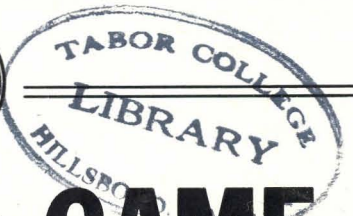


KANSAS FISH AND GAME



Vol. XVI

JANUARY, 1959

No. 3



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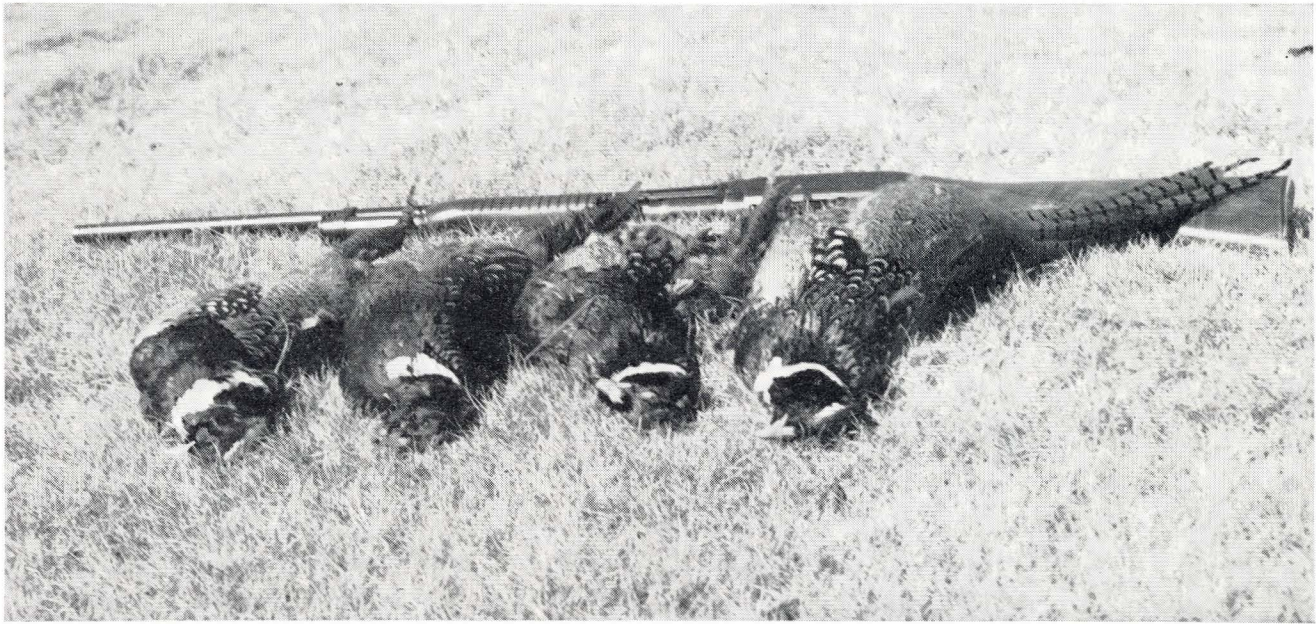
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A day's bag limit of pheasants from the 1958 season.

Long to Be Remembered

By MARY ANNE CRABB

Some people will remember 1958 as the year of the Sputnik, another Berlin crisis or the hula hoop. But to a large number of Kansans, 1958 stands as the year that hunters dream about.

Quail were present in almost unbelievable numbers. The pheasant season was an outstanding success and the two-day prairie-chicken season fulfilled the fondest hopes of the chicken hunt enthusiast. Waterfowl hunting got off to a good start, but tapered off as weather remained mild through the late fall, then ended with good hunting in December when cold weather brought in the big flights.

By the time the game-bird seasons had closed rabbit hunting came into its own. Large numbers of rabbits awaited the winter hunter. Squirrels, too,

were abundant during the September-through-December season.

When the hunter pauses to reflect on this near-ideal year for his sport, he asks what brought about this pleasant situation.

He will remember that upland game birds came through the previous winter in excellent condition. Game counts revealed large numbers of nesting birds.

In addition, nesting conditions throughout the spring were highly satisfactory. Moisture fell in exactly the right amounts. Excessive downpours and flooding were confined to isolated localities. Weather conditions supplied the proper amount of humidity to help the hatching birds break through the shell.

As a result, all upland game birds produced larger

broods. In the northwestern part of the pheasant range, the spring brood count rose from an average of 4.2 the previous year to 10.4 in 1958.

The end of drought conditions of the past several years provided in abundance the three essentials needed by game birds, food, cover and water. Under such favorable conditions, the large broods of young birds flourished. All sections of the state entered the fall hunting seasons with large populations of upland game birds.

Game animals, including the rabbit and squirrel, made similar progress. And the state's herds of deer and antelope also increased.

While nature co-operated in a highly satisfactory manner in 1958, man-controlled factors also contributed to the hunting season. All the fence rows growing up in weeds, all unplowed field corners, all shelter belts and other conservation measures used by farmers helped bring the game situation to its 1958 peak. As more farmers became more conservation-minded, game birds and animals found a better cover and food situation.

The conservation reserve program of the Soil Bank will continue to make more habitat available to game birds and animals as more farmers enter the program and plant permanent cover crops on land formerly under cultivation.

Over the years, the state's fish-and-game policies have provided protection where necessary to game birds and animals and have safeguarded wildlife resources. The state's stocking program for quail and pheasants also has helped maintain these two species.

Fish and game officials are finding the general public is becoming more interested in aiding in the protection of wildlife and is more willing to report game law violators.

All these factors have had a part in the excellent hunting season just past.

The hunter then might wonder, "What about next year? What can I expect for the fall of 1959?"

Best information is that brood stock remained plentiful at the close of the season. Sufficient moisture already has fallen to insure cover and food next spring. If nesting conditions are satisfactory next spring, the following season could be as good, or, in the case of pheasant, even better than last year.

Out on a Limb

It is said that before the white man came to America, a squirrel could have traveled through the trees from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river without ever touching the ground.

Guide to Trapping in Kansas

"Furbearers of Kansas: A Guide to Trapping" is the title of a 100-page booklet published recently by the University of Kansas, Museum of Natural History, for the State Biological Survey. More than \$500,000 from the sale of furs is annually divided among 10,000 Kansas families, according to Drs. Howard J. Stains and Rollin H. Baker, authors of the booklet.

An illustrated guide to the tracks of furbearing mammals is followed by a list of equipment needed by the fur trapper, by directions for skinning and stretching the pelts, and by accounts of the habits and places to look for each of the principal furbearing mammals of Kansas.

The booklet lists the number of furbearers caught in Kansas, prices received for the pelts, and has a digest of the trapping laws. The 1958-1959 trapping season opened on December 1 and closes on January 31.

A section on choosing a fur coat or other fur garment lists the points to be looked for by the buyer and outlines proper care of the furs when they are not being worn, including recommendations on methods of cleaning and storage.

More than thirty recipes for cooking these game animals are included, ranging from Roast Opossum through Fried Beaver to Barbecued Raccoon.

The illustrated booklet is available at cost, fifty cents postpaid, from the State Biological Survey of Kansas, 101 Dyche Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

On Our Cover

Charles Parker (Chuck) Werts, eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Werts of Topeka, and his grandfather, Jesse Werts of Gridley, are pictured on this issue's cover with prairie chickens bagged during the recent Kansas season. The birds were taken in blue-stem pastures near Gridley. Carrying a .22 rifle loaded with shot shells, Chuck helped his dad and granddad shoot their limit each of the two days that chickens were legal game.

Did You Know . . . ?

Fresh water fish do not drink water. The only water that goes into their stomachs is in the food. Water is constantly taken into the mouth to be forced over the gills and out again in the process of getting needed dissolved oxygen.



Part of the opening day crowd at Wilson County State Lake.

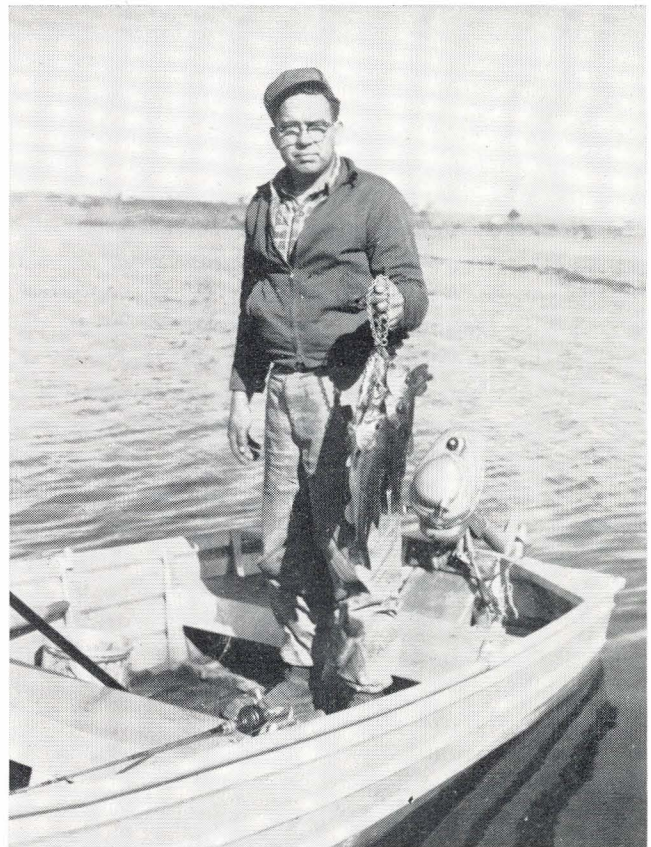
Fishing Fiesta By GEORGE VALYER

When a new State Lake opens for fishing for the first time, that's news. But when four are opened to fishing on the same day, it's a fiesta for fishermen. That's what the fishermen of Kansas had, a fiesta, on November first, 1958.

Four of the eighteen lakes constructed by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission since 1953 were opened for the first time to the fisherman. Fortunately, these lakes were scattered throughout the state and nearly everyone had the opportunity to attend at least one of the openings. And, attend they did by the hundreds.

The largest attendance, as would be expected because of the population center, was recorded at Wilson County State Lake near Buffalo. The peak number fishing at one time was about 550 but, all told, there were an estimated 1200 anglers who fished. Many more came just to look at this splendid new fishing facility. The species of fish most frequently taken was largemouth black bass with channel catfish running a close second. The largest individual specimen of both channel and bass weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds but the average ran around one and one-half pounds. A number of fine bullheads were also taken with the average weight running around $\frac{3}{4}$ pound. There were some crappie and green sunfish taken in small numbers.

Wilson County State Lake is expected to be quite



Carl Sewell of Topeka and his limit of bass from Wilson County State Lake.



The west shore of Barber County State Lake was a beehive of activity on opening day.

popular with anglers from Southeast Kansas because of its proximity to U. S. 75 Highway, a major north-south route in Eastern Kansas. In fact, the highway passes over the dam. Construction of the lake was a joint effort of the Kansas Highway Commission and the Fish and Game Commission when U. S. 75 was relocated to eliminate some dangerous curves. The drainage area is mostly grassland and the lake is clear and deep. Prospects are that this will be a fine fishing facility for many years to come.

Back to the fishing of opening day, most of the bass were taken on surface plugs and minnows. Channel cats were taken on blood bait and fowl livers while the bullheads hit on almost any natural bait. Crappie were taken in the early morning on small minnows.

Western Kansas fishermen had their opening-day fishing at the new Hamilton County State Lake and 200 of them turned out in cool weather. At 6:00, the official opening time, the temperature was below freezing but, the sun shining from a cloudless sky soon resulted in a warming trend. With the temperature on the climb, the 14 anglers who started the fishing were soon joined by others of the fishing fraternity. An overwhelming majority of the fish caught were bullheads but a significant number of channel catfish were also taken. The very small numbers of bass and green sunfish found on stringers

quite possibly was due to the fact that most fishermen were using bait designed to attract members of the catfish family. Those who did fish with minnows were handicapped by the turbidity of the water.

The 94-acre Hamilton County State Lake is located three miles west of Syracuse on U. S. 50 and two miles north. Completed in 1956, it is expected to be a popular fishing lake with residents of the area.

The residents of Medicine Lodge turned out in force to celebrate the opening of the Barber County State Lake but many others from Central Kansas swarmed in to help. The first two or three hours of fishing were the most productive with strikes coming fast and furious. Bullheads and channel cats made



View of the dam at Barber County State Lake showing proximity to residential area of Medicine Lodge.



Art Harris of Wichita holds two limit catches of bass taken on opening day at Butler County State Lake. Charley Rodd, also of Wichita, was the unseen angler responsible for one of the strings. The largest bass weighed in excess of four pounds.

up the bulk of the take but some bass and crappie grabbed offerings of minnows. The largest channel strung weighed a pleasing 6½ pounds with the average of this species in the neighborhood of 1½ to 2 pounds. A 4½ pounder was the largest bass caught and it was taken on a medium running plug. Chicken livers and small frogs accounted for most of the success on channels. A nice string of eight inch crappie was taken early opening day with the usual minnows.

The outstanding feature of Barber County State Lake is its proximity to the city of Medicine Lodge. In fact, it is located right at the north city limits within easy walking distance of some residential areas. You can easily leave the lake in your car and, five minutes later, be sitting in a downtown cafe ordering your lunch. Hotel and motel accommodations are equally handy. These factors should make this a popular lake for those who like the comforts of urban living while enjoying good fishing. Of course camping is permitted at all state lakes if the individual desires to "rough it."

Between 500 and 600 anglers sampled the opening day fishing at the new Butler County State Lake. There, as at the others, the fish gave everyone a good time. Large bullheads, up to 1½ pounds, were the species taken in most abundance but largemouth black bass ran a close second. Channels up to 1¾ pound and crappie seven to nine inches in length made up the remainder of the catches. Minnows were definitely the best bass bait. Incidentally, the largest bass caught weighed 4¾ pounds with the average running a little over a pound.

Although it is a little more remote than the others mentioned, Butler County State Lake has much to offer the fisherman. A concession house operated by Frank Pilley is located near the dam and offers the usual services such as boats, bait, fishing tackle and food. The lake is located two miles west and one north of Latham in Southeastern Butler county. The rolling hills around the area are a part of the southern range of Kansas' famous Flint Hills. The small creek which feeds the lake runs clear and cool from the pasture and meadow land above.

Yes, November first was a fine day for the fishermen of Kansas. Not only was it fine for those who were there first but that day foretells many similar days of enjoyment for thousands who will come later.

Those of you who did not have a chance to attend the openings this year, don't feel sorry for yourselves, you have many chances coming. Some of the lakes not yet open to fishing are Allen-Bourbon, Atchison, Chase, Hodgeman, Osage, Pottawatomie No. 2, and Washington county State Lakes. These have been constructed in the last two or three years and the stocked fish have not yet reached catching size. So just stick around, brother fisherman, and you'll probably get in on a fishing fiesta.

Young porcupines sometimes play together, by biting and wrestling. They also often go through the motions of defending themselves from imaginary enemies, whirling and slapping their tails as if in great danger.

The pronghorn antelope can run fast, from forty to sixty miles an hour, for three or four miles, then exhaustion occurs rapidly.

The bull moose's mooring call ends with an upward inflection or throaty gulp; the cow's is longer and not as loud—more like that of a domestic cow.

King Cottontail

By HENRY P. DAVIS, Editor, *Remington News Letter*

The United States can well boast of its rich variety of small game. In the South and Central it's the bobwhite quail that ranks first in the esteem of sportsmen. New Englanders speak better than well of their ruffed grouse shooting. And pheasants are the target of real anticipation in a score of our northern states. Elsewhere it may be the popular gray squirrel, or in other places the handsome fox squirrel that commands attention of the sporting public. In Kansas, we enjoy a relative abundance of many of these species. But *every place* it's the cottontail, for this is the one game species that can claim total ubiquity in its distribution.

It's an established fact that King Cottontail occurs in all 48 states. It's a good bet that he inhabits virtually every county in every state. And he's the young gunner's prize and the gentleman-hunter's delight wherever he appears in sporting numbers, and that's just about every place.

Hunting cottontails can be as simple as strolling out the back door with a battered old shotgun or .22 caliber rifle cradled in your arm. Or it can be an involved, tradition-filled event involving a half-dozen gunners and twice as many beagles, bassets or others of the small-hound breeds. But regardless of how he's taken, it's a fact that he *is* taken in greater numbers than any other species of upland game.

A number of states boast an annual cottontail harvest in excess of a million and several claim a yearly hunter take of two to three million or more. The national figure runs around 30 million—and that's a lot of hasenpfeffer in any language.

In a number of states where cottontail demand exceeded supply, it used to be that game officials tried to take up the slack by importing live-trapped bunnies from the "have plenty" states. About all the good accomplished was that it put a lot of Missouri and eastern Kansas farm boys through college. States on the importing end found that the nonresident rabbits didn't do as well as the home-grown product. And that's about what you'd expect. If Eskimos were in short supply and couldn't make a living in country they know and are adapted to, you couldn't expect to populate the Arctic by transplanting New York apartment dwellers.

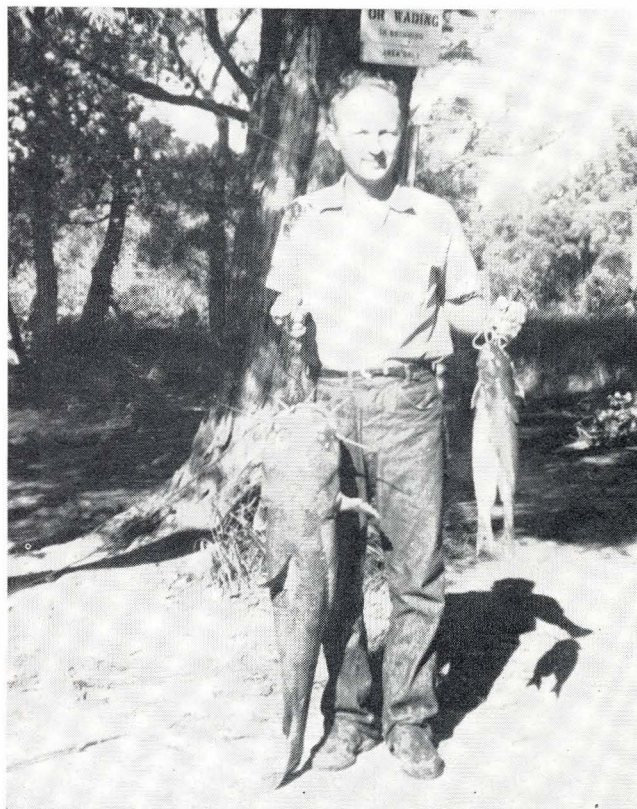
Like a lot of noble experiments in game management, it took several million dollars worth of trial to convince all the folks it was a bad deal. But it became obvious that the displaced rabbits which cost a dollar each to import were costing 20 to 30 dollars by the time they reached the hunter's bag. You have

to figure it that way if only one in 20, or less, last long enough to furnish gunning sport.

It's pretty obvious now that the only economical way of upping cottontail production is to build from the ground up. Even as you and I, rabbits need adequate food and decent living quarters in order to prosper. And providing these needn't be a costly or involved operation. In fact, if properly directed, a little laziness on the average farm will work to the advantage of cottontails.

As your fence-rows grow up to shrubs and vines, don't fret about the need for cleaning them out. Tell the neighbors and friends they're rabbit management plots (which they will be), and plan to do your hunting there in a few years. Quail and pheasants will use them, too, and songbirds aplenty.

If you're in a hurry to get cover on the ground, brushpiles will do it. Use a few big stones, a log, stump or an old oil drum for a base to pile on. You can't get equipment into fence corners and these are good spots for a little rabbit management via the brushpile technique. The border between cropland and woodlot is another good spot, and it won't conflict at all with a paying farm operation.



The Hahns have been at it again up at Ottawa County State Lake. This time, it's Ed Hahn, Jr., of Wellington, who came in with the big flathead and two nice channels. He made his catch in August. (For pictures of Ed Hahn, Sr., and his catches, see past issues of this magazine.)

Of Ponds and Fish

By **WILLIAM COLE**

In the fall of every year many farm ponds and small lakes are stocked with fish from the State Fish Hatchery at Pratt.

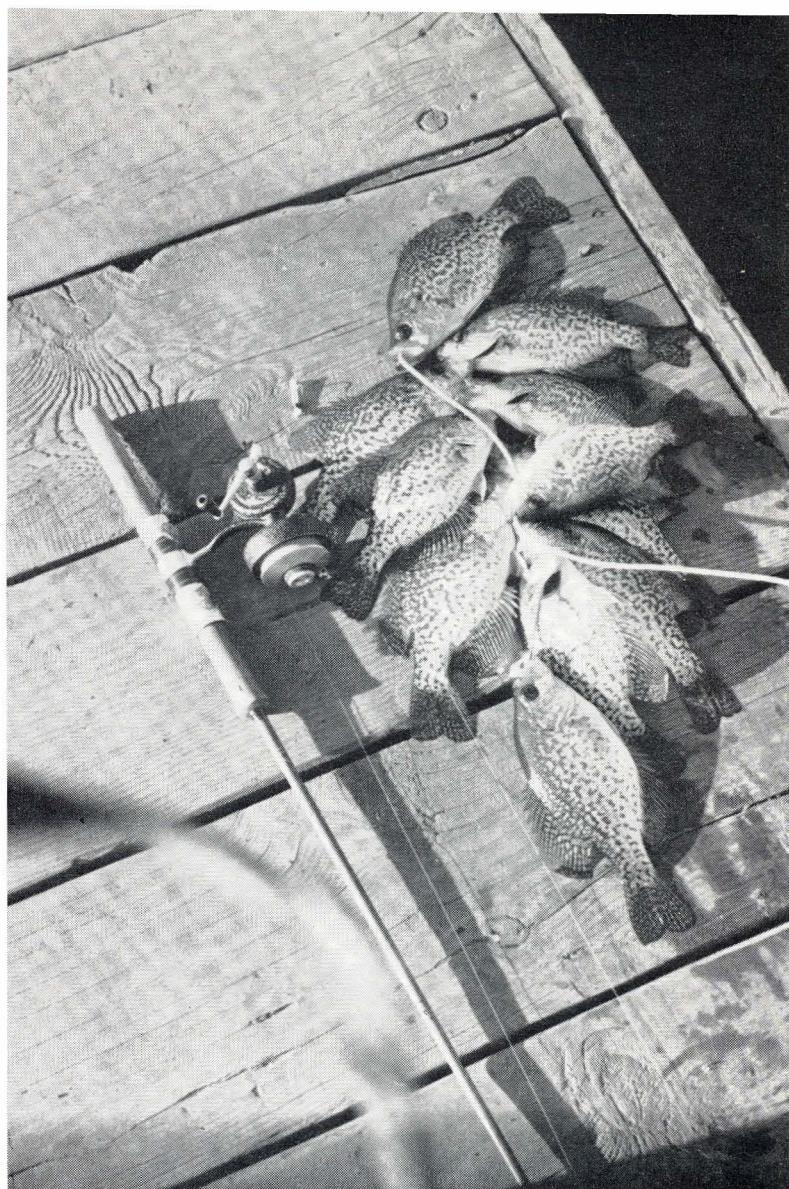
Some of these ponds are new and some are several years old, but have been cleaned out or have never been stocked. In addition to these, many people who have ponds that already contain fish make application for more fish to place in these ponds. Fishing is poor in these ponds so it is assumed that few, if any, fish are in the pond. The real reason for the poor fishing is generally overpopulation.

Each pond can support only so many pounds of fish per acre of water. This poundage is determined by the amount of available food that is present in the pond. After the original stocking of a pond and the initial reproduction of the fish, the pond is then overpopulated. Whether the overpopulation is great or small will depend upon the type of pond. Although no two ponds are exactly alike, each pond will have some characteristics that will enable it to be placed in a similar group. An example of some of these would be whether the water is clear or murky, shallow or deep, and the size of the drainage area. Each of these has a direct bearing on the fertility of the pond, and the poundage of fish the pond will support.

The type of fish that will overpopulate is determined by the clearness of the water. If the water stays fairly clear except during or after a rain, the overpopulating species will generally be one of the sunfishes. On the other hand, if the pond remains murky the overpopulating species will be crappie, bullheads, or channel catfish. The overpopulation in murky waters will depend upon which of these species is present and the exact conditions in the pond.

Many of the common warm water fish produce very large numbers of young. A small bass will produce 2,000 eggs and a large one over 25,000. A small bluegill may produce 10,000 eggs and a larger one many more. Channel catfish produce up to 20,000 eggs and a black bullhead will produce up to 6,000.

As most ponds have more than two fish it can be seen that the number of small fish produced, in even



a small pond, is very large. The young produced by one pair of each species in the pond would be more than a small pond could support.

Nature will take care of many of these small fish as they are preyed upon by larger fish and other animals. The number that survives is still far larger than the available food supply. These small fish will generally grow to a size of three or four inches and then stop growing.

As the fish that were originally stocked are gradually caught or die of natural causes, the fishing will slow down. In many overpopulated ponds the fishing is poor even though many larger fish are still in the pond.

The problem of overpopulation can be retarded in some of the better ponds. In ponds with clear water the numbers of small sunfishes can be reduced by destroying the nest during the spawning season. As the spawning season for bluegill and most of the other sunfish is from late spring until sometime in August, it will be necessary to check the pond at least once during the week. Sunfish nests are about the size and shape of a saucer, and can be located in water of one to four feet in depth. A great many nests

may be located in a small area and very few in the rest of the pond as the sunfish tend to form a colony. These nests can easily be destroyed by running a rake through them.

All of these nests that can be found should be destroyed, as more than enough will pass undetected.

This method will not work very well in ponds with a dense growth of vegetation. This shallow water vegetation will also provide too much protection to the young fish. It is possible to remove all or part of this vegetation by the use of chemicals. However, if all of the vegetation were removed, the fertility of the pond would be reduced as well as the poundage of fish the pond could support. In many instances a pond will become murky if all of the vegetation is removed.

A pond that remains turbid generally will have poor fishing. With less food available to the fish, the growth rate is reduced and so the poundage of fish the pond will produce is less.

When the transparency is reduced to less than fifteen inches, some species find it difficult to survive. If conditions are such as these it would be better if the pond was stocked with only a single species such as channel catfish.

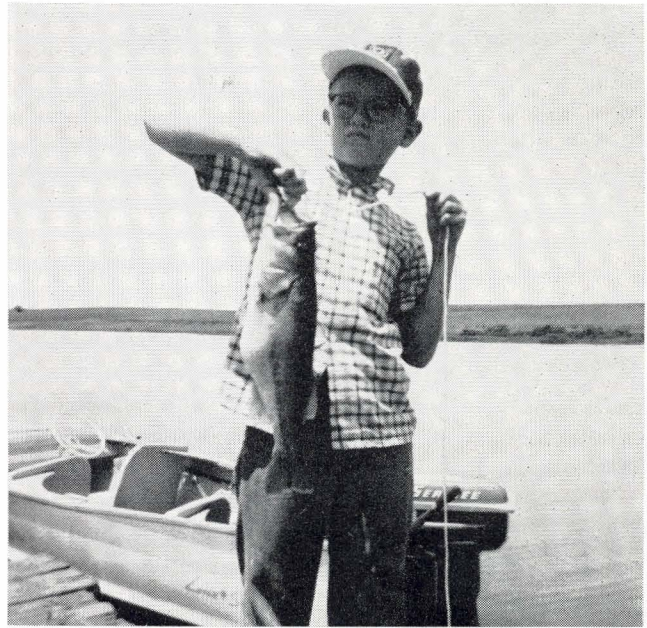
Many ponds will support a larger poundage of fish several years after they are built than they will when they were new. Nearly all of the additional poundage will be in larger numbers rather than in larger fish, so this will not help fishing.

Eventually every pond will reach such a high overpopulation that the only way to improve fishing is to remove all of the fish and restock.

After many farm ponds are constructed, the owner will stock them himself from other ponds or streams. Sometimes this will work, but most of the time undesirable fish will be stocked along with the desirable ones. Many of the small sunfish are very similar to each other, and small carp and other rough fish look like many of the small minnows. For this reason it is far better if the fish stocked in these ponds are obtained from one of the fish hatcheries located in the State.

Just stocking a pond properly will be no guarantee of good fishing. Good management practices must also be followed on a farm pond just as on farm land. Each pond should be fished as much as possible and all small fish caught should be removed.

The winter coat of the white-tailed jackrabbit is pure white except for black tips on its ears and a few buff-colored patches on the upper portion of its forefeet and about its ears and eyes.



There wasn't a more pleased lad anywhere than Lyle Anderson of Hutchinson, when this picture was snapped. His three-pound bass was taken from Woodson County State Lake.



This 45-pound flathead was caught on a bank line by five Moundridge boys while fishing the Cottonwood river near Hillsboro. From left to right are Earl Ewy, Don Stucky, Kenneth Stucky, Gilbert Burgan, Jim Gaeddert and Dick Gaeddert. (Moundridge Journal Photo.)

The grizzly bear cub frequently has a white "collar" of hair around its neck during the first year or two of its life. This usually disappears when the cub is about three years old.

PRAIRIE DOG . . . *Cynomys ludovicianus*

Kansas Wildlife

By DAVE COLEMAN

As most Kansans probably know, the prairie "dog" is not a dog at all, but is a member of the squirrel family. Some of the prairie dog's relatives in this family include the tree squirrels, ground squirrels, chipmunks and woodchucks. Probably the prairie dog received his name because of his habit of "barking" whenever an intruder approaches. For purposes of classification the prairie dogs can be divided into two groups—the black-tailed and the white-tailed. The black-tailed prairie dog is the species which is found in Kansas. The white-tailed group occurs to the west of our state in the Rocky Mountain region. The distribution of the prairie dog in Kansas is confined to the western half of the state.

The prairie dog is a medium-sized rodent with short legs and a short tail. Adults usually weigh around two to two-and-a-half pounds, which means that they are similar in body size to a large fox squirrel. The fur of the upper parts of the body is usually buff or cinnamon colored, and that of the face and under parts shades into white. The three to four-inch tail is black for the last one-third of its length. Mature animals often have a somewhat grizzled appearance to their coat, due to the presence of black hairs. The ears are short and inconspicuous, not extending beyond the fur.

Prairie dogs are gregarious by nature and prefer to live in close proximity to others of their kind. They are nearly always found living in a group of burrows, known as a "town," rather than in widely separated dens or burrows as many other mammals do. These towns are quite noticeable if one passes nearby, due to the mounds of soil which typically surround the burrows. The usual mound is dome shaped and about one to two feet high by three or four feet in diameter. Burrows on sloping land may not have the typical mound surrounding them, as it is not needed greatly in such locations for protection from flooding. Some burrows go nearly straight down,



while others have a decided slope. The entire burrow with its various rooms and side-branching tunnels may cover many feet. There is usually a side chamber three or four feet below the opening of the burrow, where the dog can stop to scold and listen for danger after plunging to safety. This is sometimes referred to as a guard chamber or listening post. Here the prairie dog can turn around and wait to see if he can again venture forth. The grass-lined nests of the dogs are located in the deeper portions of the tunnel systems.

The breeding season for prairie dogs in Kansas is late winter. After a gestation period of about one month, the young dogs are born in the early spring. At first they are blind, without hair and quite helpless, but within two months they have developed until they are much like the adults except for their smaller size. By this time they are beginning to come out of the burrows to play and sun themselves, and are becoming acquainted with the green vegetation that will soon make up most of their diet. In addition to the roots, stems, leaves and seeds of plants, the prairie dogs also eat insects to a small extent. The

vegetation which they consume includes many grasses and forbs which are also utilized by cattle, but they also eat other plants which livestock do not relish.

Prairie dogs and their unique towns have been a fixture of the plains down through the centuries. They are mentioned frequently in the accounts of early travelers and explorers who crossed the Midwest. According to some of these early reports, the dog towns at one time were very extensive, reaching for many miles in some areas as a continuous colony. These early-day towns were located in areas that were heavily grazed by buffalo, such areas being preferred habitat because of the compacted soil and sparser, more varied vegetation. With the coming of the cattlemen and large herds of cattle, more areas were overgrazed and the prairie dog found many new sites for establishment of towns, especially during periods of drought.

Although many birds and animals possibly could be listed as enemies of the prairie dog, not many of them are serious predators. Probably in Kansas his most feared enemy is the badger, and of the birds of prey, perhaps the prairie falcon should be given the number one spot. All of the animal predators combined, though, have little effect compared to the destruction wrought by man. Millions of prairie dogs have been exterminated in the plains states by the use of poison grain and fumigants. Since the prairie dog competes with livestock for food, and his mounds and burrows are detrimental to farm and range lands, he never has been well received by the average landowner. In recent years another group has come into being that has accounted for the demise of many prairie dogs. This is the "varmint shooter" group that uses the rodents both for recreational shooting and for target practice. Some of these enthusiasts invest large sums of money in high-powered, super-accurate rifles and other expensive equipment. Poisoning programs aimed at the prairie dog have been carried out in the state on an organized basis for more than fifty years, and the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station still maintains a poison laboratory for making baits for these and other animals. Technical assistance in controlling these or other animals causing damage is also available.

The scaup duck sometimes dives to depths of 20 feet for food. They use only their feet in swimming under water.

The North American elk is comparable in size to the red deer of Scotland.



The Walnut River near Arkansas City yielded this large specimen of long-nosed gar last summer. Oscar Eckler of the above-mentioned town landed this 20-pounder on a 12-pound test line. The gar measured over four feet in length. Many eastern Kansas rivers contain populations of these so called "living fossils." Present-day specimens are almost identical with fossil remains thousands of years old.

It's the American Way

Soldiers in a large army camp were asked what they preferred in the way of recreation. Seventy-five percent of them answered to the effect that: "Next to going home and seeing my family and friends, I'd like to slip off into the woods or to a quiet stream and do a little hunting or fishing."

Know Your Friend the Game Protector



Glen Hurst, 27, entered the Fish and Game Commission's Game Protector Service in September, 1956. He was selected for his present position from the Commission's field staff at Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Refuge where he previously worked on a maintenance and development crew.

He was born in Stafford, however, he attended and is a graduate of the Sylvia school system.

Glen lives in Larned and works Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Hodgeman and Edwards counties.

His family includes his wife Helen and two children, Debra, 15 months and Cathy, six weeks.

How does Glen spend his spare time—hunting and fishing.

Generally speaking, coyotes don't run in packs. The usual "pack of coyotes" consists of one family—a pair of adults and their nearly-grown offspring.

The southern bald eagle differs from other migrants in that it nests during the winter.



Tom Crispino, 30, became a Game Protector for the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission in November, 1957. He was born in Roseland, Kansas, and is a graduate of the Mineral, Kansas, schools.

Previous to his appointment as a State Game Protector he was employed as a welder and press operator.

Tom is assigned to the game protector district comprising the counties of Cherokee and Labette, with headquarters in Parsons. He and his wife, Edith, have one daughter, Cathy Ann, age 1.

His main hobbies, like many outdoor men, are hunting and fishing.

Pennsylvania's laws provide for confiscation of vehicles used in committing game and fish law violations. The cars are then sold at public auction.

The starling is known as the demon-bird in India and coolies are employed to drive it away, for the starling dearly loves rice, the Indian's staple food.



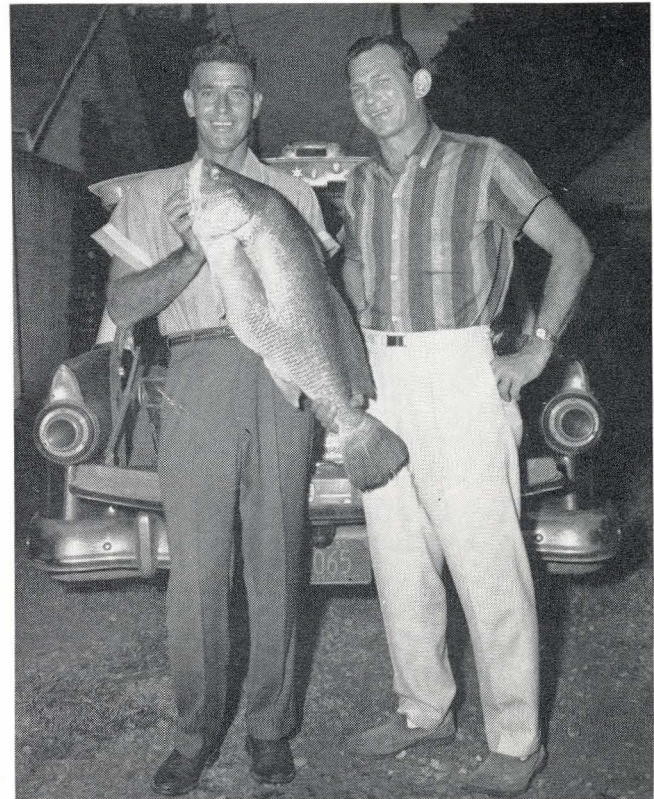
This little girl has probably earned the title of "junior conservationist" in her own right. She is Billie Ann King, 9-year-old daughter of State Game Protector Billy King. Held in her hand are two of the many young doves which she helped her father band during the summer dove-banding program of the Fish and Game Commission. Incidentally, King is no longer a game protector; he now holds the position of manager of the Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Refuge in Eastern Kansas.



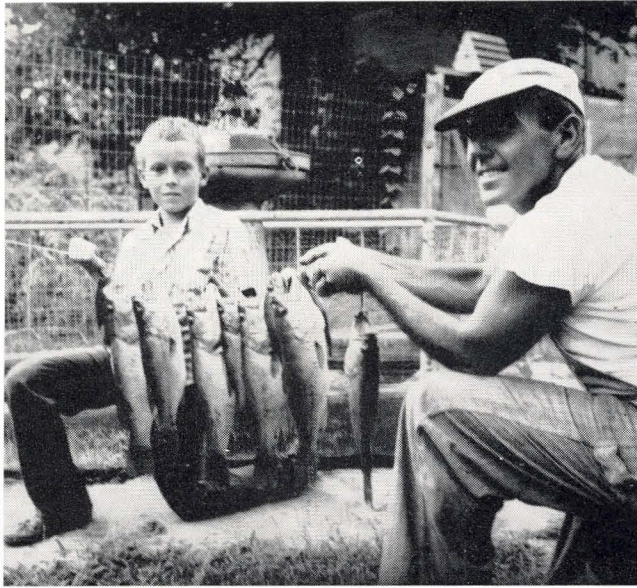
Another big one from Woodson County State Lake, this 5 1/2-pound largemouth bass was landed on September 1 of last year. J. W. Suvara of Wichita is the fellow with the pleased look on his face.



An opening-day limit of pheasants is displayed by eleven Kansas hunters, ten of whom are from southeast Kansas. The birds were bagged near Woodston on the Orville Vanderlipp farm. This party has been hunting on this farm for the past eleven years. Standing are Orville Vanderlipp of Woodston, George Frere, Sr. of Arma, Mineor Goade of Columbus, George Frere, Jr. and Eddie Wolkar of Baxter Springs. Kneeling are George Goade, Toni Bettega, Leslie O'Banion, Darrell Goade, Jack Moore and Clint Goade, all of Baxter Springs.



Herbert Drake and Roy Cole of Fort Scott are pictured here with one of the fine catches of last year. The fish is a 22-pound fresh-water drum taken from a farm pond near their home town in Bourbon county. The men used a trotline baited with crayfish to capture this giant. Only a technicality, lack of witnesses to the weighing, kept this fish from being considered for official records of the Fish and Game Commission. September 14 was the date of the catch.



Southeast Kansas strip-pit fishing lived up to its reputation in a big way this last year. Shown here are Jack Sears and son, Teddy, with a string of nine largemouth black bass and two bluegill taken on artificial lures. The father-son team took 14 bass weighing up to four pounds from the pits in less than a week's time, fishing evenings after work.



Harry Morton of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is quite a booster of Kansas pheasant hunting. In fact, he was so pleased after last open season that he sent along this picture. From left to right are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bosgall of Bison, Kansas, and Morton. He hunted in the Bison area and reported plenty of pheasants.



The outdoor life associated with fishing has apparently agreed with this couple of senior Kansas citizens. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Davenport of Anthony are likely to be found any-

where there is good fishing. This stringer was filled at the newly-opened Barber County State Lake on November 6, 1958. Mr. Davenport is 81 years young and his wife is 79.

(Photo by Fanning Studio.)

ARRESTS—AUGUST, 1958

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense ²	Fine
Edward J. Paden; Topeka	No fishing license	8- 8-58	\$5.00
Oliver D. Cockman; Topeka	No fishing license	8- 9-58	5.00
Eldon J. C. Ledbetter; Independence	No fishing license	8-21-58	5.00
Thomas C. Wathen; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 5-58	5.00
Roosevelt Glymph; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 8-58	5.00
David L. Bass; El Dorado	No fishing license	8- 5-58	10.00
Charles D. Bradberry; Wichita	No fishing license	8- 4-58	10.00
J. L. Hocutt; Topeka	No fishing license	8- 4-58	5.00
Oscar M. McKinney; Independence	No fishing license	8- 5-58	5.00
Charles E. McKinney; Independence	No fishing license	8- 5-58	5.00
Glen Roles; Chanute	No fishing license	8- 1-58	5.00
Russell D. Jones; McPherson	No fishing license	8-13-58	10.00
Homer E. Jones; McPherson	No fishing license	8-13-58	10.00
Bernard T. Giefer; Wellington	No fishing license	8-12-58	5.00
Thomas C. Kenney; Wellington	No fishing license	8-12-58	5.00
Charles D. Place; Eudora	No fishing license	8-15-58	5.00
Wendell Kellogg; Lebanon	No fishing license	8-14-58	5.00
Howerton C. Botts; Lawrence	No fishing license	8-11-58	10.00
Nova Winingham; Larned	No fishing license	8-18-58	5.00
James Winingham; Larned	No fishing license	8-18-58	5.00
Joseph M. McDonald; Topeka	No fishing license	8-15-58	5.00
Paul W. Pollard; Topeka	No fishing license	8-15-58	5.00
Lowell Jackson; Topeka	No fishing license	8-15-58	5.00
Glenn Cook; Concordia	No fishing license	8-21-58	5.00
Pearl Greer; Coffeyville	No fishing license	8-21-58	5.00
James Z. Tate; Parsons	No fishing license	8-23-58	10.00
William Osburn; Parsons	No fishing license	8-23-58	10.00
Clarence R. Caudell; Neodesha	No fishing license	8-30-58	5.00
Wayne Kleier; Coffeyville	No fishing license	8-25-58	10.00
Frank Cox; Wichita	No fishing license	8-22-58	10.00
John Allen; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-29-58	10.00
Gordon C. Porter; Kansas City	No fishing license	8-29-58	10.00
Arthur L. Eilerts; Wichita	No fishing license	8-28-58	10.00
David D. Chalmers; Wichita	No fishing license	8-28-58	10.00
Russell E. Eilerts; Wichita	No fishing license	8-28-58	10.00
Gerald Stogsdill; Augusta	No fishing license	8-26-58	10.00
Barbara Dooley; Salina	No fishing license	8- 8-58	5.00
Dean Davidson; Salina	No fishing license	8-18-58	5.00
Bruce Wilson; Salina	No fishing license	8-18-58	5.00
Bruno Herl; Hays	No fishing license	8-28-58	5.00
Billy G. Taylor; Joplin, Mo.	Fishing without nonresident license	8-18-58	10.00
John H. Shannon; Killean, Texas	Fishing without nonresident license	8- 8-58	5.00
Calvin Hazelwood; New Iberla, La.	Fishing without nonresident license	8- 8-58	5.00
J. W. Simmons, Jr.; Fort Smith, Ark.	Fishing without nonresident license	8-20-58	10.00
James Maley; Superior, Neb.	Fishing without nonresident license	8-23-58	5.00
R. O. Greer; Decatur, Ill.	Fishing without nonresident license	8-21-58	5.00
J. B. Kleier; Marshfield, Mo.	Fishing without nonresident license	8-25-58	10.00
Earl Sizemore; Trona, Cal.	Fishing without nonresident license	8-24-58	10.00
Nathan Kleier; Valley Park, Mo.	Fishing without nonresident license	8-25-58	10.00
Edward Frazier; Kansas City, Mo.	Fishing without nonresident license	8-31-58	25.00
Kenneth Shultz; Chanute	Attempt and take fish in area closed to fishing	8- 1-58	5.00
Leroy L. Taylor; Lawrence	Snagging fish	7-25-58	25.00
Charles Davis; Wichita	Operate illegal number of set lines; possess device for taking frogs	8-15-58	25.00
Jeff Hawking; Wichita	Operate illegal number of set lines; possess device for taking frogs	8-15-18 forfeit bond	8-16-58 25.00
Dale Gechter; Muscotah	Operate illegal number of rods and reels	7-30-58	5.00
Howard Hill; Kansas City	Operate illegal number of rods and reels	8-31-58	10.00
Louis S. Wash; Leavenworth	Operate illegal number of rods and reels	8-31-58	20.00
Raymond D. Johnson; Wichita	Operate an illegal size seine	8-26-58	10.00
Clayton L. Latham; Wichita	Operate an illegal size seine	8-26-58	10.00
William Hall; Parsons	Exceed creel limit on game fish	8-16-58	25.00
Elbert H. DeWitt; Parsons	Exceed creel limit on game fish	8-16-58	15.00
Dick A. Waldrip; Sayre, Okla.	Misrepresentation	8- 4-58	10.00
Harold Jurgensen; Omaha, Neb.	Misrepresentation	8-18-58	10.00
Roy Johnson; Eureka	No hunting license	8-26-58	10.00
Albert Miller; Lecompton	Hunting fur-bearing animals in closed season	8-18-58	10.00
Raymond Page; Lecompton	Hunting fur-bearing animals in closed season	8-18-58	10.00
Dale Sears; Eudora	Hunting fur-bearing animals in closed season	8-29-58	10.00
William Owens; Leavenworth	Hunting fur-bearing animals in closed season	8-29-58	25.00
Jack B. French; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	8- 2-58	10.00
Max Holcom; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	8- 2-58	10.00
Jimmy Hill; Lakin	Misconduct on state park property	8- 4-58	10.00
Mark V. Miller; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	8- 4-58	5.00
Rick Gentreix; Denver, Colo.	Misconduct on state park property	8- 3-58	5.00

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Nicholious Tsorrekas; Denver, Colo.	Misconduct on state park property	8- 3-58	5.00
Delano J. Scott; Topeka	Misconduct on state park property	8-12-58	100.00
Bennie Hill; Topeka	Misconduct on state park property	8-12-58	100.00
Samuel W. Dunn; Topeka	Misconduct on state park property	8-11-58	20.00
James Willis; Kansas City	Misconduct on state park property	8-18-58	50.00
Theodore Tavis; Kansas City	Misconduct on state park property	8-18-58	forfeit bond 25.00
William Wall; Kansas City	Misconduct on state park property	8-18-58	50.00
Richard C. Farrell; Clyde	Misconduct on state park property	8-18-58	5.00
Gerald J. Letourneau; Aurora	Misconduct on state park property	8-21-58	5.00
William D. Valcoure; Aurora	Misconduct on state park property	8-18-58	5.00
Patrick J. Farrell; Clyde	Misconduct on state park property	8-18-58	5.00
James R. La Barge; Clyde	Misconduct on state park property	8-18-58	5.00
Larry L. Desilet; Aurora	Misconduct on state park property	8-18-58	5.00
Jay A. Demars; Aurora	Misconduct on state park property	8-21-58	5.00
Frank J. Miranda; Fort Riley	Misconduct on state park property	8-13-58	5.00
Leroy D. Bishoff; Fort Riley	Misconduct on state park property	8-13-58	5.00

ARRESTS—SEPTEMBER, 1958

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Leola Page; Coffeyville	No fishing license	9-20-58	\$5.00
Mrs. Jack Baker; Cimarron	No fishing license	9- 2-58	5.00
Gerald R. McGinnis; Wichita	No fishing license	9-16-58	5.00
Louis J. Bustos; Pittsburg	No fishing license	9-20-58	5.00
Joe F. Pinales, Jr.; Pittsburg	No fishing license	9-20-58	5.00
Sharold Adams; Phillipsburg	No fishing license	9-22-58	5.00
Harry Jefferson; Manhattan	No fishing license	9-18-58	5.00
Ira Glenn Palmer; Wichita	No fishing license	9-20-58	5.00
Carl T. Calibert; Wichita	No fishing license	9-20-58	5.00
Leonard E. Dorland; Larned	No fishing license	9- 2-58	5.00
Roger McGary; Ensign	No fishing license	9- 2-58	5.00
Jaunita Dalton; Ashland	No fishing license	9- 2-58	5.00
Lester Jackson; Topeka	No fishing license	9- 3-58	5.00
William Miller; Topeka	No fishing license	9- 3-58	5.00
Wilbur West; Nekoma	No fishing license	9- 6-58	7.50
Walter Byram; Coldwater	No fishing license	9- 9-58	10.00
Owen L. Slavens; El Dorado	No fishing license	9-29-58	10.00
Bud Piercefield; Galena	No fishing license	9-30-58	15.00
Robert L. Foster; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	9-25-58	10.00
John Madden; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	9-22-58	25.00
Robert Henshaw; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	9-22-58	25.00
Walter Madden; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	9- 1-58	25.00
Velda Edwards; Beatrice, Neb.	No fishing license	9-20-58	5.00
Ralph Edwards; Beatrice, Neb.	No fishing license	9-20-58	10.00
Bill Cookson; Tulsa, Okla.	No fishing license	9- 1-58	10.00
Warren Potts; Tulsa, Okla.	No fishing license	9- 1-58	10.00
Ray G. Cooper; Talladega, Ala.	No fishing license	9- 7-58	5.00
Jack D. Cooper; Talladega, Ala.	No fishing license	9- 7-58	5.00
James A. Cowsert; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	9- 4-58	5.00
Ernest E. Slavens; Springfield, Mo.	No fishing license	9-29-58	10.00
Jack Wyckoff; Independence	Fishing in closed area	9-23-58	5.00
J. J. Sission; Dodge City	Operate illegal number of rods and reels	9-22-58	15.00
Joe D. DeCarlo; Kansas City	Operate illegal number of rods and reels	9-13-58	10.00
John W. Williams; Waco, Mo.	No fishing license; operate, possess shocking device for taking fish	9- 4-58	125.00
Charles Williams; Lawton	No fishing license; operate, possess shocking device for taking fish	9- 4-58	100.00
Preston Swisher; Syracuse	Operate illegal minnow trap; operate illegal number of rods and reels	9-30-58	15.00
Lanny Heble; Atwood	Taking frogs with shotgun	9-29-58	10.00
Warren Ficken; Bison	No hunting license	9-23-58	5.00
Holland O. Miles; Satanta	No hunting license	9-20-58	5.00
Kenneth Chmidling; Leavenworth	No hunting license	9-14-58	5.00
Rex Klein, Jr.; Kinsley	No hunting license	9- 2-58	5.00
Dick Lytle; Great Bend	No hunting license	9- 3-58	10.00
Earl G. Dorr, Jr.; Osage City	No hunting license	9- 2-58	5.00
Carl Anderson; Osage City	No hunting license	9- 2-58	5.00
Blaine Stucklik; Silverton, Ore.	No hunting license	9- 2-58	10.00
Wymann Stucklik; San Diego, Cal.	No hunting license	9- 2-58	10.00
Leo E. Gambol; Wichita	No hunting license	9-11-58	20.00
George Kohing; Liberal	No hunting license	9-25-58	5.00
Don Bone; Liberal	No hunting license	9-30-58	15.00
William Gillaspy; La Crosse	No hunting license	9-29-58	5.00
Clyde R. P. Woods; Liberal	No hunting license; possess pheasant during closed season	9-22-58	15.00
Gary L. Houser; Wichita	Shooting game birds from motorcar	9- 5-58	20.00
Clem H. Kruse; Colwich	Shooting game birds from motorcar	9- 3-58	10.00
Thomas J. Johnson; Wichita	No hunting license; shoot doves from motorcar	9- 6-58	55.00

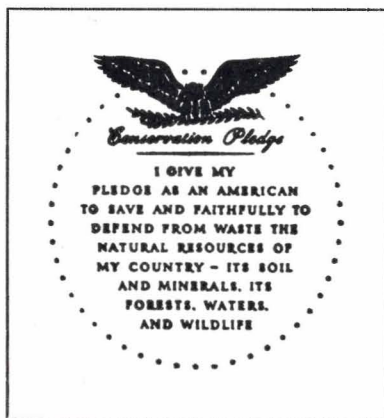
2 days, 1 night in jail

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Lee Tresner; Garden City	Taking game birds out of season	9-15-58	45.00
Jack Sullivan; Great Bend	Taking game birds out of season	9-12-58	20.00
David Grose; Norton	Taking game birds out of season	9-27-58	report to judge, work out costs
Sabinus Basgall; Plainville	Taking game birds out of season	9-29-58	35.00
Elmo Morris; Plainville	Taking game birds out of season	9-29-58	25.00
Richard Heismeyer; Garden City	No hunting license; hunting after sunset	9- 2-58	10.00
Douglas T. Olson; Colorado Springs, Colo.	No hunting license; hunting after sunset	9- 2-58	10 day jail sentence suspended
Terry M. Bvorsma; Colorado Springs, Colo.	No hunting license; hunting after sunset	9- 2-58	10.00
Jerry W. Dienst; Colorado Springs, Colo.	No hunting license; hunting after sunset	9- 2-58	10 day jail sentence suspended
Robert J. Loeweike; Colorado Springs, Colo.	No hunting license; hunting after sunset	9- 2-58	10.00
Woodrow Wilson; Liberal	Potshoot game birds	9-25-58	10.00
Marrion Coffman; Liberal	Possess quail during closed season	9- 2-58	35.00
Kenneth Meyers; Norton	Shoot dove with .22 rifle	9-27-58	report to judge, work out costs
Delmer Brown; Caldwell	Trespassing	9-22-58	25.00
William Harding; Medicine Lodge	Trespassing	9-29-58	10.00
Billy Waller; Medicine Lodge	Trespassing	9-29-58	10.00
Wayne Waller; Medicine Lodge	Trespassing	9-29-58	10.00
Tom Waller; Pratt	Trespassing	9-29-58	10.00
Harvey Lester; Topeka	Misconduct on state park property	9- 3-58	20.00
D. E. Clinkenberd; Emporia	Misconduct on state park property	9- 5-58	5.00
J. L. King; Emporia	Misconduct on state park property	9- 5-58	5.00

ARRESTS—OCTOBER, 1958

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
Phillip R. Novich; Kansas City	No fishing license	10-18-58	\$10.00
James Clark; Kansas City	No fishing license	10-18-58	5.00
Michael W. Bolin; Kansas City	No fishing license	10-18-58	10.00
Robert Higbee; Shawnee	No fishing license	10- 3-58	5.00
James Burton; Chanute	No fishing license	10- 6-58	10.00
Robert C. Dickson; Lakin	No fishing license	10-20-58	5.00
Robert L. Schmeh; Wichita	No fishing license	10-15-58	10.00
Earl Bradshaw; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	10- 6-58	10.00
William F. Bell; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	10- 4-58	10.00
J. C. Irven; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	10- 6-58	10.00
Truman W. Snell; Bixby, Okla.	No fishing license	10- 9-58	5.00
Clarence E. Dickson; Glidden, Iowa	No fishing license	10-20-58	5.00
Robert Guidy; Topeka	No hunting license	10-15-58	10.00
Leroy Bogart; Topeka	No hunting license	10-15-58	10.00
Robert L. McNeal; Liberal	No hunting license	10- 6-58	5.00
Vernon P. Wilson; Liberal	No hunting license	10- 6-58	5.00
Russell Vogel; Liberal	No hunting license	10- 6-58	5.00
Leonard Eichenberger; Modoc	No hunting license	10-14-58	5.00
Thomas J. Williams; Emporia	No hunting license	10-18-58	5.00
Duane Lynn Channell; Hays	No hunting license	10-20-58	5.00
Glen S. Starr; Coffeyville	No hunting license	10-27-58	5.00
Duane Pope; Hoisington	No hunting license	10-27-58	5.00
Billy Nipper; Lawrence	No hunting license	10-25-58	6.00
Jack Pickel; Lawrence	No hunting license	10-25-58	6.00
Ernest Oshel; De Soto	No hunting license	10-25-58	6.00
Freddie Scott; Des Moines, Iowa	No hunting license	10- 5-58	5.00
James Bragg; Des Moines, Iowa	No hunting license	10- 5-58	5.00
William K. Yarnell; Pueblo, Colo.	No hunting license	10-23-58	10.00
Delbert Nickell; Salina	No hunting license	10-27-58	45.00
L. R. Danel; Baxter Springs	Take fish in excess of daily creel limit	10- 8-58	10.00
Cecil R. Matthes; Topeka	Fishing in state lake closed to fishing	10- 6-58	25.00
E. N. Kirchner; Rexford	Fish with illegal number of rods and reels	10-13-58	15.00
Benny Taylor; Dodge City	Hand fishing	10-20-58	10.00
Jack Anderson; Garden City	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10-15-58	50.00
Charles Leigan; Great Bend	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10-18-58	25.00
Joe Hambright; Plainville	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10- 4-58	25.00
Ronald Peavey; Plainville	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10- 4-58	25.00
Bob Swisher; Plainville	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10- 4-58	25.00
Merton Van Eaton; Stockton	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10- 6-58	25.00
Otto J. Oetken, Jr.; Albert	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10-14-58	100.00
Andy Sands, Jr.; Cimarron	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10-11-58	100.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Richard Oestreich; Linn	Shoot pheasant during closed season	10-23-58	75.00
E. A. Moore; Satanta	No hunting license; shoot pheasant in closed season	10-10-58	25.00
Harold Nobles; Heavener, Okla.	No hunting license; shoot pheasant in closed season	10-27-58	165.00
Cornelius Cooper; Salina	Hunt game birds during closed season	10-27-58	300.00
Tony Pfannenstiel; Salina	Hunt game birds during closed season	10-29-58	300.00
G. E. Hutton; Wichita	Hunt prairie chicken from motorcar	10-25-58	10.00
Donald McCammon; Augusta	Hunt prairie chicken from motorcar	10-25-58	10.00
Eugene Brane; Wichita	Hunt prairie chicken from motorcar	10-25-58	10.00
Marvin L. Davidson; Wichita	Hunt prairie chicken from motorcar	10-27-58	20.00
Sheldon Green; Derby	Hunt prairie chicken from motorcar	10-27-58	20.00
Edgar J. Denton; Moline	Shoot prairie chicken during closed season	10-18-58	10.00
Don Kill; Wichita	Shoot prairie chicken during closed season	10-18-58	10.00
Ralph Tyler; Moline	Shoot prairie chicken during closed season	10-18-58	10.00
Loyd Moiser; Sedan	Shoot prairie chicken during closed season	10-22-58	15.00
James Jeakins; El Dorado	Shoot prairie chicken during closed season	10-23-58	45.00
Bill Holloman; El Dorado	Shoot prairie chicken during closed season	10-23-58	45.00
Virgil H. Church; El Dorado	Shoot prairie chicken during closed season	10-22-58	45.00
Hugh C. Baker; Elbing	Shoot prairie chicken during closed season	10-23-58	95.00
Robert Inman; Topeka	Possess and transport over daily bag limit of prairie chicken	10-27-58	25.00
Murl Sullivan; Topeka	Possess and transport over daily bag limit of prairie chicken	10-27-58	50.00
George Howey; Salina	Shoot quail during closed season	10-20-58	70.00
Bernard Johnson; Salina	Shoot quail during closed season	10-20-58	70.00
Ralph M. Powell; Osage City	Shoot quail during closed season	10-20-58	50.00
Jack Ehrhart; Hoyt	Shoot quail during closed season	10-20-58	50.00
Don Roark; Junction City	Shoot quail out of season; pursue from motorcar	10-11-58	25.00
James Anderson; Junction City	Shoot quail out of season; pursue from motorcar	10-11-58	25.00
John Leaming; Liberal	Pursue and shoot game birds later than sunset	10-20-58	10.00
Oscar G. Phillips; Liberal	Possess quail during closed season; resist and oppose officer doing duty	10-27-58	90.00
Olin Hall; Whitewater	Shoot and possess wild ducks in excess of daily limit	10-29-58	10.00
Billy C. Campbell; Wichita	Shoot and possess wild ducks in excess of daily limit	10-29-58	10.00
Verlin C. Collins; Tyrone, Okla.	No hunting license; shoot migratory game birds with illegal shotgun	10-20-58	40.00
L. E. Weigel; Great Bend	Hunting ducks on refuge area	10-11-58	10.00
Louis D. Lawrence; Wichita	Hunting ducks on refuge area	10-11-58	10.00
C. E. Carter; Wichita	Hunting ducks on refuge area	10-11-58	10.00
Luther E. Poteete; Great Bend	Hunting ducks on refuge area	10-11-58	10.00
Doyle Denny; Chase	Hunting ducks on refuge area	10-25-58	10.00
J. P. McCoy; Chase	Hunting ducks on refuge area	10-25-58	10.00
Sam T. Peterson; Ellinwood	Hunting ducks on refuge area	10-25-58	10.00
Steve Grenovich; Kansas City	Illegal possession of raccoon	10- 4-58	10.00
William M. Bosley; Kansas City	Illegal possession of raccoon	10-18-58	10.00
Joe G. Beard; Carbondale	Hunt rabbits in closed season	10-21-58	50.00
Charles W. Creed; Reedsville, N. C.	Hunt rabbits in closed season	10-20-58	10.00
Paul Bowers; Topeka	No hunting license; kill and possess game animal in closed season	10-20-58	15.00
John D. Smith, Jr.; Wellington	Trespassing	10-22-58	25.00
Loyd Kufahf; Emporia	Trespassing	10-21-58	25.00
Robert I. Karr; Emporia	Trespassing	10-21-58	25.00
Robert H. Zinszer; Emporia	Trespassing	10-21-58	25.00
Charles Creathouse; Larned	Trespassing	10- 8-58	10.00
Kenneth Vaughn; Larned	Trespassing	10- 8-58	10.00
Weldon C. Hogen; Salina	Misconduct on state park property	10- 6-58	10.00



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