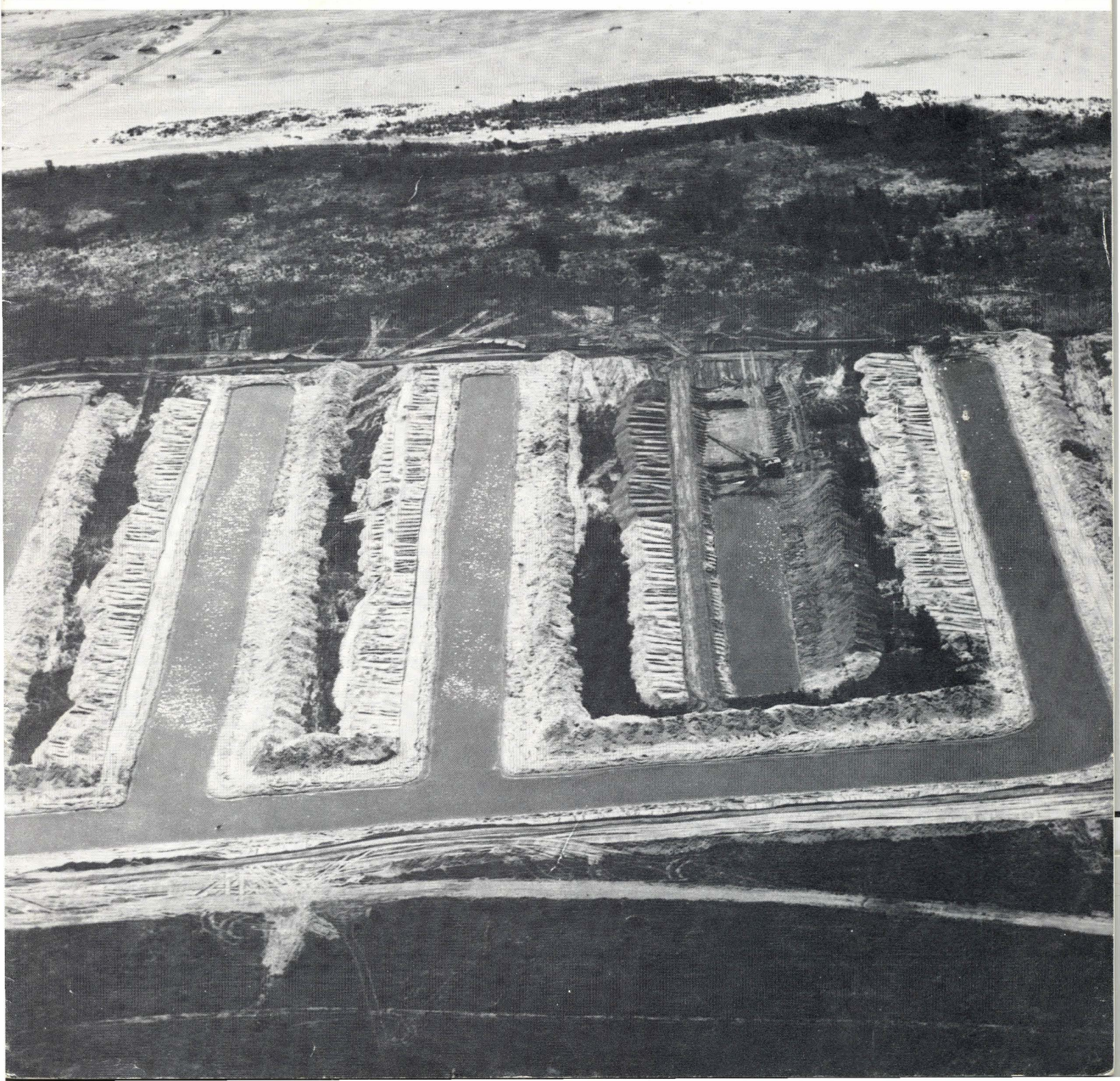


# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

VOL. XVII

JULY, 1959

No. 1



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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Quarterly by  
THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION  
Pratt, Kansas

DAVE LEAHY, *Director*

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT PRATT, KANSAS

VOL. XVII

JULY, 1959

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A view of the concession area at Cedar Bluff Reservoir.

## Federal Reservoirs . . . a Boon to Sportsmen

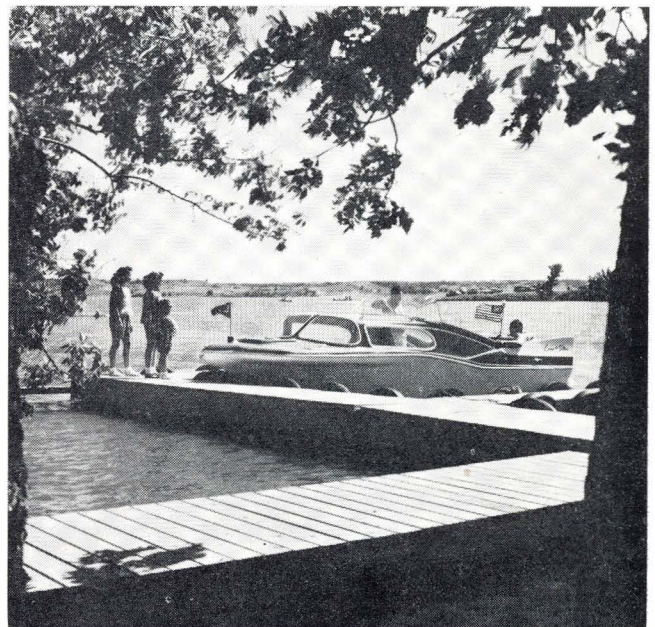
By **MARY ANNE CRABB**

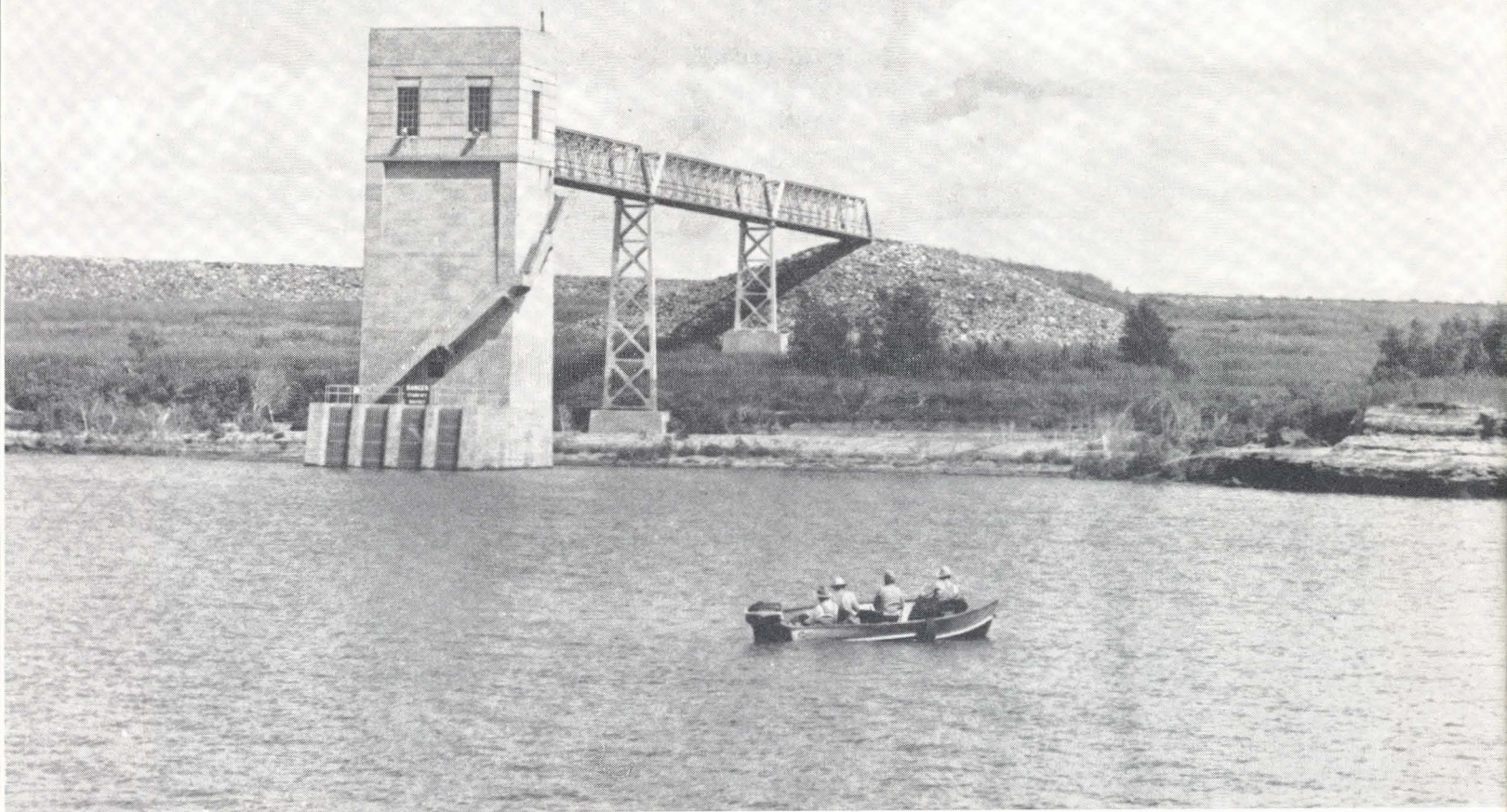
Kansas' playground of big reservoirs is growing by leaps and bounds. Already totaling 70,126 acres, of which 25,103 acres are under water, the reservoir area will be increased many more thousands of acres by late 1960 with Tuttle Creek and Toronto reservoirs and by more thousands when reservoirs now in the planning stage are built.

The six reservoirs now open in Kansas were impounded for several purposes, flood control, irrigation and wildlife habitat, as well as recreation. Four of the reservoirs, Cedar Bluff, Webster, Lovewell and Kirwin, were constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and two, Fall River and Kanopolis, by the Corps of Engineers.

The relative size of the six may be seen in the table on the following page:

**Pawnee Boating Club** dock in club site area at Lovewell Reservoir.





**Four Great Bend** fishermen try their luck from a boat in Tower Harbor at Kanopolis Reservoir. Walkway at rear of tower leads to top of dam proper.

	Total acreage	Water acreage	Length shoreline
Cedar Bluff (Trego County) . . . . .	15,578	7,580	54 miles
Webster (Rooks County) . . . . .	6,931	3,445	27 miles
Lovewell (Jewell County) . . . . .	6,601	2,985	44 miles
Kirwin (Phillips County) . . . . .	11,250	4,937	37 miles
Fall River (Greenwood County) . . . . .	15,866	2,606	40 miles
Kanopolis (Ellsworth County) . . . . .	13,900	3,550	30 miles
	<hr/> 70,126	<hr/> 25,103	<hr/> 232

In addition, Tuttle Creek reservoir in northeast Kansas, when completed, will have a 15,800-acre conservation pool with a 112-mile shoreline in a total area of 53,500 acres and Toronto reservoir will have a 2,800-acre conservation pool with a 50-mile shoreline. Both are Corps of Engineers projects.

Fishing, boating, camping, hiking, hunting and other outdoor activities have received a tremendous boost from this additional recreation area. Certain portions have been developed for picnic and day use areas, for cabin and clubhouse sites, for organized camp areas and wildlife refuge areas. The water is managed to best accommodate fishermen, boaters,



**Mrs. Harold May** of Mankato takes four boys fishing at Lovewell Reservoir.

skiers and swimmers. Concessions catering to the needs of the outdoor-minded public are available at most of the reservoirs.

Three of the reservoirs, Cedar Bluff, Webster and Lovewell, are being managed by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission for maximum recreation benefit for the public and for wildlife conservation. Plans for development are being enlarged as the popularity of the areas grows. Caretakers have been appointed for the three areas—Dan Weigel of Ellis at Cedar Bluff, Marvin Hamilton of Mankato at Lovewell and E. E. Richardson of Stockton at Webster.

More recreation facilities are available at Cedar Bluff reservoir than at Webster or Lovewell, since it was the first to go under fish and game commission management. At Cedar Bluff visitors find almost every supply available. The store offers groceries, drugs, clothing, sporting and boating equipment. Also at the service of the visitor are a restaurant, boat repair shop, docking facilities, rental trailer park with water and electricity, rental cabins, boat rental, gasoline for boats and cars, bait for sale and tours of the lake on cruising boats. In cold weather, anglers may fish in an enclosed dock.

Facilities available at Webster reservoir include a restaurant, store stocked with groceries and some supplies, bait for sale, boat rental, motor and boat repair in a new building, docking facilities, trailer parking facilities (no power or water available yet), gasoline for boats.

Selection of a concessionaire at Lovewell reservoir still is pending. Supplies are available at the nearby towns of Lovewell, Mankato and Superior, Neb. Several filling stations are located along Highway K14.

Each of the three reservoirs boasts good access roads and well-defined parking areas located to protect the natural grass cover. The public is encouraged to hike over the prairie grassland at the three reservoirs, as well as participate in other outdoor sports there. The Lovewell acreage still is sodded in the original bluestem with many old trees and the others are in native grassland of the mid-grass type. Hikers may pass through the pedestrian gates at each reservoir, which exclude cattle and cars, and explore areas reserved for the benefit of wildlife.

Share-cropping arrangements are in effect in most of the wildlife areas on the reservoirs. Through these programs, local residents farm the land on a share-crop basis, with the state's share usually remaining for the benefit of wildlife.

Hunting, both waterfowl and upland game, is permitted in season in certain areas on the reservoirs. This fall and winter sport has drawn thousands from all parts of the state and is expected to continue to be

highly popular. Other portions of the reservoir remain wildlife preserves.

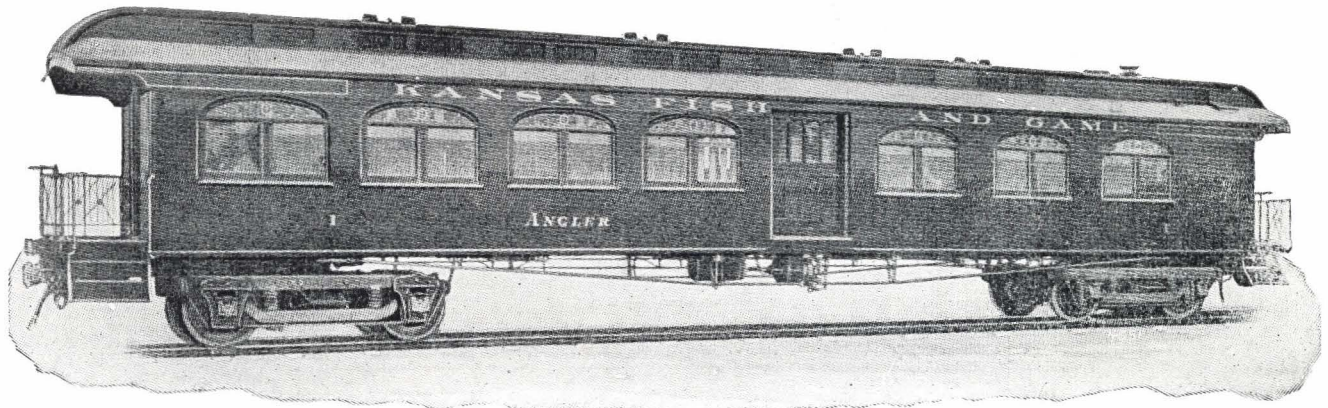
Reservoir waters are managed for maximum productivity by the fishery division of the fish and game commission. In addition to the usual Kansas species of fish, white bass and walleye are available for the reservoir angler. These two species have gained a solid foothold in the state's large bodies of water. Walleye fishing was at its best this spring at Webster reservoir. White bass have appeared often in fishermen's creels almost since they first were stocked several years ago. The numbers of sport fish taken at each reservoir in 1958 have been estimated at 219,840 for Cedar Bluff, 76,296 for Webster, 195,000 for Lovewell and 250,000 for Kirwin.

Arrangements are made at each reservoir to reserve certain sections for the exclusive use of the fishermen, while both boaters and fishermen may have access to the main portion of the water. An upswing in boating popularity has been noted at each reservoir. Approximately 3,000 boating permits have been issued so far this year at Cedar Bluff reservoir, compared to 1,598 issued during 1958.

The tremendous popularity of the reservoirs in Kansas is shown by the 1958 attendance figures compiled by reservoir managers. Indications are the figures will be far exceeded this year. Total visitor days at Cedar Bluff in 1958 were recorded at 267,840; at Webster, 126,652; at Lovewell, 278,980; at Kirwin, 147,766. The peak day attendance at Cedar Bluff was 15,000, followed by approximately 5,000 each at Webster and Lovewell. Highest in fishing attendance was Kirwin, which listed 100,000 fishing days. Next were Lovewell, 78,000; Cedar Bluff, 36,640; and Webster, 14,450. Other activities included in the total were sightseeing, picnicking, camping, swimming, boating and water skiing and hunting.

The state fish and game commission, through its land management division, is striving to build at the three reservoirs under its jurisdiction worthwhile public recreation areas and earnestly asks the cooperation of the public in maintaining them. Visitors are urged to read the park rules, posted prominently in each reservoir area, and cooperate in taking good care of these state assets.

The fish and game commission is negotiating with the Corps of Engineers for management of the upper end of Tuttle Creek Reservoir. The bulk of this land is within the 5-year flood level. No permanent structures may be built on them. They will be managed for the benefit of upland game and waterfowl and for the public which will be permitted to hunt in certain portions. Fishing will be permitted in the summer on the Big Blue river and Fancy creek.



# Fish on the Rails

By **GEORGE VALYER**

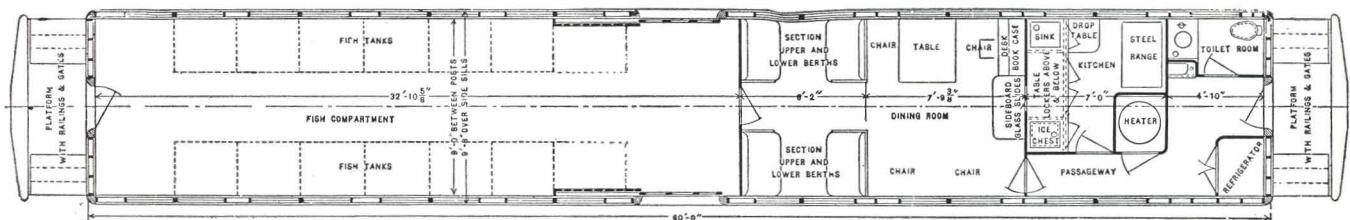
It was a brisk October day in 1912, but the fall sunshine filtered down through frost-nipped leaves and a lazy breeze occasionally caused a cascade of ripened foliage to spin its way earthward. The railroad depot basked in the warming rays and it seemed that the station platform added a reflective warmth to the whole scene. Down at the far end of the brick walk which paralleled the tracks, a varied collection of horse-drawn vehicles was waiting near the hitching rail. Periodically, someone wandered into the telegraph office to see if No. 6 was on time.

This could have been just another day in the life of any small bustling town in Kansas but unusual activity and a sense of excitement seemed to prevail. A buckboard pulled by a prancing pair of young fillies rounded the corner by the post office and came trotting toward the station, creating a feeling of urgency. In the back of this, and other wagons parked at the rail, were various containers of water all waiting for a precious cargo about to arrive. Yes, this was the day the fish car was coming to town.

Now the wail of the whistle of No. 6 could be heard in the distance and soon the clatter of wheels as she crossed the wooden trestle which spanned the creek at the west end of town. Coupled to the rear of the last coach was Angler No. 1, pride of the Kansas Fish and Game Department.

All was activity as the train squealed to a halt. Fish were quickly dipped from the tanks and spilled into waiting cream cans and barrels. The horses, unused to the bustle, jump as the pop-off valve on the prairie-type locomotive suddenly discharges a blast of steam. A highball from the conductor is answered by two short whistles and No. 6 puffs out of town to a similar scene thirty or forty miles down the track.

In the year 1903, the Kansas legislature enacted laws which provided for the construction of a state fish hatchery and the subsequent production of fish for stocking the waters of Kansas. One hatchery pond was constructed that year on twelve acres of land donated to the state of Kansas by Pratt county. This small tract of land was located adjacent to the Ninnescah river. By 1906, additional ponds had been built and fish production had increased to the point where some means of large-scale distribution was needed. At that time rail transportation was the only feasible means for carrying fish for long distances so a railroad car was purchased and put into service. Unfortunately, the reports available from that year fail to mention the source from which the car was purchased but it did cost \$7,296.98 and was delivered fully equipped with all facilities. Included in the car were living quarters for the crew, kitchen facilities,



an ice refrigerator and twelve 200 gallon tanks for transporting the fish. A car barn to house the Angler No. 1 was built at a railroad siding one quarter mile north of the hatchery.

Fish were hauled from the hatchery to the railroad car by team and wagon and loaded into the tanks. As soon as the car was loaded it was picked up by the next scheduled train and thus transported to all points in the state. Frequent transfers were necessary in order that fish deliveries could be made along all rail lines. The car was pulled by every railroad serving the state and traveled nearly every main and branch line. In 1915 the car was condemned as being unsafe by rail inspectors and it was taken to the Santa Fe shops in Topeka where it was repaired at a cost of \$2,100.

The Angler No. 1 was of wooden construction and of the type commonly constructed in the 1880's. After the advent of heavy all steel coaches around the turn of the century, it was necessary to pull these wooden cars at the rear end of a train so that they would not suffer from too much strain. Consequently, the fish car was almost always the last car on the train. On one occasion, the conductor on the Katy Flyer insisted on coupling the old wooden coach into the middle of his train for a fast run between a southeast Kansas transfer point and Kansas City. It is reported that the crew aboard the fish car spent many an anxious moment hoping the old wooden coach would not pull in two. With every turn of the high-wheeled drivers on the fast passenger locomotive, the car seemed to inhale or exhale as though breathing.

Only limited numbers of fish could be hauled due to the lack of aeration equipment so auxiliary tanks were added above the regular tanks to provide occasional fresh water. Later, an air line was rigged from the air-brake system which bubbled into each tank. These measures increased the carrying capacity of the car to nearly 14,000 young fish. Before the improvements, the capacity was around 8,000. A much later addition was the installation of a small gasoline motor driven compressor which provided aeration while the coach was disconnected from the train awaiting transfer.

Because of the limited carrying capacity of the car, fish deliveries were eventually made at all times of the year except the dead of winter and the heat of summer. Deliveries were impossible during sub-freezing weather and attempted deliveries during the hot summer resulted in heavy losses due to the rapid oxygen depletion.

Fish in small quantities were also delivered by rail but on a regularly scheduled express car. The railroads had what they called a messenger service which

allowed one man to take up to 20 cans of fish with him on a regular fare provided he rode with the cans in the baggage or express car. This method was used frequently when the quantity of fish to be delivered did not warrant the use of the fish car.

During the middle twenties, the Fish and Game Department began experimenting with hauling of fish by motor truck. At first these attempts were limited to a radius of 50 miles from the hatchery but continued success of this venture resulted in the trucking of live fish for distances of up to 175 miles.

The improvement of roads and increased dependability of motor transport was making inroads on the usefulness of Angler No. 1. By 1927 it was used for long distance deliveries only and by 1929 its usefulness had ended. The old wooden coach was sold for salvage and was junked in Topeka.

The thought of replacing the old coach with a modern all-steel car was considered. The American Car Company offered to build one for \$60,000 but it was decided to spend that money on trucks and equipment for motorized delivery.

Today's modern fish delivery system is a wonder when compared to the Angler No. 1. A pickup truck fitted with a tank and aerator can haul as many fish in one load as was possible with the railroad car. The delivery can also be made at a fraction of the cost of rail transportation.

Yes, the old Angler No. 1 is gone but there are many Kansans who still remember the old wooden coach and how the deliveries were made. They remember the excitement of waiting at the station for No. 6 to pull in and the bustle of unloading. They remember the wail of the steam whistle and the sound of the pop-off. And they remember the staccato bark of the stack as the engine left the station. These are memories which will live on in the hearts of many.

### **Squirrel and Bullfrog Seasons Open**

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

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

## The New Boating Law

Most people are aware of the fact that the recent session of the State Legislature in Kansas enacted a law for the regulation of boats on all public waters in the state. The purpose of this law is to provide for the safety of boaters and boats while being operated and to implement the Federal Boating Act of 1958.

Because certain provisions of this new law go into effect as of July 1, 1959, the law is being printed in this issue of Kansas Fish and Game. Careful reading of the entire law by all boat owners and operators will be advantageous.

It should be noted that sections *three* through *nine* of the law do not become effective until January 1, 1960. The remaining sections, *ten* through *twenty* will be in effect at the time this magazine is published.

You will also note that the Boating Act provides for the creation of certain regulations by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. These regulations have not been formally adopted by the commission at this writing but such adoption is expected in the near future. It is anticipated that the regulations will be printed in the next issue of this magazine.

Copies of the complete law and regulations will be available from the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas.

### STATE BOATING ACT

AN ACT relating to and regulating activities on waters located within the territorial limits of this state including boating, water skiing, surf boating, regattas, motorboat races, boat races, marine parades, marine tournaments, marine exhibitions and boat livery; defining certain terms used in the act, requiring and providing for the numbering of boats and prescribing a fee therefor; requiring certain equipment on vessels and authorizing the requiring of additional equipment on vessels; prohibiting the use of certain equipment on vessels and engines used to propel the same; authorizing the adoption of pilot rules for the operation of vessels; requiring the reporting of certain collisions, accidents and casualties; prohibiting certain acts and prescribing penalties; creating a civil liability for the negligent operation of vessels; and prescribing the powers, duties, authority and jurisdiction of the state forestry, fish and game commission in relation thereto.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

SECTION 1. *Declaration of policy.* It is the policy of this state to promote safety for persons and property in and connected with the use, operation and equipment of vessels and to promote uniformity of laws relating thereto.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this act, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

(1) "Vessel" means every description of watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(2) "Motorboat" means any vessel propelled by machinery, whether or not such machinery is the principal source of propulsion, but shall not include a vessel which has a valid marine document issued by the bureau of customs of the United States government or any federal agency successor thereto, nor shall the word include boats propelled by machinery of ten (10) horsepower or less.

(3) "Owner" means a person, other than a lien holder, having the property in or title to a motorboat. The term includes

a person entitled to the use or possession of a motorboat subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment or performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

(4) "Waters of this state" means any waters within the territorial limits of this state, except private lakes, owned or leased.

(5) "Person" means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity.

(6) "Operate" means to navigate or otherwise use a motorboat or a vessel.

(7) "Commission" means the state forestry, fish and game commission.

SEC. 3. *Operation of unnumbered motorboats prohibited.* On and after January 1, 1960, every motorboat on the waters of this state shall be numbered. No person shall operate or give permission for the operation of any motorboat on such waters unless the motorboat is numbered in accordance with this act, or in accordance with applicable federal law, or in accordance with a federally approved numbering system of another state, and unless (1) the certificate of number awarded to such motorboat is in full force and effect, and (2) the identifying number set forth in the certificate of number is displayed on each side of the bow of such motorboat.

SEC. 4. *Identification number.* (a) The owner of each motorboat requiring numbering by this state shall file an application for number with the commission on forms approved by it. The application shall be signed by the owner of the motorboat and shall be accompanied by a fee of five dollars. Upon receipt of the application in approved form, the commission shall enter the same upon the records of its office and issue to the applicant a certificate of number stating the number awarded to the motorboat and the name and address of the owner. The owner shall paint on or attach to each side of the bow of the motorboat the identification number in such manner as may be prescribed by rules and regulations of the commission in order that it may be clearly visible. The number shall be maintained in legible condition. The certificate of number shall be pocket size and shall be available at all times for inspection on the motorboat for which issued, whenever such motorboat is in operation.

(b) The owner of any motorboat already covered by a number in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant to the then operative federal law or a federally approved numbering system of another state shall record the number prior to operating the motorboat on the waters of this state in excess of the ninety (90) days reciprocity period provided for in section 6 (1) of this act. Such recordation shall be in the manner and pursuant to the procedure required for the award of a number under subsection (a) of this section, except that no additional or substitute number shall be issued.

(c) Should the ownership of a motorboat change, a new application form with fee shall be filed with the commission and a new certificate of number shall be awarded in the same manner as provided for in an original award of number.

(d) In the event that an agency of the United States government shall have in force an over-all system of identification numbering for motorboats within the United States, the numbering system employed pursuant to this act by the commission shall be in conformity therewith.

(e) The commission may award any certificate of number directly or may authorize any person to act as agent for the awarding thereof. In the event that a person accepts such authorization, he may be assigned a block of numbers and certificates therefor which upon award, in conformity with this act and with any rules and regulations of the commission, shall be valid as if awarded directly by the commission.

(f) All records of the commission made or kept pursuant to this section shall be public records.

(g) Every certificate of number awarded pursuant to this act shall continue in full force and effect for a period of three years unless sooner terminated or discontinued in accordance



with the provisions of this act. Certificates of number may be renewed by the owner in the same manner provided for in the initial securing of the same.

(h) The commission shall fix a day and month of the year on which certificates of number due to expire during the calendar year shall lapse and no longer be of any force and effect unless renewed pursuant to this act.

(i) The owner shall furnish the commission notice of the transfer of all or any part of his interest other than the creation of a security interest in a motorboat numbered in this state pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section or of the destruction or abandonment of such motorboat, within fifteen (15) days thereof. Such transfer, destruction, or abandonment shall terminate the certificate of number for such motorboat except, that in the case of a transfer of a part interest which does not affect the owner's right to operate such motorboat, such transfer shall not terminate the certificate of number.

(j) Any holder of a certificate of number shall notify the commission within fifteen (15) days, if his address no longer conforms to the address appearing on the certificate and shall, as a part of such notification, furnish the commission with his new address. The commission may provide in its rules and regulations for the surrender of the certificate bearing the former address and its replacement with a certificate bearing the new address or for the alteration of an outstanding certificate to show the new address of the holder.

(k) No number other than the number awarded to a motorboat or granted reciprocity pursuant to this act shall be painted, attached, or otherwise displayed on either side of the bow of such motorboat.

SEC. 5. *Equipment; pilot rules.* (a) On and after January 1, 1960, every motorboat shall have aboard: (1) One life preserver, buoyant vest, ring buoy or buoyant cushion of the type approved by the United States coast guard in good and serviceable condition for each person on board.

(2) When in operation during hours of darkness, a light sufficient to make the motorboat's presence and location known to any and all other vessels within a reasonable distance.

(3) If carrying or using any inflammable or toxic fluid in any enclosure for any purpose, and if not an entirely open motorboat, an efficient natural or mechanical ventilation system which shall be capable of removing resulting gases prior to, and during, the time such motorboat is occupied by any person.

(4) Such additional equipment designed to promote the safety of navigation and of persons as the commission may find to be appropriate and for which it has provided in its rules and regulations, which rules and regulations shall conform insofar as practicable with the provisions of the federal navigation laws or the navigation rules promulgated by the United States coast guard.

(5) No person shall operate or give permission for the operation of a vessel which is not equipped as required by this section.

(b) (1) The commission may by rules and regulations establish and maintain for the operation of vessels on the waters of this state pilot rules which shall conform as near as practicable with the pilot rules contained in the federal navigation laws or the navigation rules promulgated by the United States coast guard. (2) No person shall operate a vessel contrary to the pilot rules established by the commission.

SEC. 6. *Numbers for use in testing or demonstrating; registration fees.* A person engaged in the manufacture or sale of motorboats of a type otherwise required to be numbered hereunder, upon application to the commissioner, upon forms prescribed by it, may obtain certificates of number for use in the testing or demonstrating of such motorboat upon payment of three dollars (\$3) for each registration. Certificates of number so issued may be used by the applicant in the testing or demonstrating of motorboats by temporary placement of the numbers assigned by such certificate on the motorboat so

tested or demonstrated. Such temporary placement of numbers shall otherwise be as prescribed by this act.

SEC. 7. *Exemption from numbering provisions of this act.* A motorboat shall not be required to be numbered under this act if it is: (1) Already covered by a number in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant to federal law or a federally approved numbering system of another state: *Provided*, That such boat shall not have been within this state for a period in excess of ninety (90) consecutive days.

(2) A motorboat from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of this state.

(3) A motorboat whose owner is the United States, a state or a subdivision thereof.

(4) A ship's lifeboat.

(5) A motorboat belonging to a class of boats which has been exempted from numbering by the commission after said agency has found that the numbering of motorboats of such class will not materially aid in their identification; and, if an agency of the federal government has a numbering system applicable to the class of motorboats to which the motorboat in question belongs, after the commission has further found that the motorboat would also be exempt from numbering if it were subject to the federal law.

SEC. 8. *Boat liveries.* On and after January 1, 1960: (a) The owner of a boat livery shall cause to be kept a record of the name and address of the person or persons hiring any vessel which is designed or permitted by him to be operated as a motorboat; the identification number thereof; and the departure date and time, and the expected time of return. The record shall be preserved for at least six (6) months.

(b) Neither the owner of a boat livery, nor his agent or employee shall permit any motorboat or any vessel designed or permitted by him to be operated as a motorboat to depart from his premises unless it shall have been provided, either by owner or renter, with the equipment required pursuant to section 5 of this act and any rules and regulations made pursuant thereto.

SEC. 9. *Muffling devices.* On and after January 1, 1960, the exhaust of every internal combustion engine used on any motorboat shall be effectively muffled by equipment so constructed and used as to muffle the noise of the exhaust in a reasonable manner. The use of cut-outs is prohibited, except for motorboats competing in a regatta or boat race approved as provided in section 13 of this act, and for such motorboats while on trial runs, during a period of not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours immediately preceding such regatta or race and for such motorboats while competing in official trials for speed records during a period not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours immediately following such regatta or race.

SEC. 10. *Prohibited operation.* (a) No person shall operate any motorboat or vessel, or manipulate any water skis, surfboard or similar device in a reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the life, or property of any person.

(b) No person shall operate any motorboat or vessel, or manipulate any water skis, surfboard, or similar device while intoxicated or under the influence of any narcotic drug, barbiturate or marijuana.

SEC. 11. *Collisions, accidents, and casualties.* (a) It shall be the duty of the operator of a vessel involved in a collision, accident, or other casualty, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew, and passengers (if any), to render to other persons affected by the collision, accident, or other casualty such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from or minimize any danger caused by the collision, accident, or other casualty, and also to give his name, address, and identification of his vessel in writing to any person injured and to the owner of any property damaged in the collision, accident, or other casualty.

(b) In the case of collision, accident, or other casualty involving a vessel, the operator thereof, if the collision, accident, or other casualty results in death or injury to a person



**Kirwin Reservoir** has an enviable record for a large body of water. As the sign proclaims, there has never been a water fatality at this popular northwest Kansas lake. Every boater should heed the advice given, "Use Common Sense Afloat."

or damage to property in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100) shall file with the commission a full description of the collision, accident, or other casualty, including such information as said agency may, by regulation, require.

**SEC. 12. Transmittal of information.** In accordance with any request duly made by an authorized official or agency of the United States, any information compiled or otherwise available to the commission pursuant to section 10 (b) shall be transmitted to said official or agency of the United States.

**SEC. 13. Water skis and surfboards.** (a) No person shall operate a vessel on any waters of this state towing a person or persons on water skis, a surfboard, or similar device, nor shall any person engage in water skiing, surfboarding, or similar activity at any time between the hours from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

(b) The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section do not apply to a performer engaged in a professional exhibition or a person or persons engaged in an activity authorized under section 13 of this act.

(c) No person shall operate or manipulate any vessel, tow rope or other device by which the direction or location of water skis, a surfboard, or similar device may be affected or controlled in such a way as to cause the water skis, surfboard, or similar device, or any person thereon to collide with or strike against any object or person.

**SEC. 14. Regattas, races, marine parades, tournaments or exhibitions.** (a) The commission may authorize the holding of regattas, motorboat or other boat races, marine parades, tournaments, or exhibitions on any waters of this state. It shall adopt and may, from time to time, amend regulations concerning the safety of motorboats and other vessels and persons thereon, either observers or participants. Whenever a regatta, motorboat or other boat race, marine parade, tournament or exhibition is proposed to be held, the person in charge thereof, shall, at least fifteen (15) days prior thereto, file an application with the commission for permission to hold such regatta, motorboat or other boat race, marine parade, tournament or exhibition. The application shall set forth the date, time and location where it is proposed to hold such regatta, motorboat or other boat race, marine parade, tournament or exhibition, and it shall not be conducted without authorization of the commission in writing.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not exempt any person from compliance with applicable federal law or regulation, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to re-

quire the securing of a state permit pursuant to this section if a permit therefor has been obtained from an authorized agency of the United States.

**SEC. 15. Laws applicable; local regulations when.** (a) The provisions of this act, and of other applicable laws of this state shall govern the operation, equipment, numbering and all other matters relating thereto whenever any vessel shall be operated on the waters of this state, or when any activity regulated by this act shall take place thereon; but nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the adoption of any ordinance or local law relating to operation and equipment of vessels the provisions of which are identical to the provisions of this act, amendments thereto or regulations issued thereunder: *Provided*, That such ordinances or local laws shall be operative only so long as and to the extent that they continue to be identical to provisions of this act, and amendments thereto.

(b) The commission is hereby authorized to make special rules and regulations with reference to the operation of vessels on any waters within the state. Any subdivision or municipality of this state may at any time after public notice, adopt special rules and regulations pertaining to the operation of vessels on any waters within its territorial limits, and upon such adoption shall submit the same to the commission, setting forth the reasons which make such regulations necessary or appropriate and requesting the approval of such regulations by the commission. If the commission shall approve such regulations they shall become operative; otherwise such regulations shall have no effect.

**SEC. 16. Filing of regulations.** A copy of the regulations adopted pursuant to this act, and of any amendments thereto, shall be filed in the office of the revisor of statutes, as provided by article 4 of chapter 77 of the General Statutes of 1949, and acts amendatory thereof. Rules and regulations shall be published by the commission in a convenient form.

**SEC. 17. Enforcement.** Every peace officer of this state and its subdivisions or caretakers at federally impounded waters shall have the authority to enforce the provisions of this act and in the exercise thereof shall have the authority to stop and board any vessel subject to this act.

**SEC. 18. Disposition of fees.** All fees collected under the authority of this act, shall be paid into the state treasury on or before the tenth day of each month and the state treasurer shall credit the same to the state forestry, fish and game commission fee fund to be dedicated and used to administer and enforce this act and when sufficient moneys are available from the fees so collected, the commission may use the same to construct or repair boating facilities, ramps and docks at public lakes within this state.

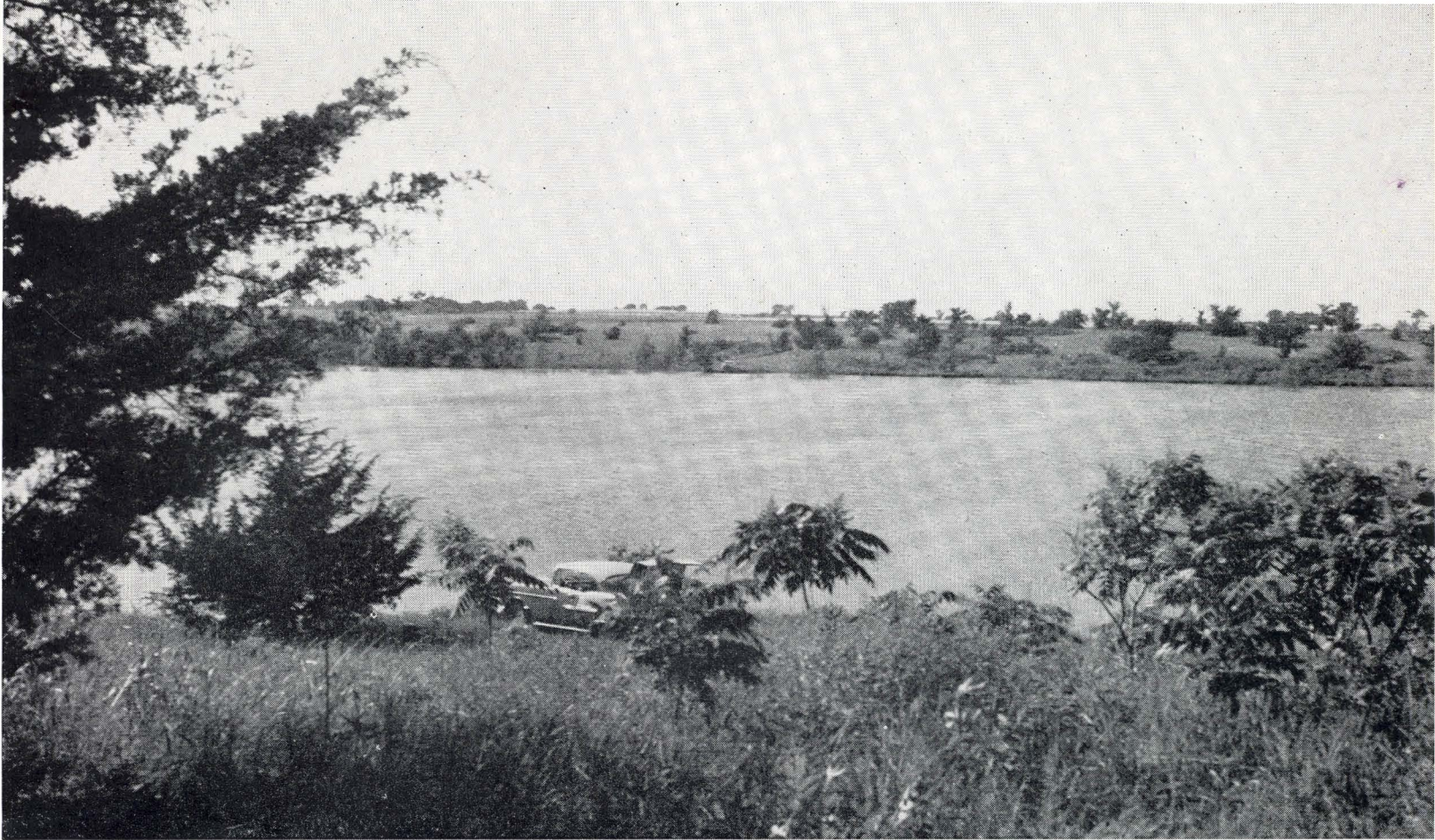
**SEC. 19. Penalties.** Penalties are provided for any person who violates any provision of the above sections.

**SEC. 20. Effective date.** This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1959, and its publication in the statute book.

The nest or eyrie of bald eagles is made of sticks located on a pinnacle or tall tree. The eyrie may be as much as 20 feet high and from four to six feet in diameter.

The young of the bald eagle leave the nest when they are about 13 weeks old.

Average weight of the adult bald eagle is about 11 pounds.



**This shady overlook** on the south side of Lyon County State Lake gives a good sample of the beauties found there.

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

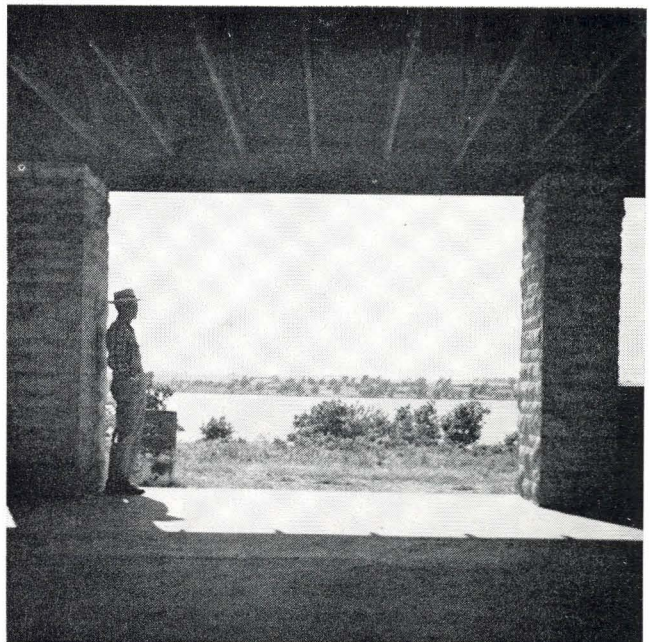
## **Lyon County State Lake** By **GEORGE VALYER**

Almost any summer week end is a good time to visit Lyon County State Lake if you want to see a lot of people having a good time. They'll be fishing, swimming, picnicking or just driving around enjoying a look at the countryside. This is an outdoorsman's lake, a lake which offers rugged camping spots, adequate facilities without frills and a chance to view rolling prairies, unspoiled by modern civilization.

The park area surrounding Lyon County State Lake is an excellent example of unbroken prairie land typical of eastern Kansas. Native grasses flourish within the boundaries and wildflowers add their note of color in season. The word "peaceful" might well be used to describe the vista as one stands on a high point on the south shore overlooking the wind-rippled water.

The trees dotting the shoreline and shading the picnic areas are a welcome relief and ample evidence that an effort has been made to create a pleasant recreation facility. Numerous boats may be seen at times as their occupants search for that good fishing spot or troll

**A view of the lake** through the native stone shelterhouse.





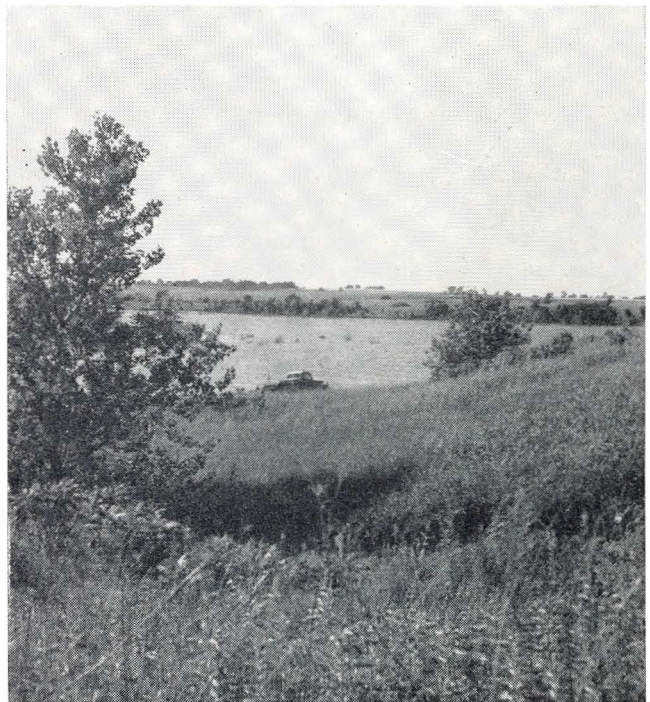
The sparkling waters of Lyon County State Lake invite the swimmer in for a dip.

A favorite fishing spot with many is this cove or arm located on the south side.

slowly along the shore. As with all state lakes, boats are used for fishing purposes only and the angler need not worry about having his fishing interrupted by a speeding vessel towing a waterskier.

Lyon County State Lake is one of the older of the state lakes. It was constructed in the year 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps with material furnished by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The 582 acres of land comprising the park were purchased earlier by the commission in 1931. Lack of rainfall following completion of the dam caused some delay in opening the lake and it was opened for public use for the first time in 1938. The 135 acres of water contain many species of fish including largemouth and Kentucky bass, channel catfish, crappie, drum, bluegill and bullheads.

The lake is best known for its drum and bass fishing but consistently produces good catches of all species present. According to fisheries biologists, it is one of the better lakes in the state in that the fish population is relatively stable. There seems to be little tendency for out-of-balance in fish numbers.



Like all other lakes, fishing at Lyon County State Lake has its ups and downs. Some days the fish are willing to take almost anything offered; on other days there seems to be very little feeding activity. If anyone could come up with a reason for this day-to-day variance, he could certainly avoid some hours of fruitless fishing time.

Lyon County State Lake is located fourteen miles northeast of Emporia or six miles west and one north of Reading. Its proximity to the latter town explains why it is often called Reading Lake. Located only one mile off state highway 70, it is accessible even during stormy periods. All main roads in the park are graded and graveled. Some of the minor access roads are merely auto trails and are not usable during wet weather.

Although swimming is allowed in the buoyed area next to the spillway, such activity is discouraged by signs placed at the entrances to the lake. The reason for this is that there have been several drownings there in the past. The lake bottom is characterized by sudden drop-offs which have been responsible for deaths. Persons have been wading in relatively shallow water only to step off into an area of deep water. A person unable to swim is in a dangerous position when this happens. It is recommended that all possible water safety precautions be observed by anyone desiring to swim at this lake. Even the best of swimmers get fooled once in awhile so it is always best to have a companion along to lend assistance if trouble should be encountered. Of course water safety should be practiced at all times on every lake but particular care should be exercised at this lake, due to its nature. If there is any doubt about your swimming ability or the ability of those with you, it's best to forego the pleasure of a dip at Lyon County State Lake.

The park area, because of its lush grassland, is known to be home for the greater prairie chicken. In the past, numerous broods of this fine upland game species have been hatched out in the park. Quail, doves and many species of song and insectivorous birds find the area to their liking. The land also supports its share of small animal life and, on a moonlit summer night, you might hear the plaintive wail of a coyote family.

Yes, for those who enjoy their outdoor sports in relatively unspoiled territory Lyon County State Lake fills the bill. Its very nature creates a balanced feeling of serenity and challenge, of peace and activity. Spend some time there and you'll see what I mean.

The black-footed ferret weighs about a pound and may be two feet long.



**These nine channels** and one flathead were plenty to bring smiles of pleasure to Karl Naylor and Kenny Robertson of Chanute. The fish averaged four pounds each and were caught from the south fork of the Cottonwood river.



**James Oliver Baker** of Fort Scott has been after the big ones at Crawford County State Lake No. 2 again. Here is a four-pound, nine-ounce largemouth which he took in May while fishing with a flyrod.

The badger is a member of the weasel family.



**In the back row:** Dave Coleman, game biologist of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission; George Atwood, U. S. Forest Service; Richard Eggen, land management supervisor for the commission; two Air Force pilots; Tom Evans, U. S. Forest Service. **Front row:** Bob Nease, state game protector; Dr. Adolph Stebler, Oklahoma Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit; two Air Force crew chiefs.

## Helicopter Survey

A "fairly large and extensive" population of lesser prairie chickens was found in the Morton county land-use area during a 3-day helicopter tour of the area in April by a group of wildlife men.

Prairie chickens were found over almost all of the area south of the Cimarron river. Pheasants were common over the entire area. Scaled quail were found throughout, along with a few bob white quail. Several deer were seen along the river and coyotes and jack rabbits were found in all parts.

Making the survey were representatives of the National Wildlife Federation, the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, the U. S. Forest Service and the Air Force. The trip was planned to determine the distribution and relative numbers of lesser prairie chickens, to make a general wildlife census and to determine the usefulness of a helicopter in making such a survey.

The 107,000-acre area, 10 miles wide, stretching approximately 30 miles along the Cimarron river, includes the Morton County Wildlife refuge being developed by the fish and game commission. Terrain on the south side of the river, extending south past U. S. Highway 56, is made up of rolling sand hills, covered with a mixture of grass, weeds and sagebrush. The north side of the river is described as "hard lands," with short grass cover of buffalo and grama.

Historically, the area carries great interest. Old ruts and scars left by Santa Fe trail wagons still are visible. A trail watering place called "Middle Spring," is located within the area. In addition to abundant wildlife and historical interest, the Morton county area possesses a type of scenery, characterized by rolling hills and a sense of space, unique in the state.

The waterfowl refuge being developed by the Kansas fish and game commission will take advantage of

the underground water flow. The initial eight ponds were completed in June and other development is scheduled to begin within the next few months. Several of the completed ponds already have been stocked with fish.

The 'copter survey had been in the planning stage for several months at the instigation of Charles Callison of the National Wildlife federation and Dr. Adolph Stebler, head of the Oklahoma Cooperative Wildlife Research unit at Stillwater. They secured the cooperation of the Air Force conservation program, directed by Woody Seaman. An Air Force H-21 twinrotor helicopter from Vance Air Force base at Enid, Oklahoma, was provided for the tour.

The touring group concluded that a helicopter could be used satisfactorily in counting wildlife, although a smaller craft that could go at slower speeds would be preferable. The observers flew over the territory three mornings before the wind became too strong for safe flight.

Several booming grounds had been staked out with markers that could be seen from the air as check points to make sure the prairie chickens could be observed from the helicopter. These showed that the birds could be seen easily and the remainder of the refuge also was covered.

Dick Eggen, land management supervisor, Dave Coleman, game biologist, and Bob Nease, game protector, represented the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission on the tour. Also present were George Atwood, U. S. Forest Service supervisor of the Morton County area, Bill Reavley of the National Wildlife Federation, a helicopter crew of four, two majors and a writer from the Air Force, as well as Dr. Stebler and Seaman.

## 55 Years of Progress

The science of wildlife management is relatively new, that is, when compared with such other sciences as mathematics, chemistry, astronomy and physics. It has been only within the past fifty or sixty years that the field of conservation in general has taken on a scientific attitude in the perpetuation of our resources. During the last half century, game and fish management have become recognized sciences along with forestry and soil conservation.

Today's modern fish and game agency employs many persons highly trained in these specialized subjects. It supports much activity in investigative and research projects concerning wildlife and its management for the enjoyment of all.

Because of its relative newness, this wildlife science

is constantly finding out new facts to take their place in the over-all knowledge of the subject. From time to time, truths are discovered which are significant enough to cause over-all changes in management policy of our wildlife species. These changes in policy are sometimes hampered by well-meaning sportsmen who are resistant to any change.

It is the responsibility of all sportsmen and interested individuals to keep themselves well informed on the latest findings in regard to wildlife in order that they might support such changes as the facts warrant. The extension or reduction of seasons, the increase or decrease of bag limits, the placing of special limits on various species; all these are management tools for the wise use of our wildlife resources.

Among the badger's favorite foods are mice, gophers, rabbits, skunks, snakes, lizards, or almost any kind of animal the badger can dig from a burrow.

When full grown the badger is about two feet long, five inches at the shoulder and weighs 12 to 24 pounds.

Bald eagles are found along all of the principal rivers in Wyoming and Yellowstone Park.

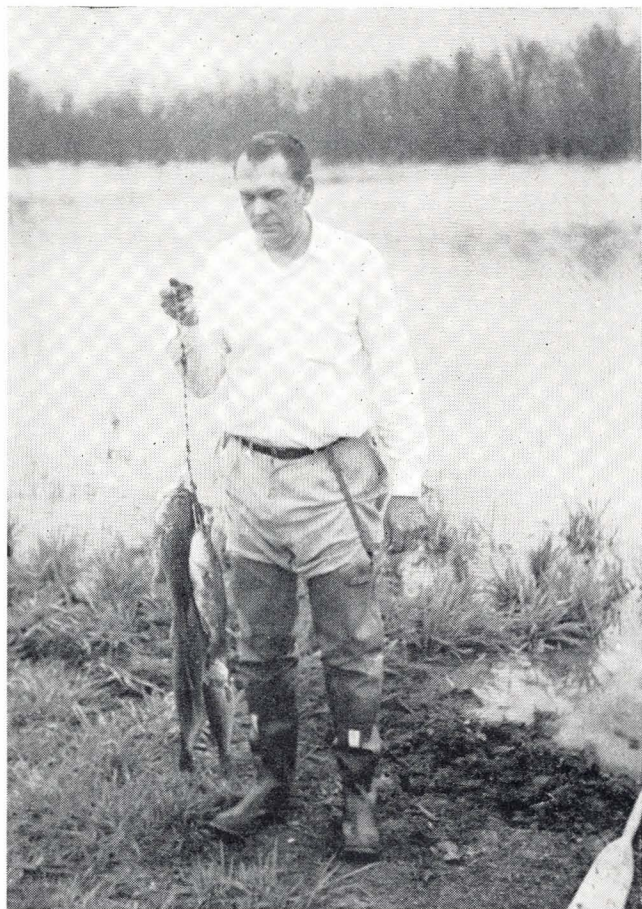
## On Our Cover

If this picture is a little confusing to you, perhaps we had better explain that this is an aerial view of a portion of the new Morton county waterfowl project. This new refuge is located on federal lands now under lease to the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The water areas are being developed by digging with a large dragline. As the sandy earth is removed, underflow fills the ponds. The light area at the top of the picture is the bed of the Cimarron river which flows on the surface only during periods of excessive rainfall.

The Morton county project is the first to be constructed by men and equipment of the Commission. Prior projects such as the Cheyenne Bottoms and Marais des Cygnes refuges were constructed by private companies under contract.

It is hoped that this new project will provide a much-needed resting place for waterfowl in the far southwestern portion of Kansas. To date, one unit consisting of several ponds has been completed and construction on other units will proceed.

The dragline in the process of removing dirt can be seen in the right-hand portion of the picture.



**Spring bass fishing** was fine at the Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Refuge lakes. Dale Jones of Overland Park displays a limit catch taken on April 26. Vegetative growth limits angling in these lakes during the summer.



**Robert Earheart** of Wichita strung these largemouth black bass during a middle of May excursion to Woodson County State Lake. The largest weighed in at 3½ pounds.

A southeast Kansas newspaper reports that a local angler caught a largemouth black bass which had eaten a baby skunk. At least the skunk was in the bass' stomach when dressed. The meat reportedly tasted more like skunk than bass.

Coyotes frequently eat porcupines, despite the quill menace. Seventy-five percent of the coyotes killed in Yellowstone Park during the 1920's, before predators were protected there, carried porcupine quills.

The nighthawk's food is made up entirely of many kinds of insects, from the largest moths to dragonflies, mosquitoes and flying ants.

The sparrowhawk's name doesn't mean anything because he rarely attacks small birds. His favorite foods are grasshoppers and other large insects.

"Fish are great brain food," said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Brown. "They tell me they are getting a lot more fish in all the lakes now days. That's a fine thing. They say that fish are the best brain food."

"You're telling me!" said Mrs. Brown. "George caught an eight pound bass yesterday and this morning he could hardly get his hat on."

Wild geese live longer than any of our game birds. They have been known to live to be 70 years old.

The antlers shed by deer each year are seldom found. Mice, porcupines and other rodents gnaw them for the minerals they contain.

The coyote can run much faster than an ordinary dog and is more than a match for a dog of its own size and weight.



### Know Your Friend—The Game Protector



Michael Shanley, 34, a veteran of World War II, entered the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission's Game Protector Service in July, 1958. Mike was born in Pratt and is a graduate of the Pratt school system. During a 42-month hitch with the Navy, he served in the Pacific and carried the rate of motor machinist mate 2nd class.

Previous to his employment as a State Game Protector, he served as a member of the Pratt Police Department for seven years. He now lives in Dodge City and works Ford, Clark, Comanche and Kiowa counties.

His family includes his wife Vanda and two sons, Steve and Jerry.

Mike has many hobbies and it is difficult for him to choose a favorite.

The bald eagle does not get white plumage on his head until he is nearly three years old.



Claude Blair, 34, became a Game Protector of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission in October, 1957. He was born in Campus, Kansas, and is a graduate of the Page City schools.

Previous to his employment as a State Game Protector he was foreman for a trucking line and also served with the Oakley Police Department for seven years. Claude is now assigned to the game protector district comprising the counties of Scott, Wichita, Lane and Gove, with headquarters at Scott City.

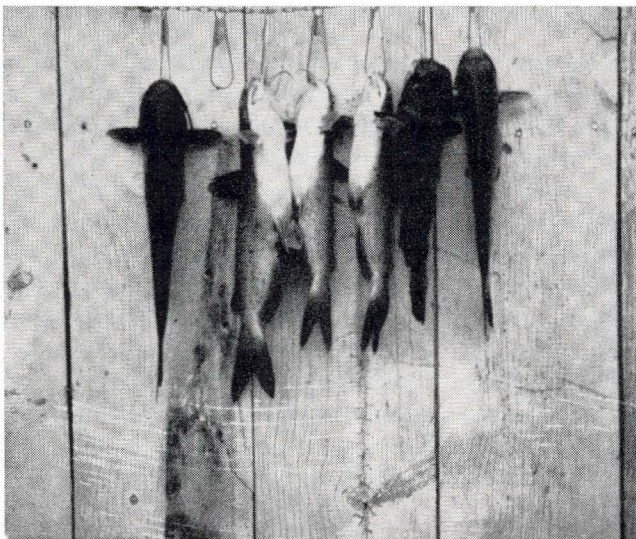
Claude and his wife, Pauline, have two daughters, Charlene Kay and Marlene Marie, and one son, Robert.

His main hobby, after hunting and fishing, is collecting guns.

When they're a little more than two months old, young golden eagles fly straight off from the nest and join their parents in flight.



Contestants in the annual "Miss Kansas Pageant" have a look at channel catfish spawn as they tour the headquarters of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Holding the eggs are fish hatchery superintendent Seth Way and Fred Warders, assistant director of the commission. The pageant, held in Pratt each spring, selects the Kansas delegate to the Miss America competition in Atlantic City, New Jersey.



Herington City Lake was opened to fishing this year after rehabilitation by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Here is a lake-limit of six channels taken from the lake in March by W. R. Stover of Herington who reports that fishing is fine.



This "tackle buster" largemouth weighed in at 6¼ pounds and you might guess it came from the strip pits. Bob Black of Columbus landed it with light spinning gear using a red plastic worm.



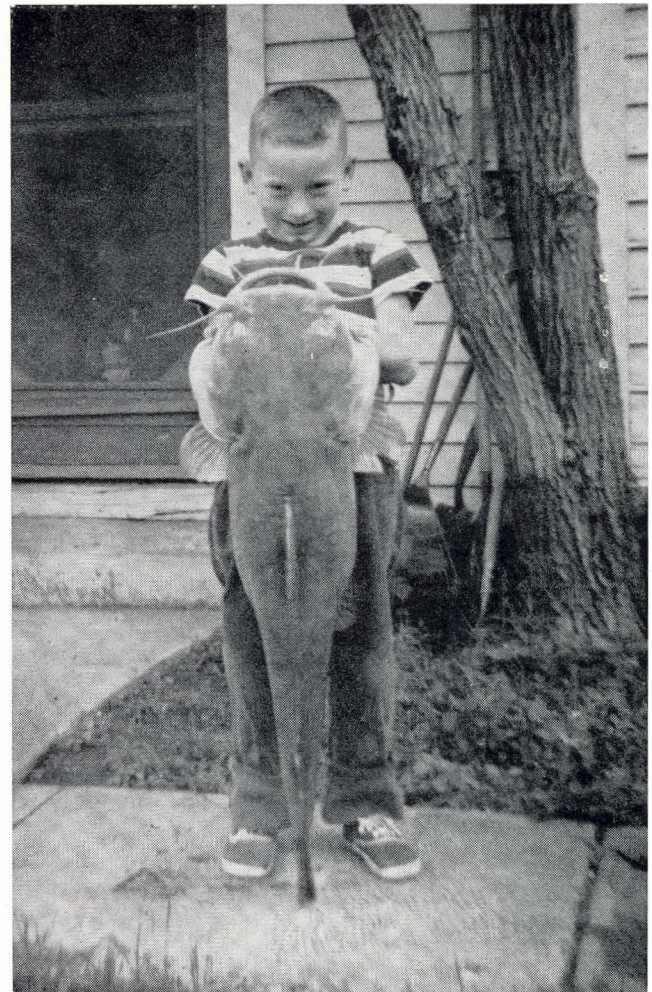
**That whopper channel** on the left weighed 14½ pounds and the whole string totaled out 38 pounds. All were taken by Robert Wayman of Hoisington while fishing at night at Cheyenne Bottoms. The bait used was cut-up carp sides.



**Bass** were the order of the day at Neosho County State Lake. These five weighed from one to five pounds and were taken on plugs by C. C. Rogers of Parsons and Charles Jordan, Forbes Air Base, Topeka. June 22 was the lucky day for these anglers.



**Big bass** come from western Kansas too. Mrs. Grant Brezina of Dodge City took this 7½ pound largemouth from a sand pit near her home. Minnows on a casting rod did the trick on April 25.



**The Pawnee River** has been a consistent producer of good catfishing this past spring. Young Robert Kelly hoists a 20-pound flathead caught by his father, Dale Kelly of Larned. The Pawnee denizen measured 32½ inches in length.

## ARRESTS—MARCH, 1959

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Billy G. Meech; Mapleton	No fishing license	3- 1-59	\$5.00
Hula McHenry; Mapleton	No fishing license	3- 1-59	5.00
Teve Cohen; Pittsburg	No fishing license	3-10-59	10.00
Rosalie Lindsey; Pittsburg	No fishing license	3- 9-59	10.00
Robert Aytes; Salina	No fishing license	3- 7-59	5.00
DeLoy E. Brockelman; Wichita	No fishing license	3- 6-59	10.00
William K. Turpen; Wichita	No fishing license	3- 7-59	10.00
Edwin D. Fuhlhage; Toronto	No fishing license	3-31-59	20.00
Thurman Banks; Wichita	No fishing license	3-25-59	10.00
Edward Ungar; Salina	No fishing license	3-28-59	5.00
Melvin Cales; Clay Center	No fishing license	3-31-59	5.00
Samuel D. McBride; Independence, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 1-59	5.00
Melford J. France; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 2-59	10.00
John Giltner; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 2-59	10.00
Gary Mann; Vinita, Okla.	No fishing license	3- 2-59	10.00
Glen Barnett; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 2-59	10.00
Sam Britten; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 2-59	10.00
Lyle Johnson; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 2-59	10.00
Illa R. Johnson; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3- 2-59	10.00
Rolland H. Wilson; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	3-24-59	10.00
Edward I. Jones; Kansas City	Fishing with illegal number of rods and reels; snagging	3-20-59	10.00
Cecil H. Reynolds; Kansas City	Fishing by illegal methods; snagging	3-14-59	10.00
Francis E. Born; Eudora	Fishing by illegal methods; snagging	3-14-59	10.00
Alvin Reed; Chetopa	Possessing and operating fish trap	3-16-59	100.00
W. A. Heaton; Blue Mound	Fishing with illegal number of rods and reels	3-27-59	10.00
Glenn Fox; Logan	Exceeding creel limit	3-20-59	10.00
Merle E. Bishop; Dresden	Hunting and killing wild deer	3- 2-59	200.00
Derry Bishop; St. Francis	Hunting and killing wild deer	3- 6-59	100.00
Vernon N. Blackburn; Dennis	Hunting and killing quail during closed season; killing quail in nonflight	3- 9-59	100.00
Joe M. Turner; Wichita	Hunting fur bearing animals during closed season	3-19-59	100.00
Virgil H. Johnson; Salina	No hunting license	3-14-59	5.00
Roy Pearson; Osawatomie City	No hunting license	12-31-58	10.00
David Wilson; Kansas City	No hunting license	12-31-58	10.00
Carl Pearson; Kansas City	No hunting license	12-31-58	10.00
Robert Hyman; Topeka	No hunting license	1- 5-59	5.00
Sherman M. Alston; Topeka	No hunting license	1-16-59	15.00
John C. King; Topeka	No hunting license	1-16-59	15.00
Oran Cooley; Cottonwood Falls	No hunting license	1-16-59	5.00
Bobby Blount; Cottonwood Falls	No hunting license	1-16-59	5.00
Walter Blount; Cottonwood Falls	No hunting license	1-16-59	5.00

## ARRESTS—APRIL, 1959

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Torrance Johnson; Coffeyville	No fishing license	4-16-59	\$5.00
John Vaught; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 9-59	5.00
Phillis Vaught; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 9-59	5.00
Steven Stone; Wichita	No fishing license	4- 9-59	5.00
Lloyd Wayne Wilson; Pittsburg	No fishing license	4-11-59	10.00
Lonnie D. Wallace; Coffeyville	No fishing license	4-22-59	5.00
Jerry Druen, Jr.; Manhattan	No fishing license	4- 7-59	5.00
Carlos DeAnda, Jr.; Salina	No fishing license	4-10-59	5.00
Jim Roberts; Parsons	No fishing license	4- 4-59	10.00
Donald E. Criger; Howard	No fishing license	4- 9-59	10.00
Herschel D. Lewis; Iola	No fishing license	4- 7-59	10.00
Clyde Rush; Iola	No fishing license	4- 7-59	10.00
Jackie R. Murphy; Neodesha	No fishing license	4- 9-59	5.00
David L. Shelton; Coffeyville	No fishing license	4- 4-59	10.00
Jack Van Dyke; Topeka	No fishing license	4- 1-59	10.00
Don Kenneth McNeice; Wichita	No fishing license	4-17-59	10.00
Florence Dennison; Bennington	No fishing license	4-16-59	10.00
W. E. Lewis, Jr.; Great Bend	No fishing license	4-18-59	5.00
A. K. Hartness; Hoisington	No fishing license	4-20-59	5.00
Eugene T. Scheidt; Wichita	No fishing license	4-15-59	10.00
Joe Dorris; Galena	No fishing license	4-21-59	10.00
Keith Flowers; Winfield	No fishing license	4-20-59	10.00
Enos Van Tarter; Yates Center	No fishing license	4-21-59	5.00
Chester Alton; Salina	No fishing license	4-11-59	5.00
Merle Carpenter; Levant	No fishing license	4-13-59	5.00
Gary Watson; Baxter Springs	No fishing license	4-27-59	10.00
James W. Wilson; Wichita	No fishing license	4-25-59	10.00
Wayne Ochs; Otis	No fishing license	4-24-59	5.00
Adrian Burrows; Otis	No fishing license	4-24-59	5.00
Harley Goes; Albert	No fishing license	4-24-59	5.00
Robert Myers; Otis	No fishing license	4-24-59	5.00

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Eugene W. Wilkey; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	4-26-59	10.00
Mrs. Elmer Bell; WaKeeney.....	No fishing license.....	4-27-59	10.00
Don Eastwood; Emporia.....	No fishing license.....	4-20-59	5.00
Alonzo L. Preble; Neodesha.....	No fishing license.....	4-26-59	5.00
Preston Davenport; Neodesha.....	No fishing license.....	4-26-59	5.00
Jack L. Arwine; Garden City.....	No fishing license.....	4-22-59	10.00
Jim Arwine; Garden City.....	No fishing license.....	4-22-59	10.00
Myrtle Hinton; Ft. Scott.....	No fishing license.....	4-24-59	10.00
Cessna D. Burnett; Independence.....	No fishing license.....	4-29-59	5.00
Mrs. Keith Neifert; Glen Elder.....	No fishing license.....	4-28-59	5.00
Larry R. Reed; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	4-29-59	5.00
James D. Gass; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	4-29-59	5.00
Ben Tillman; Miami, Okla.....	No fishing license.....	4- 4-59	10.00
John E. Burwick; Webb City, Mo.....	No fishing license.....	4-19-59	5.00
Phillip R. Reeder; Oronogo, Mo.....	No fishing license.....	4-19-59	5.00
Harry Atwood; Joplin, Mo.....	No fishing license.....	4-19-59	5.00
Delmar Fleming; Commerce, Okla.....	No fishing license.....	4-19-59	10.00
Mrs. Janice Eggers; Colorado Springs, Colo.....	No fishing license.....	4-25-59	5.00
Robert Bochs; Goltry, Okla.....	No hunting license.....	4-20-59	15.00
Rudy Kranker; Arma.....	Fishing with illegal number rods and lines.....	4-13-59	10.00
Sebastian Garcia; Wichita.....	Fishing with illegal number rods and lines.....	4-27-59	10.00
James A. Sheppard; Hoisington.....	Fishing with illegal number rods and lines.....	3-26-59	5.00
Orval Hinton; Ft. Scott.....	No fishing license; possessing illegal fishing equipment.....	4-24-59	90.00
Claude Evers; Oxford.....	Possess fish trap.....	4-25-59	10.00
Dale Myers; Salina.....	Operating minnow trap in state lake.....	4-17-59	5.00
Darrell Rathers; Holton.....	Taking waterfowl during closed season; no migratory bird stamp; no hunting license.....	4-28-59	40.00
B. E. Brandon; Wichita.....	Hunting fur bearing animals during closed season.....	4- 3-59	100.00
		50.00	remitted
Ralph L. Myers; Wichita.....	Hunting fur bearing animals during closed season.....	4- 3-59	100.00
		50.00	remitted
C. K. Crowl; Coffeyville.....	Taking and possessing wild song birds.....	4-10-59	25.00
Leon Hutchinson; Tyrone, Okla.....	Misconduct in state park.....	4-15-59	8.00
Larry Compton; Tyrone, Okla.....	Misconduct in state park.....	4-15-59	8.00
Max Hiechock; Liberal.....	Misconduct in state park.....	4-15-59	8.00
Gary Starr; Tyrone, Okla.....	Misconduct in state park.....	4-15-59	8.00

**ARRESTS—MAY, 1959**

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Mrs. E. R. Guest; Junction City.....	No fishing license.....	5- 2-59	10.00
George Summers, Jr.; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	5- 2-59	10.00
Mary Kuzel; Manhattan.....	No fishing license.....	5- 2-59	10.00
Guy P. Holmes; Kansas City.....	No fishing license.....	5- 1-59	10.00
Wayne S. Fisher; Oswego.....	No fishing license.....	5- 4-59	10.00
Glenn Elmore Wilson; Oswego.....	No fishing license.....	5- 4-59	10.00
Douglas Morrissey; Hays.....	No fishing license.....	5- 4-59	5.00
Harold E. Sams; Iola.....	No fishing license.....	5- 2-59	5.00
James Delp; Oxford.....	No fishing license.....	5- 6-59	5.00
			remitted
William J. Brady; Garden City.....	No fishing license.....	5- 6-59	5.00
Donald Graves; Great Bend.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	5.00
Raymond Morris; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	10.00
Gary Morgan; Fall River.....	No fishing license.....	5- 8-59	10.00
Billy L. Stagner; Great Bend.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	5.00
Eddie Rabford; Baxter Springs.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	10.00
Mrs. Estal Jones; Burdett.....	No fishing license.....	5- 7-59	5.00
Estal Jones; Burdett.....	No fishing license.....	5- 7-59	5.00
Rexford J. Allbritton; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	5- 6-59	10.00
Essix Jackson; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	5- 6-59	10.00
Mrs. Don Koster; Cawker City.....	No fishing license.....	5- 7-59	5.00
John Dunbar; Fort Riley.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	10.00
Ourelia Jackson; Junction City.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	10.00
James M. Sarinopoulos; Salina.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	5.00
Roy Bauer; Pawnee Rock.....	No fishing license.....	5-11-59	5.00
E. B. Andrews; Elwood.....	No fishing license.....	5-12-59	5.00
Glen Lacey; Chanute.....	No fishing license.....	5-10-59	10.00
Billy E. Doran; Fort Riley.....	No fishing license.....	4-29-59	5.00
James M. Houston; Manhattan.....	No fishing license.....	5-18-59	10.00
Cecil Lovewell; Webber.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	5.00
Don Berry; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	5-16-59	10.00
Bobby G. Berry; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	5-16-59	10.00
Larry Ratliff; Wichita.....	No fishing license.....	5-16-59	10.00
Marcia Cozens; Liberal.....	No fishing license.....	5-16-59	5.00
Arnold W. Flinn; Hays.....	No fishing license.....	5-19-59	5.00
Don Houdeshell; Kinsley.....	No fishing license.....	5-25-59	5.00
Robert Graham; WaKeeney.....	No fishing license.....	5-20-59	5.00
Mrs. Robert Graham; WaKeeney.....	No fishing license.....	5-20-59	5.00
Charles Richardson; Colby.....	No fishing license.....	5-25-59	8.45
James Headrick; Pittsburg.....	No fishing license.....	5- 9-59	5.00

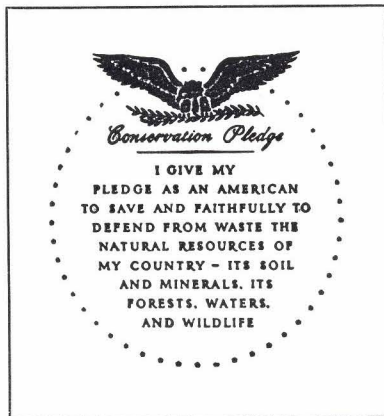
<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Jesse L. Turner; Augusta	No fishing license	5-20-59	10.00
Charles O. Roach; Wichita	No fishing license	5-21-59	7.00
George Webber; Wichita	No fishing license	5-20-59	24.00
Dewayne G. Combs; Wichita	No fishing license	5-21-59	15.00
John R. Perette; Wichita	No fishing license	5-20-59	15.00
Melvin Boyd; Wichita	No fishing license	5-20-59	24.00
Thomas E. Hepworth; Salina	No fishing license	5-20-59	10.00
Thornton Flowers; Tonganoxie	No fishing license	5-10-59	5.00
Miss Carol Fricke; Topeka	No fishing license	5-23-59	5.00
Gerold D. Nelson; Prairie Village	No fishing license	5-23-59	5.00
John W. Derrick; Wichita	No fishing license	5-23-59	10.00
Roy E. Noel; Kansas City	No fishing license	5-23-59	5.00
Joe Perez; Lakin	No fishing license	5-25-59	5.00
Rene E. Thuillez; Chanute	No fishing license	5-25-59	5.00
Mrs. Herb Gruwell; Courtland	No fishing license	5-26-59	5.00
Hobart Moten; Ottawa	No fishing license	5-27-59	5.00
Edward F. Delgado; Liberal	No fishing license	5-23-59	5.00
Orain Muntzert; LaHarpe	No fishing license	5-26-59	5.00
L. E. Griffin; Liberal	No fishing license	5-30-59	5.00
Mrs. Fred C. Allen; Fort Riley	No fishing license	5-23-59	10.00
Mrs. Gerald Brannon; Fort Riley	No fishing license	5-23-59	10.00
Robert W. Bayless; Wichita	No fishing license	5-31-59	10.00
Bill Myers; Lincoln	No fishing license	5-25-59	5.00
Don D. Hansen; Wichita	No fishing license	5-31-59	13.00
Buddy L. Bryant; Topeka	No fishing license	5-30-59	5.00
Staford Q. Sorsveen; Topeka	No fishing license	5-30-59	5.00
Frank H. Musa; Topeka	No fishing license	5-30-59	5.00
Ralph W. Thorp; Topeka	No fishing license	5-30-59	5.00
Jake Rivera; Garden City	No fishing license	5-25-59	5.00
Vern Oyler; St. Joe, Mo.	No fishing license	5- 3-59	5.00
Joe Wallace; Balkow, Mo.	No fishing license	5- 3-59	5.00
Norman E. Murphy; La.	No fishing license	5- 4-59	5.00
Albin R. Deabel; Whittier, Cal.	No fishing license	5- 8-59	5.00
Dale Jones; Ft. Campbell, Ky.	No fishing license	5- 7-59	5.00
Charles E. Shockley; Butterfield, Mo.	No fishing license	5- 7-59	5.00
Glen Coral Hobbs; Kansas City, Mo.	No fishing license	5-14-59	25.00
Denna Littlejohn; Amarillo, Texas	No fishing license	5-16-59	5.00
Ottmar Mitchell; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	5-23-59	10.00
Henry Lovell; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	5-23-59	10.00
Cephus Lynch; Joplin, Mo.	No fishing license	5-23-59	10.00
Harley Atchley; Buckeye, Ariz.	No fishing license	5-28-59	5.00
Dewey Fulz; Wyo.	No fishing license	5-28-59	5.00
Leroy H. Baxter; Mission	No hunting license	5- 6-59	10.00
Leon Fishburn; Larned	No hunting license	5-16-59	5.00
Louis Feyh; Salina	Illegal fishing in state lake	5- 2-59	5.00
Charles H. Higgins; Salina	Illegal fishing in state lake	5- 2-59	5.00
F. Widener; Great Bend	Illegal fishing in state lake	5- 9-59	5.00
Clifford C. Presland; Winfield	Operating hoop net	5-11-59	25.00
Burl A. DeSilva; Chetopa	Operating illegal number of bank lines	5-18-59	20.00
Bobby J. Pence; El Dorado	Operating set lines in mouth of stream	5-16-59	10.00
John Davis; El Dorado	Operating set lines in mouth of stream	5-16-59	10.00
Eugene Sack; Independence	Snagging fish	5-22-59	15.00
Clyde Smith; El Dorado	Snagging fish	5-23-59	10.00
Van H. Powell; Wichita	Fishing with more than two poles	5-23-59	10.00
Albert Potts, Jr.; Kansas City	Fishing with more than two poles	5-24-59	10.00
Adrian Dawson; Kansas City	Fishing with more than two poles	5-16-59	10.00
Ben Burt; Kansas City	Fishing with more than two poles	5-16-59	10.00
Clovis Henener; Wichita	Fishing with rods unattended in state lake	5-23-59	10.00
Ross Marnane; Benton	Excess of twenty-five hooks on trotline	5-22-59	20.00
Robert Metzger; Wichita	Taking bullfrogs during closed season	5-21-59	20.00
Charles Metzger; Wichita	Taking bullfrogs during closed season	5-21-59	20.00
Samuel Escoe; Topeka	Taking bullfrogs during closed season	5-30-59	10.00
William Bossick; Topeka	Taking bullfrogs during closed season	5-22-59	25.00
Robert D. Davis; Colony, Okla.	Taking bullfrogs during closed season; no fishing license	5-25-59	10.00
Edgar Hancock; Wichita	No fishing license; trespassing	5-25-59	15.00
Dean L. Robinson; Wichita	No fishing license; trespassing	5-25-59	15.00
Joe Heitman; Denver, Colo.	No fishing license	5-16-59	5.00
Raymond Epperson; Sumner, Mo.	Misrepresentation	5- 2-59	15.00
R. B. Trober; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	5-18-59	10.00
Earnest Hughes; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	5-21-59	10.00
R. L. McCully; Kansas City	Misrepresentation	5-27-59	5.00
Dwain Thieme; Superior, Neb.	Operating motorboat in dangerous manner	5- 6-59	10.00
Albert Doyle Mitchell; Osborne	Operating motorboat in dangerous manner	5-12-59	25.00
C. L. Dye; Dodge City	Operating motorboat in dangerous manner	5-25-59	5.00
David H. Allen; Webster Grove, Mo.	Misconduct on state property	5- 7-59	5.00
J. L. Maynard; Junction City	Misconduct on state property	5- 9-59	20.00
Donald Ward; Spring Hill	Misconduct on state property	5-25-59	5.00
Gilbert Headrick; Mullinville	Misconduct on state property	5-25-59	5.00

remitted  
5.00  
remitted

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Bill Headrick; Mullinville.....	Misconduct on state property.....	5-25-59	5.00 remitted
Niles F. Runnion; Phillipsburg.....	Misconduct on state property.....	5-25-59	5.00
Lyman O. Coomes; Agra.....	Misconduct on state property.....	5-25-59	5.00
Reta Alloway; Salina.....	Misconduct on state property.....	5-29-59	50.00
Charles E. Reichle; Salina.....	Misconduct on state property.....	5-29-59	50.00



**The top bass catch** we've heard of so far this year was reported by Otto Nichols of Wichita. This eight-pounder was taken from a sand pit south of Wichita on a live minnow. Nichols was fishing for crappie at the time and was hardly prepared for the battle which was given him by the 22½-inch lunker.



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

PRINTED IN  
THE STATE PRINTING PLANT  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
1959



27-9470