a bed) as base of operations. His rods are placed on the hood and whenever a fish bites, the movement of the line sets off a buzzer which

Ed Hahn, Sr., of Wichita, fishes at Ottawa County State Lake.



he has devised. The buzzing wakes him from the soundest sleep and he piles out to set the hook. If you'd like to know more about his alarm system, he'll be glad to show you. Just look for him almost any time during the summer around the north end of the lake which is his favorite fishing area.

The camping and picnicking spots are numerous and well maintained by park superintendent Harold Peterson. Peterson and his wife and family occupy a residence on the park and are always ready to be of service. If you plan to camp, don't forget to see him for a permit.

One of the outstanding features of the park is the excellent concession operated by Mr. and Mrs. John Whitney. Although the concession building itself is old, it is well maintained and you can get almost anything your heart desires in the way of food. If you like fried chicken, a steak or just a sandwich, you'll enjoy what you get at this place. The kitchen is probably the cleanest and most well equipped you'll find at any similar establishment. John also has boats for rent, bait service and operates a bathhouse in conjunction with the swimming area.

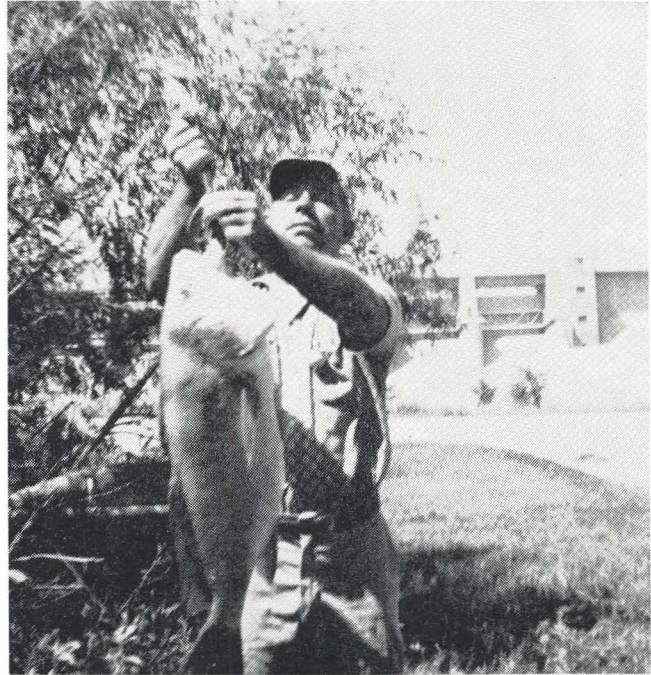
Many business and family groups use the facilities at Ottawa County State Lake for outings and get-togethers. It is not uncommon for literally hundreds of people to be found there on a summer weekend. A shelter house located just north of the concession area is extensively used for reunions and picnics.

A number of summer homes are located on the west side of the lake, just off park property. Most of these are owned by persons who live in Minneapolis or Salina and like to spend their weekends near the lake. Some of the homes are occupied the year around by retired individuals who have picked this spot to spend their declining years.

When the lake site was originally purchased by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, it was nearly all prairie with few trees. Extensive forestation was carried out in the late thirties with the assistance of the National Youth Administration. Today, the park is resplendent with beautiful shade trees and some areas support a thick growth which would do credit to any forest.

Wildlife of all kinds can be found in the park and bird lovers should find good viewing at almost any season of the year. Deer are seen frequently at the north end of the lake in the more densely wooded portion and one can always see several species of small mammals including fur bearers.

Yes, Ottawa County State Lake and Park is an interesting spot. It's a place for many and varied outdoor activities. If you are looking for a place to spend a pleasant weekend, don't overlook this place.



Big fish of all species seem to congregate below the dam of big reservoirs. Here is a 14½-pound drum taken last August by Jack Brown of Wichita while fishing below Fall River Reservoir. Note the outlet structure in the background.



Although most sportsmen in Kansas are not aware of the fact, the extreme southeastern part of the state is included in the natural range of the swamp rabbit. Normally associated with lowlands of the Old South, "swamps" are frequently taken by hunters in Cherokee and Labette counties. As proof, here are Bill Benson and Ralph Gene Knight with a limit of seven swamp rabbits and three cottontails taken on December 19 with the aid of Beagle hounds. Although cottontail populations are down considerably in some portions of the state, swamp rabbits are plentiful in Cherokee county according to these two hunters.

Kansas Wildlife

By DAVE COLEMAN



GRAY FOX (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*)

"Seen a fox lately?" Chances are your answer to this question will be "No" if you are an average Kansan. If you have seen one it is rather unlikely that it was a gray fox, for this fox is one of our rarer furbearers. Even in his normal range, the more heavily timbered portions of the eastern one-third of the state, this small member of the wild dog family is not too common. The red fox, a cousin of the gray, is not so unusual in Kansas and has extended his range considerably in recent years into the western half of the state.

The gray fox is a little smaller than his red-coated cousin on the average, tipping the scales at 7 to 13 pounds and measuring 32 to 45 inches from nose to tip of tail. The average individual stands about 15 inches high at the shoulder. The color of the fur varies from grizzled gray on the back to pale buff on the undersides. The tail is long and bushy and has a strip of stiff black hairs running down the top side and terminating in a black tip. The backs of the ears, sides of the neck, legs and feet are rust colored. The red fox may be distinguished easily from the species under discussion by his white-tipped tail and the black color of his feet and lower legs.

January to March is the breeding season for the gray fox. The majority of the young are born in April, after a gestation period of about nine weeks. The den site is variable, but often is situated in a rock ledge, a hollow tree, a pile of rocks or a burrow in the earth. Since this fox has considerable tree-climbing ability, it is not too unusual for the tree den to have its opening several feet above the ground. The normal gray

fox litter numbers three to five. Blind and helpless at first, the young foxes develop rapidly and by the time they are five weeks old they venture from the den for some playful romping. Both parents work at bringing food to the youngsters. The nursing period lasts around 16 weeks. Through the summer months the parents train their offspring in the skills of obtaining food. As winter approaches the young foxes disperse to new areas to begin life on their own.

Gray foxes are omnivorous, eating a variety of both animal and plant foods. Some of the more important animal foods are rodents and rabbits. Other meat items include squirrels, snakes, lizards, turtles and their eggs, birds and their eggs, insects, carrion and poultry. Fruit, berries and nuts are used regularly in season. Such things as grapes, apples, peaches, wild cherries, persimmons, juniper berries, cactus fruits, acorns and pecans frequently are consumed. Considerable amounts of grass may be eaten at times.

Other than man, the gray fox has only a few enemies that prey on him in Kansas. The coyote, the domestic dog and the bobcat may attempt to kill him now and then. Parasites and disease sometimes take their toll of this species, as they do of nearly all forms of wildlife. In regions where gray foxes are very abundant, rabies sometimes sweeps through the population and reduces it significantly. Here in Kansas the low population of this species insures against such an outbreak.

The slyness and trickery which have made the red fox famous are possessed to a lesser degree by the gray fox. When pursued by dogs the gray may afford only

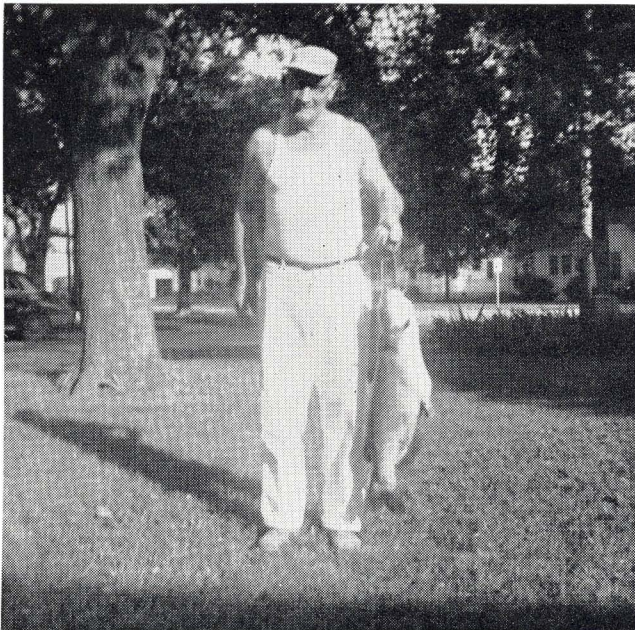
a short chase before he heads for a den or takes to the trees. He is more easily trapped than the red, and comes in less warily to the predator call. In recent years fox calling has become very popular in some states where these animals are plentiful, and many gray foxes have fallen victim to the skillful caller. The pelt of the gray fox is rather coarse and sparsely furred compared to that of the red. It is used mostly for collars and trimmings on cloth coats. In recent years the pelt has been worth only fifty cents to one dollar, but in earlier times when long-haired fur was popular it brought much better prices.

The average weight of fully grown wild Canada geese is about nine pounds each.

Forty-one states have laws that give full or partial protection to hawks, owls and eagles.

The feathers of birds are more closely related to the scales of reptiles than to the hairs of mammals.

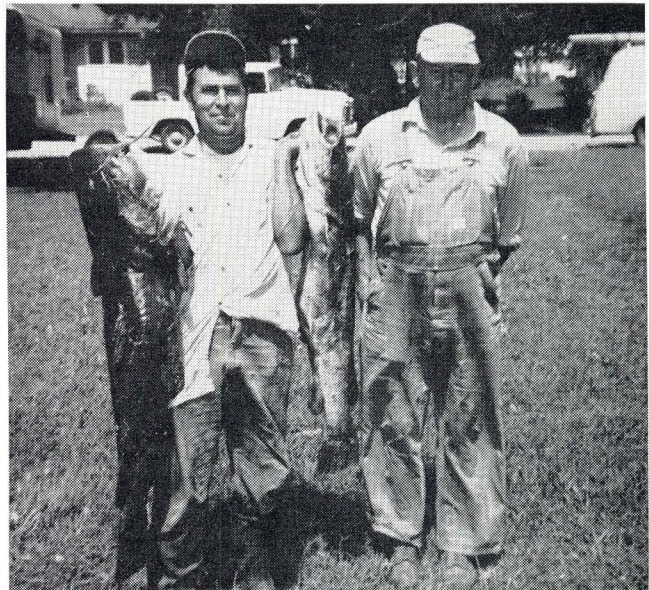
Studies reveal that about 86,000 one-inch fish can inhabit an acre of lake, while only slightly more than 200 fish 10 inches long can live in an equivalent area.



Fren Banks of Olathe was mighty happy with his August 6th catch. Taken from Gardner city lake, the channel weighed 19¾ pounds. Banks reports that he was using a spinning reel and eight-pound test line when the lunker was landed.



The Neosho river produced this 20-pound flathead for young Donald Finical of Le Roy, Kan. The fish was taken on a trotline just south of Burlington.



Otter creek near Climax was the location of this catch by a father-son team. Virgil Fickle and Herman Fickle of Howard took these flatheads, weighing 56 and 41 pounds, during one night's fishing in August.



Three bucks and two does seem to have little fear of civilization as they obligingly pose for a photographer of the Independence *Daily Reporter*. The picture was taken two days before Christmas only 100 feet from the east city limits of Independence near U. S. 160. Many motorists using this highway have seen the deer and some, including game protector Jim Bryan, have been forced to stop to allow the animals to cross the road.

Raccoons go abroad chiefly at night and, unless disturbed, do not come out into the daylight.

The squirrel's name comes from two Greek words—skia and oura.

Turtles have no teeth but their jawbones are often very sharp and their jaw muscles extremely powerful.

The kit fox is sometimes called the swift fox because it can run faster than other foxes.

A running antelope carries most of its weight on its front legs. Its hind legs serve as supports and don't hit the ground as forcefully.

Though usually silent, porcupines can make sounds ranging from a snorting bark to a kind of cry or "scream."

A bird's eyesight is generally sharper and capable of reaching farther than any other animal.

Young mallard ducks can swim a third of a mile as soon as they leave the nest.

The orange coloring in a prairie dog's eyes permits that animal to withstand the intense glare of the sun.

A given distance, "as the crow flies," may be farther than supposed. Crows often fly in a zigzag pattern.

The snowflea travels by using his tail as a spring-board. He bends his body then suddenly lets go, catapulting himself aloft.

The trumpeter swan is the largest species of native waterfowl now living in North America. Trumpeters weighing 32 pounds and with 10-foot wingspreads have been reported.

Michigan studies reveal that about 86,000 one-inch fish can inhabit an acre of lake, while only slightly more than 200 fish 10 inches long can live in an equivalent area.

The goldeneye is commonly known as a "whistler" because of the loud, high-pitched whir of its wings, which produce a curiously resonant effect when a flock is on the move.

Rock chucks make beds of dry grass in their dens. During periods of prolonged wet weather, they have been seen removing damp bedding and searching diligently for dry material to replace it.

Bobcats are most active after dark. They swim well, climb trees readily and often rest on limbs. The chief prey includes hares and rabbits, which they stalk by sight and smell.

Red-breasted mergansers sometimes co-operate in feeding by forming a long line abreast and driving a school of fish into shallow water where they are easier to catch.

Snow geese, the most abundant kind of wild geese in North America, usually keep to themselves and seldom mix freely with other geese, except their close relative, the blue goose, and the rare Ross's goose.



With another beaver season in progress in Kansas at the time of publication, a picture like this seems quite in order. This beaver dam is located eight miles west and one and one-fourth north of Horton on a tributary of Walnut creek. The picture was snapped by Wesley McManigal of Horton who is postmaster of this northeast Kansas town.

ARRESTS—AUGUST, 1960

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Robert B. Hughes; Baxter Springs	No fishing license	8-18-60	\$5.00
Jovannah Kraft; Fredonia	No fishing license	8- 2-60	5.00
David Persinger; Greensburg	No fishing license	8- 1-60	5.00
Maurice M. Rose; Cullison	No fishing license	8- 1-60	5.00
Millard Barrett; Larned	No fishing license	8-30-60	5.00
George Willis; Leoti	No fishing license	8-12-60	5.00
Robert H. Baker; Topeka	No fishing license	6-10-60	10.00
Robert Barnes; Pratt	No fishing license	6- 6-60	5.00
Frank Rapp; Salina	No fishing license	8-16-60	5.00
Lloyd Rands; Marion	No fishing license	8-22-60	5.00
Harry D. King; Stockton	No fishing license	8-26-60	10.00
Robert Hurst; Leavenworth	No fishing license	8-16-60	5.00
Don Morton, Goodland	No fishing license	8-15-60	7.50
Morris J. Sharp; Plainview, Texas	No fishing license	8-10-60	10.00
Robert L. Marshall; Saucier, Miss.	No fishing license	7-27-60	5.00
Bob Hight; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	8-27-60	5.00
Hank Green; Turley, Okla.	No fishing license	5-24-60	10.00
Joseph Sheets; New Orleans, La.	No fishing license	8-21-60	bond-5.00
Morton Hight; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	8-27-60	5.00
Gary Johnson; Liberal	No hunting license	8-18-60	5.00
Jerald Cline; Liberal	No hunting license	8-18-60	5.00
Keith Kirby; Liberal	No hunting license	8-18-60	5.00
James A. Jacka; Timken	Possessing illegal fishing equipment; fishing by illegal means	7-30-60	20.00
James J. Kraisinger; Timken	Possessing illegal fishing equipment; fishing by illegal means	7-30-60	20.00
Daniel C. Stejskal; Timken	Possessing illegal fishing equipment; fishing by illegal means	7-30-60	20.00
George T. Stejskal; Timken	Possessing illegal fishing equipment; fishing by illegal means	7-30-60	20.00
J. Howard Morse, Jr.; La Crosse	Possessing illegal fishing equipment; fishing by illegal means	7-30-60	20.00
Ralph W. Crowe; Wichita	Using a deleterious substance to take fish	8-22-60	100.00
Jack Scott; Wichita	Using a deleterious substance to take fish	8-22-60	100.00 90 days in jail
Harold R. Grunder; Wichita	Using a deleterious substance to take fish	8-22-60	100.00 90 days in jail
Jack H. Grieder; Wichita	Using a deleterious substance to take fish	8-22-60	100.00 90 days in jail
Kenneth Kelley; Wichita	Using a deleterious substance to take fish	8-20-60	100.00 60 days in jail
Morris F. Leech, Jr.; Stockton	Hand fishing	8- 4-60	35.00 night in jail
Delbert Swaney; Stockton	Hand fishing	8- 4-60	35.00 night in jail
James K. Swaney; Stockton	Hand fishing	8- 4-60	35.00 night in jail
Charles R. F. Brown; Wichita	Snagging fish	8- 2-60	10.00
Roy Harvey; Leoti	Operating illegal number of fishing lines	8-12-60	25.00
C. A. Combs; Ellinwood	Operating illegal number of fishing lines	8-20-60	10.00
K. T. Spurling; Grenola	Operating trotline within 150 yards of dam	8- 6-60	10.00
D. J. Kurth; Topeka	Taking frogs by unlawful means and in excess of creel limit	7-25-60	25.00
Frederick Jakes; Topeka	Taking frogs by unlawful means and in excess of creel limit	8- 6-60	25.00
Paul Wilson; Oswego	Hunting game birds during closed season	8-16-60	25.00
Gary E. Barney; DeSoto	Illegal possession of fur bearing animal	8-18-60	10.00
Joe Mingle; Argonia	Illegal possession of migratory waterfowl	8-10-60	10.00
Dr. Frank X. Lenski, Jr.; Iola	Operating motorboat without registration	8- 3-60	10.00
Leland Bauman; Fredonia	Operating motorboat without registration	8-18-60	5.00
T. A. Pollard; Junction City	Operating motorboat without registration	8-25-60	10.00
W. E. Clift; Wellington	Operating motorboat without proper display of identification numbers	8-16-60	5.00
Kenneth G. Kohrs; Salina	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8- 9-60	5.00
L. A. Brandon; Oklahoma City, Okla.	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8- 9-60	5.00
Eugene Keady; Dighton	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8- 9-60	5.00
Glenn E. Moon; Salina	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8- 9-60	5.00
Henry V. Morse; Chase	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8- 9-60	5.00
Dale R. Lucas; Carlyle	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8- 9-60	10.00
Daniel E. Craft; Pampa, Texas	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-11-60	10.00
Milburn Chestnut; Hutchinson	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	6- 3-60	10.00
Junior W. Flickner; Wichita	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	6- 2-60	10.00
Max Bagshaw; Liberal	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8- 1-60	5.00
Marcellus Tasset; Kinsley	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-13-60	5.00
Howard G. King; Junction City	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-10-60	5.00
Wilson L. Hofflinger; Hutchinson	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-10-60	5.00
Marvin Ford; Great Bend	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-16-60	10.00
Harry W. Ford; Rush Center	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-16-60	5.00
Paul E. Leslie; Chanute	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-17-60	10.00
Joseph W. Lisac; Clearwater	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-21-60	5.00
Norman Gallentine; Clayton	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-22-60	20.00
Patrick Duvall Bevell; Wichita	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-28-60	5.00
D. O. Potts; Wichita	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-28-60	5.00
Paul A. Higgins; Kansas City	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-23-60	5.00
I. A. Huddleston; Kansas City	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-29-60	5.00
Verne Giesick; Palco	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard; improper display of identification number	8-27-60	25.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Lawrence Clark; McPherson	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard; improper display of identification number	8-31-60	10.00
George Nadler; Salina	Operating motorboat without registration and proper safety equipment aboard	8-16-60	10.00
Paul Craft; Pampa, Texas	Operating motorboat without registration and proper safety equipment aboard	8-11-60	10.00
Harry R. Bookless; Great Bend	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	8-17-60	25.00
John B. Weir; Salina	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	8-10-60	25.00
Donald Marian; Parsons	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	8- 1-60	5.00
John Plummer; Parsons	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	8- 1-60	5.00
Grant Seim; New Cambria	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	8- 9-60	5.00
Charles M. Davis; Coffeyville	Improper use of motorboat on state lake; no fishing license	8-10-60	7.00
Geo. E. Kasper; Downs	Improper use of motorboat on state lake; failing to have registration certificate aboard	8-16-60	5.00
Charles M. Hooper; Smith Center	Improper use of motorboat on state lake; failing to have registration certificate aboard	8-16-60	5.00
Oran Ray Smith; Olney Spring, Colo.	Misrepresentation	8- 9-60	5.00
Charles Shneider; Wichita	Trespassing	8-22-60	5.00
Jack Turner; Hartford	Trespassing	8-22-60	5.00
George Turner; Hartford	Trespassing	8-22-60	5.00
Joe Kirk, Sr.; Liberal	Misconduct on state park property	8- 8-60	15.00
Robert L. Bond; Plains	Misconduct on state park property	8- 8-60	10.00
Don Kirk; Liberal	Misconduct on state park property	8-10-60	15.00
Monte Wewer; Leoti	Misconduct on state park property	8- 8-60	10.00
Eldon D. Coffman; Liberal	Misconduct on state park property	8-16-60	5.00
Patrick H. Wallerius; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	8-27-60	10.00
Shirley Ann Pihl; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	8-29-60	25.00
Norman Carl Pihl; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	8-29-60	25.00

ARRESTS—SEPTEMBER, 1960

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Wendell Van Len; Wichita	No fishing license	9- 2-60	suspended
Donna Ruthrauff; Coffeyville	No fishing license	9- 2-60	5.00
Pauline Sowell; Coffeyville	No fishing license	9- 2-60	5.00
Glenn Moyer; Osborne	No fishing license	9-14-60	10 days in jail-paroled
Richard Bryson; Galena	No fishing license	9- 5-60	4.50
Ira Jamison; Baxter Springs	No fishing license	9- 7-60	5.00
Robert Jamison; Baxter Springs	No fishing license	9- 7-60	5.00
William Ruark; Coffeyville	No fishing license	9-15-60	5.00
Willis McDowell; Cherryvale	No fishing license	9-19-60	5.00
James O'Connor; Stockton	No fishing license	9-15-60	10.00
Walter Leon Stamper; Coffeyville	No fishing license	9-16-60	25.00
Earl R. Stewart; Kansas City	No fishing license	9-17-60	5.00
Donald Patton; Dodge City	No fishing license	9-14-60	5.00
Wayne Abbott; Woodston	No fishing license	9-19-60	5.00
Sidney Wayne Dickson; Wichita	No fishing license	9-16-60	5.00
Phillip L. Ward; Great Bend	No fishing license	9-24-60	5.00
Mrs. Luther McDowell; Cherryvale	No fishing license	9-24-60	5.00
Carl Riley; Sedan	No fishing license	9-23-60	5.00
Sam Putnam; Elwood	No fishing license	9-26-60	5.00
William Doty; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	9-10-60	5.00
Eileen Etter; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	9-14-60	5.00
Marion S. Roach; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	9-10-60	5.00
Jack Streifert; Rome, N. Y.	No fishing license	9-16-60	10.00
Carl R. Moseley; Richards-Gebaur AFB, Mo.	No fishing license	9-17-60	10.00
Gerald Lee Kurth; Liberal	No hunting license	9- 7-60	5.00
Thomas A. Carter; Liberal	No hunting license	9- 6-60	5.00
John Luthi; Junction City	No hunting license	9-10-60	5.00
William Anthony Benson; Emporia	No hunting license	9-12-60	10.00
Edward David Cohen; Emporia	No hunting license	9-12-60	10.00
Gale Henry Ediger; Haven	No hunting license	9-17-60	5.00
E. Eugene Hayes; Hutchinson	No hunting license	9-15-60	5.00
Robert Gordon Salinon; Hutchinson	No hunting license	9-15-60	5.00
Buddy W. Rogers; Galena	No hunting license	9-14-60	5.00
Bernard Pyle; Topeka	No hunting license	9-24-60	10.00
Harry Jefferson; Independence	No hunting license	9-17-60	5.00
Jean E. Osterbuh; Liberal	No hunting license	9-29-60	5.00
Fred Schmidt; Junction City	No hunting license	9-10-60	5.00
Ivan DeWitt; Burlingame	Operating set lines in excess of limit	9-12-60	10.00
Ivan E. DeWitt; Topeka	Operating set lines in excess of limit	9-12-60	10.00
Edwin Crane; Douglass	Operating set lines in excess of limit	9-21-60	25.00
Roger Chrislip; Wichita	Operating set lines in excess of limit	9-21-60	25.00
William A. Beebe; Concordia	Operating set line on state lake	9-20-60	None
Eddie J. Richey; Liberal	Hunting and pursuing game birds during closed season	9- 2-60	10.00
Jerry B. Hooper; Liberal	Hunting and pursuing game birds during closed season	9- 2-60	10.00
Herbert G. Davis; Liberal	Hunting and pursuing game birds during closed season	9- 2-60	10.00
Ralph McEachern; Wichita	Hunting and pursuing game birds during closed season	9-26-60	35.00
R. M. Winn; Hutchinson	Shooting game birds after legal shooting hours	9-14-60	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Milton Eugene Bays; Hutchinson	Shooting game birds after legal shooting hours	9-14-60	5.00
Larry Milton Crawford; Hutchinson	Shooting game birds after legal shooting hours	9-15-60	5.00
Carl Joseph Borowicz	Shooting game birds after legal shooting hours	9- 3-60	5.00
Edward Shore	Shooting game birds after legal shooting hours	9- 3-60	5.00
Orlando Louis Skaff; Hutchinson	Shooting game birds after legal shooting hours	9-27-60	5.00
Donald E. Tanner; Ulysses	Shooting game birds after legal shooting hours	9-26-60	10.00
Bill Potter; Sedgwick	Shooting game birds after legal shooting hours	9-23-60	10.00
Robert Albert Welch; Wichita	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9- 4-60	5.00
Francis Vonfeldt; Gorham	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9- 6-60	5.00
Glenn M. Greer; Neodesha	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9-12-60	10.00
J. R. Dutton; Hutchinson	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	8-16-60	5.00
Andrew Brunner; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9-17-60	5.00
Robert D. Francisco; Salina	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9-15-60	10.00
William H. Green; Phillipsburg	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9-19-60	10.00
Tommy D. Back; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9- 7-60	15.00
Carol Van Meter; Hutchinson	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9-23-60	5.00
Robert D. Francisco; Salina	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9-23-60	5.00
Deck Powers Kelley; Topeka	Operating motorboat without life preservers and registration	9-15-60	10.00
Fred Munson; Ark City	Permit boat to leave livery without being properly equipped	9-20-60	20.00
Harry D. King; Webster Reservoir	Failing to keep records on boat rentals and provide life preservers	9- 8-60	25.00
Jim Bell; Salina	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard; boat not identified	9-15-60	10.00
Dick Glenn; Osborne	Operating motorboat without proper display of identification numbers	9-19-60	10.00
Wayne Unruh; Emporia	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	9- 6-60	5.00
Don LeRoy Clark; Topeka	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	9-10-60	15.00
Joe Eubanks; Topeka	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	9-10-60	15.00
Ray Villeme; Corning	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	9-17-60	5.00
Paul Hesterman; Sterling, Neb.	Improper use of motorboat on state lake	8-31-60	5.00
Bruce Bundy; Ottawa	Pursuing game birds with motor car	9- 7-60	25.00
Rod Lennard; Ottawa	Pursuing game birds with motor car	9- 7-60	25.00
Mary Fultz; Larned	Pursuing game birds with motor car	9-19-60	10.00
Russell Fultz; Larned	Pursuing game birds with motor car	9-19-60	35.00
George A. Bengé; Wichita	Killing game birds in nonflight and from vehicle	9-20-60	50.00
A. J. Ford; Muncie	Exceeding bag limit on doves; trespassing	9-16-60	20.00
Robert Paris; Bethel	Exceeding bag limit on doves; trespassing	9-16-60	20.00
James Robert Nolen; Deerfield	No hunting license; possessing game birds and game animals during closed season	9-21-60	25.00
Oscar L. Saker; Merriam	Hunting and pursuing fur bearing animals during closed season	9-17-60	10.00
Eric Drew Carnes; Yates Center	Hunting and pursuing game birds during closed season; no hunting license	9- 2-60	15.00
Cleaver C. Wheeler; Sedgwick	Hunting and pursuing game birds during closed season; no hunting license	9-23-60	10.00
Charles W. Kossow; Topeka	No hunting license; hunting game birds from motor vehicle	9-24-60	35.00
Wallace Whittington; Burlingame	No hunting license; hunting game birds from motor vehicle	9-24-60	35.00
Daniel Lynn Henson; Yates Center	Aid and abet game law violation	9- 2-60	15.00
James Burton Taylor; Topeka	Operating motorboat without registration	9- 4-60	5.00
B. I. Routh; Great Bend	Operating motorboat without registration	9-11-60	5.00
Harold Paillett; Salina	Operating motorboat without registration	9-23-60	5.00
S. W. Stewart; Salina	Operating motorboat without registration	9-23-60	5.00
Robert Robinson; Ellinwood	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	9- 1-60	25.00
Ronnie Goodman; Garden City	Misconduct on state park property	9- 6-60	10.00
Alvin Breit; Garden City	Misconduct on state park property	9- 6-60	10.00
Larry White; Goodland	Misconduct on state park property	9- 9-60	5.00
Larry White; Goodland	Misconduct on state park property	9- 9-60	25.00
Woody D. Tolliver; Parsons	Misconduct on state park property	9- 8-60	10.00
E. C. Giles; Hoisington	Misconduct on state park property	9- 9-60	20.00
Robert Niedens; Hoisington	Misconduct on state park property	9- 9-60	20.00

ARRESTS—OCTOBER, 1960

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Paul Clark; Lincoln	No hunting license	10- 3-60	5.00
George E. Daniels; Scammon	No hunting license	10- 8-60	5.00
Paul Suelter; Ellsworth	No hunting license	10- 7-60	5.00
Charles R. Whitcomb; Bronson	No hunting license	10-20-60	10.00
Ralph L. Sheldon; Liberal	No hunting license	10-20-60	5.00
George D. Kinkel; Colby	No hunting license	10-24-60	15.00
Max W. French; Andale	No hunting license	10-20-60	10.00
Emery McDonald; Wichita	No fishing license	10- 3-60	10.00
Billy Hampton; Coffeyville	No fishing license	10- 9-60	5.00
Harlan E. Lickey; Wichita	No fishing license	10- 8-60	10.00
LaVerne Wilcox; Larned	No fishing license	10-10-60	5.00
William H. Dierolf; Baxter Springs	No fishing license	10-20-60	5.00
Rex W. Bradshaw; Coffeyville	No fishing license	10-24-60	5.00
Larry Doty; Topeka	No fishing license	10- 8-60	10.00
Robert Doty; Topeka	No fishing license	10- 8-60	10.00
James L. Lawson; Fort Riley	No fishing license	7-18-60	10.00
James Cecil Runkels; Bonner Springs	No fishing license	7- 1-60	10.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
T. R. Woods; Lawrence	No fishing license	8-10-60	5.00
Coral F. Simmonds; Ozawkie	No fishing license	8- 2-60	5.00
Shirley Rule; Lawrence	No fishing license	8- 4-60	10.00
Patrick O. Marshall; Kansas City	No fishing license	8- 1-60	10.00
Oscar Mullenix; Arlington, Texas	No fishing license	10- 1-60	5.00
Edna Irwin; Carl Junction, Mo.	No fishing license	10- 2-60	5.00
Chas. D. Doty; St. Paul, Minn.	No fishing license	10- 4-60	5.00
E. P. Mueller; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	10- 9-60	10.00
Colleen Hughes; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	10-15-60	5.00
William A. Hammond, Jr.; Tupelo, Miss.	No fishing license	7-26-60	10.00
		10 days in jail	
Jack Miller; Hugoton	Possessing game birds during closed season	10- 3-60	25.00
Roger Traver; Hugoton	Possessing game birds during closed season	10- 3-60	25.00
David Clinton Burnett; Scott City	Possessing game birds during closed season	10-10-60	Not guilty
Jerry Hopkins; McDonald	Possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-60	30.00
Richard McCarty; McDonald	Possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-60	30.00
Nathan Y. Etchison; Wichita	Possessing game birds during closed season	10-18-60	10.00
Cecil Robertson; Wichita	Possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-60	25.00
Raymond B. Anderson; Wichita	Possessing game birds during closed season	10-19-60	25.00
Elvin Randolph; Wichita	Possessing game birds during closed season	10-18-60	10.00
Charles T. Ross; Wichita	Possessing game birds during closed season	10-22-60	20.00
Eldon W. Morse; Oakley	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-15-60	10.00
A. E. Belt; Independence	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-15-60	10.00
Willie Stills; Kansas City	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-15-60	10.00
Alfonzo Jasenburger; Kansas City	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-15-60	10.00
Hollie Bryant; Hoisington	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-17-60	15.00
James R. Hoss; Hoisington	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-17-60	15.00
Steve Terry; Topeka	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-22-60	20.00
Charles Groves; Topeka	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-22-60	20.00
Clinton Lytle; St. Marys	Possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	10-22-60	10.00
Wayne Wheeler; Colby	Possessing protected species of waterfowl	10-19-60	10.00
Ferdinand Foss; Ness City	Exceeding daily bag and possession limit on migratory waterfowl	10-12-60	35.00
William Schwartzkopf; Ness City	Exceeding daily bag and possession limit on migratory waterfowl	10-12-60	35.00
Joe Finger; Hoisington	Exceeding daily bag and possession limit on migratory waterfowl	10-13-60	10.00
Glen Ralph Ward; Wichita	Exceeding daily bag and possession limit on migratory waterfowl	10-22-60	10.00
Loren C. Ward; Wichita	Exceeding daily bag and possession limit on migratory waterfowl	10-22-60	10.00
John C. Underwood; Emporia	Exceeding daily bag and possession limit on migratory waterfowl	10-29-60	10.00
Arthur Lee Tauscher; Hoisington	Possessing game birds during closed season; no hunting license	10-19-60	20.00
Frankie L. Ferris; Quapaw, Okla.	Possessing game birds during closed season; no hunting license	10-22-60	50.00
Paul Reed; Solomon	Shooting and killing protected wild bird; no hunting license	10-26-60	15.00
George B. Buita; Wichita	Hunting on state game refuge	10-17-60	10.00
Thomas Collins; Wichita	Hunting on state game refuge	10-21-60	10.00
Mearl Whillock; Wichita	Hunting on state game refuge	10-21-60	10.00
Donald E. Wanser; Leon	Hunting on state game refuge	10-24-60	10.00
James R. Nixon; Leon	Hunting on state game refuge	10-24-60	10.00
Russell Hyman; Beloit	Hunting on state game refuge	10-29-60	5.00
Herman Hanke; Rose Hill	Attempting to take protected wild birds	10-14-60	25.00
Robert Noland; Onaga	Attempting to take waterfowl during closed season; hunting without stamp and license	10-10-60	30.00
Ralph Roudybush; Onaga	Attempting to take waterfowl during closed season; hunting without stamp and license	10-10-60	30.00
Cornelius Floyd; Onaga	No hunting license; hunting during closed season	10-10-60	30.00
Jim McLeod; Topeka	Possessing firearms and hunting in state park	10-26-60	25.00
Jack Tate; Topeka	Possessing firearms and hunting in state park	10-26-60	25.00
Bill Hoag; Topeka	Possessing firearms and hunting in state park	10-26-60	25.00
E. W. Walker; Stockton	Illegal records on furs	10-24-60	75.00
Ira Earl Stringer; Hutchinson	Using deleterious substance for taking fish	10- 3-60	100.00
		90 days in jail	
William Faud Gummere; Hutchinson	Using deleterious substance for taking fish	10- 3-60	100.00
		90 days in jail	
Arthur Peterman; Lawrence	Taking fish by unlawful methods	8-12-60	500 word theme
Arlinde T. Rayes; Lawrence	Taking fish by unlawful methods	8-12-60	500 word theme
Harvey Ryherd; Topeka	Taking fish by unlawful methods	8- 1-60	10.00
Robert Mumford; Lawrence	Taking fish by unlawful methods; no fishing license	7-12-60	25.00
Willis Webster; Kansas City	Operating illegal number of fishing lines on state lake	7-12-60	10.00
Rufus King; Kansas City	Operating illegal number of fishing lines on state lake	7- 3-60	10.00
W. L. Jackson; Kansas City	Operating illegal number of fishing lines on state lake	9-24-50	5.00
Freddie Ford; Kansas City	Operating illegal number of fishing lines on state lake	9-24-60	5.00
Jay R. Krieger; Mission	Operating motorboat without identification numbers	8-22-60	5.00
Budge Reusch; Ottawa	Operating motorboat without identification numbers	9-13-60	10.00
Walter F. Payne; Kansas City, Mo.	Operating motorboat without certificate of number on board	10-10-60	5.00
Jack O. Pruitt; Kansas City	Operating motorboat without certificate of number on board	10-10-60	5.00
Roger H. Knudson; Wichita	Operating motorboat without sufficient number of life preservers	10- 3-60	10.00
Robert Burns; Topeka	Operating motorboat without sufficient number of life preservers	9- 3-60	15.00
Jerry G. Garrett; Lawrence	Operating motorboat without sufficient number of life preservers	8-13-60	10.00
Jay R. Krieger; Mission	Operating motorboat without sufficient number of life preservers		



S. L. Loewen,
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