



Kansas Fish and Game

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Pratt, Kansas

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Kansas' Dry Land Ducks

Many People Still Call Them Doves

by BOB TODD

Some people call it dove hunting, and others call it dry land duck shooting. Regardless what you call it, shooting at a fast moving dove is sport enough for any bird hunter.

Dove hunting in Kansas is picking up in popularity every season and this season promises to have more dove hunters than ever before.

Why hunt doves? Hunters give many reasons. One reason is to improve the old hunting eye before duck season comes along. Another reason is for food. The dove is rated as good and sometimes better than quail as a dish by many hunters who have eaten both. Still another reason given is to teach junior the art and skill of hunting. The younger set is generally a little too short on patience to enjoy tramping for miles in hope of flushing a covey of quail. But in dove hunting, when the action is moving, it is moving fast and continuous.

The best reason given for hunting doves, however, is still just for the pleasure of fast moving shooting. Since dove hunting is an exciting sport, and since the dove is abundant over most all of Kansas, it is easy to understand why the sport is picking up so rapidly in popularity.

The dove is a fast moving creature and very mobile. Where as quail seldom range over more than a quarter section or so, the dove thinks nothing of flying two or three miles just for a drink of water. And when the wind is right, a dove can cover that distance in two or three minutes.

Trying to tag a dove with a load of number six shot at 60 miles per hour is a challenge to any man's shooting skill.

Dove hunting is much like duck hunting in many ways, and since both types of birds are migratory, dry land duck hunting is a fitting description of the sport.

While a blind is nice and often built, similar to a land based duck blind, it is not a "must" item. However, some concealment is needed. Get behind a scrub bush or just sit still and wear clothes that will make you blend with the scenery.

The best dove hunting is usually in the late evening or early morning. From one-half hour before sunrise



to sunset is legal. It is at these times that the most flying takes place in the life of a dove. Doves have a habit of taking a morning drink soon after sunrise and an evening drink before heading for the roost. During the day, the dove is more or less stationary. He may feed some or just sit on a telephone wire.

But in the morning and evening, the dove is tending to all the chores that keep him on the wing. He is racing to a field to stuff himself on weed and grass seeds—then racing to a water hole or pond somewhere for an evening drink—then he is racing back to the roost to get comfortable before night sets in.

Water holes are favorite spots for dove hunters. In the late evening the doves pour into the water holes and they come from all directions, flying at all speeds and dipping and diving like a jet fighter with an acrobat at the controls.

A man can hunch down behind a bush and shoot as they come in. The shots frequently come so fast that a box of shells lasts only 15 or 20 minutes. Some hunters report they have to stop until their gun barrel cools down. When the birds are coming in for the night's roost, the shooting is similar to that at a farm pond or other water hole.



A pair of these dry land ducks, or doves if you prefer, can whiz past you at 60 miles per hour with a tail wind. At that speed and with their erratic flight pattern, the dove leaves the classification of the poor man's game bird. A box of shotgun shells often lasts only 15 or 20 minutes and some hunters say they have to stop shooting every so often to let their gun barrel cool off.

Some hunters prefer to locate a roosting area and a water hole used by the doves. Then they hunker down in a field somewhere in between and wait for the doves to fly over. The flight of the doves is still erratic in this case, but not so hectic as at a water hole or roosting site. The attraction in the open field is that of speed. With a tailwind, a dove can fly 60 miles per hour without a great deal of effort.

Regardless which you prefer, it is a good idea to go out and scout up some good locations before the season opens. Since doves are abundant all over Kansas, you won't have to go far. Just ride around in the country along about dusk for several evenings. When you have located several places that appear to be good hunting areas, get permission from the land owner to hunt. That way, you will be in business when the season opens.

Doves are migratory, ranging from Canada to Panama. For this reason, most of the management of doves is carried on by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in co-operation with the states. Kan-

sas is in the central division. According to the census in this section, Kansas showed a population index rise of 1.9 percent this year. That is, where there were about 100 birds last year, there are about 102 this year. However, in the over-all division, the population index is down 10 percent. However, even this is 52 percent above the population of 1953, the year used for comparison.

This year's season, September 1 to October 30, is based on the figures used above and Fish and Wildlife Service directive. The bag limit and possession limit also remain the same as last year, 15 per day, 30 in possession.

In short, hunters last year did not shoot as many doves as they could have without hurting the population. And indications are that there will be more than enough to go around again this year. So if you want to sharpen up your eye for the duck season, put in some good eating, teach junior to hunt or just plain want to get in on some of the hottest bird shooting going, give dove hunting a try.



The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission's Fish hatchery at Pratt draws a great number of visitors during the course of a summer. Among visitors this summer were a group of college students from foreign lands. The tour was sponsored by Kansas State University as part of a tour through central and western Kansas. The students, from Africa, Asia and the Middle East are shown here as Don Patton, hatchery employee, explains how the spawning baskets are placed for channel cat and how the baskets are checked and cared for.

Nesting Conditions Indicate Few Ducks

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior has issued reports throughout the duck nesting season in regard to the conditions in the nesting areas.

One word, drought, sums up most of their reports. Drought has plagued the most productive portion of the ducks' North American breeding range—the prairie pothole regions of the northern United States and southern Canada.

The Fish and Wildlife Service says the drought has driven most of the breeder ducks elsewhere and the unfortunate thing is that past experience has shown that these displaced birds show little production. The ducks that did nest in the pothole region face high odds that their young will not survive if their particular pothole goes dry.

For Kansas duck hunters, the outlook seems to be

a short season with small limits. For many, the restrictions will be considered too great to warrant the purchase of a duck stamp. For the more fore-thinking duck hunters and sportsmen, however, the duck stamp will still be a good investment.

Many sportsmen will feel that the restrictions needed this year are too great to bother with a hunting trip. But they will buy the duck stamp anyway, knowing that the money goes to buy up sections of the pothole region so the ducks will have places to nest in the future.

No one has devised a good way to deal with drought. However, there is a way to deal with the dwindling number of potholes which furnish ducks with a place to reproduce. Buy your duck stamp each year. The money goes toward the purchase of pothole regions which might otherwise be drained and turned under by the plow.

The purchase of this year's duck stamp may not be the bargain you hoped for, but it is a good investment in the future of your sport and the wildlife resources of our country.



Pottawatomie County State Lake No. 2

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

by George Valyer

Wispy, hazy clouds with a brilliant sun shining through marked this late July day as a hot one. Shimmering heat waves on the road ahead seemed to obscure the horizon and the absence of flying birds indicated that they were sticking close to shade, waiting for cooler temperatures of evening.

Even though the thermometer on the car window registered over the century mark, I was happy because there was an oasis waiting a few miles ahead. Soon I would be in Manhattan from where it would be only a few minutes' drive to Pottawatomie County State Lake Number Two.

This is a lake where cool shade abounds and one can always while away a few afternoon hours fishing or relaxing in the pleasantest surroundings. The fishing usually picks up around evening time and I wanted to rest a little before getting down to the serious business of trying to land a bass or two.

Although located a little off the beaten path, Pottawatomie County State Lake Number Two is quite easy to find if one looks for the road signs. About two miles east of Manhattan on U. S. 24, one of these signs directs you north on a gravel road for a couple of miles. Another sign indicates a westerly direction at this point and, after a mile or so up and down hills, you are directed to a winding road leading directly to the lake. From the top of a hill near the park entrance, you get a panoramic view of the clear, blue waters and tree covered shores.

Picnic areas abound on the western shore of the lake and everything is as neat as a pin. It is only a few steps from some of the tables to the shoreline and the afternoon sun can't possibly blister your neck if you fish along this side of the lake. Now to stretch out and do a little bait fishing until the sun gets a little lower.

"Darn those pesky bluegill. They just won't leave a worm alone. It keeps a fellow busy just taking them off the hook. Wow! Look at that line zip out! That's no bluegill. Wonder how I'll land this monster on this light spinning line." You breathe a sigh of satisfaction after landing a three-pound channel catfish. That's the way the afternoon goes.

Hungry? Let's go around the west arm of the lake to the concession house and see what's available. On the way you pass the home of superintendent Alvin Ayres, caretaker of the lake and park. This is the man to see if you wish to camp overnight since a permit is required. Alvin is proud of his lake and will be glad to direct you to the best camping spot available.

The concession house is clean and well stocked with provender of all kinds. You can order a wide variety of sandwiches and soft drinks, supply your tackle box with necessities or purchase live bait from the bait house. Need a boat? You can rent one from concessionaire Ivan Foster.

During the summer months, you will almost always find plenty of activity at Pottawatomie County State Lake Number Two. Its close proximity to Manhattan, Junction City and Fort Riley makes it a popular spot for residents of those towns as well as the smaller villages of the area. Through the week, the most activity occurs in the evenings but the weekends bring forth picnickers and fishermen by the scores. In addition, campers from nearly every state utilize the park for overnight stops.

Fishery biologists of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission have recently conducted netting tests on this lake and the consensus of opinion is that it is in good shape to produce fine fishing. Good populations of largemouth black bass, bluegill and channel catfish await the serious angler and one may also catch crappie and bullheads. An exceptionally good hatch of bass occurred in the lake last summer which foretells a good future for this water.

The lake itself is roughly "V" shaped with the bottom formed by the broad base of the dam. The concession area, boat dock and launching ramp lies on the point between the two arms of the lake. A bluff drops off sharply at the west side of the concession and this deep water has proved to be a good fishing spot for channels at certain times of the year. Another good area lies off the end of the point near the boat launching ramp. The best bluegill and crappie fishing is probably found near the main picnic area and on the east side of the eastern arm.

Pottawatomie County State Lake Number Two is not an old lake. Construction began in 1954 and the dam was completed the following year. The park area

of 247 acres was chosen for its scenic beauty as well as the fact that the drainage area of the lake is almost all grassland. This makes for clear water with little siltation. The 75-acre lake provides excellent fish habitat.

A few miles to the northwest lies the Blue River valley with its gigantic development called Tuttle Creek Reservoir. Doubtless, Tuttle Creek will soon overshadow this smaller lake but there are always those who prefer the small, intimate bodies of water which provide good fishing in an unhurried atmosphere.

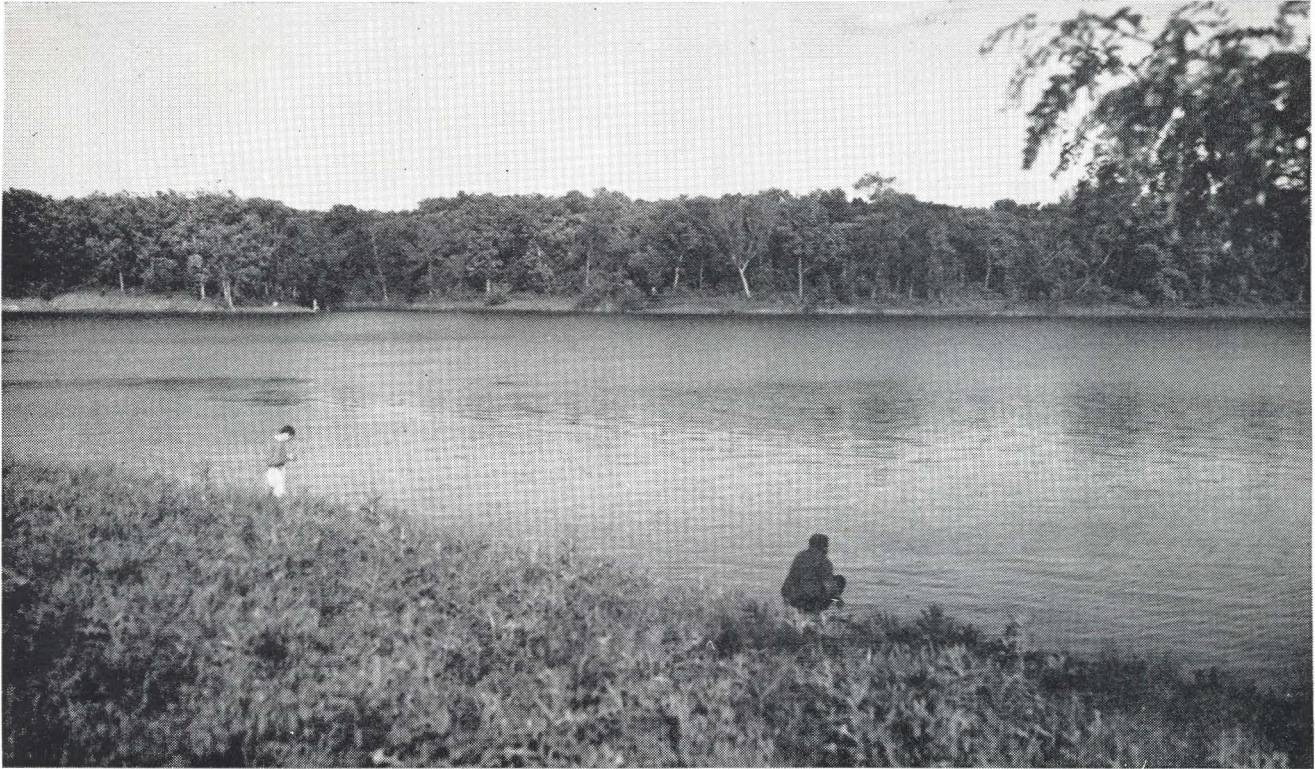
Local interest in the lake has been excellent. The Riley County Fish and Game Association has provided several improvements including two water wells at the picnic areas and a boat dock near the concession building. Fishing is permitted from the dock with the reservation that boats have the right-of-way for docking purposes.

Evening shadows are beginning to lengthen and it won't be long till sundown. Time now to get after those bass before the full moon pokes its beams over the hills later on in the evening. There, see that big ring in the water over by those willows. That's a feeding bass. Let's lay a plug just beyond and see if we can't raise a customer on the retrieve. Easy does it now. Just a little extra jerk on that popper when it's right under the willow branches. Hey! Set the hook now! Play him easy. He's a big one. Don't get too excited! Let him have a little line and . . .

What better way to end a day?



Sandwiches, soft drinks, fishing tackle, live bait and boats. These are some of the things available at the concession house. And these are the kind of things a fisherman needs.



Since access to the water is easy from the bank, a boat is not a necessity at this lake. Although portions of the lake have bluffs for banks, for the most part, you can approach the lake through grass or shady woods. The lake drains grassland, for the most part, and the water stays clear most of the time. Biologists from the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission say an exceptional hatch of bass occurred in 1960, which means the lake should have some exceptionally fine bass fishing coming up in another year or two.

About the Cover

On the cover is a picture of a night fisherman at the canal below Kingman County State Lake. When the lake was drained for rehabilitation, a canal was dug below the dam and the game fish from the lake were released into it. The canal connects with the Ninnescah River.

When the canal was opened to fishing, a boom was on. The fish became accustomed to their new home and in a few weeks people were proclaiming the canal as the best fishing in Kansas.

A large number of channel catfish were released in the canal. Many moved into the river, but those that remain make it worthwhile for a man to try a little night fishing.

The glow of a lantern, the twitch of a rod tip, followed by a yank on the rod. A fish feels the sting of the hook and begins to struggle somewhere out in the darkness. The fish tires and allows itself to be pulled toward the lantern. The light frightens the fish and the struggle is on again. Finally the frantic rushes are over and the fisherman puts the catch on his stringer. Night fishing.

Do Your Fish Taste Too Fishy?

Do your fish taste too fishy? If so, don't blame the fish, maybe the fault lies with the catcher, not the caught.

Experts advise that a stringer might be handy, also an ice chest, but both have shortcomings. The stringer, unless handled very carefully, will kill the fish. And ice softens the flesh. Both help give fish that too fishy taste.

Better ways are . . . one, carefully remove hooks and place fish in a live well, or a wire mesh fish bag, so they can move around. And two, keep them cool on the way home. A wet, breeze exposed burlap bag is good. And when you get home, soak filets in salt and soda for at least an hour.

Cook until just done, never overdone. You'll be eating fish with all the goodness kept in . . . not flaccid flesh with a fishy tang that curls your wife's upper lip.

Kansas Wildlife

AMERICAN BISON

No. 15 in a series

by Dave Coleman



Young bull buffalo (*Bison bison*) at Kingman County State Park.

Few animals are better known to the American public than the American Bison or Buffalo. His likeness has appeared on one of our most frequently used coins, and he has been the subject of countless books, movies, paintings and stories.

Here in Kansas probably we are more aware of the saga of the buffalo than are the people of the average state, for Kanass was once heavily populated with this species, and the buffalo is our "state animal." Perhaps the current-day buffalo does not qualify completely to be classed as a part of our Kansas wildlife, since he is confined to state refuges and private fenced pastures. By no means has he vanished entirely from the Kansas prairies, however, and it seems only fitting in this Centennial Year that we remember him.

Buffaloes are properly classified as wild cattle. They are one of the larger members of the bovine family, with adults reaching weights of more than a ton for males and over half a ton for females. Average weights range from 800-1,200 pounds for cows, and 1,800-2,200 pounds for bulls. Buffaloes are characterized by massive heads with long thick hair and short beards, and by a prominent shoulder hump. Both sexes have stout sharp-pointed horns which are never shed. The tail is stubby, with a tuft of hair at the tip.

The long hair which is found on the head, neck and front legs is usually dark brown to black. The short

hair covering the remainder of the body normally is light brown to dark brown. In the fall the buffalo grows a heavy coat of wool, and when he begins to shed in the spring he customarily takes on a shaggy unkempt appearance. Buffalo calves are born with cinnamon-red coats which give way to the drabber brown ones in a few month's time, and with very little indication of the "hump" that will develop as they mature.

The normal breeding season for buffaloes is July and August. The gestation period is similar to that for domestic cattle, and most young are born in April and May. Breeding age is about three years for the average animal. Twins are not common, and a productive cow may not breed every year. Buffaloes live to rather advanced ages, for animals, and individuals of 25-30 years of age are not too uncommon. Their food habits are similar to those of domestic cattle, with grass, weeds and shrubs all being utilized.

Their habit of pawing and rolling in the dust caused them to create the famous "buffalo wallows" that early settlers spoke of. The animals make good use of dust and mud in decreasing the annoyance caused them by biting insects. Buffaloes are generally very gregarious, the entire herd moving and feeding as a unit. Old bulls often stay to themselves, though, except during

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Headquarters, Pratt

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game headquarters near Pratt draws tourists from all over the United States. The museum, aquarium and grounds are all interesting and beautiful. In addition, the hatchery, west of the main building, fascinates visitors. The pictures on this page were taken of the main building.



ABOVE—The red brick walls are covered with ivy and the pool below holds several varieties of fish, including bluegill, bass, goldfish, bullhead and walleye. RIGHT—The hallway leading to the aquarium holds a collection of bird eggs. To the right of the picture is the main wildlife museum.





ABOVE—The exhibit cases in the museum hold stuffed animals, most of which are native to some part of Kansas. The waterfowl display is very interesting. BELOW—The movement of fish always holds a visitors interest. The aquarium room is oval shape with plantings in the center.



Twilight Boating Is Real Enjoyment

by BOB TODD

Maybe it is because most people are conformists and maybe it's for some other reason. But in any event, the vast majority of boaters are missing out on one big pleasure that can be derived from the use of their craft.

The bulk of sport boating is done during the hot time of the day. High speed cruising and water skiing are the primary, the usual outlets for sport boaters, but they are often missing a bet.

What many fail to realize is that they can really increase the enjoyment from their boat by going out in the late afternoon and evening. It is at this quiet time that boating can be most satisfying.

AMERICAN BISON

Continued from page 9

the mating season. The older cows are frequently the leaders of the herd, especially when the herd bulls are absent. The cows are staunch defenders of their calves, and predators usually cause very little trouble to modern-day herds.

In colonial days the plains of North America supported an estimated 40 to 60 million buffaloes. These vast hordes of animals faded rapidly in front of the tide of civilization, however, and by 1900 the buffalo was nearly extinct in America. Hundreds of thousands were slaughtered for their hides, their tongues, or just "for the sport." Probably the last wild buffaloes disappeared from Kansas in the 1880's. By the early 1900's a few valiant conservation crusaders had spearheaded a movement to save the buffalo. During the next several years various parks, refuges, and sanctuaries were established over the country and the buffalo began a slow recovery from its state of near extinction. For many years the Kansas Fish and Game Department has been lending a hand toward the preservation of the buffalo in the Sunflower State, and elsewhere. In 1927 the first buffalo refuge was established near Garden City. Currently there are five state herds at various locations across the state, totaling slightly over 400 head. In addition there are several small private herds. The vast herds of the century past are no more, it is true, but here in Kansas the species is well preserved in a semi-wild state, and we can still claim some lands ". . . where the buffalo roam. . . ."

It is not a time to be cruising at high speeds or glazing over the water on a set of skis. It is a time to slow down and sample some of the more delicate delights to be offered by boating.

The sun is setting and the wind of the afternoon has died away. The air hangs still and cool and moist as the long shadows stretch out over the water.

The very atmosphere seems relaxed and peaceful after the heat and wind of the day. A mother quail leads her brood down to the lake shore for a drink before night.

The day is over, finished, exhausted. The boater and quail too find that they are tired from the day's activities, but now it is over and rest can begin. Supper aboard a boat anchored in a quiet cove seems to taste better and the boater and his family are in no hurry to eat.

They savor each delicious bite of fried chicken and at the same time savor the delicate morsels of cool evening smells.

The moist, fragrant air accentuates the taste of the food and the person looks up as if to give thanks. He inhales slowly and deeply as he absorbs the sunset with his eyes and feels reborn as he hears the vigorous calls of creatures of the night, just awakening from the day's slumber.

In another cove, up the lake, another family is sitting in the cool grass, having finished their supper and are now looking to the east to watch the first stars appear. The children are "wishing on a star" with the first one they have seen.

The father watches and listens as the fish put on their evening feed. He regrets not bringing his fishing tackle, but at the same time feels quite content with the peaceful atmosphere. The mother is telling the children what she knows about the starry constellations and is happy inside because they are listening to her for once.

Still further up the lake, two fishermen have decided it is now too dark to continue fishing, but still they sit in the boat, too entranced by the twilight peacefulness to hurry home.

Soon the too few minutes of twilight time are gone. The quail and her brood have retired. The other birds are silent now and only the creatures of the night make an occasional sound to break the still of the darkness.

In the next hour most of the people on the lake will come in. They will come in slowly, contentedly. They will be tired, yes, but it will be a good tired. If you doubt that you are missing anything—try it.



Twilight is a time to slow down and sample some of the more delicate delights to be offered by boating. The very atmosphere seems relaxed and peaceful after the heat and wind of the day. The moist, fragrant air accentuates the taste of food and a person looks to the western sky as if to give thanks.

Commission After More Strip Pit Lands

In the July meeting of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, tentative approval was given to the purchase of 2,000 additional acres of strip pit land in southeast Kansas.

This purchase is part of a plan to take over a segment of the pit area and develop it for public hunting. At present, the Commission has about 3,000 acres of strip pit lands open for public hunting.

The strip pit lands are lands that have been strip mined. That is, coal is taken from layers under the earth. The method of mining is to remove the soil above the coal deposit and lay it alongside the excavation. Then the coal is scooped up.

When the mining operation is complete, the land resembles a washboard or corrugated siding. The low areas, that have been mined, fill with water and the ridges take on brushy cover.

Public hunting in these areas can be greatly improved by proper management of the ridges. Furthermore, access roads and parking areas are needed to make these areas accessible to the public.

While fishing will be public and under management also, public hunting will be the primary purpose of

the strip areas. The waters will be managed to provide some duck hunting and the ridges will be managed for the various animals and birds the commission finds best suited to the area.

The purchase price of the lands is under negotiation. About 75 percent of the cost will probably come from federal aid through the Pittman-Robertson Act. This money is derived from a federal tax on ammunition and sporting arms.

Care of Deer Hides

Literally tons of deer hides are wasted each season because many sportsmen know nothing about how to save them. Buckskin makes excellent gloves, jackets, etc.

The skinned hide should be stretched out, flesh side up, and sprinkled with two or three pounds of salt. Skins not treated will decay quickly. Wet skins should be stretched and dried in a shady, airy place. Those exposed to strong rays of the sun, or put before a fire, will dry unevenly, causing the hide to become brittle. Such is the case, also, of hides not treated with salt.

Six Bigger Fish Recorded

by GEORGE VALYER

There are now six higher marks for fishermen to aim at if they hope to hold down a record big fish for Kansas. Four of these records were set this year and two have been verified from past seasons.

Records were set for walleye, carp, white crappie, black crappie, bullheads and drum.

Kanopolis Reservoir turned up a 10-pound, 8-ounce walleye for Roy Laster, Hutchinson. This fish, caught April 2, shattered the eight-pound one-ounce record set only six months earlier. Laster was using live minnows and fishing in Spillway Bay.

A 20-pound, 8-ounce carp caught from Mill Creek near Mc-



C. H. Forinash, right, from McFarland landed this 20-pound, eight-ounce Carp. Charles Blanc, left, was his fishing partner that day.



Roy Laster, Hutchinson, broke the old record for Walleye with this 10-pound, eight-ounce catch.

Farland now occupies the top place in the carp classification. Honors go to D. H. Forinash of McFarland who landed the fish May 12. He took the fish on worms with rod and reel. The carp measured 37 inches in length.

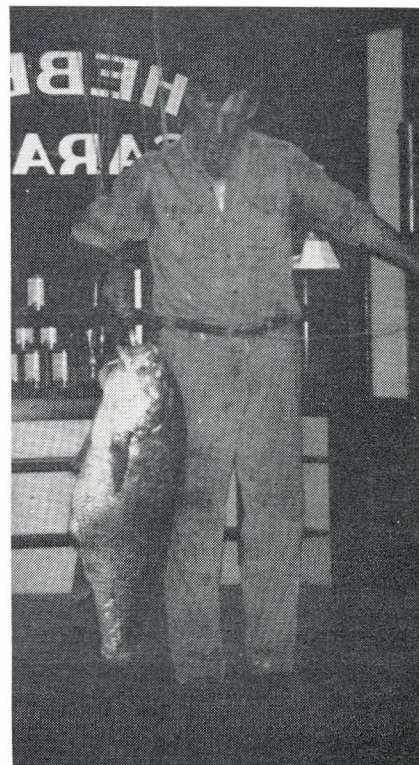
Ronald Plovier of Frontenac landed and registered a 3-pound, 4-ounce white crappie. He was using an Abu spinner in the Eagle-Cherokee pits near his home. The fish was taken March 30 and measured in at 17 inches long and 16 inches in girth.

A rod and reel with beef melt on one end and Frank Miller of Eureka on the other resulted in the first official record for bullheads. The catch came from a farm pond in Greenwood county. The fish weighed 4 pounds, 3½

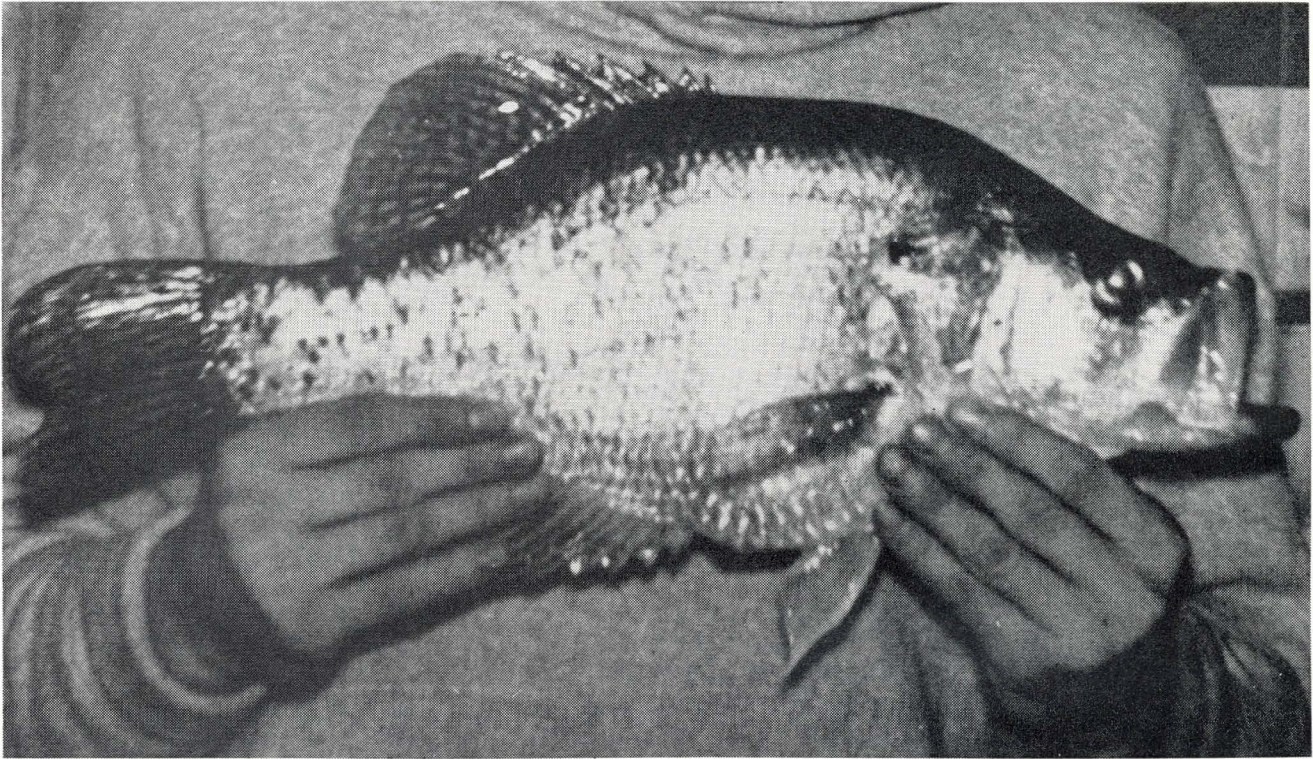
ounces. Miller caught the fish June 18. Records from other areas indicate this fish has a good chance of holding the title for some time.

The two records established from catches in the past are for black crappie and drum. Mrs. Hazel Fey, wife of the concessionaire at Woodson County State Lake, now holds the black crappie record with her 4 pound, 10 ounce specimen taken in October, 1957. Mrs. Fey was using a small minnow on spinning tackle near the concession area. The huge crappie measured 22 inches in length and approximately 18 inches in girth. It eclipsed by 2 ounces the previous record for this species.

A 27 pound drum caught back in 1953 now holds the record in that classification. Louis Hebb



Louis Hebb, Howard, caught this 27-pound Drum some time ago.



Ronald Plouvier, Frontenac, took this three-pound, four-ounce White Crappie.

took the fish from his home town lake, Howard City Lake, on rod and reel. Crawfish were the fish's undoing. Hebb has the fish mounted for display in his garage.

If you catch a big fish of any

species, you are invited to register it with the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. All that is necessary is that you have the fish weighed on scales legal for trade with at least two disinter-

ested witnesses, measure the length and girth, and have a picture taken of the fish. Then write to the Fish and Game Commission at Pratt for an official registration blank.



Hazel Fey, Toronto, has a record with this four-pound, 10-ounce Black Crappie.



Frank Miller, Eureka, has a record in this four-pound, three-and-a-half-ounce Black Bullhead.

Fox Calling A Challenge On Hot Night



Wanna have some fun? Take up predator calling. When the fish are not biting due to heat or high water, you can beat the heat and try to outwit a few animals at the same time.

Let's say you start with foxes. They can be found almost anywhere. Just find yourself a cool, comfortable spot and sit down. If you are really ambitious about calling, you will look for a deserted farmstead with open field and a good patch of woods nearby.

The two hours before dark seem to be the best time. Anyway, you sit down, move as little as possible, and make a series of agonizing calls about each minute. In addition to the use of the long range call, use a squeaker device from a cheap toy now and then. This is an excellent close-range call and is usually better than "kissing" the back of your hand.

A couple other hints are in order. Do not smoke. This most likely will frighten the fox away. By the same token, sit so you can easily see the approach routes the fox is likely to take. You may be too convincing.

Twenty minutes of calling in one location is usually enough. If calling hasn't produced anything in that time, move on. But be on the alert when you stand up. You may flush a fox at very close range.

Of course you may intend to call only foxes. However, you may wind up with a passle of wildcats, hawks, owls, coyotes and other animals practically in your lap.

If you care to take home solid proof of your skill as a caller, in Kansas you may shoot Red and Gray fox all year round. However, there is no open season on

the Swift or Prairie fox. Consult your hunting regulations for seasons and limits on other animals.

For the many people who do not like to hunt, but enjoy the outdoors, this would seem to be a very worth-while hobby. A camera will provide all the proof you need of your skill.

News From Other States and Around

NEW MEXICO—An Albuquerque real estate dealer found out the hard way last week that litterbugging can be a pretty serious thing.

District Conservation Officer Dwight Bowden was patrolling north of Santa Fe when he noticed a car stopped at the side of the highway opposite Camel Rock. Just as he passed, the driver got out of the car, looked carefully around, and proceeded to dump a large sack full of empty bottles, cans, and assorted papers onto the side of the road.

Officer Bowden returned and issued a citation for litterbugging. The man was quite put out at being asked to pick up the trash because, as he said, "it's all in the ditch and out of sight." It was pointed out to him that he might experience considerable difficulty in selling real estate that was littered in this manner, and that the five trash barrels at the Camel Rock less than 100 yards away were not placed there for decoration.

A local J. P. assessed a fine of \$50 plus court cost for the violation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—All youngsters are endowed with a natural curiosity. The interest taken by parents in answering the multitude of questions put forth by their kids can either encourage or discourage their thirst for knowledge.

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, intensely interested in the need for conservation education for young people, suggests that the lazy summer days offer splendid opportunities for parents and children to share the pleasures of exploring nature together. A boat and an outboard motor—which so many families have today—make this easy. While idling along banks, drifting slowly with the current, or anchored in one spot, you can observe animals coming to drink at the water's edge, watch land and water birds and, if the water is clear, study the aquatic life. For a change of pace, beach the boat and go for a hike. Notice the flowers and trees as well as the birds and animals you see. Or you can hunt shells, insect specimens, rocks or driftwood.

A little research before starting out will be fruitful. Having the necessary tools with you—easy reference books, field glasses, scrapbooks, camera—will also be helpful. Give the children a chance to actively participate in planning such excursions and see their anticipation for the trip increase and notice how it whets their appetite for more knowledge.

Nature need not be the only subject under study . . . history comes alive when you travel the same routes as the Indians and explorers and see places that heretofore had been only names in a book.

INDIANA—The Indianapolis Water Company, a privately owned corporation, has taken steps to close 1,800-acre Geist Reservoir, the most heavily-fished lake in Indiana according to state conservationists. Lands around the water supply impoundment, badly needed for public recreation, are to be subdivided for luxury home site development.

According to an article in the June 4 *Indianapolis Star*, "bank fishing, which leaves in its wake a clutter of bottles and debris, has been prohibited at the southern end of the lake, and eventually will be banned entirely. . . . The lakeside area is now a trouble spot which attracts undesirable characters at night and presents a police problem. The residential development would correct this."

Geist Reservoir, on the outskirts of the city, has been open to the public since its construction in 1942. Its closure would curtail fishing opportunities for over 100,000 local license buyers.

The outlook for retention of public fishing at the reservoir is dim. Writing in the June issue of *Outdoor Indiana*, Donald E. Foltz, new director of the Indiana Department of Conservation views this possible loss of public access and use as distressing. He observed that: "The opportunity for use of outdoor recreation facilities is fast becoming a basic need of a predominantly urban society. The Department of Conservation has very limited financial resources but perhaps we can add our voice to assist the public in the recognition and solving of a serious problem of the future." It's an important issue. . . .

ARRESTS—FEBRUARY, 1961

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
LeRoy Alex; Humboldt	No hunting license	2- 7-61	\$5.00
Dennis Schuckman; La Crosse	No hunting license	2- 6-61	5.00
Fred Morgan; Liberal	No hunting license	2- 6-61	5.00
Earl James Fuller; Hooker, Okla.	No hunting license	2- 8-61	5.00
Delbert Rose; Seneca	No hunting license	2- 8-61	10.00
Wayne Cruse; Parsons	No hunting license	2- 9-61	5.00
Frank Sell; La Crosse	No hunting license	2-11-61	5.00
Bobby L. Neff; Wichita	No hunting license	2-24-61	10.00
C. H. Hildebrand; Elkhart	No fishing license	2- 2-61	15.00
Robert L. Johnson; Frankfort	No fishing license	2-18-61	10.00
Warren Barion; Westmoreland	No fishing license	2-17-61	5.00
James Ross; Manhattan	No fishing license	2-25-61	5.00
William A. Ray; Wichita	No fishing license	2-15-61	10.00
Nathaniel Henderson; Fort Riley	No fishing license	2-28-61	5.00
Paul W. Webber; Bartlesville, Okla.	No fishing license	2-26-61	5.00
Oral L. Hills; Geuda Springs	No hunting license; shooting game animals from motor vehicle	2- 6-61	15.00
Robert C. Jackson; Oswego	No hunting license; possessing game animals during closed season	2- 8-61	5.00
O. D. Burse; Salina	No hunting license; possessing game animals during closed season	2-13-61	35.00
Edward Day; Riley	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	2- 5-61	30.00
Baker Hollis; Riley	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	2- 5-61	30.00
Bob Lewis; Meriden	No hunting license; possessing game birds during closed season	2- 7-61	40.00
Cecil Goos; Liberal	Taking game birds during closed season and in nonflight	2-14-61	50.00
Herman Richards; Salina	Possessing game animals during closed season	2-13-61	30.00
Odell Rice; Kansas City, Mo.	Hunting without nonresident license; misrepresentation	2-11-61	30.00
L. J. Reynolds; Arkansas	Misrepresentation	2-19-61	5.00
Dick Miller; Topeka	Possessing firearms in state park	2-15-61	10.00
Ithiel J. Lawton; Topeka	Possessing firearms in state park	2-15-61	10.00
Nanny Bronstien; Topeka	Misconduct on state park property	2-20-61	10.00
James E. Kessler; Salina	Operating motorboat without proper registration	2-27-61	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
W. L. Miles; Topeka	Operating motorboat on state lake for purpose other than for fishing and without oar or paddle aboard	2-28-61	15.00
Carol E. Schooler; Topeka	Operating motorboat without sufficient safety equipment aboard	2-28-61	15.00
Raymond Jones, Jr.; Salina	No hunting license	2-10-61	5.00
Donald L. Dutton; Salina	No hunting license	2-10-61	5.00
Pat Endsley; Salina	No hunting license	2-10-61	5.00

ARRESTS—MARCH, 1961

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
W. W. Hedgepath; Wichita	No fishing license	3- 2-61	\$5.00
Richard D. Boom; Salina	No fishing license	3- 2-61	5.00
David C. Tate; Salina	No fishing license	3- 2-61	5.00
Frank C. Greenman; Wichita	No fishing license	3- 2-61	5.00
Lyle D. Schlieff; Wamego	No fishing license	3- 3-61	50.00
John L. Clem; Wakarusa	No fishing license	3- 3-61	10.00
Henry J. Seele; Wamego	No fishing license	3- 3-61	10.00
Jerry L. Decker; Wichita	No fishing license	3- 4-61	5.00
Vernon D. Wedel; Halstead	No fishing license	3- 4-61	5.00
Donald Russell Caruthers; Wellsville	No fishing license	3- 7-61	10.00
Simon Lopez; Great Bend	No fishing license	3- 6-61	5.00
Robert D. Murphy; Wellsville	No fishing license	3- 7-61	10.00
John H. McClenon; Topeka	No fishing license	3- 6-61	10.00
George Brooks; Topeka	No fishing license	3-10-61	10.00
D. V. Nixon; Wichita	No fishing license	3-11-61	10.00
Roger W. Barr; Topeka	No fishing license	3-11-61	10.00
Larry D. Lundquist; Topeka	No fishing license	3-11-61	10.00
Paul Noriega; Topeka	No fishing license	3-13-61	10.00
Joseph Martinez, Jr.; Topeka	No fishing license	3-13-61	10.00
Wallace Sinclair; Wichita	No fishing license	3-15-61	5.00
Jim L. Owens; Wichita	No fishing license	3-15-61	5.00
George E. Trent; Wichita	No fishing license	3-17-61	10.00
Doris E. DuClos; Wichita	No fishing license	3-18-61	10.00
Alvin Schoenberger; Oakley	No fishing license	3-23-61	5.00
Harold Haskin; Frankfort	No fishing license	3-27-61	10.00
Ovid Gray; Beloit	No fishing license	3-27-61	5.00
Gail G. Thomas; Hunter	No fishing license	3-27-61	10.00
Robert Thomas; Galena	No fishing license	3-29-61	5.00
Bernard Strefler; Fostoria	No fishing license	3-30-61	5.00
Valdon D. Frye; Fredonia	No fishing license	3-31-61	5.00
Eugene Robinson; Elwood	No fishing license	3-31-61	5.00
Claude Elliott; Augusta	No fishing license	3-31-61	5.00
Curtis Loudon; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 4-61	5.00
Martha Loudon; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 4-61	5.00
Junior Solomon; Buffalo	No fishing license	3- 4-61	\$5.00
Don Dyer; Tulsa, Okla.	No fishing license	3-25-61	10.00
Gene E. Mitchell; Ulysses	No hunting license	3- 3-61	5.00
Claude Lee Colvard; Ulysses	No hunting license	3- 6-61	5.00
Dwight F. Burke; La Crosse	No hunting license	3- 7-61	10.00
James E. Beasley; Kingman	No fishing license; hand fishing	3-11-61	15.00
Herman J. Henning; Kingman	No fishing license; hand fishing	3-11-61	15.00
Dan McKnight; Galena	Taking game fish by illegal methods	3-27-61	10.00
Jimmie Brown; Galena	Taking game fish by illegal methods	3-27-61	10.00
Jerry J. Click; Galena	Taking game fish by illegal methods	3-27-61	10.00
Ivan Deal; Havana	Selling fur bearing animals without trapping license	3- 7-61	10.00
Roy C. Hiller; Junction City	Taking and possessing quail during closed season and without stamp	3- 1-61	50.00
Loran R. Ward; Manhattan	Misconduct on state park property	3- 2-61	10.00
Gary D. Coats; Topeka	Misconduct on state park property	3-15-61	20.00
Roger H. Peatling; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	3-27-61	25.00
Bob L. Woodley; Lawrence	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	3- 3-61	15.00
Floyd N. Wright; Osawatomie	Operating motorboat on state lake for purpose other than fishing	3- 7-61	15.00
Charles C. Schoonover; Ottawa	Operating motorboat on state lake for purpose other than fishing	3-13-61	25.00
Melvin B. Childers; Scranton	Operating motorboat on state lake for purpose other than fishing	3-16-61	15.00

ARRESTS—APRIL, 1961

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Cleveland Brumbelow; Abilene	No fishing license	4- 1-61	\$10.00
Lillian Brumbelow; Abilene	No fishing license	4- 1-61	10.00
Richard Steers; Topeka	No fishing license	4- 3-61	10.00
Don Gornel; Topeka	No fishing license	4- 3-61	10.00
Dallas Noel; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 5-61	1 night in jail 20.00
Nelson Ruckle; Le Roy	No fishing license	4- 5-61	10.00
Rosa Ruckle; Le Roy	No fishing license	4- 5-61	10.00
Edgar J. Davis; Topeka	No fishing license	4- 5-61	10.00
Harry Beal; Chanute	No fishing license	4- 7-61	5.00
Jim Cushman; Chanute	No fishing license	4- 8-61	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Floyd M. Cushman; Chanute	No fishing license	4- 8-61	5.00
Noel W. Salisbury; St. Marys	No fishing license	4- 8-61	10.00
Richard Fraley; Hutchinson	No fishing license	4- 8-61	10.00
Lester Libertus; Chanute	No fishing license	4- 9-61	5.00
Ralph Goodwin; Baxter Springs	No fishing license	4-14-61	5.00
George W. Reffner; Valley Center	No fishing license	4-15-61	5.00
Alan E. Angleton; Erie	No fishing license	4-19-61	5.00
Bruce M. Jordahl; Wichita	No fishing license	4-22-61	10.00
Benton T. Krisher; Minneapolis	No fishing license	4-22-61	5.00
George D. Ard; Savonburg	No fishing license	4-23-61	5.00
Charles H. Jordan; Minneapolis	No fishing license	4-25-61	5.00
George T. Gerritzen; Great Bend	No fishing license	4-25-61	5.00
Edmund H. Homeier; Wilson	No fishing license	4-25-61	5.00
Emil Hlaus; Wilson	No fishing license	4-25-61	5.00
Jerry Dean Hatcher; Pratt	No fishing license	4- 7-61	5.00
Warren Lippert; Green	No fishing license	4-25-61	10.00
Larry L. Patterson; Hays	No fishing license	4-26-61	10.00
Lary L. Delk; Fredonia	No fishing license	4-27-61	5.00
Roy E. Stone; Cunningham	No fishing license	4-28-61	5.00
Rex Le Roy Greve; Iola	No fishing license	4-29-61	5.00
Jose Martinez; Topeka	No fishing license	4-29-61	5.00
William R. Hicks; Delia	No fishing license	4-29-61	5.00
Kenneth Ward; Great Bend	No fishing license	4-29-61	5.00
Russel V. Shields; Derby	No fishing license	4-29-61	10.00
John Gambrell; Manhattan	No fishing license	4-29-61	10.00
Wallace A. Hudson; Pittsburg	No fishing license	4-29-61	5.00
Troy Cale; Ft. Riley	No fishing license	4-24-61	Case dismissed
Keith L. Hoge; Wichita	No fishing license	4-26-61	10.00
John W. Burns; Wichita	No fishing license	4-26-61	10.00
Donnie R. Trunels; Wichita	No fishing license	4-29-61	10.00
Edward Owen Scarbrough; Wichita	No fishing license	4-29-61	5.00
Frank C. Robison; Wichita	No fishing license	4-29-61	5.00
R. J. Keating; Emporia	No fishing license	4-27-61	5.00
J. E. Hawkins; Emporia	No fishing license	4-27-61	5.00
Donnie McDonald; Neosho, Mo.	No fishing license	4-15-61	5.00
Ralph Roland; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	4-25-61	5.00
Harley Nolden; Chicago, Ill.	No fishing license	4-28-61	5.00
Stanley Lundine; Chicago, Ill.	No fishing license	4-28-61	5.00
Wallace A. Hendrix; Topeka	Operating illegal number of rods and lines	4- 4-61	5.00
Clarence Holsman; Stockton	Operating illegal number of rods and lines	4-26-61	10.00
Lee Burton; Dodge City	Operating illegal number of rods and lines	4-28-61	25.00
Gary John Gibb; Emporia	No fishing license; misconduct on state park property	4-29-61	10.00
Eddie White; Joplin, Mo.	Taking game fish by illegal methods	4-14-61	\$10.00
Lewis McGee; Hugoton	No hunting license; killing game birds during closed season	4- 8-61	30.00
Robert James Monroe; Russell	No hunting license; killing game birds during closed season	4-13-61	15.00
Stanley Vanderford; Oswego	No hunting license; killing game birds during closed season	4-15-61	10.00
Bob C. Bailey; Gove	Possessing game birds during closed season	4- 4-61	40.00
Robert O. Mason; Arkansas City	Possessing game birds during closed season	4-13-61	50.00
Fred Munson; Arkansas City	Possessing game birds during closed season	4-13-61	50.00
Jimmie Franklin New; Russell	Possessing game birds during closed season	4-17-61	10.00
Charles D. Chastain; Russell	Possessing game birds during closed season	4-17-61	10.00
Richard Priestley; Centralia	Taking and possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	4-17-61	15.00
Roger Aeschliman; Centralia	Taking and possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	4-17-61	15.00
Paul Jueneman; Hanover	Taking and possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	4-22-61	10.00
Dennis Doebele; Hanover	Taking and possessing migratory waterfowl during closed season	4-22-61	10.00
Robert Vestal; Salina	Taking migratory waterfowl without stamp	4- 3-61	10.00
Harold D. Triggs; Burns	Selling furs without trapping license	4- 3-61	10.00
Dean Young; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4- 4-61	15.00
Robert D. Richmond; Wichita	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4- 2-61	5.00
Virgil Caudles; Wichita	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4- 2-61	5.00
Wayne E. Hill; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4- 3-61	5.00
Jim Cross; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4- 8-61	10.00
Delbert Cross; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4- 8-61	10.00
Robert J. McGee; Cawker City	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4-24-61	10.00
Robert Snyder; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4-25-61	10.00
John R. Jeter; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4-25-61	10.00
Terrel Dixon; Topeka	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment aboard	4-19-61	10.00
John F. O'Shaughnessy; Wichita	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment and without certificate of number aboard	4-22-61	10.00
Ralph Cook; Wichita	Operating motorboat without proper safety equipment and without certificate of number aboard	4-23-61	10.00
Philip H. Bush; Wichita	Operating motorboat without registration	4- 2-61	5.00
Rodney Kuhlman; Smith Center	Operating motorboat without registration	4-24-61	10.00
Robert L. Saunders; Topeka	Operating motorboat on state lake for purpose other than fishing	4- 4-61	15.00
Robert D. Wheeler; Scott City	Misconduct on state park property	4-22-61	50.00
Walter W. Shearmire; Modoc	Misconduct on state park property	4-22-61	50.00
Vernon A. Braun; Marienthal	Misconduct on state park property	4-22-61	50.00
Robert L. Braun; Marienthal	Misconduct on state park property	4-22-61	50.00
Vernon R. Heili; Garden City	Misconduct on state park property	4-22-61	50.00
Gary Wayne Bruce; Emporia	Misconduct on state park property	4-29-61	5.00
Richard M. Flack; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	4-25-61	15.00

Conservation is Godly. As we glory in all the beauty, wonder, and richness of God's creation, we have responsibility to conserve His creation for the benefit of others. Therefore, we are stewards of the earth's riches and are responsible for the wise use of these natural resources and for continuing the beauty around us.

These natural resources and beauty spots are threatened by a population explosion that adds millions of citizens to our numbers every year and by an expanding industrialization and urbanization that eats up millions more acres of land each year. Add commercial exploitation, and we do have a responsibility to conserve God's creation.

We should use our resources, such as soil, water, air, plants, and animals, so as to maintain them through the years to meet human need. We must preserve and protect natural beauty and wild life from destruction and extinction.

A policy of Godly land use is part of this. So are problems of water and air pollution, forest and mineral wealth usage, wild life protection, parks and forest recreation, seashore preservation. When we note that over 60,000,000 people visit our national forests and parks in one year, we begin to appreciate the dimension of the ever-increasing mass of people who wish to enjoy places of natural beauty and wonder.

Unless exploitation and waste are stopped the natural beauty of God's handiwork will be permanently lost in the evergrowing encroachment of the man-made concrete jungle.